Excavation Report

Iron Age, Roman and Middle Saxon Settlements at the site of the Peterborough Gas Compressor Station, Glinton

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Iron Age, Roman and Middle to early Late Saxon Settlements at the site of the Peterborough Gas Compressor Station, Glinton

Archaeological Excavation Report and Updated Project Design for Publication

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Summary

Between the 10th October and 25th November 2015 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological excavation at the site of the new Peterborough Gas Compressor Station, Glinton, Peterborough (TF 1527 0465). The works consisted of two open area excavations targeted upon locations where trial trenching, geophysical and aerial photographic surveys had identified archaeological features.

Two excavation areas were opened, Area 1 (0.26ha) located to the south of the development area and Area 2 (0.6ha) located to the north. The results of the excavation support the evidence found during the evaluation which indicated the presence of a Middle Roman field system on the edge of a settlement in Area 1 and an Iron Age settlement in Area 2. A previously unknown Middle to early Late Saxon building and field system were also located in Area 2 during the excavation.

The earliest settlement evidence was revealed in Area 2, represented by two post-built structures, three waterholes and numerous pits that originated in the Early Iron Age. All of the waterholes were backfilled with large quantities of domestic waste particularly cattle bone and pottery. A copper alloy ring-headed pin, dated to the Early Iron Age, was recovered from one of the waterholes. This open settlement was divided in the Middle Iron Age by a boundary ditch running from the north-west to the south-east across Area 2. A 20m-wide enclosure that may have been the location of another dwelling or a means of separating livestock, was constructed to the north of the boundary. A large amount of Scored Ware pottery recovered from these ditches indicates that occupation was still located nearby at this time. The complete upper part of a bee-hive rotary quern was recovered from this enclosure ditch.

Late Iron Age pottery was recovered residually from later contexts, however no features were uncovered associated with this phase.

Evidence for Roman occupation was uncovered in Area 1, located 110m to the south. Previous work, including trial trenching and a geophysical survey had indicated that the northernmost part of a Roman field system was located in this area. The number of artefacts recovered, including ten coins, pottery and animal bones, demonstrates that a settlement, peaking during the 2nd to the mid 4th century, was located nearby. A series of small enclosures were established in the 2nd century AD. An east to west running boundary ditch, backfilled in the 3rd century, marked the northern extent of the activity. An east-west aligned inhumation, probably dating to the late Roman period was uncovered to the east of the area. The field system continued in the south-west corner of the excavation area. In the late 3rd to 4th century AD two large waterholes and a series of pits were cut.

The latest activity on the site occurred in Area 2 and dates to the Middle to early Late Saxon period. This consisted of a post-built structure and a rectilinear field system. No pottery was recovered, however, two radiocarbon dates obtained from charred grain and animal bone indicate dates in the range of the late 8th to mid 10th centuries. A fragment of a bone comb dating to this period was also recovered from one of the postholes of the structure.

The latest activity on the site was represented by a series of medieval or post-medieval furrows in both excavation areas, and a post-medieval boundary ditch running north to south through Area 2.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted at the Peterborough Gas Compressor Station, Glinton, Peterborough (Figure 1; TF 1527 0465). The work was commissioned by Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited on behalf of National Grid, in respect of the proposed construction of three new gas compressors and enclosures, a new vent stack, site office, administration and welfare buildings and associated infrastructure (Planning Application 16/00398/FUL). The excavation followed on from a geophysical survey (Harrison 2015) and archaeological evaluation (Rees 2015) that had revealed the presence of Iron Age and Roman remains.

1.1.2 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) (Brudenell 2015) and an excavation plan designed by James Gidman of Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited. The scheme of work was prepared in consultation with, and approved by, Rebecca Casa-Hatton of Peterborough City Council Planning Services (PCCPS).

1.1.3 This report provides a detailed description of the results of the excavation and provides a scope for future academic publication. The report has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment,* specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (2015) and PPN3 Archaeological Excavation (2008).*

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The proposed development area lies over drift geology primarily consisting of 2nd Terrace Gravels overlying Oxford Clays with Kellaways Sand deposits in the west of the site (British Geological Survey 1984). The site lay in the southern part of a field bounded by the current Gas Compressor Station to the west and Gasworks Road to the south and east. The northern site limit had been demarcated in advance by National Grid. The topography of the site consisted of a gentle slope up from 8.70m in the north-west to 10.30m in the south-east of the proposed development area.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 Research into the archaeological and historical context of the site has previously been undertaken in a cultural heritage desk based assessment produced by Hyder Consulting prior to the start of works (Gidman 2015, appendix 1, fig 1). This assessment, which included a site visit and a search of the Peterborough Historic Environment Record (PHER) within 1km of the site, is summarised below (Appendix D).

Prehistoric (500,000BC – AD43)

1.3.2 A single record for this period is held by the PHER for the site. A cropmark of a ditched enclosure (PHER51456) was identified from aerial photography which is thought to be Iron Age and/or Roman in date. Results from geophysical survey have located an anomaly in the same location and interpreted it as a possible Roman settlement (Harrison 2015).

1.3.3 Fieldwalking of land to the south and east of the site (PHER52018) recovered small amounts of flint, all from the east of the A15, which were assigned to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age periods.

Roman (AD43 – AD410)

1.3.4 In the areas to the north and extending within the site there is evidence for extensive later Iron Age and Romano-British occupation, as revealed by a combination of aerial photographic evidence, casual finds, field evaluation and excavation. Cropmarks identified within the current site comprise a series of ditched rectilinear enclosures and linear boundaries characteristic of Iron Age and Romano-British settlements in the region (PHER51456). Previous assessment of the aerial photographic record of the area demonstrated that some of these linear features corresponded to casual finds, including scatters of Romano-British pottery, coins and three bronze bracelets (PHER02167; 02180; 02183). A possible Roman road, surviving in places as a slight earthwork, has also been identified in fields east of the A15, the line of which it is believed can be traced in existing lanes and hedgerows (PHER 02286).

1.3.5 Further north, at the A15/B1443 roundabout, a series of investigations in advance of the construction of the A15 Werrington to Glinton Bypass (PHER11316; 50431) culminated in the excavation of part of a small Roman British settlement dating from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD. This comprised agricultural land divisions, structure-related gullies, a well and a midden indicating large scale crop processing activity (Welsh 1995; Kemp 2003). The picture of a developed Roman rural landscape surrounding the site is supported further by investigations in advance of the construction of a gas pipeline to the north-west, which revealed a series of ditches and pits covering a wide area (PHER02255). Large quantities of animal bone and Roman British pottery were recovered, although the site had not previously registered on air photographs.

Saxon and Medieval (AD450 - AD1500)

1.3.6 There are no known Saxon sites within the study area. To the north of the site is a find spot of several medieval metal artefacts (PHER52092), including a Henry III silver penny (AD 1248-1250). There are also records of crop marks of ridge and furrow (PHER51853) and scatters of medieval pottery (PHER52018), probably as a result of manure spreading, to the east of the A15.

1.3.7 The surrounding landscape provides evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity largely in the form of ridge and furrow associated with the open field system around Glinton, find spots, surface pottery scatters from manuring practices, and other later agricultural features (PHER50432; 52092; 51853; 52018).

Post-medieval (AD1500 - AD1800)

1.3.8 Within the search area the PHER records two assets dating to the post-medieval period: a field boundary recorded from aerial photography (PHER51853) and a post-medieval pottery scatter, probably resulting from manure spreading (PHER52018). To the north of the site is a find spot of post-medieval metal artefacts, including copper alloy snake-form belt work and a copper alloy medallion (PHER52093).

1.3.9 The Glinton Enclosure map of 1819 partially illustrates the site, labelled as *Pasture Field*. It depicts agricultural strip fields, located away from settlement, and records that it formed part of the earlier agricultural open field system. The map records the road to the north of the site as Wood Croft Road and the Lincoln Road to the east as Lincoln Turnpike. The sequence of Ordnance Survey (OS) maps indicates changes in the land use of the site since the first edition in 1886. At that time the site continued as agricultural land and was divided into four fields. A road side marker stone is noted

adjacent to the west of the main road from Peterborough but its location is not recorded by the PHER. In the wider landscape agricultural fields surround the site, the village of Glinton to the north-east and railway lines to the south-west and south-east are also noted. By the 1901 OS map the site is unchanged but the fields to the south shows a gravel pit, a cottage and Werrington Brick Yard with a clay pit to the north of it. The layout of the site remains unchanged until 1981 when the OS map records the removal of internal field boundaries. The roadside marker stone is no longer illustrated. It is also the first time the Gas Compressor Station and its access track are recorded, forming the site's western and southern boundaries respectively. The 1987 and 1991 OS maps illustrate the expansion of Peterborough towards the site up to the railway line. By 2006 the main road has been upgraded and moves to the west creating the site's eastern boundary in the process.

Geophysical Survey (Figure 2; Harrison 2015)

1.3.10 A geophysical survey was conducted across the site in April 2015 (Harrison 2015). Two areas of anomalies thought to be of archaeological origin were identified. A curvilinear anomaly to the north was thought to represent a ditch, possibly part of an enclosure, running 250m from east to west. A second curvilinear anomaly to the north was also interpreted as an enclosure.

1.3.11 Two areas of anomalies on a west-north-west to east-south-east linear trend were identified in the south of the survey area. These were identified as the possible remains of a ladder-type settlement.

1.3.12 Also identified were five isolated areas of magnetic enhancement thought to represent discrete features.

1.3.13 Anomalies thought to represent the location of post-medieval field boundaries and drainage were also identified.

Cropmarks (Figure 2)

1.3.14 A plot of cropmarks within 1km of the proposed development area recorded several linear features within the site. These features were all located in the southern part of the site and take the form of two to three probable enclosures along with associated droveways.

1.3.15 There is some overlap between the features plotted on the aerial photographic plot and those identified by the geophysical survey.

Evaluation (Rees 2015; Figure 2)

1.3.16 Between the 3rd and the 7th August 2015 OA East carried out an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development area.

1.3.17 A total of twelve evaluation trenches were opened targeting linear anomalies in the northern and southern parts of the site, three of the discrete anomalies and several anomalies thought to be recent field boundaries or drainage. Two trenches were located in the centre of the field in areas where no major anomalies were identified.

1.3.18 Features dating predominantly to the Early to Middle Iron Age were uncovered at the north of the site, in Trenches 1, 2 and 5, where linear anomalies proved to be enclosure ditches and a large discrete anomaly to the south may have been a waterhole. The presence of this feature, along with the recovery of charred wheat and barley grains and animal bone may indicate a pastoral economy on the site at this time. A single piece of smithing slag recovered from the base of the waterhole as well as two

fragments of human bone were thought to be indicative of more complex activities taking place in the area.

1.3.19 A later settlement, dating to the Middle to Late Roman period, was uncovered at the south of the proposed development area, in Trenches 4 and 11. Two of these ditches may have related to a sub-rectangular enclosure known from aerial photographs. Finds from this area included an *antoninianus* coin of *Diocletian*, dated to the 3rd to 4th century AD. A posthole at the northern end of Trench 5 may also have dated to this period.

1.3.20 Boundary ditches, dating to the medieval period or later, were uncovered in Trenches 6 and 8, whilst two modern pits were uncovered in Trenches 7 and 11. Linear anomalies identified in Trenches 10 and 11 proved to be post-medieval or modern field drains.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author is grateful to James Gidman of Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited who commissioned the works on behalf of the National Grid. Derek Cater provided Health and Safety guidance on site, advice on the archaeology and liaison with National Grid employees in the Gas Compressor Station. The site was monitored by Rebecca Casa-Hatton of Peterborough City Council and managed by Matt Brudenell of OA East. Thanks also for specialist contributions from Steve Boreham, Andrew Brown, Matt Brudenell, Natasha Dodwell, Rachel Fosberry, Angelos Hadjikoumis, Anthony Haskins, Alice Lyons, Sarah Percival, Alexandra Scard, Ian Riddler, Ruth Shaffrey and Zoe Ui Choileain. The archaeological works were directed by Gareth Rees with assistance from Toby Knight, Kat Nicholls, Robin Webb, Denis Sami, Mary Andrews, Lukas Barnes, Rebecca Pridmore, David Browne and Nick Cox. Steve Critchley metal detected the site. The digitising was carried out by Charlotte Walton and Séverine Bézie prepared the illustrations. Rachel Clarke edited the report.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Brudenell 2015).

2.1.2 The main aims of this excavation were:

- To mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains. The development and the associated constructions works, compounds and infrastrucutre would have severely impacted upon these remains and as a result a full excavation was required, targeting the areas of archaeological interest highlighted by the previous phases of evaluation.
- To preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.
- To investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed.

2.1.3 The aims and objectives of the excavation were developed with reference to Regional and Local Research Agendas (Medlycott 2011).

2.2 Site Specific Research Objectives

2.2.1 Based on the results of the evaluation specific aims and research questions were formulated for each of the two areas:

Area 1, Romano-British

2.2.2 *Settlement form and function* (Medlycott 2011, 47). What was the form and scale of the Roman settlement, and how did the site function within the wider Roman rural landscape?

2.2.3 *Buildings* (Medlycott 2011, 47): Are there buildings, and can we attribute functions to these?

2.2.4 *Social organisation and settlement hierarchy* (Medlycott 2011, 29). What was the status of the Roman site. Was it a 'typical' rural farmstead, or are there grades within this overarching category?

Area 2, Iron Age

2.2.5 *Enclosure form and function in the Middle Iron Age* (Medlycott 2011, 29). What was the purpose of the enclosure, and is there evidence for specialist activities occurring within it?

2.2.6 *Burial practice* (Medlycott 2011, 29). Can we say more about the processes and practices responsible for the deposition of human bone within Iron Age features at the site?

2.2.7 *Social organisation and settlement in the Early and Middle Iron Age* (Medlycott 2011, 29). What is the nature of settlement at the site, and how does it relate to other Iron Age sites in the area?

2.2.8 *Dating and chronology* (Medlycott 2011, 29). Can the date of occupation be tied down more accurately? When was settlement established in the Early Iron Age, and can scientific dating at the site assist in the understanding of artefact chronologies?

2.3 Regional Research Aims

2.3.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork, these research aims were revised and redefined or expanded as necessary, ensuring that they contribute to the goals of the following Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area (see section 6 below):

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

2.4 Additional Research Objectives

2.4.1 Additional research aims have been added due to the presence of the Saxon archaeology, uncovered in Area 2 during the excavation, that was not found during the evaluation phase of work. These have been taken from Medlycott (2011, 58):

2.4.2 At present any Anglo-Saxon activity is generally indistinguishable from the Roman or earlier features; however a better understanding of site morphology, together with metal detecting finds, fieldwalking and ultimately excavation, could provide confirmation of a later date.

The excavation of a Middle to early Late Saxon fieldsystem and building in Area 2 will add to future identification of similar sites, where artefactual evidence may be sparce.

2.4.3 What forms do the farms take, what range of building-types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them?

The building in Area 2 can go some way to adding to our knowledge of of Saxon rural settlement in this area.

2.4.4 The development of Anglo-Saxon fieldscapes needs further investigation. How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified? To what extent are Roman fieldsystems re-used? What is the evidence for open fieldsystems in the region in the Anglo-Saxon period?

There is a direct comparison here between the Roman settlement to the south in Area 1 and that of the Middle\Late Saxon period in Area 2. It is notable that there is no overlap or evidence of Early Saxon occupation.

2.5 Methodology

2.5.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Brudenell 2015).

2.5.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a 360 type tracked excavator using a 1.80m wide flat bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

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

2.5.4 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 digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.5.5 The site survey was carried out by using a Leica 1200 dGPS system.

2.5.6 Environmental samples of up to 40L were taken from selected features, in consultation with the OA East environmental advisor. All structures were sampled along with waterholes and discrete features. Samples were taken from ditches where it was appropriate and charred remains were visible. Pollen samples were taken in columns from three of the five waterholes uncovered.

2.5.7 The site conditions were generally good although parts of both areas were subject to localised flooding after heavy rain (Plates 1 and 2).

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results of the excavation are discussed below in chronological phase order. Where possible features are grouped and discussed by type and association and then spatially from north-west to south-east. The results of the evaluation are integrated in to these results. A large number of features, particularly in Area 2, remain unphased and these are discussed separately. The majority of features have been dated by pottery and relative stratigraphy, however radiocarbon dating of charred grain and animal bone provided dating for five features. In some cases features which were not dated by artefacts have been assigned to a phase based on their association with other features, such features have been clearly marked on the phase plan. Features with multiple cut numbers have been assigned a group name with a single number assignation. All cut numbers are written in **bold** to differentiate from context numbers assigned to deposits. A comprehensive listing of all context descriptions, measurements, and group assignments can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 Area 2: Period 1 Iron Age (Figure 3)

Summary

3.2.1 Two phases of Iron Age activity were uncovered in Area 2. Early Iron Age features consisted of two sub-circular post-built structures, five groups of pits, three waterholes, and a number of postholes distributed across the area. A large amount of pottery was recovered, particularly from the waterholes, indicating that this was a focus of domestic settlement in this period.

3.2.2 During the Middle Iron Age a large ditch was cut across the centre of Area 2.This was associated with a small enclosure with several internal features. Pits, presumably for storage, continued to be dug in this phase but on a smaller scale than during the Early Iron Age.

Phase 1.1: Early Iron Age

Structures

Structure 1 (Figure 4)

3.2.3 Located in the western part of Area 2, this structure consisted of nine postholes (**861**, **849**, **847**, **845**, **843**, **841**, **839**, **837** and **835**) and a pit (**863**) in a sub-circular arrangement. Two of the postholes (**845** and **843**) may have been related to internal features. A furrow may have truncated the eastern part of this structure, which measured 6m from north to south and 4.1m from east to west. The postholes, measuring between 0.25m and 0.37m in diameter and 0.1m and 0.2m deep, were circular or sub-circular in plan and contained soft mid grey-brown silty clay fills (Figure 14a, Sections 300 and 309). Most of the postholes contained only occasional charcoal whilst an intrusive sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from posthole **841**. However, a fragment of animal bone recovered from posthole **847** (fill 848) was radiocarbon dated to the Early Iron Age (731-399 calBC (95.4%), SUERC-67838; Appendix C.7). The radiocarbon date was taken over the pottery date due to the form of the structure and the relatively large amount of Early Iron Age activity on the site compared to that of the Late Iron Age.

3.2.4 The pit (**863**), located at the western side of the structure, measured 0.5m long from west-north-west to east-south-east and 0.20m deep. It contained a single mid grey-

brown soft silty-clay fill from which no artefacts but occasional charcoal was recovered (Appendix C.6).

3.2.5 It was not possible to establish on which side the entrance to this structure lay due to the truncation by the furrow to the east however, since it did not appear in the surviving plan it is likely to have been located to the east.

Structure 2

3.2.6 Located 63m to the north-east of Structure 1, this structure consisted of five postholes (**608**, **610**, **612**, **614** and **616**) and measured 4m from north to south and 2.60m from east to west (Plate 3). There was a gap in the sequence of postholes at the west/south-west side and so the exact original plan is unclear. It is possible that the postholes on this side had been truncated and that the structure was either sub-rectangular or sub-circular in plan. The postholes, measuring up to 0.40m in diameter and 0.26m deep, were all circular in plan and contained mid orange-grey/brown silty-clay fills. Posthole **610** contained a single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery (Appendix B.5), whilst an environmental sample from **614** contained only sparse charcoal flecks (Appendix C.6).

Waterholes

*Waterhole **766** and associated features*

3.2.7 This waterhole was located in the south-western corner of the excavation area. Measuring 5.87m from east to west, 4.65m from north to south and 1.86m deep, it was ovoid in plan orientated east to west and had steep sides becoming more gradual on the eastern edge (Plate 4; Figure 14b, Section 284). Five fills (767, 768, 769/883, 770/884 and 1052) were uncovered in this feature. The basal fill (1052) consisted of a dark grey-brown silty-clay rich in organic material from which three pieces of worked oak were recovered (Appendix C.5). A lens of dark brown-grey clayey silt (767) overlay this fill. The waterhole was filled by three secondary silty-clay deposits (768, 769 and 770), measuring over 1.30m thick in total, and contained large quantities of animal bone, Early Iron Age pottery, quern stone and loom weight fragments. A fragment of a copper alloy ring-headed pin dating 800-400 BC (S.F.5) (Appendix B.1, B.4, B.5, B.9 and C.2) was also present, along with two fragmentary bone blades (S.F.75 and S.F.74 (Appendix B.10). An environmental sample produced a selection of dryland herbs along with waterlogged remains (Appendix C.6).

3.2.8 A pit (**879**) had been dug on the north-eastern edge of the waterhole. This feature, measuring 1.45m long, 0.65m wide and 0.30m deep, had steep sides and a concave base and appeared to have been contemporary with the upper fills of the waterhole. The light brown-grey basal fill of this pit (880) contained pottery and animal bone and was overlain by the upper fill (770/884) of the waterhole. This fill contained a large amount of pottery along with a fragment of human skull (Appendix C.1).

3.2.9 A posthole (**881**), circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, was uncovered in the eastern quadrant of the waterhole. Measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.30m deep, this feature may have been associated with a platform used for accessing the waterhole.

*Waterhole **801***

3.2.10 Located 11m to the east-north-east of waterhole **766**, this feature was sub-ovoid in plan and measured 3.28m long from south-west to north-east and 3m wide. The sides sloped steeply to a flat base 1.32m below the surface. The south-western edge was less steep and may have been used for access into the feature. The basal fill (800) consisted of a light blue-grey clay containing a large amount of organic remains. This

was overlain by a 0.55m thick mid orange-grey clay (799) containing frequent gravel inclusions but no artefacts.

3.2.11 Animal bone and smithing slag residue were recovered from the mid grey-brown silty-clay secondary fill (798) (Appendix B.2 and C.2), whilst the upper fill (797), consisted of a dark reddish-grey silt-clay containing pottery and animal bone. The pottery assemblage, dating to the Early Iron Age, was relatively small compared to those recovered from other large features in this area (Appendix B.5).

*Waterhole **570***

3.2.12 A sub-circular waterhole was located 13m to the north-east of Waterhole **801**. The feature, measuring 5.56m from east to west, 4.25m from north to south and 2m deep, had steep sides and flat base which had been dug down onto the underlying natural chalk geology (Plate 5). A shaft (**1051**) was uncovered cut into the base to the east of centre of the eastern quadrant. Measuring 0.40m in diameter and in excess of 0.60m deep with vertical sides, this shaft was filled with a mid blueish-grey clay, which once removed allowed water to seep in from the underlying water-table. It seems likely that this was the original function of the shaft, with the waterhole being excavated down to the level of the chalk and the chalk being pierced to allow water to fill the pit. No artefacts were recovered from the shaft and an environmental sample recovered only a few highly degraded root fragments. It is possible that the clay fill (1050) may have been a deliberate plug to 'kill' the waterhole.

3.2.13 There were six deposits filling the waterhole (1049, 1048, 571/1047, 572/641, 573/642 and 574/643) (Figure 14a, Section 227). The basal fill (1049) consisted of a mid green-grey clay-sand 0.41m thick; this was overlain by 0.30m of dark grey-brown clay (1048) containing frequent organic material and charcoal (Appendix C.6). Neither of these fills contained any artefacts and may have been formed during the use of the waterhole. A hammerstone was recovered from fill 571 (Appendix B.4), whilst six fragments of triangular loom weight were also found in the feature (Appendix B.9). Subsequent fills were predominantly clay-rich and contained large amounts of Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone indicating that the feature was being used for refuse disposal by that time. An organic residue on one of the sherds of Early Iron Age pottery from fill 573 was radiocarbon dated to 787-540cal BC (95.4%, SUERC-67835; Appendix C.7). No significant environmental remains were recovered from four environmental samples taken from different levels in this features however, a pollen sample from 0.55m of deposits at the base of the waterhole recovered evidence for a cleared landscape with open pasture and some arable activity (Appendix C.4).

Pit Groups

Pit Group 1

3.2.14 The westernmost pit group was located 4.70m to the west of Structure 1 and consisted of three inter-cutting pits (**891**, **893** and **896**) and a fourth isolated pit (**941**). The earliest pit (**896**), measuring measuring 1.30m long and 0.45m deep, was sub- circular in plan and was filled by a mid brown-grey clay-silt lower fill (898) overlain by a thin (0.1m) mid yellow-brown silty-clay (897) (Figure 14a, Section 333). Animal bone and Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from the lower fill (Appendix B.5; Appendix C.2). This pit was truncated by a sub-circular east to west orientated pit (**893**) measuring 1.40m long and 0.40m deep. The lower fill (895) consisted of a mid yellow-brown silty-clay whilst the upper fill (894) consisted of a dark brown-grey clay-silt from which pottery dating to the Early Iron Age and animal bone were recovered. A small north to south orientated sub-

round pit (**891**) truncated this pit and measured 0.74m long and 0.24m deep. It contained a single clay-silt fill from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.2.15 A single sub-circular pit (**941**) was located 1m to the south of the other pits. Measuring 1.20m in diameter and 0.14m deep, it contained a single mid grey-brown silty-clay fill which contained occasional charcoal but no artefacts.

Pit Group 2 (Figure 5)

3.2.16 The largest group of pits was located at the north central part of Area 2. It comprised 28 features including four distinct clusters. All but six of the features contained Early Iron Age pottery, the others were dated by association with the group. Four small pits or postholes (**815**, **943**, **945** and **947**) lay at the western edge of this group. These were sub-circular or irregular in plan and measured up to 0.72m wide and 0.09m deep. They all contained single silt-clay fills but only fill 948 of feature **947** contained pottery dating to the Early Iron Age.

3.2.17 A group of five larger pits lay 3.50m to the south. The westernmost of these pits (**1043**), measuring 1.45m in diameter and 0.36m deep, was circular in plan and contained two fills. The lower fill (1044) contained a significant deposit of pottery and animal bone (Plate 6; Appendix B.5; C.2). Charcoal was also recovered from an environmental sample (Appendix C.6).

3.2.18 Four sub-circular and ovoid pits (**1010**, **1012**, **1015** and **1018**) were located to the east. Pit **1010** was irregular in plan, measuring 1.15m long, 0.60m wide and 0.28m deep. It contained two mid grey-brown clay-silt fills from which no artefacts were recovered. This pit was truncated by a larger sub-circular pit (**1012**) which measured 1.75m long, 0.71m wide and 0.31m deep. Its lower fill (1013) consisted of a light blueish-grey silty-clay whilst the upper fill (1014) consisted of light brown-grey clay-silt containing occasional charcoal inclusions. Both fills contained pottery dating to the Early Iron Age period. A circular pit (**1015**) lay adjacent to this pit. Measuring 1m in diameter and 0.35m deep, this pit contained two brown-grey silty fills (1016 and 1017). Pottery and animal bone were recovered from the upper fill. A shallow pit (**1018**) was located to the north-east. Measuring 1.20m long, 0.78m wide and 0.07m deep, this pit contained a single mid brown-grey silty fill (1019), from which animal bone and sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered.

3.2.19 A cluster of 14 pits aligned north to south were located 7m to the east of these. The northernmost pit (**791**), measuring 0.90m in diameter and 0.20m deep, was circular in plan and had gradually sloping sides. It contained a single mid brown silty clay fill (790) from which a single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered. A series of seven intercutting pits lay to the south of this. The earliest of these were sub-circular pits **789**, **785** and **783**. These measured up to 1m wide and 0.20m deep, had gradually sloping sides and contained mid brown silty fills from which sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered. Pit **789** was truncated by two other pits (**781** and **787**). These pits were also sub-circular in plan, 0.60m and 1m wide and up to 0.20m deep and contained mid brown silty-clay fills from which sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and animal bones were recovered. This was truncated by a large sub-circular pit (**779**). Measuring 1.50m in diameter and 0.50m deep, this pit had gradually sloping sides and a concave base and contained a dark brown silty-clay fill (778) from which animal bone and sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered. A smaller sub-circular pit (**777**) truncated pits **785** and **783**. This pit, measuring 0.80m in diameter and 0.50m deep, had steep sides and a concave base containing three grey-brown silty-

clay fills (774, 775 and 776). Pottery dating to the Early Iron Age and animal bone were recovered from all of these fills.

3.2.20 Four intercutting pits (**912**, **914**, **916** and **918**), aligned east to west, were located to the south of this large cluster. All of the pits were sub-circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and concave bases. The earliest pits lay to the west (**914**) and east (**918**). The westernmost pit, measuring 0.80m long, 0.40m wide and 0.2m deep, contained a mid brown silty-clay fill (913) with occasional charcoal along with sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone. Pit **918** measured 0.90m in diameter and 0.10m deep and contained light brown silty-clay fill (917) from which sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and charcoal were recovered. This pit was truncated by a large shallow pit (**916**), measuring 0.60m in diameter and 0.01m deep, which contained a mid brown silty-clay fill (915) from which sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, burnt stone and animal bone were recovered. The latest pit in this cluster truncated both pits **916** and **914**. It measuring 1.50m long, 0.80m wide and 0.35m deep and contained a single dark brown-grey silty-clay fill from which animal bone and sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered.

3.2.21 Located 0.30m to the south of these was small pit (**940**). Measuring 0.60m in diameter and 0.15m deep, it had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two grey-brown silty-clay fills (938 and 939) from which animal bone was recovered. A sub-circular pit (**752**), measuring 1.30m in diameter and 0.15m deep, lay 1m to the south. The pit had gradually sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by a mid grey-brown clay-loam (751) from which Early Iron Age pottery was recovered.

3.2.22 Two pits (**873** and **875**) lay to the east of the main cluster of pits. These pits were sub-circular in plan and had gradually sloping sides and concave bases. The earlier of the two pits (**875**), measuring 0.80m in diameter and 0.10m deep, contained a mid grey sandy-clay fill (874) from which sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered. The later pit contained two fills, the lowest of which (872) consisted of a dark greenish-grey silty-clay whilst the upper fill (871) consisted of a dark grey sandy-clay. Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone was recovered from the upper fill.

3.2.23 A large sub-circular pit (**692**) was located 2.75m to the south-east (Plate 7). This pit, measuring 1.40m across and 0.80m deep, had steep sides and a flat base and contained five fills (687, 688, 689, 690 and 691). The primary fill (691) consisted of a 0.25m thick dark grey-brown silty-clay which contained pottery dating to the Early Iron Age period along with animal bone. This was overlain by two 0.35m thick silty-clay fills (690 and 689) banked up against the edges of the pit. No artefacts were recovered from these fills. An orange-brown silty-clay deposit (688) overlay these and may have been derived from erosion of the edges. It contained no finds. The latest fill (687) consisted of a 0.70m thick dark grey-brown silty-clay deposit from which animal bone, burnt quern stone and sherds of pottery dating to the Early Iron Age were recovered. This deposit may have been deliberate backfilling in the pit.

3.2.24 A small sub-circular pit (**640**) was located 1.50m to the east of pit **692**. This pit, measuring 0.60m in diameter and 0.30m deep, had steep sides and a concave base and contained a single light grey silty-clay fill (639) from which a human humerus shaft from an adult was recovered. This bone had evidence of carnivore gnawing probably indicating that it had been dragged to this context by an animal, probably a dog (Appendix C.1).

Pit Group 3

3.2.25 This group of pits, located 20m to the south of Pit Group 2, comprised three features (**811**, **761** and **764**). The northernmost feature (**811**), measuring 2.50m long, 0.75m

wide and 0.20m deep, was linear in plan orientated north-east to south-west and had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single light yellow-brown silty-clay fill (812) which yielded animal bone and pottery dating to the Early Iron Age.

3.2.26 Pits **761** and **764** were both almost circular in plan. The earliest of these (**761**), measuring 0.70m in diameter and 0.40m deep, had gradually sloping sides and a concave base and contained two silty-clay fills (762 and 763). The primary fill (762) measured 0.15m thick, whilst the upper fill (763) was 0.25m thick and contained animal bone and Early Iron Age pottery. The later pit (**764**) measured 1.75m in diameter and in excess of 1m deep with steep sides, filled by a single dark grey-brown silty-clay fill (765). This fill contained a single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery. A modern field drain ran through the middle of this pit meant that it could not to fully excavated.

Pit Group 4

3.2.27 Located 11m to the south-east of Structure 2, this group comprised three intercutting pits (**597**, **600** and **604**) aligned from north-west to south-east (Figure 14a, Section 231). The earliest pit (**597**), measuring 2.90m long, 2m wide and 0.30m deep, had gradually sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It contained two grey-brown silty clay fills (595 and 596) yielding animal bone and Early Iron Age pottery. These were truncated by a pit to the north-west. This pit (**600**), measuring 1.50m long, 1.10m wide and 0.30m deep, had moderately sloping sides and a concave base filled by two deposits. The earliest fill (599) consisted of an orange-brown sandy-clay whilst the upper fill (598) comprised a dark grey-brown silty-clay with charcoal inclusions. Both fills contained animal bone alongside pottery dating to the Early Iron Age period.

3.2.28 The latest pit (**604**) in this sequence had moderately sloping sides and concave base and measured 2.50m long, 1.20m wide and 0.30m deep. The pit contained three fills. The earliest fill (603) comprised a light brown-grey silty-clay that may have derived erosion of the underlying geology indicating that it may have remained open for some time. The lower secondary fill (602) comprised 0.20m of orangey-brown clay-sand whilst the upper fill (601) consisted of a dark brown-grey silty-clay. All of the fills contained animal bone and Early Iron Age pottery, whilst the upper fill also contained a sandstone 'rubber' stone (S.F.54; Appendix B.4).

Pit Group 5

3.2.29 This pit group was located in the south-eastern corner of Area 2 and comprised two intercutting pits (**539=632** and **546**) and three discrete pits (**565**, **568** and **793**). The northernmost pit in the group (**793**) was irregular sub-square in plan. Measuring 1.35m long, 1m wide and 0.14m deep, this feature had steep sides and a concave base and contained a mid brown silty-clay fill from which Early Iron Age pottery was recovered.

3.2.30 Located 1.50m to the south-west a smaller pit (**546**), measuring 1.60m in diameter and 0.40m deep. This was sub-circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two grey silty-clay fills (544 and 545) with Early Iron Age pottery recovered from the upper fill (544). It was truncated by a large pit (**539=632**) which may have been a small waterhole. Measuring in excess of 3.50m in diameter and 0.68m deep, this pit was truncated by a post-medieval boundary ditch on its eastern edge (see below). It contained three fills (536, 537 and 538). The primary fill (538/631) consisted of a 0.20m thick mid brown silty-clay with gravel inclusions. This was overlain by 0.30m of mid brownish-grey silty-clay (537), whilst the upper fill consisted of a 0.40m thick dark grey silty clay (536/630). Pottery dating to the Early Iron Age was recovered from the primary fill whilst sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from the upper fill.

