

Land at Wilburton Road Haddenham, Cambridgeshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



October 2014

**Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf of
Gladman Developments Ltd**

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Land at Wilburton Road, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation

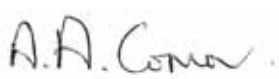
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Summary

Between 15th and 24th September 2014, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out an archaeological evaluation on Land at Wilburton Road, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire. The area evaluated covered approximately 4.1 hectares and lay within the historic village and fen island of Haddenham. A total of 22 evaluation trenches were opened in two fields (North and South).

Evidence for possibly prehistoric activity was found in a low lying area in the southern field in the form of a pit containing the skeletal remains of a cow, a dog and the mandible of a sub-adult cow, a fragment of possible Beaker pottery and earlier prehistoric worked flint found with the skeletons suggest these remains may date to the Bronze Age, although a later (Roman) sherd might suggest a later date or be intrusive.

The main area of archaeological activity was focussed around a sub-rectangular enclosure of late Iron Age or Early Roman date at the northern and highest part of the site. An outlying Roman pit in a low lying area of the site (and close to the multiple animal burial) was found to contain preserved spelt wheat.

An area at the southern end of the north field was found to have been very wet and evidence for waterlain deposits (alluvium and peat) was present here. This area seems to have been defined by ditches to its north and south and there is some evidence that attempts had been made to manage it, but it was otherwise devoid of activity.

In the medieval period the site was given over to arable farming as evidenced by the extensive ridge and furrow across the site. Arable cultivation has continued into modern times.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Land at Wilburton Road, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire (TL 468 748; Fig. 1). This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation prepared by OA East (Wiseman 2014) and approved by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).
- 1.1.2 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site comprises two agricultural fields to the south of Wilburton Road in the Parish of Haddenham. The site lies on a south facing slope, dropping from 37m above Ordnance Datum (OD) at the northern boundary adjacent to Wilburton Road, to approximately 15m OD at the southern boundary (Fig. 1). The northernmost field displays the greatest difference in height, with a particularly steep drop from approximately the centre of the field to a drainage ditch on its southern boundary. The southern field has a much gentler downwards slope to the south.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology comprises Gault Formation-Mudstone and Woburn Sands Formation-Sandstone Bedrock underlying the northern field; and Kimmeridge Clay Formation-Mudstone Bedrock underlying the southern field. No superficial deposits are recorded underlying the site (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> accessed 25th September 2014).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment of the site was carried out by CgMs Consulting in December 2013 (Clark 2013). This detailed the archaeological potential of the site and should be referred to for full background. The following is a brief summary.
- 1.3.2 This study revealed no designated or non-designated heritage assets within the proposed development. The archaeology in the surrounding 1km radius study area of the proposed development includes a range of heritage assets dating from the Mesolithic period onwards.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.3 Flint artefacts were identified 1km to the north-west of the site in Haddenham that possibly related to Mesolithic and Neolithic encampments (MCB17792). A Neolithic flint axe has also been recovered from Haddenham (HER02036). The only Bronze Age artefacts recovered in the study area comprise a bronze spear (HER02040) and a flint arrowhead (HER05633).
- 1.3.4 The western part of the parish of Haddenham appears to have been the focus of burial and ritual activity from the Neolithic through to the Roman period. Of particular note are

the two rare monuments of Neolithic date. A causewayed enclosure is located c.5km to the west and a long barrow is located c.5km to the north-west of the site. A total of 10 Bronze Age round barrows at six sites in the western part of the parish are also present. Iron Age settlement activity has also been excavated in the vicinity of the causewayed enclosure. The ritual focus of the western part of the parish around the site of the causewayed enclosure continued into the Roman period with the presence of a Romano-Celtic shrine placed on top of a Bronze Age barrow (Glazebrook 1997/Hall 1996).

Iron Age and Roman

- 1.3.5 Archaeological features and artefacts from the Iron Age and Roman periods were revealed during excavations 1km to the north-west of the site (MCB18421). This comprised Iron Age settlement activity in the form of enclosures, pits and post holes and a later Roman field system. Late Iron Age pottery sherds have also been recovered by field survey c.1.5km to the south-west of the site on the 'fen island' of Haddenham. Evidence for continued occupation of this site into the Roman period was also recovered in the form of pottery sherds, a bronze bracelet and a coin (Hall 1996).
- 1.3.6 Roman settlement activity has been excavated in the vicinity. Towards the centre of Haddenham, c.800m to the north-west of the site, enclosure ditches and pits containing significant quantities of pottery and animal bone were excavated (CB15624). A Roman 'hut' was excavated 500m to the north of the site (HER05795B) at Hinton Hall and further excavations in the historic core of Haddenham (TL 4633 7548), 0.75km to the north-west, revealed Iron Age settlement activity comprised of a ditch and a post hole that yielded Iron Age pottery sherds (Cuthbert 2010).
- 1.3.7 Previous work undertaken for the project includes a geophysical survey of the development area undertaken by MoLAS in April 2014 (Walford 2014). This identified a possible Iron Age or Roman enclosure in the northern part of the site and four linear features and an area of burning to the south. Medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrow was identified across the entire survey area.

Saxon and medieval

- 1.3.8 Saxon remains within the study area include a double inhumation with grave goods excavated 500m to the north-west of the site (HER09831) and Saxon pottery recovered from excavations at Hinton Hall, which may indicate its origins in this period.
- 1.3.9 During the 13th century the parish Holy Trinity church and Hinton Hall were established. The core of the medieval settlement lay c.500m to the north-west and it is likely that the site formed part of the agricultural hinterland. The post-medieval period saw the expansion of Haddenham towards the site and there are a number of heritage assets dated to this period in the vicinity that attest to this.
- 1.3.10 The desk study concluded that despite the favourable location and topography of the site, particularly for prehistoric occupation, the limited evidence for activity prior to the post-medieval period within the HER demonstrates a low potential for significant archaeological evidence on the site.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank CgMs Consulting, who commissioned the work on behalf of Gladman Developments. Michael Webster directed the investigation. Graeme Clarke, Emily Wilson, Alba Moyano Alcantra, Robin Webb, Rebecca Jarosz, Alexandra Cameron, Mary Andrews, Daria Tsybaeva and Toby Knight assisted in the excavation.

Aileen Connor managed the project for OA East. Thanks should also be extended to Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council who monitored the works.

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 A specific objective was to target the trenches over the geophysical anomalies that may be evidence for archaeological features and other known heritage assets.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Project Design required that a programme of linear trial trenching be carried out in order to adequately sample the area. A total of 22 trenches were excavated. This comprised: 14 30m x 1.8m trial trenches; one 35m x 1.8m trench; one 25m x 1.8m trench; four 20m x 1.8m trenches; and two 15m x 1.8m trenches representing a 2.6% sample of the 4.1 ha development area.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked back-hoe type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Robin Webb using a Leica GPS 1200.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 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.
- 2.2.6 A total of 10 bulk soil samples were taken from various features across the site to assess whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.
- 2.2.7 The site conditions were good. The weather was good with occasional showers.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The evaluation revealed a sequence of archaeological deposits spanning the Iron Age to post medieval periods. The overwhelming majority of the features identified on site were either of Late Iron Age or Early Roman date. A summary of the results of the evaluation are presented below by trench. Additional trench and context descriptions can be found in Appendix A. Trenches 1 to 10 were located in the northernmost field and Trenches 11 to 22 in the southern field. Trenches were located to test geophysical survey anomalies and to provide a sample of areas that were otherwise blank on the geophysical survey.

3.2 Results by Trench

Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 was located across the conjectured line of an enclosure and to test a large pit-like feature and north to south line of geophysical anomalies interpreted as a line of pits or a modern irrigation pipe with metal fittings.
- 3.2.2 The pit-like feature (**89**) at the south-west end of the trench was modern and appeared to have removed any evidence for the enclosure in this location. It measured c.12m across but extended beyond the trench to the south, east and west. A machine cut sondage and hand dug test pit revealed this feature to be 0.76m deep, containing a single fill comprising a loose mid greyish brown silty clay. Despite the presence of pottery dating to the 1st century AD, the recovery of pieces of coal and modern metalwork indicate a modern date for this feature.
- 3.2.3 A line of compacted sands and gravels of slightly lighter colour than the surrounding geology was found on a north-south alignment in the position of the pit line anomaly. It is possible that this represented a path or trackway, no dating evidence was recovered from the feature.

Trench 2

- 3.2.4 Trench 2 was targeted over the western boundary of the enclosure and revealed a ditch (**21**) in the location suggested by the geophysics. Ditch **21** was aligned broadly north to south and measured 1.1m in width by 0.48m deep (Fig. 6, S.37). The cut was roughly V shaped in profile, with moderately sloping sides and a narrow flat base. It contained a single fill (**22**) of dark greyish brown clayey silt with small flint stones and charcoal inclusions. Fragments of sheep or goat bones and frequent pottery sherds were recovered from this deposit and these were dated to the early to mid 1st century AD.
- 3.2.5 A second ditch (**131**), of the same date and alignment, was revealed 16m to the east of ditch **21**. Ditch **131** was 1.55m in width and 0.62m deep, with moderately sloped sides and a narrow base (Fig. 6, S.35). It contained two fills (**130** & **129**) comprised of a light yellowish brown gravelly sand and a mid brown clayey silt respectively. The pottery recovered from these fills dates to the early or middle 1st century AD. Animal bone, including fragments of cattle and sheep or goat bones, were also recovered from fill **130** and a soil sample recovered occasional cereal grains.
- 3.2.6 The section through this feature also identified a possible post hole (**133**) measuring 0.35m in diameter by 0.48m deep and filled by a mid brown clayey silt (**132**) that contained a sherd of pottery dating to the Late Iron Age period. It was truncated by the

ditch **131** and it is tentatively suggested that this may represent an earlier boundary, possibly a palisade or post setting for a revetment.

- 3.2.7 Immediately to the west of ditch **131**, an elongated pit (**128**) was identified, this discrete feature measured 1.6m x 0.8m x 0.26m with steep sloping sides to the south-west, more gradual sloping sides to the north-east and a flat base (Fig. 6, S.36). The pit contained a single fill (127) comprising a dark greyish brown clayey silt containing lenses of yellow sand, flint gravels and charcoal lumps. Pottery from this fill dated the pit to the Late Iron Age-Early Roman period.
- 3.2.8 Trench 2 also confirmed the presence and interpretation of ridge and furrow shown on the geophysics survey. The three N-S aligned furrows are probable Post-Medieval date (**122, 124, 126**).
- 3.2.9 Modern service trenches were also present in this trench.

Trench 3

- 3.2.10 Trench 3 was targeted over the eastern boundary of the enclosure which was identified and recorded as ditch **93**. This feature was aligned roughly north to south and measured 2m in width by 0.86m deep. It had moderately sloped sides and a narrow, flat base forming a 'V' shaped profile (Fig. 6, S.25). It was filled by a single dark greyish brown clayey sand (94) that contained small limestone, flint and sandstone inclusions. A soil sample from this fill recovered two preserved grains of wheat. Frequent finds including cattle bones, stuck flint and pottery were also present. The pottery dated the ditch to the early or mid 1st century AD.
- 3.2.11 A second ditch (**23**) was present that was also identified by the geophysics. This ditch ran east to west across the trench for 6m. Upon excavation, it was found to measure 0.7m in width by 0.32m deep (Fig. 6, S.28). This ditch was also 'V' shaped in profile with moderate sloping sides and a narrow flat base. It contained a single fill (24) of mid greyish brown clayey sand that contained animal bone and pottery dating to the early-middle 1st century AD. A soil sample from fill 24 recovered a small number of preserved cereal grains.
- 3.2.12 The presence of ridge and furrow was confirmed by three N-S aligned furrows (**113, 115, 117**) one of which was dated to the medieval period.

Trench 4

- 3.2.13 At the NNE end of the trench an isolated 0.24m thick layer of colluvium overlay the natural clay and was cut by one of the Roman ditches (**44**) and a medieval furrow (**79**).
- 3.2.14 Trench 4 was targeted to test the southern boundary of the enclosure which was identified as ditch **65**. Ditch **65** was aligned north-west to south-east and was found to be 0.48m deep with a moderate to steep sided, V shaped profile (Fig. 6, S.13). It too contained a single fill (66) comprised of a firm, mid orangey brown sandy clay with frequent flint gravel inclusions. Animal bone and pottery fragments dating the feature to the early-mid 1st century AD were recovered from this deposit.
- 3.2.15 Ditch **65** was truncated on its south-west side by what appeared to be a re-cut (**44**). Ditch **44** measured 1.2m wide and 0.36m deep. In profile it had shallower sloped, more concave sides than the earlier cut. It contained a single fill (45) comprising a dark orangey brown sandy clay containing fragments of sheep and goat bone, including a neonatal sheep femur, shell, and pottery fragments dating to the Late Iron Age or Early Roman periods. Soil samples from fills 66 and 45 recovered charred wheat grains and grains of wheat and oat grass respectively.

3.2.16 Trench 4 also contained a single undated post hole **91** located 6m from the south-south-west end of the trench. Post hole **91** was 0.3m in diameter and 0.32m deep (Fig. 6, S.24) and contained a dark brown loose silty sand fill (92). This feature may have been related to the Roman enclosure, although its dark colour and loose fill might indicate a more modern date.

3.2.17 Trench 4 confirmed the presence of furrows (**79, 81**).

Trench 5

3.2.18 In Trench 5, a north to south aligned ditch (**99**) was identified running across the north-west end of the trench, cutting a layer of colluvium (95). The feature measured 0.8m in width and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a wide concave base (Fig. 6, S.30). It contained a single fill (98) comprising a light greyish brown friable clayey sand that contained animal bone, fired clay, shell and prehistoric pottery. It is possible that the pottery is residual since its alignment closely follows that of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman enclosure to the north. This ditch perhaps represents a field system associated with the enclosure.

3.2.19 A small undated pit (**97**) was identified just 1m south-east of this ditch, which also cut colluvial layer 95. This feature was circular in plan, measuring 0.7m in diameter and 0.1m deep with shallow sloping concave sides and base (Fig. 6, S.29). It contained a single fill (96) comprising a soft mid greyish brown silty clay. The pit contained no finds but as it cut colluvium (95) it may be contemporary with or later than the enclosure ditches.

