Archaeological Evaluation Report

Late Iron Age and Roman Settlement on land off Stirling Way Nr Witchford, Ely

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Late Iron Age and Roman Settlement on land off Stirling Way, Nr Witchford, Ely

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

Between the 26th August and 9th September 2008 OA East conducted an archaeological evaluation on land off Stirling Way, near Witchford, Ely in advance of a proposed recycling centre.

Thirty-seven test pits and 10 trenches were excavated. The trenches were targeted over features identified by geophysical survey and away from services (Masters 2008). All the Roman features, comprising post holes, ditches and pits, were found within three trenches on the extreme southern side of the development. The settlement was on a plateau at the top of a small knoll at 15.90m AOD within an area c.60m by 50m. There were three phases of activity recovered dating from the 1st century AD to the early/middle 2nd century.

Although only a small part of the Late Iron Age and Roman settlement was within the development area, these remains should be considered of regional importance. This is due in part to the unusual nature of the remains. Of interest was a very large boundary ditch, 2.8m wide and 1.15m deep, which followed the contours of the top of the knoll. Other ditches of this size from nearby Iron Age settlements have been classed by Chris Evans et al of Cambridge University as possibly defendable. All the Roman features survived in good condition with very little truncation. A large amount of the LPRIA and Early Roman artefacts recovered (pottery especially) were primary assemblages and came from only three features. These assemblages are unusual and have been classified by Alice Lyons (pers. comm.), as being potentially regionally important. This collection of artefacts indicates that domestic occupation was partly within and/or adjacent to the proposed development area.

No Roman remains were found on the north facing land which sloped down to 11.81m AOD. Post-medieval furrows, quarry pits and 18th/19th century field boundary ditches were found in this area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at land off Stirling Way, near Witchford, Ely (Figure 1)

1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of the Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA; Gdaniec 2008) and supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (formerly Cambridgeshire County Council's CAM ARC; Drummond-Murray 2008). This evaluation work was pre-planning application.

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by CAPCA, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology (by Steve Critchley) and topography

1.2.1 The British geological society has recorded the area as mid Pleistocene glacial tills overlying beds belonging to the Middle Jurassic Kimmeridge Clays (BGS 1980).

1.2.2 The tills were deposited during the Anglian Glaciation and are composed of stiff light brown to greyish clays containing abundant rounded to irregular clasts of chalk, flint, Jurassic cementstones along with rarer oolitic limestones, ironstones and occasional far travelled exotic clasts of igneous or metamorphic rock types (BGS 1988). The outcrops exposed in the archaeological trenching exhibited occasional patches of fluvial gravels (incorporated as frozen ground) and limited periglacial activity.

1.2.3 The underlying Kimmeridge beds are composed of fossiliferous mudstones, silty mudstones and muddy limestones with large hard limestone concretions. Weathering destroys much of the faunal and lithological structure of the beds and the near surface outcrops are of composed of a dark grey sticky clay.

1.2.4 The southern quarter of the site was on a plateau on top of a small knoll at *c*.15.90m AOD. The land then sloped down to the north and was at 11.81m AOD adjacent to the Witchford Road. The land is presently being used for arable farming.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Earlier Prehistoric period

1.3.1 No earlier prehistoric features have been found in the immediate area around the proposed development and only a very few artefacts. A single flint, *c*.200m to the south of the development area has been recorded and this was found amongst Roman pottery brought in to be identified in 1977/8 by Mr. Harley (CHER 06912A). Four

residual flints was found in Roman contexts from Area A on the Ely to Haddenham water main, *c*.300m to the east of the site and comprised one blade and three flakes (Thompson forthcoming; CHER 17824). No artefacts were found from three other excavation areas; HAT investigation *c*.400m to the south-west (Crank 2000 and Ralph 2003; CHER 06912), Area B of ASC's work on the Ely to Haddenham water main *c*.900m to the south (Thompson forthcoming; CHER 17823) and Northants evaluation c.300m+ to the south-east (Holmes 2008).

Iron Age and Roman settlement

1.3.2 The proposed development is within a known area of Middle to Late Iron Age and Roman remains which have been found over an area of *c*. 400m by 400m directly to the east and south of the development area which may imply a single settlement.

1.3.3 In 1910 Walker recorded a "Roman Camp" at c.TL 514 787 (Walker 1910, map opposite p.176), which suggests finds may have been associated with earthworks since destroyed (Phillips 1970; CHER 06912). The Roman road known as Akeman Street ran from Cambridge through Ely. According to Margary, the Roman road would have continued in a straight line from Streatham, across the eastern edge of Grunty Fen towards west of the centre of Ely (Margary 1973, 209). Its line would have crossed the south-eastern corner of the airfield (Leith 1995, 3) - *c*.1km to the south-east of the development.

1.3.4 On the 1927 OS 6 inch map Roman pottery was recorded at TL 5140 7853. In 1977/8 further finds of pottery "by the bucketful" including much samian and coarse ware were made by Mr. Harley (CHER 06912) at TL 514 785.

1.3.5 In the last 13 years there has been several archaeological investigations to the east and south of the proposed development area. This work has largely taken place piecemeal, as part of the increasing expansion, over time, of Lancaster Business Park. A desk-top study of Lancaster Business Park in 1995 (Leith 1995) and a watching brief took place 200m to the south at Lancaster Way in 1995 at TL 516 785 (Robinson 1995; CHER 11801). This watching brief found only a small amount of abraded Roman pottery dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries. The lack of features led the excavator to suggest the site's position was some distance from the apparent settlement core. An evaluation at Lancaster Way Business Park in 1996 took place *c*.900m to the south-west at TL 512 783 and seven trenches excavated with a total length of 150m (Leith 1996; CHER 55). This evaluation found no features apart from a WW II service pipe which may imply that this site was beyond the Roman settlement although it should be noticed that many modern bricks were found in the topsoil which may suggest truncation of features by recent activity.

1.3.6 In 2000 and 2003 an evaluation and subsequent excavation took place at Plot C, Lancaster Way *c*. 400m to the south-west at TL 5141 7851 (Crank 2000; Ralph 2003); CHER 15366). This was in the same location as Mr. Harley's finds in 1977/8 (see 1.3.4 above; CHER 17276). Four Roman phases were identified in the excavation with Phase 1 dating between *c*.43-150 AD, Phase 2: AD 150-250, Phase 3: AD 250-350 and Phase 4: *c*.350-400+AD. Evidence dating to the earliest Roman phase was sparse and consisted of one north to south ditch (1030) less than 1.4m wide (Ralph 2003, fig. 4). Phase 2 and 3 consisted of parallel and intercutting ditches on an east-west axis. A series of aligned pits and post holes were cut between phases 3 and 4. In the late Roman phase 4, part of a large field enclosure was recorded.

1.3.7 An evaluation and subsequent excavation took place *c.*300m to the east during work in 2006 and 2007 on the Ely to Haddenham water pipeline (Area A) at TL 5185 7872 (Hancock 2006, trench 16; Thompson forthcoming; CHER 17824). The excavation of Area A covered 294m long by 8m wide. The Roman activity was concentrated towards the centre of the excavation area. There were a series of linear features either orientated east to west or north to south. Four phases of activity but only six of the twenty-three ditches present contained any datable material. Phase 1 was *c.*middle to late 1st century to early 2nd century AD. This phase had several features as well as a 'substantial' boundary ditch (and recuts) altogether 5m wide and 0.52m deep, a rectangular enclosure with ditches 0.5 to 0.6m wide and between 0.10m and 0.30m deep as well as several other ditches of unknown function up to 0.40m deep (Thompson forthcoming). Phase 2: dated from the middle/late 2nd to the mid 3rd century. Phase 3: late 3rd to mid 4th century AD. Phase 4: mid/late 4th century AD.

1.3.8 In 2008, a large area between 300 and 1km to the south and south-east was evaluated by field walking, geophysical survey and then trial trenching (Holmes 2008). Three areas of occupation were found but only one of which was probably part of the current settlement. Here, Northants Archaeology recovered part of an Iron Age and Roman settlement, adjacent to the east of Area A (Hancock 2006 and Thompson forthcoming; CHER 17824). Within this part of the settlement, occupation dated from the Middle to Late Iron Age periods through to the transitional 'Belgic' period and up to the early 2nd century AD. Earliest occupation was found on the southern area of the site with a possible shift later northwards. In the Iron Age features comprised ring ditches, field boundaries and enclosures but few pits. Significant domestic refuse was found in some of the features. In the Early Roman period there were ditches and a few pits. Large quantities of pottery (over a kg) was recovered from some of the ditch sections which indicate domestic occupation occurred in this part of the site in this period.

Adjacent and nearby Iron Age and Roman settlements

1.3.9 A separate Iron Age settlement may have found *c.*1km to the south-east by Northants Archaeology and features here included a ring ditch (Holmes 2008).

1.3.10 Another Early Roman site was found *c.*1km to the south but few features were found (Holmes 2008). This latter site seems to have been the eastern part of a settlement which was partially evaluated and excavated in 2006 and 2007 by ASC as part of investigations on the Ely to Haddenham water pipeline (Area B) at TL 51500 78085 (Hancock 2006, trenches 12 and 13; Thompson forthcoming; CHER 17823). Here four Roman phases were found which were almost identical in period to the four phases from Area A (see section 1.3.7 above). Most of the Early Roman features were dated middle to late 1st century AD (Thompson forthcoming). A lot of the features dated to this phase were ditches including two enclosures, curvilinear ditches and these were up to 1.40m wide and all less than 0.40m deep. A pit and post hole structures were found within the enclosures.

1.3.11 Importantly, within a distance of 5km of the development area there have been major excavations; seven Iron Age/Roman settlements (Fig. 3) have been found at Haddenham (Evans and Hodder 2006), Hurst Lane (Evans *et al* 2007), Little Thetford (Lucas and Hinman 1996), Prickwillow Rd, Ely (Atkins and Mudd 2003), Trinity Fields (Masser 2001), Wardy Hill (Evans 2003) and West Fen Rd, Ely (Mortimer *et al* 2005; Mudd forthcoming). Other Iron Age and/or Roman settlements have been found by field walking or small archaeological evaluation/excavations (Fig. 3).

1.3.12 Where there has been major excavations, all seven sites had been established in the Iron Age and continued into the Roman period (Fig. 3). All Iron Age and Roman sites in the area around the site were placed on land above the fens at least *c.*5mOD with sites often positioned at the fen edge. Iron Age and Roman settlements are now known to occur at intervals of 500m and 1.5km across the eastern half of Ely (Evans *et al* 2007, 74).

1.3.13 To date excavations have shown a relative poverty within Ely settlements (Evans *et al* 2007, 41). Examples Evans *et al* quotes to prove this relative poverty was that only six or seven brooches of the Late iron Age or conquest period have been found in the main five excavations in the Ely area and from an evaluation at St John's Road and the absence of Iron Age coins (Evans *et al* 2007, 72). One of the possible reasons it has been argued is that Ely falls, on the one hand, just north of the Aylesford-Swarling border and the limits of Late Iron Age Gaulish influence and on the other immediately to the west of the sphere of the Iceni polity and south of their later expansion into the central Fenland islands of March, Stonea and Chatteris (Evans *et al* 2007, 41).

Medieval, post-medieval and modern

1.3.14 The area south-west of Ely, towards Grunty Fen was part of Ely's open or common fields. The common field system was in existence in this region by at least the 14th century (Taylor 1975, 92). An air photo survey over the former airfield found that ridge and furrow had survived within some of the fields but not within the development area (Palmer 1995, fig. 1) although it is probable that the whole of this area was once covered by ridge and furrow (Leith 1995, 4).

1.3.15 The 1811 Ordnance Survey Draft 1" Map shows the proposed development area as a small part of a large field (presumably a remnant of this open fields) with no field boundaries within it. This part of Ely/Witchford were mostly enclosed at a very late date in the middle of the 19th century with Grunty Fen enclosed and drained in 1857 (Taylor 1975, 203), Witchford parish by 1838 (Pugh 1953, 176), and Ely St Mary by 1844 (Inclosure Map 1844).

1.3.16 The 1888 Ist Edition Ordnance Survey Map shows the development area as part of a large field. In the 1902 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map and 1927 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map shows the development area still as part of a large field. For the first time there is a north to south field boundary adjacent to the east of the development area (later in WW II to become Stirling Way).

1.3.17 The building of an airfield in WW II in 1941 affected the development area and the land around. Four farms and six farm cottages are said to have been demolished in order to build the aerodrome (West 1980). The site was levelled using drag lines and excavators, and brick rubble brought by train from London was laid under concrete for the runways (Whetstone, pers. comm. recorded in Leith 1995, 7). Importantly, the depth and the manner of this work was published just after the war (Fowler 1948). The destruction of areas for the construction of the airfield probably explains the patchiness of archaeology surviving in subsequent recent excavations. The only archaeology 'recorded' during the airfield's construction was by chance when Gordon Fowler happened to visit while part of an Anglo- Saxon burial ground was being destroyed and this was probably situated *c.*700m to the south-east of the development site, "I found a ten-ton American Bulldozer levelling off the ground. In the course of doing so it was scattering skeletons in graves which had originally been about 3 ft deep...I could not stop that awful kind of archaeological excavation, which will always be remembered by

me as one of the minor horrors of this war" (Fowler 1948, 71). The Northants unit has since evaluated this area and not surprisingly did not find any Anglo-Saxon remains where this cemetery is thought to have been (Holmes 2008).

1.3.18 Stirling Way was built as part of the airfield construction (Fig. 4). In the northern part of the development area, within a square *c*.50m² area leading off Stirling Way there was a 'loop dispersal' recorded on the 1944 Plan of Witchford Airfield (Cambs. Coll. C.45.7; Fig. 4) and recorded in Leith 1995, 7, fig. 3). The rest of the development area was seemingly not built on in WW II.

1.3.19 The airfield was closed in 1946 and the land was gradually cleared and converted back to arable fields. The 1952 Ordnance Survey Map shows the development site as part of a large field. The development area has been run by the Palmer family at Alderforth Farm since 1963 as tenants to the Church Commissioners.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank Capita who commissioned the evaluation and Cambridgeshire County Council for funding the archaeological work. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray and this report was edited by Stephen Macaulay. The brief for archaeological works was written by Kasia Gdaniec, of Cambridgeshire County Council, who visited the site and monitored the evaluation. Thanks go to Howard Palmer for interest and local information on the site. The county highways agency were very helpful especially John Richards who allowed parking and use of their facilities.

1.4.2 I am grateful for specialist analysis from Nina Crummy, Alasdair Brooks, Chris Fane, Rachel Fosberry, Alice Lyons and Stephen Wadeson. Steve Critchley, as ever, made an important contribution by writing on the geology of the site and metal detected it. Alice Lyons was very appreciative of the work of Stephen Wadeson, for the undertaking the preliminary scan of the Roman pottery material. Richard Mortimer looked at the lithic assemblage and Carole Fletcher identified the medieval pottery and burnt clay pieces. Helen Fowler supervised the post-excavation of the artefacts. Mark Holmes of Northants Archaeology kindly supplied copies of his evaluation report at Lancaster Way. Alex Thompson was very helpful in providing information on her forthcoming report on the Ely to Haddenham pipeline. Sarah Poppy of Cambridgeshire HER was as ever very useful in supplying information on sites in the area.

1.4.3 Gareth Rees surveyed in the test pits and trenches. Rob Atkins directed the evaluation with Jon House supervising with Ross Lilley, Lucy Offord and Rachelle Wood assisting. Crane Begg and Gillian Greer produced the illustrations.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.1.2 The Brief required several different evaluation techniques comprising a geophysical survey of the site. Field walking and/or test pitting programmes were then to be included in the evaluation scheme to characterise the artefact contents of the plough soil. The geophysical results were to be used to inform on where trenches were to be excavated.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The geophysical survey over a 2ha area comprised a gradiometer survey of the site on the 24th and 25th July 2008 (Masters 2008). This survey found a wide range of magnetic variation. The report said that there were ephemeral anomalies which appeared to indicate archaeological ditches probably dating to the Late Iron Age or Roman periods. The geophysical survey indicated that the archaeological features were concentrated in two areas. At the extreme southern side of the proposed development, on the plateau at the top of the hill there were two ditches, which seemingly ran roughly east-west parallel to each other for about *c*.40m before diverging away from each other (Masters 2008, fig. 4). In the north-western part of the survey there was two north to south ditches. This latter area was removed from the proposed development and not evaluated in the test pitting and trench survey.

2.2.2 On the northern side, the gradiometer survey found north to south evenly spaced parallel linear anomalies which appeared to represent the ploughed out remains of ridge and furrow or could reflect the presence of land drains. The strongest signals reflected features of modern origin such as services and close proximity to fences. There was a *c*.50m² area on the north side adjacent to Stirling Way which showed an area of disturbance.

2.2.3 Field walking was not feasible as stubble from a barley crop remained on the field. A test pitting programme took place between the 26th and 29th August and these comprised 37 test pits, all 1m², were positioned every *c*.15m (Figure 5).

2.2.4 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360° type excavator using a 2.5m toothless ditching bucket. A trench programme was agreed with CAPCA and targeted the probable archaeological features and avoided services. About 5% of the proposed development area was evaluated and comprised 10 trenches excavated between the 1st and 9th September (Figure 5).

2.2.5 The site survey was carried out by Gareth Rees using a Leica G.P.S. 1200.

2.2.6 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector by Steve Critchley. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, including the obviously modern although on a representative sample of the latter was retained as part of the test pitting programme to record artefacts in the topsoil. Asbestos pieces were found in test pits in the area of the WWII feature adjacent to Stirling Way. This asbestos was discarded. All modern artefacts will be discarded before archiving.