3.2.31 Two further pits were located 2.5m to the south of **539=632** and were spaced 5.50m apart. The westernmost pit (**565**), measuring 0.80m wide and 0.64m deep, had steep sides and a concave base and contained two fills. The basal fill (582) consisted of a 0.30m thick mid brown-grey sandy-clay containing Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone. The upper fill (564), consisted of a dark brown-grey clay silt that contained a large quantity of Early Iron Age pottery, daub and animal bone (Appendix B.5; B.9; C.2) which may have been a deliberate deposit (Plate 8 and Plate 9).

3.2.32 The eastern pit (**568**) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.60m in diameter and 0.46m deep. It contained two fills, the lower of which (567) consisted of a firm mid orange-brown silty-clay containing Early Iron Age pottery. The upper fill (566) comprised dark grey-brown silty-clay and yielded animal bone and a relatively large quantity of Early Iron Age pottery.

Scattered Pits and Postholes

3.2.33 A group of eight features in the north-west corner of the site may have been part of a fenced boundary running east-north-east to west-south-west and north to south. Three postholes (**900**, **902** and **904**) at the west of this group formed the north to south segment. Measuring up to 0.48m in diameter and 0.20m deep, these postholes contained mid grey silty-clay fills with occasional gravel inclusions. Spaced 1.17m and 0.64m apart, only two of these postholes (**902** and **904**) contained pottery, dating to the Early Iron Age in both instances. Located 2.88m to the east, feature **906** was either a pit or posthole and measured 0.60m in diameter and 0.17m deep. It was circular in plan and had steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single dark grey silty-clay fill (905) from which Early Iron Age pottery was recovered. The adjacent two postholes in the alignment (**906** and **910**) were spaced 1.60m and 2.10m apart respectively: they measured 0.40 and 0.45m in diameter and were 0.30m deep. Neither contained any dating evidence but both were phased by association with the other Early Iron Age features in the vicinity.

3.2.34 Another posthole (**990**) was located 8.60m to the east-north-east, continuing the alignment. Any postholes which had been present in the gap may have been truncated by a medieval furrow. Measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.18m deep, posthole **990** was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base; it contained a mid grey-brown silty-clay fill (991) from which animal bone and sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered. Pit **1032**, located 6.90m to the east-north-east, measured 1.80m in diameter and 0.40m deep. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base and contained a mid grey-brown silty-clay fill yielding animal bone and Early Iron Age pottery.

3.2.35 An isolated pit or posthole (**958**) was located 10.70m to the south of the east-north-east alignment. Measuring, 1.10m long, 0.60m wide and 0.11m deep, this feature had gradually sloping sides and concave base. It contained a single mid yellow-brown silty-clay fill (959) from which Early Iron Age pottery was recovered.

3.2.36 Located 14.50m to the east of pit **958**, a group of five features, consisting of four postholes (**983**, **985**, **981** and **989**) and a narrow ditch (**987**) measured up to 0.38m in diameter and 0.24m deep. They contained mid-dark grey-brown fills in steep sided cuts (Figure 14b, Section 342). Only the postholes contained pottery (**983** and **985**) and this dated to the Early Iron Age. Postholes **983** and **985** and **985** and **981** were located 1.15 and 1.28m apart respectively and may have been part of a structure.

3.2.37 The ditch ran parallel to postholes **983** and **985** for 3m, and measured just 0.26m wide and 0.21m deep. This feature, containing pottery dating to the Early Iron Age, may have been part of a beam-slot or drip-gully, the majority of which had been truncated.

3.2.38 Seven features dated by pottery to the Early Iron Age were located between Structure 1 and Waterhole 766. The northernmost of these was a small pit (**927**) located 21m to the east of Structure 1. Measuring 0.56m in diameter and 0.40m deep, this pit was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by two grey-brown clayey fills (925 and 926) from which occasional charcoal and pottery were recovered.

3.2.39 Two postholes (**950** and **956**), positioned 3.25m apart east-north-east to west-south-west, were located to the south of Structure 1. These postholes, measuring up to 0.31m in diameter and between 0.13 and 0.32m deep, were circular in plan and contained dark grey silty-clay fills. Another pit (**936**), measuring 0.40m long, 0.26m wide and 0.15m deep, was located 12m to the south-east. This pit was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. An elongated pit (**933**), orientated north-north-west to south-south-east was located 17m to the east of here. This pit, measuring 1m long, 0.40m wide and 0.11m deep, had steep sides and a concave base and contained a single dark grey-brown clayey fill (932) from which Early Iron pottery was recovered.

3.2.40 A group of three pits or postholes (**828**, **831** and **834**) was located 2.50m to the east of Waterhole **766**. The postholes were spaced 1.28m to 1.34m apart and may have been part of a structure whose other foundations had been truncated. The northernmost feature (**828**), measuring 0.55m in diameter and 0.33m deep, was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the lower of which (827) consisted of a dark grey-brown firm clay, whilst the upper fill (826) consisted of a dark reddish-grey silty-clay with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. Pottery dating to the Early Iron Age period was recovered from the upper fill.

3.2.41 A circular pit (**831**) with steep sides and a concave base formed the westernmost element of the group. This posthole, measuring 0.50m in diameter and 0.38m deep contained a mid orange-brown silty-clay lower fill (830) and a dark brown-grey silty-clay upper fill (829). Sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from the upper fill.

3.2.42 The southernmost feature (**834**), measuring 0.60m in diameter and 0.43m deep, was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the lowest of which (833) consisted of a mid orange brown clay whilst the upper fill (832) consisted of a dark grey brown silty clay. Animal bone and sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from the upper fill.

3.2.43 A pit or posthole (**584**), measuring 0.62m long,0.58m wide and 0.28m deep, was located 5.70m to the south of these postholes. It had steep sides and a concave base and contained a 0.08m thick mid brown-grey silty-sand basal fill (588) overlain by a mid grey clayey-silt (585) yielding Early Iron Age pottery.

3.2.44 An isolated pit (**504**), located between Pit Groups 2 and 4, measured 1m long, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base with a dark blueish-grey clayey-silt fill (505) containing a large amount of charcoal along with animal bone and Early Iron Age pottery.

3.2.45 Two pits, one containing Early Iron Age pottery (**648**) and the other (**500**) containing an animal burial of a type common in the Iron Age but no other artefacts, were located in the south of Area 2 to the south-west of Pit Group 5. The westernmost pit (**648**), measuring 0.78m long, 0.348m wide and 0.08m deep, was sub-circular in plan and had a concave base and contained a single mid grey clayey-silt fill (649). That to the east

(**500**), was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. Measuring 0.95m from north to south and 0.60m from east to west and 0.05m deep it contained a single mid blueish-grey silty-clay fill (501) within which an articulated skeleton of a piglet was uncovered (Plate 10). Deposits such as these are common in the Iron Age (Appendix C.2) and so this feature has been phased to this period although no specific dating evidence was recovered.

Phase 1.2: Middle Iron Age

Enclosure 1 (Figure 6)

3.2.46 A sub-circular enclosure was constructed in the west of the area in the Middle Iron Age. This enclosure measured 20m from east to west and 14m from north to south and was formed by two segments of ditch, both truncated by a later furrow. If there had been a southern boundary to this enclosure it had been removed by a Middle Iron Age ditch (ditch **619**) although it seems more likely that both features were broadly contemporary and that the ditch formed the southern boundary (Plate 11). The western segment (**11**, **617** and **624**), measuring 0.80m wide and 0.16m deep, had a broad 'U' shaped profile and was filled by a single mid grey-brown clay-silt fill (12 and 625) yielding Middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone. The eastern segment (**671**, **733** and **737**), measuring 1.10m wide and 0.50m deep, also had a broad 'U' shaped profile and soft clayey-silt fills (Figure 14a, Section 275). The northern part of this segment had a single fill (734 and 672) whilst at the southern end of the segment, where the ditch terminated, two fills were present. Sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from along the length of the segment whilst a complete upper beehive rotary quern (S.F.54) of Middle Iron Age date was uncovered placed upright in the base of the terminus (**737**, fill 739) (Plate 12; Appendix B.4). A radiocarbon date of between 512 and 374cal BC (95.4%) was established from a sample of animal bone from this ditch (SUERC-67837; Appendix C.7).

3.2.47 Nine features were uncovered within the enclosure that are attributed to this phase. Only two of these features contained dating evidence, the others are phased by association. A curvilinear feature (**551** and **553**) ran from north to south down the centre of the enclosure for 8.40m. Measuring 0.45m wide and up to 0.20m deep, this feature had a 'U' shaped profile with steep sides and a concave base and contained animal bone and pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age along with an iron knife tang (S.F.53). This feature may have been a divide for livestock management or to differentiate activities within the enclosure.

3.2.48 A pit (**579**) at the south of the enclosure had an irregular elongated shape and was orientated north-west to south-east. This shallow feature, measuring 1.95m long and 0.08m deep contained a mid yellow-brown clayey-silt primary fill (581) overlain by a dark brown-grey clayey-silt (580) from which charcoal, animal bone and sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered.

3.2.49 Three small pits or postholes were located to the west of the curvilinear sub-division. The northernmost feature (**506**), measuring 0.60m in diameter and 0.07m deep, was circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single mid grey-brown clay-silt fill (507) from which no artefacts were recovered. Located 5.20m to the south, a second pit (**508**) was circular in plan and measured 0.75m in diameter and 0.30m deep. It contained a mid dark blueish-grey clayey-silt fill (509) from which animal bone was recovered.

3.2.50 A smaller pit (**510**) was located 1.50m to the south. This pit, measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.22m deep, had steep sides and a concave base and contained a single mid grey-brown clay-silt fill (511) from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.2.51 Two sets of intercutting pits were located to the east of the division. An elongated pit (**557**) lay 3.40m to the east. This pit, measuring 0.60m long and 0.20m deep, contained a single mid brown-grey clay-silt fill (558) which was truncated by a circular pit (**559**). This pit measured 0.57m in diameter and 0.25m deep and had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a soft dark brown-grey clay-silt lower fill (561) which contained frequent charcoal and animal bone. The upper fill (560) consisted of a mid yellow-brown clay-silt and contained no artefacts.

3.2.52 Located 1.50m to the east, a sub-circular pit (**577**) with moderately sloping sides and a flat base measured 0.70m in diameter and 0.16m deep. The pit contained a mid grey-brown soft clayey-silt fill (578) which was truncated by a sub-circular pit (**575**). This later pit, measuring 0.74m in diameter and 0.18m deep contained a mid grey-brown clay-silt fill (576) from which no artefacts were recovered.

Boundary Ditch

3.2.53 During this period a ditch was excavated (Ditch **619**), and then recut (Ditch **747**), forming a 123m long curvilinear boundary extending from the north-west corner of the excavation area to the south-east corner. The ditch kinked sharply 22m from the eastern baulk where it turned over 90 degrees to the east. The ditch truncated the southern edge of the upper fills of pit **632** in Pit Group 5 but otherwise respected the earlier features.

3.2.54 The original cut of the ditch (**619**, **8**, **42**, **629**, **743** and **1028**) measured between 0.70m and 2.20m wide and survived to a maximum depth of 0.60m at the western end. It had a 'U' shaped profile with steep sides and a concave base and contained between one and three fills in different segments of the ditch (Figure 14a, Section 273). Pottery dating to the Early and Middle Iron Age was recovered along the course of the ditch and throughout the sequence of fills. Animal bone, fired clay, a ceramic spindle whorl and stone objects were also found (Appendix B.4, Appendix B.5, Appendix B.9, Appendix B.11 and Appendix C.2). Fragments of human bone from at least two individuals (an adult and an infant) were also recovered from this ditch (Appendix C.1).

3.2.55 The density of finds may indicate that the ditch had been deliberately filled in and that its function as a physical barrier was only of limited or short-lived importance. No evidence of bank material was uncovered although the primary deposit in ditch **629** (628) appears to have derived predominantly from the south possibly indicating a build up on this side of the ditch.

3.2.56 The recut (**747**, **5**, **45**, **517**, **589**, **621**, **750**, **974**, **1031** and **1038**), truncating the upper fills of the earlier ditch appears to have been excavated after the original cut had completely filled in. The recut, measuring between 0.65m and 2.2m wide and 0.30m and 0.75m deep, followed the course of the original ditch almost exactly, narrowing significantly on the turn to the east at the eastern end (**589**, **621** and **750**). The ditch contained between one and three silty/sandy clay fills from which Early and Middle Iron Age pottery, animal bone, fired clay and stone objects were recovered from throughout the sequence (Figure 14b, Section 341). No finds were recovered from the upper secondary or tertiary fills, possibly indicating deliberate backfilling with waste material prior to natural silting.

Pits

3.2.57 Fifteen pits have been assigned to this phase, 11 of which were located to the south-west of the boundary ditch whilst the remaining four lay to the north of it, but south-east of Enclosure 1.

3.2.58 A linear pit (**870**), aligned parallel with the boundary ditch, was located 38m to the south of it in western part of the excavation area. Measuring 5.36m long, 1.15m wide and 0.30m deep this feature had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two silty-clay fills of which only the upper fill (869) contained finds, consisting of animal bone and pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age period.

3.2.59 A circular pit (**1024**) was located 7m to the east. This pit had steep sides and a concave base and measured 1.10m in diameter and 0.26m deep. It contained two fills, the upper of which consisted of a dark grey firm silty-clay which produced Middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone. A single residual sherd of Beaker pottery was also recovered from this pit (Appendix B.5).

3.2.60 A line of five pits were aligned north to south down the centre of Area 2 to the south of the boundary ditch. The northernmost pit (**1004**), measuring 1m in diameter and 0.18m deep, has gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single dark brown-grey silty-clay fill (1005) which produced animal bone and Middle Iron Age pottery (Figure 14b, Section 349). Located 3.50m to the south, the second circular pit (**996**) measured 1.40m in diameter and 0.15m deep. A posthole (**998**) was uncovered below the pit but may have been contemporary with it. The fill of the pit (997) contained animal bone and pottery.

3.2.61 A tear-drop shaped pit (**876**), aligned north-west to south-east, was located 11m to the south-south-east. This pit, with gradually sloping sides and a flat base, measured 2m wide and 0.30m deep and contained two fills (877 and 878), the upper of which contained Middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

3.2.62 Two intercutting pits were located 10m to the south. The earliest of these (**803**) was ovoid in plan measuring 1m wide and 0.22m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single dark brown-grey silty-clay fill from which pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age period was recovered. This was truncated by a sub-circular pit (**805**), with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1m in diameter and 0.22m deep. It contained a single mid grey-brown clay fill from which no artefacts were recovered. This pit was dated by association with pit **803** although it may belong to a later phase.

3.2.63 A group of four pits (**652**, **654**, **656** and **658**) and a posthole (**730**) lay 16m to the east of the pit alignment. Only one of these features (**652**) contained datable material, the other features being phased by association with it. The earliest pit (**654**), measuring 0.40m in diameter and 0.10m deep, was sub-circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. This was truncated by pits to the south-west (**652**) and north-east (**656**). Both pits were sub-circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and concave bases. A posthole (**730**), measuring 0.24m in diameter and 0.09m deep was located to the north. The posthole and pit **656** were truncated by an oval pit (**658**), that measured 1m long and 0.30m deep and had steep sides and a concave base. All of the features contained dark grey silty-clay fills. The fill of the southernmost pit (651) not only contained Middle Iron Age pottery, but also animal bone and charcoal.

3.2.64 A small oval pit (**735**) was located just outside of the eastern boundary of Enclosure 1 (Figure 14a, Section 275). Measuring 1.10m long, 0.74m wide and 0.18m deep, the pit

had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single mid brown-grey clay-silt fill from which pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age was recovered.

3.2.65 Three pits were located to the immediate north of the boundary ditch. Pit **665**, measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.28m deep, was sub-circular in plan and was truncated to the west by a larger sub-rectangular pit (**662**). This pit, with steep sides and a concave base, measured 1.45m long, 1.10m wide and 0.60m deep and contained three silty-clay fills (659, 660 and 661). Sherds of pottery and animal bone were recovered from the upper fills of both pits **662** and **665**. A large sub-rectangular pit (**670**) lay adjacent to these pits and truncated the later phase of the boundary ditch (Ditch **747**). This pit, measuring 1.30m long, 1.20m wide and 0.15m deep, had steep sides and a flat base and contained two grey silty-clay fills (668 and 669). Sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from the upper fill.

3.3 Area 1: Period 2 Roman (Figures 7-9)

Summary

3.3.1 Features dating to the Roman period were only uncovered in Area 1 and were characterised by a series of small enclosures forming the northern part of a boundary system extending south beyond the limit of excavation. The partial remains of two enclosures dating to the 1st to 2nd century AD were uncovered in the west of Area 1. These were replaced in the 2nd to 3rd century by a series of at least seven enclosures all bounded to the north by a single ditch. A large quantity of pottery as well as metalwork and organic remains were recovered from these ditches.

3.3.2 This later Roman phase consisted predominantly of pits and waterholes along with several small linear features which may have been the remains of hedged boundaries. A single east to west oriented inhumation was assigned to this phase.

Phase 2.1: 1st to 2nd centuries AD (Figure 7)

3.3.3 The earliest activity uncovered dating to the Roman period were six ditches and a series of pits in Area 1 which date to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. Although the ditches were discontinuous and truncated by furrows, they appear to have formed at least two enclosures, Enclosures 2 and 3.

Enclosure 2

3.3.4 This enclosure was located at the western end of Area 1 and measured 16m from north-north-east to south-south-west and 22.75m from west-north-west to east-south-east. Ditches were located to the north (**258**), west (**264**) and south (**312**). The ditch to the north (**258**), measuring 14m long, up to 1.65m wide and 0.22m deep, contained an orangey-brown sandy-clay primary fill (300) overlain by a light brown-grey silty-clay (257) from which no artefacts were recovered. The ditch was truncated at its western end, indicating that it had probably continued further in this direction.

3.3.5 The western boundary of the enclosure was formed by a ditch (**264** and **276**), measuring in excess of 9.90m in length, 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep, which contained a 0.05m thick primary fill (333) and a dark reddish-grey silty-clay secondary fill (275 and 263). These produced animal bone and pottery, dating to the mid to late 1st century and late 2nd to early 4th century (Appendix B.6; Appendix C.2; Figure 13, Section 152). This ditch was truncated by a furrow at its southern end and by modern disturbance to the north.

3.3.6 The southern boundary of the enclosure was formed by a narrow ditch (**312**, **301**, **281**) which measured 16m from east-south-east to west-north-west, and was 0.65m wide

and 0.35m deep, becoming shallower at its western end (Plate 13). It had steep sides and a concave base and contained a mid yellow-brown silty-clay fill (302) at its western end and a dark yellow-grey clayey-silt fill (311) to the east, from which in excess of 1.5kg of middle to late 1st century pottery was recovered, along with 280g of early to middle 2nd century pottery (Appendix B.6).

3.3.7 Two pits had been cut at the western end of this ditch where is appeared to have terminated forming an entrance at least 2m wide with the western boundary ditch. A rectangular pit (**308**) truncated the western end of ditch **312**. This pit, measuring 1.10m long, 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep, had gradually sloping sides and a concave base which contained a mid brownish-grey clay-silt fill (307) from which 7 sherds of middle to late 1st century pottery were recovered. This pit was truncated by a larger sub-circular pit (**306**) which had steep sides and a concave base. This pit contained a single mid brown-grey clayey-silt fill (305) from which 15 sherds of 1st to middle 2nd century AD pottery were recovered.

3.3.8 A pit (**279**), measuring 1.10m in diameter and 0.25m deep was located to the east of the ditch. This circular pit contained pottery dating to the early 2nd century and a fragment of puddingstone rotary quern typical of Early Roman sites (Appendix B.4 and Appendix B.6). Charred wheat grains were recovered from an environmental sample of this feature (Appendix C.6).

3.3.9 A linear feature (**252/254**) was located to the east of the enclosure. This feature, measuring 6.10m long from east-south-east to west-north-west and up to 1m wide and 0.11m deep, may have been part of a controlled system of entry to this enclosure. It contained a brown-grey clay silt fill (251 and 253) from which 1st to 2nd and 1st to 4th century pottery was recovered.

Enclosure 3

3.3.10 This enclosure comprised two parallel ditches on the same alignment as those forming Enclosure 2.The western ditch (**201/247**) was truncated to the south by a furrow, whilst the ditch (**112**) located 10.50m to the east was truncated at both its northern and southern limits within the excavation area.

3.3.11 The western ditch (**201**), measured 0.75m wide, 0.90m at the terminal, and 0.24m deep and ran south for 13.20m. It contained a mid grey-brown silty-clay fill (200 and 246) from which no artefacts were recovered. This feature was phased by association and shared an alignment with other 1st to 2nd century features.

3.3.12 A pit (**249**) was located 0.10m to the north of the terminal of this ditch (**247**). The pit was sub-circular in plan and measured 1m in diameter and 0.32m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base containing a mid grey-brown silty-clay (248) from which a single sherd of 1st to 2nd century pottery and a large quantity or burnt stone and clay were recovered (Plate 14). This pit was truncated by a furrow to the north.

3.3.13 The eastern boundary of the enclosure was formed by a 12m length of ditch (**112**). This ditch, measuring 0.66m wide and 0.17m deep, had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a mid brown sandy-silt fill (111) from which two sherds of 1st to 4th century pottery were recovered.

Phase 2.2: 2nd to 3rd century AD (Figure 8)

Boundary Ditches

3.3.14 A large boundary ditch (Ditch **109**, **72**, **82**, **215**,**184** and **62**) was cut in this phase which defined the northern extent of the Roman activity on the site. The ditch, aligned west-

north-west to east-south-east, was 108m long and continued beyond the eastern and western limits of the excavation. Measuring between 1.50m and 2.25m wide and 0.30m and 0.45m deep, this ditch had a broad 'U' shaped profile with steep sides and a concave base (Figure 13, Section 106). This contained one to three fills with artefacts, including pottery and animal bone being recovered from throughout the sequence and across the entire length. Almost a kilo of pottery, dating between the late 2nd and early 4th century AD (Appendix B.6), was produced from the fills along with several iron objects (S.F.10, S.F.11, S.F.41, S.F.42 and S.F.63), a coin dating to the late 3rd century (S.F.51) and a lead weight (S.F.23) (Appendix B.1). Charred wheat grains were present in an environmental sample of this feature (Appendix C.6).

3.3.15 The space demarcated to the south of the boundary ditch was divided in two by another ditch (**118**/**121**) running perpendicular to it in excess of 43.50m from its east-south-eastern end. The relationship between these ditches was truncated by a furrow and a later waterhole (**344**).

3.3.16 The north to south aligned ditch had been re-cut at least once. The original cut (**121**) measured in excess of 0.68m wide and 0.10m deep and contained a mid orange-brown clay-sand primary fill (120) overlain by a mid brown sandy-silt upper fill (119). Pottery dating to the late 2nd century AD was recovered from both of these fills.

3.3.17 The later cut (**118**), measuring 3.84m wide and 0.97m deep, had a steep 'U' shaped profile with a concave base containing five fills (Plate 15). The primary fill (117) consisted of a light grey sand 0.10m thick which contained occasional gravel along with three residual sherds of middle to late 1st century pottery and an iron nail (S.F.4). The lowest secondary fill (116) consisted of a mid orange-grey clay-sand and contained seven sherds of middle to late 1st century pottery. The next fill (115) may have been a deliberate dump of refuse, consisting of a light brown-grey clay-and it contained 32 sherds of pottery dating between the 1st and 4th centuries as well as animal bone and shell (Appendix B.6, Appendix C.2, Appendix C.3). The upper secondary fill (114) consisted of a mid brown-grey clay-sand and also contained a small assemblage of pottery dating between the 1st and 4th centuries along with animal bone and shell. The largest assemblage of pottery was recovered from the tertiary fill, which may represent deliberate backfilling when the boundary had gone out of use. The deposit (113 / 36), consisting of a dark grey-brown sandy-silt, contained a pottery assemblage with a date range of between the 1st and early 5th century AD and could represent the use of a midden to fill the ditch. A late 3rd century coin was also recovered from this context (S.F.51, Appendix B.1)

Enclosure 4

3.3.18 This enclosure encompassed the location of Period 2.1 Enclosure 2. It was formed by the northern boundary ditch to the north (**109**), a parallel ditch to the south (**332**) and a perpendicular ditch to the east (**193**), which formed an enclosure in excess of 38m long from west-north-west to east-south-east and 23.40m wide.

3.3.19 Several pits and linear features were uncovered in this area which appeared to pre-date the enclosure ditches. A short linear feature was located in the south of the area. This ditch (**334**), measuring 0.58m wide and 0.21m deep, was only 1.26m in length being truncated by a later ditch (**326**) at the north and extending beyond the limit of excavation at the south. It contained a single mid grey clay-silt fill (335) from which animal bone and 36 sherds of late 2nd to early 4th century pottery were recovered.

3.3.20 A west-north-west to east-south-east aligned ditch (**266**) was uncovered to the north of this enclosure. Measuring 2.65m long, 0.25m wide and 0.08m deep, this ditch

contained a single dark grey sandy-silt fill (265) which produced animal bone and middle 2nd to 3rd century pottery. A third narrow ditch was located 2.95m to the east. This ditch (**239**), orientated north to south, measured 11.30m long, 0.20m wide and 0.08m deep and contained a contained a single mid grey-brown silty-sand fill (238) from which no artefacts were recovered. This feature was dated by association with the other two ditches (**334** and **266**) of similar proportions and orientations. Located 5m to the north was a pit (**260**) that measured 0.90m long, 0.75m wide and 0.21m deep. It contained an orange-grey sandy-clay primary fill (299) overlain by a dark brown-grey silty-clay upper fill (259) from which 14 sherds of mid 1st to mid 2nd century pottery were recovered.

3.3.21 Three pits (**195**, **199** and **210**) and a short linear feature (**197**) were located 2.65m to the east of ditch **239**. The westernmost pit (**199**), measuring 1.05m in diameter and 0.20m deep, had gradually sloping sides and a concave base and contained two grey-brown silty-clay fills (198 and 208) fills from which a single sherd of 1st to 4th century pottery was recovered. The linear feature (**197**), irregular in plan and measuring 4.67m long, 1m wide and 0.18m deep, contained a single dark blueish-grey clayey-silt fill (196) from which over 500g of late 2nd to 3rd century pottery was recovered along with animal bone and a possible copper alloy buckle (S.F.48, Appendix B.1).

3.3.22 Of the two pits located to the west, the northernmost (**210**) was highly truncated but measured in excess of 0.95m in diameter and 0.17m deep. It contained a single mid grey-brown silty-clay fill (209) from which six sherds of late 2nd to early 4th century pottery were recovered. The pit (**195**) adjacent to the south was also truncated and measured at least 1.15m in diameter and 0.32m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single mid brown-grey silty-clay fill (194) from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.3.23 Features **197**, **210** and **195** were all truncated by the western boundary of Enclosure 4. This boundary ditch (**193**), measuring 1.20m wide, 0.27m deep and 19.20m south-south-west from a north-north-easterly terminal, was truncated at its southern end by an east to west aligned furrow. This ditch had steep sides and a flat base and contained two brownish-grey silty-clay fills (191 and 192) from which animal bone and middle 3rd to early 4th century pottery were recovered (Plate 16). The upper fill (191) contained a large quantity of burnt spelt wheat (Appendix C.6).

3.3.24 The southern boundary of Enclosure 4 was formed by a ditch (**332** and **285**), 0.82m wide and 0.34m deep, aligned parallel with the northern settlement boundary ditch (**109**) (Plate 17). Ditch **332**, containing up to three silty-clay fills, had moderately sloping sides, a 'U' shaped profile and a concave base from which 5.22kg of 2nd to early 4th century pottery was recovered. This large amount of pottery is likely to illustrate that this ditch was filled with midden waste when it had gone out of use. A copper alloy object and an iron nail were also recovered from this feature (S.F.44 and S.F.43, Appendix B.1) along with two fragments of bone pins (S.F.61 and S.F.68, Appendix B.10).

3.3.25 Ditch **326**, orientated north-east to south-west, was located at the eastern end of ditch **332**. Measuring 0.45m wide and 0.20m deep it had steep sides and a concave base and contained a mid grey clay-silt fill (327) from which nine sherds of 3rd to 4th century pottery were recovered. A 4th century coin was also found in this context (S.F..45, Appendix B.1)

3.3.26 A short segment of ditch (**277**), running on the same alignment and truncating Period 2.1 ditch **312**, ran for 6.65m, 2.50m to the north-east of the southern enclosure

boundary ditch. This ditch may have been part of an entry system for livestock management associated with Enclosure 5 and 6 to the south. This ditch, measuring 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep, contained a single dark brown-grey silty-clay fill (278, 284 and 149) from which mid 1st to early 4th century pottery was recovered.

Enclosures 5 and 6

3.3.27 Two ditches formed the northern sections of two enclosures in the south-western corner of Area 1. The northern boundary (**332**) of these enclosures was formed by the southern boundary of Enclosure 4 (described above). The north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch (**313**) dividing Enclosure 5 and 6 measured 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep and contained a single mid brown-grey silty-clay fill (314) from which two sherds of late 2nd to 4th century pottery and a coin dating to the 4th century (S.F.34) were recovered (Figure 13, Section 156).

3.3.28 The enclosures formed by these ditches lay predominantly beyond the limit of excavation with the eastern, western and southern boundaries not being uncovered. The exposed portion of Enclosure 5 measured 6.30m long and 2.50m wide whilst Enclosure 6 measured 12.60m long and 6.20m wide.

Enclosure 7

3.3.29 This enclosure located to the north-east of Enclosure 6 measured 19.20m wide from west-north-west to east-south-east and in excess of 19.50m long. It was bounded to the north and east by the primary boundary ditches (**109** and **118**) whilst the eastern boundary ditch of Enclosure 4 (**193**) formed the western extent.

3.3.30 Four features were uncovered within this enclosure. Two inter-cutting pits (**320** and **322**) were located in the south-western corner; the westernmost pit (**320**) measured in excess of 1.10m in diameter and 0.12m deep, whilst that to the east measured 0.45m in diameter and 0.15m deep. Both pits were only partially revealed next to the south limit of excavation. They both contained late 2nd to mid 3rd century pottery (Appendix B.6), whilst the westernmost pit also contained a possible rubbing stone (S.F.46, Appendix B.4).

3.3.31 Located 9.50m to the north-east, a pear-shaped pit (**203**), measuring 1.16m long, 0.78m wide and 0.18m deep, contained a large deposit (4.40kg) of middle to late Roman pottery (Plate 18) and an iron nail (S.F.62). This pit had gently sloping sides and a concave base and appeared to respect the location of Period 2.1 ditch **201**. Charred wheat grains were recovered from an environmental sample of this feature (Appendix C.6).

3.3.32 A ditch (**223**) was located 4.60m to the west of this pit. The ditch, measuring in excess of 7.70m in length, ran south-south-west from from a terminal at the north-north-east to where it was truncated by a series of later quarry pits. Measuring 0.30m to 1.30m wide and 0.10m deep, it had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained a mid grey-brown silty-clay fill from which no artefacts were recovered.

Enclosures 8, 9, 10 and 11

3.3.33 Four enclosures were located to the east of the north to south primary boundary ditch (**118**). The enclosures were divided by three north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditches whose southern extent lay beyond the limit of excavation. The eastern and westernmost ditches (**22** and **99**) appear to have been filled in before the final in-filling of the northern boundary ditch (**109**), whilst the central ditch, dividing Enclosures 9 and 10 was truncated by a series of later pits. The enclosures measured 7.70m, 9.30m, 7.60m and in excess of 15m wide respectively.

3.3.34 The westernmost ditch (**22 = 163**), measuring 1.50m wide and 0.40m deep, had steep sides and a concave base and contained a primary and secondary fill. The light grey-brown clay-sand primary fill (23, 162) was deposited along the eastern side of the cut and may have derived from eroding bank material on the eastern side of the ditch. No artefacts were recovered from this fill. Roman pottery, dating predominantly between the late 2nd and early 4th century, and animal bone were recovered from the secondary fill (24, 161) along with six iron nails (S.F.s 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 71) which consisted of a firm mid grey-brown clay-silt. This ditch defined the eastern extent of Enclosure 8 whilst the western extent, 7.80m to the west, was defined by ditch (**118**).

3.3.35 Enclosure 9 to the east was bounded to the east by ditch **219**. Excavation during the evaluation uncovered a re-cut for this ditch. The earliest of these (**20**), measuring in excess of 1m wide and 0.44m deep, contained a single compact mid grey-brown clay-silt fill (21) from which a late 3rd century coin, an iron nail and part of a possible hinge (S.F.1, S.F.3, S.F.13; Appendix B.1) were recovered.

3.3.36 Ditch **20** was truncated by a broader ditch (**17 = 219**) containing a compact mid grey-brown clay-sand primary fill (18) derived from the west, from which Middle to Late Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered (Appendix B.6; C.2). The upper fill (19), consisting of a firm dark grey-brown clay-silt, contained Middle to Late Roman pottery, CBM, animal bone, an iron nail (S.F.5) and an iron object (S.F.12). An environmental sample contained charred wheat grains (Appendix C.6).

3.3.37 A posthole (**132**) was located in the north-west corner of Enclosure 9 (Figure 13, Section 109). Measuring 0.46m in diameter and 0.11m deep, this feature had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single dark grey-brown silty-clay fill from which animal bone and pottery dating to the 2nd to 3rd century were recovered.

3.3.38 The boundary ditch (**99**) between Enclosures 10 and 11 measured 1.20m wide and 0.30m deep and had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a yellowish-brown sandy-clay primary fill (98) overlain by two clayey secondary fills (98 and 97). Pottery dating to the middle 1st to late 2nd century and animal bone were recovered from the upper fill.

3.3.39 A single feature, dating to the middle 2nd to 4th century AD, was located in Enclosure 11. This pit (**73**), measuring 1.75m long, 1.07m wide and 0.29m deep, had steep sides and an irregular base and contained mid orange-brown silty-sand lower fill (74) and a mid brown-grey clay-silt upper fill (73) from which pottery and animal bone were recovered.