3.2.20 At the south-east end of Trench 5 a small pit or post hole (**134**) may be relatively recent. This was sub-circular in plan with steep sloping concave sides and a wide concave base. This feature contained a single fill comprised of a light greyish brown friable clayey sand containing occasional small stones, charcoal flecks, animal bone and a struck flint, the latter may recently have been accidentally struck (Haskins App.B).

3.2.21 Trench 5 confirmed the presence of four N-S aligned furrows one of which (**100**) is firmly dated to the post-medieval period. A single N-S aligned narrow ditch, (**102**) was also observed in this trench, it was 0.64m wide and 0.24m deep (Fig.6, S.31), contained post-medieval pottery and is likely to be associated with more recent farming, possibly drainage.

Trench 6

3.2.22 A machine cut sondage (Fig. 6, S.39) was dug at the SSW end of the trench to test the natural deposits.

3.2.23 A 0.22m thick layer of dark grey peat like material (**38**) was overlain by 0.98m thick layer of mid brown silty sand colluvium (**37**) that contained a tiny fragment of pottery dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.

3.2.24 Subsoil sealed the colluvium and was 0.25m thick, it was overlain by 0.28m thick topsoil.

Trench 7

3.2.25 A machined sondage was located at the SSW end of the trench (Fig.6, S.40) to test natural deposits.

3.2.26 A 0.2m thick layer of dark grey silty clay alluvium (**40**) overlay natural clay. Sealing the alluvium was a 0.72m thick layer of mid brown sandy silt colluvium (**39**)

- 3.2.27 An east to west aligned ditch (**43**) cut the colluvium (39). Ditch **43** was 1.4m in width and 0.52m deep with medium sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 6, S.15). It contained two fills, a primary fill (138) of mid brown clayey silt containing small stones and charcoal flecks and a secondary fill (42) of medium greyish brown soft clayey silt containing occasional large flint stones, charcoal flecks, animal bone, fired clay, worked and burnt flint and pottery. Unfortunately the pottery fragments were too small to be securely dated but are of a shell tempered type of probable prehistoric date.
- 3.2.28 Subsoil sealed the ditch and colluvium and was 0.26-0.3m thick, it was overlain by 0.24-0.28m of topsoil.

Trench 8

- 3.2.29 A machined sondage was excavated in the northern part of the trench to test the natural deposits.
- 3.2.30 The natural in Trench 8 was a yellow clay, this was overlaid by a layer of grey clay, possibly alluvium (110). Overlying the alluvium was a dark greyish-brown layer of peat (36), 0.33m thick. This layer appeared to stop against a sharp vertical edge (0.2m deep) in the middle of the trench (109). It is possible that this represented the much decayed edge of a structure (timber), or more likely the edge of a vertical cut (Fig. 6, S.26). A 0.34m thick layer of brown sandy silt colluvium (35) overlay the peat (Fig. 6, S.41). Subsoil (0.15-0.24m thick) sealed the colluvium, and 0.24-0.28m thick topsoil overlay the subsoil.
- 3.2.31 The southern end of the trench suffered from immediate flooding, and although no features were observed on initial opening of the trench, further clarification was not possible.
- 3.2.32 A modern east to west aligned service trench crossed Trench 8.

Trench 9

- 3.2.33 Trench 9 formed an east to west aligned L-shape with Trench 8. It immediately flooded on opening and was thus difficult to fully record.
- 3.2.34 It contained a 0.25m thick layer of natural alluvium (78) overlying the natural clay. The peat and colluvium observed in Trench 8 did not appear to continue into Trench 9 but conditions were such that this was not confirmed. The alluvium was cut by two furrows (**75**, **111**) both thought to date to the medieval or post-medieval period.
- 3.2.35 Subsoil was 0.1-0.2m thick and the overlying topsoil was 0.25-0.3m thick in this trench.

Trench 10

- 3.2.36 Trench 10 was located directly over a large modern service that ran the length of the trench. The trench was therefore extended northwards and staggered. The extension to the trench found no archaeological features but it did confirm the presence of a 0.3m thick layer of colluvium (41) that overlay the natural clay (Fig.7, S.42).

Trench 11

- 3.2.37 An approximately east to west aligned ditch (**60**), was located at the north end of the trench. Based on its alignment and positioning it is conjectured that the ditch was part of a single possible boundary ditch that crossed the entire width of the development area, delimiting a low lying wet area at the base of a steep south facing slope.

- 3.2.38 Along its course this ditch varied in width from 0.67m to 1m and in depth from 0.16 to 0.4m. In profile it had medium to steeply sloped sides and a flat base and contained a single, firm mid greyish brown sandy clay fill. A soil sample from fill 61 of ditch **60** found preserved cereal grains including wheat and barley.
- 3.2.39 To the south of ditch **60** were two features (**46** & **137**).
- 3.2.40 Pit **46** was located 11.5m from the north end of the trench, approximately 4.5m south of boundary ditch **60**. It measured 1.4m in diameter by 0.2m deep and had shallow, concave sides and a flat base (Fig. 6, S.14 & 38). A single firm dark grey clay deposit (47) containing large quantities of charcoal filled this feature. A particularly large assemblage of pottery was recovered, which comprised the majority of the Roman pottery assemblage recovered from the site and two iron nails, small finds 1 and 2 respectively. A soil sample from the pit fill found a comparatively large amount of well preserved charred cereal grains, identified as spelt wheat, which is characteristic of Roman period farming, along with charred weed seeds from species typically found growing in fields.
- 3.2.41 Pit **137** was located at the southern end of the trench, the trench was extended here to expose the entire feature. It was sub-elliptical, aligned east-west, and measured 1.93m long, 1.32m wide and 0.2m deep. It had shallow concave sides and a flat base (Fig. 5 & Fig.6, S.34). The skeletons of two near complete animals and part of a third (Fig. 5) were found buried in the pit and covered with a mid yellowish brown friable clayey silt containing occasional small flint stones and charcoal.
- 3.2.42 The buried animals comprised an almost complete adult female cattle skeleton (62), a dog and a part of a sub-adult cattle mandible. The adult cow was positioned on its side, with its head to the west, its front legs flexed and back legs curled around the north-east edge of the grave cut. The skeleton was complete apart from the skull; it is thought that this is the result of truncation by a medieval furrow that cut across the top of the pit rather than a deliberate act. Placed with the cow was a complete but fragmentary dog skeleton (63) of an animal approximately 6-8 months old. The dog skeleton was positioned to the north of the cattle skeleton, curled into a ball with its head to the east. The dog remains were nestled between the lower ribs and hind legs of the cow. A partial cattle mandible from a sub adult individual that appeared to have been positioned immediately adjacent to the dog skeleton was also found within the backfill (64) of the pit. A small number of finds were present within the backfill of the pit but they do not provide a well defined date for it: A single sherd of Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age Beaker was found alongside a sherd which is prehistoric but otherwise not closely datable. A single sherd of Roman pottery was also found in the cut fill (64). A single utilised narrow flint flake is of a form that would suggest an earlier prehistoric date. Since the majority of the finds seem to indicate a prehistoric date the Roman sherd may be intrusive.

Trench 12

- 3.2.43 Trench 12 contained five furrows three of which were excavated and proved to be medieval / post-medieval in date although one contained residual finds dating to the C2nd-4thAD.

Trench 13

- 3.2.44 No archaeological features were present, but there were two small modern post holes that still contained semi decayed wooden posts and two furrows dating to the post-medieval period one of which contained residual pottery dating to the Late Iron Age.

Trench 14

- 3.2.45 An approximately east to west aligned ditch (**67**) was located across the centre of the trench. Based on its alignment and positioning it is conjectured that the ditch is in fact a section of a single possible boundary ditch that crossed the entire width of the development area. The ditch was 1m wide and 0.25m deep with a steep sided, flat based profile (Fig. 6, S.17) it contained a single, firm mid greyish brown sandy clay fill that contained severely abraded Roman pottery.

Trench 15

- 3.2.46 An approximately east to west aligned ditch (71) was located at the east end of the trench. Based on its alignment and positioning it is conjectured that the ditch is in fact a section of a single possible boundary ditch that crossed the entire width of the development area. The ditch was 0.75m wide and 0.4m deep with a steep sided, flat based profile, it contained a single, firm mid greyish brown sandy clay fill that contained Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery.
- 3.2.47 Crossing the trench were three NNW-SSE aligned furrows thought to be of medieval or post-medieval date one of which was excavated (**69**).

Trench 16

- 3.2.48 Trench 16 was devoid of archaeology. A number of natural pockets of stone were found within the natural clay at the NW end of the trench and a modern field drain cut along the length of the trench.

Trench 17

- 3.2.49 Trench 17 contained four furrows aligned NNW-SSE. Two of these furrows (**55, 57**) were excavated and proved to be post-medieval in date. A single discrete feature (**59**) at WSW end of the trench was excavated and is thought to be a tree bowl.
- 3.2.50 A recently filled ditch, still holding water crossed Trench 17.

Trench 18

- 3.2.51 Trench 18 was devoid of archaeology and consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural clay.

Trench 19

- 3.2.52 Trench 19 was devoid of archaeology and consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural clay. A single post-medieval field drain cut the natural clay.

Trench 20

- 3.2.53 Trench 20 contained two furrows (**25, 29**) aligned NNW-SSE both proving to be post-medieval in date. A single ditch (**27**) aligned E-W was identified at the NE end of the trench unfortunately containing no datable finds but may be a continuation of the early Roman ditch identified in trenches 14 and 15.

Trench 21

- 3.2.54 Four furrows (**13, 15, 17, 19**) aligned NNW-SSE crossed Trench 21, three of which were excavated (e.g. Fig.6, S.6) and dated to the late medieval / early post-medieval period. A discrete feature toward the ENE end of the trench was excavated and found

to be a tree bowl while a natural geological feature containing high amounts of manganese was identified in the centre of the trench.

Trench 22

- 3.2.55 Trench 22 contained three furrows (**4**, **9**, **11**) aligned NNW-SSE all dating to the post-medieval period. Unglazed medieval Ely ware jar rims were recovered from furrow **4**.
- 3.2.56 Ditch **7** was a narrow ditch aligned north-north-west to south-south-east situated at the eastern end of Trench 22. It measured 0.55m in width and was 0.2m deep with moderately sloped sides and a concave base (Fig. 6, S.2). This ditch contained a single fill (8) which comprised a firm reddish brown sandy clay containing sherds of medieval pottery. Ditch **7** was on the same alignment as the ridge and furrow in this area of the site.

3.3 Finds Summary

- 3.3.1 A total of 365 sherds of pottery weighing 3998g were recovered from the evaluation. A Bronze Age beaker sherd and undated pre historic sherd, were recovered from the animal burial in Trench 11.
- 3.3.2 The pottery derived from the enclosure and pits **46** was all of Late Iron Age or Early Roman date, predominantly the 1st century AD, but with a number of sherds dating to the 2nd century AD. The assemblage was mostly domestic in nature, although a number of finewares and imports hint at some higher status activity.
- 3.3.3 The pottery derived from the fills of furrows was generally all medieval or post-medieval in date from the mid 12th to late 19th century AD It was domestic in nature and most likely deposited through manuring of the fields.

3.4 Environmental Summary

- 3.4.1 The majority of the animal bone recovered from the site derived from the almost complete cow and dog skeletons found in Trench 11. The small assemblage from the rest of the site came exclusively from Iron Age or Roman features and represent domesticated livestock species, the majority being of sheep or goat.
- 3.4.2 A total of ten soil samples were taken from across the site, specifically targeting the Roman and Iron Age features. Cereal grains including wheat and barley were recovered from all of the sections through the enclosure boundary ditch and were also present in most of the internal pits and ditches and also from some of the outlying ditches. The most productive sample was that taken from Pit **46** in Trench 11, which produced a large amount of well preserved spelt wheat grains and the seeds of weeds commonly associated with arable agriculture.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Natural Deposits

- 4.1.1 Trenches 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, which were located on the lower slopes of the northern field provided evidence for changes in a very localised area of the site. The underlying geology here comprised a yellowish grey clay, above which a layer of dark grey silty clay alluvium which was found in the southern ends of Trenches 6 and 7 (layers 38 and 40) and in Trenches 8 and 9 (110 and 78). Overlying the alluvial clay in Trench 8 was a layer of decayed peat (36/109). This formed a sharp vertical edge with the alluvium to the south. It is probable that the peat was lying in a cut here, (although this was not confirmed due to the difficult recording conditions) that retained the water within this area allowing the peat to develop (Fig. 6, S.26 & Fig.7, S.41). A colluvial deposit (35,

37, 39, 41) up to 0.72m thick in places overlay the peat in Trench 8 and the alluvial clay in Trenches 6, 7 and 9. A thin band of colluvium was also noted at the southern ends of Trenches 4 (140) and 5 (95). The only find recovered from these deposits was a tiny fragment of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery from 37, although it was cut by features in Trenches 5 and 7 that contained small fragments of prehistoric pottery, so can not be securely dated.

- 4.1.2 This sequence of alluvium, peat and colluvium was located in a relatively well defined area of the site to the south of a sharp break of slope that possibly represents a strip lynchet on an approximately east to west alignment (a bank of earth that builds up on the downslope of a field ploughed over a long period of time (often associated with prehistoric or medieval field systems). The plough loosened soil slips down the hillside to create a positive *lynchet* while the area reduced in level becomes a negative *lynchet*). The low lying ground to the south of the putative lynchet became increasingly wet, and flooding in Trenches 8 and 9 and further south in Trenches 14 and 15 are indicative of the presence of a spring line in this area. The presence of a possible cut that defined or retained the peat deposits in Trench 8 and an approximately east to west ditch observed to the south in Trenches 11, 14, 15 and 20 would appear to define the northern and southern limits of this wet zone.

4.2 ?Prehistoric

- 4.2.1 Small quantities of prehistoric pottery and/or flint were found in 7 trenches (3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 20 and 22). It was certainly residual in all except Trenches 5, 7 and 11. A north-south aligned ditch (99) in Trench 5 and east-west aligned ditch (43) in Trench 7 contained small fragments of prehistoric pottery in their fills, and the east-west ditch also contained 6 worked flints of possible early prehistoric date. Both are similar in alignment to the Iron Age/Roman ditches noted elsewhere in the northern part of the site, however, so it is possible that the finds are residual here.
- 4.2.2 Sherds of prehistoric, probably Bronze Age, pottery from pit 137 suggest that it may be prehistoric in date. It contained the partial and near complete skeletal remains of 3 animals (2 cows and a dog) and its position in a low lying, wet area of the site may imply the burial location had some significance. A single sherd of Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age Beaker was found alongside a sherd which is prehistoric but otherwise not closely datable, in addition one sherd of Roman date was present. A single utilised narrow flint flake is of a form that would suggest an earlier prehistoric date. Since the majority of this small assemblage points to a prehistoric date it is likely that the single later sherd may be intrusive.