2.2.7 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.8 Environmental samples of between 10 and 30 litres were taken from the fills of ditches, pits and post holes to investigate the quality of preservation of charred remains, small animal bones, land molluscs and macro-fossils.

2.2.9 The excavation was within a stubble field. One trench exposed the top of an electricity pipeline (Trench 44). Tiles with electricity cables written on then were uncovered and on their exposure the trench was stopped and a suitable gap was left before the trench was resumed.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following results are presented test pit by test pit and then trench by trench, both in numerical order, with discussions of features by type. A listing of the contexts in the test pits and trenches are found within the text in Tables 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

3.1.2 All recovered artefacts and ecofacts are reported on in the specialist reports in Appendices B and C.

3.2 Test pits

3.2.1 There were 37 test pits excavated (Fig. 5; Table 1). Mostly, these test pits were excavated onto natural and consisted only of topsoil and subsoil. In a few test pits the natural was uncovered directly below topsoil. Only one test pit found a Roman feature, a few uncovered north to south post-medieval ditches, some found modern disturbances, especially in the far northern part of the site.

3.2.2 The extreme southern area on top of the hill plateau had, on the whole, little or no subsoil. Natural here was uncovered from just 0.26m below ground level.

3.2.3 The topsoil was a mid to dark brown or mid-dark grey brown silty clay mostly between 0.20 and 0.30m thick. The subsoil was mostly a middle brown silty clay with few inclusions and varied in depth from non existent to up to 0.23m thick. Where there was a lot of modern material found, often only a representative sample of these artefacts were kept.

3.2.4 A figure has been produced to show the number of prehistoric and Roman artefacts (prehistoric flint, Roman coin, brooch and pottery) recovered from the test pits (Fig. 16). There were only a few prehistoric and Roman artefacts found comprising 3 flints, one brooch, one coin and 46 Roman pottery sherds. The large majority of these artefacts were found on the southern part of the site where the Roman settlement was situated.

Test Pit	Context Nos	Excavated depth	Description	Artefacts (where weighed in Kg)
1	1 and 2	0.40m (topsoil and subsoil 0.20m)	Feature (not excavated) exposed below topsoil and subsoil (corresponded to archaeological feature in geophysical survey and was excavated in Tr. 38)	1) Topsoil. CBM (0.052) and vessel (0.020) 2) Subsoil. CBM(0.008) and vessel (0.0660
2	3 and 4	0.38m	Excavated to natural	3) Topsoil. CBM(0.061) and vessel (0.018) 4) Subsoil. -
3	5 and 6	0.23m	Excavated to natural. Very thin subsoil layer	5) Topsoil. CBM(0.048), burnt clay (0.01) and vessel (0.007) 6) Subsoil. Vessel (0.016)
4	7 and 8	0.46m	Excavated to natural	7) Topsoil. CBM(0.137) , vessel (0.029) and flint 8) Subsoil. CBM (0.024), vessel (0.007) glass (0.001)
5	9, 10, 11, 12	0.48m	Excavated to natural for most of test pit. Post medieval feature (**12**) uncovered under subsoil in western part of test pit	9) Topsoil. Fired clay (0.008), pipe (0.003), vessel (0.095) and coal (0.003) 10) Subsoil. - 11) fill of **12**
6	13 and 14	0.36-0.42m	Excavated to natural	13) Topsoil. Pipe (0.09), CBM (0.096), vessel (0.030) and Flint (0.033) 14) Subsoil. CBM(0.031) and vessel (0.017)
7	15 and 16	0.29m	Excavated to natural	15) Topsoil. CBM (1.24), vessel (0.059), pipe (0.006), cinder (0.01), glass (0.002), cement (0.063), slag (0.031) and slate (0.009).

				16) Subsoil. Bone (0.001), CBM (0.106), vessel (0.016), cinder (0.002) and slate (0.002)
8	20 and 21	0.82m	Excavated to natural. There was a modern layer (21) directly below topsoil (20). This corresponds with disturbance area in geophysics and WW II feature in 1944 map	20) Topsoil. CBM (2.888), pipe (0.015), vessel (0.214), glass (0.003),and slate (0.072) 21) Layer. CBM (4.574), slag (0.008) and stone (0.016)
9	22 and 23	0.40m	Not excavated to natural – equivalent to TP 8 , 13 and 14	22) Topsoil. Bone (0.007), CBM (0.008), vessel (0.038), pipe (0.0030, glass (0.023) and slate (0.004) 23) Layer. -
10	17, 18 and 19	0.33m	Not excavated to natural. Modern deposit (19) below subsoil	17) Topsoil. Copper-alloy ?brooch fragment (SF 1), CBM (0.348), vessel (0.025), glass (0.019) and slate (0.043) 18) Subsoil. - 19) Layer. -
11	24 and 25	0.48m	Not excavated to natural. Topsoil and modern layer	24) Topsoil. Vessel (0.030), CBM (0.077) and pipe (0.001) 25) Layer. Vessel (0.009)
12	31, 32 and 33	0.42m	Not excavated to natural. Modern layer under subsoil	31) Topsoil. CBM (0.464), vessel (0.031) and cement (0.089) 32) Subsoil. CBM 0.070kg) 33) Layer. Bone (0.001), CBM (0.005) and cinder (0.001)
13	29 and 30	0.45m	Not excavated to natural. Modern disturbance – equivalent to TP 8, 9 and 14	29) Topsoil. Vessel 0.139, CBM (1.121),pipe (0.003), slate (0.003) and glass (0.014) 30) Layer. Vessel (0.01)
14	26, 27 and 28	0.36m	Not excavated to natural. Below subsoil there was a modern brick layer (28). Only surface of brick layer was exposed and seems to be “laid” as it was largely flat.	26) Topsoil. Copper-alloy button (SF 2), CBM (1.21), vessel (0.117) and pipe (0.008) 27) Subsoil. - 28) Modern brick layer
15	36 and 37	0.40m	Not excavated to natural.	36) Topsoil. CBM (0.314), vessel (0.10), glass (0.003) and cement (0.223) 37) Subsoil. Bone (0.008), ceramic (0.06), shell (0.001) and glass (0.001)
16	34 and 35	0.34m	Excavated to natural	34) Topsoil. Vessel (0.014)and CBM (2.50) 35) Subsoil. -
17	38	0.30m	Excavated to natural (no subsoil)	38) Topsoil. 4th century copper-alloy Roman coin (SF3), CBM (0.023),vessel (0.015), pipe (0.002) and glass (0.005)
18	39 and 40	0.32m	Excavated to natural	39) Topsoil. CBM (0.081), cinder (0.004) and pipe (0.004) 40) Subsoil. Vessel (0.012) and CBM (0.061)
19	52 and 53	0.35m	Excavated to natural	52) Topsoil. CBM (0.065), vessel (0.005) and pipe (0.003) 53) Subsoil. -
20	43 and 44	0.28m	Excavated to natural	43) Topsoil. Vessel (0.020)and CBM (c.5kg) 44) Subsoil. -
21	41	0.28m	Excavated to natural (no subsoil)	41) Topsoil. Vessel (0.008)and CBM (0.053)
22	42	0.32m	Excavated to natural (no subsoil)	42) Topsoil. Vessel (0.016) , CBM (0.025) and pipe (0.002)
23	46	0.26m	Excavated to natural (no subsoil)	46) Topsoil. Bone (0.002), cinder (0.007) and slate (0.005)
24	45	0.28m	Excavated to natural (no subsoil)	45) Topsoil. CBM (1.45), vessel (0.008) and pipe (0.006)
25	48, 49, 50 and 51	0.68m	Excavated to natural. Below topsoil (48), post-medieval north to south ditch (**50**) was recorded cutting subsoil (51)	48) Topsoil. CBM (0.133) and vessel (0.022) 49) Fill of ditch **50**. Vessel (0.003)and CBM (0.013) 51) Subsoil. -
26	65, 66 and 67	0.55m		65) Topsoil. Vessel (0.033)and CBM (0.028)

				66) Subsoil. CBM 0.061, vessel (0.044) and pipe (0.003) 67) Layer Vessel (0.002), CBM 0.177) and pipe (0.001)
27	47	0.29m	Excavated to natural (no subsoil)	47) Topsoil. Vessel (0.002) , CBM (0.036) and flint (0.02)
28	54 and 55	0.30m	Excavated to natural	54) Topsoil. CBM (0.078), vessel (0.010) and pipe (0.03) 55) Subsoil. -
29	82 and 83	0.43m	Excavated to natural	82) Topsoil. CBM (0.095), vessel (0.021) and pipe (0.001) 83) Subsoil. -
30	59 and 60	0.34m	Stopped partly through subsoil	59) Topsoil. - 60) Subsoil. -
31	56	0.30m	Stopped at subsoil	56) Topsoil. -
32	57 and 58	0.36m	Excavated to natural	57) Topsoil. CBM (0.072), vessel (0.045), glass (0.014), bone (0.001) and cinder (0.003) 58) Subsoil . -
33	61, 62, 63 and 64	0.28m	Excavated to natural. Post-medieval pit (**64**) under sub-soil (62)	61) Topsoil. CBM (0.031), vessel (0.015) and cement (0.005) 62) Subsoil. - 63) Fill of pit **64**. Pipe (0.003)
34	72 and 73	0.36m	Excavated to natural	72) Topsoil. Bone (0.01), CBM (0.161), vessel (0.035), cinder (0.006) and slag (0.016) 73) Subsoil. -
35	70 and 71	0.30m	Excavated to natural	70) Topsoil. - 71) Subsoil. -
36	68 and 69	0.38m	Excavated to natural	68) Topsoil. Vessel (0.001)and CBM (0.055) 69) Subsoil. -
37	74 and 75	0.24m	Excavated to natural (75) (no subsoil)	74) Topsoil. Vessel (0.001)and CBM (0.092)

Table 1 *Test pits within the development area*

3.3 Roman features within Trenches 38, 39 and 40

3.3.1 Roman features were only found in the three southern-most trenches (38, 39 and 40) although some may have originated in the very Late Iron Age. These features were seen to date up to the early to middle 2nd century. The features within these three trenches were moderately dense and collectively there were Roman ditches, post holes and pits recovered (Table 2). Within the topsoil across the site some residual Roman pottery was found in trenches but these probably represented casual losses and manure scatters (Table 1).

3.3.2 Trench 38 was 8.5m long, it was positioned through the southernmost ditch recorded on the geophysical survey in the south-eastern corner of the site (Fig.6). This survey recorded the ditch running into Trench 40 to the west and where it was again sectioned (**95**). Trench 38 was positioned through Test pit 1 (Figure 5). The trench found a Roman ditch (**79**) orientated north-west to south-east. It was 1.30m wide and 0.58m deep with steep straight sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid-grey brown silty clay (78). In the 1m wide section through the ditch there was an extremely large collection of artefacts comprising 1.574kg of pottery, 0.244kg of bone and an oyster shell. These artefacts were spread throughout the fill with no concentration. Taken with the fact this was a single backfill deposit, it implies the ditch was infilled after disuse in a single episode from one domestic source. This was probably a midden as although

the pottery was found in significant quantities it was relatively small in size. A soil sample from this deposit found a single cereal grain and a Brassica seed (sample 1).

3.3.3 Trench 39 was an "L" shaped trench, running 24.5m north to south before turning eastwards for 10m (Fig. 7). There was either two Roman ditches within the southern part of this trench of a single ditch and its recut. The earliest ditch, **114**, ran roughly east to west. It was more than 1.30m wide and 0.78m deep with only its southern edge surviving *c*.45º with a flatish base. No pottery was recovered from its single fill (113). Ditch **114** was cut by a 2.80m wide and 1.08m deep ditch (**112**) on its northern side which was aligned roughly east to west. This later ditch was encountered to the west in Trench 40 (**106**). There was a thin primary fill (111) which was a mid orange brown silty clay and contained a moderate amount artefacts. The majority of the ditch comprised a single fill (110) consisting of a mid brown grey silty clay. There was a moderate amount of artefacts recovered including a copper alloy pin (SF 7), pottery, bone. A soil sample from this deposit produced only sparse charcoal (sample 4). Overlying both ditches there was a slump/trample deposit (109) which contained only Roman pottery.

3.3.4 Trench 40 was a "T" shaped trench and was placed in the extreme south-western part of the site (Fig. 8). One arm of the trench ran for 40m in a north to south direction and the other for 25m east to west. Roman features were only seen within the north to south arm and these comprised two postholes (**91** and **93**), four ditches (**95**, **106**, **147** and **85**) and three pits (**97**, **101** and **103**). These features represented at least two though probably three phases of Roman activity. The other features within the trench were all post-medieval in date (see 3.4.4).

Ditches in Trench 40

3.3.5 In the southern part of the trench there was a ditch running north-west to south-east (**95**). This ditch was in the geophysical survey and this recorded it running into Trench 38 (ditch **79**). Ditch **95** was 1.65m wide and 0.70m deep (Fig. 8, S. 5) and it was cut by pits **97** and **101** on its southern side. It was filled with a single light orange brownish silty clay deposit (94) which contained few artefacts (compared with ditch **79**) implying this part of the ditch was backfilled from a different source.

3.3.6 There was a large boundary ditch (**106**), *c*.14m to the north of ditch **95**. This ditch was aligned east to west, was 2.80m wide and 1.14m deep (Fig. 8, S.7). There were two fills, the lower (105) was a light yellow brown silty clay and the upper fill (104) was a dark brown grey silty clay and both deposits contained a small to moderate collection of artefacts.

3.3.7 Directly to the north of ditch **106** there were two similar small ditches (**85** and **147**) running parallel roughly east to west *c*. 6m apart. These ditches deepened as they progressed westwards and it is likely they started a few metres to the east of Trench 40 as neither ditch were within Trench 39 to the east. Ditch **147** was 0.30m wide and up to 0.12m deep while ditch **85** was up to 0.65m wide and 0.24m deep (Fig. 8, S. 11). Both ditches contained small amounts of Roman pottery.

Post holes in Trench 40

3.3.8 There were two post holes **91** and **93** directly to the north of ditch **106** and *c*.2m apart. It is uncertain whether the post holes were part of a fence line or a structure. The post holes (**91** and **93**) were sub-rectangular in shape measuring 0.28m by 0.20 (Fig. 8, S. 4) and 0.30m by 0.23m respectively and 0.25m and 0.15m deep. Both had near

vertical edges and a flat(ish) base and were backfilled with charcoal enriched fills but these were not too dark (dark grey brown silty clay) and did not have enough charcoal to say they were burnt *in situ*. The post holes contained one and two very small abraded pottery sherds respectively. Soil samples from their fills found only found sparse charcoal (samples 5 and 6).

Pits in Trench 40

3.3.9 There were three intercutting Roman pits (**97**, **101** and **103**) in the extreme south of the trench and they cut ditch **95** (Fig. 8, S. 5). The three pits were sub-circular in shape, fairly large, up to 2.5m in diameter and 0.85m deep. Due to their positions within the trench, pit **101** was largely excavated and the other pits only sampled. The sides of the pits were not steep and it is uncertain what their function was. Good clay was found further down the hill to the north implying these were not quarry pits, the moderate sides implies they were not for storage but it could be they were cess pits though their intercutting nature would make this unlikely. Whatever their function was, Pit **101** had been backfilled with a large amount of domestic waste (nearly 2kg of largely unabraded pottery, some were partial vessels). The other two pits had far fewer artefacts which shows at least one of the pits was backfilled quickly from nearby domestic area but the other pits from other source(s). Soil samples were taken from two pits (**97** and **101**) but only a single cereal grain was recovered from the latter (sample 2).

Trench	Context	Category	Type	Artefacts (where weighed in kg) and ecofacts
38	78	Fill of **79**	Ditch	Vessel (1.574), bone (0.244), shell (0.007), burnt clay (0.019), a cereal grain and Brassica seed
38	79	Cut	Ditch	-
39	109	Layer	-	Vessel (0.050)
39	110	Fill of **112**	Ditch	Copper alloy pin (SF 7), vessel (0.759) and bone (0.114)
39	111	Fill of **112**	Ditch	Vessel (0.054), bone (0.015) and flint (0.004)
39	112	Cut	Ditch	-
39	113	Fill of **114**	Ditch	-
39	114	Cut	Ditch	-
40	84	Fill of **85**	Ditch	Vessel (0.154) and burnt clay (0.002)
40	85	Cut	Ditch	-
40	90	Fill of **91**	Post hole	Vessel (0.001)
40	91	cut	Post hole	-
40	92	Fill of **93**	Post hole	Vessel (0.007)
40	93	cut	Post hole	-
40	94	Fill of **95**	Ditch	Vessel (0.037) and bone (0.064)
40	95	Cut	Ditch	-
40	96	Fill of **97**	Pit	Vessel (0.003)
40	97	Cut	Pit	-
40	98	Fill of **101**	Pit	Vessel (0.178), bone (0.107), burnt clay (0.020) and copper-alloy disc fragment (SF 6)
40	99	Fill of **101**	Pit	Vessel (1.721) , bone (0.089) and one cereal grain
40	100	Fill of **101**	Pit	Vessel (0.035)

40	101	Cut	Pit	-
40	102	Fill of **103**	Pit	Vessel (0.107), bone (0.050), burnt clay (0.032) and flint (0.002)
40	103	Cut	Pit	-
40	104	Fill of **106**	Ditch	Vessel (0.107)
40	105	Fill of **106**	Ditch	Vessel (0.045) and bone (0.050)
40	106	Cut	Ditch	-
40	146	Fill of **147**	Ditch	Vessel (0.009)
40	147	Cut	Ditch	-

Table 2 *Roman features found within the trench evaluation*

3.4 Later post-medieval and modern features within trenches

3.4.1 Later post-medieval and modern features were found across the site (Table 3). Mostly these features were north to south ditches, comprising remnants of furrows as well as probable modern 18th or 19th century field boundaries. There were also post-medieval/modern 18th/19th century quarry pits at the far northern part of the site and modern WW II damage in one *c*.50m² area adjacent to Stirling Way.