Phase 2.3: 3rd to 4th century AD (Figure 9)

*Waterhole **181***

3.3.40 During the Late Roman period two waterholes were cut through the fills of the in-filled northern boundary ditch (**109**). The westernmost waterhole (**181**), located to the north-east to Enclosure 4 which may have gone out of use at this time, was sub-circular in plan and measured 3m in diameter and 1.10m deep. It contained 12 fills the latest of which were truncated by a furrow (Plate 19).

3.3.41 The lowest fill (180) consisting of a water-logged mid grey silty-clay, measured 0.20m thick and 0.80m wide. It contained a large amount of organic matter including a partial wooden ash stake (S.F.36) and another piece of indeterminate shaped wood (S.F.37, Appendix C.5). Two sherds of 3rd to 4th century pottery were recovered from this fill along with marine shell (Appendix B.6; Appendix C.3). This deposit was overlain by two sandy-gravel deposits (179 and 207) with signs of iron-pan incrustation. These deposits

may have derived from erosion of nearby up-cast material. Silty-clay deposits (178 and 206) measuring up to 0.20m thick covered these gravels and contained 3rd to early 4th century pottery along with marine shell. Further gravelly deposits (205 and 204) then in-filled the feature before a reddish-grey silty-clay (176) accumulated in the depression formed above them. Evidence of iron-panning in this layer may indicate that this deposit may have taken longer to form than those below. During this time animal bone and pottery dating to the 3rd to early 4th century was deposited in the feature. A pale grey sandy-gravel (177 and 174) 0.50m thick, from which no artefacts were recovered, then filled the feature from the edges. This indicates that the waterhole was no longer in use and that the sides were gradually eroding into the feature. A secondary deposit of mid grey silty-clay (175), containing animal bone, then accumulated over this layer possibly indicating deliberate dumping to fill in the waterhole. The upper tertiary fill (173) contained 14 sherds of 3rd to early 4th century pottery as well as animal bone and a coin dating to the 4th century (Appendix B1). Consisting of a mid grey-brown silty-clay, this deposit measured 0.15m thick and was truncated by the later furrow.

*Waterhole **344/294***

3.3.42 Located 18.20m to the east, Waterhole **344**/**294** was sub-circular in plan, tapering slightly to the east, and measured 6.20m from north to south (Plate 20), 7.20m from east to west and 1m deep. Two earlier features were uncovered below the south-western quadrant of this feature, however neither could be specifically assigned to an earlier phase.

3.3.43 A pit or posthole (**298**), measuring 0.50m in diameter and 0.10m deep, was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and concave base. It contained a single mid grey sandy-clay fill (297) from which a single sherd of mid 2nd to 4th century pottery was recovered.

3.3.44 Located 0.78m to the south, was another pit (**339**) that measured 1.20m long, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained a mid grey-brown sandy-clay fill (338) which contained no finds.

3.3.45 The cut of the waterhole was stepped at a depth of 0.70m and 4.70m from the eastern edge forming a 1m deep pit in the centre of the feature (Figure 13, Section 165). The edge to the north was steep whilst that to the south-west sloped gradually towards the central pit. Due to the different profiles the sequence of fills was different in each quadrant.

3.3.46 The primary fill (292) in the central pit consisted of a dark grey clay that was 0.05m thick and contained no artefacts. A pale grey sandy-clay (293), possibly eroded from the edge of the feature, then accumulated to the south of the central pit. This was overlain by two clayey deposits (291 and 290) measuring 0.45m thick in total. Both of these deposits contained animal bone but no pottery. A sequence of clay and silty-clay fills (342, 345, 341 and 343), equivalent to 291 and 290, accumulated to the north-east of the feature. The earliest fill (342) contained animal bone and pottery dating to the mid 3rd to early 4th century, whilst the upper secondary fill (343 and 341) contained animal bone, 2nd to 4th century pottery and a fragment of millstone (S.F.47, Appendix B.4; Appendix B.6; Appendix C.2).

3.3.47 The tertiary fill in both quadrants consisted of a mid yellow-brown silty-clay (340 and 289) measuring up to 0.50m thick. It contained animal bone, ceramic building material and pottery dating to the 3rd to 4th century AD (Appendix B.8, Appendix B.6, Appendix C.2); when this feature appears to have gone out of use. A pollen sample was taken from the earliest fills in the north-western quadrant of the feature. Analysis of this

assemblage indicated the waterhole had filled up in a post-clearance landscape with open pasture and some arable activity.

Inhumation (70) (Appendix C.1)

3.3.48 An inhumation burial was uncovered to the south-east of Waterhole **344**. It contained no dating evidence but has been phased to this period due to its type, commonly found in the Middle to Late Roman period as well as its association with several 3rd to 4th century Roman pits (**188**, **89** and **78**) (Figure 10).

3.3.49 The grave cut (**95**) measured 2.20m long and 0.55m wide and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. The cut was uncovered directly below the topsoil and survived to a depth of only 0.07m. The skeleton (70) was that of an adult, less than 25 percent complete, and in a poor condition with only fragments of the skull and lower legs surviving. It had been placed in a supine position with its head to the east-north-east and its legs stretched out to the west-south-west (Appendix C.1).

3.3.50 The grave fill (94) consisted of a dark greyish brown compacted silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.

Pits, Postholes and Hedgelines

3.3.51 All of the other features that dated to this period were discrete pits and postholes and short curvilinear features.

3.3.52 Two curvilinear features (**316** and **318**) were located in the south-western corner of the area. These were both aligned from west-north-west to east-south-east, perpendicular to the Phase 2.2 boundary ditch (**332**) which lay 1.75m to the north. The westernmost feature (**316**), measuring 2.50m long, 0.30m wide and 0.09m deep, bowed slightly to the south-west and had a concave profile. It was filled by a firm dark grey silty-sand (314) from which animal bone, marine shell and pottery dating to the late 2nd to early 4th century were recovered.

3.3.53 The easternmost feature (**318**), measuring 1.90m in length, 0.30m wide and 0.06m deep, curved to the north-east in plan and had a concave profile with gently sloping sides. It was filled by a firm dark grey silty-clay (317) from which mid 3rd to 4th century pottery was recovered.

3.3.54 The irregular plans of these features tends to suggest that they were associated with a hedged boundary of some sort that had replaced ditch **332** in this area.

3.3.55 A group of 11 features were located 16m to the east of this. The group consisted of nine pits (**134**, **136**, **138**, **140**, **142**, **144**, **146**, **148** and **152**) and two linear features (**165** and **167**), as well as a spread of midden material (168) adjacent to the east of these.

3.3.56 A sub-rectangular pit (**134**) was located to the west of the group. Measuring 0.70m long, 0.40m wide and 0.06m deep, this pit had gradually sloping sides and a flat base and contained a dark grey-brown silty-clay (133) from which late 2nd to early 4th century pottery was recovered.

3.3.57 Another sub-rectangular pit (**138**) located to the north-east, had a similar profile, measured 0.85m long, 0.55m wide and 0.10m deep and contained a mid brown-grey silty-clay fill (137) from which 10 sherds of 3rd to 4th century pottery were recovered. This pit was truncated by a small pit or posthole (**136**), measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.04m deep that contained a mid grey-brown silty-clay fill (135) from which a single sherd of late 2nd to mid 3rd century pottery was recovered.

3.3.58 Two other postholes may have formed a north to south alignment with posthole **136**. The posthole to the north (**140**) measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.05m deep, whilst that to the south (**148**) measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.07m deep. Both contained mid grey-brown silty-clay fills. A single sherd of late 2nd to early 4th century pottery was recovered from the southern posthole.

3.3.59 An irregular shaped pit (**152**) was located to the south of these postholes. Measuring 1.15m long, in excess of 0.52m wide and 0.13m deep, it had steep sides and a concave base and contained a dark brown-grey silty-clay fill (151) from which 3rd to 4th century pottery was recovered.

3.3.60 Another irregular shaped pit (**142**) was located to the north of the group. This pit, measuring 0.45m long, 0.25m wide and 0.05m deep had an irregular concave base and contained a dark brown-grey silty-clay fill (141) from which a single sherd of late 2nd to early 4th century pottery was recovered. Directly to the south of this a small sub-rectangular pit (**146**) was located. This pit, measuring 0.55m long, 0.30m wide and 0.08m deep, had gradually sloping sides and an irregular base which contained a dark brown-grey silty-clay fill (145) from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.3.61 A large sub-rectangular pit (**144**) truncated posthole **148** and pit **146**. This pit, measuring 1.30m long, 1.10m wide and 0.06m deep, had gradually sloping sides and an irregular, flat base. It contained a dark grey-brown silty-clay fill (143) from which animal bone and 17 sherds of late 2nd to 3rd century pottery were recovered.

3.3.62 Many of these pits contained evidence of rooting and it is possible that they were formed by trees and shrubs growing in this area. The pottery in these features may have derived from the midden located nearby (see below).

3.3.63 A spread (168), measuring 3.75m wide, was located to the east of the pits. This deposit measured 0.10m deep and consisted of a mid blueish-grey silty-clay with frequent stone and charcoal inclusions. It contained animal bone and 73 sherds of pottery dating from between the 1st and 4th centuries. An iron object, two iron nails and a fragment of bone pin were also recovered from this deposit (S.F.31, S.F.69 and S.F.70, Appendix B.1; S.F.73, Appendix B.10). The large amount of pottery indicates that this deposit was probably a midden.

3.3.64 Two shallow linear features (**165** and **167**) truncated this midden. Both features were aligned north to south, whilst that the west (**165**) measured 0.47m wide and 0.12m deep, that to the east measured 0.33m wide and 0.08m deep. Both were 2.15m long and were truncated to the north by a furrow and presumably continued to the south below the limit of excavation. Both contained mid brown sandy-silts (164 and 166) from which mid 2nd century pottery was recovered.

3.3.65 A group of four pits (**225**, **227**, **230** and **233**) were uncovered 15.50m to the east of this feature group. The earliest of these (**227**), measuring 1.80m long, 1.32m wide and 0.38m deep, was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a mid grey-brown silty-clay fill (226) from which two sherds of 3rd to 4th century pottery were recovered (Appendix B.6). This was truncated to the north by a sub-circular pit (**225**) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base which measured 1.28m long, 1.20m wide and 0.30m deep. It contained it contained a single mid grey-brown silty-clay fill (224) from which no artefacts were recovered. A large pit was located to the south. This pit (**230**), measuring 2.15m long, 1.20m wide and 0.46m deep, was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a light grey-brown firm clay lower fill (229) and a dark brown-grey friable silty-clay upper fill (228). A total of 19 sherds of late 2nd to mid 3rd century pottery were

recovered from the lower fill along with an unidentified iron object (S.F.40). This feature was truncated by a furrow to the south. A circular pit (**233**), measuring 1m in diameter and 0.82m deep, was located to the west of the others. It had vertical sides and an irregular concave base in which two fills had accumulated (Figure 13, Section 129). The lower fill (232) consisted of dark reddish-grey firm silty-clay whilst the upper fill (231) was a clayey-silt. Three sherds of 1st to 4th century pottery were recovered from these fills.

3.3.66 A spread of material within a hollow (122, **123**) was located 10m to the east. It lay adjacent to ditch **118** and was partially covered by the southern baulk. The spread, measuring 1.60m by 1.70m, was 0.07m thick and consisted of a dark grey-brown sandy-silt and contained four sherds of 3rd to 4th century pottery. This feature may have been a dump of midden material from a nearby settlement.

3.3.67 A group of seven pits and two postholes was located near to the inhumation in the eastern part of the area (Figure 10). The westernmost pit (**188**) had gradually sloping sides and a concave base and contained a dark grey-brown silty-clay fill from which 13 sheds of mid 3rd to 4th century pottery and animal bone were recovered. Located 1m to the north-east a circular pit (**78**) measured 1.10m in diameter and 0.23m deep and had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a light blueish-grey clay basal fill (77) overlain by a mid orange brown firm silty-clay fill (76). No artefacts were recovered from this features.

3.3.68 Another pit (**89**) with a thick clay basal fill or lining was located 1.30m to the north. Measuring 1.65m in diameter, this circular feature measured in excess of 0.21m deep with up to 0.10m of clay (88) at the base and lining the sides. The upper fills consisted of two (86 and 87) grey-brown silty-clays from which animal bone and a single sherd of 1st to 4th century pottery were recovered. These two clay lined features may have had an industrial function (Plate 21).

3.3.69 Two postholes were located within the northern pit, one to the south-west (**93**) and one to the south-east (**91**). That to the west measured 0.40m wide and 0.35m deep whilst that to the east measured 0.39m wide and 0.33m deep. Both had steep sides and a contained silty-clay fills. A coin dating to the late 3rd century was the only find recovered from these features (S.F.67, Appendix B1). Charred wheat grains were recovered from an environmental sample of this feature (Appendix C.6).

3.3.70 A large posthole was located 3.50m to the east of the clay lined pits. This posthole (**160**), measuring 1.25m fro east to west, 1.15m from north to south and 0.85m deep, was circular in plan with steep sides and a stepped concave base. A post-pipe (157), measuring 0.50m wide, was located in the centre of the feature and contained a dark brown-grey firm silty-clay from which five sherds of 3rd to 4th century pottery and iron nail (S.F.30) were recovered. The pottery in this fill may indicate that this deposit derived from infill after post removal and that the post had not rotted *in situ*. The fill around the post-pipe (158) consisted of a compacted mid orange-brown silty-clay with frequent gravel pea-grit and blue clay inclusions. It contained large limestones blocks (159) measuring up to 0.45m long which had been used as post-packing to a depth of 0.45m (Plate 22). The size of this feature indicates that it was probably a support for a large building, perhaps a barn, the rest of which presumably lay beyond the southern limit of excavation.

3.3.71 Three pits (**170**, **221** and **250**) were located 5.50m to the north (Figure 13, Section 127). The earliest pit (**170**), measuring 1.50m long from north to south, 1.30m wide from east to west and 0.45m deep, was sub-circular in plan and contained three fills. A

0.05m thick orange-grey sandy-clay primary fill (212) lay at the base and was overlain by 0.25m of dark grey-brown silty-clay (211) containing 34 sherds of early to middle 3rd century pottery. The upper fill (169) consisted of a mid grey silty-clay which contained 64 sherds of 3rd century pottery a 2nd century copper alloy coin (S.F.32, Appendix B.1).

3.3.72 This pit was truncated by a small ovoid pit (**221**) which measured 0.80m long and 0.18m deep. It contained a single mid grey-brown silty-clay fill (220) from which 13 sherds of 3rd century pottery were recovered. This pit was truncated by an irregular shaped pit to the east. This latest pit (**250**), measuring 1.10m long, 0.80m wide and 0.26m deep, had steep sides and a concave base and contained no artefacts.

3.4 Area 2: Period 3 Middle to early Late Saxon (Figure 13)

Summary

3.4.1 After a hiatus of several hundred years activity on the site was renewed in Area 2. This occupation was dated to the 8th to 10th century by radiocarbon dating and comparison with similar field systems (see Discussion below). It consisted of six enclosures formed by shallow linear and curvilinear ditches, and a single sub-rectangular post-built structure. Although small residual sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from many of the features, no Saxon pottery was retrieved. However, faunal remains were present in many of the features perhaps indicating that this was a field system and associated barn, rather than domestic occupation.

Phase 3

Enclosure 12

3.4.2 Three enclosures, formed by discontinuous shallow ditches, were located at the western side of Area 2. Enclosure 12, measuring 30m east to west and 12.5m from north to south, was located in the north-west and was bounded by five segments of ditch (Ditches **963**, **987**, **990**, **858** and **960**). The north-western boundary (**963**), measuring 18.4m long and 0.50m and 0.20m deep, had a steep sided 'U' shaped profile and was filled by a firm grey silty clay. The ditch continued for 14m beyond the western boundary of Enclosure 11 and curved to a terminus (**963**) which was both wider (0.70m) and deeper (0.25m) than the rest of the ditch. Eleven small sherds of residual Early and Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from this ditch (Appendix B.5). A second segment of the northern boundary (**992**) was located 8m to the east. The east to west aligned ditch, measuring 3m long, 0.45m wide and 0.17m deep, had a 'U' shaped profile and contained a soft mid brown-grey silty-clay fill (993) from which a single small residual sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered.

3.4.3 The western enclosure boundary was formed by two segments of ditch. The relationship was unclear since they intersected over the fill of the former Middle Iron Age boundary ditch. The northern segment of this boundary (**909**), measuring 0.40m wide and 0.30m deep, ran south-west for 7.60m from a terminus which respected the northern boundary of the enclosure. The southern segment (Ditch **960**) was curvilinear in plan, curving sharply to the east, before being truncated by a later furrow. The ditch continued to the east of the furrow where it continued for another 12.20m before terminating (**979**) (Figure 14b, Section 342). The ditch measured 0.51m wide and 0.18m deep and became wider towards its eastern terminus where it measured 0.75m and 0.36m deep. A single small residual sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from this segment of ditch.

3.4.4 The western boundary was formed by two ditches (Ditch **858** and Ditch **1000**) separated by a 3.50m wide entrance. The northern segment (**858**), measuring 4.50m

long from the northern baulk, 0.73m wide and 0.18m deep, had steep sides and 'U' shaped profile containing two brown-grey clay-silt fills (859 and 860) which contained pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age period and animal bone. A narrow ditch (**854**) lay adjacent to this ditch on the eastern side. The latter, measuring 0.31m wide and 0.06m deep was interpreted as the remains of a hedgeline due to its character and profile.

3.4.5 Ditch **1000** (**1000**, **1041** and **1006**) was formed by three segments of ditch, separated by truncation, running for 40m from north to south (Figure 14b, Section 349). The northernmost segment, measuring 0.45m wide and 0.20m deep, contained two brown-grey silty-clay fills from which four small sherds of residual Iron Age pottery were recovered from the northern end. The southern segments (**887**), measuring 9m long, 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep, curved slightly to the east. It contained a single mid brown-grey silty-clay fill (888) from which no finds were recovered.

3.4.6 Enclosure 12 was not completely bounded by ditches. This may have been due to later truncation of the shallow ditches and also may be a symptom of the ditches having been part of a hedged boundary system of which very little evidence survives.

Enclosure 13

3.4.7 This enclosure, measuring 34m from north-north-west to south-south-east and 28m from west-south-west to east-south-east, utilised ditches **960** and **1000** as its northern and eastern boundaries. The western boundary (ditch **819**), measuring 0.70m wide and 0.28m deep, was heavily truncated to the north by a later furrow leaving only 16m surviving at the south. The southern boundary (ditch **773**) was also truncated by a furrow and later activity. Measuring up to 0.66m wide and 0.50m deep, it contained two silt-clay fills at its eastern end and a single fill at the western end; 13 small sherds of residual Early and Middle Age pottery were recovered from the eastern end of the ditch along with an incomplete iron object (S.F.66).

Enclosure 14

3.4.8 Located to the south of Enclosure 13, this enclosure, measuring in excess of 27m from east to west and 19m north to south, was bounded by the southern boundary of Enclosure 13 (Ditch **773**) to the north and a short segment of ditch (**807**) to the east. No boundaries were exposed to the south and west although the course of ditch **773** did curve to the south at its western end, indicating that this ditch may also have formed the western boundary.

3.4.9 The eastern boundary ditch (**807**) was highly truncated, with only 3.22m surviving. It measured 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep and contained a single dark grey-brown silty-clay from which no artefacts were recovered.

Enclosure 15

3.4.10 This enclosure, measuring in excess of 48m from north to south and 37.80m east to west, was the largest uncovered on the site and was bounded to the west by the segmented ditch **1000** which curved round to the east at its southern end before being truncated by a later furrow. The southern boundary was formed by two segments (**548** and **756**) measuring 37.50m long and 3.20m long respectively. The westernmost (**548**) of these ditches measured 0.33m wide and 0.10m deep and contained a dark grey silty-clay fill from which no finds were recovered. That to the east (**756**) measured 0.37m wide and 0.07m deep and contained a mid grey-brown clay-silt from which two small residual sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered.

3.4.11 Three segments made up the eastern boundary of the enclosure (Ditches **525**, **520** and **606**). The northernmost segment (**606**) ran for 12m from the northern baulk in a south-

south-easterly direction before being truncated (Plate 23). Measuring 0.53m wide and 0.21m deep, it had steep sides and a concave base containing a dark brown-grey silty-clay (605) from which no artefacts were recovered. The continuation of this boundary was located 25m to the south. This ditch (**520**), measuring 6.40m long from north to south and 0.59m wide, increased in depth from north to south where it measured 0.26m deep (Figure 14a, Section 213). It had steep sides and a concave base containing two fills (521 and 522). The lower mid orange-brown silty-sand fill contained no artefacts whilst the upper dark grey clayey-silt fill (522) contained a single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone. Charred barely and spelt/emmer grains were recovered from an environmental sample of this feature (Appendix C.6). One of these grains was radiocarbon dated to 771-965calAD (95.4%) (SUERC-67836, Appendix C.7).

3.4.12 The boundary continued 0.25m to the south of the terminal as an irregular shallow linear (Ditch **525**) which may have been the remains of a hedgeline. The ditch ran south for 4.80m before turning 50 degrees to the east and continuing for another 2.85m before running under the southern baulk. The terminus measured 0.42m wide and 0.14m deep whilst the southern end of the ditch measured 0.30m wide and 0.06m deep. Several mottled clay and clay-silt fills were uncovered in this feature however, none contained any artefacts. A single charred wheat grain was recovered from an environmental sample of this feature (Appendix C.6).

Structure 3 (Figure 12, Plate 24)

3.4.13 A post-built structure was located in the southern part of Enclosure 15. It consisted of 25 postholes forming a rough rectangle, aligned parallel to Ditch **1000** to the west. The structure measured 12m from south-south-east to north-north-west and 5.80m from west-south-west to east-north-east tapering to 2.25m at the southern end.

3.4.14 A total of 19 postholes (**674**, **676**, **678**, **680**, **686, 694, 696, 700, 702, 706, 708, 710**, **714, 718, 720**, **722, 724, 726** and **728**) made up the support for the outer frame of the structure. These postholes, measuring between 0.22m and 0.53m in diameter and 0.08m and 0.27m deep, were sub-circular and sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and concave bases (Figure 14a, Sections 246, 247, 258, 261, 262 and 263). They were filled by dark or mid grey silty-clay of which all but three contained no artefacts. There was no evidence of post-pipes in any of the postholes however, they were highly truncated and this evidence may have been lost. Posthole **696**, located at the south-western side to the structure contained one sherd of Early Iron Age pottery which was thought to be residual. A fragment of a bone comb, dating to the Middle to early Late Saxon period (S.F.72, Appendix B.10), was recovered from a posthole (**726**) at the north-west of the structure and a piece of animal bone recovered from an adjacent posthole (fill 723 of cut **724**) was radiocarbon dated to 772-967calAD (95.4%) (SUERC-67839; Appendix C.7).

3.4.15 Six postholes were located in the internal area of the structure and may evidence the locations of roof supports and internal divides. Two postholes (**712** and **716**) at the northern end appeared to divide off the northernmost 3m of the structure. These postholes, measuring 0.34 and 0.23m in diameter and 0.09 and 0.10m deep, had steep sides and concave bases and contained no finds.

3.4.16 Two postholes (**698** and **704**) were located in the central area and may have been structural supports. Measuring 0.28 and 0.35m in diameter and 0.10m deep, both had gradually sloping sides and concave bases.

3.4.17 Located 1.60m to the north of the southern end of the structure, two intercutting postholes may have represented a roof support and a subsequent repair. The earliest

of the two postholes (**684**) was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.27m in diameter and 0.09m deep. The later posthole (**682**) measured 0.38m in diameter and 0.12m deep. Neither contained any finds.

Enclosure 16

3.4.18 Located at the north-eastern corner of the site, this enclosure measured in excess of 22m from east to west and 20m from north to south. The western boundary was formed by Ditch **606** while the northern extent was not uncovered. Only a short segment of ditch survived in the location of what may have been the southern boundary. This ditch (**555**), measuring 2.76m long, 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep, had moderately sloping sides and a concave base which contained a mid brown-grey clay-silt fill (554) from which animal bone was recovered. The eastern boundary may have been formed by Ditch **514** (see below) however, the northern extent of this ditch lay beyond the limit of excavation.

Enclosure 17

3.4.19 This enclosure was located 12.50m to the south of Enclosure 16. Measuring 15m from north to south and 19.30m from east to west, the western and southern boundaries were formed by ditches **520** and **525**. A 10.20m long east to west aligned ditch (**543**) formed the northern boundary. This ditch, measuring 0.40m wide and 0.35m deep, contained a dark grey-brown silty-clay fill (542/1036) from which 14 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered.

3.4.20 Ditch **514** formed the eastern boundary. This ditch, measuring up to 1.40m and 0.30m deep, was exposed for 22m in the south-eastern corner of the Area. With moderately sloping sides and a concave base, it contained two silty-clay fills from which four sherds of Middle Iron Age and one sherd of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered. A fragment of a copper alloy object, thought to be a tweeser dating to the Roman or Saxon periods (S.F.33, Appendix B.1) was also recovered from the upper fill of this ditch.

3.4.21 This ditch was the most substantial of any of those assigned to this phase and may have represented the eastern boundary of this activity.

3.5 Areas 1 and 2: Period 4 Medieval and later

Area 1: Furrows

3.5.1 Two east to west aligned furrows were uncovered in this area (Figure 2). They were spaced 13.50m apart and measured between 3.50 and 4.50m wide. The northern furrow (**172**) contained a mid brown sandy-clay fill from which residual Roman pottery was recovered. Two post-medieval buckles (S.F.22 and S.F.52), four probable medieval lead weights (S.F.14, 15, 20 and 21) and a single 3rd century copper alloy coin (S.F.49) were also found here.

3.5.2 The southern furrow (**186**), filled by a mid brown sandy-silt (185) contained a copper alloy object (S.F.18), a coin dating to the 3rd century AD (S.F.19) and a single probable medieval lead weight (S.F.17) (Appendix B.1).

Area 2: Furrows

3.5.3 Five furrows were uncovered in Area 2 (Figure 2 and Figure 11). These were aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and were spaced c.12m apart. Surviving to a maximum width of 6m, an incomplete copper alloy buckle (S.F.59, Appendix B.1) was the only artefact recovered from these features.

Area 2: Boundary Ditch (Figure 11)

3.5.4 A ditch (**524/535**) was uncovered in the east of Area 2 that shared a profile and was aligned with a ditch (**31**). It contained abraded medieval pottery uncovered during the evaluational phase of work (Appendix B.7).

3.5.5 Ditch **524**, measuring 0.90m wide and 0.55m deep had a steep 'V' shaped profile and contained a mid reddish brown silty-clay fill. It could be traced in Area 2 and evaluation Trench 6 for 72m. It is likely that this feature is the same field boundary depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area from 1901.

3.6 Unphased Features

Area 1 (Figure 9)

3.6.1 A total of 14 features, predominantly pits and postholes are undated and unassigned to a phase in Area 1.

3.6.2 A pit (**274**) truncated ditch **264** in the western part of the area, and therefore dated to the Roman period or later. Measuring 1.15m long from north to south, 0.56m wide and 0.31m deep, this feature contained a dark grey-brown clay-silt fill.

3.6.3 A smaller circular pit or posthole (**310**) was located 3.50m to the south. Measuring 0.42m in diameter and 0.16m deep, this feature had steep sides and a concave base and contained a single mid brown-grey clayey-silt fill (309) from which no finds were recovered.

3.6.4 Four features were located 11m to the north-east of this feature. The northernmost of these (**262**) was curvilinear in plan and measured 1m from east to west, 0.40m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained a firm light brown-grey silty-clay fill (261). Another curvilinear feature was located to the south-west of this. This feature (**272**) measured 1.30m long, 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep and had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark orange-grey clay-silt. Both of these curvilinear features may have been remnants of the hedge lines, the rest of which did not survive at this level. A posthole (**270**), measuring 0.29m in diameter and 0.16m deep was located to the south of **272**. It contained a mid grey-brown silty-clay fill (269). A larger posthole (**268**) was located 4.50m to the east. Measuring 0.45m by 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep, this feature had gradually sloping sides and a concave base and contained a mid grey-brown clay-silt fill (268).

3.6.5 An irregularly shaped, elongated pit (**329**) was located to the south of furrow **186** in this area. The pit, measuring 1.35m from north to south, 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep, had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and was truncated by a Roman ditch, indicating that it dated to the Roman period or earlier.

3.6.6 A posthole (**303**) was located 7.65m to the east of this. Measuring 0.40m in diameter and 0.25m deep, it had steep sides and a concave base and contained a mid brown-grey silty-clay fill (304).

3.6.7 Located in the centre of the western part of the area, a pit (**241**) was truncated by a Roman ditch. This pit, measuring 0.65m long, 0.43m wide and 0.14m deep, had gradually sloping sides and a concave base and contained a dark brown-grey sandy-silt fill.

3.6.8 A group of four undated features was located to the east of pit **241**. A linear feature (**256**), measuring 1.90m from north to south, 0.16m wide and 0.09m deep, was truncated by a Roman pit (**203**). The linear feature had steep sides and a flat base and contained a dark grey-brown silty-clay fill (255). Two pits were, located 2m to the north-east. The northernmost pit (**245**), measuring 0.90m in diameter and 0.13m deep, had

gently sloping sides and a concave base and contained a mid grey-brown friable silty clay. The southern pit (**243**), measuring 1m long, 0.90, wide and 0.14m deep, was sub-circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base and contained a mid brown-grey silty-clay fill.

3.6.9 A small pit (**237**) was located to the east of pit **243**. This pit, measuring 0.50m long, 0.27m wide and 0.12m deep, had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single dark grey brown silty-clay fill from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.6.10 Located 7.80m from the eastern baulk, a circular pit (**101**), measuring 0.95m in diameter and 0.30m deep, had steep sides and a flat base. It contained a mid grey-brown compact silty-clay fill (100).

Area 2 (Figure 11)

3.6.11 A total of 30 features were assigned to this phase in Area 2. All of these features were pits or postholes however, none could be categorically assigned to one of the dated phases either by stratigraphic relationships or by association.

3.6.12 The northernmost feature was a sub-circular pit (**1034**) measuring 0.60m wide and 0.16m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single mid grey-brown silty-clay fill (1035).

3.6.13 A group of 17 unphased features were located in the south-western corner of the area. Four postholes (**920**, **922**, **929** and **931**) and a pit (**924**) were located 25m to 40m to the south of pit **1034**. The northernmost postholes (**920** and **922**) in this group, measuring 0.30m in diameter and 0.10m deep and containing a dark grey-brown clay fills were spaced 8.80m apart. Further to the south posthole **929** measured 0.45m in diameter and 0.14m deep, whilst another posthole (**931**) 0.60m to the east measured 0.37m in diameter and 0.15m deep. Both had steep sides and concave bases and contained dark grey-brown clayey fills.

3.6.14 An elongated sub-circular pit (**924**) was located adjacent to these postholes. The pit measured 2.50m long, 1m wide and 0.30m deep and contained a mid brown-grey silty-clay fill from which charcoal but no artefacts were recovered.

3.6.15 Another posthole (**971**) was located 14m to the west-south-west. This feature, ovoid in plan, measured 0.60m long and 0.25m deep and had gradually sloping sides and a concave base containing a dark grey silty-clay fill.

3.6.16 A line of six postholes (**586**, **866**, **868**, **934**, **952** and **954**), spanning a distance of 20m, was located just inside the south-western baulk. The northernmost two postholes (**952** and **954**) of this group, measuring 0.20 and 0.21m in diameter and 0.23m deep, had steep sides with concave bases and contained dark grey silty-clay fills. Two circular postholes (**868** and **866**) were located to the south, 5.60m apart, and were similar in character. Measuring 0.36m and 0.26m in diameter and 0.19m and 0.16m deep, they had steep sides containing dark grey silty-clay fills from which no artefacts were recovered. A further 6m to the south-south-east two postholes (**934** and **586**) spaced 2.60m apart were uncovered. The northernmost posthole (**934**), measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.07m deep, had gradually sloping sides and a concave base filled by a mid brown-grey silty-clay (935).The southernmost posthole (**586**) had a similar profile, measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.10m deep and contained dark grey silty-clay fill (587).

3.6.17 A line of three postholes (**976**, **821** and **823**) ran roughly parallel to the other linear group between 8m and 10m to the north-east. These were spaced between 4m and

7.50m apart. The northernmost posthole (**976**), measuring 0.40m in diameter and 0.12m deep, had gradually sloping sides and a concave base and contained a dark grey silty-clay fill (975). Located to the south-east another posthole (**821**) was circular in plan and measured 0.33m in diameter and 0.20m deep. It had steep sides and contained a firm dark grey silty-clay fill (820) from which no artefacts were recovered. Posthole 823 measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.15m deep and was located 4.70m to the south-south-east. It had steep sides and a concave base and contained a dark brown-grey clay fill (822) from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.6.18 An ovoid pit or posthole (**825**) was located 4.60m to the east-north-east. Measuring 0.90m long, 0.75m wide and 0.11m deep, this feature had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base and contained a dark brown-grey clay fill (824) from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.6.19 Two postholes (**813** and **1002**) and a pit (**550**) were, located on either side of the furrow. The northernmost posthole (**1002**) measured 0.30m in diameter and 0.10m deep, whilst that located 11.80m to the south-east (**813**) measured 0.49m in diameter and 0.20m deep. Both had moderately sloping sides and concave based and contains brownish-grey silty-clay fills. Animal bone was recovered from posthole **813**.

3.6.20 The pit (**550**), located 13.90m to the south-east, measured 0.65m in diameter and 0.70m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base and contained a 0.09m thick yellowish-brown clay primary fill (753) overlain by a dark blueish-grey silty clay secondary fill (549). No artefacts were recovered from either fill.

3.6.21 Two pits (**636** and **638**) were located in the north-centre of the area between two furrows. The northernmost pit (**636**), measuring 1.30m in diameter and 0.26m deep, had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single dark brown-grey silty-clay fill from which no artefacts were recovered. That located 9.80m to the south-west (**638**) measured 0.70m in diameter and 0.18m deep and had moderately sloping sides a concave base. It contained a mid brown-grey firm clay fill (637) from which no artefacts were recovered. A posthole (**13**), uncovered at the northern end of evaluation Trench 5, was located 5.65m to the east of pit **636** and contained a sherd of abraded Roman pottery which is likely to have been intrusive. This feature has also been assigned to the undated phase since no other Roman features were uncovered in Area 2.