4.3 Late Iron Age/Early Roman

Enclosure Ditch and associated features

- 4.3.1 The geophysical survey identified a possible enclosure at the north end of the site on the highest ground. Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4 were targeted over this feature and confirmed its character and date.
- 4.3.2 The northern arm of the enclosure had been destroyed by a later pit (Trench 1) although tiny sherds of Roman pottery were found in later features here. The western (21, Trench 2) eastern (93, Trench 3) and southern (65, Trench 4) arms all displayed the same V-shaped profile and were reasonably well preserved at 0.48m deep (western and southern arms) and 0.86m deep (eastern arm). The southern arm of the enclosure showed evidence for having been maintained, since the ditch appeared to have been re-cut here (44, Trench 4)

- 4.3.3 Finds were recovered from all three arms of the enclosure and pottery was consistently dated as Late Iron Age/Early Roman, the biggest assemblages deriving from the deepest (eastern) arm and the re-cut on the southern arm of the enclosure. Evidence for cattle and sheep/goat remains was also found, along with sparse charred cereal and weed seeds.
- 4.3.4 Within the enclosure a possible post hole (**133, Trench 2**) of Late Iron Age date may be evidence for an earlier phase of activity, possibly an internal structure associated with the enclosure or even pre-dating it.
- 4.3.5 Internal features that are likely to be contemporary with the enclosure comprised a pit (128, Trench 2) and two ditches (**131, Trench 2** and **23, Trench 3**). The ditches were on the same alignment as the enclosure. The former (131) was approximately parallel with the western arm of the enclosure and the latter (23) was parallel with the southern arm. Both are located approximately the same distance away from the respective enclosure arms. Pottery from these features again dates to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. Other finds include fragments of cattle and sheep or goat bones, and charred cereal grains.

Other ditches

- 4.3.6 While the main concentration of Late Iron Age/Early Roman features lay in the northern part of the site, two ditches (**99, Trench 5** and **43, Trench 7**) further to the south could be associated with it based on their similar alignment. However, both contained only prehistoric finds and could therefore be earlier.
- 4.3.7 More certainly of Late Iron Age/Roman date is a conjectured east to west aligned ditch located along the base of the hill where it was observed in Trenches 11, 14, 15, and 20 (**60, 67, 71, and 27** respectively). If a single ditch, it appears to have crossed the entire width of the development area, delimiting a low lying wet area at the base of a steep south facing slope.

4.4 Early Roman

- 4.4.1 A single pit (**46, Trench 11**) was located in the low lying area in the centre east of the site and just to the south of the conjectured boundary (**60, 67, 71, and 27**). A particularly large assemblage of pottery was recovered from it, comprising the majority of the Roman pottery assemblage recovered from the site. In addition is contained large quantities of charcoal and a comparatively large amount of well preserved charred cereal grains, identified as spelt wheat, which is characteristic of Roman period farming, along with charred weed seeds from species typically found growing in fields.

4.5 Medieval / Post-medieval

- 4.5.1 The whole of the site was covered by a system of ridge and furrow. This was clearly identified by the geophysical survey and the majority of trenches identified these features in the locations identified by the geophysics. In the northern field the furrows ran north to south while in the southern field they were aligned north-north-west to south-south-east.
- 4.5.2 The furrows varied in width from 0.8m to 4.85m but were typically c.2m wide. Their depth varied from 0.04m to 0.26m (e.g. Fig. 6, S.6), this variation is probably the result of truncation by ploughing and it is most likely that in the trenches where no furrows were identified they had been completely removed by ploughing as indicated by the very thin overburden in Trenches 18 and 19. The furrows generally contained a single fill of a mid greyish or reddish brown silty or sandy clay with any variation attributed to

changes in the natural geology. The fills are most likely derived from the ploughing out of the furrows and comprised a mixture of the natural geology and overburden.

- 4.5.3 Ridge and furrow systems of farming are typical of the medieval period, however many of the furrows excavated contained early post-medieval finds, suggesting the system survived into this period. The majority of furrows excavated were cut by clay piped land drains on contiguous alignments (e.g. Fig. 6, S.6). This would indicate that the furrows were still extant during the mid 19th century when this type of small bore pipe was being used. It is therefore possible that the ridge and furrow system was not ploughed out until the 19th or 20th century.
- 4.5.4 Two narrow ditches in Trenches 5 and 22 (**102, 7**) are also thought to be post-medieval in date. Ditch **7** was on the same alignment as the ridge and furrow in this area of the site. Ditch **102** is likely to be the remnant of a boundary shown on the 1847 Inclosure map.

4.6 Modern

- 4.6.1 Modern intrusions were relatively infrequent but included a large pit in Trench 1, post holes in Trench 5 and 13, and modern service trenches in Trenches 2, 8 and 10. Attempts to drain the low lying wet area in the centre of the site were also in evidence in the form of a large open pit in Trenches 14 and 15 and water running through Trench 17.
- 4.6.2 A north to south line of geophysical anomalies crossing through the north field is likely to be the remains of a post medieval path or trackway. Although dating evidence was absent its alignment is contiguous with the modern land use pattern and joins a modern opening in the northern hedge with a track in current usage across the southern field.

4.7 Undated

- 4.7.1 A small number of other undated features were found that may be associated with the Late Iron Age/Early Roman landscape.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 There is some evidence for a possible prehistoric phase of activity on the site, particularly in Trench 11 where a multiple animal burial (**137**) associated with Bronze Age pottery may suggest some form of ritual taking place on the site during this period.
- 5.1.2 Two ditches (**43** and **99**) are also possible prehistoric candidates, although their alignment is very similar to that of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman enclosure and they could relate to this period.

5.2 Iron Age – Roman

- 5.2.1 The presence of an enclosure in the northern part of the site was suggested by the geophysical survey carried out prior to this evaluation. Its presence was confirmed by the evaluation, which also dated it to the Late Iron Age-Early Roman period. The evaluation also revealed a number of internal features, demonstrating that there was subdivision of the space and perhaps hinting at domestic as well as agricultural use.
- 5.2.2 The finds and environmental samples from the enclosure and its internal features suggest domestic activity along with mixed agricultural activity that included arable farming of cereal crops and pastoral farming of sheep, goats and cattle. An isolated

feature (46) in Trench 11 containing an unusually large amount of pottery, including more high status finds may be an indication of its possible ritual status. Its location in the same trench as possible prehistoric animal burial (137) may indicate a continued focus for ritual activity here.

5.3 Medieval – Post-medieval

5.3.1 The evaluation revealed an extensive system of ridge and furrow farming across the whole of the site with some evidence of the field divisions within the system. The finds assemblage from these features suggest a wide date range for the lifetime of this system possibly from the mid 12th century to the late 19th century AD. It is clear that during this period the sites land use was strictly arable farming.

5.4 Overview

5.4.1 For the purposes of interpretation the site can be divided into four areas:

- The northernmost area of the site is the focus of Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity in and around a large sub-rectangular enclosure (Trenches 1 to 4).
- To the south of this a single, possibly prehistoric ditch (Trench 7) appears to be the northern limit of a low lying wet area (Trenches 6 to 9) that is otherwise devoid of remains other than a hint that the area may have been managed in some way as shown by a possible cut in Trench 8. The southern limit of this area may be defined by a ditch of possible Roman date that is conjectured across the northern side of the more southerly field (Trenches 11, 14, 15, 20).
- To the south of the wet area (in Trench 11) two features of possibly prehistoric and Roman date indicate another focus of more isolated, possibly ritual, activity here.
- The southern field was otherwise largely devoid of archaeology.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1		
General description Trench 1 Contained two medieval/post-medieval furrows aligned N-S, a small post hole most likely post-medieval in date and a large area of modern disturbance at the SW end.	Orientation	NE-SW
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	37

Trench 1 Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date of finds
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1-0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
83	Cut	1.8	0.14	Furrow	-	-
84	Fill	1.8	0.14	Furrow	Pot, CBM	Post-Medieval
85	Cut	1.22	0.14	Furrow	-	-
86	Fill	1.22	0.14	Furrow	Pot, Bone, CBM	Roman + Medieval
87	Cut	0.28	0.2	Post Hole	-	-
88	Fill	0.28	0.2	Post Hole	Bone, Coal	Modern
89	Cut	12	0.76	Pit (Modern Disturbance)	-	-
90	Fill	12	0.76	Pit (Modern Disturbance)	Pot, CBM, Fe Nail, Coal	Modern + Roman

Trench 2		
General description Trench 2 contained three N-S aligned furrows of Post-Medieval date, two ditches (one of which had a post hole set in its side) dated to the C1stAD thought to form the western boundary of a large enclosure, a pit dating to the Late Iron Age, and a modern service trench. At the ESE end a layer of natural silt sealed the natural clay and was cut by the archaeological features.	Orientation	WNW-ESE
	Avg. depth (m)	0.32
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	32

Trench 2 Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.25-0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.00-0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
21	Cut	1.1	0.48	Ditch (Enclosure)	-	-
22	Fill	1.1	0.48	Ditch (Enclosure)	Pot, Bone	Late Iron Age/Early Roman

Trench 2 Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
121	Fill	2.2	0.18	Furrow	Pot	Post-Medieval
122	Cut	2.2	0.18	Furrow	-	-
123	Fill	1.4	0.12	Furrow	Clay Pipe, Fe Knife	Post-Medieval
124	Cut	1.4	0.12	Furrow	-	-
125	Fill	2.3	0.15	Furrow	-	-
126	Cut	2.3	0.15	Furrow	-	-
127	Fill	1.6	0.26	Pit	Pot	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
128	Cut	1.6	0.26	Pit	-	-
129	Fill	1.55	0.48	Ditch (Enclosure)	Pot, Bone, Fired Clay	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
130	Fill	0.9	0.22	Ditch (Enclosure)	Pot, Bone	Early Roman
131	Cut	1.55	0.62	Ditch (Enclosure)	-	-
132	Fill	0.58	0.48	Post Hole	Pot	Late Iron Age
133	Cut	0.58	0.48	Post Hole	-	-
136	Layer	0.15	3	Natural	-	-
Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench 3 contained three N-S aligned furrows one of which was dated to the medieval period, a N-S aligned ditch dating to the Mid. C1stAD forming the eastern boundary of an enclosure and a smaller E-W aligned ditch from the same period representing division within the large enclosure.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30.5
Trench 3 Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.24-0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08-0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
23	Cut	0.7	0.32	Ditch	-	-
24	Fill	0.7	0.32	Ditch	Pot, Bone	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
93	Cut	2	0.86	Ditch (Enclosure)	-	-
94	Fill	2	0.86	Ditch (Enclosure)	Pot, Bone, Fired Clay, Flint	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
113	Cut	1.5	0.08	Furrow	-	-
114	Fill	1.5	0.08	Furrow	Pot, CBM, Burnt Stone	Medieval
115	Cut	1.1	0.1	Furrow	-	-

Trench 3 Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
116	Fill	1.1	0.1	Furrow	-	-
117	Cut	1.3	0.1	Furrow	-	-
118	Fill	1.3	0.1	Furrow	-	-
Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench 4 contained 2 N-S aligned Furrows most likely medieval or post-medieval in date and an undated post-hole at the SSW end. Beneath the furrow at the NNE end of the trench a ditch with subsequent re-cut dating to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period was found and is thought to represent the southern boundary of an enclosure. At the NNE end of the trench a layer of colluvium overlay the natural clay and was cut by the archaeology.					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Trench 4 Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.24-0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.06-0.1	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
140	Layer	-	0.00-0.24	Colluvium	-	-
44	Cut	1.2	0.36	Ditch (Enclosure, re-cut of 65)	-I	-
45	Fill	1.2	0.36	Ditch (Enclosure, re-cut of 65)	Pot, Bone, CBM, Shell	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
65	Cut	0.65	0.48	Ditch (Enclosure)	-	-
66	Fill	0.65	0.48	Ditch (Enclosure)	Pot, Bone	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
79	Cut	2.5	0.1	Furrow	-	-
80	Fill	2.05	0.1	Furrow	-	-
81	Cut	1.05	0.04	Furrow	-	-
82	Fill	1.05	0.04	Furrow	-	-
91	Cut	0.25	0.2	Post Hole	-	-
92	Fill	0.25	0.2	Post Hole	-	-
Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench 5 contained four N-S aligned furrows one of which is firmly dated to the post-medieval period, a small N-S aligned ditch dating to the post-medieval period, two undated small pits or post holes and a N-S aligned ditch dating to the Iron Age at the WNW end of the trench.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	31

Trench 5 Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date of finds
1	Layer	-	0.2-0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12-0.22	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
95	Layer	3.5	0.12	Colluvium	-	-
96	Fill	0.7	0.1	Pit	-	-
97	Cut	0.7	0.1	Pit	-	-
98	Fill	0.8	0.6	Ditch	Pot, Bone, Fired Clay, Shell	Prehistoric
99	Cut	0.8	0.6	Ditch	-	-
100	Fill	2	0.08	Furrow	Pot	Post-Medieval
139	Cut	2	0.08	Furrow	-	-
101	Fill	0.68	0.24	Ditch	Pot	Post-Medieval
102	Cut	0.68	0.24	Ditch	-	-
103	Fill	1.2	0.15	Furrow	Bone	-
104	Cut	1.2	0.15	Furrow	-	-
105	Fill	1.15	0.04	Furrow	-	-
106	Cut	1.15	0.04	Furrow	-	-
107	Fill	2.1	0.1	Furrow	-	-
108	Cut	2.1	0.1	Furrow	-	-
134	Cut	0.6	0.18	Pit / Post Hole	-	-
135	Fill	0.6	0.18	Pit / Post Hole	Bone, Flint	-

Trench 6

General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench 6 was devoid of archaeological features however a machine cut sondage at the SSW end of the trench revealed a series of colluvium and silt deposits overlying the natural clay and below the top and sub soil the colluvial layer 37 contained pottery dating to the Iron Age.	Avg. depth (m)	1.17
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	32