3.4.2 Within Trench 38, cutting the top of Roman ditch **79** was a post-medieval north to south ditch or furrow (**77**). It was 3.5m wide and 0.20m deep and contained post medieval pottery and CBM (Fig. 6, S. 1).

3.4.3 In Trench 39 there were two post-medieval features the east to west arm of the trench as well as an exposed field drain (Fig. 7). Partly within the trench was a north to south furrow (108) more than 1.2m wide and 0.20m deep. To the west of this furrow was a field drain (121) which was cut more than 0.35m deep.

3.4.4 There were three post-medieval/modern features within Trench 40 (Fig. 8). A post-medieval north to south furrow (**154**) up to 0.50m wide and 0.07m, a north to south probable boundary ditch (**87**) with c.19th century artefacts was 0.65m wide and 0.11m deep and a modern ceramic pipe was exposed in ditch **89.**

3.4.5 Three 18th/19th century north-south ditches (**124**, **126** and **128**) were recorded in the centre of Trench 41, probably representing a field boundary ditch and two recuts (Fig. 9). The ditches were up to 0.50m wide and up to 0.15m deep.

3.4.6 Two areas/groups of north to south late post-medieval and modern features were found in Trench 42 (Fig. 10). On the western side there were two ditches, one was not excavated as it was a continuation of ditch **89** seen in Trench 40. The other was excavated in Test pit 25 (67) and was proved to be 0.12m deep and modern in date. On the eastern side there were three modern ditches (**116**, **118** and **120**) which probably represented a field boundary and two recuts. These ditches were between 0.45m and more than 0.80m wide and between 0.20m and 0.26m deep.

3.4.7 There were three features within Trench 43 (Fig. 11). Two east to west ditches (**142** and **145**) were undated. These ditches were very different to the furrows and north to south ditches, not only in their alignment, but also because ditch **145** was a far greater size than the post-medieval and modern features (Fig. 11, S. 10). Ditch **145** was 1.80m wide and 0.64m deep and filled with two deposits (143 and 144), a mid grey brown silty clay and a mid orange brown silty clay. The only artefacts were burnt clay and flint from the upper deposit and animal bone from the lower deposit. Ditch **142** may have been a small recut as it ran on the same alignment as **145** along its southern edge. The ditch was 0.50m wide and 0.38m deep with no artefacts recovered from it. Eight metres to

the north was a possible treethrow (**149**). It was sub-rounded c.3m in diameter, very shallow up to 0.13m deep with an irregular base.

3.4.8 A single feature was found within Trench 44, at its far southern side (Fig. 12). This was a possible quarry pit (**130**) which was probably sub-rounded in shape more than 2.5m long and more than 1.5m wide and 0.17m deep and contained modern 19th century pottery

3.4.9 Within Trench 45 there were two probable late post-medieval/modern field boundaries and their recuts (**132**/**134** and **136**/**138**) running north to south c.5m apart (Fig. 13). It is possible these ditches may have been a modern drove-way. The ditches were up to 0.80m wide and 0.23m deep with modern artefacts in all ditches.

3.4.10 Twentieth century rubble (brick, concrete etc.) was encountered in Trench 46 but was not excavated or given a number (Fig. 14). This rubble corresponded with the WW II loop on the 1944 map (Fig. 5). This rubble had been excavated in four test pits and shown to be up to 0.60m deep.

3.4.11 In Trench 47, two large late post-medieval/modern quarry pits (**140** and **151**) were found under found under a thick make up layer (152), 0.2m deep, at the extreme northern area of the excavation area (Fig. 15). Presumably clay was being dug for possible brick making or other reasons. The pits were sub-oval up to 3.2m long and more than 2.5m wide and 0.38m deep.

Trench	Context	Category	Type	Artefacts (where weighed in kg)
38	76	Fill of **77**	Furrow	CBM (0.202), vessel (0.075), bone (0.020), pipe (0.001), shell (0.035) and coal (0.004)
38	77	Cut	Furrow	-
39	107	Fill of **108**	Furrow	Vessel (0.009)
39	108	Cut	Furrow	-
39	122	Fill of **121**	Field drain	CBM (0.116)
39	121	Cut	Field drain	-
40	86	Fill of **87**	Ditch ?field boundary	CBM (0.180), vessel (0.028) and pipe (0.003)
40	87	Cut	Ditch ?field boundary	-
40	88	Fill of **89**	Field drain	Vessel (0.015)
40	89	Cut	Field drain	-
40	153	Fill of **154**	Furrow	-
40	154	Cut	Furrow	-
41	123	Fill of **124**	Ditch ?field boundary	CBM (0.023), vessel (0.019), burnt clay (0.007) and bone (0.002)
41	124	Cut	Ditch ?field boundary	-
41	125	Fill of **126**	Ditch ?field boundary	Vessel (0.001)
41	126	Cut	Ditch ?field boundary	-
41	127	Fill of **128**	Ditch ?field boundary	CBM (0.151), vessel (0.014), glass (0.002) and coal (0.002)
41	128	Cut	Ditch ?field boundary	-
42	115	Fill of **116**	Ditch ?field boundary	CBM (0.042), vessel (0.010), flint (0.02) and pipe (0.004)
42	116	Cut	Ditch ?field boundary	-
42	117	Fill of **118**	Ditch ?field boundary	Vessel (0.024) and CBM (0.059)
42	118	Cut	Ditch ?field boundary	-
42	119	Fill of **120**	Ditch ?field boundary	CBM (0.034), vessel (0.008), burnt clay (0.008) and pipe (0.003)

42	120	Cut	Ditch ?field boundary	-
43	141	Fill of **142**	Ditch	-
43	142	Cut	Ditch	-
43	143	Fill of **145**	Ditch	Burnt clay (0.074)
43	144	Fill of **145**	Ditch	Stone
43	145	Cut	Ditch	-
43	148	Fill of **149**	Tree Throw?	CBM (0.006)
43	149	Cut	Tree Throw?	-
44	129	Fill of **130**	Pit Quarry?	Vessel (0.046)
44	130	Cut	Pit Quarry?	-
45	131	Fill of **132**	Ditch ?field boundary	CBM (0.0171), vessel (0.025), pipe (0.001), flint (0.002) and glass (0.001)
45	132	Cut	Ditch ?field boundary	-
45	133	Fill of **134**	Ditch ?field boundary	-
45	134	Cut	Ditch ?field boundary	-
45	135	Fill of **136**	Ditch ?field boundary	-
45	136	Cut	Ditch ?field boundary	-
45	137	Fill of **138**	Ditch ?field boundary	-
45	138	Cut	Ditch ?field boundary	-
47	139	Fill of **140**	Pit (Quarry)	CBM (0.042), vessel (0.059), burnt clay (0.018) and shell (0.002)
47	140	Cut	Pit (Quarry)	-
47	150	Fill of **151**	Pit (Quarry)	Vessel (0.048), glass (0.002), CBM (0.663) and pipe (0.002)
47	151	Cut	Pit (Quarry)	-
47	152	Layer	Pit (Quarry)	-

Table 3 *Post-medieval and modern features found within the trench evaluation*

3.5 Finds Summary

3.5.1 Late Pre Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) and Early Roman pottery dating from the 1st century AD to early to middle 2nd century, almost exclusively were recovered from features in Trenches 38, 39, and 40 in the extreme south of the development area. Other Roman pottery dating up to the 4th century was found in the topsoil and subsoil across the site. A scatter of medieval pottery, late post-medieval and modern artefacts were found in features mostly on the northern side of development.

3.5.2 A very small lithic assemblage of up to eight pieces was recovered mostly from Roman or post-medieval features. Four of these flint pieces were blades dating to the Early Neolithic period.

3.5.3 The LPRIA and Roman pottery assemblage consisted of 556 sherds, weighing 5189g. The vast majority of the assemblage was recovered from just three ditch sections and two pits. Primary deposition was taking place with some vessels partially reconstructable. The pottery was in the main locally made proto-grey wares and grey wares. The small quantities of Middle and Late Roman pottery was probably manure scatters.

3.5.4 There were at least three Roman copper-alloy objects recovered including a probable Hod Hill type brooch, a hair pin and a 4th century coin. A fourth object (fragment of a disc) was found in a Roman pit. Two post-medieval/modern copper-alloy objects were also found.

3.5.5 Sixteen medieval sherds and 219 post-medieval to modern pottery sherds, 36 clay pipe fragments and 20 glass fragments were found across the site in no concentration.

3.6 Environmental Summary

3.6.1 Only 20 countable animal bone pieces and a further 43 fragments not identifiable to species were found in the evaluation. A significant proportion showed evidence of butchery cuts.

3.6.2 There were virtually no seeds recovered from six soil samples. Two samples had single cereal seeds and one a Brassica seed. Very few molluscs were found comprising three oyster shells and a cockle of which only one of the oysters came from a Roman context.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Geophysics

4.1.1 The geophysics survey proved to have rightly identified most of the large ditches and features on the site although smaller features were more often not seen in the survey.

4.1.2 The two ditches postulated in the geophysics survey in the far southern side as probably Iron Age or Roman were found and proved to be major Roman enclosure/boundary ditches. Nearby these ditches the medium size Roman pits were not seen in the geophysics plot nor were the smaller Roman ditches.

4.1.3 North to south ditches identified in the geophysics survey as probable furrows or drains also proved to be largely correct although several more north to south post-medieval features were found in the trenching than shown on the geophysics survey. The large quarry pits within Trench 47 at the northern part of the site were also not seen in the survey. In contrast the geophysical survey correctly recorded a large area of modern disturbance to the west of Stirling Way which proved to be a WW II feature.

4.2 Prehistoric and Roman activity

4.2.1 There were up to eight worked lithics recovered from the test pit and trenching survey but no features datable to this period. The flint artefacts were not concentrated in any one area and this shows there was probable activity in the Early Neolithic with four blades recovered dating to this period. This small quantity of flint recovered is in contrast to the even smaller number of just five flints (the only datable flint was a single Early Neolithic blade) recorded in all the archaeological work to the south and east. This may imply more prehistoric activity was taking place on the northern edge of the knoll plateau and the northern slope downwards contrasting with areas to the south?

4.2.2 There were a few LPRIA pottery sherds found in Early Roman features which implies the settlement probably/may have started in the pre-conquest period. No Iron Age pottery were recorded in either the ASC (Thompson forthcoming) or HAT (Crank 2000 and Ralph 2003) excavations to the east and south although Middle to Late Iron Age was recovered c.300m to the east in a Northants evaluation (Holmes 2008). This may imply the Middle and Late Iron Age focus was well to the east of the development area.

4.2.3 The settlement may have expanded in the very Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and was likely to have been more than just a small farmstead in this period. There seems to have been at least two domestic focii in this period *c*.300m apart. One probable family unit lived in and or adjacent to the development area. Post holes, pits and ditches as well large quantities of LPRIA/Early Roman pottery found within Trenches 38, 39 and 40 and some animal bones with butchered marks backfilled within them implies the nature of this occupation. Another probable family unit lived *c*.300m to the east with significant amounts of waste found within ditches within Northants evaluation (Holmes 2008). Adjacent to the Northants area there were also Early Roman features including postholes within two probable enclosures at ASC Area (Thompson forthcoming). The excavations at the HAT site, c.400m to the south-west found only one ditch dating to the Early Roman period which may imply this was part of the settlement's field system.

4.2.4 There seems to have been a different type of settlement between these two areas. The occupation in the development area was only on top of a plateau and did not extend down the knoll to the north. A major boundary ditch 2.80m wide and 1.15m deep followed the contour of the plateau - If you count the interior bank which would have

been here, then this implies a formidable obstacle. All the Early Roman ditches within the ASC excavations were less than 1.50m wide and 0.55m deep (Thompson forthcoming) and the Northants excavation were less than a metre deep (Holmes 2008).

4.2.5 The size of this very Early Roman ditch in the development area is reminiscent of deeper ditches of the Middle/Late Iron Age period. Indeed some of the Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age ditches in the Northants area were more than a metre deep in the (Holmes 2008). Nearby the concentric circuits at Wardy Hill and even the main sub-square enclosure from West Fen Rd had ditches 2.50-3.00 metres wide and 1-1.30m deep leading the speculation that these two sites may be classed as defended (Evans *et al* 2007, 74). It is unlikely that the development site was military in origin although it should be noted that this should not yet be ruled out especially as Walker in 1910 recorded the development site as a Roman Camp (see 1.3.3 above).

4.2.6 There was good survival of animal bone on site and the copper alloy objects were in good condition. Only two cereal grains and a Brassica seed was found in six bulk samples. The lack of charred grain from the bulk samples was therefore not due to poor ground conditions but probably due to crop processing taking place away from the development area.

4.2.7 There was no Middle or Late Roman features found within the development area. This implies movement of the population to the areas just to the east and south (HAT and ASC excavations). The only artefacts of this period in the development area were found in the topsoil and subsoil. These artefacts were few in number, not concentrated in any area and consisted of a 4th century coin and some sherds of abraded Roman pottery. The lack of Middle and Late Roman features from the site implies these pottery sherds were brought in from elsewhere and together with the abraded nature of these pottery sherds, it suggests they were deposited in the ground, within manure scatters or as accidental losses as is likely in the case of the coin.

4.3 Post-medieval and modern remains

4.3.1 There was only a background scatter of medieval artefacts from the test pits and these may have been within manure scatters as they were not associated with datable features. The only post-Roman datable features consisted of north to south furrows backfilled with 18th or 19th century material (and may be from steam ploughing), boundary ditches and drains, none of which were seemingly in use before the 18th century. This would tie in with the known very late enclosure of the former Ely field system in the mid 19th century (see 1.3.15 above).

4.3.2 The WWII feature in a c.50m² area next to Stirling Way, almost certainly contained buildings. A lot of modern brick rubble, some slate, asbestos and other modern items were recovered in test pits within or adjacent to this area. The development area was later returned to fields soon after WWII.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evaluation found remains in a *c*.60m by *c*.50m area and these should be considered to be of regional importance. This level of importance is due to unusual Roman conquest period features including a possible defendable ditch, the interesting large quantity of primary artefacts deposited and the good survival of these features. Away from this Roman settlement area at the extreme south side of the development area, the majority of the site only consisted of late post-medieval and modern remains.

4.4.2 The Roman remains survived in good condition with post holes and small ditches found. It is likely that recognizable structures will have survived under the ground surface. The evaluation has shown these features were found between 0.26m and 0.40m below the present ground surface. Unlike most sites in the area, the Early Roman remains have not been truncated by later Middle and Later Roman features. The large amount of domestic remains recovered, including part vessels shows that primary deposits were being thrown into features. These remains have few intrusive or residual artefacts and there is good potential for reconstruction. Primary remains of Conquest period is unusual for this part of Cambridgeshire and any further work will be important.

4.4.3 Although only a small part of a large settlement has been found in this development area, there are other parts of this settlement which have/are to be excavated so that these remains can be compared. Overall, a reasonable amount of the settlement will have been excavated to contrast the results with several contemporary sites within a 5km area (see 1.3.10 -1.3.13 above; Fig. 3).

4.5 Recommendations

4.5.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

Appendix A. Health and Safety Statement

A.1.1 OA East will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with relevant Health and Safety Policies, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992,* and in accordance with the manual *Health and Safety in Fieldwork Archaeology* (SCAUM 1997).

A.1.2 Risk assessments prepared for the OA East office will be adhered to.

A.1.3 OA East has Public Liability Insurance. Separate professional insurance is covered by a Public Liability Policy.

A.1.4 Full details of the relevant Health and Safety Policies and the unit's insurance cover can be provided on request.

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Assessment of the Metalwork

By Nina Crummy

4.5.2 The assemblage consists of six copper-alloy objects; three are Roman, two post-medieval to modern, and one form is not certain and so is undated but it should be noted that it was found in a Roman pit. They are described in the *Catalogue* below.

4.5.3 All the objects are in good condition. They are packed to a good standard of storage in either inert polythene bags or crystal boxes, supported in both cases by pads of foam. The bags and boxes are stored in an airtight Stewart box with silica gel.

The assemblage

4.5.4 The assemblage consists of only six copper-alloy objects. Three of these pieces are Roman, ranging in date from the mid 1st to 4th century. The earliest is a fragment of an early Roman brooch, probably of Hod Hill type, a form that was introduced by the Roman army in AD 43 and that went out of use *c* 60-5. It forms part of a wide assemblage of Hod Hill brooches, largely from southern Britain, that reflects the the Roman military advance. Some Hod Hills also seem to have been used by civilians, probably incomers to the new province.

4.5.5 The latest Roman object is a coin of Constantius II as Caesar, minted AD 330-5. The third piece is a copper-alloy hairpin that is not matched in Cool's study of Romano-British metal hairpins (1990), although it makes use of the same decorative traditions of several of her groups. It may be a new regional type, as many hairpin types occur in small numbers and have a restricted distribution. It can be assigned a broad date-range from the mid 1st century into the 2nd century.