3.6.22 Three features (**528** and **562** and **666**) were located in the area to the south-west of the Enclosure 16. The northernmost feature (**528**), measuring 0.43m long, 0.39m wide and 0.14m deep, had steep sides and a concave base and contained two grey silty-sand fills from which no artefacts were recovered. The feature located 0.90m to the south (**562**), with steep sides and a concave base, measured 0.34m in diameter and 0.27m deep and contained a mid grey-brown sandy silt fill (563).

3.6.23 A pit (**666**) was located 4.10m to the south. This pit, measuring in excess of 0.60m long, 0.43m wide and 0.08m deep, had gently sloping sides and a concave base containing a light brown-grey clay-silt fill (667) from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.6.24 Two undated pits were located in the south-west of Area 2. They were associated both with Early Iron Age Pit Groups 4 and 5 and Saxon Enclosures 15 and 16. The northernmost pit (**519**) measured 1m in diameter and 0.22m deep and had gently sloping sides and a concave base which contained a single reddish-brown silty-clay fill (518) from which no artefacts were recovered. Located 7.85m to the south, a second pit (**503**) was sub-circular in plan measuring 1.10m long, 0.90m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained a single grey-brown silty-clay fill (502) within gently sloping sides.

3.7 Finds Summary

3.7.1 *Coins and Metalwork:* A total of 51 small finds were recovered, 18 of which are copper-alloy, 27 of iron, and six of lead. Considered as a whole, the assemblage has a chronological range spanning the Early Iron Age (c.800-400 BC) through to the post-medieval and modern periods (c.18th-19th centuries AD). In Area 1 the focus is on the Roman period (c.1st-4th centuries AD) with small quantities of later post-medieval to modern finds that represent more recent or renewed activity at the site. In contrast, the evidence from Area 2 is sparse but has a clear early phase, probably in the Early Iron Age, with possible Roman and subsequently modern (c.19th century AD) activity.

3.7.2 *Metalworking Debris*: A total of nine pieces of metalworking debris weighing 313g were collected from seven features. The assemblage includes five fragments of possible smithing slag weighing 288g, a spheroidal droplet of possible hammerslag and three pieces of undiagnostic slag.

3.7.3 *Flint*: An assemblage of seven lithics were recovered dating from the Late Upper Palaeolithic and into the Mesolithic.

3.7.4 *Worked Stone*: Three pieces of worked stone were recovered from Area 1. These comprise a quern fragment, a millstone fragment and a possible rubber made from a long quartzite cobble with some wear on one side. An upper beehive rotary quern along with two other fragments of quern were recovered from Area 2.

3.7.5 *Later Prehistoric Pottery*: A total of 2065 sherds (24124g) of handmade prehistoric pottery were recovered from the combined evaluation and excavation in Area 2, displaying a mean sherd weight of 11.7g. With the exception of a single sherd of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery, all the material is of Iron Age origin, with the vast majority dating to the Early Iron Age. Pottery assigned to this period includes 1652 sherds (20118g) with a MSW of 12.2g. The Middle Iron Age assemblage comprises 404 sherds (3950g) with a MSW of 9.7g. The pottery was recovered from 48 contexts, primarily through ditches associated with the Middle Iron Age boundary system and enclosure.

3.7.6 *Romano-British Pottery:* This is a small assemblage of Romano-British pottery that has survived in good condition. It is, however, a very conservative group of pottery with a limited range of fabric and forms typical of rural usage within the region. The pattern of use reflects the location of Glinton within the Lower Nene Valley and the dependence of its inhabitants on the large ceramic industry located there.

3.7.7 *Post-Roman Pottery*: A post-Roman pottery assemblage of 11 sherds, weighing 0.102kg was recovered. All were found during the evaluation phase. The assemblage spans the 13th to the end of the 19th century. The condition of the overall assemblage is unabraded to moderately abraded and the mean sherd weight is low to moderate at approximately 0.011kg.

3.7.8 *Ceramic Building Material*: A total of 23 fragments (weighing 2860g) of Romano-British ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered during the evaluation and excavation stages of this project. The tile was mostly recovered from ditches; a small amount was also found with pits. None of the material was recovered *in situ*, rather it was deposited within these features either as rubbish or possibly as hard core to maintain drainage. The CBM is extremely fragmentary (no complete examples were found) and severely abraded with an average fragment weight of only 124g.

3.7.9 *Fired Clay*: A total of 327 pieces of baked clay weighing 3,543g were collected from 40 features. The assemblage includes fragments from a possible triangular loomweight and some structural pieces or daub but is otherwise undiagnostic.

3.7.10 *Worked Bone*: A total of seven worked bone objects were recovered from across the excavation Areas. Two blades, from rib and tibia bones, were recovered from Iron Age contexts (S.F.74 and S.F.75). Three pins or needles were found in Roman contexts (S.F.61, S.F.68 and S.F.73) whilst a fragment of a comb was recovered from a posthole of a structure dated to the Middle\Late Saxon period.

3.7.11 *Worked Ceramics*: A single, plain ceramic spindle whorl weighing 26g was recovered from the Middle Iron Age boundary ditch.

3.8 Environmental Summary

3.8.1 *Human Skeletal Remains*: A single, poorly preserved adult skeleton, (70) was identified within the Romano British settlement in a heavily truncated grave. In addition, five disarticulated elements were recovered from an Early Iron Age waterhole and a Middle Iron Age ditch.

3.8.2 *Faunal Remains*: Area 1 - The size of the faunal assemblage from Area 1 of the site is modest, with 254 specimens identified to some degree. This total includes the remains of mammals and birds recovered through hand collection. The analysis shows that the sample is dominated by cattle (55.1%), followed by sheep/goat (24.1%), equids (15.2%) and pig (4.4%). The presence of dog and a lagomorph species (rabbit or hare) is attested by single specimens of each taxon. Besides mammals, two species of bird were identified in the assemblage. All avian remains derived from the largest sub-sample (i.e. that of Phase 2.2) and include three specimens of chicken and a single specimen of raven.

3.8.3 Area 2 - The size of the faunal assemblage from Area 2 at Glinton is relatively large, with 1032 faunal remains identified to some degree. This total includes the remains of mammals, micromammals, birds, fish and amphibian recovered through hand collection and water flotation. The main bulk of Early Iron Age material derives from fills of pits. It is by far the largest sub-sample from the site and comprises most of the assemblage. An undated articulated pig skeleton was also recovered from Area 2.

3.8.4 *Shell*: A total of 0.358kg of marine shell was recovered from 13 contexts during the excavation.

3.8.5 *Pollen*: Pollen samples were taken from two waterholes, one Iron Age in date in Area 2 and one Roman in Area 1. The samples from the basal part of the Iron Age waterhole sequence <139> suggested a post-clearance landscape with open pasture and some arable activity. Further up this sequence the sub-samples produced a signal suggesting a mosaic landscape with a little hazel scrub and alder carr (wet woodland), some emergent aquatic vegetation, pasture, tall-herb communities, riparian (bank-side) vegetation and variable amounts of arable cultivation. The two samples from the Roman waterhole <52> suggest post-clearance grassland, and hints at a mosaic landscape with open pasture, hazel scrub and some arable activity nearby. The presence of significant amounts of hazel pollen in <52> 3C/7 suggests large areas of scrub, or possibly even managed coppiced woodland.

3.8.6 *Worked Wood*: A total of five pieces of waterlogged wood, retrieved from two different waterholes, were collected. The majority of the assemblage is made up of timber pieces, from Roman cess pit **181**. Additionally there is one piece of roundwood: sample 142 recovered from waterhole **766**.

3.8.7 *Environmental Samples*: A total of eighty-four bulk samples were taken during the excavations. Despite extensive sampling, the plant remains from the site show poor survival suggesting either low density of occupation or lack of preservation. Waterlogged

deposits in two waterholes have greater density and diversity of preserved remains than other features.

3.8.8 *Radiocarbon Samples*: Five samples were processed by SUERC laboratories in order to establish radiocarbon dates. All samples were from Area 2. Three samples were taken from animal bone, one from charred grains and the other from a residue found on Early Iron Age pottery. The dates were as follows:

Context	Lab. Ref.	Cal BP	Range cal AD/BC
573	SUERC-67835 (GU41163)	2505 ± 30 cal BP	95.4% probability 787-540calBC
522	SUERC-67836 (GU41164)	1172 ± 30 cal BP	95.4% probability 771-965calAD
734	SUERC-67837 (GU41165)	2347 ± 30 cal BP	95.4% probability 512-374calBC
848	SUERC-67838 (GU41166)	2401 ± 30 cal BP	86.3% probability 544-399calBC
723	SUERC-67839 (GU41167)	1165 ± 30 cal BP	95.4% probability 772-967calAD

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Chronology

4.1.1 The excavations at this site have uncovered evidence for activity from the Early Iron Age through to the medieval period. There is some evidence for earlier activity in the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic from residually deposited lithics recovered from both Areas 1 and 2 (Appendix B.3) whilst the Bronze Age is represented by a single sherd of Beaker pottery recovered from an Iron Age pit. The earliest settlement on the site occurred in the Early Iron Age when an open system of pits, structures and waterholes was established. The large amount of pottery and animal bone deposited during this period is indicative of domestic settlement in Area 2 at this time. By the Middle Iron Age the core of the settlement may have moved away from Area 2 with activities focusing more on features associated with a pastoral economy. This trend appears to have continued in the Late Iron Age which is evidenced only by eight sherds of pottery recovered from the backfill of earlier and later features.

4.1.2 In the Roman period settlement had moved to the north-west (see Walsh 1995) and also to the south of the site. Part of this later settlement was uncovered in Area 1. The finds assemblage attests to a rural settlement in this area with evidence for structures in the form of CBM, tiles, nails and a large posthole located in the east of the area in the Late Roman period. However, the majority of the settlement appears to the have lain south of the excavation area, under the modern road and beyond. This settlement, established in the Early Roman period, appears to have thrived during the 2nd to 4th centuries.

4.1.3 The final phase of settlement on the site occurred in the Middle to early Late Saxon period in Area 2. A fieldsystem and structure were established at this time. Very few artefacts survived associated with this settlement.

4.2 The Iron Age Occupation

Social organisation and settlement in the Early and Middle Iron Age (Medlycott 2011, 29)

4.2.1 Pottery dating to the Early Iron Age formed the largest assemblage from either area of the site. Two small post-built structures dated to this period along with three waterholes and numerous pits. The features uncovered in Area 2 are typical of an Early Iron Age 'open settlement' with no evidence of hierarchy indicated by the features. The presence of the large pottery assemblage and loom weights are indicative of domestic activities, whilst the waterholes along with the faunal assemblage demonstrate the importance of the pastoral economy which appears to have been integral to the settlement. Worked wood recovered from one of these waterholes may have been associated with a post-built structure (Appendix B.10). Similar pit/waterhole features have been uncovered on several other sites in the region and tend to be associated with unenclosed settlements. These can be found at Maxey quarry (2.70km NW) (Meadows 2009), Vicarage Farm, Fengate (Pryor 1974, 17), Bradley Fen (Gibson and Knight 2006), and further afield at Clay Farm and the Bell Language School, Cambridge (Bush and Mortimer 2015).

4.2.2 The faunal remains indicate that cattle and sheep/goat were both important probably for meat and milk whilst older cattle may have been used as draft animals. The presence of pigs in the faunal assemblage tends to suggest that this was a permanent settlement occupied year round, with pigs being exploited more in the autumn and winter (Appendix C.2).

Burial practice (Medlycott 2011, 29)

4.2.3 The longevity of the settlement may be evidenced by the disarticulated human bones recovered from four features suggesting that excarnation was being practised on or near the site. Whilst it is possible that some of these bones may have been deposited deliberately, it is clear that some had been gnawed by dogs and probably dragged in to the ditches. This could be an indication of the low status attributed to the physical remains of the deceased.

4.2.4 Parallels for this Early Iron Age settlement can be found at three other sites in the area (Fengate (Hawkes and Fell 1945; Pryor 1974), Werrington (Rollo 1988) and King's Dyke West, Whittlesey (Brudenell forthcoming).

Enclosure form and function in the Middle Iron Age (Medlycott 2011, 29).

4.2.5 The Middle Iron Age activity represents a significant departure from the previous open settlement with a ditch cut across the width of the site and a small enclosure constructed. These boundaries are likely to relate to the management of livestock rather than settlement enclosures, however the pottery deposited along the entire length of the ditch and the presence the bee-hive quern found in the terminal of the enclosure indicate that the settlement was not far away. The deposition of the quern stone in the ditch terminal may have been an act of closure when the settlement was abandoned or a deliberate act marking an important moment in the life of the community (Rees 2008; Appendix B.4). The pottery assemblage from this phase is considerably smaller and has parallels in the Peterborough area at the Cat's Water site at Fengate (Pryor 1984).

4.2.6 Early and Middle Iron Age settlement is not common in the region as whole, with sites uncovered at Bradley Fen (13km to the SE), including several large pits and four-post structures (Gibson and Knight 2006), Wesleyan Road, Dogsthorpe (4.80km to the SE), including Middle Iron Age ring ditches and an enclosure (Thatcher 2009), as well as at Crowland Road, Eye (Casa-Hatton 2000) and Eye Quarry (Gibson and White 1998) (9km to the ESE).

4.2.7 The presence of Late Iron Age pottery does indicate that there was activity here at that time however no features have been conclusively dated to that period suggesting the settlement lay elsewhere.

Dating and chronology (Medlycott 2011, 29).

4.2.8 Radiocarbon dating has provided a number of dates for different features across the site. The earliest date from Waterhole **570** was between 787 and 540 cal BC. However the significant pottery assemblage from the Early Iron Age tends to suggest a later date of around 600-350BC for the settlement.

4.3 Roman

Social organisation and settlement hierarchy (Medlycott 2011, 29)

4.3.1 With the exception of a single posthole uncovered in Area 2, all of the Roman archaeology was located in Area 1 and was bounded by a ditch running from east-south-east to west-north-west. Pottery from this ditch places it in to the 2nd to 3rd century AD, however, given that the earliest Roman features (Phase 2.1) also terminate at this boundary it is likely that it existed in some form for the entire duration of the Roman occupation. The character of the field system, coins and the pottery assemblage is typical of a rural site of this period. Both coins and pottery recovered

from the site indicate a peak in activity in the 2nd to 4th centuries. The site appears to have been a typical rural Roman settlement.

Settlement form and function (Medlycott 2011, 47).

4.3.2 During the 1st to 3rd centuries the land in this area was divided in to a series of enclosures presumably related to livestock management. The faunal assemblage suggests that cattle and to a lesser extent horses may have been reared on the site specifically for trading with larger settlement areas, although the environmental evidence along with the fragments of quern stones suggests that arable farming was also practised by the inhabitants.

4.3.3 A large posthole with stone packing uncovered in the east of the area may have been one corner of a barn or other agricultural structure. However no other remains were uncovered. Given the amount of domestic waste, particularly pottery recovered from the ditches, it is clear that settlement was located to the south. The presence of nearby structures is attested to by a number of nails, fragment and of tile and CBM found in the Roman features.

4.3.4 The assemblages from the 1st to 3rd century ditches tends to indicate that they were deliberately back filled with midden waste when they were no longer needed. This event may have coincided with the excavation of the two waterholes and the pit digging across the area. It is possible that this new more open landscape denotes a change to a more specialised economic regime in the late 3rd to 4th century, perhaps more dependant on cattle (Appendix C.2). The environmental remains indicate that arable activity had probably moved further from the site by this time.

4.3.5 The partial remains of an inhumation burial have been assigned to this period. A single adult burial was uncovered with no associated dating. The presence of an inhumation here further indicates that a settlement with connection to this place lay in the vicinity.

4.3.6 The Roman enclosure system uncovered in Area 1 has the appearance of a ‘ladder’ type settlement such as those found at Werrington, 1.50km to the south-east (Mackreth 1988), and at Stilton, 14km to the south (Wessex 2006, 26). Since the southern side of the enclosures has been truncated by the modern road it is not clear if this is the case. The continuation of the enclosure system in the south-west of the excavation area may indicate that a more complex system of corrals and paddocks existed here.

4.3.7 Within the surrounding landscape a comparative site was found during excavations carried out in advance of the construction of the A15, 250m to the north-west of the proposed development area. Here a Roman settlement dating from the 1st to the end of the 3rd century AD with enclosures, middens and a stone lined well was uncovered (Kemp 2003). The lack of imported ceramics in this assemblage suggests that the A15 site was part of a different settlement complex. The difference between the current site and the A15 site is also emphasised by the sparse environmental remains from the Gas Compressor Station site compared to the large amount of evidence for crop processing and cultivation, particularly of spelt wheat, at the A15 complex. A notable exception to this is the single large deposit of charred spelt in the 2nd century boundary ditch in Area 2 (**193**).

4.3.8 Another contemporary settlement is that found at Werrington, which dated between the 1st and 4th centuries AD (Mackreth 1988). The settlement was subject to a complete change of layout in the 3rd or 4th century AD; a change that is suggested to have been related to the construction of Car Dyke (ibid., 86). This change in the 3rd to 4th century is mirrored at the current site, with the boundary ditches filled in during this period.

4.4 Middle to Early Late Saxon

At present any Anglo-Saxon activity is generally indistinguishable from the Roman or earlier features; however a better understanding of site morphology, together with metal detecting finds, fieldwalking and ultimately excavation, could provide confirmation of a later date.

4.4.1 Radiocarbon dates obtained from features in the latest phase of Area 2 indicated a likely occupation during the Middle to early Late Saxon period, however there is a possibility that some of these features may have originated in the Late Iron Age. During the Middle\Late Saxon period activity returned to the north of the site in Area 2. The dating of the field system and the structure are based on a radiocarbon date from one of the postholes of the structure and one from a charred grain in one of the ditches of Enclosure 17. The artefacts dating to the Saxon periods are limited to a single comb fragment from one of the postholes and the tweeser found by metal-detecting the eastern ditch of Enclosure 17. The remaining features were phased to this period by association, stratigraphy and orientation.

What forms do the farms take, what range of building-types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them?

4.4.2 The enclosure system and associated structure bear a similarity to other Middle\Late Saxon ecclesiastically organised, or imposed, field systems known as 'home farms' (Wright 2015). A well dated example was found at West Fen Road, Ely. Here a series of eight enclosures were uncovered with five rectangular post-built structures set within them (Mortimer et al. 2005). At that site it has been suggested that the enclosures were laid out on a grid system as part of an organised mixed farming economy geared to large scale food production (Wright 2015, 38; Blair 2013, 33).

4.4.3 The influence of the church on the Middle\Late Saxon landscape can also be seen at the site of Lordship Lane, Cottenham where a similar arrangement of enclosures and structures appear to have been focused on the probable site of the Saxon church (Wright 2010, 6; Mortimer 2000, 20). It is possible that the fieldsystem uncovered in Area 2 at Glinton is part of a similar gridded field-system.

The development of Anglo-Saxon fieldscapes needs further investigation. How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified? To what extent are Roman fieldsystems re-used? What is the evidence for open fieldsystems in the region in the Anglo-Saxon period?

4.4.4 The Roman ditches in Area 1 do not appear to have been reused at this time as is sometimes the case (e.g. Mortimer *et al*. 2005; Williams *et al*. 1996), however it should be noted that a number of Late Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from the Middle\Late Saxon ditches maybe indicating shallow features of this date being reused in the Saxon period.

4.5 The Landscape and Economy

4.5.1 The environmental remains recovered from the site provide some indication of the land-use and economy throughout the various phases. The pollen samples taken from Early Iron Age and Roman contexts indicate that the landscape surrounding the site was predominantly open during these times. Arable cultivation seems to have been at a relatively constant background level throughout but never appears to have been a major part of the economy of the site. It is possible that the Roman landscape was more diverse in character than that during the Iron Age were the pollen suggests predominantly open pasture surrounded the site. The Roman landscape may have had

a greater amount of hazel scrub and woodland possibly indicating deliberate managed coppicing. It has been suggested that the low number of pig remains recovered may be due to the lack of suitable forested habitats near by in which to raise them, thus supporting the model of a more open mixed landscape in the Roman period. Finds of bone pins and the spindle whorl for the Roman settlement may indicate that weaving was an important activity, however the faunal remains suggest that the sheep raised here were primarily for consumption.

4.5.2 Cattle are dominant in the faunal assemblage throughout the sequence whilst sheep/goat may have played a more important role in the Iron Age than the Roman period. Pigs were present in the Iron Age and Roman period but may have been important in the Iron Age for maintaining a year round presence on the site. The presence of the red deer remains at the Iron Age site may also be indicative of a need to supplement food sources during the autumn and winter.

4.5.3 Whilst the Middle Iron Age settlement appears quite organic in nature, both the Roman and Saxon periods show evidence of deliberate planned fieldsystems. The more formal economy during the Roman period appears to have been geared towards the production of cattle and horses. The gridded plan of the Saxon period may have been a mixed arable and pastoral regime like those found at West Fen Road, Ely and Lordshire Lane Cottenham, however the environmental remains are lacking for this period from the current site. The Saxon enclosure system itself does indicate an organised effort to produce large amounts of grains or livestock.

4.6 Conclusion

4.6.1 Early Iron Age features, indicative of open settlement are of significance, since these types of site are often difficult to identify from aerial photography or geophysical survey. Settlements dating to the Middle Iron Age, however, tend to take the form of ditched enclosures of varying size and magnitude, and are more amenable to detection from these survey methods. The Gas Compressor Station site has both components, but more significantly, has evidence of activity spanning the Early to Middle Iron Age transition, which is poorly understood at a regional level. The Iron Age archaeology of the site is therefore of regional significance.

4.6.2 The Roman features uncovered are of local significance, and fit within a broader pattern of Middle to Late Roman activity in the area. Further significance may be added by the potential study of the landscape change caused by the inception of Car Dyke.

4.6.3 The dating of the Saxon fieldsystem and structure is not conclusive, however comparison with contemporary sites adds weight to this interpretation. Within the Peterborough region there are very few Saxon fieldsystems, although in recent years these types of ‘home farm’ sites have been recognised on a more frequent basis. This extensive Saxon site, found in an area previously devoid of substantial rural remains of this period, can therefore be considered significant at a local, in not regional level.

5 Updated Project Design For Publication

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 It is proposed that the results of the excavation are published in *The Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society* and the complete site archive deposited with Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery.

5.2 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

5.2.1 All hand written records have been collated and checked for internal consistency, and the site records have been transcribed onto an MS Access Database. Quantities of records are laid out in the table below.

Type	Quantity
Context registers	41
Context numbers	892
Plan registers	2
Section registers	7
Sample registers	12
Plans	43
Sections	340
Digital photographs	1147

5.3 Storage and Curation

5.3.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery under the Site Code GLI PCS 15 and the county HER code PCCHER53957. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS. During publication preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for further specialist analysis.

5.3.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guideline and the Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery standards for archaeological archive preparation.

5.4 Publication

5.4.1 It is proposed that the results of the project should be published in *The Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society.* The article would be authored by Gareth Rees with a contribution by Matt Brudenell. The article would include a summary of the Iron Age, Roman and Saxon remains found on the site with a particular focus on the regionally significant Iron Age archaeology in Area 2. Specific mention will be given to the importance of the Saxon remains and how they fit in to the emerging regional pattern.

Article Structure

Introduction

Background – Project and archaeological background

The Archaeological Sequence – summary of results of the excavation.

The Finds (with an emphasise on the pottery assemblage)

The Environmental Evidence

Discussion

5.4.2 The publication will comprise 8-10,000 words and include 10 figures including 4 tables 4 plates.

6 Resources and Programming

6.1 Project Team Structure

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Matt Brudenell	MB	Project Manager/content editor	OA East
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	PX Project Manager/editor	OA East
Gareth Rees	GR	Stratigraphic analysis/author	OA East
Matt Brudenell	MB	Prehistoric Pottery Specialist/author	OA East
Denis Sami	DS	Finds supervisor	OA EAT
Illustrator	GG	Illustrations	OA East
Kat Hamilton	KH	Archives Supervisor	OA East

6.2 Stages, Products and Tasks

Task No.	Task	Product No.*	Staff	No. Days
Project Management				**2.5**
1	Project management		MB	1.5
2	Team meetings		MB/EP/GR	0.5
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials		GR	0.5
Stage 1:				
Illustration				**9.25**
	Prepare publication plans and sections		GG	4
	Select photographs for inclusion in the report		GR	0.25
	Finds illustration		GR	5
Artefact studies				**4**
	Edit down existing report to be induced in the publication and summarise others		MB	2.5
	Extract finds for illustration and prepare catalogues		MB/DS	1.5
Stage 2: Publication Report Writing				**15.25**
	Edit phase and group text		GR	3
	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators		GR/GG	0.5
	Write discussion and conclusions		GR/MB	2
	Finalise report figures		GG	1
	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc.		GR/GG	0.5
	Produce draft report		GR	5
	Internal edit		MB/EP	1
	Incorporate internal edits		GR	0.5
	Final edit		EP	0.5
	Send to publisher for refereeing		EP	-
	Post-refereeing revisions		GR/EP	0.5

Task No.	Task	Product No.*	Staff	No. Days
	Copy edit queries		EP	0.25
	Proof-reading		EP	0.5
Stage 3: Archiving				**30**
	Finds and paper marking		DS	27
	Archive/delete digital photographs		KH	1
	Compile/check material and paper archive		KH	2
Total:				**61**

6.3 Project Timetable

6.3.1 It is anticipated that an article will be ready to submit within one year, with the archive deposited as the same time.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
1	Pit_2	2	11	fill	pit	5.9	1.8		dark blue grey	fine ash and silt	friable					
2	Pit_2	2	11	cut	pit	0	1.8					sub-rectangular			E-W	
3	Frw3	3	5	cut	ditch	8	0.6	0.1				linear	gentle slope	irregular	NE-SW	wide flat U
4	Frw3	3	5	fill	ditch	0		0.1	light greyish-brown	clay	compact					
5	Ditch747	5	5	cut	ditch	0	2.2	0.3				linear	moderate	rounded	E-W	U-shaped
6	Ditch747	5	5	fill	ditch	0		0.18	dark greyish brown	clay	compact					
7	Ditch747	5	5	fill	ditch	0		0.06	mid orangey brown	clay	compact					
8	Ditch619	8	5	cut	ditch	2.2	2.2	0.28				linear	moderate	rounded	E-W	U-shaped
9	Ditch619	8	5	fill	ditch	0		0.22								
10	Ditch619	8	5	fill	ditch	0		0.08								
11	Sub_Encl	11	5	cut	ditch	0	0.58	0.16				curvilinear	moderate	rounded	NE-SW	V shaped
12	Sub_Encl	11	5	fill	ditch	0		0.16								

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
13	PH_13	13	5	cut	post hole	0.3	0.3	0.12				sub-circular	moderate	rounded		U-shaped
14	PH_13	13	5	fill	post hole	0		0.12								
15	Pit_16	16	7	fill	pit	5.3	2	0.9	mid brown silty clay/light brown sand		friable/loose					
16	Pit_16	16	7	cut	pit	5.3	2	0.9				sub-rectangular	steep		N-S	
17	Ditch219	17	12	cut	ditch	0	1.6	0.5				linear	steep	concave	N-S	U shape
18	Ditch219	17	12	fill	ditch	0		0.5	mid grey brown	clay sand	compact					
19	Ditch219	17	12	fill	ditch	0		0.4	dark grey brown	clay silt	firm					
20	Ditch20	20	12	cut	ditch	0	1	0.44				linear	steep	concave	N-S	U shape
21	Ditch20	20	12	fill	ditch	0		0.44	mid grey brown	clay silt	compact					
22	Ditch163	22	12	cut	ditch	0	1.5	0.4				linear	steep	concave	N-S	U shaped
23	Ditch163	22	12	fill	ditch	0		0.4	light grey brown	clay sand	firm					
24	Ditch163	22	12	fill	ditch	0		0.3	mid grey brown	clay silt	firm					
25	Ditch118	25	12	cut	ditch	0	3.2	0.64				linear	steep	concave	n-S	U shaped
26	PH_26	26	9	cut	post	0.34	0.3	0.11				ovoid	steep	flat	SE-	flat

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
					hole										NW section	bottom U
27	PH_26	26	9	fill	post hole	0.34	0.3	0.11	mid reddish brown	silty clay	firm					
28	Ditch524	31	6	fill	ditch	0	1.15	0.15	dark yellow brown	silty clay	firm					
29	Ditch524	31	6	fill	ditch	0	1.18	0.5	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					
30	Ditch524	31	6	fill	ditch	0	0.65	0.2	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable					
31	Ditch524	31	6	cut	ditch	0	1.4	0.7				linear	steep	concave/ flat	N-S	V shaped
33	Ditch33	33	6	cut	ditch	0	1.4	0.45				linear	moderate	concave	N-S	stepped U
34	Ditch34	34	8	cut	ditch	0	1.2					linear	sloping			
35	Ditch34	34	8	fill	ditch	0	1.2		mid yellowish brown	silty clay	concrete					
36	Ditch118	25	12	fill	ditch	0		0.44	mid grey brown	clay silt	firm					
37	Ditch118	25	12	fill	ditch	0		0.56	dark red brown	clay sand	firm					
38	Ditch960	38	1	cut	ditch	0	0.8	0.12				linear	gentle	slightly concave	NW-SE	plate
39	Ditch960	38	1	fill	ditch	0	0.8	0.12	mid orangery grey	silty clay	compact					
40	Ditch960	40	1	cut	ditch	0	0.7	0.18				linear	gentle	concave	NW-SE	shallow plate shaped

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
41	Ditch960	40	1	fill	ditch	0	0.7	0.18	mid orangey grey	silty clay	compact					
42	Ditch619	42	1	cut	ditch	0	2	0.6				linear	steep	concave	E-W	U-shaped
43	Ditch619	42	1	fill	ditch	0		0.19	dark orange grey	silty clay	compact					
44	Ditch619	42	1	fill	ditch	0		0.41	dark orange grey	silty clay	compact					
45	Ditch747	45	1	cut	ditch	0	0.8	0.45				linear	steep	concave	E-W	U-shaped
46	Ditch747	45	1	fill	ditch	0		0.15	dark orangey grey	silty clay and gravels	compact					
47	Ditch747	45	1	fill	ditch	0		0.3	mid orangey grey	silty clay	compact					
48	Ditch967	48	1	cut	ditch	0	0.7	0.35				linear		slightly concave	E-W?	sloping
49	Ditch967	48	1	fill	ditch	0	0.7	0.35	mid orangey grey	silty clay	compact					
50	WH766_FT	50	2	cut	pit	5	2.1	0.6				linear	gentle slope	not discernible	E-W	Not discernible
51	WH766_FT	50	2	fill	pit	0		0.18	dark greyish brown	clay	compact					
52	WH766_FT	50	2	fill	pit	0		0.26	dark greyish brown	clay						
53	WH766_FT	50	2	fill	pit	0		0.1	dark orangey brown	clay	firm					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
54	Frw55	55	3	fill	ditch	0	5	0.15	mid orange brown	silty clay	firm					
55	Frw55	55	3	cut	ditch	0	5	0.15				linear	gradual		N-S	
56	Ditch57	57	3	fill	ditch	0	1.8	0.1	mid clay brown	silty clay	friable					
57	Ditch57	57	3	cut	ditch	0	1.8	0.1				linear	gradual	concave	N-S	Wide U
58	Topsoil	0	12	layer	topsoil	0		0.3								
59	Ditch118	25	12	fill	ditch	0		0.2	bright red brown	sand clay	compact					
60	Ditch109	62	4	fill	ditch	0		0.3	mid yellow brown	silty clay	occasional grit and gravel					
61	Ditch109	62	4	fill	ditch	0		0.38	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	firm					
62	Ditch109	62	4	cut	ditch	0	1.3	0.4				linear	steep	flattish	E-W	wide flat bottom U-shape
63	Ditch118	25	12	fill	ditch	0			light grey brown	clay silt	firm					
70	SK70	0	A1	HSR	skeleton	0										
71	Ditch109	72	A1	fill	ditch	0	1.5	0.42	dark brown	silty clay	compact					
72	Ditch109	72	A1	cut	ditch	0	1.5	0.42				linear	steep	concave	E-W	v shaped
73	Pit_73	73	A1	cut	pit	1.75	1.07	0.29				sub-circular	steep	irregular		U