Trench 6 Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
37	Layer	-	0.98	Colluvium	Pot, Flint	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
38	Layer	-	0.22	Dark Grey Peat?	-	-

Trench 7						
General description				Orientation		NNE-SSW
Trench 7 contained a single E-W aligned ditch most likely Iron Age or Roman in date. While a machine cut sondage at the SSW end revealed a series of natural depositional layers equivalent to those found in trench 6. The archaeology cuts the natural deposition layers.				Avg. depth (m)		0.91
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		15
Trench 7 Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.24-0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.26-0.3	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
39	Layer	-	0.72	Colluvium	-	-
40	Layer	-	0.2	Silty clay (Alluvium?)	-	-
42	Fill	1.4	0.28	Fill of Ditch 43	Pot, Bone, Fired Clay, Flint	?Prehistoric
138	Fill	1.3	0.24	Fill of Ditch 43	-	-
43	Cut	1.4	0.52	Ditch Cut		
Trench 8						
General description				Orientation		NNW-SSE
A machine cut sondage at the NNW end of trench 8 revealed a deposit of peat overlying the natural clay this in turn was overlain by a layer of Silt. At the southern limit of the peat deposit a sharp finish / cut may indicate some sort of revetting aligned E-W across the trench. A modern service trench cut across the middle of the trench.				Avg. depth (m)		0.87
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		20
Trench 8 Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.25-0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15-0.24	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural -yellow clay	-	-
35	Layer	-	0.34	Colluvium	-	-
36	Layer	-	0.33	Peat (same as 109)	-	-
109	Layer	-	0.20	Peat (same as 36)	-	-
110	Layer	-	0.45	Alluvial Clay = 78	-	-
Trench 9						
General description				Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench 9 contained a layer of natural alluvium overlying the natural geology. This was cut by two furrows (one left unexcavated) both thought to date to the medieval or post-medieval period.				Avg. depth (m)		0.42
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		20.7

Trench 9 Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
1	Layer	-	0.25-0.3	Topsoil	-	-	
2	Layer	-	0.1-0.2	Subsoil	-	-	
3	Layer	-	-	Natural- yellow clay	-	-	
74	Fill	1.5	-	Furrow (unexcavated)	-	-	
75	Cut	1.5	-	Furrow (unexcavated)	-	-	
111	Cut	0.8	0.15	Furrow	-	-	
112	Fill	0.8	0.15	Furrow	-	-	
78	Layer	-	0.25	Alluvial Clay = 110	-	-	
Trench 10							
General description					Orientation		
Trench 10 was devoid of archaeological features. A layer of colluvium overlay the natural clay. And a large modern service trench cut across the length of the trench.					N-S		
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
					Width (m)		1.8
					Length (m)		24.5
Trench 10 Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-	
2	Layer	-	0.1-0.23	Subsoil	-	-	
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
41	Layer	-	0.3	Colluvium	-	-	
Trench 11							
General description					Orientation		
Trench 11 contained a pit which held a large amount of pottery including fine wares and imports dating to the 2 nd or 3 rd century AD, a ditch containing cooking pots of the same date and a large pit containing the remains of a cow and a dog this burial contained pottery dating it again to the 2 nd or 3 rd century AD although it also contained a single sherd of bronze age beaker.					N-S		
					Avg. depth (m)		0.39
					Width (m)		1.8
					Length (m)		
				Length (m)			
Trench 11 Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
1	Layer	-	0.22-0.28	Topsoil	-	-	
2	Layer	-	0.08-0.2	Subsoil	-	-	
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
46	Cut	1.15	0.19	Pit	-	-	
47	Fill	1.15	0.19	Pit	Pot (some fine wares and imports), Bone, Fired Clay, Glass, Fe Nails	Roman	

Trench 11 Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
60	Cut	0.84	0.27	Ditch	-	-
61	Fill	0.84	0.27	Ditch	Pot (cooking pots), Bone	Early Roman
137	Cut	1.95	0.21	Pit	-	-
62	Animal Skeleton	-	-	Cow Skeleton	-	-
63	Animal Skeleton	-	-	Dog Skeleton	-	-
64	Fill	1.95	0.21	Fill of Animal Burial	Pot, Bone, Burnt Flint	Bronze Age Beaker Sherd
Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench 12 contained five furrows three of which were excavated and proved to be medieval / post-medieval in date although one contained residual finds dating to the C2nd-4thAD.					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	34
Trench 12 Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.23-0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12-0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
48	Fill	2.3	0.23	Furrow	Pot, Fe Nail	Post-Medieval + ?Early Roman
49	Cut	2.3	0.23	Furrow	-	-
50	Fill	2.8	0.23	Furrow	-	-
51	Cut	2.8	0.23	Furrow	-	-
52	Fill	1.95	0.25	Furrow	Pot	Medieval
53	Cut	1.95	0.25	Furrow	-	-
Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench 13 contained 2 furrows dating to the post-medieval period one of which contained residual artefacts dating to the Late Iron Age.					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Trench 13 Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.27-0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.05-0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 13 Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
31	Cut	1	0.09	Furrow	-	-	
32	Fill	1	0.09	Furrow	Pot, CBM	Post-Medieval + Late Iron Age	
33	Cut	0.95	0.1	Furrow	-	-	
34	Fill	0.95	0.1	Furrow	Pot, Shell	Post-Medieval	
Trench 14							
General description					Orientation		
Trench 14 contained a single ditch aligned ENE-WSW dating to the Mid. C1st – C3rd AD					N-S		
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
					Width (m)		1.8
					Length (m)		30
Trench 14 Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-	
2	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-	
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
67	Cut	1	0.25	Ditch	-	-	
68	Fill	1	0.25	Fill of Ditch 67	Pot, Bone, CBM	Roman	
Trench 15							
General description					Orientation		
Trench 15 contained three NNW-SSE aligned furrows thought to be of medieval or post-medieval date one of which was excavated. A ENE-WSW aligned ditch dating to the Mid. C1st – C3rd AD was excavated and is thought to be a continuation of the ditch of the same period in trench 14.					E-W		
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
					Width (m)		1.8
					Length (m)		33.5
Trench 15 Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-	
2	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-	
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
69	Cut	1.2	0.25	Furrow	-	-	
70	Fill	1.2	0.25	Furrow	-	-	
71	Cut	0.75	0.4	Ditch	-	-	
72	Fill	0.75	0.4	Ditch	Pot, Bone	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	
Trench 16							
General description					Orientation		
Trench 16 was devoid of archaeology. A number of natural pockets of					NW-SE		
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35

stone were found within the natural clay at the NW end of the trench and a modern field drain cut along the length of the trench.	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Trench 16 Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.22-0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08-0.1	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 17

General description	Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench 17 contained four furrows aligned NNW-SSE. Two of these furrows were excavated and proved to be post-medieval in date. A single discrete feature at WSW end of the trench was excavated and is thought to be a tree bowl.	Avg. depth (m)	0.35
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	29.5

Trench 17 Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.23-0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08-0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
54	Fill	1.7	0.2	Furrow	Pot, Bone, CBM, Fe Nail	Post-Medieval
55	Cut	1.7	0.2	Furrow	-	-
56	Fill	1.45	0.15	Furrow	Pot, CBM	Post-Medieval
57	Cut	1.45	0.15	Furrow	-	-
58	Fill	1.04	0.2	Tree bowl / bioturbation	-	-
59	Cut	1.04	0.2	Tree bowl / bioturbation	-	-

Trench 18

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench 18 was devoid of archaeology and consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.2
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	20

Trench 18 Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.02	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 19

General description Trench 19 was devoid of archaeology and consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural clay. A single post-medieval field drain cut the natural clay.	Orientation	N-S
	Avg. depth (m)	0.2
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	20

Trench 19 Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.02		-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 20

General description Trench 20 contained two furrows aligned NNW-SSE both proving to be post-medieval in date. A single ditch aligned E-W was identified at the NE end of the trench unfortunately containing no datable finds but may be a continuation of the early Roman ditch identified in trenches 14 and 15.	Orientation	NE-SW
	Avg. depth (m)	0.25
	Width (m)	2.10
	Length (m)	37.70

Trench 20 Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
25	Cut	4.85	0.26	Furrow	-	-
26	Fill	4.85	0.26	Furrow	Bone, CBM, Clay Pipe	Late Medieval – Early Post-Medieval
27	Cut	0.67	0.16	Ditch	-	-
28	Fill	0.67	0.16	Ditch	Bone	-
29	Cut	2.7	0.16	Furrow	-	-
30	Fill	2.7	0.16	Furrow	Pot, Bone, CBM, Flint	Early Post-Medieval

Trench 21

General description Trench 21 contained four furrows aligned NNW-SSE three of which were excavated and dated to the late medieval / early post-medieval period. A discrete feature toward the ENE end of the trench was excavated and found to be a tree bowl while a natural geological feature containing high amounts of manganese was identified in the centre of the trench.	Orientation	ENE-WSW
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Trench 21 Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 21 Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
2	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-	
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
13	Cut	0.9	0.1	Furrow	-	-	
14	Fill	0.9	0.1	Furrow	Bone, CBM	-	
15	Cut	1.75	0.1	Furrow	-	-	
16	Fill	1.75	0.1	Furrow	Pot, Bone, CMB	Medieval	
17	Cut	1.7	0.15	Furrow	-	-	
18	Fill	1.7	0.15	Furrow	Pot, CBM	Post-Medieval/Early Modern	
19	Cut	1.85	-	Furrow (unexcavated)	-	-	
20	Fill	1.85	-	Furrow (unexcavated)	CBM	Post-Medieval	
Trench 22							
General description					Orientation		
Trench 22 contained three furrows aligned NNW-SSE all dating to the post-medieval period. A single small ditch also aligned NNW-SSE was identified toward the ESE end of the trench dated to the Mid – Late C1stAD.					WNW-ESE		
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
					Width (m)		1.8
					Length (m)		
				30			
Trench 22 Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-	
2	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-	
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
4	Cut	3.5	0.26	Furrow	-	-	
5	Fill	2.5	0.26	Furrow	-	-	
6	Fill	1.4	0.14	Furrow	Pot, CBM	Late Medieval – Early Post-Medieval	
7	Cut	0.55	0.2	Ditch	-	-	
8	Fill	0.55	0.2	Ditch	Pot, Flint	Medieval	
9	Cut	1.45	0.18	Furrow	-	-	
10	Fill	1.45	0.18	Furrow	Pot, CBM	Post-Medieval	
11	Cut	2.35	0.1	Furrow	-	-	
12	Fill	2.35	0.1	Furrow	-	-	

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

- B.1.1 A total of 170 sherds weighing 1,799g were collected from thirteen excavated contexts and from unstratified surface collection (see Tables 1 and 2). The assemblage is almost entirely composed of pottery dating to the very latest Iron Age (early to mid 1st century AD). A single sherd of Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age Beaker was also found alongside a sherd which is prehistoric but otherwise not closely datable in context (64) and a flint tempered sherd of Later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date was recovered from context (98). The assemblage is in moderate to poor condition and the average sherd weight is 11g.

Methodology

- B.1.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.

Early Prehistoric Pottery

- B.1.3 A single sherd of rusticated Beaker with pinched fingernail-impressed decoration was found in context (64). The sherd is made of sandy, grog-tempered fabric and is heavily abraded. A second sherd from the same context has coarse flint inclusions and is not closely datable (see below). The Beaker sherd is likely to derive from a domestic occupation.

Post Deverel-Rimbury

- B.1.4 A flint-tempered sherd found in context (98) is probably of later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. The sherd contains numerous pieces of angular flint up to 4mm long in a silty clay matrix. The surfaces of the sherd are damaged but where these survive they are smoothed. The sherd dates to c.800-600BC.
- B.1.5 A very abraded shell-tempered body sherd from context (42) may be mid to late Iron Age but is too worn to be identified with confidence.

Late Iron Age to Early Roman

- B.1.6 A small assemblage of hand-made vessel sherds was collected. The assemblage, comprising 166 sherd weighing 1,761g and containing rims from seven vessels, dates to the latest Iron Age to Early Roman period and was in use around the early to mid 1st century AD contiguous to or contemporary with the wheel-made vessels described below (see A Lyons Roman Pottery).
- B.1.7 Diagnostic rim and body sherds suggest that the assemblage comprises at least nine wide mouth jars with bead rims and plain everted necks (Thompson type B1-1), and a further four wide mouth, bead-rim jars with everted necks and bulges or cordons on the

shoulder (Thompson type B3). Body sherds from a small corrugated cup are also present along with sherds from at least three large combed storage jars. The latter including one example which appears to have been modified by trimming at the neck perhaps following damage to the vessel rim. A single pedestal base was also found (Thompson type A1). The presence of these utilitarian cooking and storage vessels indicate a domestic origin for the assemblage.

- B.1.8 Ten fabrics were identified (Table 1). The assemblage is predominantly sandy with fabrics containing quartz sand inclusions being most numerous. The sandy fabrics include a proto greyware similar to examples found in very late Iron Age contexts at Wardy Hill, Ely (Hill with Horne 2003, 167). Grog tempered fabrics form the next most numerous fabric group and are often in combination with sparse shell inclusions. These fabrics are particularly associated with combed storage jars. One very small sherd, from context (64), contains unusual inclusions which may be igneous rock.

Fabric	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
Q1	Sandy quartz tempered ware	107	1044
QG	Sandy with grog	24	363
QS	Sandy with shell	12	141
GTW	Grog tempered Ware	3	72
PGW	Proto greyware	7	54
QGS	Sandy with grog and shell	2	38
QSG	Sandy with shell and grog	8	32
SGW	Sandy greyware	1	9
SOW	Sandy oxidised ware	1	7
QFIg	Sandy fabric with sparse small flint and ? igneous inclusions	1	1
Total		166	1761

Table B.1.1: Quantity and weight of LIA/ER pottery by fabric

Discussion

- B.1.9 The Beaker sherd found in context (64) is similar to a rusticated sherd found within the fills of a barrow ditch at Snows Farm, Haddenham (Evans & Hodder 2006, fig. 2.14, 4).
- B.1.10 The Later Iron to Early Roman assemblage compares well with the assemblage from Wardy Hill structure IV (Evans 2003, fig.83), dated to c. 1st century AD.
- B.1.11 The prehistoric and late prehistoric assemblages suggest small scale domestic activity at the site from the Later Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age perhaps into the Later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. No mid Iron Age evidence was recovered. The later Iron Age assemblage is almost certainly contiguous to the Early Roman pottery suggesting occupation from the mid/late 1st century AD into the 2nd century.