4.5.6 A fourth object may be Roman, but it has no features that allow it to be closely dated. It consists of only a thin fragment of a slightly convex sheet disc, pierced off-centre.

4.5.7 The remaining two items are both machine-made and of late post-medieval to modern date. One is a plain button, the other a thimble.

Catalogue

4.5.8 SF 1. (17). Test pit 10, topsoil. Fragment of a copper-alloy brooch, probably of Hod Hill type. The fragment is slightly convex and has a central row of vertical beading flanked by plain mouldings, with traces of tinning visible on the surface. Length 13 mm, maximum width 7 mm. Date-range AD 43-60/5.

4.5.9 SF 2. (26). Test pit 14, topsoil. Copper-alloy button, missing the loop for attachment. Diameter 23 mm. Late post-medieval to modern.

4.5.10 SF 3. (38). Test pit 17, topsoil. Copper-alloy coin. Constantius II, reverse Gloria Exercitus, two standards. Lyons mint, reference HK 194/199 (mint-mark slightly obscured by corrosion). AD 330-5.

4.5.11 SF 4. (99999). Copper-alloy machine-made thimble, with fine pits on the wall and larger pits on the domed head. Height 19 mm, diameter (flattened) 23 mm. Late post-medieval to modern.

4.5.12 SF 6. (98). Trench 40, Roman pit **101**. Thin copper-alloy disc fragment, pierced off-centre. Diameter 14 mm. Undated.

4.5.13 SF 7. (110). Trench 39, Roman ditch **112**. Copper-alloy hairpin with domed head above a square moulding with a saltire on each face. The shaft is bent towards the tip. Length 103 mm.

Recommendations

4.5.14 The three/four Roman objects should be conserved to ensure their long-term preservation and to enable detailed description and illustration if required.

4.5.15 Should the site proceed to formal publication, then these three objects should form part of the report, addressing their relevance to the economy of the site.

4.5.16 The pin and brooch fragment should be illustrated in any published report.

B.2 Assessment of the slag

By Rob Atkins

4.5.17 Very small quantities of slag was recovered from three test pits (topsoil 15 (test pit 7), layer 21 (test pit 8) and topsoil 72 (test pit 34)). It is extremely likely that the slag was modern. Test pits 7 and 8 was within the area of the former WWII feature recorded on site near Stirling Way whilst test pit 34 was considerably away from the Roman settlement.

B.3 Lithic assessment

4.5.18 A total of up to eight pieces of flint were recovered from the above site (pers. comm. Richard Mortimer and he has categorized them; Table 4). All the worked flint were found as secondary deposits, two from within Roman features, five in post-medieval features and layers and one unstratified. The flint were only found in the southern half of the site but there was no concentration of the material in any one location within this part of the site.

4.5.19 These seems to have been a dearth of flint recovered from other archaeological excavated areas to the south and east (see 1.3.1 above) with only five other flints recorded. Within these five flints there was only a single datable flint, an Early Neolithic blade (Thompson forthcoming).

Context	Flake	Blade	Uncertain	Suggested date	Comments
7 (Test Pit 4)	1				
13 (Test Pit 6)			1		
47 (Test Pit 27)		1		Early Neolithic	
102 SF 8 (Trench 40, fill of pit **103**)		1		Early Neolithic	Part of a blade with denticulated (toothed) edge

111 (Trench 39, fill of ditch **112**)		1		Early Neolithic	
115 SF 9 (Trench 42, fill of ?field boundary **116**)		1		Early Neolithic	Part of a larger blade (has lost both ends)
131 (Trench 45, fill of ?field boundary **132**)	1				
99999	1				

Table 4 *Quantification of lithic material by context*

Discussion and Significance

4.5.20 The assemblage is very small but indicates a sparse Early Neolithic scatter of use with blades clearly important. Although indicative of prehistoric activity at the site in this period, the assemblage is too small to inform on the precise nature of the occupation or the range of activities undertaken.

B.4 Glass

By Alasdair Brooks

4.5.21 There are no standard national guidelines to the archaeological analysis of later post-medieval (post-1750) glass. This assessment uses the *Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1989), the US Bureau of Land Management and Society for Historical Archaeology bottle identification web page (or BLM/SHA guide), and the Heritage Council of New South Wales' *Early Australian Commercial Glass: Manufacturing Processes* (Boow 1991) as standard references, with the BLM/SHA guide used as the base reference where terminological differences exist between the three. Until a standard guide is written for the United Kingdom, the three sources cited here remain the best available archaeological sources so long as they are not used uncritically in a British context.

4.5.22 Twenty fragments of post-medieval glass were recovered. Precisely half of these are container and vessel glass; the other half are window glass. There is no need to distinguish between glass 'fabric' for this assessment. In so far as colour might be considered significant – which it rarely is except for sorting purposes (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 12) – a full list of sherd colours may be found in Table 5.

4.5.23 The glass was found lightly-scattered across the site, and none of the glass has any diagnostic features.

Context	Form	colour	date	sherds
8	bottle	Dark green	c.1700-1900	1
15	window	clear	Post-med	2
17	bottle	green	c.1880+	1
20	window	clear	later post-med	3
	bottle	Dark green	1800+	1
22	window	green aqua	later post-med	1
	bottle	clear	1850+	1
	bottle	Dark green	c.1700-1900	1

29	window	green aqua	later post-med	1
36	window	clear	Post-med	1
37	window	green aqua	Post-med	1
38	polygonal bottle	green aqua	1800-1900	1
57	bottle	green	1800+	2
127	bottle	Dark green	1800+	1
131	tableware?	clear	1850+	1
150	window	green aqua	later post-med	1

Table 5 *Post-medieval glass*

B.5 Roman pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction

4.5.24 A total of 556 sherds, weighing 5189g of Late pre Roman Iron Age, Early Roman and Romano-British pottery was mostly recovered from three trenches (38, 39 and 40) on the extreme southern side of the site. The majority of this assemblage consists of Early Roman (mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century) material. The remainder of the pottery was recovered from fifteen hand dug test pits, also nineteen stratified deposits from furrows, post holes and a layer.

4.5.25 The assemblage as a whole has an average sherd weight of c. 9g. It is interesting to note that while the pottery recovered from test pits has an average sherd weight of only c. 4g, the pottery retrieved from features has an average sherd weight of c. 10g.

Methodology

4.5.26 The assemblage scanned and broad fabric groups and vessel types identified. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme.

Discussion

4.5.27 Although eleven very broad fabric groups have been identified the vast majority of this assemblage (c. 85% by weight) consists of unprovenanced, but locally produced, sandy grey ware sherds (Table 6). Where specific vessels types could be assigned most sherds belonged to the medium mouthed jars of the globular variety, however a single Butt beaker (Lucas et al, 2007, 58, fig. 11, no 3) and a suspended bowl (Hancocks 2003, p. 86, fig 7.16, no 139) have also been identified at this stage. The presence of forms such as the Butt beaker, which was inspired by continental ('Belgic') forms (Thompson 1982, Type G) are diagnostic of the mid 1st to early 2nd century AD, before domestic pottery production became industrialised and pottery styles became more standard and generally utilitarian (Gibson and Lucas 2002). While the suspended bowl is an updated form of an Iron Age vessel type, copying the metal cauldrons in use at that time (Lyons forthcoming).

4.5.28 Indeed it is worthy of note that the use of sand to temper the clay used for pottery production appears to have been a deliberate cultural choice, making the people in and around Ely distinct from the shell temper users in the west of the region (Percival in prep). Indeed only four shell tempered ware sherds were recovered during this archaeological intervention.

4.5.29 The second most common fabric consists of a sandy coarse ware, also unprovenanced but locally made, used to produce jars. This fabric is of variable consistency and colour and can be referred to as a 'proto' grey ware, which was the result of poor clay preparation and firing technology in the period during the 1st and early 2nd century before the use of both the fast wheel and the semi-permanent kiln became widespread (Swan 1984). The fabric is finer and lighter than its Iron Age predecessors, but not quite yet up to the standard of Roman manufacture.

4.5.30 White wares and oxidised wares are found in lesser quantities, some of the material may originate from the large Early Roman factory at St. Albans (Verulamium; Tyers 1996, 199-201).

4.5.31 In the Early Roman contexts fine wares are rare, with only a tiny scrap of (unsourced) Gaulish samian (*ibid*, 105-116) recovered. Later domestically produced fine wares (3rd to 4th century AD), consisting mostly of Nene Valley colour coat (*ibid*, 173-175) but also Hadham red wares (*ibid*, 168-169), were retrieved from the test pit deposits (also a furrow), indicating perhaps later Roman activity was taking place elsewhere on the site - as it has been recorded elsewhere in the locality (Fawcett 2006; Lyne 2003).

Fabric	Vessel form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	Sherd weight (%)
Sandy grey ware	Butt beaker, suspended bowl, jar, storage jar	447	4351	84.52
Sandy coarse ware	Jar	25	425	8.25
Shell tempered ware	Jar	4	101	1.97
Sandy oxidised ware		25	87	1.69
Sandy reduced ware	Jar	22	76	1.48
Reduced ware	Jar	8	35	0.68
Nene Valley colour coat	Castor Box	8	30	0.58
White ware		2	22	0.43
Red fine ware		3	11	0.21
Miscellaneous		2	9	0.17
Samian		1	1	0.02
Total		**547**	**5148**	**100.00**

Table 6 *The broad pottery fabrics and form, listed in descending order of weight (%)*

Potential of the assemblage

4.5.32 This is a small but well recorded group of Early Roman ceramics, recovered from relatively few deposits, which indicates that activity was taking place in the vicinity during the mid 1st to early-mid 2nd century AD. This assemblage has many similarities with the pottery recovered from Hurst Lane reservoir site (Lucas et al 2007, 56-58) which although accepting the Roman influence was occurring at an early date, also

suggested the settlement was of a low order. As this assemblage ((ELY REC 08) is only a small sample of the pottery that may be recovered from this site it is impossible to characterise it completely at this stage. However, apart from being used as a dating tool to phase the features from which it was recovered there are several areas of research this assemblage has the potential to help with:

a) This assemblage may help us understand the process of change that was occurring in society between the end of the Iron Age and the Early Roman era. Where are the fabrics used being produced - are they being traded over long distances or primarily locally manufactured? Are these fabrics and forms typical of domestic settlement in the region? What is the status of the people who used them?

b) If the assemblage is not typical of domestic use is there any evidence that it could be a military camp, industrial centre or ritual complex?

c) Is the use of sand tempered coarse wares in the Early Roman period a cultural choice of the people in the Ely area, perhaps based on a tribal identity, used to differentiate between them and the people in the west of the region?

Future work

4.5.33 This assemblage should be fully catalogued which will allow for an accurate assessment of the material. The pottery should be compared more fully to the range of published sites that have been excavated in the area and placed in its regional context.

B.6 Post-Roman pottery

By Alasdair Brooks

4.5.34 In the absence of standardised national guidelines for the analysis of later post-medieval ceramics, the ceramic terminology and dating criteria used in this report were mostly taken from the author's own book on the identification of later post-medieval ceramics (Brooks 2005) and Miller's 2000 guide to dating post-medieval finds. This assessment does not contain minimum vessel counts or other more in-depth analytical techniques. Dates often refer to the traditional most common period of production rather than definitive start and end dates; the transition from creamware and pearlware to whiteware from c.1820-c.1830, for example, is a gradual process rather than a sudden shift from older types to the newer type. The 18th-century advent of increased ceramic standardisation through industrial mass-production often requires a different approach to later post-medieval ceramics than that used for earlier period (Brooks 2005); sherd counts, for example, are usually preferred over sherd weights (and, in a full report, vessel counts over either). Assistance with the identification of the small number of medieval materials was given by in-house medieval pottery specialist Carole Fletcher.

4.5.35 A total of 238 sherds of ceramic were separated out for post-medieval analysis. However, three of these were Roman pottery (these will be integrated into the Roman assemblage at a later date), and 16 were medieval. This leaves a total of 219 post-medieval sherds (including a small number of transitional late medieval to early post-medieval redwares). The only contexts were Roman or medieval sherds were not mixed in with post-medieval sherds were 30 (single Roman sherd), 34, and 129 (single

identifiable sherds of Ely and medieval sandy ware respectively). Otherwise, the Roman and medieval fragments are clearly residual.

4.5.36 With the medieval and Roman materials excluded, the post-medieval ceramics include:

- 7 fragments of bone china (3% of the post-medieval ceramics)
- 2 fragments of Bristol-glazed stoneware (1%)
- 2 fragments of Chinese porcelain (1%)
- 16 fragments of creamware (7%)
- 2 fragments of debased scratch blue stoneware (1%)
- 1 fragment of European hardpaste porcelain (.5%)
- 2 fragments of Jackfield-type wares (1%)
- 1 fragment of manganese-mottled ware (.5%)
- 1 fragment of miscellaneous post-medieval slipware (.5%)
- 126 fragments of miscellaneous post-medieval coarse redware (58%)
- 2 fragments of more diagnostic post-medieval redware (1%)
- 1 fragment of Nottingham-type stoneware (.5%)
- 4 fragments of pearlware (2%)
- 16 fragments of nineteenth-century redware flowerpot (7%)
- 2 fragments of refined red earthenware (1%)
- 10 fragments of transitional 15th- to 16th-century redware (4%)
- 3 unidentified fragments (1%)
- 18 fragments of 19th-century whiteware (8%)
- 3 fragments of yellowware (1%)

Dates for all the above types (where known or attributable) can be found in Table 7.

4.5.37 With the exception of the two fragments of Chinese porcelain, there is no reason to believe that any of the post-medieval ceramics, glass, or clay pipe were manufactured outside Britain, with Staffordshire the most likely place of manufacture for the refined whitebodied earthenwares (creamware, whiteware, and pearlware). A lack of further diagnostic features, the advent of industrial mass-production in the mid-18th century and the improvement of internal trade routes in the same period make further identification of place of manufacture unnecessary for the remaining materials.

4.5.38 The total lack of Staffordshire-type slipwares, tin-glaze wares, Whieldon-type wares and near-total lack of white salt-glazed stonewares indicates that much of the ceramic tableware dates from c.1760-onwards, but this is unsurprising given that this coincides with the advent of mass-produced less-expensive table ceramics.

4.5.39 All indications are that the post-medieval materials form a light scatter evenly distributed across the site. Very few test pits contain more than 10 sherds of ceramic, and those that do seem to associated with a Second World War feature that also corresponds with a disturbance area identified through geophysics. There appears to be no identifiable coherent distribution of the post-medieval materials by date and/or period across the site; the distribution by date appears to be more or less random.

4.5.40 Beyond helping to identify the dates for on-site features, the assemblage has no further research potential unless it can be specifically associated with an identified structure or household. No further work is currently recommended on the site's post-medieval component.

Context	ware type	decoration	date	sherds
2	redware flowerpot		19th	1
	Ely ware		1200-1400	1
3	redware flowerpot		19th	1
5	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	2
6	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	4
7	whiteware	UGTP willow blue	1820+	1
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	7
9	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	12
	misc utilitarian post-med redware	moulded	unspecified	1
11	creamware	undecorated	1760-1830	1
13	creamware	undecorated	1760-1830	1
	misc slipwares		17th-18th	1
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	3
	transitional redware		15th-16th	1
14	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	3
	Grimston ware		1200-1400	2
	unidentified fragment		unspecified	1
15	creamware	undecorated	1760-1830	1
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	3
	transitional redware		15th-16th	1
	Ely-type ware		1200-1400	1
16	whiteware	UGTP willow blue	1820+	1
17	whiteware	UGTP blue; later-style	c.1840+	1
	refined red earthenware	annular	19th	1
	redware flowerpot		19th	3
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	1
20	whiteware	undecorated	1820+	2
	whiteware	UGTP red	1830+	1
	whiteware	flow blue UGTP	1835+	1
	whiteware	Pratt-type pot lid	19th	1
	whiteware	enamelled	20th?	1
	bone china	enamelled	1745+	2
	bone china	undecorated	1745+	1
	Bristol-glazed stoneware		1835+	2
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	7
	redware flowerpot		19th	1
	Ely ware		1200-1400	3
22	Nottingham-type stoneware	moulded	1700-1850	1
	bone china	painted rim	19th?	2
	bone china	gilt enamelled	19th	1
	yellowware	slipped interior	1820+	1
	whiteware	UGTP willow blue	1820+	1
	whiteware	UGTP other blue	1820+	1
	whiteware	UGTP green	1830+	1
	whiteware	gilt enamelled	1820+	1
	creamware	undecorated	1760-1830	1
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	1
	redware flowerpot		19th	1
	Grimston ware		1200-1500	1

24	redware flowerpot		19th	2
	Post-med redware	slipped interior	19th	1
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	1
	Grimston Thetford ware		1000-1200	1
	transitional redware		15th-16th	1
	Roman			1
25	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	1
26	whiteware	undecorated	1820+	1
	whiteware	sponged	1820+	1
	bone china	moulded (handle)	1745+	1
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	4
	Ely ware		1200-1400	1
	transitional redware		15th-16th	1
	redware flowerpot		19th	1
	Roman			
29	redware flowerpot		19th	4
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	4
30	Roman			
31	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	5
33	creamware	undecorated	1760-1830	1
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	1
34	Ely ware		1200-1400	1
	unidentified fragment		unspecified	1
36	refined red earthenware	Black-glazed	1700-1900	1
37	debased scratch blue stoneware	Cobalt-filled scratched	c.1765-c.1775	2
	whiteware	UGTP willow blue	1820+	1
	yellowware	annular	1820+	2
38	white saltglazed stoneware	undec, but prob from scratch blue	c.1745-c.1775	1
	pearlware	undecorated	c.1780-c.1830	1
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	3
	Ely-type ware		1200-1400	1
40	whiteware	UGTP willow blue	1820+	1
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	2
43	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	2
	Grimston ware		1200-1500	1
48	white saltglazed stoneware	undecorated	1720-1800	1
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	3
49	Manganese-mottled ware		1680-1780	1
52	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	1
54	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	3
57	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	7
	jackfield-type	undecorated	1740-1790	1
58	creamware	undecorated	1760-1830	1
65	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	4
66	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	4
	transitional redware		15th-16th	1
67	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	1
68	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	1
72	creamware	undecorated	1760-1830	1
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	10
	Grimston ware		1200-1500	1
74	whiteware	UGTP other blue	1820+	1
76	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	7
	transitional redware		15th-16th	3
82	transitional redware		15th-16th	1
	redware flowerpot		19th	1
86	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	2

	Ely-type ware		1200-1400	1
87	creamware	royal rim	1760-1830	1
	Post-med redware	Black-glazed mug	18th?	1
115	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	2
117	pearlware	painted	c.1780-c.1830	1
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	2
119	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	2
122	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	1
123	creamware	undecorated	1760-1830	4
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	1
125	creamware	industrial slip	c.1780-c.1830	2
127	Chinese porcelain	undecorated	1600	2
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	1
129	medieval sandy ware		1350-1500	1
	unidentified waterworn frag		unspecified	1
131	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	2
139	creamware	undecorated	1760-1830	2
	pearlware	UGTP willow blue [stippled print]	c.1805-c.1830	1
	pearlware	UGTP other blue	c.1780-c.1830	1
	utilitarian post-med redware	interior slip	19th	1
	redware flowerpot		19th	1
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	3
150	jackfield-type	undecorated	1740-1790	1
	European porcelain	undecorated	1700+	1
	misc utilitarian post-med redware		unspecified	1
	transitional redware		15th-16th	1

Table 7 *Post Roman ceramics by context*

B.7 Clay Pipes

By Alasdair Brooks

4.5.41 The clay pipe terminology used in this report was taken from Bradley (2000). The pipe bowls, considered the most diagnostic part of the assemblage, were identified and dated using the standard typology for English pipe bowls, as featured in this case in Orser and Fagan (1995:104). This is a broad international typology, rather than a local Cambridgeshire-based one, but the basics of date and type usually hold across regions.