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
																shaped
74	Pit_73	73	A1	fill	pit	1.75	0.9	0.16	mid orange brown	silty sand	firm					
75	Pit_73	73	A1	fill	pit	1.75	0.89	0.19	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
76	Pit_78	78	A1	fill	pit	1.07	0.81	0.15	mid orange brown	silty clay	firm					
77	Pit_78	78	A1	fill	pit	0		0.08	light blue grey	clay	compact					
78	Pit_78	78	A1	cut	pit	1.1	1.07	0.23				circular	gentle	concave		U shaped
79	Ditch109	82	A1	fill	ditch	0	1.15	0.29	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable					
80	Ditch109	82	A1	fill	ditch	0	0.6	0.12	light brown grey	sandy clay	firm					
81	Ditch109	82	A1	fill	ditch	0	0.8	0.1	light brown	silty clay	firm					
82	Ditch109	82	A1	cut	ditch	0	1.8	0.3				linear	gradual	concave	E-W	bowl shape
83	Ditch99	85	A1	fill	ditch	0	0.65	0.14	dark brown grey	sandy clay	firm					
84	Ditch99	85	A1	fill	ditch	0	1.2	0.11	mid brown grey	sandy clay	firm					
85	Ditch99	85	A1	cut	ditch	0	0.65	0.22				linear	gradual	flat	N-S	flat bottomed U shape
86	Sprd93		A1	fill/sub	pit	0		0.09	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
87	Pit_89	89	A1	fill	pit	0		0.15	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm					
88	Pit_89	89	A1	fill	pit	0			light blue grey	clay	compact					
89	Pit_89	89	A1	cut	pit	1.6	1.65	0.21				circular	gradual	concave		bowl shape
90	PH_91	91	A1	fill	post hole	0		0.33	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					
91	PH_91	91	A1	cut	post hole	0.3	0.3	0.33				circular	steep	concave		U shaped
92	PH_93	93	A1	fill	post hole	0.5	0.4	0.35	mid red brown	silty sandy clay	firm					
93	PH_93	93	A1	cut	post hole	0.5	0.4	0.35				circular	steep	concave		U shape
94	SK70	95	A1	fill	grave	2.2	0.55		dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					
95	SK70	0	A1	cut	grave	2.2	0.55					oval	gentle		E-W	
96	Ditch99	99	A1	fill	ditch	0	1.4	0.35	dark brown	silty clay	compact					
97	Ditch99	99	A1	fill	ditch	0	0.6	0.12	red yellow brown	sandy clay	compact					
98	Ditch99	99	A1	fill	ditch	0	0.52	0.12	mid yellow brown	sandy clay	compact					
99	Ditch99	99	A1	cut	ditch	0	2	0.6				linear	steep	concave	N-S	v shaped
100	PH_101	101	A1	fill	post hole	0.95	0.95	0.3	mid brown	silty clay	compact					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
101	PH_101	101	A1	cut	post hole	0.95	0.95	0.3				circular	steep	flat		bowl shaped
102	Ditch193	104	A1	fill	ditch	0		0.44	dark grey	silty clay	soft					
103	Ditch193	104	A1	fill	ditch	0		0.12	light grey	silty clay	loose					
104	Ditch193	104	A1	cut	ditch	0	1.3	0.56				linear	very steep	concave	N-S	U shape
105		0	A1			0										
106		0	A1			0										
107	Ditch109	109	A1	fill	ditch	0	1.7	0.25	yellow brown	sandy clay	firm					
108	Ditch109	109	A1	fill	ditch	0	1.65	0.4	light brown grey	sandy clay	firm					
109	Ditch109	109	A1	cut	ditch	0	1.8	0.45				linear	gradual and steep	slightly flat	E-W	bowl shape
110	PH_91	91	A1	fill	post hole	0					firm					
111	Ditch112	112	A1	fill	ditch	0	0.66	0.17	mid brown	sandy silt	loose					
112	Ditch112	112	A1	cut	ditch	0	0.66	0.17				linear	45 degrees	slightly concave	NNE-SSW	bowl shape
113	Ditch118	118	A1	fill	ditch	0	3.84	0.26	dark grey brown	sandy silt	friable					
114	Ditch118	118	A1	fill	ditch	0	1.44	0.18	mid brown grey	clay sand	compact					
115	Ditch118	118	A1	fill	ditch	0	1.4	0.23	light brown grey	clay sand	compact					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
116	Ditch118	118	A1	fill	ditch	0	1.28	0.22	mid orange grey	clay sand	compact					
117	Ditch118	118	A1	fill	ditch	0	0.8	0.1	light grey	sand	soft					
118	Ditch118	118	A1	cut	ditch	0	3.84	0.97				linear	gentle on East; Steep on W	fairly flat	NNE-SSW	U shaped
119	Ditch121	121	A1	fill	ditch	0	0.41	0.06	mid brown	sandy silt	firm					
120	Ditch121	121	A1	fill	ditch	0	0.68	0.04	mid orange brown	clay sand	compact					
121	Ditch121	121	A1	cut	ditch	0	0.68	0.1				linear	N/A	flat	N-S	bowl?
122	Pit_123	123	A1	fill	pit	1.6	1.7	0.07	dark grey brown	sandy silt	firm					
123	Pit_123	123	A1	cut	pit	1.6	1.7	0.07				sub-circular	N/A	flat	N-S	N/A
124	Ditch99	125	A1	fill	ditch	0	0.5	0.2	dark brown	silty clay	compact					
125	Ditch99	125	A1	cut	ditch	0	0.5	0.2				linear	steep	concave	N-S	v shaped
126		0	A1		void	0										
127	Pit_128	128	A1	fill	pit	0	1.8	0.2	mid brown	sandy clay	compact					
128	Pit_128	128	A1	cut	pit	0	18	0.18				sub-circular	gradual	irregular		
129	PH_130	130	A1	fill	post hole	0	0.28	0.21	light grey brown	silty clay	compact					
130	PH_130	130	A1	cut	post hole	0	0.28	0.21				circular	steep	flat		U shape

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
131	Pit_132	132	A1	fill	pit	0		0.11	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					
132	Pit_132	132	A1	cut	pit	0.46	0.44	0.11				circular	gentle	concave		bowl
133	Pit_134	134	A1	fill	pit	0		0.06	dark grey brown	clayey silt	soft					
134	Pit_134	134	A1	cut	pit	0.7	0.4	0.06				sub-square	shallow	concave	E-W	U shape
135	PH_136	136	A1	fill	post hole	0		0.04	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm					
136	PH_136	136	A1	cut	post hole	0	0.35	0.04				circular	shallow	concave		U shape
137	Pit_138	138	A1	fill	pit	0		0.1	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm					
138	Pit_138	138	A1	cut	pit	0.85	0.55	0.1				sub-circular	shallow	irregular	NW-SE	U shape
139	SH_140	140	A1	fill	stake hole	0		0.05	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm					
140	SH_140	140	A1	cut	stake hole	0	0.25	0.05				circular	shallow	concave		U shape
141	Pit_142	142	A1	fill	pit	0		0.05	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm					
142	Pit_142	142	A1	cut	pit	0.45	0.25	0.05				irregular	shallow	concave		irregular
143	Pit_144	144	A1	fill	pit	0		0.06	dark grey brown	clayey silt	firm					
144	Pit_144	144	A1	cut	pit	1.3	1.1	0.06				sub-circular	shallow	irregular	NE-SW	bowl shape

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
145	Natural	0	A1		natural	0										
146	Natural	0	A1		natural	0										
147	PH_148	148	A1	fill	post hole	0		0.07	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm					
148	PH_148	148	A1	cut	post hole	0	0.25	0.07				circular	shallow	concave		U shape
149	Ditch277	150	A1	fill	ditch	0		0.15	dark grey	clayey silt	firm					
150	Ditch277	150	A1	cut	ditch	0	0.85	0.15				linear	shallow	concave	NW-SE	U shaped
151	Pit_152	152	A1	fill	pit	0		0.13	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm					
152	Pit_152	152	A1	cut	pit	0	1.15	0.13				irregular	steep	concave		irregular
153	NF_154	154	A1	fill	natural feature	0	0.15	0.1	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					
154	NF_154	154	A1	cut	natural feature	0	0.15	0.1				linear	steep	flat	E-W	bowl
155	PH_156	156	A1	fill	post hole	0	0.2	0.18	dark brown	silty clay	firm					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
156	PH_156	156	A1	cut	post hole	0	0.2	0.18				circular	steep	flat		U shaped
157	PH_160	160	A1	fill	post hole	0	0.5	0.85	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm					
158	PH_160	160	A1	fill	post hole	1.25	1.15	0.45	mid orange brown	silty clay	compact					
159	PH_160	160	A1	fill	post hole	1	1	0.4								
160	PH_160	160	A1	cut	post hole	1.25	1.15	0.85				circular	steep	flat and concave		
161	Ditch163	163	A1	fill	ditch	0		0.2	dark grey brown	silty clay	compact					
162	Ditch163	163	A1	fill	ditch	0		0.2	dark grey brown	silty clay	compact					
163	Ditch163	163	A1	cut	ditch	0		0.4				linear	steep	concave	N-S	
164	Gully239	165	A1	fill	gully	0		0.12	mid brown	sandy silt	firm					
165	Gully239	165	A1	cut	grave	0	0.47	0.12				linear	shallow	concave	N-S	U shape
166	Gully167	167	A1	fill	gully	0		0.08	mid grey brown	sandy silt	firm					
167	Gully167	167	A1	cut	gully	0	0.33	0.08				linear	shallow	concave	N-S	U shaped
168	Spread	0	A1	layer	levelling spread	0	6	0.1	mid blue grey	silty clay	firm					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
169	Pit_170	170	A1	fill	pit	1.5	1.3	0.12	mid grey	silty clay	friable					
170	Pit_170	170	A1	cut	pit	1.5	1.3	0.45				circular	60 degrees	flat		bowl
171	Frw172	172	A1	fill	furrow	0	2	0.1	mid brown	sandy clay	hard					
172	Frw172	172	A1	cut	furrow	0	2	0.1				linear	gradual	fairly flat	E-W	
173	Pit_181	181	A1	fill	pit	0	2	0.15	light grey brown	silty clay	hard					
174	Pit_181	181	A1	fill	pit	0	2	0.5	light grey brown	sandy clay	firm					
175	Pit_181	181	A1	fill	pit	0	1.3	0.4	mid grey	silty clay	firm					
176	Pit_181	181	A1	fill	pit	0	1	0.2	reddish grey	silty clay	firm					
177	Pit_181	181	A1	fill	pit	0	0.5	0.35	light grey brown	sand	loose					
178	Pit_181	181	A1	fill	pit	0	0.9	0.05	dark grey	silty clay	soft					
179	Pit_181	181	A1	fill	pit	0	0.6	0.1	reddish orange	gravelly sand	hard					
180	Pit_181	181	A1	fill	pit	0	0.8	0.2	mid grey	silty clay	soft					
181	Pit_181	181	A1	cut	pit	0	3	1.1				circular	concave	concave		
182	Ditch109	184	A1	fill	ditch	0	0.9	0.3	brown grey	silty clay	hard					
183	Ditch109	184	A1	fill	ditch	0	1.8	0.45	mid grey	clayey sand	loose					
184	Ditch109	184	A1	cut	ditch	0	1.8	0.45				linear	gradual	concave	E-W	U shape

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
185	Frw186	186	A1	fill	furrow	0			mid brown	sandy silt	soft					
186	Frw186	186	A1	cut	furrow	0						linear	gentle slope	concave	E-W	bowl shaped
187	Pit_188	188	A1	fill	pit	0			dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					
188	Pit_188	188	A1	cut	pit	0						curvilinear	gentle	concave	N-S	bowl
189		0	A1			0										
190		0	A1			0										
191	Ditch193	193	A1	fill	ditch	0		0.22	dark brown grey	clayey silt	plastic					
192	Ditch193	193	A1	fill	ditch	0		0.27	mid brown grey	clayey silt	plastic					
193	Ditch193	193	A1	cut	ditch	0	1.2	0.27				linear	steep	flat	N-S	flat bottomed U
194	Pit_195	195	A1	fill	pit	0		0.32	mid brown grey	silty clay	plastic					
195	Pit_195	195	A1	cut	pit	0	0.8	0.32				sub-circular	shallow	concave		U shape
196	Feat_197	197	A1	fill	grave	0		0.18	dark blue grey	clayey silt	plastic					
197	Feat_197	197	A1	cut	gully	0	1	0.18				linear	shallow	concave	NNW-SSE	U shaped
198	Pit_199	199	A1	fill	pit	0		0.12	mid grey brown	silty clay	plastic					
199	Pit_199	0	A1	cut	pit	0	1.05	0.2				sub-circular	shallow	concave		U shape

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
200	Ditch201	201	A1	fill	ditch	0	0.75	0.24	mid grey brown	silty clay	compact					
201	Ditch201	0	A1	cut	ditch	0	0.75	0.24				linear	steep	flat	N-S	bowl
202	Pit_203	203	A1	fill	pit	0	0.78	0.18	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					
203	Pit_203	203	A1	cut	pit	0	0.78	0.18				sub-circular	gentle	concave		bowl
204	Pit_181	181	A1	fill	pit	0	1.5	0.4	mid grey	clayey sand	friable					
205	Pit_181	181	A1	fill	pit	0	0.6	0.3	mid brown grey	clayey sand	firm					
206	Pit_181	181	A1	fill	pit	0	1	0.2	brown mid grey	silty clay	soft					
207	Pit_181	181	A1	fill	pit	0	0.6	0.35	yellow brown	gravelly sand	loose					
208	Pit_199	199	A1	fill	pit	0		0.07	dark grey brown	silty clay	plastic					
209	Pit_210	210	A1	fill	pit	0		0.17	mid grey brown	silty clay	plastic					
210	Pit_210	210	A1	cut	pit	0.95	0.35	0.17				sub-circular	shallow	unknown		
211	Pit_170	170	A1	fill	pit	1.5	1.3	0.25	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					
212	Pit_170	170	A1	fill	pit	1.5	1.3	0.05	orange brown	sandy clay	compact					
213	Ditch109	215	A1	fill	ditch	0	0.4	0.4	mid brown	silty clay	firm					
214	Ditch109	215	A1	fill	ditch	0	1	0.4	orange brown	sandy clay	firm					
215	Ditch109	215	A1	cut	ditch	0	1.3	0.45				linear	45 degrees	concave	E-W	U shaped
216	Frw217	217	A1	fill	furro	0	0.5	0.21	mid brown	sandy clay	firm					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
					w											
217	Frw217	217	A1	cut	furrow	0	0.5	0.21				linear	45 degrees	flat	E-W	bowl
218	Ditch219	219	A1	fill	ditch	0	1	0.18	mid brown grey	silty clay	loose					
219	Ditch219	219	A1	cut	ditch	0	1	0.18				linear	45 degrees	flat	N-S	bowl
220	Pit_221	221	A1	fill	pit	0	0.8	0.18	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable					
221	Pit_221	221	A1	cut	pit	0	0.8	0.18				circular	45 degrees	concave		bowl
222	Ditch223	223	A1	fill	ditch	0	0.3	0.1	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable					
223	Ditch223	223	A1	cut	ditch	0	0.3	0.1				linear	moderate	concave	N-S	U shape
224	Pit_225	225	A1	fill	pit	0	1.28	0.3	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable					
225	Pit_225	225	A1	cut	pit	0	1.28	0.3				sub-circular	moderate	concave		U shape
226	Pit_227	227	A1	fill	pit	0	1.32	0.38	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable					
227	Pit_227	227	A1	cut	pit	1.8	1.32	0.38				sub-circular	moderate	concave		U shape
228	Pit_230	230	A1	fill	pit	2.15	1.2	0.32	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable					
229	Pit_230	230	A1	fill	pit		0.9	0.25	light grey brown	clay	firm					
230	Pit_230	230	A1	cut	pit	2.15	1.2	0.46				sub-circular	moderate	concave		U shape
231	Pit_233	233	A1	fill	pit	1	0.85	0.35	dark red grey	clayey silt	friable					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
232	Pit_233	233	A1	fill	pit		0.75	0.46	dark red grey	silty clay	firm					
233	Pit_233	233	A1	cut	pit	1	0.85	0.72				circular	steep	concave		U shape
234	PH_235	235	A1	fill	post hole		0.15	0.1	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					
235	PH_235	235	A1	cut	post hole		0.15	0.1				circular	steep	flat		bowl
236	PH_237	237	A1	fill	post hole	0.5	0.27	0.12	dark grey brown	silty clay	friable					
237	PH_237	237	A1	cut	post hole	0.5	0.27	0.12				sub-circular	moderate	concave		bowl
238	Gully239	238	A1	fill	gully			0.08	mid grey brown	silty sand	soft					
239	Gully239	239	A1	cut	gully		0.2	0.08				linear	shallow	concave	NNW-SSE	U shape
240	PH_241	241	A1	fill	post hole			0.14	dark brown grey	sandy silt	loose					
241	PH_241	241	A1	cut	post hole	0.65	0.43	0.14				sub-circular	shallow	concave		U shape
242	Pit_243	243	A1	fill	pit	0.9	1	0.14	mid brown grey	silty clay	friable					
243	Pit_243	243	A1	cut	pit	0.9	1	0.14				sub-circular	gradual	concave		bowl
244	Pit_245	245	A1	fill	pit	0.9	0.85	0.13	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable					
245	Pit_245	245	A1	cut	pit	0.9	0.85	0.13				sub-circular	gentle	concave		bowl

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
246	Ditch201	247	A1	fill	ditch		0.9	0.24	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable					
247	Ditch201	247	A1	cut	ditch		0.9	0.24				linear	steep	concave	N-S	U shape
248	Pit_249	249	A1	fill	pit	1	1	0.32	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable					
249	Pit_249	249	A1	cut	pit	1	1	0.32				circular	steep	concave		U shape
250	Pit_250	250	A1	cut	pit	1.1	0.8	0.26				circular	steep	concave		bowl
251	Feat_252	252	A1	fill	ditch		0.7	0.07	light brown grey	clayey silt	loose					
252	Feat_252	252	A1	cut	ditch		0.7	0.07				linear	shallow	concave	WNW-ESE	U shape
253	Feat_252	254	A1	fill	ditch			0.11	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm					
254	Feat_252	254	A1	cut	ditch		1.1	0.11				linear	shallow	flat	WNW-ESE	U shape
255	BS_256	256	A1	fill	beam slot	1.9	0.16	0.09	dark grey brown	silty clay	friable					
256	BS_256	256	A1	cut	beam slot	1.9	0.16	0.09				linear	steep	flat	N-S	U shape
257	Gully258	258	A1	fill	ditch	1	0.8	0.2	light brown grey	silty clay	firm					
258	Gully258	258	A1	cut	ditch	1	0.8	0.22				linear	45 degrees	concave	E-W	bowl
259	Pit_260	260	A1	fill	pit	0.8	0.6	0.15	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable					
260	Pit_260	260	A1	cut	pit	0.9	0.75	0.21				sub-circular	45	concave		bowl

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
													degrees			
261	Ft_262	262	A1	fill	gully		0.4	0.22	light brown grey	silty clay	firm					
262	Ft_262	262	A1	cut	gully		0.4	0.22				linear	45 degrees	concave	E-W	bowl
263	Gully264	264	A1	fill	gully		0.5	0.15	mid brown	silty clay	firm					
264	Gully264	264	A1	cut	gully		0.5	0.15				linear	45 degrees	flat	N-S	bowl
265	Gully266	266	A1	fill	gully			0.08	dark grey	sandy silt	loose					
266	Gully266	266	A1	cut	gully		0.25	0.08				linear	shallow	concave	E-W	U shape
267	PH_268	268	A1	fill	post hole			0.1	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
268	PH_268	268	A1	cut	post hole	0.45	0.3	0.1				sub-circular	shallow	concave	-	U shape
269	PH_270	270	A1	fill	post hole			0.16	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
270	PH_270	270	A1	cut	post hole	0.29	0.2	0.16				sub-circular	steep	concave	E-W	U shape
271	Pit_272	272	A1	fill	pit			0.15	dark orange grey	clayey silt	soft					
272	Pit_272	272	A1	cut	pit	1.3	0.4	0.15				linear	steep	concave	E-W	U shape
273	Pit_274	274	A1	fill	pit			0.31	dark grey brown	clayey silt	firm					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
274	Pit_274	274	A1	cut	pit	1.15	0.56	0.31				sub-circular	steep	concave		U shape
275	Gully264	276	A1	fill	gully			0.15	dark reddish grey	clayey silt	soft					
276	Gully264	276	A1	cut	gully		0.55	0.15				linear	shallow	concave	NE-SW	U shape
277	Ditch277	277	A1	cut	ditch		0.8	0.25				linear	regular	concave	E-W	U shape
278	Ditch277	277	A1	fill	ditch		0.8	0.25	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm					
279	Pit_279	279	A1	cut	pit		0.6	0.25				sub-circular	regular	concave		U shape
280	Pit_279	279	A1	fill	pit		0.6	0.25	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm					
281	Ditch281	281	A1	cut	ditch		0.4	0.1				linear	regular	concave	E-W	U shape
282	Ditch281	281	A1	fill	ditch		0.4	0.1	mid orange brown	silty clay	firm					
283	Ditch277	283	A1	cut	ditch		0.7	0.15				linear	regular	concave	E-W	U shape
284	Ditch277	283	A1	fill	ditch		0.7	0.15	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm					
285	Ditch332	285	A1	cut	ditch			0.33				linear	steep to N; Shallow to S	concave	NW-SE	U shape
286	Ditch332	285	A1	fill	ditch			0.33	yellow grey	silty clay	firm					
287	Ditch332	285	A1	fill	ditch			0.3	mid yellow grey	clayey silt	firm					
288	Ditch332	285	A1	fill	ditch			0.22	dark grey	clayey silt	firm					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
289	Pit_294	294	A1	fill	pit		2.3	0.5	mid yellow brown	silty clay	soft					
290	Pit_294	294	A1	fill	pit		0.5	0.25	red brown grey	silty clay	hard					
291	Pit_294	294	A1	fill	pit		0.4	0.2	dark grey	clay	soft					
292	Pit_294	294	A1	fill	pit		0.4	0.05	dark grey	clay	soft					
293	Pit_294	294	A1	fill	pit		1.2	0.5	light grey	sandy clay	friable					
294	Pit_294	294	A1	cut	pit	3	2.2	1				square	vertical			
295	Ditch109	296	A1	fill	ditch	1.8	1	0.3	mid brown	silty clay	soft					
296	Ditch109	296	A1	cut	ditch	1.8	1	0.3				linear	concave	concave		U shape
297	PH_298	298	A1	fill	post hole	0.5	0.5	0.4	light grey	sandy clay	plastic					
298	PH_298	298	A1	cut	post hole	0.5	0.5	0.4				circular	steep	concave		U shape
299	Pit_260	260	A1	fill	pit	0.9	0.7	0.1	orange brown	sandy clay	friable					
300	Gully258	258	A1	fill	ditch		0.8	0.15	orange brown	sandy clay	friable					
301	Gully312	301	A1	cut	ditch		0.65	0.35				linear	steep	concave	E-W	U shape
302	Gully312	301	A1	fill	ditch		0.65	0.35	mid yellow brown	silty clay	firm					
303	PH_303	303	A1	cut	post hole		0.4	0.25				sub-circular	steep	concave		U shape
304	PH_303	303	A1	fill	post		0.4	0.25	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
					hole											
305	Pit_306	306	A1	fill	pit			0.18	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm					
306	Pit_306	306	A1	cut	pit	1.4	1.1	0.18				sub-circular	steep	concave		U shape
307	Pit_308	308	A1	fill	pit			0.1	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm					
308	Pit_308	308	A1	cut	pit	1.1	0.5	0.1				sub-circular	shallow	concave	N-S	U shape
309	Pit_310	310	A1	fill	pit			0.16	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm					
310	Pit_310	310	A1	cut	pit		0.42	0.16				sub-circular	steep	concave	N-S	U shape
311	Gully312	312	A1	fill	gully			0.08	dark yellow grey	clayey silt						
312	Gully312	312	A1	cut	gully		0.3	0.08				linear	shallow	concave	NW-SE	U shape
313	Ditch313	313	A1	cut	ditch		0.8	0.3				linear	regular	concave	N-S	U shape
314	Ditch313	313	A1	fill	ditch		0.8	0.3	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm					
315	Ft316318	316	A1	fill	gully		0.31	0.09	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
316	Ft316318	316	A1	cut	gully		0.31	0.09				linear	45 degrees	concave	E-W	bowl
317	Ft316318	318	A1	fill	gully		0.3	0.06	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
318	Ft316318	318	A1	cut	gully		0.3	0.06				curvilinear	45 degrees	concave		bowl
319	Pit_320	320	A1	fill	pit	1.1	0.45	0.12	dark grey brown	silty clay	friable					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
320	Pit_320	320	A1	cut	pit	1.1	0.45	0.12				sub-circular	gradual	concave		bowl
321	Pit_322	322	A1	fill	pit	1.4	0.5	0.15	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm					
322	Pit_322	322	A1	cut	pit	1.4	0.5	0.15				sub-circular	gradual	flat		bowl
323	Ditch332	323	A1	cut	ditch	1.43	0.3	0.23				linear	steep	concave	NE-SW	U shape
324	Ditch332	323	A1	fill	ditch	1.43	0.3	0.23	mid grey	clayey silt	soft					
325	Ditch332	323	A1	fill	ditch	1.43	0.26	0.16	dark grey	clayey silt	soft					
326	Gully326	326	A1	cut	ditch		0.45	0.2				linear	steep	concave	N-S	U shape
327	Gully326	326	A1	fill	ditch		0.45	0.2	mid grey	clayey silt	soft					
328	Gully329	329	A1	fill	ditch	1.35	0.35	0.12	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm					
329	Gully329	329	A1	cut	ditch	1.35	0.35	0.12				linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW	U shape
330	Ditch332	332	A1	fill	ditch		0.82	0.26	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable					
331	Ditch332	332	A1	fill	ditch		0.75	0.08	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable					
332	Ditch332	332	A1	cut	ditch		0.82	0.34				linear	moderate	concave	NW-SE	U shape
333	Gully264	264	A1	fill	gully		0.5	0.05	mid grey	silty clay	plastic					
334	Ditch334	334	A1	cut	ditch							linear	shallow	concave	N-S	U shape
335	Ditch334	334	A1	fill	ditch		0.24	0.27	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
336	Mod336	336	A1	cut	gully		0.24	0.25				linear	vertical	concave	N-S	U shape
337	Mod336	336	A1	fill	gully		0.24	0.25	mid red brown	clayey silt	soft					
338	Pit_339	339	A1	fill	pit		0.8	0.2	grey brown	sandy clay	friable					
339	Pit_339	339	A1	cut	pit		0.8	0.2				oval	concave	concave	E-W	U shape
340	Pit_344	344	A1	fill	pit	2.2	1.5	0.5	mid yellow brown	silty clay	soft					
341	Pit_344	344	A1	fill	pit	2	1	0.2	red brown grey	clay	firm					
342	Pit_344	344	A1	fill	pit	2.3	1	0.1	light grey	sandy clay	friable					
343	Pit_344	344	A1	fill	pit	1.5	1	0.6	mid brown	sandy clay	friable					
344	Pit_344	344	A1	cut	pit	2.9	1.5	0.7				square	steep	concave		U shape
345	Pit_344	344	A1	fill	pit	1	0.7	0.1	brown orange	sandy clay	friable					
500	Pit_500	500	A2	cut	grave	0.95	0.6					sub-circular	steep	flat	NNE-SSW	
501	Pit_500	500	A2	fill	grave	0.95	0.6		grey brown	silty sandy clay	soft					
502	Pit_503	503	A2	fill	pit	1.1	0.9	0.22	grey brown	silty clay	soft					
503	Pit_503	503	A2	cut	pit	1.1	0.9	0.22				oval	concave	concave	E-W	U shape
504	Sub_Feat	504	A2	cut	pit	0.8	0.8	0.2				circular	sloped on E; near vertical on W	concave		U shape

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
505	Sub_Feat	504	A2	fill	pit	0.8	0.8	0.2	dark blue grey	clayey silt	soft					
506	Sub_Feat	506	A2	cut	pit	0.6	0.6	0.07				circular	sloped	flattish		shallow dish
507	Sub_Feat	506	A2	fill	pit	0.6	0.6	0.07	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
508	Sub_Feat	508	A2	cut	pit	0.75	0.75	0.3				circular	steep	concave		U shape
509	Sub_Feat	508	A2	fill	pit	0.75	0.75	0.3	mid dark bluey grey	clayey silt	soft					
510	Sub_Feat	510	A2	cut	post hole	0.45	0.45	0.22				circular	near vertical	concave		U shape
511	Sub_Feat	510	A2	fill	post hole	0.45	0.45	0.22	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
512	Ditch514	514	A2	fill	ditch		0.8	0.15	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable					
513	Ditch514	514	A2	fill	ditch		0.6	0.05	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft					
514	Ditch514	514	A2	cut	ditch		0.8	0.2				linear	moderate	concave	N-S	U shape
515	Ditch517	517	A2	fill	ditch		1.3	0.24	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable					
516	Ditch517	517	A2	fill	ditch		1	0.35	mid grey brown	clay	firm					
517	Ditch517	517	A2	cut	ditch		1.3	0.5				linear	moderate	concave	E-W	U shape
518	Pit_519	519	A2	fill	pit		1	0.22	red brown grey	silty clay	soft					
519	Pit_519	519	A2	cut	pit		1	0.22				circular	gentle	concave		U shape
520	Ditch520	520	A2	cut	ditch		0.59	0.26				linear	steep	concave		U shape

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
521	Ditch520	520	A2	fill	ditch		0.59	0.26	mid orange brown	silty sand	soft					
522	Ditch520	520	A2	fill	ditch		0.55	0.19	dark grey	clayey silt	soft					
523	Ditch524	524	A2	fill	ditch		0.8	0.35	mid dark brown	silty clay	soft					
524	Ditch524	524	A2	cut	ditch		0.8	0.35				linear	sharp	concave	N-S	U shape
525	Ditch520	525	A2	cut	ditch		0.42	0.14				linear	steep to gradual	flat to concave	NNE-SSW	flat bottom U
526	Ditch525	525	A2	fill	ditch		0.42	0.14	mid grey orange	clay	firm					
527	Ditch525	525	A2	fill	ditch		0.12	0.09	mid orange grey	clayey silt	soft					
528	PH_528	528	A2	cut	post hole	0.43	0.39	0.14				sub-circular	steep	concave		U shape
529	PH_528	528	A2	fill	post hole	0.43	0.39	0.14	mid grey brown	silty sand	soft					
530	PH_528	528	A2	fill	post hole	0.32	0.39	0.15	mid orange grey	silty sand	soft					
531	Ditch517	517	A2	fill	ditch		1.1	0.15	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable					
532	Ditch514	533	A2	fill	ditch		1.4	0.3	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable					
533	Ditch514	533	A2	cut	ditch		1.4	0.3				linear	moderate	concave	N-S	U shape
534	Ditch524	535	A2	fill	ditch		0.9	0.55	mid red brown	silty clay	soft					
535	Ditch524	535	A2	cut	ditch		0.9	0.55				linear	steep	fairly flat	N-S	U shape

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
536	Pit_539	539	A2	fill	pit		2.7	0.4	dark grey	silty clay	friable					
537	Pit_539	539	A2	fill	pit		2	0.3	mid brown grey	silty clay	friable					
538	Pit_539	539	A2	fill	pit		1.4	0.2	mid brown	silty clay	friable					
539	Pit_539	539	A2	cut	pit		3.2	0.68				sub-circular	45 degrees	concave		bowl
540	Pit_541	541	A2	fill	pit	0.45	0.26	0.2	mid brown	silty clay	friable					
541	Pit_541	541	A2	cut	pit	0.45	0.26	0.2				sub-circular	60 degrees	flat		bowl
542	Guly543	543	A2	fill	ditch		0.4	0.35	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable					
543	Guly543	543	A2	cut	ditch		0.4	0.35				linear	45 degrees	concave		bowl
544	Pit_546	546	A2	fill	pit		1.45	0.25	dark grey	silty clay	friable					
545	Pit_546	546	A2	fill	pit		1.6	0.25	light grey	silty clay	friable					
546	Pit_546	546	A2	cut	pit		1.6	0.4				sub-circular	45 degrees	concave		bowl
547	Ditch548	548	A2	fill	post hole		0.33	0.1	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
548	Ditch548	548	A2	cut	post hole		0.33	0.1				circular	sloped	concave	E-W	
549	Pit_550	550	A2	fill	pit		0.65	0.6	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
550	Pit_550	550	A2	cut	pit		0.65	0.7				sub-circular	steep	concave		
551	Gully551	551	A2	cut	gully		0.45	0.2				linear	steep	concave	N-S	U shape
552	Gully551	551	A2	fill	gully		0.45	0.2	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
553	Gully551	553	A2	cut	gully		0.45	0.1				linear	sloped	concave	N-S	bowl
554	Gully551	553	A2	fill	gully		0.45	0.1	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
555	Gully555	555	A2	cut	gully		0.4	0.1				linear	sloped	concave	E-W	bowl
556	Gully555	555	A2	fill	gully		0.4	0.1	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft					
557	Sub_Feat	557	A2	cut	pit		0.6	0.2				oval	sloped	flattish		
558	Sub_Feat	557	A2	fill	pit		0.6	0.2	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
559	Sub_Feat	559	A2	cut	pit		0.57	0.25				circular	steep	concave		U shape
560	Sub_Feat	559	A2	fill	pit		0.57	0.06	mid yellow brown	clayey silt	soft					
561	Sub_Feat	559	A2	fill	pit		0.57	0.18	mid dark brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
562	PH_562	562	A2	cut	post hole	0.34	0.32	0.27				sub-circular	steep	concave		U shape
563	PH_562	563	A2	fill	post hole	0.34	0.32	0.27	mid grey brown	sandy silt	soft					
564	Pit_565	565	A2	fill	pit		0.8	0.36	dark brown grey	clayey silt	friable					
565	Pit_565	565	A2	cut	pit		0.8	0.36				circular	steep	concave		U shape

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
566	Pit_568	568	A2	fill	pit		0.6	0.36	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable					
567	Pit_568	568	A2	fill	pit		0.5	0.1	mid orange brown	silty clay	firm					
568	Pit_568	568	A2	cut	pit		0.6	0.46				circular	steep	concave		
569	Ditch525	525	A2	fill	ditch		0.24	0.11	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
570	WH_570	570	A2	cut	watering hole		4.5	1.92				sub-circular	steep	unknown		U shape
571	WH_570	570	A2	fill	watering hole		2	0.78	dark brown grey	silty clay	soft					
572	WH_570	570	A2	fill	watering hole		2.3	0.2	light yellow grey	silty clay	soft					
573	WH_570	570	A2	fill	watering hole		3.8	0.5	mid yellow brown	silty clay	very firm					
574	WH_570	570	A2	fill	watering hole		4.8	0.65	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm					
575	Sub_Feat	575	A2	cut	pit		0.74	0.18				oval	sloped	concave/ flattish		bowl
576	Sub_Feat	575	A2	fill	pit		0.74	0.18	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft					
577	Sub_Feat	577	A2	cut	pit		0.7	0.16				oval	sloped	flattish		bowl