Table B.1.2: Catalogue of the Prehistoric Pottery

Context	sample	Trench	Cut	Feature Type	Era	count	weight	date of sherds
22		2	21	Ditch	LIA/ERB	20	163	E/MC1AD
24		3	23	Ditch	LIA/ERB	11	133	E/MC1AD
37		6	-	Layer	LIA/ERB	1	1	LIA/ERB
42		7	43	Ditch	?PRE	5	15	?PRE
45		4	44	Ditch	LIA/ERB	37	342	E/MC1AD
64		11	137	Pit	PRE	2	14	BA
65		4	65	Ditch	LIA/ERB	7	130	C2-C1BC-ADMC1
66		4	65	Ditch	ERB	2	4	M/LC1
66		4	65	Ditch	LIA/ERB	6	45	E/MC1AD
66	<9>	4	65	Ditch	LIA/ERB	3	6	C1AD
72		15	71	Ditch	LIA/ERB	6	43	E/MC1AD
94		3	93	Ditch	LIA/ERB	65	758	E/MC1AD
98		5	99	Ditch	PRE	1	9	PRE
129		2	131	Ditch	LIA/ERB	9	130	E/MC1AD
132		2	133	Post hole	LIA	1	4	C1BC-ADC1
99999					LIA/ERB	1	17	E/MC1AD

B.2 Roman Pottery

by Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 132 sherds (or fragments) of Romano-British pottery, weighing 1686g, were recovered primarily from pit **46**, but also from other pits, ditches and furrows (see tables 3 and 4). The pottery was significantly abraded, with an average sherd weight (ASW) of c. 13g, which suggests that the assemblage had suffered a relatively high level of post-depositional disturbance.

Methodology

B.2.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue prepared.

B.2.3 For each context the pottery was sorted by fabric and form, and then the sherds were counted and weighed. In addition fabric of the sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of the dominant inclusion type present. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by

the main letters of the title (e.g. SGW = Sandy grey ware ASG); vessel form was also recorded. Decoration and abrasion were also noted and a spot date has been provided for each individual sherd. The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited within the appropriate county stores in due course.

The Pottery

- B.2.4 The pottery assemblage is characterised by the presence of coarse sandy grey wares present in a limited range of utilitarian forms comprising jars and dishes. The manufacturing source of this material is unknown, but it likely to be fairly local, and influenced by the Black Burnished ware 2 industry which flourished around the Thames estuary in the Antonine period (Tyers 1996, 186-187). As single large rim from an Horningsea storage jar sherd was also found. Other coarse wares included similar oxidised (or white) fabrics, although no diagnostic forms were recorded.
- B.2.5 Although no samian (Tyers 1996 105-116) was present within the assemblage, a single fragment from an east Gaulish black slip ware indented beaker was identified. Fine wares produced in Britain were also found including fragments from a similar Nene Valley colour coated indented beaker and undiagnostic fine grey wares. Specialist wares such as amphora (Tyers 1996, 83-105) and mortaria (Tyers 1996, 117-135) were not found during this project.

Fabric	Code	Vessel Type	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (g)	Sherd weight (%)
Coarse sandy grey ware	SGW(Q)	4.4, 4.5, 5.3, 6.18	106	1576	93.47
Nene Valley colour coat	NVCC		7	35	2.08
Horningsea coarse ware	HORN	4.17	1	34	2.02
Shell tempered ware	STW		5	19	1.13
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW		8	16	0.94
Fine grey ware	GW(FINE)		4	3	0.18
East Gaulish black slipped ware	EGRHN	3.3	1	3	0.18
Total			132	1686	100.00

Table B.2.1. The Roman pottery fabrics, listed in descending order of weight

Fabrics and associated forms

EGRHN, East Gaulish ‘Rhenish’ ware Description: Tomber and Dore 1998, 60. This hard, fine fabric is orange/red with a glossy metallic dark green-brown slip. A later 2nd- to mid 3rd-century date seems certain for this material.

Vessel types: Indented beaker (Type 3.3)

GW(FINE), fine grey ware This is a distinctive very fine grey ware with no visible inclusions and a soft soapy feel sometimes referred to as ‘London ware’(Tyers 1996, 169-70). This fabric was made at several centres including West Stow and Wattisfield in Suffolk, the Nene Valley, also London. This is a fine fabric used to make good quality vessels in the Early Roman period, some of the vessels copied samian and other Gaulish pot shapes. All of the form evidence points to a late 1st- to early-mid 2nd-century date.

HORN, Horningsea coarse wares Tomber and Dore 1998, 116. This is generally a very coarse sandy ware usually with a reddish core and variable surface colours from buff to grey.

Vessel types: Storage jar (Type 4.17)

NVCC, Nene Valley colour-coats Tomber and Dore 1998, 118. Vessels with a soft pale fabric and dark matt colour coat. Colour-coats from this industry were reaching Haddenham from the Antonine (mid 2nd century) period onwards.

Vessel types: Funnel necked indented beakers (Type 3.3)

SGW (Q), Coarse sandy grey wares A grey fabric with additional quartz added to the clay. The fabrics are generally insufficiently diagnostic to identify specific sources.

Vessel types: Medium mouthed jar (Type 4.4, 4.5, 4.13), wide mouthed jar (Type 5.3), dish (Type 6.18)

SOW, Sandy oxidised ware Andrews 1985, 94–5, OW2. An oxidized fabric that can vary in colour from very pale brown to creamy white, and often has sand inclusions. Source unknown, possibly the Nene Valley. No diagnostic vessel fragments were found.

STW, Midlands shell-tempered ware Where this vessel was made is not known although it is worthy of note that it is not of the Lincolnshire Dales (Tyers 1996, 190) or Bourne-Greetham (Tomber and Dore 1998, 156) type. It may originate from the Harrold kilns in Bedfordshire (Brown 1994, 19-107), although a more local source, such as Earith (Anderson 2013, 311), is likely.

The Forms

Numeric vessel type codes, descriptions and compared to published examples.

- 3.3 Indented or folded beakers (Tyers 1996, 139, no 2 & 174, no 43)
- 4.4 Jar with short angular neck, lid-seated or flattened rim (Perrin 1996, 387)
- 4.5 Medium-mouthed jar, short neck, rolled and generally undercut rim and globular body (Perrin 1996, 4452)
- 4.17 Classic Horningsea-type storage jar with an out-sized, out-turned rim (Evans 1991, fig. 2, nos 1-9; Perrin 1996, Fig. 68, nos 383–85)
- 5.3 Rounded jar with a reverse 'S' profile and a groove on the neck (Anderson 2013, 318, fig 4.9, no 76)
- 6.18 Straight-sided dish with a triangular rim (Tyers 1996, 187, no IVH7)

Summary

- B.2.6 The marshland environs of Haddenham, Cambridgeshire along the lower fenland reaches of the River Great Ouse, are in an area of known Roman activity (see Archaeological Background above).
- B.2.7 The Roman pottery recovered during this project hints at a settlement near-by, that primarily used locally produced jars and dishes for utilitarian tasks but also had access to traded table wares from the wider Roman Empire. This pottery dates to early to mid Roman period, with no material post-dating the later part of the 2nd century AD.
- B.2.8 Although small this assemblage adds to the growing corpus of data resulting from work in this area (Anderson 2013).

Table B.2.2: Catalogue of the Roman Pottery

Ctxt	Sample	Trench	Feature	Era	Fabric*	HM/WM	Dsc	Form	Type	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Abrasion	Date
47		11	Pit [46]	ERB	SGW(Q)	WM	RUB	JAR/BOWL		88	1300	Significant	MC1-E/MC2
47		11	Pit [46]	ERB	SGW(Q)	WM	R	DISH	6.18	4	64	Significant	MC2
47		11	Pit [46]	ERB	STW	HM	U	JAR/BOWL		3	6	Severe	C1
47		11	Pit [46]	RB	EGRHN	WM	D	BEAK	3.3	1	3	-	MC2+
47		11	Pit [46]	RB	NVCC1	WM	RUH	BEAK/FLAG		7	35	Mild	MC2+
47	<2>	11	Pit [46]	RB	STW	HM	U	JAR/BOWL		1	4	Significant	C1
47	<2>	11	Pit [46]	ERB	SGW(Q)	WM	U	JAR/BOWL		1	1	Significant	C1
61		11	Ditch [60]	ERB	SGW(Q)	SW	RU	JAR/BOWL	4.4, 4.5, 5.3	9	181	Significant	MC1-E/MC2
48		12	Furrow [49]	?ERB	SGW(Q)	SW	U	?		1	17	Significant	MC1-E/MC2
68		14	Ditch [67]	RB	SOW		UD	FLAG		8	16	Severe	MC1-C3
86		1	Furrow [75]	RB	GW(FIN E)	WM	UD	BEAK		2	2	-	MC1-E/MC2
90		1	Pit [89]	RB	GW(FIN E)		UD	BEAK		2	1	Significant	MC1-E/MC2
127		2	Pit [128]	LIA/ER B	SGW(Q)		U	JAR/BOWL		2	9	-	MC1
130		2	Ditch [131]	ERB	SGW(Q)	SW	U	JAR/BOWL		1	4	-	MC1
137		11	Animal burial [137]	RB	HORN		R	SJAR	4.17	1	34	-	C2-C3
99999			Unstratified	RB	STW		U	JAR		1	9	-	C1-C2

Key: BEAK = beaker, C= century, Dsc= Description, E = early, FLAG = flagon, g = gramme, H= handle, HM = handmade, M = mid, R=rim, RB= Romano-British, SJAR = storage jar, U= undecorated body sherd, WM = wheel-made. *For fabric codes see Rb pot Table 3

B.3 Post-Roman Pottery

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.3.1 Archaeological works produced a pottery assemblage of 62 sherds, weighing 0.507kg. The assemblage spans the mid 12th-end of the 19th century. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the mean sherd weight is low at approximately 0.008kg.

Methodology

- B.3.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.
- B.3.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue (Table 5). The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.
- B.3.4 The bulk of the post-Roman pottery recovered was within furrows and is listed in the summary catalogue, within this assemblage the majority of the sherds are Post-medieval including redwares and black-glazed wares alongside a few later fabrics including Staffordshire-type mottled ware and Refined White earthenware with underglaze transfer-printed decoration. There were also a number of late medieval-early post-medieval sherds recovered including in Trench 1 a sherd of Bourne 'D' ware or possibly Colne C (Transitional) ware from furrow **83**. Trench 3 furrow **113** produced a body sherd with strap handle attached from an unglazed Oxidised Sandy ware jug tentatively identified as late medieval Colne. A further sherd of Bourne 'D' ware or possibly Colne C (Transitional) ware was recovered from the topsoil. Colne lies approximately 11km to the west of Haddenham and was a centre of pottery production in the medieval and late medieval-early post-medieval period. In addition a number of abraded medieval Ely ware sherds were also recovered including a fragment from a green glazed jug recovered from furrow 85 in Trench 1 and unglazed jar rims from furrow **4** in Trench 22. Ely, which was a major centre for the production of medieval and post-medieval pottery, lies approximately 11km to the north-east of Haddenham.
- B.3.5 A small number of sherds could not be identified to a specific fabric due to their abraded nature and these are therefore not closely datable.
- B.3.6 The assemblage is domestic in nature, indicating low levels of pottery deposition across the site, with all but three sherds recovered from furrows or topsoil, suggesting much of the pottery was deposited as part of a manuring scatter.



Table 5: Catalogue of Post-Roman Pottery

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
1			Bourn D/Colne C	Jug body sherd with attached strap handle	1	0.068	1450-1630
6	4	22	Medieval Ely ware	Jar rim	1	0.011	1150-1350
			Medieval Ely ware	Jar rim	1	0.005	1150-1350
			?Huntingdon Fen Sandy ware	Body sherd	2	0.006	1150-1350
			Post-medieval Redware	Bowl rim	1	0.016	1550-1800
			Post-medieval Redware	Bowl body sherd	1	0.006	1550-1800
8	7	22	Sandy Greyware	Body sherd	2	0.006	Not closely datable
			Reduced Sandy ware	Body sherd	2	0.010	Not closely datable
10	9	22	Post-medieval Redware	Jar or bowl rim	1	0.007	1550-1800
16		21	Medieval Ely ware	Body sherd	2	0.002	1150-1350
18	17	21	Medieval Ely ware	Body sherd	1	0.003	1150-1350
			Metropolitan-type slipware	Body sherd	2	0.005	1630-1700
			Post-medieval Redware	Bowl rim sherd	1	0.012	1550-1800
			Post-medieval Redware	Bowl body sherd	3	0.026	1550-1800
			Post-medieval Redware	Bowl base sherd	1	0.022	1550-1800
			Staffordshire-type mottled ware	Drinking vessel base sherd	1	0.008	1650-1800
			Refined White earthenware with underglaze transfer-printed decoration	Bowl or plate rim sherd	1	0.003	1780-1900
			Unidentified quartz and ?grog tempered sherd	Body sherd	1	0.002	Not closely datable
26	25	20	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl body sherd	4	0.032	1550-1800
			Frechen stoneware	Jug body sherd	1	0.006	1550-1700
			Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware	Drinking vessel body sherd	1	0.002	1600-1800
			Oxidised sandy ware	Body sherd	1	0.002	Not closely datable
			Coarse sandy ware	Body sherd	1	0.004	Not closely datable
30	29	20	?Dutch Redware	Bowl rim	1	0.034	1300-1650



Table 5: Catalogue of Post-Roman Pottery

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
			English Stoneware	Body sherd	1	0.004	1700-1900
			Medieval Ely ware	Body sherd	2	0.004	1150-1350
			Post-medieval Redware	Bowl body sherd	4	0.032	1550-1800
			Refined White earthenware	Body sherd	1	0.002	1805-1900
32	31	13	Medieval Ely ware	Body sherd	1	0.003	1150-1350
34	33	13	Post-medieval Redware	Jar base sherd	1	0.032	1550-1800
52	33	13	Find oxidised sandy ware	Body sherd	3	0.003	Not closely datable
54	55	17	Medieval Ely ware	Body sherd (abraded)	2	0.002	1150-1350
			Sandy Greyware	Body sherd (abraded)	1	0.004	Not closely datable
56	57	17	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl body sherd	1	0.006	1550-1800
84	83	1	Bourn D/Colne C	Body sherd	1	0.010	1450-1630
			Post-medieval Redware	Bowl body sherd	1	0.011	1550-1800
			Post-medieval Redware	Jar body sherd	1	0.007	1550-1800
86	85	1	Medieval Ely ware	Jug body sherd (abraded)	1	0.006	1150-1350
100	139	5	Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware	Drinking vessel base sherd	1	0.014	1600-1800
100			Post-medieval Redware	Jar rim sherd	1	0.011	1550-1800
	102	5	Metropolitan-type slipware	Body sherd	1	0.006	1630-1700
			Post-medieval Redware	Bowl body sherd	1	0.010	1550-1800
			Post-medieval Redware	Body sherd	1	0.002	1550-1800
114	113	3	?Colne Late Medieval ware	Jug body sherd with attached strap handle	1	0.032	1200-1500
121	122	2	Post-medieval Redware	Body sherd	1	0.008	1550-1800
Total					62	0.507	

B.4 Ceramic Building Materials

by Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.4.1 Archaeological work produced 53 fragments (9369g) of Ceramic Building Material (CBM). The assemblage is fragmentary and very abraded therefore mostly undated. The diagnostic fragments are broadly post medieval in date.