4.5.42 Thirty six fragments of clay pipe were recovered. All but three of these are stem fragments. None of the fragments are decorated. The only complete, diagnostic and dateable bowl fragment is unprovenanced. The clay pipes are all white ball clay, sometimes mistakenly referred to as 'kaolin' clay.

4.5.43 The clay pipes are also evenly scattered across the site, with only context 20 (part of the Second World War feature) containing more than 3 fragments, and most relevant contexts contain only one or two fragments; the only diagnostic bowl (which dates c.1650-c.1680) is unprovenanced.

Context	Portion	fragments
9	stem	2
13	stem	2
15	stem	1
20	stem	4
22	stem	2

24	stem	1
26	stem	2
29	stem	1
37	stem	3
38	stem	1
39	stem	1
42	stem	1
45	stem	1
52	stem	1
54	stem	1
63	bowl	1
66	stem	1
67	stem	1
76	stem	1
82	bowl	1
86	stem	1
115	stem	1
119	stem	1
122	stem	1
131	stem	1
150	stem	1
99999	bowl (complete)	1

Table 8 *Clay pipes*

B.8 Building Stone

By Rob Atkins

4.5.44 A green sandstone "block" was recovered from a post-medieval context (144) which was a fill of ditch **145**, Trench 43. This stone was imported from the city area, a few kilometres to the north-east. There was no worked edges. It is not known at present why the stone came to this site and what it was used for.

4.5.45 A small stone fragment with cement attached was found in topsoil context 20 (Test pit 8) which was within the former WWII feature recorded on site near Stirling Way.

B.9 Bricks and tiles

By Rob Atkins

4.5.46 The bricks and tiles have been added together as they are all late post-medieval and modern in date. Most have been recovered from the topsoil and subsoil from the test pits. No Roman or medieval material was found.

Context	Weight (in kg)	Comments
1 (Test pit 1, topsoil)	0.052kg	1 small post-medieval roof tile fragment *c.*18th to 20th century and 1 brick fragment 20th century
2 (Test pit 1, subsoil)	0.008kg	1 small post-medieval roof tile fragment *c.*18th/19th century
3 (Test pit 2, topsoil)	0.061kg	7 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century
5 (Test pit 3, topsoil)	0.048kg	2 v. small post-medieval roof tile fragments c.18th/19th century and 8 tiny fragments of?
7 (Test pit 4,topsoil)	0.137kg	12 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century, 5 brick fragments *c.*18th/19th century
8 (Test pit 4, subsoil)	0.024kg	1 small post-medieval roof tile fragment *c.*18th/19th century
9 (Test pit 5, topsoil)	0.048kg	3 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century and 2 tiny fragments of ?

13 (Test pit 6, topsoil)	0.096kg	6 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th to 20th century and 2 *c.*19th century brick fragments
14 (Test pit 6, subsoil)	0.031kg	4 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century
15 (Test pit 7, topsoil)	1.24kg	19th or 20th century brick fragments
16 (Test pit 7, subsoil)	0.106kg	16 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century and 3 bricjk fragments *c.*19th century+
17 (Test pit 10, topsoil)	0.348kg	5 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century and 5 brick fragments
20 (Test pit 8, topsoil)	c.5kg	Large pieces of 20th century brick, roof and floor tile. One complete brick kept – frogged and inscribed 'central Whittlesea'.
21 (Test pit 8, subsoil)	*4.574*kg	Several brick pieces including one complete. Red and white brick – all frogged. Probably 20 century. Complete brick 2100x 1050x750mm. Some roof tile fragments.
22 (Test pit 9, topsoil)	1.3kg	5 post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century and 2 brick fragments (one with a 650mm width)
24 (Test pit 11, topsoil)	1.43kg	20 th century brick – frogged and inscribed
25 (Test pit 11, layer)	0.077kg	5 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century and 1 19th/20th century brick fragment
26 (Test pit 14, topsoil)	1.21kg	20th century yellow brick (holes), ceramic sewer pipe with mortar attached, post-medieval roof tile fragments and 20th century floor tile
29 (Test pit 13, topsoil)	2.1kg	20th century brick. Frogged
31 (Test pit 12, topsoil)	0.464kg	5 small post-medieval roof tile fragments c.18th to 20th century, 10 small brick fragments including 20th century and many ?v. small fragments
32 (Test pit 12, subsoil)	0.07kg	6 very small fragments of post-medieval roof tile c.18th/19th century, 4 small brick fragments *c.*18th century + 2?? fragments
33 (Test pit 12, layer)	0.005kg	3 tiny fragments of ?
34 (Test pit, topsoil)	2.5kg	One complete brick kept 20 th century frogged and inscribed 'Whittlesea'
36 (Test pit 15, topsoil)	0.314kg	5 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century
37 (Test pit 15, subsoil)	0.06kg	4 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century and 1 brick fragment
38 (Test pit 17, topsoil)	0.023kg	2 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century
39 (Test pit 18, topsoil)	0.081kg	4 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century and 2 19th/20th century brick and ?many tiny fragments
40 (Test pit 18, subsoil)	0.061kg	4 v.small post-medieval roof tile fragments c.18th/19th and 20th century and ? tiny fragments
41 (Test pit 21, topsoil)	0.053kg	3 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th to 20th century
42 (Test pit 22, topsoil)	0.025kg	2 v. small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century and 1 brick fragment c.18th+
43 (test pit 20, topsoil	0.115kg	5 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century
45 (Test pit 24, topsoil)	0.02kg	1? fragment
47 (Test pit 27, topsoil)	0.036kg	4 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century
48 (Test pit 25, topsoil)	0.133kg	1 brick fragment – 20th century
49 (Test pit 25, fill of ditch **50**)	0.013kg	3 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century
52 (Test pit 19, topsoil)	0.065kg	5 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century and 1 brick fragment
54 (Test pit 28, topsoil)	0.078kg	4 v. small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century, 2 brick fragments c.18th/19th century and 4 tiny fragments of ?
57 (Test pit 32, topsoil)	0.072kg	2 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century, 1 brick fragment *c.*18th/19th century and several v. small ?fragments
61 (Test pit 33, topsoil)	0.031kg	4 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century
65 (Test pit 26, topsoil)	0.028kg	4 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century
66 (Test pit 26, subsoil)	0.061kg	Three small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century

67 (Test pit 26, layer)	0.177kg	1 post-medieval roof tile fragment *c.*18th/19th century, 2 brick fragments c.18th/19th century and 2 tiny fragments of ?
68 (Test pit 36,topsoil)	0.055kg	3 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century
72 (Test 34, topsoil)	0.161kg	20 very small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century, 4 very small brick fragments including 2 20th century pieces
74 (Test pit 37, topsoil)	0.092kg	1 small post-medieval roof tile fragment *c.*18th/19th century and 1 brick fragment *c.*20th century
76 (Trench 38, fill of furrow **77**)	0.202kg	9 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century and 2 brick fragments *c.* 18th/19th century
82 (Test pit 29, topsoil)	0.095kg	6 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century
86 (Trench 40, fill of ?field boundary **87**)	0.180kg	2 post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century
115 (Trench 42, fill of ?field boundary ditch **116**)	0.042kg	4 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century
117 (Trench 42, fill of ? field boundary ditch **118**)	0.059kg	2 post-medieval roof tile fragments and 1 brick fragment
119 (Trench 42, fill of ?field boundary ditch **120**	0.034kg	2 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century
122 (Trench 39, fill of field drain **121**)	0.116kg	2 post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century
123 (Trench 41, fill of ?field boundary **124**)	0.023kg	2 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century
127 (Trench 41, fill of field boundary ditch **128**)	0.151kg	10 brick fragments 19th and 20th century
131 (Trench 45, fill of ? field boundary ditch **132**)	0.0171kg	2 field drain fragments *c.*18th/19th century
133 (Trench 45, fill of field boundary **134**)	0.002kg	1 fragment
139 (Trench 47, fill of ? Quarry pit **140**)	0.042kg	4 roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century and one brick fragment
148 (Trench 43, fill of ? Tree throw **149**)	0.006kg	1 small post-medieval roof tile fragment *c.*18th/19th century
150 (Trench 47, fill of ?quarry pit **151**)	0.663kg	8 small post-medieval roof tile fragments *c.*18th/19th century and 3 brick fragments *c.*18th/ 19th century

Table 9 *CBM by context*

B.10 Burnt clay

By Rob Atkins

4.5.47 A very small collection of burnt clay was found in 10 contexts (0.186kg). Only four of these contexts were Roman in date (Table 10). None of the burnt clay was diagnostic (pers. comm. Carol Fletcher). There is no indication of industrial or domestic features within the evaluation.

Context	No. Fragments	Weight (Kg)	Comments
5 (Test pit 3, topsoil)	2	0.001	Modern
9 (Test pit 5, topsoil)	5	0.008	Modern
78 (Trench 38, ditch **79**)	1	0.019	Roman ditch
84 (Trench 40, ditch **85**)	1	0.002	Roman ditch
98 (Trench 40, pit **101**)	3	0.020	Roman pit

102 (Trench 40, pit **103**)	2	0.032	Roman ditch
119 (Trench 42, ?field boundary ditch **120**)	1	0.005	Post-medieval ditch
123 (Trench 41, ?field boundary ditch **124**)	3	0.007	Post-medieval ditch
139 (Trench 47, quarry pit **140**)	3	0.018	Post-medieval pit
143 (Trench 43, ditch **145**)	1	0.074	Undated ditch

Table 10 *Burnt clay*

B.11 Slate

By Rob Atkins

4.5.48 Slate roof tile fragments were found in seven contexts (Table 11). Test pits 8, 9, 13 and 14 equate the WWII feature recorded on site near Stirling Way and this is where (or adjacent to) most of slate was found.

Context	No. Fragments	Comments
15 (Test pit 7)	1	Topsoil
16 (Test pit 7)	1	Subsoil
17 (Test pit 10)	2	Topsoil
20 (Test pit 8)	9	Topsoil
22 (Test pit 9)	1	Topsoil
29 (Test pit 13)	2	Topsoil
46 (Test pit 23)	1	Topsoil

Table 11 *Slate*

B.12 Cement/Mortar

By Rob Atkins

4.5.49 Cement was found within topsoil contexts in four test pits contexts (15 (Test pit 7), 20 (Test pit 8), 31 (Test pit 12) and 36 (Test pit 15)) and ?mortar from topsoil context 61 (Test pit 33).

B.13 Coal, cinder and oil shale

By Rob Atkins

4.5.50 Coal and cinder were found in 7 deposits each - all post-medieval or modern in date (Table 12).

Context	Material
9 (Test pit 5, topsoil)	Coal
15 (Test pit 7, topsoil)	Cinder
16 (Test pit 7, subsoil)	Cinder
20 (Test pit 8, topsoil)	Coal
22 (Test pit 9, topsoil)	Coal

33 (Test pit 12, layer)	Cinder
37 (Test pit 15, subsoil)	Coal
39 (Test pit 18, topsoil)	Cinder
46 (Test pit 23, topsoil)	Cinder
57 (Test pit 32, topsoil)	Cinder
72 (Test pit 34, topsoil)	Cinder
76 (Trench 38, furrow **77**)	Coal
127 (Trench 41,?field boundary ditch **128**)	Coal
150 (Trench 47, quarry pit 151)	Coal

Table 12 *Coal and cinder*

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Mammal Bone

By Chris Fane

4.5.51 A total of 20 “countable” bones were recovered from the evaluation, with a further 43 fragments not identifiable to species, (68.25% of the total sample; weighed by context in Tables 2 and 3). All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Residuality appears not be an issue and there is no evidence of later contamination of any context. Hand collected faunal remains were recovered from 21 contexts dating from the early Roman period along with 1 Post-Medieval context. Contexts **16**, **22**, **33**, **37**, **41**, **46**, **57**, **72**, **105**, **123** & **133** contained no identifiable material.

4.5.52 All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Access database. Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella & Davis (1997). Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (also where applicable) and epiphyseal fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly, 1988). The ageing of the population was largely achieved by examining the wear stages of cheek teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (after Grant, 1982). The states of epiphyseal fusion for all relevant bones were recorded to give a broad age range for the major domesticates (after Getty, 1975). All measurements were carried out according to the conventions of von den Driesch (1976). Measurements were either carried out using a 150mm sliding calliper or an osteometric board in the case of larger bones.

4.5.53 As mentioned above the vast majority of identifiable faunal remains were recovered from early Roman contexts in the form of pit and ditch fills. Material from pit fills consisted largely of butchered cattle distal long bones along with smaller amounts of sheep/goat remains. Only a single ageable cattle mandible was recovered from animal of around 1-2 years of age.

4.5.54 The majority of faunal material from ditch contexts was derived from two fills (**98** & **99**) from <**101**>. These contexts contained a number of butchered post-cranial cattle remains along with a single dog proximal humerus and two horse mandibular molars. Both teeth displayed developmental defects in the shape of deformed roots leading to abnormal wear on the occlusal surfaces. Sheep/Goat remains recovered from ditch fills consisted largely of post cranial remains from young adult animals. The single medieval ditch fill **144** contained a single portion of heavily gnawed and calcined cattle astragalus.

4.5.55 The hand-collected assemblage is unfortunately too small with which to draw any meaningful conclusions from. The body part distribution and general age of the population is consistent with general settlement waste, with animals being killed at a relatively young age for meat. A larger sample size would help to further characterise animal husbandry practices at the site.

C.2 Mollusca

By Rob Atkins

4.5.56 Three Oyster shell fragments and one cockle shell was found. Two oysters were found in Trench 38 from context from (78), fill of Roman ditch (**79**). This ditch was cut by post-medieval furrow (**77**) and it was from this furrow fill (76) that the second oyster shell was found. The third oyster was found in Test pit 15 (subsoil fill 37). The cockle shell was found at the extreme northern part of the site (Trench 47; context 139, fill of quarry pit **140**).

C.3 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

4.5.57 Six bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated areas of the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains, bones and artefacts and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

4.5.58 Features sampled include secure archaeological contexts primarily dating from the late Iron Age to early Roman period.

4.5.59 The volume of bulk soil samples collected was between 10 – 20L. Ten litres of each sample were processed by water flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flots were collected in a 0.5mm nylon mesh and the residues were washed through a 1mm mesh. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residues were passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for ecofacts (e.g. animal bone, fish bone, charcoal, shell, etc..) and artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification. Identifications were made by the author without comparison to the OA East reference collection and should be seen as provisional. Nomenclature for the plant classification follows Stace (1997).

4.5.60 Table 13 summarises the results obtained

Sample Number	Context Number	Sample contents
1	78 (Trench 38, ditch **79**)	Cereal grain fragment, Brassica seed, sparse charcoal pot sherd
2	99 (Trench 40, pit **101**)	Single cereal grain
3	96 (Trench 40, pit **97**)	Sparse charcoal
4	110 (Trench 39, ditch **112**)	Sparse charcoal
5	90 (Trench 40, post hole **91**)	Sparse charcoal
6	92 (Trench 40, post hole **93**)	Sparse charcoal

Table 13 *Environmental and other remains by context*

4.5.61 The plant remains were preserved by carbonisation. Preservation was poor. The cereal grain in sample 1 was fragmented and the grain in Sample was abraded. The two cereal grains in this assemblage were too degraded/fragmented for identification. A single weed seed of Brassica (*Brassica* sp.) was present in sample 1.