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
578	Sub_Feat	577	A2	fill	pit		0.7	0.16	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft					
579	Sub_Feat	579	A2	cut	pit	1.95	0.75	0.08				oval	sloped	flattish		
580	Sub_Feat	579	A2	fill	pit	1.95	0.75	0.04	mid dark brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
581	Sub_Feat	579	A2	fill	pit	0.75	0.65	0.04	mid yellow brown	clayey silt	soft					
582	Pit_565	565	A2	fill	pit		0.4	0.3	mid brown grey	sandy clay	soft					
583	Pit_500	500	A2	fill	animal burial											
584	PH_584	584	A2	cut	post hole	0.62	0.58	0.28				sub-circular	steep	concave		U shape
585	PH_584	584	A2	fill	post hole			0.23	mid grey	clayey silt	soft					
586	PH_586	586	A2	cut	post hole	0.55	0.45	0.1				sub-circular	shallow	concave		U shape
587	PH_586	586	A2	fill	post hole	0.55	0.45	0.1	dark grey	clayey silt	soft					
588	PH_584	584	A2	fill	post hole			0.08	mid brown grey	silty sand	soft					
589	Ditch747	589	A2	cut	ditch		1.47	0.45				curvilinear	steep	irregular	NW-SE	U shape
590	Ditch747	589	A2	fill	ditch		1.47	0.45	mid brown orange	clayey sand	soft					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
591	Ditch747	589	A2	fill	ditch		1.43	0.42	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft					
592	Ditch520	592	A2	cut	ditch		0.44	0.22				linear	steep to gradual	concave	NE-SW	U shape
593	Ditch520	592	A2	fill	ditch		0.3	0.22	mid brown grey	clayey silt	firm					
594	Ditch520	592	A2	fill	ditch		0.44	0.22	mid grey brown	clayey silt	firm					
595	Pit_597	597	A2	fill	pit	2.9	2	0.1	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft					
596	Pit_597	597	A2	fill	pit	2.1	2	0.2	orangey grey brown	silty clay	soft					
597	Pit_597	597	A2	cut	pit							oval	gradual	concave		U shape
598	Pit_600	600	A2	fill	pit		1.5	0.2	dark brown grey	silty clay	soft					
599	Pit_600	600	A2	fill	pit		1.5	0.1	brown orange	clayey sand	friable					
600	Pit_600	600	A2	cut	pit		1.5	0.3				sub-circular	concave	concave		U shape
601	Pit_604	604	A2	fill	pit		2.5	0.1	dark brown grey	silty clay	soft					
602	Pit_604	604	A2	fill	pit		0.6	0.2	orange brown	clayey sand	friable					
603	Pit_604	604	A2	fill	pit		1.3	0.2	light brown grey	silty clay	soft					
604	Pit_604	604	A2	cut	pit		2.5	0.3				sub-circular	gradual	concave		bowl
605	Ditch606	606	A2	fill	ditch		0.53	0.21	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable					
606	Ditch606	606	A2	cut	ditch		0.53	0.21				linear	steep	concave	N-S	U shape
607	Str2	608	A2	fill	post		0.38	0.26	mid orange grey	silty clay	friable					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
					hole											
608	Str2	608	A2	cut	post hole		0.38	0.26				circular	steep	concave		U shape
609	Str2	610	A2	fill	post hole		0.4	0.26	mid orange grey	silty clay	firm					
610	Str2	610	A2	cut	post hole		0.4	0.26				circular	steep	concave		U shape
611	Str2	612	A2	fill	post hole		0.3	0.21	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm					
612	Str2	612	A2	cut	post hole		0.3	0.21				circular	steep	concave		U shape
613	Str2	614	A2	fill	post hole		0.29	0.26	dark brown grey	clay	firm					
614	Str2	614	A2	cut	post hole		0.29	0.26				circular	steep	concave		U shape
615	Str2	616	A2	fill	post hole		0.26	0.15	mid orange grey	clay	firm					
616	Str2	616	A2	cut	post hole		0.26	0.15				circular	steep	concave		U shape
617	Sub_Encl	617	A2	cut	ditch			0.16				linear	sloped		N-S	
618	Sub_Encl	617	A2	fill	ditch			0.16	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft					
619	Ditch619	619	A2	cut	ditch		0.7	0.25				linear	steep	concave	E-W	bowl

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
620	Ditch619	619	A2	fill	ditch		0.7	0.25	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
621	Ditch747	621	A2	cut	ditch		0.72	0.32				linear	steep	concave	E-W	U shape
622	Ditch747	621	A2	fill	ditch		0.5	0.16	mid orange brown	sandy silt	soft					
623	Ditch747	621	A2	fill	ditch		0.72	0.16	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
624	Sub_Encl	624	A2	cut	ditch		0.8	0.16				curvilinear	sloped	concave	NE-SW	bowl
625	Sub_Encl	624	A2	fill	ditch		0.8	0.16	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft					
626	Ditch619	629	A2	fill	ditch		1.2	0.25	dark grey	silty clay	friable					
627	Ditch619	629	A2	fill	ditch		1.6	0.2	mid grey	silty clay	friable					
628	Ditch619	629	A2	fill	ditch		1.3	0.05	grey brown	silty clay	friable					
629	Ditch619	629	A2	cut	ditch		1.4	0.4				linear	45 degrees	concave	E-W	bowl
630	Pit_632	632	A2	fill	pit		1.6	0.4	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable					
631	Pit_632	632	A2	fill	pit		0.8	0.1	grey brown	silty clay	firm					
632	Pit_632	632	A2	cut	pit		1.7	0.4				sub-circular	45 degrees	flat		bowl
633	Ditch747	589	A2	fill	ditch		0.26	0.4	mid grey orange	clay	firm					
634	Ditch747	589	A2	fill	ditch		0.8	0.15	orangey brown	clayey silt	firm					
635	Str2	636	A2	fill	pit		1.3	0.26	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
636	Str2	636	A2	cut	pit		1.3	0.26				circular	moderate	concave		bowl
637	PH_638	638	A2	fill	post hole		0.7	0.18	mid brown grey	clay	firm					
638	PH_638	638	A2	cut	post hole		0.7	0.18				circular	moderate	concave		U shape
639	Pit_640	640	A2	fill	pit	0.6	0.6	0.3	light grey	silty clay	soft					
640	Pit_640	640	A2	cut	pit	0.6	0.6	0.6				circular	concave	concave		U shape
641	WH_570	570	A2	fill	watering hole		1.5	0.2	light yellow grey	silty clay	soft					
642	WH_570	570	A2	fill	watering hole		3.2	0.5	mid yellow brown	silty clay	very firm					
643	WH_570	570	A2	fill	watering hole		4.2	0.5	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm					
644	Ditch525	644	A2	cut	ditch		0.3	0.18				curvilinear	steep	concave	N-S	U shape
645	Ditch525	644	A2	fill	ditch		0.3	0.18	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft					
646	Ditch525	646	A2	cut	ditch		0.31	0.06				curvilinear	shallow	concave	NW-SE	U shape
647	Ditch525	646	A2	fill	ditch		0.31	0.06	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft					
648	Pit_648	648	A2	cut	pit		0.48	0.08				sub-circular	moderate	concave	NE-	U shape

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
															SW	
649	Pit_648	648	A2	fill	pit		0.48	0.08	mid grey	clayey silt	soft					
650	Pit_652		A2													
651	Pit_652	652	A2	fill	pit		0.56	0.12	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
652	Pit_654	652	A2	cut	pit		0.56	0.12				sub-circular	sloped	concave		
653	Pit_654	654	A2	fill	pit		0.4	0.1	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
654	Pit_656	654	A2	cut	pit		0.4	0.1				sub-circular	sloped	concave		
655	Pit_656	656	A2	fill	pit		1.1	0.24	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
656	Pit_658	656	A2	cut	pit		1.1	0.24				sub-circular	sloped	concave		
657	Pit_658	658	A2	fill	pit		1.6	0.3	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
658	Pit_662	658	A2	cut	pit		1.6	0.3				sub-circular	steep	concave		
659	Pit_662	662	A2	fill	pit		1	0.55	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
660		662	A2	fill	pit		1.4	0.2	mid grey	silty clay	firm					
661	Pit_662	662	A2	fill	pit		0.6	0.2	grey brown	silty clay	firm					
662	Pit_662	662	A2	cut	pit		1.1	0.6				circular	45 degrees	concave		bowl
663	Pit_665	665	A2	fill	pit		0.45	0.2	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
664	Pit_665	665	A2	fill	pit		0.45	0.29	mid grey	silty clay	firm					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
665	Pit_665	665	A2	cut	pit		0.45	0.29				circular	45 degrees	flat		bowl
666	Pit_666	666	A2	cut	pit		0.6	0.08				sub-circular	gradual	concave		U shape
667	Pit_666	666	A2	fill	pit		0.6	0.08	light brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
668	Pit_670	670	A2	fill	pit		1.3	0.2	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
669	Pit_670	670	A2	fill	pit		1.5	0.1	mid grey	silty clay	firm					
670	Pit_670	670	A2	cut	pit		1.3	0.15				circular	45 degrees	flat		bowl
671	Sub_Encl	671	A2	cut	ditch		1.1	0.5				linear	steep	concave	N-S	U shape
672	Sub_Encl	671	A2	fill	ditch		1.1	0.5	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft					
673	Str3	674	A2	fill	post hole		0.28	0.14	dark grey	clay	firm					
674	Str3	674	A2	cut	post hole		0.28	0.14				sub-circular	sloped	concave		
675	Str3	676	A2	fill	post hole		0.27	0.13	brown grey	silty clay	firm					
676	Str3	676	A2	cut	post hole		0.27	0.13				sub-circular	steep	concave		
677	Str3	678	A2	fill	post hole		0.28	0.09	grey brown	silty clay	firm					
678	Str3	678	A2	cut	post		0.28	0.09				sub-circular	sloped	concave		

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
					hole											
679	Str3	680	A2	fill	post hole		0.24	0.08	grey	silty clay	firm					
680	Str3	680	A2	cut	post hole		0.24	0.08				sub-circular	sloped	concave		
681	Str3	682	A2	fill	post hole		0.38	0.12	brown grey	silty clay	firm					
682	Str3	682	A2	cut	post hole		0.38	0.12				sub-circular	sloped	concave		
683	Str3	684	A2	fill	post hole		0.27	0.09	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
684	Str3	684	A2	cut	post hole		0.27	0.09				sub-circular	sloped	concave		
685	Str3	686	A2	fill	post hole		0.22	0.08	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					
686	Str3	686	A2	cut	post hole		0.22	0.08				sub-circular	sloped	concave		
687	Pit_692	692	A2	fill	pit		1.55	0.7	dark brown grey	silty clay	soft					
688	Pit_692	692	A2	fill	pit		0.35	0.35	brown orange	silty clay	soft					
689	Pit_692	692	A2	fill	pit		0.35	0.3	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft					
690	Pit_692	692	A2	fill	pit		0.3	0.35	light grey	silty clay	soft					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
691	Pit_692	692	A2	fill	pit		0.55	0.25	dark grey brown	silty clay	soft					
692	Pit_692	692	A2	cut	pit		1	0.8				circular	steep	flat		
693	Str3	694	A2	fill	post hole		0.28	0.15	dark grey	clay	firm					
694	Str3	694	A2	cut	post hole		0.28	0.15				circular	steep	concave		
695	Str3	696	A2	fill	post hole		0.24	0.1	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
696	Str3	696	A2	cut	post hole		0.24	0.1				sub-circular	steep	concave		
697	Str3	698	A2	fill	post hole		0.35	0.1	dark grey	clay	firm					
698	Str3	698	A2	cut	post hole		0.35	0.1				sub-circular	sloped	concave		
699	Str3	700	A2	fill	post hole		0.3	0.1	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
700	Str3	700	A2	cut	post hole		0.3	0.1				sub-circular	sloped	concave		
701	Str3	702	A2	fill	post hole		0.22	0.09	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
702	Str3	702	A2	cut	post hole		0.22	0.09				sub-circular	sloped	concave		

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
703	Str3	704	A2	fill	post hole		0.28	0.1	dark grey	clay	firm					
704	Str3	704	A2	cut	post hole		0.28	0.1				sub-circular	sloped	concave		
705	Str3	706	A2	fill	post hole		0.35	0.14	dark grey	clay	firm					
706	Str3	706	A2	cut	post hole		0.35	0.14				sub-circular	sloped	concave		
707	Str3	708	A2	fill	post hole		0.23	0.14	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					
708	Str3	708	A2	cut	post hole		0.23	0.14				sub-circular	steep	concave		
709	Str3	710	A2	fill	post hole		0.3	0.11	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
710	Str3	710	A2	cut	post hole		0.3	0.11				sub-circular	sloped	concave		
711	Str3	712	A2	fill	post hole		0.34	0.09	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
712	Str3	712	A2	cut	post hole		0.34	0.09				sub-circular	sloped	concave		
713	Str3	714	A2	fill	post hole		0.29	0.11	dark grey	clay	firm					
714	Str3	714	A2	cut	post		0.29	0.11				sub-circular	sloped	concave		

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
					hole											
715	Str3	716	A2	fill	post hole		0.23	0.1	dark grey	clay	firm					
716	Str3	716	A2	cut	post hole		0.23	0.1				sub-circular	sloped	concave		
717	Str3	718	A2	fill	post hole		0.31	0.12	dark grey	clay	firm					
718	Str3	718	A2	cut	post hole		0.31	0.12				sub-circular	steep	concave		
719	Str3	720	A2	fill	post hole		0.28	0.09	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					
720	Str3	720	A2	cut	post hole		0.28	0.09				sub-circular	sloped	concave		
721	Str3	722	A2	fill	post hole		0.53	0.27	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm					
722	Str3	722	A2	cut	post hole		0.53	0.27				sub-circular	steep	concave		
723	Str3	724	A2	fill	post hole		0.28	0.14	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
724	Str3	724	A2	cut	post hole		0.28	0.14				sub-circular	steep	concave		
725	Str3	726	A2	fill	post hole		0.29	0.17	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
726	Str3	726	A2	cut	post hole		0.29	0.17				sub-circular	steep	concave		
727	Str3	728	A2	fill	post hole		0.38	0.08	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm					
728	Str3	728	A2	cut	post hole		0.38	0.08				sub-circular	sloped	concave		
729	Str3	730	A2	fill	post hole		0.24	0.09	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					
730	Str3	730	A2	cut	post hole		0.24	0.09				sub-circular	steep	concave		
731	Str3	732	A2	fill	post hole		0.28	0.1	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					
732	Str3	732	A2	cut	post hole		0.28	0.1				sub-circular	steep	concave		
733	Sub_Encl	733	A2	cut	ditch		1.1	0.48				curvilinear	steep	concave		
734	Sub_Encl	733	A2	fill	ditch		1.1	0.48	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
735	Sub_Feat	735	A2	cut	pit		0.74	0.18				oval	sloped	concave		bowl
736	Sub_Feat	735	A2	fill	pit		0.74	0.18	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
737	Sub_Encl	737	A2	cut	ditch terminus		0.9	0.4				curvilinear	sloped	concave	NE-SW	U shape
738	Sub_Encl	737	A2	fill	ditch		0.9	0.3	mid/dark brown grey	clayey silt	soft					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
739	Sub_Encl	737	A2	fill	ditch		0.9	0.1	mid yellow brown	clayey silt	soft					
740	Ditch619	743	A2	fill	ditch		0.85	0.24	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable					
741	Ditch619	743	A2	fill	ditch		0.8	0.24	dark orange grey	silty clay	friable					
742	Ditch619	743	A2	fill	ditch		0.35	0.12	mid red grey	clay	firm					
743	Ditch619	743	A2	cut	ditch		0.85	0.44				linear	steep	concave	NW-SE	U shape
744	Ditch747	747	A2	fill	ditch		0.9	0.2	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm					
745	Ditch747	747	A2	fill	ditch		0.75	0.19	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable					
746	Ditch747	747	A2	fill	ditch		0.35	0.07	mid orange grey	sandy clay	soft					
747	Ditch747	747	A2	cut	ditch		0.9	0.35				linear	steep	concave	NW-SE	U shape
748	Ditch747	750	A2	fill	ditch		0.65	0.5	dark grey brown	silty clay	friable					
749	Ditch747	750	A2	fill	ditch		0.1	0.1	mid brown	silty clay	friable					
750	Ditch747	750	A2	cut	ditch		0.65	0.5				linear	45 degrees	flat	E-W	bowl
751	Pit_752	752	A2	fill	pit		1	0.15	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft					
752	Pit_752	752	A2	cut	pit		1	0.15				oval	gradual	fairly flat		bowl
753	Pit_550	550	A2	fill	pit			0.09	yellow brown	clay	firm					
754	Pit_658	658	A2	fill	pit		1.4	0.05	yellow brown	clay	firm					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
755	Pit_656	656	A2	fill	pit		0.9	0.05	yellow brown	clay	firm					
756	Ditch548	756	A2	cut	ditch		0.37	0.07				linear	gradual	concave		U shape
757	Ditch548	756	A2	fill	ditch		0.37	0.07	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft					
758			A2													
759			A2													
760			A2													
761	Pit_761	761	A2	cut	pit		1.7	0.4				sub-circular	gradual	concave		U shape
762	Pit_761	761	A2	fill	pit		0.4	0.15	light yellow brown	silty clay	firm					
763	Pit_761	761	A2	fill	pit		1.7	0.25	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm					
764	Pit_764	764	A2	cut	pit		1.75	1				sub-circular	steep	unknown		U shape
765	Pit_764	764	A2	fill	pit		1.75	1	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm					
766	WH_766	766	A2	cut	watering hole		4.5	1.93				sub-circular	steep	unknown		U shape
767	WH_766	766	A2	fill	watering hole			0.08	dark brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
768	WH_766	766	A2	fill	watering hole			0.24	dark grey	silty clay	firm					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
769	WH_766	766	A2	fill	watering hole			0.34	mid brown grey	sandy gravel	soft					
770	WH_766	766	A2	fill	watering hole			0.88	very dark grey	clayey silt	firm					
771	Ditch773	773	A2	fill	gully		0.62	0.25	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					
772	Ditch773	773	A2	fill	gully		0.62	0.3	yellow brown	silty clay	firm					
773	Ditch773	773	A2	cut	gully		0.66	0.3				linear	sloped	concave		
774	Pit_777	777	A2	fill	pit		0.8	0.4	dark grey brown	clay	soft					
775	Pit_777	777	A2	fill	pit		0.6	0.2	orange	silty clay	soft					
776	Pit_777	777	A2	fill	pit		0.5	0.1	brown	silty clay	soft					
777	Pit_777	777	A2	cut	pit		0.8	0.5				circular	concave	concave		U shape
778	Pit_779	779	A2	fill	pit		1.5	0.5	dark brown	silty clay	soft					
779	Pit_779	779	A2	cut	pit		1.5	0.5				circular	concave	concave		U shape
780	Pit_781	781	A2	fill	pit		0.6	0.1	light brown	silty clay	soft					
781	Pit_781	781	A2	cut	pit		0.6	0.1				circular	concave	fairly flat		bowl
782	Pit_783	783	A2	fill	pit		0.4	0.1	light brown	silty clay	soft					
783	Pit_783	783	A2	cut	pit		0.4	0.1				oval	gradual	concave		bowl

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
784	Pit_785	785	A2	fill	pit		0.3	0.2	light brown	silty clay	soft					
785	Pit_785	785	A2	cut	pit		0.3	0.2				oval	concave	concave		
786	Pit_787	787	A2	fill	pit		0.8	0.2	light brown	silty clay	soft					
787	Pit_787	787	A2	cut	pit		0.8	0.2				circular	gradual	concave		bowl
788	Pit_789	789	A2	fill	pit		0.7	0.1	dark brown	silty clay	soft					
789	Pit_789	789	A2	cut	pit		0.7	0.1				circular	concave	concave		bowl
790	Pit_791	791	A2	fill	pit		0.9	0.2	mid brown	silty clay	soft					
791	Pit_791	791	A2	cut	pit		0.9	0.2				circular	gradual	concave		bowl
792	Pit_793	793	A2	fill	pit		1.35	0.14	mid brown	silty clay	firm					
793	Pit_793	793	A2	cut	pit		1.35	0.14				sub-circular	45 degrees	concave		bowl
794	Ditch773	796	A2	fill	gully		0.45	0.18	dark grey brown	silty clay	firm					
795	Ditch773	796	A2	fill	gully		0.57	0.23								
796	Ditch773	796	A2	cut	gully		0.57	0.23				linear	sloped	concave		
797	WH_801	801	A2	fill	watering hole		3.25	0.6	dark red grey	silty clay	friable					
798	WH_801	801	A2	fill	watering hole		1.8	0.5	mid brown grey	silty clay	friable					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
799	WH_801	801	A2	fill	watering hole		1.5	0.55	mid orange grey	clay	friable					
800	WH_801	801	A2	fill	watering hole		1	0.55	light blue grey	clay	tenacious					
801	WH_801	801	A2	cut	watering hole		3.28	1.32				sub-circular	steep			
802	Pit_803	803	A2	fill	pit		0.7	0.2	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable					
803	Pit_803	803	A2	cut	pit		0.7	0.2				oval	moderate	concave		U shape
804	Pit_805	805	A2	fill	pit		1	0.22	mid grey brown	clay	friable					
805	Pit_805	805	A2	cut	pit		1	0.22				sub-circular	moderate	concave		U shape
806	Ditch807	807	A2	fill	ditch		0.4	0.1	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable					
807	Ditch807	807	A2	cut	ditch		0.4	0.1				linear	steep	concave	NNW-SSE	U shape
808	Ditch1000	808	A2	cut	ditch terminus		0.73	0.2				linear	steep to gradual	concave	N-S	U shape
809	Ditch1000	808	A2	fill	ditch		0.73	0.2	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft					
810	Ditch1000	808	A2	fill	ditch		0.63	0.17	mid grey	clayey silt	soft					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
811	Pit_811	811	A2	cut	pit		0.75	0.2				elongated oval	shallow	flat	N-S	U shape
812	Pit_811	811	A2	fill	pit		0.75	0.2	light yellow brown	silty clay	firm					
813	PH_813	813	A2	cut	post hole		0.4	0.2				sub-circular	regular	concave		U shape
814	PH_813	813	A2	fill	post hole		0.4	0.2	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm					
815	PH_815	815	A2	cut	post hole		0.36	0.07				circular	gradual	concave		
816	PH_815	815	A2	fill	post hole		0.36	0.07	light grey	silty clay	firm					
817	Ditch819	819	A2	fill	gully		0.7	0.18	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
818	Ditch819	819	A2	fill	gully		0.55	0.1	yellow brown	silty clay	firm					
819	Ditch819	819	A2	cut	gully		0.7	0.28				linear	sloped	concave	N-S	
820	PH_821	821	A2	fill	post hole		0.33	0.2	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
821	PH_821	821	A2	cut	post hole		0.33	0.2				circular	steep	concave		
822	PH_823	823	A2	fill	post hole		0.35	0.15	dark brown grey	clay	firm					
823	PH_823	823	A2	cut	post hole		0.35	0.15				circular	steep	concave		U shape

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
824	PH_825	825	A2	fill	post hole		0.75	0.11	dark brown grey	clay	friable					
825	PH_825	825	A2	cut	post hole		0.75	0.11				sub-circular	moderate	concave		bowl
826	Pit_828	828	A2	fill	pit		0.55	0.28	dark red grey	silty clay	friable					
827	Pit_828	828	A2	fill	pit		0.5	0.17	dark grey brown	clay	firm					
828	Pit_828	828	A2	cut	pit		0.55	0.33				circular	steep	concave		U shape
829	Pit_831	831	A2	fill	pit		0.45	0.17	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable					
830	Pit_831	831	A2	fill	pit		0.5	0.3	mid orange brown	silty clay	friable					
831	Pit_831	831	A2	cut	pit		0.5	0.38				circular	steep	concave		U shape
832	Pit_834	834	A2	fill	pit		0.6	0.25	dark brown grey	silty clay	friable					
833	Pit_834	834	A2	fill	pit		0.55	0.17	mid orange brown	clay	friable					
834	Pit_834	834	A2	cut	pit		0.6	0.43				circular	steep	concave		U shape
835	Str1	835	A2	cut	post hole	0.35	0.35	0.21				circular	steep	concave		U shape
836	Str1	835	A2	fill	post hole	0.35	0.35	0.21	mid brown grey	silty clay	soft					
837	Str1	837	A2	cut	post hole	0.28	0.28	0.16				circular	steep	concave		U shape
838	Str1	837	A2	fill	post	0.28	0.28	0.16	mid brown grey	silty clay	soft					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
					hole											
839	Str1	839	A2	cut	post hole	0.35	0.35	0.12				circular	sloped	concave		bowl
840	Str1	839	A2	fill	post hole	0.35	0.35	0.12	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft					
841	Str1	841	A2	cut	post hole	0.25	0.25	0.2				circular	steep	flat		flat bottom U
842	Str1	841	A2	fill	post hole	0.25	0.25	0.2	mid brown grey	silty clay	soft					
843	Str1	843	A2	cut	post hole	0.34	0.33	0.1				circular	sloped	concave		bowl
844	Str1	843	A2	fill	post hole	0.34	0.33	0.1	mid brown grey	silty clay	soft					
845	Str1	845	A2	cut	post hole	0.37	0.35	0.1				circular	sloped	concave		bowl
846	Str1	845	A2	fill	post hole	0.37	0.35	0.1	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft					
847	Str1	847	A2	cut	post hole	0.37	0.37	0.15				circular	steep	concave		U shape
848	Str1	847	A2	fill	post hole	0.37	0.37	0.15	mid brown grey	silty clay	soft					
849	Str1	849	A2	cut	post hole	0.55	0.3	0.07				oval	sloped	concave		bowl

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
850	Str1	849	A2	fill	post hole	0.55	0.3	0.07	mid brown grey	silty clay	soft					
851	TT851	851	A2	cut	tree throw		1.25	0.25				irregular	gentle			irregular
852	TT851	851	A2	fill	tree throw		1.25	0.25	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm					
853	TT851	851	A2	fill	tree throw		0.6	0.15	mid grey	silty clay	soft					
854	Hedge854	854	A2	cut	ditch		0.31	0.13				linear	moderate	concave	N-S	U shape
855	Hedge854	854	A2	fill	ditch		0.31	0.13	light grey	sandy silt	soft					
856	Gully856	856	A2	cut	ditch		0.12	0.05				linear		concave	NW-SE	
857	Gully856	856	A2	fill	ditch		0.12	0.05	light grey brown	sandy silt	soft					
858	Ditch858	858	A2	cut	ditch		0.73	0.18				linear	moderate	concave	N-S	U shape
859	Ditch858	858	A2	fill	ditch		0.73	0.18	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
860	Ditch858	858	A2	fill	ditch		0.66	0.15	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
861	Str1	861	A2	cut	post hole	0.37	0.35	0.12				circular	steep	concave		U shape
862	Str1	861	A2	fill	post hole	0.37	0.35	0.12	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
863	Str1	863	A2	cut	pit	1.2	0.5	0.2				oval	sloped	concave		bowl
864	Str1	863	A2	fill	pit	1.2	0.5	0.2	mid brown grey	silty clay	soft					
865	PH_866	866	A2	fill	post hole		0.26	0.19	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
866	PH_866	866	A2	cut	post hole		0.26	0.19				circular	steep	concave		
867	PH_868	868	A2	fill	post hole		0.36	0.16	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
868	PH_868	868	A2	cut	post hole		0.36	0.16				circular	steep	concave		U shape
869	Feat_870	870	A2	fill	ditch		1.15	0.21	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
870	Feat_870	870	A2	cut	ditch		1.15	0.3				linear	sloped	concave	E-W	bowl
871	Pit_873	873	A2	fill	pit		1	0.2	dark grey	sandy clay	soft					
872	Pit_873	873	A2	fill	pit		0.8	0.4	dark grey	silty clay	soft					
873	Pit_873	873	A2	cut	pit		1	0.4				oval	concave	concave		bowl
874	Pit_875	875	A2	fill	pit		0.8	0.1	mid grey	sandy	soft					
875	Pit_875	875	A2	cut	pit		0.8	0.1				circular	concave	concave		bowl
876	Pit_876	876	A2	cut	pit		2	0.3				sub-circular	regular	flat		U shape
877	Pit_876	876	A2	fill	pit		1.65	0.1	light orange yellow	silty clay	firm					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
878	Pit_876	876	A2	fill	pit		2	0.2	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm					
879	Pit_879	879	A2	cut	pit		0.65	0.3				sub-circular	steep	concave		U shape
880	Pit_879	879	A2	fill	pit			0.3	light brown grey	silty clay	plastic					
881	PH_881	881	A2	cut	post hole		0.45	0.3				circular	steep	concave		U shape
882	PH_881	881	A2	fill	post hole		0.45	0.3	mid brown grey	sandy clay	plastic					
883	WH_766	766	A2	fill	watering hole			0.2	mid brown grey	sandy clay	soft					
884	WH_766	766	A2	fill	watering hole			0.4	dark grey	clayey silt	firm					
885	Ditch1000	885	A2	cut	ditch terminus		0.6	0.15				linear	regular	concave	N-S	U shape
886	Ditch1000	885	A2	fill	ditch terminus		0.6	0.15	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm					
887	Ditch1000	887	A2	cut	ditch terminus		0.3	0.1				linear	regular	concave	N-S	U shape
888	Ditch1000	887	A2	fill	ditch termi		0.2	0.1	light brown grey	silty clay	firm					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
					nus											
889	Hedge854	889	A2	cut	ditch		0.31	0.06				linear	shallow	concave	N-S	U shape
890	Hedge854	890	A2	fill	ditch		0.31	0.06	mid grey brown	sandy silt	soft					
891	Pit_891	891	A2	cut	pit		0.74	0.24				circular	steep	concave		U shape
892	Pit_891	891	A2	fill	pit		0.74	0.24	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
893	Pit_893	893	A2	cut	pit		1.4	0.4				circular	sloped	concave		U shape
894	Pit_893	893	A2	fill	pit		1.4	0.3	mid/dark brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
895	Pit_893	893	A2	fill	pit		1	0.1	mid yellow brown	silty clay	soft					
896	Pit_896	896	A2	cut	pit		1.3	0.45				circular	steep	concave		U shape
897	Pit_896	896	A2	fill	pit		1.3	0.1	mid yellow brown	silty clay	soft					
898	Pit_896	896	A2	fill	pit		1.3	0.36	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
899	PH_900	900	A2	fill	post hole		0.48	0.15	mid grey	silty clay	firm					
900	PH_900	900	A2	cut	post hole		0.48	0.15				circular	45 degrees	flat		bowl
901	PH_902	902	A2	fill	post hole		0.37	0.2	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
902	PH_902	902	A2	cut	post		0.37	0.2				circular	45	flat		bowl

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
					hole								degrees			
903	PH_904	904	A2	fill	post hole		0.27	0.1	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
904	PH_904	904	A2	cut	post hole		0.27	0.1				circular	45 degrees	flat		bowl
905	PH_906	906	A2	fill	post hole		0.6	0.17	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
906	PH_906	906	A2	cut	post hole		0.6	0.17				circular	45 degrees	flat		bowl
907	PH_908	908	A2	fill	post hole		0.45	0.3	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
908	PH_908	908	A2	cut	post hole		0.45	0.3				circular	vertical	flat		flat bottom U
909	PH_910	910	A2	fill	post hole		0.4	0.3	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
910	PH_910	910	A2	cut	post hole		0.4	0.3				circular	vertical	flat		flat bottom U
911	Pit_912	912	A2	fill	pit		0.8	0.35	dark brown grey	silty clay	soft					
912	Pit_912	912	A2	cut	pit		0.8	0.35				oval	concave	fairly flat		bowl
913	Pit_914	914	A2	fill	pit	0.8	0.4	0.2	mid brown	silty clay	soft					
914	Pit_914	914	A2	cut	pit	0.8	0.4	0.2				oval	concave	concave		U shape

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
915	Pit_916	916	A2	fill	pit	0.6	0.6	0.1	light mid brown	silty clay	soft					
916	Pit_916	916	A2	cut	pit	0.6	0.6	0.1				circular	gradual	concave		bowl
917	Pit_918	918	A2	fill	pit	0.9	0.9	0.1	light brown	silty clay	soft					
918	Pit_918	918	A2	cut	pit	0.9	0.9	0.1				circular	gradual	concave		bowl
919	PH_920	920	A2	fill	post hole		0.3	0.1	dark grey brown	clay	friable					
920	PH_920	920	A2	cut	post hole		0.3	0.1				circular	steep	flat		U shape
921	PH_922	922	A2	fill	post hole		0.3	0.1	dark brown grey	clay	friable					
922	PH_922	922	A2	cut	post hole		0.3	0.1				circular	steep	flat		U shape
923	Pit_924	924	A2	fill	pit		2.5	0.3	mid brown grey	silty clay	friable					
924	Pit_924	924	A2	cut	pit		2.5	0.3				sub-rectangular	moderate	concave	N-S	U shape
925	Pit_927	927	A2	fill	pit		0.56	0.35	dark grey brown	clay	friable					
926	Pit_927	927	A2	fill	pit		0.56	0.2	mid grey brown	clay	firm					
927	Pit_927	927	A2	cut	pit		0.56	0.4				circular	steep	concave		U shape
928	PH_929	929	A2	fill	post hole		0.45	0.14	dark brown grey	clay	friable					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
929	PH_929	929	A2	cut	post hole		0.45	0.14				circular	steep	concave		U shape
930	PH_931	931	A2	fill	post hole		0.37	0.15	dark grey brown	clay	friable					
931	PH_931	931	A2	cut	post hole		0.37	0.15				circular	steep	concave		U shape
932	Pit_933	933	A2	fill	pit/posthole		0.4	0.11	dark grey brown	clay	friable					
933	Pit_933	933	A2	cut	pit/posthole		0.4	0.11				sub-circular	moderate	concave	N-S	U shape
934	PH_934	934	A2	cut	post hole		0.35	0.07				sub-circular	shallow	concave		U shape
935	PH_934	934	A2	fill	post hole		0.35	0.07	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
936	PH_936	936	A2	cut	post hole	0.4	0.28	0.15				sub-circular	steep	concave		U shape
937	PH_936	936	A2	fill	post hole	0.4	0.28	0.15	dark brown grey	silty clay	soft					
938	PH_940	940	A2	fill	post hole	0.6	0.4	0.1	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft					
939	PH_940	940	A2	fill	post	0.6	0.45	0.15	light brown	silty clay	soft					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
					hole											
940	PH_940	940	A2	cut	post hole	0.6	0.6	0.15				circular	concave	concave		U shape
941	Pit_941	941	A2	cut	pit	1.2	1.2	0.14				circular	sloped	concave		bowl
942	Pit_941	941	A2	fill	pit	1.2	1.2	0.14	mid yellow grey brown	silty clay	soft					
943	PH_943	943	A2	cut	post hole		0.4	0.14				sub-circular	moderate	flat		U shape
944	PH_943	943	A2	fill	post hole		0.4	0.08	light brown grey	silty clay	soft					
945	PH_945	945	A2	cut	post hole		0.72	0.09				sub-circular	shallow	concave		U shape
946	PH_945	945	A2	fill	post hole		0.72	0.09	light brown grey	silty clay	soft					
947	PH_947	947	A2	cut	post hole		0.38	0.08				sub-circular	moderate	concave		U shape
948	PH_947	947	A2	fill	post hole		0.38	0.08	mid brown grey	sandy silt	soft					
949	PH_950	950	A2	fill	post hole		0.28	0.13	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
950	PH_950	950	A2	cut	post hole		0.28	0.13				circular	sloped	concave		