Methodology

B.4.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible.

B.4.3 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Table B.4.1.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.4.4 This assemblage is made up of brick and flat tile fragments from 16 contexts in 12 trenches. The majority of the CBM assemblage is made up of small abraded and undiagnostic fragments.

B.4.5 The CBM recovered here is related to the discard of building material and subsequent dispersal through the landscape. It represents little more than background noise within the modern landscape.

Context	Cut	Feature	Trench	Count	Weight (g)
6	4	Furrow	22	2	8
10	9	Ditch	22	2	52
14	13	Furrow	21	1	20
16	15	Furrow	21	4	9
18	17	Furrow	21	3	25
20	19	Furrow	21	1	21
26	25	Furrow	20	15	76
30	29	Furrow	20	12	70
32	31	Furrow	13	1	1
54	55	Furrow	17	2	26
56	57	Ditch	17	1	11
68	67	Furrow	14	1	1
84	83	Furrow	1	1	10
86	85	Pit	1	1	3
90	89	Furrow	1	5	26
114	113	Furrow	3	1	10
Grand Total				53	369

Table B.4.1: CBM Catalogue Summary

Recommendations

- B.4.6 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. There are no fragments that require illustration or photography. The fragments should be considered for deselection prior to archiving.

B.5 Fired Clay

by Ted Levermore

Introduction

- B.5.1 Archaeological work produced fourteen fragments (204g) of fired clay. Six amorphous (26g) and eight structural fragments (178g). The structural fragments exhibit flattened surfaces. There are no diagnostic objects, however the structural pieces exhibit signs of having been part of portable kiln furniture.

Methodology

- B.5.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present.
- B.5.3 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Table B.4.2.

Assemblage and Discussion

- B.5.4 Six contexts, from six trenches, produced fired clay.
- B.5.5 None of the fired clay was found *in situ* therefore information pertaining to exact use or intention is lost. The amorphous fragments provide little information beyond indicating the historic presence of kilns, ovens or hearths in the area. It can only be broadly stated that there was probably domestic and/or minor industrial activity taking place on or near the site.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Count	Weight (g)
42	43	7	Ditch	2	1
45	44	4	Ditch	7	22
47	46	11	Pit	6	30
94	93	3	Ditch	3	5
98	99	5	Ditch	1	6
129	131	2	Ditch	2	16
Grand Total				21	80

Table B.5.1: Fired Clay Catalogue Summary

Recommendations

- B.5.1 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. There are no fragments that require illustration or photography. The fragments should be considered for deselection prior to archiving.

B.6 Flint

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction

B.6.1 A small assemblage, of fourteen flints, was submitted for assessment from the evaluation. The material recovered has been rapidly assessed for typological and chronological indicators. This report presents the results of this assessment.

Methodology

B.6.2 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table 8). Unmodified flakes were assigned to an arbitrary size scale in order to identify the range of debitage present within the assemblage. Edge retouched and utilised pieces were also characterised. Beyond this no detailed metrical or technological recording was undertaken during the preliminary analysis. The results of this report are therefore based on a rapid assessment of the assemblage and could change if further work is undertaken.

Quantification

Context			8	30	37	42	64	94	135	Totals
Cut										
Trench			22	20	6	7	11	3	5	
TYPE	SUB TYPE	CLASSIFICATION								
Core technology	Core	Opposed platform – blade and flake				1				1
		core tablet			1					1
flakes (>25mm <50mm)	secondary					3		1	1	5
	tertiary			1				2		3
	broken		1							1
retouched tools		edge wear					1			1
burnt flint (all types)							1			1
other		Natural flint				1				1
Total			1	1	1	5	2	3	1	14

Table 5.6.1:- Flint catalogue

Results

B.6.3 The small assemblage of flint is mainly struck from a light to dark greyish-brown semi-translucent flint of moderate quality, some evidence of frost shatter is present on the material. The flake from post hole fill (135) may well be a recent accidental strike, but is of the same material as the rest of the assemblage, suggesting that locally available flint was used for the production of the flints. Also of interest are the broken flake from ditch fill (8) and the flake from furrow fill (30) which have started to undergo recortification. The cortex where present is partially abraded and a reddish-brown to yellowish-brown colour suggesting it was derived from a secondary source.

- B.6.4 A poorly made blade/flake core was recovered from ditch fill (42), with two opposed platforms worked in a relatively structured way into the back of the material. The core was most likely abandoned due to a thermal fracture making the removal of flakes and blades unpredictable. The type of core would suggest an earlier prehistoric date. The core tablet recovered from layer (37) would suggest some form of core maintenance was undertaken again suggesting an earlier prehistoric date.
- B.6.5 The single utilised narrow flake from burial fill (64) has edge wear along the left lateral edge and again its form would suggest an earlier prehistoric date.
- B.6.6 The remaining material is composed of flakes, generally of poor quality, showing signs of rolling and abrasion which indicates that the majority, if not all, of this small assemblage is residual. The flake from fill (135), however, shows little or no sign of abrasion but is extremely fresh looking and therefore more likely to be a modern accidentally struck flake.

Discussion

- B.6.7 The flint recovered from this evaluation is likely to be struck from locally available material and is of an earlier prehistoric date, potentially Neolithic. However, the abraded nature of the majority of the material and the recortification of the flakes from fills 8 and 30 would suggest the recovered assemblage is residual.

B.7 Metalwork

By James Fairbairn

Introduction

- B.7.1 The ironwork from the site was confined to three hand forged nails of probable Roman date (Table 5.7.1). All are incomplete or fragmentary and heavily concreted or corroded. The artefacts have a combined weight of 34.00g.
- B.7.2 **SF01** consists of a small fragment hand forged nail found within context 47. The heavily corroded stem is square in section. The head and point of the nail are missing. The stem conforms closest to Manning type 1b. Length: 24m, Diameter: 4mm, Weight: 2.22g.
- B.7.3 **SF02** consists of a broken hand forged nail also found within context 47. The object has a large circular head measuring 24 mm in diameter. The rounded stem stem is heavily concreted and broken at 25mm from the tip. The nail closely resembles that of Manning type 6 although the head on this nail is somewhat flatter. This is most probably due to corrosion. Length: 95m, Diameter: 7mm, Weight: 31.78g.

6

Small Find Number	Context Number	Material	Object Name	Total No. of items	Other Comments	Manning type
01	47	Fe (iron)	Nail	1	Stem fragment	1b
02	47	Fe (iron)	Nail	1	Broken at 25mm from the tip.	6

Table 5.7.1: Small Finds.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal Bone

By Chris Faine

- C.1.1 A total of 8914g of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation at Wilburton Road. The faunal remains derive from 27 individual contexts, 14 of which yielded identifiable fragments. Of 170 fragments, 98 were identifiable to species. The majority of the material was recovered from Romano-British contexts, with the exception of cuts **85** and **29**, which contained Early Medieval and Post medieval material respectively.
- C.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on Albarella and Davis (1996). References to Schmid (1972), Von Dreisch (1976) and Hillson (1992) were used where necessary.
- C.1.3 The majority of the bone was made up of a partially articulated cattle skeleton and a dog skeleton (contexts 62 & 63) respectively. The cattle skeleton was from a female animal with a withers height of 1.23m. The pelvis of this animal showed light polishing on the acetabulum which is indicative of joint disease. All elements recovered were fused, indicating an adult animal. Context 64 also contained a partial cattle mandible from a sub-adult individual. Context 63 contained a complete but heavily fragmented dog skeleton from an animal around 6-8 months of age (Silver 1969).
- C.1.4 Fragmentary sheep/goat remains were recovered from eight different contexts. A mandible from context 22 suggests an animal around 2-3 years of age (Payne 1973). A single radius from context 130 displayed small cut marks indicative of filleting (removal of meat from the bone). A neonatal sheep femur was recovered from context 45. A single fragment of a medium sized galliforme was identified from context 94 (Cohen and Serjeantson 1986). A total weight of bone per context and the taxons identified within that context are displayed in the table below.

Trench	Cut	Context	Pottery date	Weight in kg	Taxon
1	85	86	MC1-E/MC2 & 1150-1350	0.025	Cattle
1	87	88		0.003	
2	21	22		0.075	Sheep/goat
2	131	129		0.039	
2	131	130		0.047	Cattle & sheep/goat
3	23	24		0.041	Cattle & Sheep/goat
3	93	94		0.176	Cattle, Sheep/goat & Bird (Galliforme)
4	0	65		0.005	
4	44	45		0.047	Sheep/goat
4	65	66		0.026	Cattle & Sheep/goat
5	99	98		0.018	
5	104	103		0.003	
5	134	135		0.004	
7	43	42		0.041	Cattle
11	46	47	MC1-MC2+	0.012	
11	60	61	MC1-E/MC2	1.078	Cattle

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Pottery date</i>	<i>Weight in kg</i>	<i>Taxon</i>
11	137	62		6.717	Cattle & dog
11	137	63		0.258	Dog
11	137	64		0.157	Cattle
11	137	137	C2-C3	0.002	
14	67	68	MC1-C3	0.01	
15	71	72		0.049	
20	25	26	1600-1800	0.017	
20	27	28		0.006	
20	29	30	1805-1900	0.052	Cattle & sheep/goat
21	0	16	1150-1350	0.005	
21	13	14		0.001	Sheep/goat

Table C.1.1: Weight of faunal remains per context

Taxon	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI %
Cattle (Bos)	83	84.69	2	33.33
Sheep/goat (Ovis/Capra)	13	13.26	2	33.33
Dog (Canis Familiaris)	4	1.02	1	16.66
Chicken (Galliforme)	1	1.02	1	16.66
TOTAL	98	100	6	100

Table C.1.2 NISP (Number of Identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) per species.

- C.1.5 The dominance of cattle bones in this assemblage is heavily biased by the presence of the partially articulated cattle skeleton in context 62. The minimum number of individuals here is proportionately equal for both cattle and sheep/goat.
- C.1.6 Both adult and juvenile bone was identified with the predominance of material being young adult. This would imply that the primary purpose of this collection was domestic consumption. However, this is a small assemblage and there is limited potential for further discussion on these remains unless further material is recovered.

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.2.1 Ten bulk samples were taken during excavations at Wilburton Road, Haddenham from a variety of features including pits and ditches that mostly date to the Iron Age/Roman period in addition to features that date to the medieval period.
- C.2.2 The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

- C.2.3 The total volume (up to twenty litres) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment. The floating component (flot) of the

samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 10.

C.2.4 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997). Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.2.5 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens ##### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal have been scored for abundance

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

Results

C.2.6 Preservation is by carbonisation with charcoal present in varying quantities in all of the samples. Plant remains, predominantly charred cereal grains, occur in many of the samples although assemblages are small.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Vol. (ml)	Flot comments	Residue comments
1	42	43	ditch	20	20	Charcoal only	Burnt flint, worked flint, animal bone
2	46	47	pit	16	10	spelt wheat, glume bases, rachis fragments and detached sprouts. Occasional charred weed seeds	Iron nail, pottery
3	61	60	pit	16	10	Occasional grains of wheat and barley	No finds
4	64	137	animal burial	40	40	sparse charcoal only	small fragments of bone
5	94	93	ditch	20	10	two wheat grains	no finds
6	130	131	ditch	20	20	occasional grains	no finds
7	24	23	ditch	20	20	indet grain	bone
8	45	44	ditch	20	30	occasional wheat and oat/grass grains	single amphibian bone
9	66	65	ditch	20	20	occasional charred weed seeds	pot and bone
10	135	134	post hole	10	10	occasional charcoal fragments	no finds

Table C.2.1: Environmental samples from HADWLB14

Economic plant remains

C.2.7 The charred plant remains are dominated by cereal grains. In most of the samples the preservation is too poor for full identification to species other than wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oat or large grass (*Avena*/Poaceae). Sample 2, fill 46 of pit **47** is the exception with moderately well preserved grains that have the characteristic morphology of spelt (*T. spelta*) wheat. This sample also contains several spelt glume bases and rachis fragments that support this identification. Occasional detached cereal sprouts are also considered to also be of spelt wheat, although none of the actual grains present show the dorsal groove that forms as the grain germinates.

Weed plants

C.2.8 Charred weed seeds are also present in fill 46 of pit **47** and are the seeds of plants found growing amongst crops (segetal) such as brome (*Bromus* sp.), common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*). Also present are seeds of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) which is a common crop weed but it has a specific habitat, preferring heavy clay soils.

C.2.9 The only other sample to contain charred weed seeds is Sample 9, fill 66 of IA/Roman enclosure ditch **65** which contains single seeds of cleavers (*Gallium aparine*), vetch (*Vicia* sp.) and cat's tail (*Phleum* sp.).

Discussion

C.2.10 The environmental samples from Wilburton Road, Haddenham indicate that there is preservation of plant material by carbonisation that has the potential to provide information on the diet of the site occupants. Cereal grains are likely to have been either accidentally burnt during food preparation or deliberately disposed of in a fire through spillage/wastage. Spelt wheat is the most common wheat variety in the Iron Age and Roman period and its remains are commonly found on sites of this date. The presence of chaff indicates that processing of the cereal is likely to have taken place on site with the resultant chaff probably being burnt as fuel. The charred weed seed assemblages are typical ruderal/segetal species of East Anglia and were probably from plants harvested with the crop.