4.5.62 Two sherds of pottery were recovered from the residues of Sample 1. Modern roots were present in all of the samples.

Discussion

4.5.63 The plant remains in this assemblage consist of cereal grains along with a single weed seed (possibly a crop contaminant). The grains may have been accidentally burnt while being dried prior to storage or during cooking over open fires.

Conclusions and recommendations

4.5.64 The preliminary appraisal of samples from this site have shown that there is limited potential for the recovery of plant remains. This is somewhat surprising as samples from a previous excavation *c*.300m to the east (Hill 2006) had shown good archaeobotanical potential with evidence of cereals and crop processing waste. This suggests that the lack of charred plant remains is not due to poor preservation. The negative evidence from this area indicates that crop-processing was restricted to a specific area of the settlement. The low density of charred plant macrofossils in this assemblage limits interpretation of the features sampled.

4.5.65 If further excavation is planned, targeted sampling of features such as primary fills, middens and any waterlogged features should be undertaken as investigation on the nature of cereal waste and weed assemblages is likely to provide an insight into to utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this period.

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-49605		
Project Name	Late Iron Age and Roman Settlement on land off Stirling Way, Nr Witchford, Ely		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	24-08-2008	Finish	09-09-2008
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ELY REC 08	Planning App. No.	Pre-planning
HER No.	CHER ECB 3008	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Development Type	Rural Commercial

Please select all techniques used:

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

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Settlement	Roman 43 to 410		Select period...
	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	East Cambridgeshire		
Parish	Ely		
HER	CHER ECB 3008		
Study Area	c.1.4ha	National Grid Reference	TL 515 789

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec, Cambridgeshire County Council
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray, OA East
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	Rob Atkins, OA East

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East	OA East	OA East
ELYREC 08	ELYREC 08	ELYREC 08

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☒
Ceramics	☒	☐	☒
Environmental	☒	☐	☒
Glass	☒	☐	☒
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☒
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☒ Geophysics	☒ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

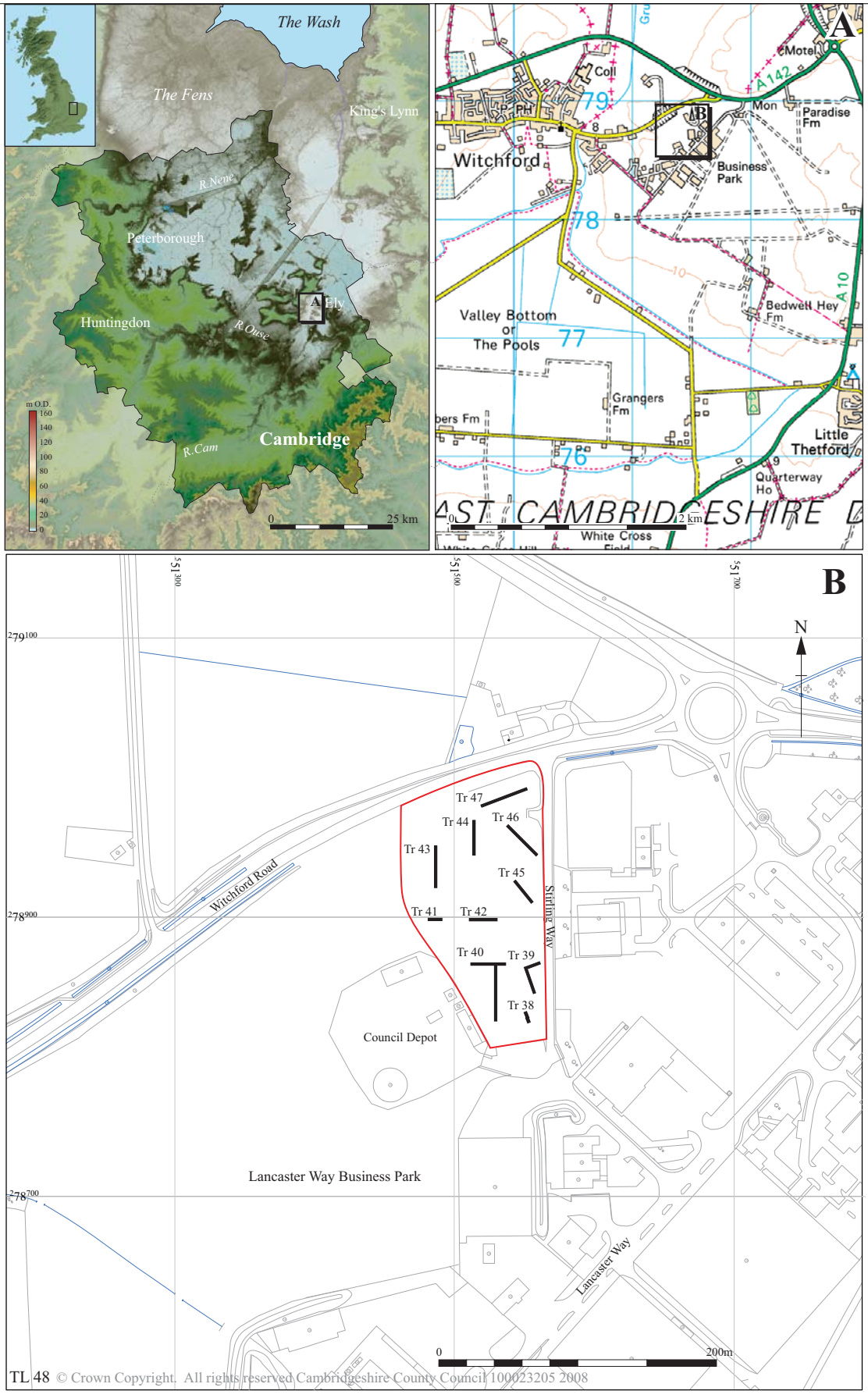


Figure 1 Location of trenches

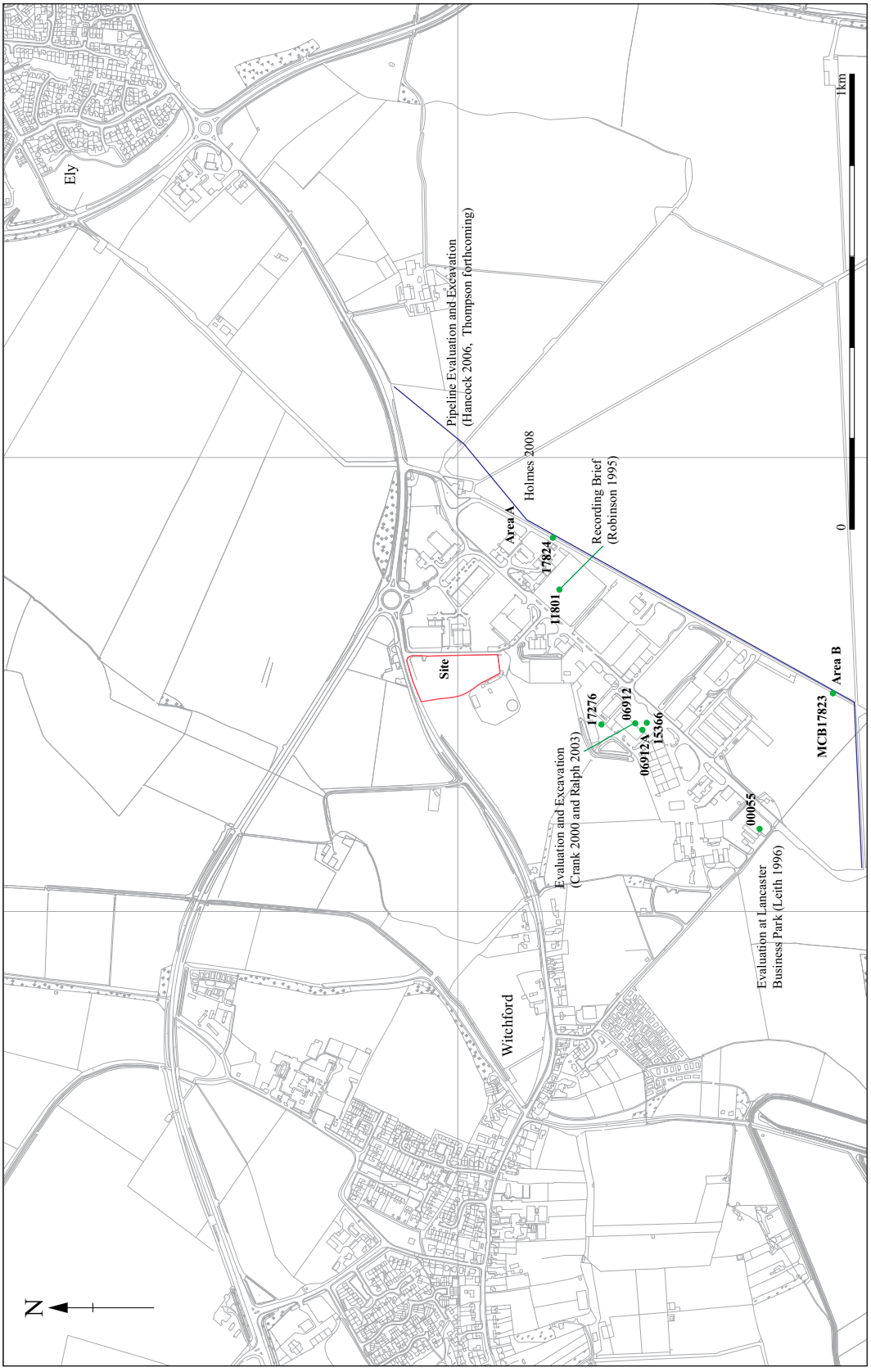


Figure 2: Site location in relation other archaeological work

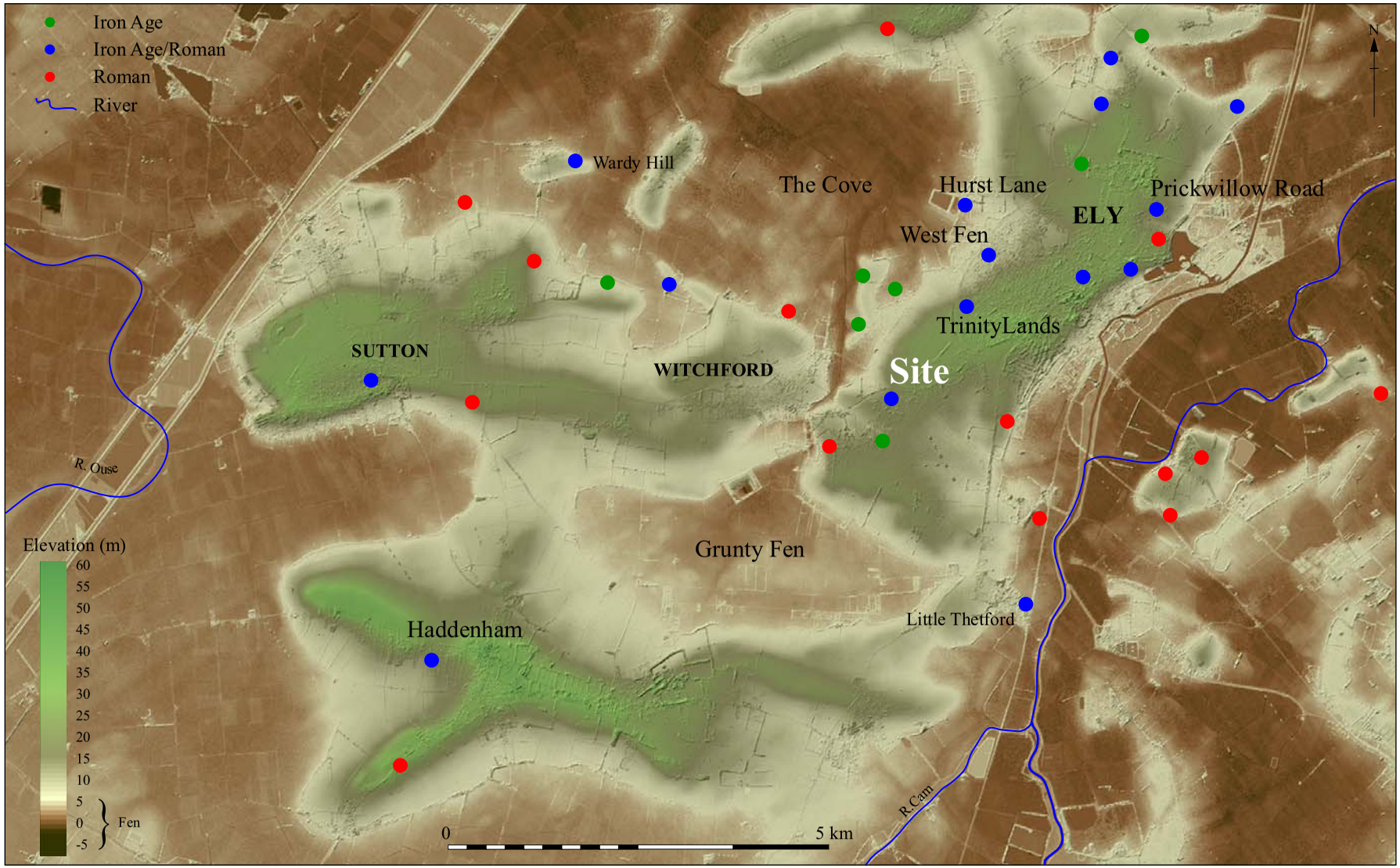


Figure 3 Surface model created from IFSAR data. The site with fens and surrounding archaeology.

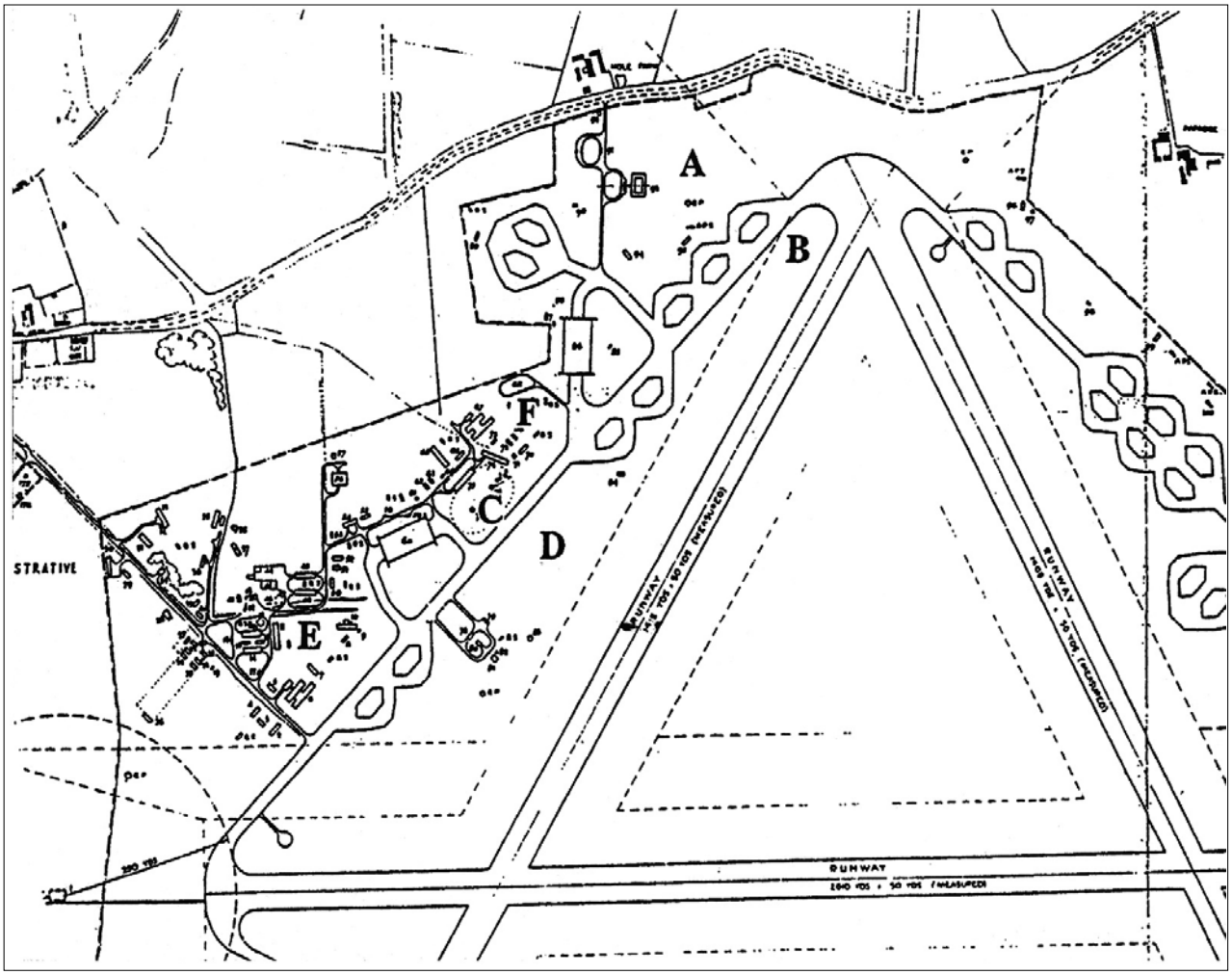


Figure 4: Plan of Witchford airfield, 1944 (Cambs Coll. C.45.7)