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
951	PH_952	952	A2	fill	post hole		0.22	0.23	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
952	PH_952	952	A2	cut	post hole		0.22	0.23				circular	steep	concave		U shape
953	PH_954	954	A2	fill	post hole		0.21	0.23	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
954	PH_954	954	A2	cut	post hole		0.21	0.23				circular	steep	concave		U shape
955	PH_956	956	A2	fill	post hole		0.31	0.32	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
956	PH_956	956	A2	cut	post hole		0.31	0.32				sub-circular	steep	concave		U shape
957	PH_943	943	A2	fill	post hole		0.05	0.14	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft					
958	PH_958	958	A2	cut	pit	1.1	0.6	0.11				oval	sloped	slightly concave		bowl
959	PH_958	958	A2	fill	pit	1.1	0.6	0.11	mid yellow brown	silty clay	soft					
960	Ditch960	960	A2	cut	gully		0.51	0.18				curvilinear	steep	flattish	NW-SE	flat bottom U
961	Ditch960	960	A2	fill	gully		0.51	0.18	mid brown grey	silty clay	soft					
962	Ditch963	963	A2	fill	gully		0.7	0.25	mid grey	silty clay	firm					
963	Ditch963	963	A2	cut	gully		0.7	0.25				linear	45	flat	N-S	U shape

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
													degrees			
964	Ditch963	965	A2	fill	gully		0.5	0.2	mid grey	silty clay	firm					
965	Ditch963	965	A2	cut	gully		0.5	0.2				linear	45 degrees	concave	E-W	bowl
966	Ditch963	967	A2	fill	gully		0.5	0.2	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
967	Ditch963	967	A2	cut	gully		0.5	0.2				linear	45 degrees	concave	E-W	bowl
968	Ditch969	969	A2	fill	gully		0.5	0.2	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm					
969	Ditch969	969	A2	cut	gully		0.5	0.2				linear	45 degrees	concave	N-S	v shaped
970	PH_971	971	A2	fill	post hole		0.6	0.25	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
971	PH_971	971	A2	cut	post hole		0.6	0.25				sub-circular	sloped	concave		bowl
972	Ditch974	974	A2	fill	ditch		1.9	0.75	mid grey	silty clay	friable					
973	Ditch974	974	A2	fill	ditch		1.9	0.1	mid brown	silty clay	friable					
974	Ditch974	974	A2	cut	ditch		1.9	0.75				linear	45 degrees	concave	E-W	U shape
975	PH_976	976	A2	fill	post hole		0.4	0.12	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
976	PH_976	976	A2	cut	post		0.4	0.12				sub-circular	sloped	concave		

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
					hole											
977	Ditch960	979	A2	fill	ditch		0.57	0.16	grey brown	clay	friable					
978	Ditch960	979	A2	fill	ditch		0.75	0.36	dark grey brown	silty clay	friable					
979	Ditch960	979	A2	cut	ditch		0.85	0.36				linear	steep	concave	E-W	U shape
980	PH_981	981	A2	fill	post hole		0.3	0.19	mid brown grey	clay	firm					
981	PH_981	981	A2	cut	post hole		0.3	0.19				circular	steep	concave		U shape
982	PH_983	983	A2	fill	post hole		0.36	0.15	mid grey brown	clay	friable					
983	PH_983	983	A2	cut	post hole		0.36	0.15				circular	steep	concave		U shape
984	PH_985	985	A2	fill	post hole		0.38	0.2	dark red grey	clay	firm					
985	PH_985	985	A2	cut	post hole		0.38	0.2				circular	steep	flat		flat bottom U
986	Hedge987	987	A2	fill	ditch		0.26	0.21	dark brown grey	clay	friable					
987	Hedge987	987	A2	cut	ditch		0.26	0.21				linear	steep	concave	E-W	U shape
988	PH_989	989	A2	fill	post hole		0.3	0.24	mid grey brown	silty clay	friable					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
989	PH_989	989	A2	cut	post hole		0.3	0.24				circular	steep	concave		U shape
990	PH_990	990	A2	cut	post hole	0.62	0.45	0.18				sub-circular	steep	flat		U shape
991	PH_990	990	A2	fill	post hole	0.62	0.45	0.18	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft					
992	Ditch963	992	A2	cut	gully		0.45	0.17				linear	steep	con; nearly v shaped	WNW-ESE	U/V shaped
993	Ditch963	992	A2	fill	gully		0.45	0.17	mid brown grey	silty clay	soft					
994	Ditch773	995	A2	fill	ditch		0.65	0.5	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
995	Ditch773	995	A2	cut	ditch		0.65	0.5				linear	sloped	concave	E-W	
996	Pit_996	996	A2	cut	pit		1.4	0.15				sub-circular	regular	flat		U shape
997	Pit_996	996	A2	fill	pit		1.4	0.15	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm					
998	PH_998	998	A2	cut	post hole		0.2	0.1								
999	PH_998	998	A2	fill	post hole		0.2	0.1	mid orange brown	silty clay	firm					
1000	Ditch1000	1000	A2	cut	ditch		0.45	0.2				linear	regular	concave	N-S	U shape
1001	Ditch1000	1000	A2	fill	ditch		0.45	0.2	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm					

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
1002	PH_1002	1002	A2	cut	post hole		0.3	0.1				sub-circular	regular	concave		U shape
1003	PH_1002	1002	A2	fill	post hole		0.3	0.1	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm					
1004	Pit_1004	1004	A2	cut	pit		1	0.18				sub-circular	regular	flat		U shape
1005	Pit_1004	1004	A2	fill	pit		1	0.18	dark brown grey	silty clay	firm					
1006	Ditch1000	1006	A2	cut	ditch		0.45	0.2				linear	regular	concave	N-S	U shape
1007	Ditch1000	1006	A2	fill	ditch		0.45	0.2	mid brown grey	silty clay	firm					
1008	Ditch1000	1008	A2	cut	ditch		0.53	0.13				linear	moderate	concave	N-S	U shape
1009	Ditch1000	1008	A2	fill	ditch		0.53	0.13	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
1010	Pit_1010	1010	A2	cut	pit		0.6	0.28				sub-circular	gentle			
1011	Pit_1010	1010	A2	fill	pit		0.6	0.1	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft					
1012	Pit_1012	1012	A2	cut	pit		1.75	0.31				sub-circular	steep to gradual	concave		U shape
1013	Pit_1012	1012	A2	fill	pit		1.75	0.07	light blue grey	silty clay	soft					
1014	Pit_1012	1012	A2	fill	pit		1.75	0.25	light brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
1015	Pit_1015	1015	A2	cut	pit		1.01	0.35				sub-circular	steep to	concave		U shape

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
													gradual			
1016	Pit_1015	1015	A2	fill	pit		0.98	0.06	light grey	silty clay	soft					
1017	Pit_1015	1015	A2	fill	pit		0.77	0.2	light brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
1018	Pit_1018	1018	A2	cut	pit		0.78	0.07				sub-circular	gentle	concave		U shape
1019	Pit_1018	1018	A2	fill	pit		0.78	0.07	mid brown grey	silty clay	soft					
1020	Sprd1010		A2	layer			1.25	0.09	dark brown grey	silt	soft					
1021	Pit_1010	1010	A2	fill	pit		0.6	0.21	mid grey brown	clayey silt	soft					
1022	Pit_1024	1024	A2	fill	pit		1.1	0.21	dark grey	silty clay	firm					
1023	Pit_1024	1024	A2	fill	pit		0.9	0.8	yellow brown	silty clay	firm					
1024	Pit_1024	1024	A2	cut	pit		1.1	0.26				circular	sloped	concave		
1025	Ditch747	1031	A2	fill	ditch		1.2	0.3	mid grey brown	silty clay	soft					
1026			A2													
1027	Ditch619	1028	A2	fill	ditch		0.7	0.3	light brown	silty clay	soft					
1028	Ditch619	1028	A2	cut	ditch		0.7	0.3				linear	concave	concave	E-W	v shaped
1029	Ditch747	1031	A2	fill	ditch		0.3	0.2	yellow brown	silty clay	soft					
1030	Ditch747	1031	A2	fill	ditch		0.6	0.1	light brown	silty clay	soft					
1031	Ditch747	1031	A2	cut	ditch		1.2	0.4				linear	concave	flat	E-W	stepped U

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
1032	Pit_1032	1032	A2	cut	pit		1.8	0.4				circular	steep	concave/ flat		U shape
1033	Pit_1032	1032	A2	fill	pit		1.8	0.4	mid brown grey	silty clay	soft					
1034	Pit_1034	1034	A2	cut	pit	1.1	0.6	0.16				sub-circular	sloped	concave		bowl
1035	Pit_1034	1034	A2	fill	pit	1.1	0.6	0.16	mid brown grey	silty clay	soft					
1036	Guly543	1037	A2	fill	gully		0.4	0.08	dark brown	clayey silt	soft					
1037	Guly543	1037	A2	cut	gully		0.4	0.08				linear	gradual	concave	E-W	bowl
1038	Ditch747	1038	A2	cut	ditch		0.5	0.5				linear	steep	concave	E-W	U shape
1039	Ditch747	1038	A2	fill	ditch		0.2	0.1	mid brown orange	silty clay	firm					
1040	Ditch747	1038	A2	fill	ditch		0.5	0.3	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm					
1041	Ditch1000	1041	A2	cut	ditch		0.4	0.3				linear	steep	concave	N-S	U shape
1042	Ditch1000	1041	A2	fill	ditch		0.4	0.3	mid grey brown	silty clay	firm					
1043	Pit_1043	1043	A2	cut	pit	1.45	1.35	0.36				circular	steep	concave		U shape
1044	Pit_1043	1043	A2	fill	pit	1.45	1.35	0.11	light grey brown	silty clay	firm					
1045	Pit_1043	1043	A2	fill	pit		1	0.25	mid brown grey	clayey silt	soft					
1046	Feat_870	870	A2	fill	ditch		0.98	0.21	yellow brown	silty clay	firm					
1047	WH_570	570	A2	fill	water											

Context	Group	Cut	Tr.	Cat.	Type	L	B	D	Colour	Fine comp.	Comp.	Shape (Plan)	Side	Base	Orient.	Profile
					hole											
1048	WH_570	570	A2	fill	water hole			0.3	dark grey brown	clay	soft					
1049	WH_570	570	A2	fill	water hole			0.41	mid green grey	clay-sand	soft					
1050	WH_570	1051	A2	fill	water hole			0.6	mid blueish-grey	clay	loose					
1051	WH_570	1051	A2	cut	water hole			0.6				sub-circular	vertical			
1052	WH_766	766	A2	fill	water hole											

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Coins and Metalwork

By Andrew Brown

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A total of 51 small finds were recovered from excavation at Glinton, Cambridgeshire, 18 of which are copper-alloy, 27 of iron, and six of lead. The objects come from two distinct areas of excavation, and from a range of largely stratified archaeological features, with the material separated and analysed below in its respective excavation area.

B.1.2 Considered as a whole, the assemblage has a chronological range spanning the Early Iron Age (c.800-400 BC) through to the post-medieval and modern periods (c.18th-19th centuries AD). In Area 1 the focus is on the Roman period (c.1st-4th centuries AD) with small quantities of later post-medieval to modern finds that represent more recent or renewed activity at the site. In contrast, the evidence from Area 2 is sparse but has a clear early phase, probably in the Early Iron Age, with possible Roman and subsequently modern (c.19th century AD) activity.

B.1.3 All objects were examined by hand, with details and descriptions entered into a basic catalogue by material type. These are discussed further below by period and excavation area.

B.1.4 All finds are well packaged and labelled in stable plastic bags or crystal boxes, stored within Stewart boxes containing silica gel and humidity indicator strips. Many are in a generally good state of preservation, however several of the copper-alloy and iron items demonstrate a range of corrosion products and post-depositional damage that make close identification of form or function problematic. The radiate of Diocletian (S.F.1) from Area 1, and the ring-headed pin (S.F.5) and possible toilet article (S.F.33) from Area 2, would all warrant potential further analysis and illustration.

Area 1

B.1.5 Excavation in Area 1 produced a total of 46 finds comprising 15 copper-alloy, 25 iron, and six lead objects. Where identifiable, the majority demonstrate an essentially Roman date range with a few late, and possibly intrusive, items. All are from a variety of excavated contexts, including the fills of ditches, pits, furrows and postholes.

B.1.6 The most closely datable items within the assemblage are ten copper-alloy Roman coins that span the 2nd to mid-4th centuries AD. Earliest amongst them is a heavily worn sestertius (S.F.32) from a pit fill (context 170), which although not closely identifiable is most probably of Antonine date (AD 138-192) and perhaps of Marcus Aurelius or similar emperor. The late 3rd century is represented by six coins. Most notable is a pre-reform radiate of Diocletian (S.F.1), c.AD 292-294 (Reece period 14), recovered from a ditch fill (context 21) during evaluation. This demonstrates continued coin use at the site until the end of the 3rd century and is more unusual as a site find in comparison to the remaining 3rd century issues within the group. The remaining 3rd century coins comprise three barbarous radiates (S.F.50, S.F.51, S.F.67) dating to c.AD 275-285 (Reece period 14), one of which (S.F.67) copies a coin of Tetricus I and was recovered from the fill of a post hole (context 90). A further two radiates (S.F.19, S.F.49) are too worn to enable close identification and can only broadly be dated to AD 260-296.

B.1.7 Three nummi of the House of Constantine (Reece periods 17 and 18) extend the chronological range of the Roman coinage into the mid-4th century. However, the lack of Valentinian (Reece period 19) or later coinage potentially suggests reduced, or changing, activity at the site after the middle of the century. These include a contemporary copy of an VRBS ROMA issue (S.F.16), AD 330-340 (Reece period 17), from the fill of a pit (context 173) and a nummus of Constans (S.F.34), AD 348-350, from a ditch fill (context 314). The latest issue in the group dates to c.AD 351-353 and is a contemporary copy of a coin of Magnentius or Decentius (S.F.45) recovered from the fill of a gully (context 327). The coinage as a whole comprises issues that are typical of Roman site finds, albeit the radiate of Diocletian is less common. Given the relatively small sample size it is difficult to draw firm conclusions with respect to what the coinage represents in terms of site usage. However, it does reflect typical patterns of coin loss that would be expected at Roman settlement sites, most notably with peak coin loss in the late-3rd (Reece periods 13-14) and 4th centuries (Reece periods 17-18) (see for example Plouviez, 2004).

B.1.8 Evidence for architectural remains is apparent in the ironwork assemblage, which largely comprises nails numbering 20 in total. These are mostly from ditch fills, with single examples from topsoil (S.F.6), post hole (S.F.30), pit (S.F.62), and layers (S.F.69, S.F.70). Although wrought nails have relatively long life spans, they are also a common feature in Roman contexts. Those from Glinton that preserve their heads find parallels with Manning (1985) Type Ib nails and indicate a likely Roman date range for the majority, although later date ranges cannot be entirely discounted in some instances. The fills of ditch 163 produced seven of the examples, including two hobnails (S.F.29, S.F.71) of Manning (1985) Type 10, all of which are probably Roman. One ditch fill (context 213) contained both a nail of Manning Type Ib (S.F.41) and an incomplete iron T-clamp (S.F.42). This is a characteristic object of structural metalwork found in Roman contexts and utilised for a variety of functions, including the attachment of tiles to walls (Manning, 1985: 131-132, pl. 62).

B.1.9 Two of the remaining copper-alloy objects (S.F.18, S.F.48) may potentially date as early as the Roman period, and include a possible incomplete buckle pin or tweezers (S.F.48), but are not closely identifiable. To these can be added undiagnostic objects in both copper-alloy (S.F.44) and iron (S.F.12, S.F.13, S.F.31, S.F.40) that may be of any date from the Roman period onward and are as likely to be dated by their context and associated material than their surviving forms. The series of small rolled leads objects (S.F.14, S.F.15, S.F.20, S.F.21, S.F.23) are likely to be simple lead weights of a form that change little over long periods of time, with parallels interpreted as being for use with fishing or bird nets (Wastling, 2009: pp. 249-250). The majority of the examples at Glinton are from the fill of a furrow dated to the Medieval or later periods (context 171), which contained both a Roman radiate (S.F.49) and incomplete 17th-19th century buckles (S.F.22, S.F.52). This points to a likely Medieval to Post-Medieval date range for the weights, although they may plausibly date to any point from the Roman period onward. A similar conclusion may be reached for the lead spindle whorl (S.F.17), which is not closely datable.

Discussion

B.1.10 The assemblage from Area 1 demonstrates usage of the site spanning the Roman period. On the basis of the coinage, this covers at least the 2nd to 4th centuries AD, with the latest coin issue (S.F.45) indicating potential cessation or a change in activity in the middle of the 4th century. The coin loss profile is typical of Roman site assemblages and is reflected to some degree in the ironwork, which points to architectural remains.

As a whole, this is suggestive of probable rural settlement during the Roman period. A late phase of sparse, renewed activity in the post-medieval to modern periods is hinted at by the two incomplete buckles and probably the lead weights. However, its precise nature is unclear and most plausibly reflects the patterns of stray losses typical of the more recent past.

Copper-alloy

S.F. no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
1	**21**	**Coin**	**Roman**	A worn copper-alloy Roman radiate of Diocletian, c.292-294 AD (Reece period 14). As RIC 5.2 no. 34. Mint: Lyon. Obverse: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG, Radiate and draped bust right. Reverse: []OVI-AV[], Jupiter seated left holding Victory on globe and sceptre. Mint: []//[] Diameter: 22.78mm; Weight: 1.76g; die axis: 12.
16	**173**	**Coin**	**Roman**	A very worn copper-alloy Roman nummus of the House of Constantine, probably a contemporary copy, c.330-340 AD (Reece period 17). Uncertain mint. Obverse: [], Helmeted bust left. Reverse: She-wolf suckling twins. Mint: []//[] Diameter: 12.51mm; weight: 0.56g; die axis: 12.
18	**185**	**Unk**	**Ro?**	Uncertain copper-alloy object terminating in old breaks at both ends. Rectangular in form, tapering at one end, D-shaped in section with flat back and rounded front face. At its widest end the front face has three beaded mouldings, and the entire object has a slight curved profile. Length: 61.37; width: 9.39mm; thickness: 5.83mm; weight: 11.53g. The precise function of this object is uncertain. The beaded decoration at one end and slight curvature recalls bracelets or armlets of Roman date (e.g. Crummy, 1983: 44-45, fig. 46, 'Bead-imitative' armlets). This might indicate a later Roman date for the fragment, however its preservation makes close identification problematic and a differing function or date range cannot be ruled out.
19	**185**	**Coin**	**Roman**	A heavily corroded copper-alloy Roman radiate of uncertain type, c.260-296 AD. Obverse: [], Radiate and draped(?) bust right. Reverse: [], Uncertain standing figure left? Mint: []//[] Diameter: 17.37mm; weight: 2.29g; die axis: 7?
22	**171**	**Buckle**	**PMed/ Mod**	Incomplete copper-alloy buckle. Half of a double-looped buckle survives, the remainder missing due to old breaks. The frame is rectangular in form with expanded outer edge that is scalloped. At the middle of the surviving side is a circular hole intended to hold in place the now missing axis bar. Length: 25.67mm; width: 25.38mm; thickness: 4.66mm; weight: 3.29g. Post-Medieval to Modern in date, c.18th-19th centuries.
32	**169**	**Coin**	**Roman**	A Worn copper-alloy Roman sestertius of uncertain Antonine ruler, possibly Marcus Aurelius, c.138-192 AD. Obverse: [], Uncertain laureate (and bearded?) bust right. Reverse: [], Uncertain seated figure left holding vertical sceptre, [S]-C in the field. Mint: []//[]

S.F. no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
				Diameter: 32.22mm; weight: 22.71g; die axis: 6 o'clock.
34	**314**	**Coin**	**Roman**	A copper-alloy Roman nummus of Constans, c.348-350 AD (Reece period 18). Mint: -//TRP (Trier). As LRBC II no. 39. Obverse: D N CONSTA-NS P F AVG, Diademed and draped bust right. Reverse: FEL.TEMP.REPARATIO. , Phoenix right on a globe. Diameter: 18/41m; weight: 1.55g; die: 6 o'clock.
44	**287**	**Unk**	**Unk**	Incomplete and very worn copper-alloy object of uncertain form. Oval in section, thin, and with an S-shaped in profile. Length: 40.23mm; width: 2.42mm; thickness: 1.87mm; weight: 0.25g. Uncertain date.
45	**327**	**Coin**	**Roman**	A worn copper-alloy Roman nummus, probably a contemporary copy of a coin of Magnentius or Decentius, c.351-353 AD (Reece period 18). Uncertain mint. Obverse: []ECI[]-[], Bare headed(?) and draped bust right. Reverse: [], Two Victories holding a wreath inscribed []/MVT/X. Mint: []//[]N. Diameter: 15.41mm; weight: 1.23g; die axis: 9 o'clock.
48	**191**	**Buckle ?**	**Unk**	An incomplete copper-alloy object, possibly a buckle pin or one arm of incomplete tweezers. The surviving object is flat, rectangular in form with an incomplete oval loop at the attachment end. At the opposite end the arm/body is incurving at an angle of approximately 45 degrees, but also narrows to a blunt tip giving it a triangular appearance. Length: 41.14mm; width: 5.86mm; thickness: 1.69mm; weight: 1.58g. The precise function of this object remains uncertain. Although appearing similar in form to tweezers found from the Roman through Medieval periods (e.g. Crummy, 1983: 58-59), the tapering terminal end is not what might typically be expected. In contrast, this object also draws parallels with copper-alloy buckle or brooch pins, particularly given the narrow terminal end. This might suggest instead that it functioned as a buckle (or brooch?) pin. In either case, the dating of the object is uncertain as both plain tweezers and buckle/brooch pins span the Roman through Medieval periods.
49	**171**	**Coin**	**Roman**	An extremely worn copper-alloy Roman radiate of uncertain type, c.260-296 AD. Obverse: [], Radiate and draped bust right. Reverse: Illegible. Mint: []//[] Diameter: 16.78mm; weight: 0.51g.
50	**113**	**Coin**	**Roman**	A corroded and worn copper-alloy Roman radiate, probably a barbarous radiate copying a coin of Victorinus or Tetricus I, c.275-285 AD (Reece period 14). Obverse: []S[], Radiate and draped bust right. Reverse: [], Uncertain standing figure left. Mint: []//[] Diameter: 16.28mm; weight: 1.81g; die: 4 o'clock.
51	**182**	**Coin**	**Roman**	A copper-alloy Roman barbarous radiate, c.275-285 AD (Reece period 14). Obverse: [], Radiate bust right. Reverse: [], Uncertain figure standing left holding vertical sceptre. Mint: []//[] Diameter: 9.53mm; weight: 0.31g; die: 3 o'clock.

S.F. no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
52	171	Buckle	PMed	Incomplete Post-Medieval probable shoe buckle. The buckle tongue with internal spiked projections survives, as well as the corroded iron bar, the remainder missing due to old breaks. Length: 24.53mm; width: 24.77mm; thickness: 2.20mm; weight: 2.84g. Probably 17th-18th century AD (cf. Griffiths et al., 2007: 217).
67	90 (sample 15)	Coin	Roman	A worn copper-alloy Roman barbarous radiate copying a coin of Tetricus I, c.275-285 AD (Reece period 14). Obverse: []ETRICVS P F /\[], Radiate and draped bust right. Reverse: Illegible. Mint: []//[] Diameter: 17.70mm; weight: 1.06g.

Table B1.1: Coins and Cu alloy finds from Area 1

Iron

S.F. no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
3	21	Nail	Roman	Incomplete iron nail, missing tip due to old breaks. Square sectioned shaft with flattened disc shaped or circular head. Length: 62.03mm; width: 7.47mm (16.62mm at head); thickness: 6.97mm; weight: 10.92g. Manning Type Ib.
4	36	Nail	Roman	Incomplete iron nail, missing tip due to old breaks. Square in section with flattened circular head. Length: 69.60mm; width: 7.22mm (18.21mm at head); thickness: 7.63mm; weight: 14.87g. Manning Type Ib.
5	19	Nail	Roman	Incomplete iron nail, missing tip due to old breaks. Rectangular in section with flattened oval head. Length: 52.01mm; width: 7.51mm (12.46mm at head); thickness: 7.49mm; weight: 6.36g. Manning Type Ib.
6	58	Nail?	Ro?	Incomplete possible iron nail with curved shaft and incomplete tip(?). Opposite (head?) end has corroded globular projection. Length: 31.51mm; width: 8.86mm; thickness: 7.63mm; weight: 5.62g.
10	79	Nail	Roman	Iron nail. Square sectioned shaft missing its tip due to old breaks, with a flattened oval head. Length: 43.10mm; width: 8.78mm (15.05mm at head); thickness: 8.81mm; weight: 9.69g. Manning Type Ib?
11	82	Nail	Roman	Incomplete iron nail. Square sectioned shaft with flattened head. Length: 38.22mm; width: 8.88mm (14.76mm at head); thickness: 7.92mm; weight: 8.86g. Manning Type Ib?
12	218	Unk	Unk	Incomplete iron object. Square in section and triangular in form, tapering to a point at one end, old breaks at the other. Possible punch or similar item? Length: 32.97mm; width: 11.68mm; thickness: 10.87mm; weight: 7.81g.
13	21	Unk	Unk	Incomplete iron object, possibly a hinge. It has a flattened rectangular plate tapering to one pointed end and to old breaks at the other. The complete end has a projecting central rectangular terminal that is possibly pierced although this is uncertain due to the preservation of the object. Length: 81.03m; width: 26.92mm; thickness: 8.02mm (17.85mm at terminal); weight: 34.61g.
24	161	Nail	Unk	Three iron nail fragments measuring 33.04mm, 25.50mm, and 18.13mm in length.
25	161	Nail?	Unk	Uncertain iron object, possibly an incomplete nail. Oval sectioned shaft, terminating in old breaks at both ends. Length: 30.51mm; width: 8.92mm; thickness: 6.93mm; weight: 4.40g.

S.F. no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
26	161	Nail	Roman	Iron nail missing its tip due to old breaks. Square sectioned shaft with incomplete flattened oval head. Length: 31.56mm; width: 7.09mm (15.26mm at head); thickness: 6.63mm; weight: 5.08g. Manning Type Ib.
27	161	Nail	Roman	Iron nail, missing its tip due to old breaks. Square sectioned shaft, flattened rectangular head. Length: 31.07mm; width: 8.45mm (16.57mm at head); thickness: 8.57mm; weight: 7.18g. Manning Type Ib.
28	161	Nail?	Unk	Iron object, possibly a nail, terminating at both ends in old breaks. Square sectioned shaft, tapering towards one end. Length: 4.71mm; width: 8.87mm; thickness: 7.81mm; weight: 7.05g.
29	161	Nail	Roman	Iron hobnail with globular domed head and short cylindrical shaft. Length: 15.45mm; width: 10.83mm; thickness: 9.02mm; weight: 1.36g. Manning Type 10.
30	157	Nail	Roman	Iron nail missing its tip due to old breaks. Square sectioned shaft with flattened oval head (incomplete). Length: 40.57mm; width: 6.70m (19.22mm at head); thickness: 7.24mm; weight: 6.71g. Manning Type Ib?
31	168	Unk	Unk	Uncertain iron object. Oval sectioned object with one rounded end, rectangular in form. At the incomplete end it expands to a terminal of uncertain form. Length: 34.03mm; width: 15.88mm; thickness: 12.62mm; weight: 8.23g.
40	228	Unk	Unk	Uncertain iron object, heavily corroded and with old breaks at both ends. Length: 28.96mm; width: 27.83mm; thickness: 12.42mm; weight: 15.69g.
41	213	Nail	Roman	Iron nail. Square sectioned shaft bent at right angles, with flattened circular head. Length (bent): 33.79mm; width: 7.57mm (15.71mm at head); thickness: 7.05mm; weight: 9.52g. Manning Type Ib?
42	213	T-Clamp	Roman	An iron T-clamp of Roman date. It has a square sectioned shaft tapering to a pointed tip. The head is rectangular in form and section, tapering at each end. Length: 72.88mm; width: 9.06mm; thickness: 9.02mm; length/width at head: 47.82mm. T-clamps performed a variety of functions as objects of structural metalwork, perhaps most notably the attachment of tiles to walls. They are common on many sites of Roman date. As Manning, 1985: 131-132, pl. 62.
43	288	Nail	Roman	An iron nail with incomplete head. Square sectioned shaft with flattened T-shaped head. Length: 51.57mm; width: 8.03mm (18.72mm at head, incomplete); thickness: 7.47mm; weight: 9.07g. As Manning Type 3?
62	202	Nail?	Unk	Possible iron nail fragment. Tapering square sectioned shaft with old breaks at both ends. Length: 47.79mm; width: 8.62mm; thickness: 8.33mm; weight: 5.57g.
63	80	Nail	Ro?	Iron nail missing its tip. Square sectioned shaft with flattened sub-rectangular head. Length: 41.11mm; width: 8.15mm (17.20mm at head); thickness: 7.98mm; weight: 9.65g. Manning Type Ib?
69	168	Nail	Unk	Iron nail fragment. Square sectioned shaft with pointed tip, no head. Length: 26.30mm; width: 5.96mm; thickness: 6.84mm; weight: 0.96g.
70	168	Nail?	Unk	Incomplete iron object, possibly a nail or punch? It has a square sectioned shaft, tapering at one end to old breaks, flattened and incomplete at the other. Length: 50.82mm; width: 9.36mm; thickness: 8.31mm; weight: 15.33g.

S.F. no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
71	161	Nail	Roman	Iron hobnail with globular head and small, bent cylindrical shaft. Length: 12.76mm; width: 8.49mm; thickness: 8.73mm; weight: 1.12g. Manning Type 10.

Table B1.2: Fe objects fro Area 1

Lead

S.F. no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
14	171	Weight ?	Unk	Lead weight formed from small rolled fragment of lead giving it a cylindrical form. Length: 19.05mm; width: 10.27mm; weight: 5.95g. This is probably a simple rolled lead weight of a form that has a long period of usage. Objects of this form are often interpreted as possible Roman curse tablets, or more plausibly fishing or bird net weights (e.g. at Flixborough: Wastling, 2009: 249-250). It is of uncertain Roman or later date, with a Medieval or later range most likely given its context.
15	171	Weight ?	Unk	Lead weight formed from small rolled fragment of lead giving it a cylindrical form. Length: 12.91mm; width: 10.15mm; weight: 4.34g. This is probably a simple rolled lead weight of a form that has a long period of usage. Objects of this form are often interpreted as possible Roman curse tablets, or more plausibly fishing or bird net weights (e.g. at Flixborough: Wastling, 2009: 249-250). It is of uncertain Roman or later date, with a Medieval or later range most likely given its context.
17	185	Weight	Unk	Probable lead weight or spindle whorl. Conical in form with flat base and rounded front face, partially flattened. A small off-centre circular aperture is visible on both faces. Length: 19.16mm; width: 14.45mm; thickness/height: 11.53mm; weight: 15.55g. Uncertain date range from the Roman period onward.
20	171	Weight ?	Unk	Lead weight formed from small rolled fragment of lead giving it a cylindrical form. Length: 17.81mm; width: 11.25mm; weight: 7.86g. This is probably a simple rolled lead weight of a form that has a long period of usage. Objects of this form are often interpreted as possible Roman curse tablets, or more plausibly fishing or bird net weights (e.g. at Flixborough: Wastling, 2009: 249-250). It is of uncertain Roman or later date, with a Medieval or later range most likely given its context.
21	171	Weight ?	Unk	Lead weight formed from small rolled fragment of lead giving it a cylindrical form. Length: 19.69mm; width: 12.88mm; weight: 11.60g. This is probably a simple rolled lead weight of a form that has a long period of usage. Objects of this form are often interpreted as possible Roman curse tablets, or more plausibly fishing or bird net weights (e.g. at Flixborough: Wastling, 2009: 249-250). It is of uncertain Roman or later date, with a Medieval or later range most likely given its context.
23	72	Weight ?	Unk	Lead weight formed from small rolled fragment of lead giving it a cylindrical form. Length: 20.32mm; width: 10.95mm; weight: 9.45g. This is probably a simple rolled lead weight of a form that has a long period of usage. Objects of this form are often interpreted as possible Roman curse tablets, or more plausibly fishing or bird net weights (e.g. at Flixborough: Wastling, 2009: 249-250). It is of uncertain Roman or later date, with a Medieval or later range most likely given its context

Table B1.3: Lead objects from Area 1

Area 2

B.1.11 Excavation in Area 2 produced a total of five objects, three of which are copper-alloy and two iron. They demonstrate a date range from the Early Iron Age through to the 19th century.

B.1.12 Most diagnostic, and also earliest chronologically, is the Iron Age ring-headed pin (S.F.5) from the fill of a water hole (context 770). This is of a characteristic insular British form known from a range of Iron Age contexts that probably served as dress accessories, although usage as hair pins has also been suggested (Dunning, 1934; O'Connor, 1980: 257; Macgregor, 1976: 138-139; Stead, 1991: 91-92). It comprises a beaded annular head, from the base of which extends an incomplete shaft that is characteristically S-shaped ('swan neck') in profile beneath the head, but which terminates in old breaks below the bend. Parallels are noted in a ring-headed pin dated to the Early or Middle Iron Age from Thetford (Crummy, 2010: 43, no. 34) and examples of similar date published by Dunning (1934: 274-277). Crummy notes the similarities with Arras culture metalwork for the Thetford pin, and a number of examples recorded through the Portable Antiquities Scheme (e.g. LANCUM-5ECCE3 or WILT-1634B7) demonstrate similar characteristics. The chronological development of ring-headed pins remains problematic and they continue in use for long periods of the Iron Age. However, the Early Iron Age context of the Glinton pin points to an early date range, perhaps c.800-400 BC, which would not be implausible given known parallels and despite the type continuing into later stages of the Iron Age.

B.1.13 An incomplete pointed copper-alloy object (S.F.33), perhaps a pin or toilet article, comes from a ditch fill (context 512). In form this more closely resembles toilet implements of Roman and later periods than its context would suggest (e.g. Crummy, 1983: pp. 59-60, no. 1940; Blagg et al., 2004: no. 123; West, 1998: 21.16, 43.5; see also on the PAS database LIN-630B51, WAW-9F9A77, WILT-035F76, LIN-E27375, etc.). Whether it is therefore intrusive or instead a less diagnostic fragment of Iron Age date remains unclear. A potential Roman date might also be hinted at by the incomplete whittle tang knife (S.F.53) which is comparable to examples from Roman ironwork assemblages (for example Manning, 1985: Type 15). However, its recovery from an undated context is problematic and given its preservation and potentially long lived form a differing date range cannot be ruled out.