C.2.11 There is not any firm evidence of the preservation of food remains from the medieval period from these samples. If further excavations are planned for this area, a detailed sampling strategy should be employed to ensure maximum recovery of plant remains.

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Electronic Sources:

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-190948			
Project Name	Land at Wilburton Road, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	15-09-2014	Finish	24-09-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Yes	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HADWLB14	Planning App. No.	14/00130/OUM
HER No.	ECB4264	Related HER/OASIS No.	na

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Housing Estate

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> 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
pits	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43	pottery, bone	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43
ditches	Roman 43 to 410	pottery, bone	Roman 43 to 410
ditches, furrows	Medieval 1066 to 1540	pottery, bone	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	Land at Wilburton Road, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire
District	East Cambridgeshire		
Parish	Haddenham		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	4.1 ha	National Grid Reference	TL 468 748

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec (CCC HET)
Project Design Originator	Rob Wiseman (OA East)
Project Manager	Aileen Connor (OA East)
Supervisor	Michael Webster (OA East)

Project Archives

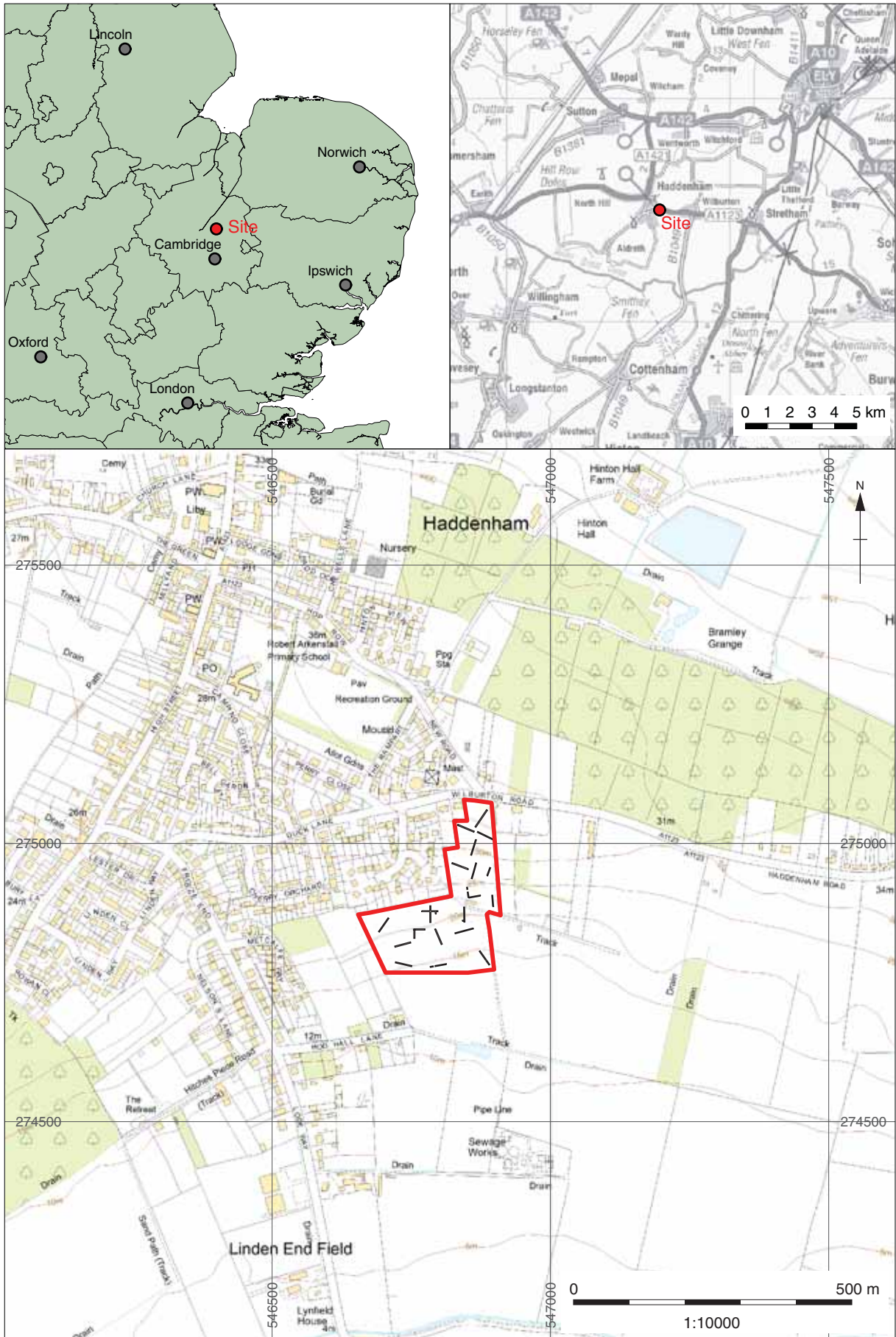
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Cambridgeshire Archaeological Archive St	OA East Bar Hill	Cambridgeshire Archaeological Archive St
ECB4264	ECB4264	ECB4264

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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