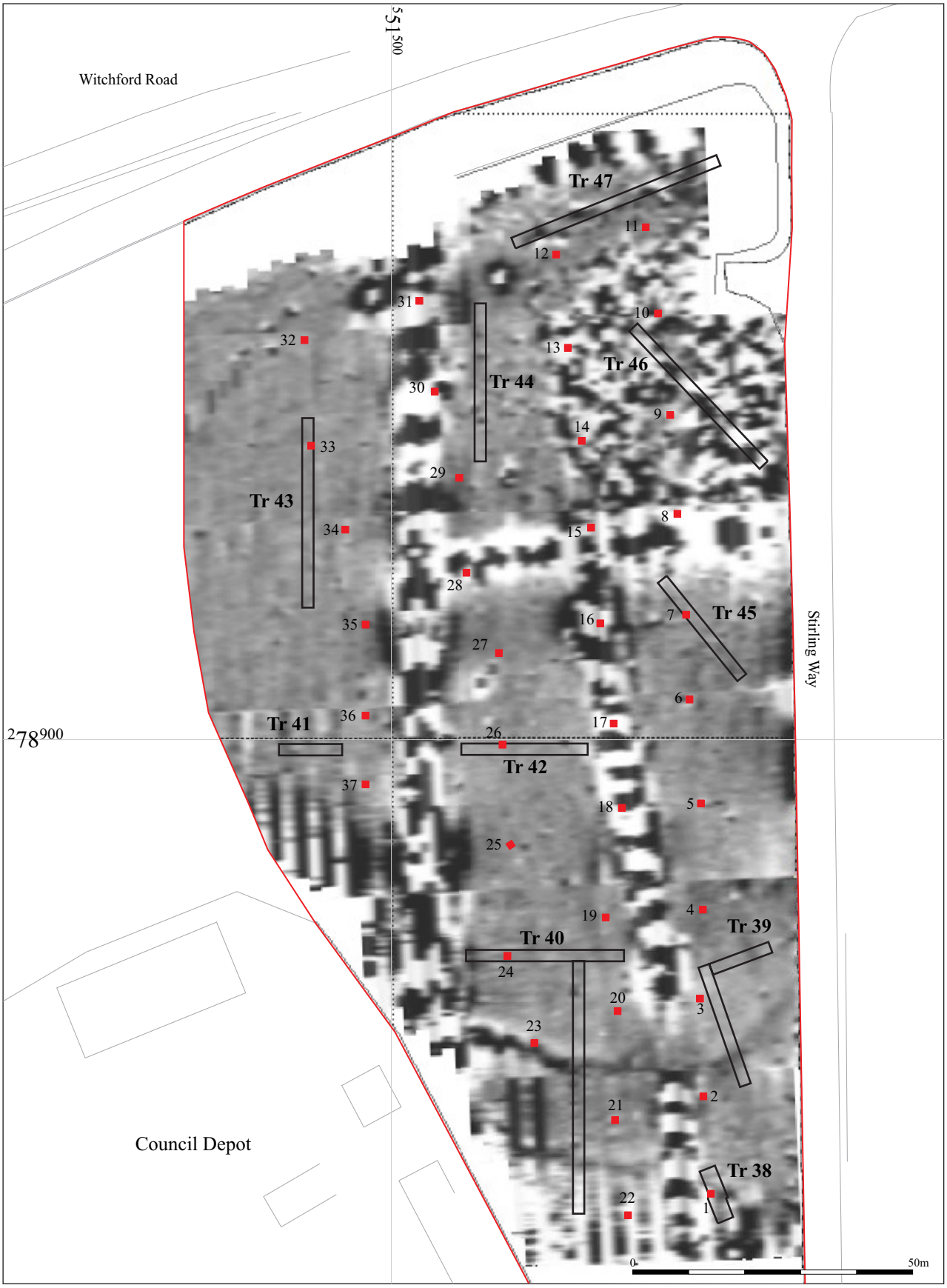


Figure 5: Location of test pits and trenches overlaying geophysical results within the development area

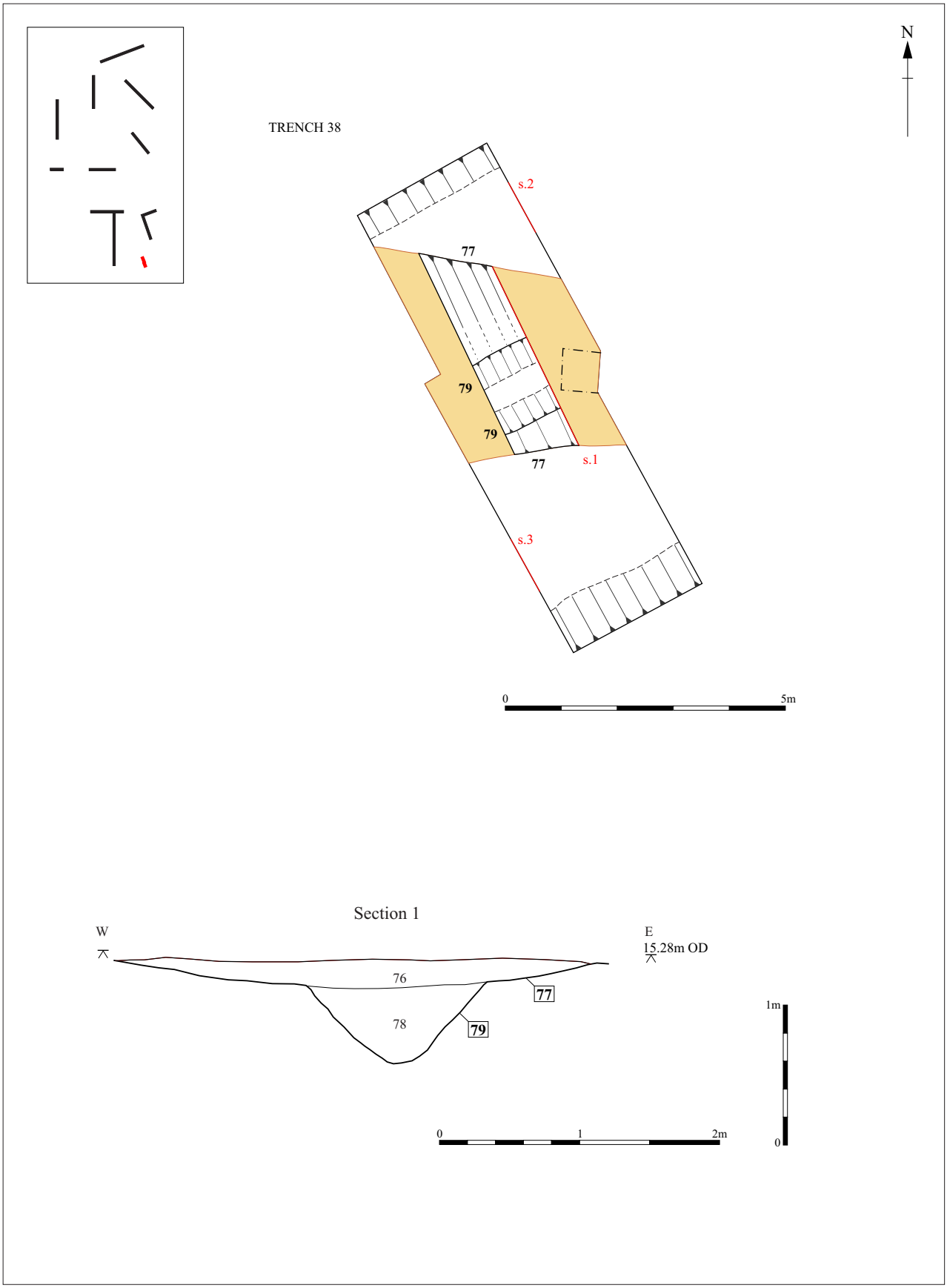


Figure 6: Trench 39 and section (Scale of plan 1:100, section 1:40)

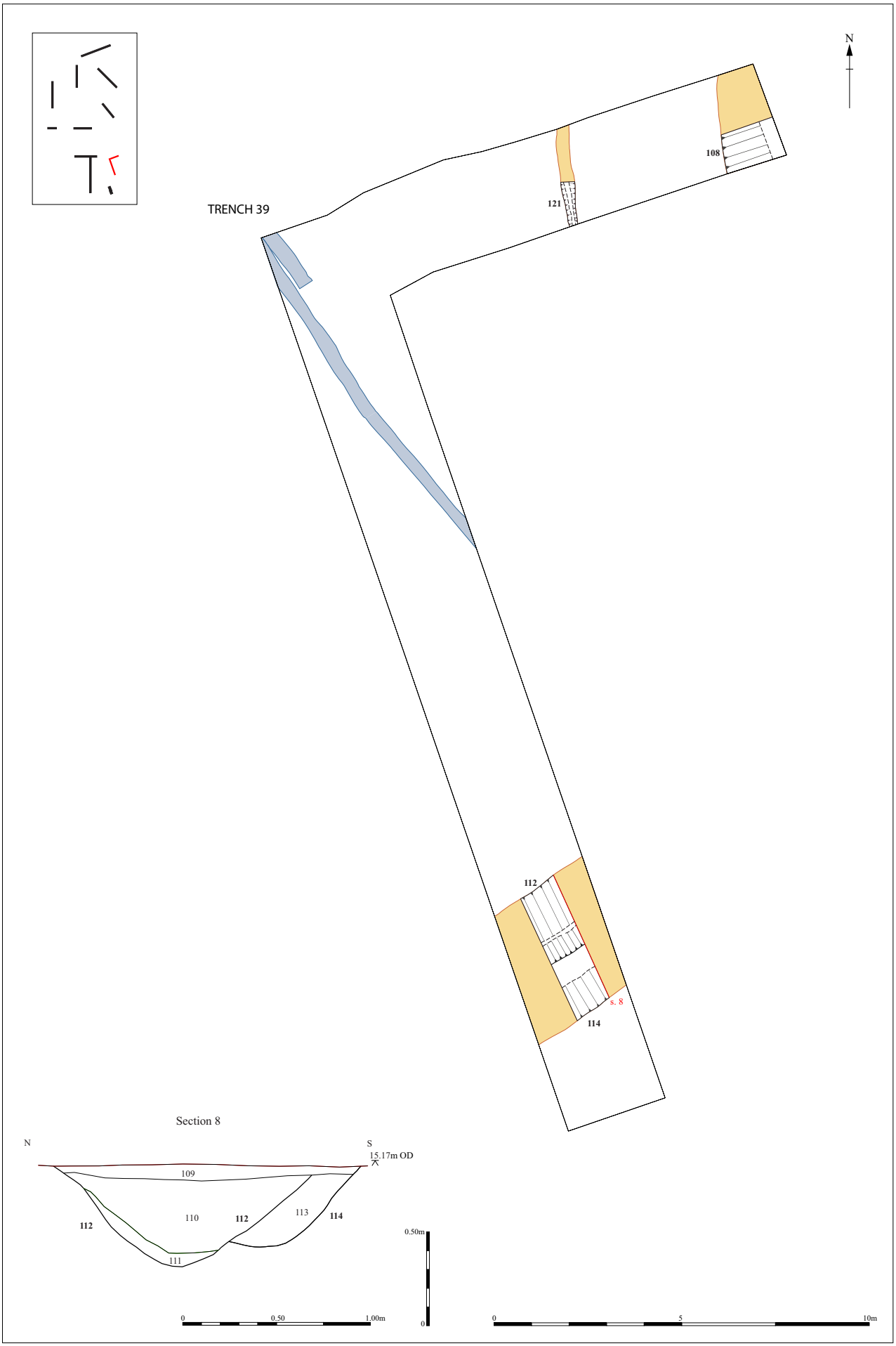


Figure 7 Trench 39 plan and section (Scale of plan 1:100, Scale of section 1:20)

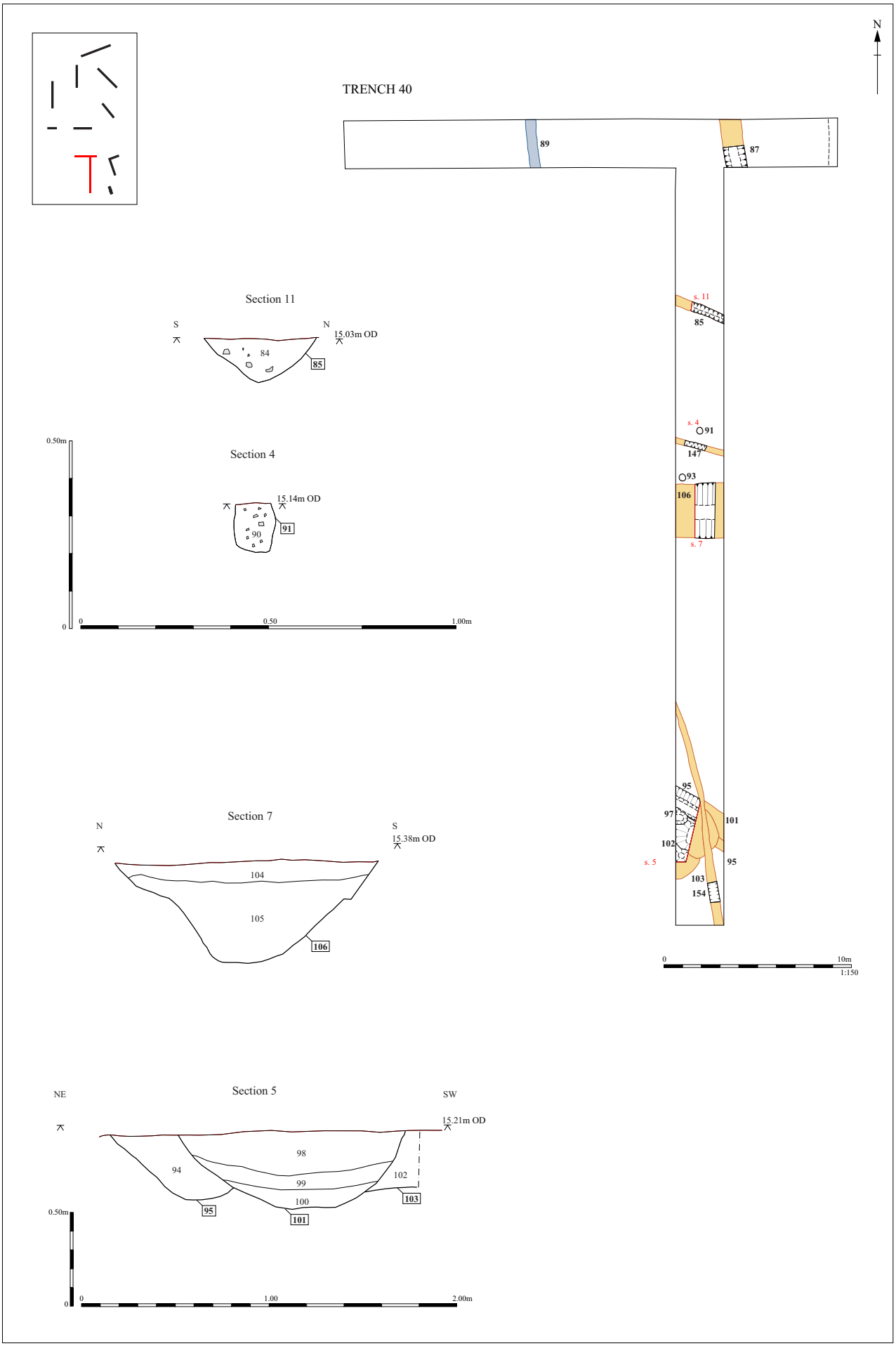


Figure 8 Trench 40 plan and section (Scale of plan 1:150, Scale of sections 1:20 and 1:10)

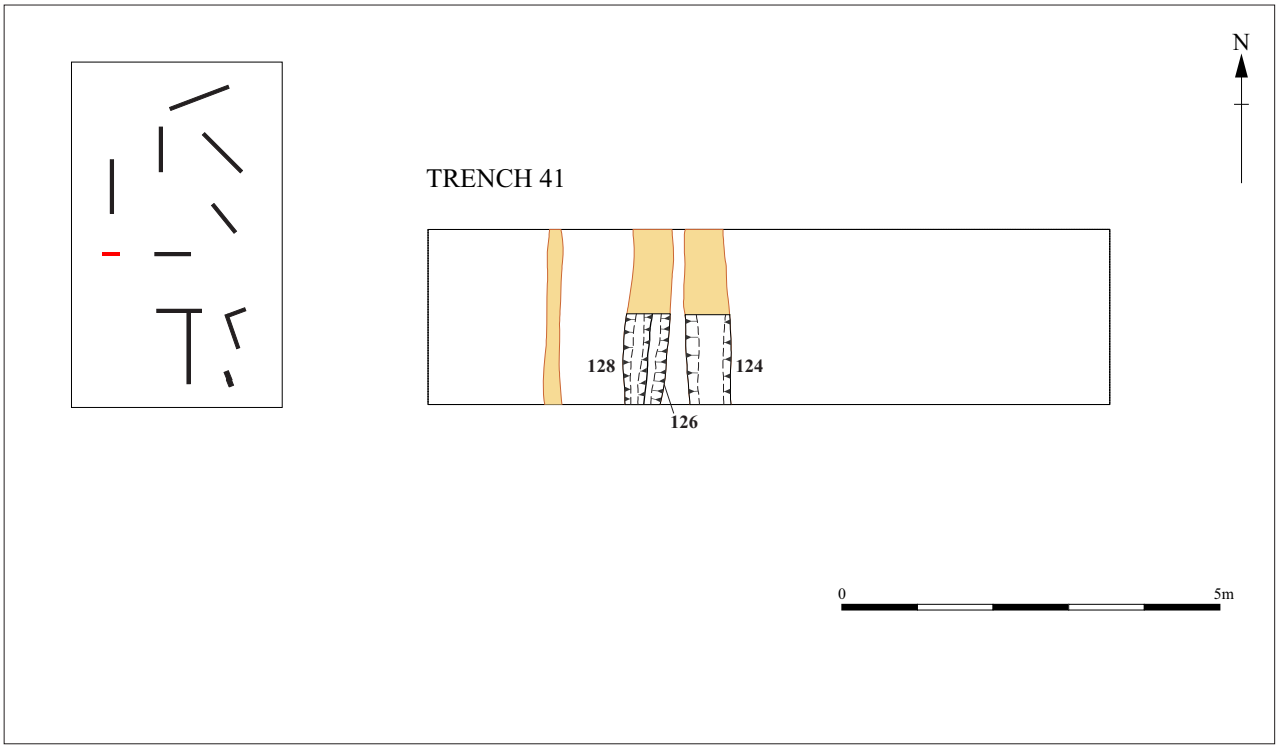
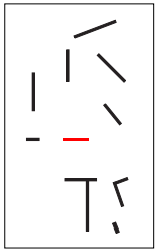


Figure 9 Trench 41 plan (Scale of plan 1:100)



TRENCH 42

Figure 10 Trench 42 plan (Scale of plan 1:100)

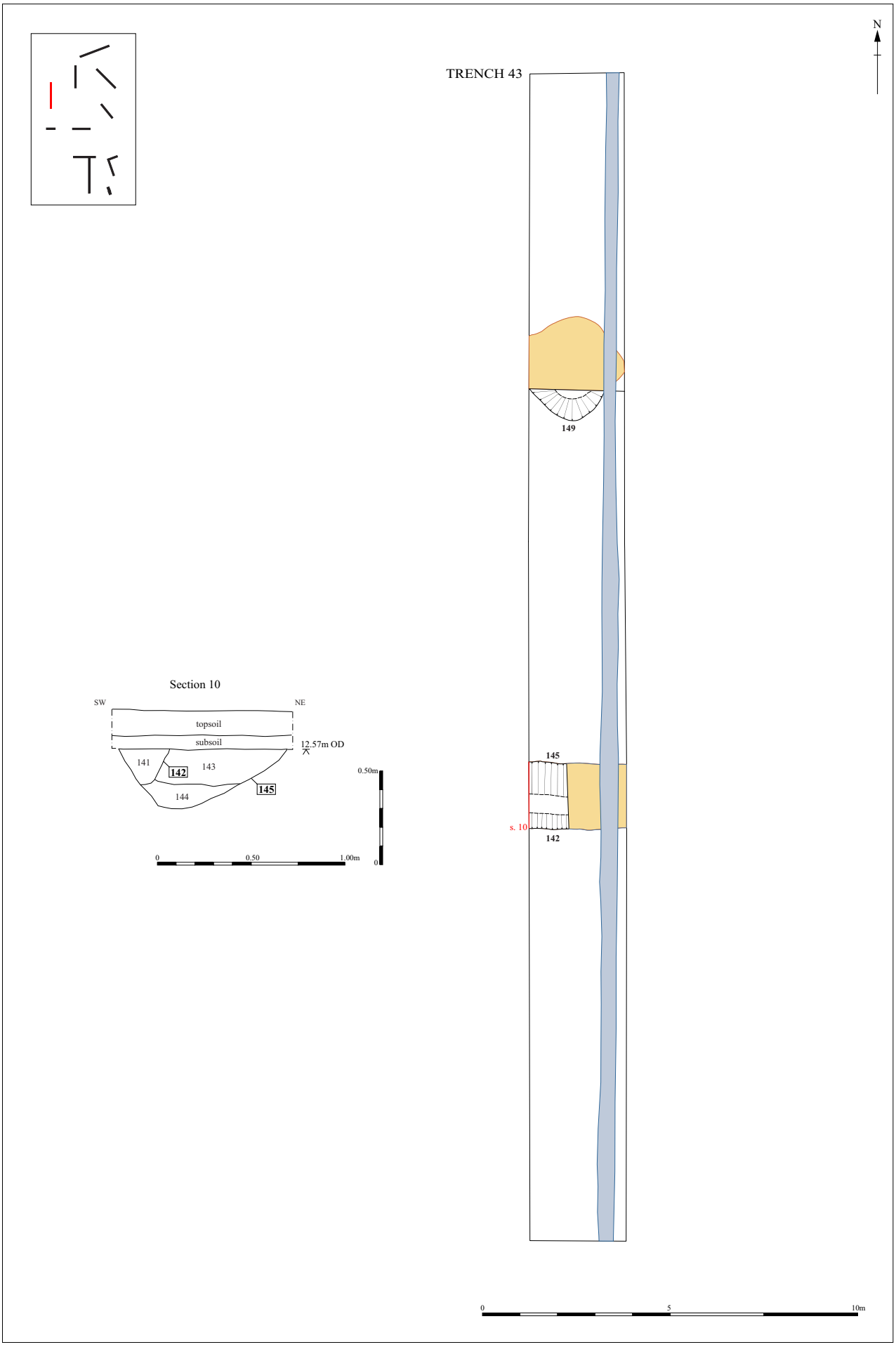


Figure 11 Trench 43 plan and section (Scale of plan 1:100, Scale of section 1:20)

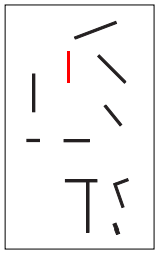


Figure 12 Trench 44 plan and section (Scale of plan 1:100)

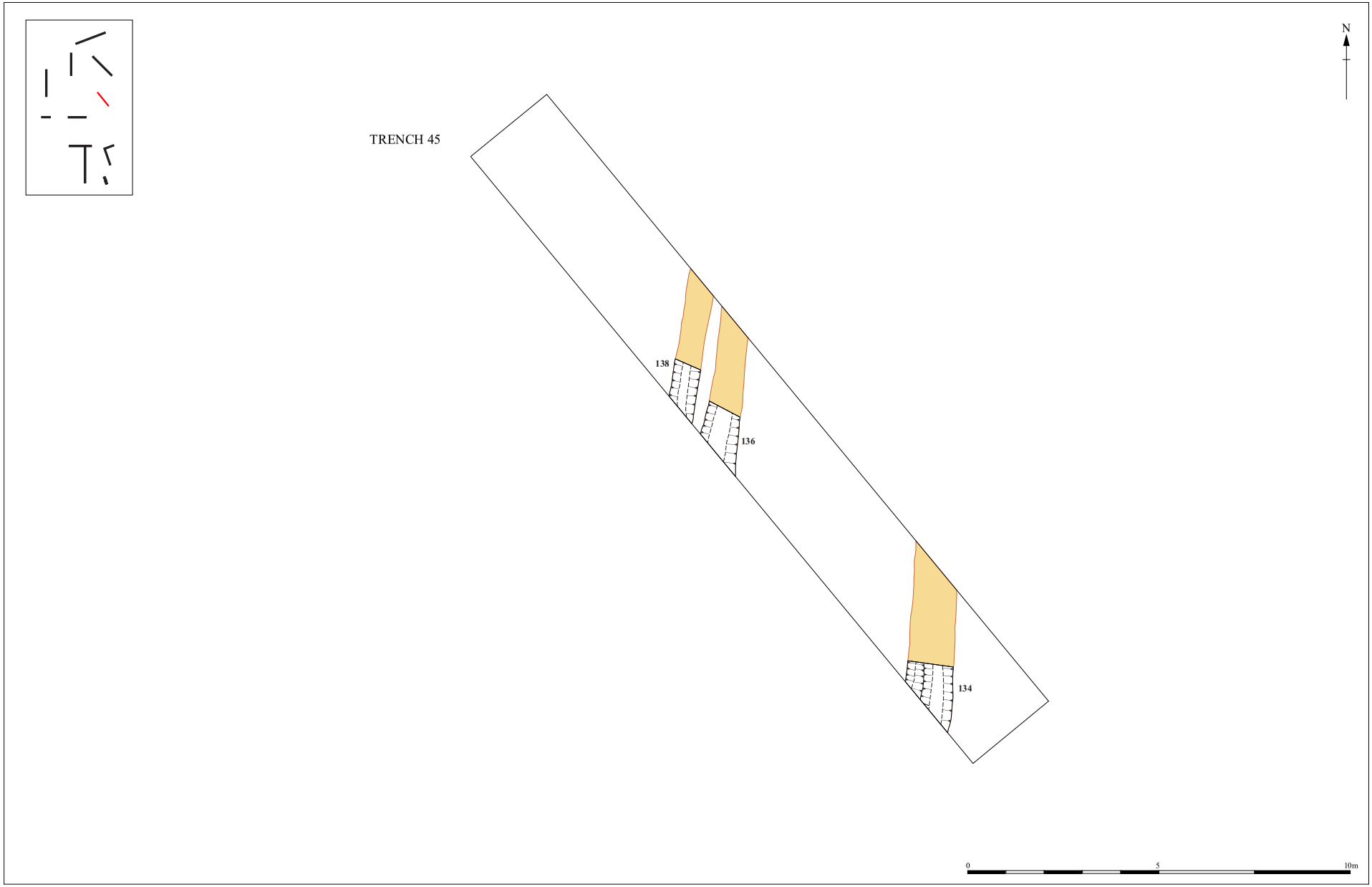


Figure 13 Trench 45 plan (Scale of plan 1:100)

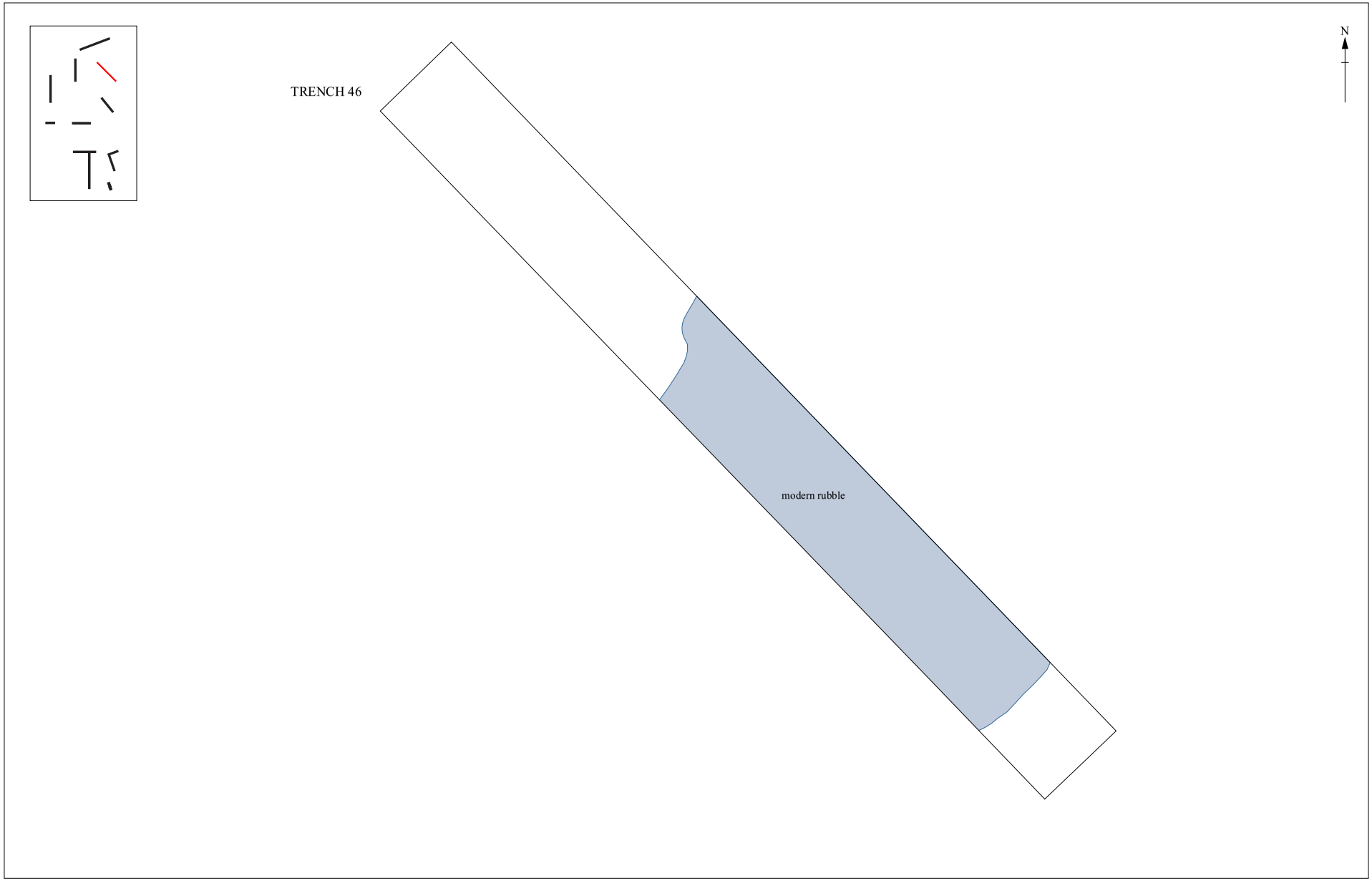


Figure 14 Trench 46 plan (Scale of plan 1:100)

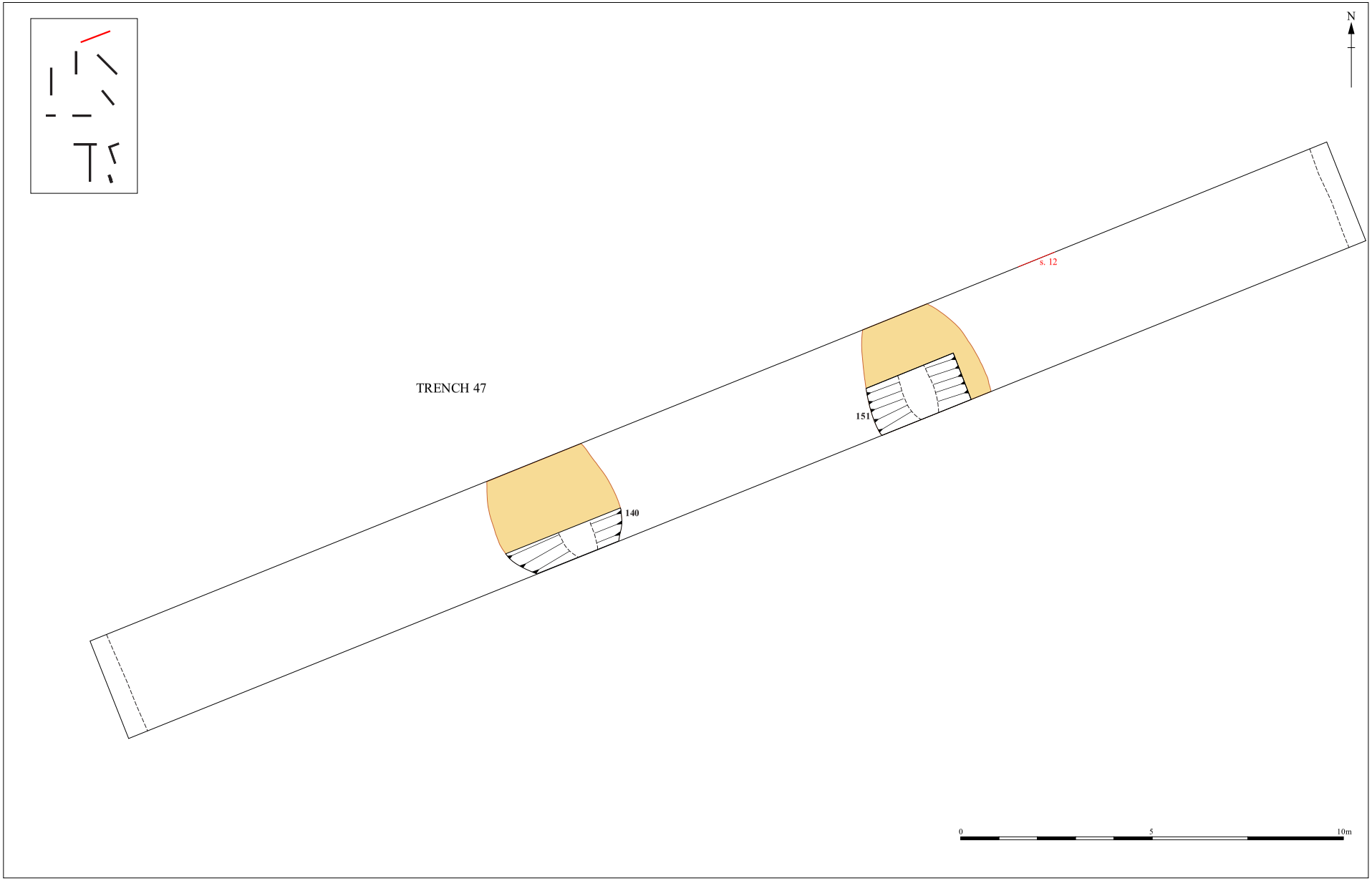


Figure 15 Trench 47 plan (Scale of plan 1:100)

Figure 16: Map of distribution of prehistoric and Roman artefacts by category within test pits

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