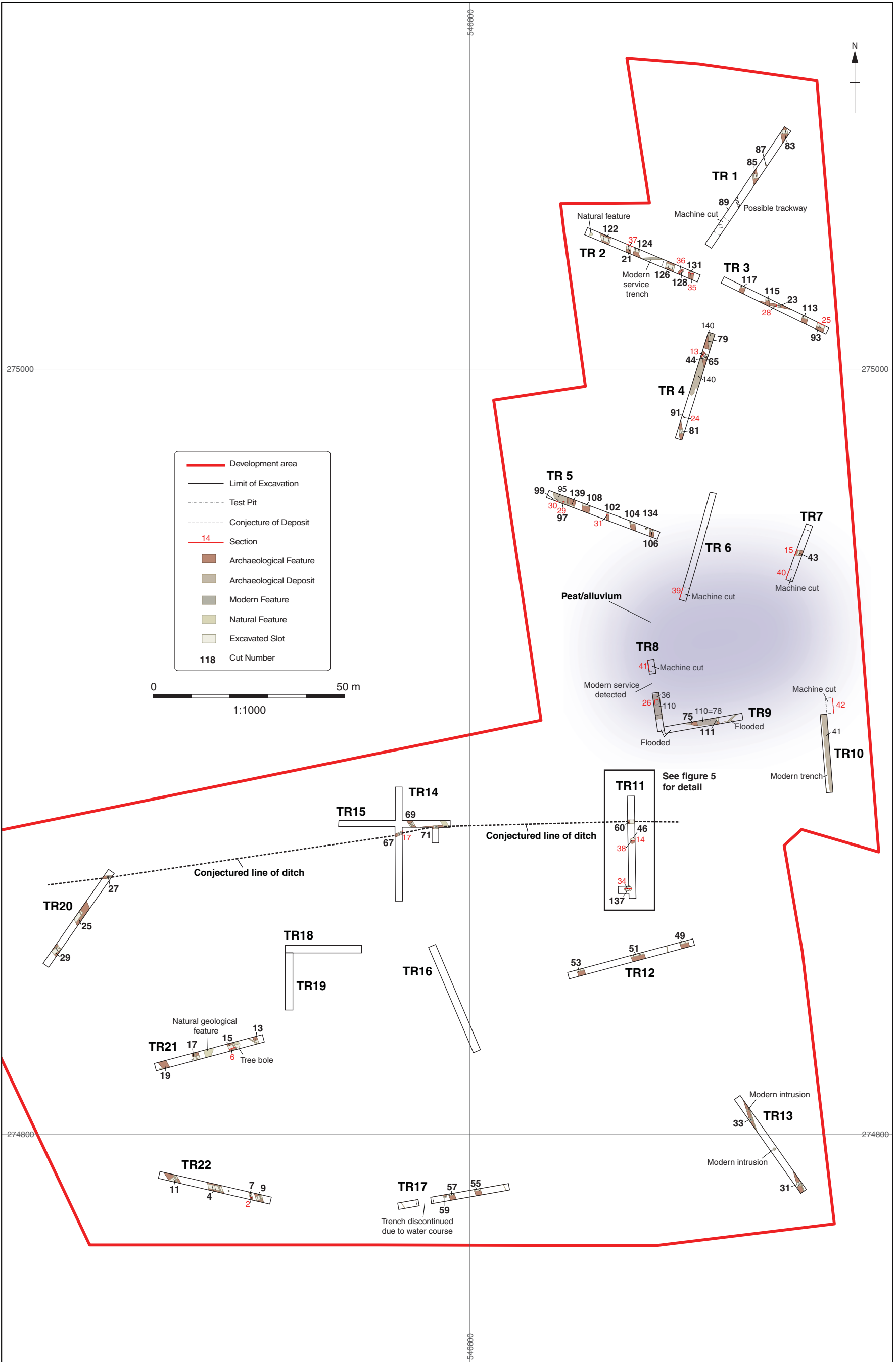


Figure 2: Trench location plan

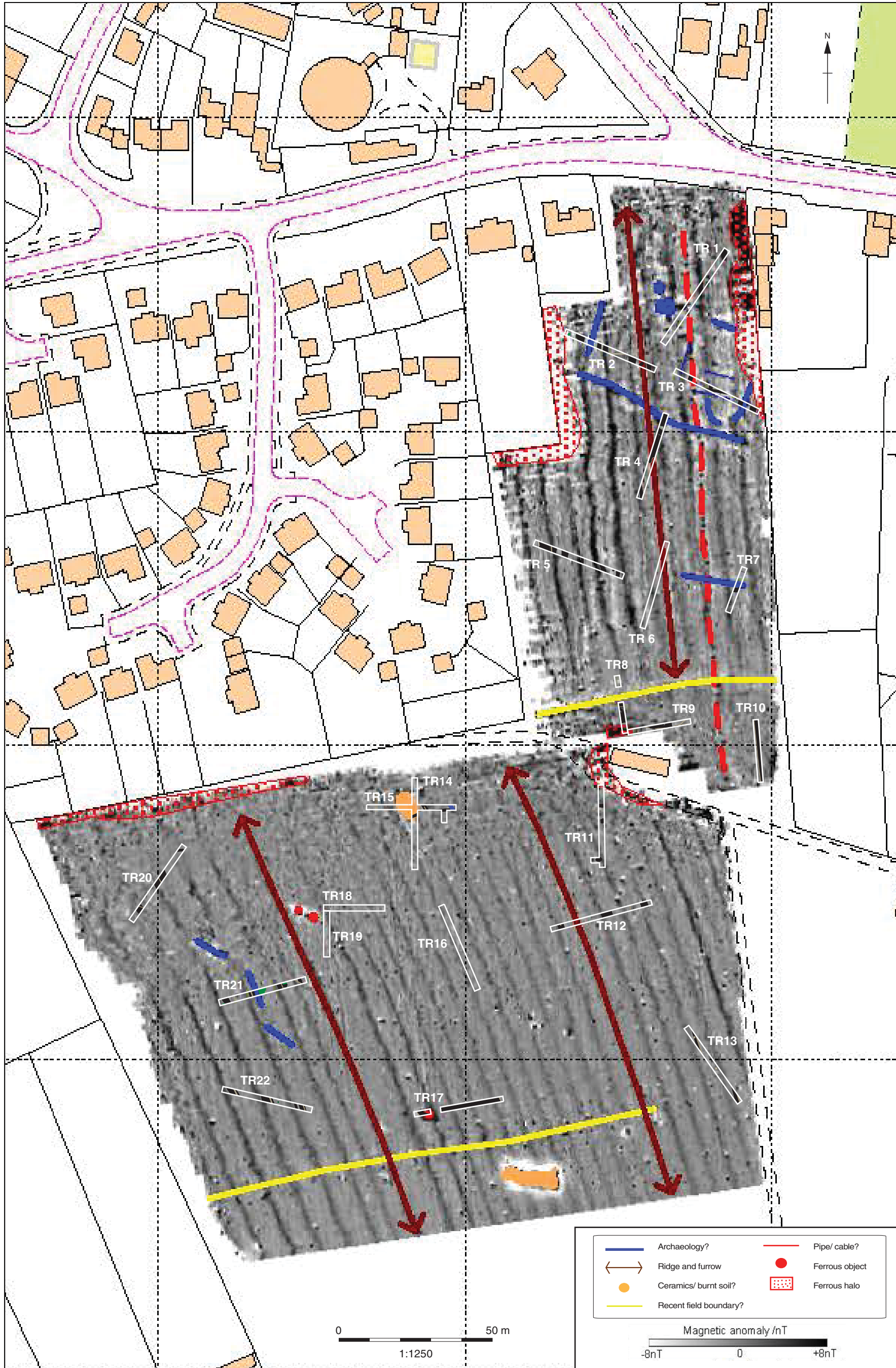


Figure 3: Trench location plan showing geophysics in relation to the trenches

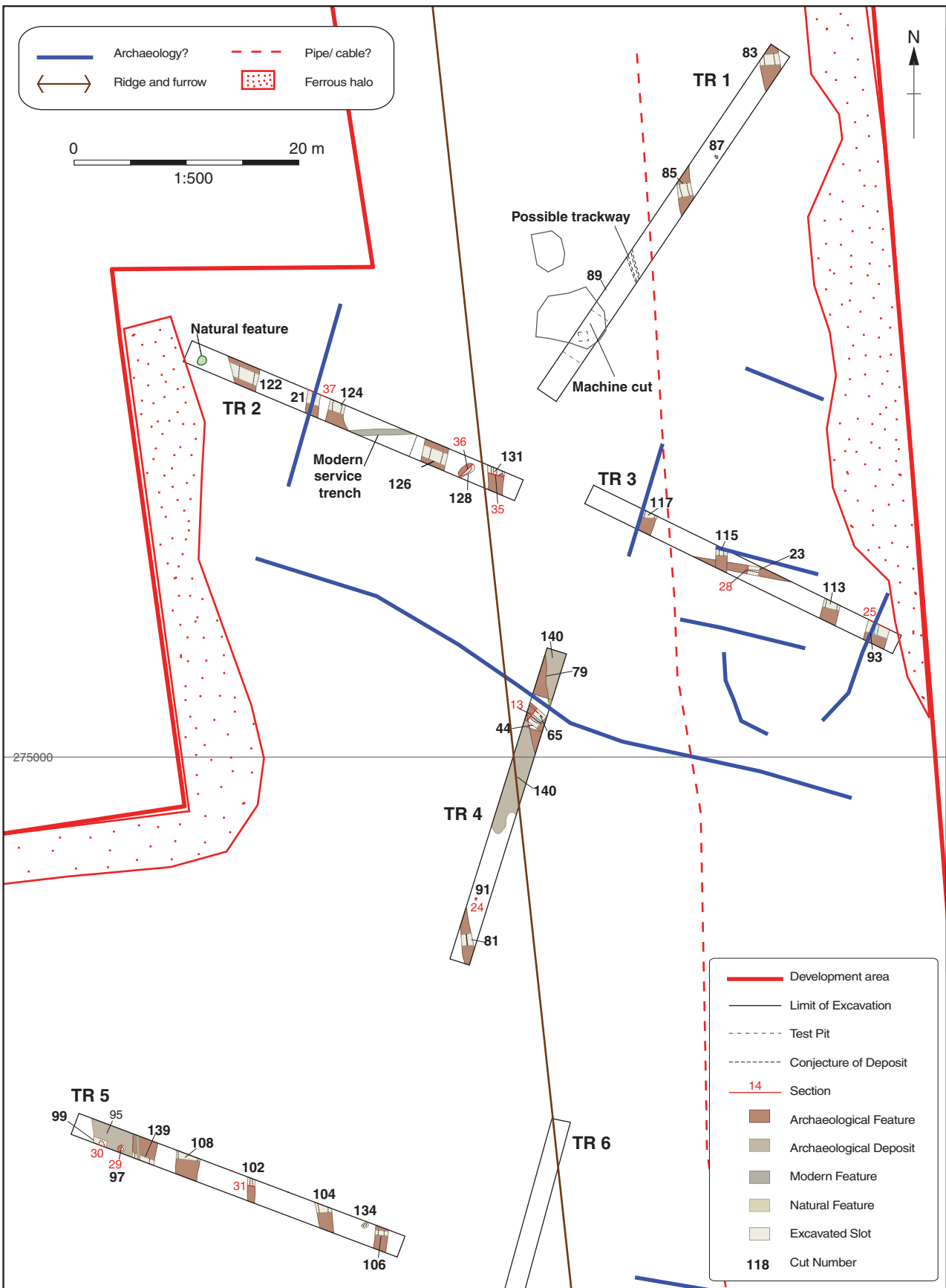


Figure 4: Detail plan of trenches 1 to 5

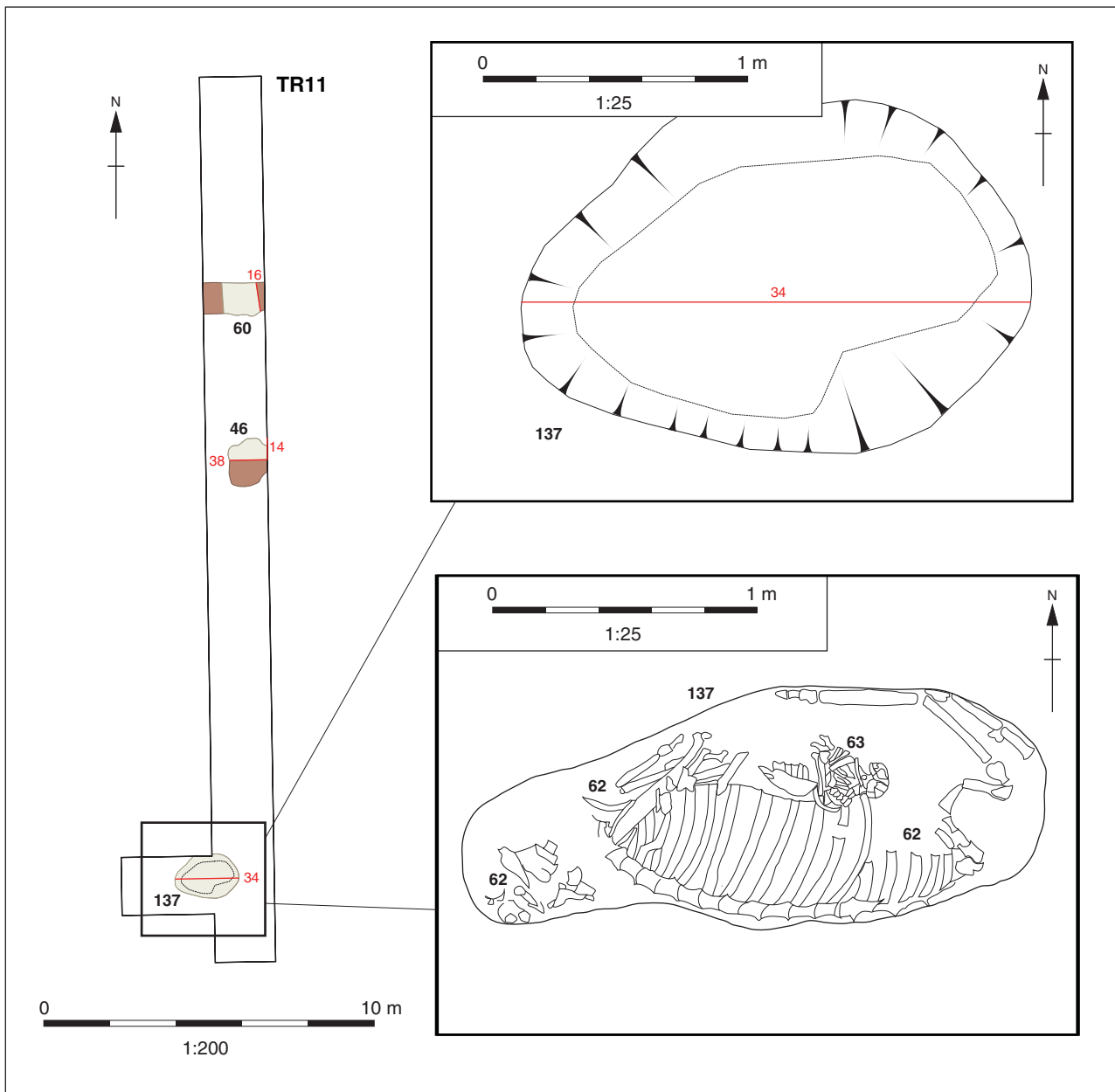


Figure 5: Trench 11 plan

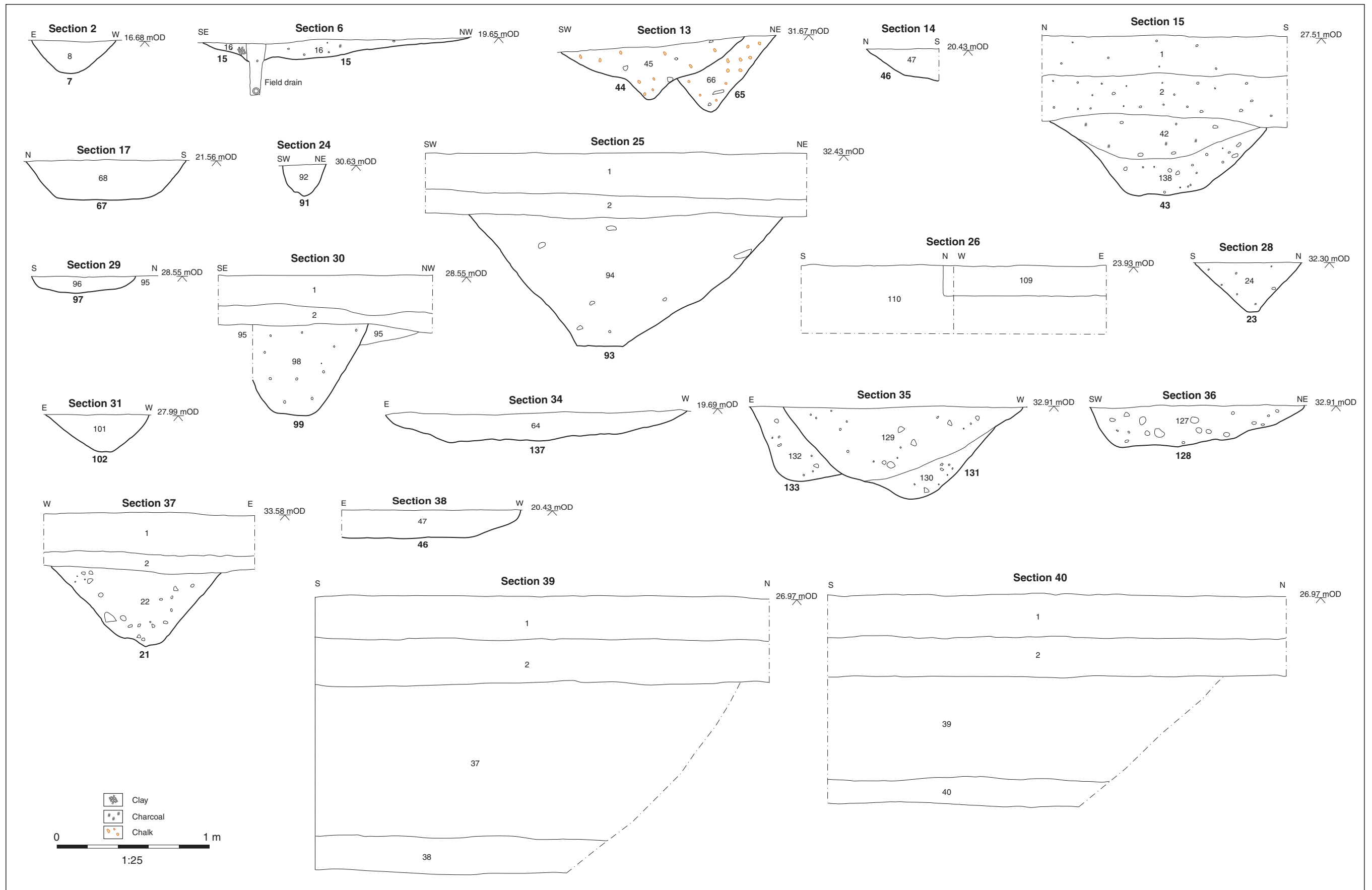


Figure 6: Sections

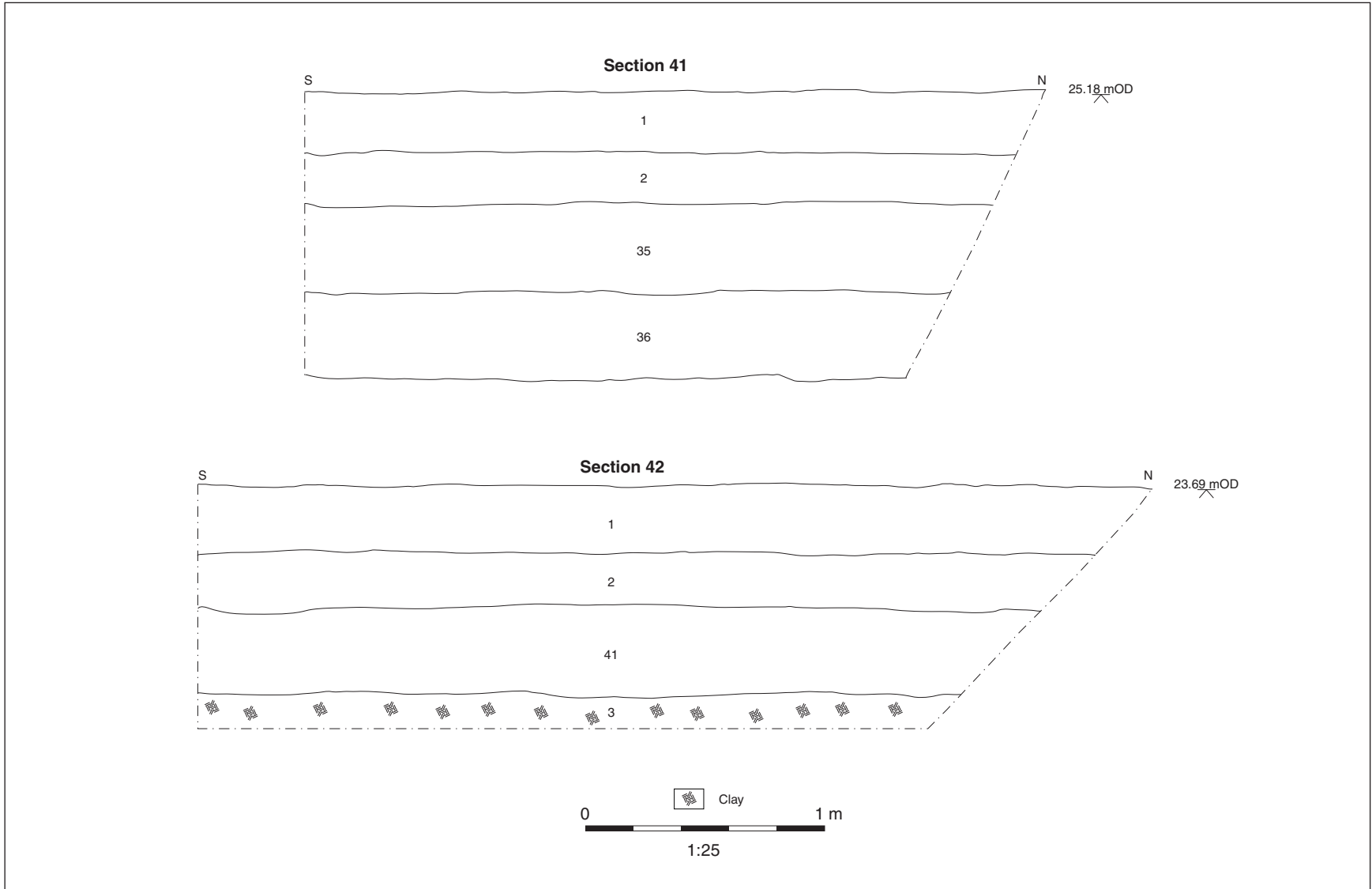


Figure 7: Sections



Plate 1: Trench 15 furrow 69 from NW



Plate 2: Trench 2, Enclosure, western boundary ditch 21, from south



Plate 3: Trench 3, Enclosure, eastern boundary ditch 93, from south



Plate 4: Trench 4, Enclosure southern boundary ditch 65 & recut 44 from south east



Plate 5: Trench 8 machine cut slot through peat and silt layers (35) & (36) from west



Plate 6: Trench 11, animal burial 62 63 from north



Plate 7: Trench 11, close up dog skeleton 63 from north



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