B.1.14 Late activity is evidenced in Area 2 through the presence of an incomplete copper-alloy buckle (S.F.59) of c.19th century AD date. This is likely intrusive and points to re-use of the site in the modern era. A single iron object (S.F.66) remains undiagnostic.

B.1.15 Given the small number of finds from Area 2 it is difficult to characterise the nature of activity within this area of the site. Unlike Area 1 there is a clear early phase spanning the Early to Middle Iron Age as represented by the ring-headed pin, and perhaps the copper-alloy pointed object although this may be later in date. Roman activity is potentially hinted at by the iron knife, although not clearly defined in nature.

Copper-alloy

S.F. no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
5	**770**	**Pin**	**EIA**	An incomplete copper-alloy Iron Age ring-headed pin. It has an annular head that is circular in section with decoration comprising eight large beaded mouldings, each separated by narrow ribs. At the base of the head extends the integral shaft. This is cylindrical in section, S-shaped ('swan neck') in profile, and terminates in old breaks below the bend of the neck. All surfaces have a dark green

S.F. no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
				patina. Length: 32.37mm; width/diameter: 14.37mm at head; thickness (at head): 3.29mm; thickness (at shaft): 2.23mm; weight: 1.56g. This is a ring-headed pin of Iron Age date. This form of pin probably functioned as a dress accessory, although potential usage as a hair pin has also been suggested, and is likely an insular British development (O'Connor, 1980: 257). Dunning's (1934) study of Swan- and Ring-headed pins remains relevant, with the current example perhaps most closely paralleled either in early examples with elaborate heads (Dunning, 1934: 274-275, e.g fig. 3.5), or as a slightly later development of smaller size with beaded head (Dunning, 1934: 276-277, e.g. fig. 4.12). Pins of similar form are noted in a range of Iron Age contexts (e.g. Stead, 1991: 91-92; Macgregor, 1976: 138-139; O'Connor, 1980: 257), and relatively local parallels are apparent in the east of England, notably an Early to Middle Iron Age pin from Thetford, Norfolk (Crummy, 2010: 43, no. 34). Several examples with similar beaded decoration to the ring have also been recorded through the PAS (e.g. LANCUM-5ECCE3 or WILT-1634B7). Chronologically, the date range of this object is problematic given that ring-headed pins appear to have continued in use at least during the Early to Middle Iron Age periods (c.800-100 BC). The Early Iron Age context of the current example is indicative of a date range early in the Iron Age (c.800-400 BC) that would not be at odds with known parallels, even if the type continues into later phases of the period (c.400-100 BC).
33	**512**	**Toilet article**	**Ro?**	An incomplete copper-alloy object, possibly a toilet article. It has a tapering cylindrical shaft missing its tip due to old breaks. At the attachment end the object flattens and flares to a sub-rectangular terminal, bent forwards at an angle of 45 degrees and with an incomplete central circular(?) perforation. Length: 60.53mm; width: 7.46mm; thickness: 3.19mm; weight: 2.54g. The precise form of this object remains uncertain given the old breaks at both ends. Indeed, it may plausibly have had a larger terminal, perhaps a scoop or similar, as is known from Roman metalwork assemblages (e.g. Crummy, 1983: pp. 59-60). Objects terminating in simple points are known from a variety of contexts, with Roman examples interpreted as probable toilet or similar implements (e.g. Crummy, 1983: no. 1940; Blagg et al., 2004: no. 123; see also on the PAS database LIN-630B51, WAW-9F9A77, WILT-035F76, LIN-E27375, etc.). One example with decorated attachment end has alternatively been regarded as a possible Roman votive spear (PAS: WILT-AF96E6). This form of object is encountered in later periods too, with parallels known from Anglo-Saxon assemblages (e.g. West, 1998: 21.16, 43.5). In contrast to the parallels noted above, the context of the current object would suggest a much earlier, Middle Iron Age, date range. Whether it therefore represents an incomplete Iron Age or an intrusive Roman or later object, perhaps a pin or toilet article, remains uncertain.
59	**Furrow**	**Buckle**	**Mod**	Copper-alloy buckle missing its central bar due to old breaks. The oval frame is decorated with openwork and floral motifs. Length: 32.80mm; width: 44.41mm; thickness: 2.29mm; weight: 6.79g. Modern in date, c.19th century AD.

Table B1.4: Cu alloy objects from Area 2

Iron

S.F. no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
53	**552**	**Knife**	**Ro?**	An incomplete and corroded iron whittle tang knife. Most of the tang is missing, as is the tip of the blade and parts of the cutting edge. The blade is triangular in section with a back that is straight before tapering to the tip. The rectangular tang is set on the mid line of the blade, the cutting edge of which is of uncertain form. Length: 91.93mm; height: 16.98mm (maximum); thickness: 7.62mm; weight: 19.92g. This is an incomplete whittle tang knife. It finds parallels in knife forms as early as the Roman period, perhaps most closely to Manning Type 15, (Manning, 1985: 115, pl.55). However, its incomplete nature makes close identification problematic, and it is of a form that exhibited a long life span. This knife is plausibly Roman, although a later date cannot be ruled out entirely.
66	**771**	**Unk**	**Unk**	An incomplete iron object. Rectangular bar, heavily corroded, terminating at both(?) ends in old breaks. Length: 93.87mm; width: 12.61mm; thickness: 10.04mm; weight: 24.35g.

Table B1.5: Fe objects from Area 2

B.2 Metalworking debris

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A total of nine pieces of metalworking debris weighing 313g were collected from seven features. The assemblage includes five fragments of possible smithing slag weighing 288g, a spheroidal droplet of possible hammerslag and three pieces of undiagnostic slag.

Type	Description	Context	Feature	Feature type	Quantity	Weight (g)
Smithing slag	Dense rusty blocky lump	53	50	Pit	1	224
		187	188	Pit	1	19
		798	801	Watering hole	2	35
		894	893	Pit	1	10
Spheroid slag	Small dense droplet	168	0	Levelling spread	1	1
Undiagnostic	Vitrified vesicular	265	266	Gully	2	9
		305	**306**	Pit	1	15
Total					**9**	**313**

Table B2.1: Quantity and weight of metalworking debris by feature

B.2.2 The complete assemblage was recorded by type by context. The MWD was scanned with a magnet to establish the presence of iron and was counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram.

Discussion

B.2.3 The small assemblage contains possible smithing slag and spheroidal hammerscale along with undiagnostic ferrus metalworking debris. The material is not closely datable and is therefore of limited research potential.

B.3 Flint

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction

B.3.1 An assemblage of seven lithics was submitted for assessment. This report describes the preliminary quantification and assessment of the assemblage identifying its technological traits and chronological indicators.

Methodology

B.3.2 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table B3.1). 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.

Quantification

Context	Type
80	Medial blade fragment
108	flake
340	Side and End Scraper
340	Medial Blade Fragment
590	Flake
591	Blade
595	Flake
871	Opposed Platform Core (Blade)

Table B3.1: Flint quantification data

Assessment

B.3.3 All the flints were residual material recovered from later features.

Raw Material

B.3.4 The material recovered was in various states of patination. The blade fragments and side and end scraper from fills 80 and 340, where struck on an unpatinated reddish brown semi-translucent flint of good quality. Cortex, where present, was a highly abraded thin pale yellowish-brown.

B.3.5 The material from contexts 108, 590, 595 and 871 where partially patinated to a pale-greyish-blue to yellowish-grey, where visible the raw material was the same as that from trenches 80 and 340. The cortex was again was thin, highly abraded and yellowish-brown in colour, suggesting that this material was gathered from the same source.

B.3.6 The final piece is a patinated pale brownish-yellow opaque flint struck from a mid grey opaque flint. There was no surviving cortex.

Debitage

B.3.7 The complete blade recovered from ditch fill 591 originates from an opposed platform core with part of the opposite platform surviving at the distal end of the blade. The strike platform was faceted suggesting a Late Upper Palaeolithic date.

B.3.8 The remaining debitage consists of blade fragments and flakes. The two medial blade fragments seem to have been intentionally broken rather than unintentional breakages during manufacturing. The two fragments may have been broken to form microliths on other parts of the blade or were intentionally snapped to form tools. The medial blade fragments are of Mesolithic date. The narrow flake recovered from ditch fill 108 is consistent with a Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.

B.3.9 The two flakes recovered from ditch **589** and pit **597** (Fills 591and 595 respectively) are both larger secondary flakes struck from cortical platforms, suggesting they are either earlier stages of the reduction process from the Mesolithic material or are poorly struck later prehistoric flakes. The consistent patination with the other material of Mesolithic date suggests the former rather than the latter.

Core

B.3.10 A single small opposed platform blade core was recovered from context 871. The core showed signs of careful consistent working and had been worked to exhaustion with removals from both sides of the core working into the body of the flint. The platforms were largely unaltered although they did show signs of trimming and core maintenance suggesting they were curated. The form of the core and the curation of the material suggests that this is a Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic core.

Tool

B.3.11 A single side and end scraper was recovered from context 340. The scraper was formed on a thick flake with abrupt re-touch around the right lateral edge and distal end forming a semi-circular shape. The left lateral edge was cortical and had not been altered.

Conclusions and recommendations

B.3.12 This small assemblage has little value to add to our understanding of the main elements of the site. However, it does demonstrate that limited activity occurred on the site during the Late Upper Palaeolithic and into the Mesolithic. The small side and end scraper could also fit into a Mesolithic date. Due to the residual nature and small size of the assemblage and as only some aspects of the reduction sequence are present it is hard to identify the activity on the site.

B.4 Worked stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Area 1

B.4.1 Three pieces of worked stone were retained during excavation in Area 1 all of which are Roman. These comprise a quern fragment, a millstone fragment and a possible rubber made from a long quartzite cobble with some wear on one side that could be natural (S.F. 46). It is not significant enough for the identification of rubber to be given as a certainty.

B.4.2 An edge fragment of a puddingstone quern of small diameter (approximately 25cm) was found in pit **279** (280). It is of typical form and is not an unexpected find here. A larger fragment of likely millstone of Millstone Grit was found in pit **344** (341, S.F. 47). The fragment is part of a stone that may have been in the region of 60cm diameter, an estimate based on the small section of circumference that survives and the size of the eye. It has probably been reused as a hone, since the most worn face is not that inscribed with the grooves normally associated with the grinding surface.

Catalogue of worked stone from Area 1

B.4.3 *Beehive rotary quern fragment.* Puddingstone. Edge fragment with about 15-20% of the circumference surviving. Pecked all over but a little worn on the flat grinding surface. Measures approximately 250mm diameter x >74mm thick (originally significantly thicker). S.F.65. Ctx 280, fill of pit **279**. Roman.

B.4.4 *Possible rubber.* Quartzite. Long cobble with sub-oval cross section and some possible wear on one side. However, likelihood is that this is unused. Measures >110 x 40 x 37mm. S.F.46. Ctx 319, fill of pit **320**. Roman.

B.4.5 *Millstone fragment.* Possible Millstone Grit. Measures approximately 600mm diameter x 100mm thick. Only a small section of the eye survives, but is approximately 200mm diameter. One face is crudely grooved - probably harped and the other was probably pecked but is now worn smooth. The circumference is also a little smoothed. S.F. 47. Ctx 341, fill of pit **344**. Roman.

Discussion

B.4.6 Querns and rubbers are typical finds from Roman sites. Puddingstone is generally assumed to be early Roman -1st and 2nd century AD in date while millstones are usually later in date. Millstones from securely dated contexts in the Peterborough area are all Late Roman (3rd or 4th century AD) in date. Millstone Grit millstones have been found in contexts as early as the 1st century AD, including at St Neots to the south of Peterborough, however, so an earlier date should not be ruled out (Shaffrey 2015; Percival and Shaffrey in prep). The presence of a millstone is indicative of centralised and intensive grain processing in the Glinton area and it adds to a significant number from in and around Peterborough. Four certain millstone fragments and two possible fragments were found during two phases of excavation at Peterborough, Yaxley (Hylton et al 2008; Shaffrey 2014). Seven were found at Orton Hall Farm (Spain 1996, 108). Single examples have also been found at Haddon, Peterborough (Fletcher 2003, 118); Stibbington (Wild 1972, 137) and at Itter Crescent, Peterborough (Shaffrey in prep). Since there was no evidence for cereal processing in the environmental samples from Glinton, the centralised grain processing indicated by the millstone presumably occurred elsewhere, possibly in connection to the large amount of evidence for processing of grains, spelt wheat in particular, at the A15 site, just to the north (Welsh 1995, Kemp 2003).

B.4.7 Where specified or recorded by the author, all the millstones in the Peterborough area are made of Millstone Grit and although the lack of some published identifications means that

other lithologies may have been used in the region, it is Millstone Grit which is by far the most dominant (Shaffrey 2015). The Glinton millstone therefore fits well with what is understood about millstone supply in the Roman period in this region.

Area 2

B.4.8 The most significant find from Area 2 is a complete upper beehive rotary quern found in the terminus of a ditch (fill 739). It has a flat grinding surface and flat top with 2cm wide rim. It has a funnel shaped hopper leading to a narrow eye and a circular tapered handle socket that does not pierce the eye. This non-pierced handle means the quern is classified as of Yorkshire type, although such handles are sometimes observed on Hunsbury querns (Ingle 1989, 148-9). It is made of Spilsby sandstone, and the handle socket and hopper are typical of other known Spilsby sandstone querns whilst the flat top is less common. Querns of Yorkshire form are not particularly common in this stone type and early examples of any material even less so, although two were found in an enclosure ditch at Thorpe Thewles, Cleveland, thought to date to 450BC (Ingle 146-7 referencing Heslop 1988, 61). The quern measures 290mm diameter at the grinding surface but is oval at the top where it measures 225-245mm diameter. At a surviving maximum of 185mm high, it is not a particularly tall example and as with many other beehive querns, it is worn down to 165mm high on the side with the handle socket making it slightly lopsided. This quern has atypical evenly spaced concentric grooves on the grinding surface; these appear to be deliberate with the outermost 5cm of grooves worn away during use. It also retains an iron collar inside the base of the eye – this has the effect of narrowing the eye to 15 x 28mm.

B.4.9 Two other pieces of stone seem likely to be from querns though both have been so heavily reused as to make their identification tentative. One has two flat worn surfaces that may have been used for sharpening (687, fill of pit 692). The other has seen significant wear on three faces, including what is clearly a broken edge (770, fill of WH 766). Other worked stone from area 2 includes a stone that has been reduced to an almost perfectly spherical shape by battering – this could be either through use as a hammerstone or because it was used as a missile (571). A long rounded cobble (Ctx 601, fill of pit 604), appears to have been used as a rubber, with one smooth worn face.

Catalogue of worked Stone from Area 2

B.4.10 All stone phased as Early to Middle Iron Age

*Upper beehive rotary quern, complete of Yorkshire (unpierced) type (Figure ST.1)***.** Spilsby sandstone. Complete apart from some minor damage under the handle hole and part of the circumference. The handle socket is set in the side 45mm above the GS; it is 37mm diameter and 70mm deep and tapered. The eye is circular and measures 28mm diameter. There is an iron collar inside the eye at the grinding surface that measures approximately 30mm long and which constricts the eye so that it measures 15 x 28mm. The grinding surface has deliberate concentric grooves about 15mm apart. These are worn away on the outermost 5cm of the grinding surface which is very smooth - this area is also slightly higher rather than worn away more. The hopper is conical/funnel shaped and 75mm deep. The quern measures 290mm diameter at grinding surface x 245-225mm diameter at top (wider in line with the eye and narrower across). Measures 165mm high on handle side and 185mm high on opposite side. S.F. 56. Fill 739 of Enclosure 1. Middle to Late Iron Age

Possible quern fragment, burnt. Red sandstone. Has two worn flat surfaces roughly parallel though one is more sloped but there are no surviving edges. Measures 47mm thick. Ctx 687, fill of pit **692**. Early to Middle Iron Age +

Probable quern fragment. Micaceous sandstone. Fragment from very thick stone. The fragment has been extensively reused after breakage as a whetstone - one broken face and one face are worn very smooth whilst the edge also has significant wear. Measures >460mm diameter x 80mm thick. S.F. 57. Ctx 770, fill of waterhole **766**. E-MIA

Possible rubber. Quartzitic sandstone. Long rounded cobble with one smoothed surface, presumably used as a rubber. No evidence for use as a hammerstone. Measures 120 x 60 x 44. S.F. 54. Ctx 601, fill of pit **604**. E-MIA

Hammerstone (Figure ST.2). Micaceous sandstone. Almost spherical stone with three small unbattered areas, where it can be stored without rolling. Could be better classified as a ballista ball or similar. Measures 70mm diameter. Ctx 571, fill of waterhole **570**. E-MIA

Discussion

B.4.11 The worked stone assemblage comprises two separate elements. The first is a small collection of well-used tools including tools used for pounding, rubbing and sharpening. The hammerstone and rubber demonstrate no other wear and seem to have been exclusively used for these tasks while the two whetstones seem likely to have made use of broken quern fragments. Such reuse is typical because stone types suitable for grinding grain were also well suited to the task of sharpening and working with metal tools. The presence of this range of processors (and of querns) is typical of Iron Age sites with any element of domestic function and none of the stone types are exceptional.

B.4.12 The second element to the assemblage is the complete upper rotary quern recovered from the terminus of Enclosure 1. A radiocarbon date of between 512 and 374calBC (95.4%) was established from a sample of animal bone from this ditch (SUERC-67837; Appendix C.7). This quern is in almost perfect condition. It has been used (as can be seen by the uneven shape of its profile) but was still entirely functional at the time of its deposition. Although 'special' deposits of materials such as animal bones, are sometimes found at the ends of ditches, querns are more often found at the base of pits; their recovery from ditch termini is extremely rare. In a survey of querns in south-western England, Watts did not observe any complete Iron Age rotary querns deposited in ditches, nor any querns from ditch termini (Watts 2014, 119). She did note four examples of saddle querns from Bronze Age ditch termini (ibid, 93) and other saddle querns deposits are known, including one from a ditch terminus on the Birmingham Northern relief road (Shaffrey 2008, 225). The recovery of this complete upper rotary quern must therefore be seen as extremely significant.

B.4.13 The significance of this particular quern is highlighted by the lack of other finds from the ditch fill, including the other half of the quern, which was not found. Why was a fully functional quern put out of active use by deposition? It may have become surplus to requirements and been discarded because someone had arrived with a newer quern, maybe as a result of marriage (Watts 2014, 42). It is possible it was placed here for retrieval at a later date, a habit indicated by ethnographical studies (Lidstrom Holberg 1998, 134), but the end of a ditch would seem an unlikely place to keep it. Maybe the lower stone was damaged and a decision was made not to partner this stone up with a new base, or perhaps it signifies a division of a family unit with different people taking different parts of the quern to deposit individually. The question also remains about why it was deposited in this particular place. It may have been used to mark the closure of the site or was perhaps a significant placed deposit to mark an event (someone dying for instance). Whatever the explanation for this quern being put out of use and

deposited in this ditch, it is clear that its final resting-place is highly unusual and was probably symbolic.

B.5 Later prehistoric pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction

B.5.1 A total of 2065 sherds (24124g) of handmade prehistoric pottery were recovered from the combined evaluation and excavation in Area 2, displaying a mean sherd weight of 11.7g (Table B5.1). With the exception of a single sherd of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery, all the material is of Iron Age origin, with the vast majority dating to the Early Iron Age. This report provides a detailed quantified description of the assemblage, dealing with the material in period order. Particular emphasis is placed on the description and discussion of the large Early Iron Age assemblage, which forms a significant group of material for the Peterborough region.

Period	Ceramic tradition	Site Phase	Pottery date range	No./wt. (g) sherds	MNV
Early Bronze Age	Beaker	-	c. 2200-1800 BC	1/9	0
Early Iron Age	Post Deverel-Rimbury Decorated ware	1.1	c. 600-350 BC	1652/20118	187
Middle Iron Age	Scored Ware	1.2	c. 350-50 BC	404/3950	47
Late Iron Age	NA	-	c. 50 BC- AD 50	8/47	1
TOTAL	-	-	-	*2065/24124*	*235*

Table B5.1. Period assemblages discussed in the report. MNV = minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified.

Methodology

B.5.2 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). All sherds were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to fabric (sherds broken in excavation were refitted and counted as single entities). Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim forms have been described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and are assigned vessel numbers. Early Iron Age vessel forms have been classified using a series devised by the author (Brudenell 2011; 2012), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980) for Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramics. Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by JD Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156). All pottery has been subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter have been classified as 'small' (1276 sherds); sherds measuring 4-8cm are classified as 'medium' (724 sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter 'large' (65 sherds).

B.5.3 A programme of refitting was also conducted, with sherd joins noted within and between contexts. The pottery data has been recorded on an Excel spread sheet, and is held with the site archive. Sketches of the partial vessel profile have also been made.

The Glinton prehistoric fabric series

B.5.4 A total of nine fabric types are distinguished in the assemblage, belonging to six basic fabric groups (Table B5.2). Although the exact source of the potting clays and tempering ingredients remains undetermined (as for most sites), the raw materials required for the production of the ceramics were potentially available within the local landscape, particularly fossiliferous Jurassic clays likely to be the source of the shelly wares.

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
GQ1	Grog & sand	2/23	0.1	0/0	0.0	1	0
GS1	Grog & shell	10/94	0.4	0//	0/0	2	0
Q1	Sand	59/579	2.4	1/2	0.3	8	0
QS1	Sand & shell	16/290	1.2	0/0	0.0	3	0
QS2	Sand & shell	186/2410	10.0	7/35	1.5	36	1
QVE1	Sand & organic	3/21	0.1	0/0	0.0	0	0
S1	Shell	443/6587	27.3	2/37	0.6	34	0
S2	Shell	819/8553	35.5	24/280	3.3	82	1
S3	Shell	527/5567	23.1	95/721	13.0	69	8
TOTAL	-	*2065/24124*	*100.1*	*129/1075*	*4.5*	*235*	*10*

Table B5.2. Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified.

Fabrics

Grog and sand

B.5.5 GQ1: Sparse to common medium to coarse grog (manly 1-3mm) in a dense quartz sand clay matrix.

Grog and shell

B.5.6 GS1: Sparse to common medium to coarse grog and shell (manly 1-3mm).

Sand

B.5.7 Q1: Moderate to common quartz sand.

Sand and shell

B.5.8 QS1: Quartz sand and sparse to moderate medium shell (mainly 1-2mm in size). Shell is sometimes leached from the surface leaving plate-like voids. Sherds may also contain rare limestone (<1.5mm) or rare clay pellets (<1mm in size).

B.5.9 QS2: Quartz sand and sparse to moderate medium shell (mainly <1mm in size). Shell is sometimes leached from the surface leaving plate-like voids.

Sand and organic matter

B.5.10 QVE1: Moderate to common quartz sand and sparse to moderate linear voids from burnt out organic material. These are visible on the sherds surface and in the break.

Shell

B.5.11 S1: Moderate to common coarse to very coarse shell (mainly 2-4mm in size). Shell is sometimes leached from the surface leaving plate-like voids. Sherds may also contain rare limestone (<1.5mm) or rare clay pellets (<1mm in size).

B.5.12 S2: Moderate to common medium shell (mainly 1-2mm in size). Shell is sometimes leached from the surface leaving plate-like voids. Sherds may also contain rare limestone (<1.5mm) or rare clay pellets (<1mm in size).

B.5.13 S3: Moderate to common fine shell (mainly <1mm in size). Shell is sometimes leached from the surface leaving plate-like voids.

Early Bronze Age pottery

B.5.14 A single sherd (9g) of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery was recovered from context 1022 of Middle Iron Age pit 1024. The sherd is an abraded shoulder sherd in grog-tempered fabric GS1, displaying two horizontal lines of cord-impressed decoration. The sherd was found alongside 18 sherds (209g) of Middle Iron Age-type pottery and is considered residual.

Early Iron Age pottery

B.5.15 The largest group of prehistoric pottery recovered from the site is dated to the Early Iron Age. Pottery assigned to this period includes 1652 sherds (20118g) with a MSW of 12.2g. The pottery was recovered from 100 contexts relating to 74 interventions (Table B5.3): 43 through pits, three through waterholes, 12 ditch slots (material all residual), 13 postholes (material in one residual), a tree throw, spread and hedge rooting.

B.5.16 The pottery is in a fair to good condition, with deep features such as the waterholes containing (on average) the largest and least abraded sherds. However, shell is leached out of sherd surfaces on material from many different types of context. Overall, 60% of sherds are classified as small; 37% medium and 3% large. A total of 57 sherds (244g; 3% of the Early Iron Age assemblage by count) were residual in Phase 1.2 and 3 features. On average, these sherds are smaller and more abraded, as reflected by the lower MSW (4.2g) and higher relative frequency of small sized sherds (88%).

Context	Cut	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight	Residual?
6	5	Ditch	19	159	Yes (Phase 1.2)
39	38	Ditch	1	3	Yes (Phase 3)
44	42	Ditch	2	6	Yes (Phase 1.2)
51	766	Waterhole	32	157	
52	766	Waterhole	23	360	
53	766	Waterhole	4	8	
505	504	Pit	24	218	
522	520	Ditch	1	2	Yes (Phase 3)
532	514	Ditch	3	27	Yes (Phase 3)
536	539	Pit	32	385	
538	539	Pit	4	13	
544	546	Pit	27	186	
564	565	Pit	34	399	
566	568	Pit	15	99	
571	570	Waterhole	14	373	
572	570	Waterhole	33	787	
573	570	Waterhole	55	1103	
574	570	Waterhole	184	3396	
582	565	Pit	2	15	
585	584	Posthole	1	43	
594	592	Ditch	25	106	Yes (Phase 3)
595	597	Pit	23	272	
596	597	Pit	5	31	
598	600	Pit	3	129	
599	600	Pit	10	49	
601	604	Pit	26	207	
602	604	Pit	50	353	
603	604	Pit	4	112	
609	610	Posthole	1	3	
628	629	Ditch	1	5	Yes (Phase 1.2)

Context	Cut	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight	Residual?
630	632	Pit	24	210	
631	632	Pit	2	9	
642	570	Waterhole	67	1267	
643	570	Waterhole	26	1170	
649	648	Pit	1	6	
687	692	Pit	37	350	
691	692	Pit	3	17	
695	696	Posthole	2	4	Yes (Phase 3)
746	747	Ditch	1	4	Yes (Phase 1.2)
751	752	Pit	1	14	
762	761	Pit	19	271	
765	764	Pit	1	3	
768	766	Waterhole	4	22	
769	766	Waterhole	37	433	
770	766	Waterhole	292	2728	
771	773	Ditch	12	48	Yes (Phase 3)
774	777	Pit	3	39	
775	777	Pit	3	20	
776	777	Pit	2	24	
778	779	Pit	15	49	
780	781	Pit	2	3	
782	783	Pit	5	12	
784	785	Pit	5	24	
786	787	Pit	8	69	
788	789	Pit	35	230	
790	791	Pit	5	6	
792	793	Pit	6	23	
797	801	Waterhole	2	7	
798	801	Waterhole	2	7	
812	811	Pit	1	23	
826	828	Pit	1	18	
829	831	Pit	5	17	
832	834	Pit	2	62	
853	851	Tree throw	4	7	
871	873	Pit	8	19	
874	875	Pit	13	34	
880	879	Pit	8	208	
882	881	Pit	1	62	
883	766	Waterhole	34	291	
884	766	Waterhole	164	2120	
894	893	Pit	12	173	
898	896	Pit	11	73	
901	902	Posthole	5	13	
905	905	Posthole	2	3	
911	912	Pit	9	73	
913	913	Pit	10	47	
915	916	Pit	8	53	
917	918	Pit	7	21	
925	927	Pit	5	13	
932	933	Pit	4	5	
937	936	Posthole	2	13	
948	947	Posthole	1	4	
949	950	Posthole	2	13	
955	956	Posthole	1	1	

Context	Cut	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight	Residual?
959	958	Posthole	1	2	
964	963	Ditch	3	27	Yes (Phase 3)
966	963	Ditch	2	4	Yes (Phase 3)
968	969	Ditch	1	2	Yes (Phase 3)
972	974	Ditch	1	3	Yes (Phase 1.2)
982	983	Posthole	2	2	
984	985	Posthole	3	4	
986	987	Hedge	3	18	
991	990	Posthole	2	4	
1009	1008	Ditch	2	3	Yes (Phase 3)
1013	1012	Pit	1	10	
1014	1012	Pit	2	45	
1017	1015	Pit	1	2	
1020	1010	Spread	6	27	
1033	1032	Pit	1	3	
1044	1043	Pit	14	508	
1045	1043	Pit	26	172	
TOTAL	-	-	*1652*	*20118*	-

Table B5.3. Quantification of Early Iron Age pottery by context.

Fabrics

B.5.17 The assemblage is characterised by a fairly diverse range of fabrics (Table B5.4), with shelly wares (S1-3) being the most abundant accounting for 88% of the pottery by weight. As is common with Early Iron Age pottery fabrics, the grade and sorting of the shell varies along a spectrum of coarse (S1) to fine (S3) and sparse to common, linked largely to the quality of ware and the size of the vessel. Here, fabric S2 is the most prolific, accounting for 40% (by weight) of the pottery alone. The other major fabric group are sand and shelly wares (QS1-2), accounting for 10% of the pottery. The remaining 2% comprises a range of minor fabrics groups, with sherds tempered with quartz sand (Q1), grog and shell (GS1), and sand and organic matter (QVE1).

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
GS1	Grog & shell	1/18	0.1	0/0	0.0	1	0
Q1	Sand	34/299	1.5	1/2	0.7	4	0
QS1	Sand & shell	14/258	1.3	0/0	0.0	2	0
QS2	Sand & shell	116/1751	8.7	3/24	1.4	24	0
QVE1	Sand & organic	3/21	0.1	0/0	0.0	0	0
S1	Shell	282/4621	23.0	0/0	0.0	23	0
S2	Shell	749/80817	39.8	23/248	0.3	71	1
S3	Shell	453/5133	25.5	94/710	13.8	62	8
TOT	-	*1652/20118*	*100*	*121/984*	*4.9*	*187*	*9*

Table B5.4. Quantification of Early Iron Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (114 different vessel rims, 71 different bases, 1 lid and 1 complete vessel profile).

Form, class and vessel size

B.5.18 The assemblage includes a large number of partially intact vessel profiles. These comprise a range of jars, bowls and cups, which can be further sub-divided into

coarsewares and finewares based on the nature of their fabrics and methods of surface treatment (Figure B5.1).

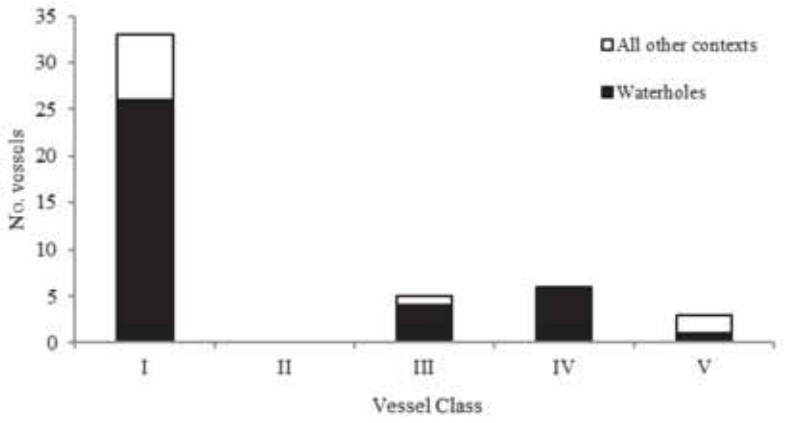

Figure B5.1. Early Iron Age vessel classes (after Barrett 1980). I = coarseware jars; II = burnished fineware jars; III = coarseware bowls; IV = burnished fineware bowls; V = cups.

B.5.19 In total, 47 vessels are sufficiently intact to allow ascription to form (Table B5.5). This includes 117 sherds (2681g), representing 7% of the assemblage by sherd count, or 13% by weight. Un-burnished coarseware jars (Class I) dominate, notably rounded or weakly shouldered vessels (Forms G and F), some of the shapes of which foreshadow jar profiles of the Middle Iron Age (particularly the Form G varieties). The same can be said of the barrel-shaped and tub-shaped jars of Forms B and D. By contrast, jars with marked or angular shoulders of Form E, H and I are more widely recognised as typical of the Early Iron Age. All these vessels are made in a variety of fabrics and sizes, with mouth diameters ranging from 14-34cm (Tables B5.5-B5.6 and Figure B5.2).

Form	Brief description	MNV	MNV burnished	No./wt. (g) sherds	Rim diameter range (cm)
B	Jar, barrel-shaped, no neck, slightly in-turned rim	4	0	5/104	22
D	Jar, tub-shaped, weakly defined neck	3	0	6/231	14-30
E	Jar, bipartite, marked or angular shoulder	1	0	1/36	22
F	Jar, high rounded shoulder	7	0	9/283	16-34
G	Jar, weakly shouldered, upright or hollowed neck	13	0	22/646	14-26
H	Jar, marked or angular shoulder, hollowed or concave neck	4	0	7/268	16-18
I	Jar, tripartite, marked or angular shoulder	1	0	8/208	22
K	Bowl, round-bodied	3	1	9/163	14-26
L	Bowl, shouldered, hollowed or concave neck	4	2	20/456	12-18
N	Bowl, tripartite, angular shoulder, everted neck or rim	1	1	3/53	17
O	Bowl, tripartite, rounded shoulder, everted neck or rim	2	0	4/127	13-18
P	Bowl, flared profile, weakly defined shoulder	1	0	3/41	17
Q	Cup, flared walls	2	2	19/62	9-11
R	Cup, hemispherical	1	0	1/3	11

Form	Brief description	MNV	MNV burnished	No./wt. (g) sherds	Rim diameter range (cm)
TOTAL	-	*47*	*5*	*117/2681*	*9-34*

Table B5.5. Quantification of Early Iron Age vessel forms. The descriptions are a simplified version of those detailed in the author's doctoral thesis (Brudenell 2012a, Chapter 4).

Fabric/ Form	B	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	N	O	P	Q	R	*TOTAL*
GS1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
QS1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1*
QS2	1	1		1	2	2					1		1	1	*10*
QVE1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S1	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	*6*
S2	2	-	1	3	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	*15*
S3	-	-	-	3	4	1	-	2	3	1	-	-	1	-	*15*
TOTAL	*4*	*3*	*1*	*7*	*13*	*4*	*1*	*3*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*46*

Table B5.6. Correlation between Early Iron Age vessel forms and fabrics (by vessel count).

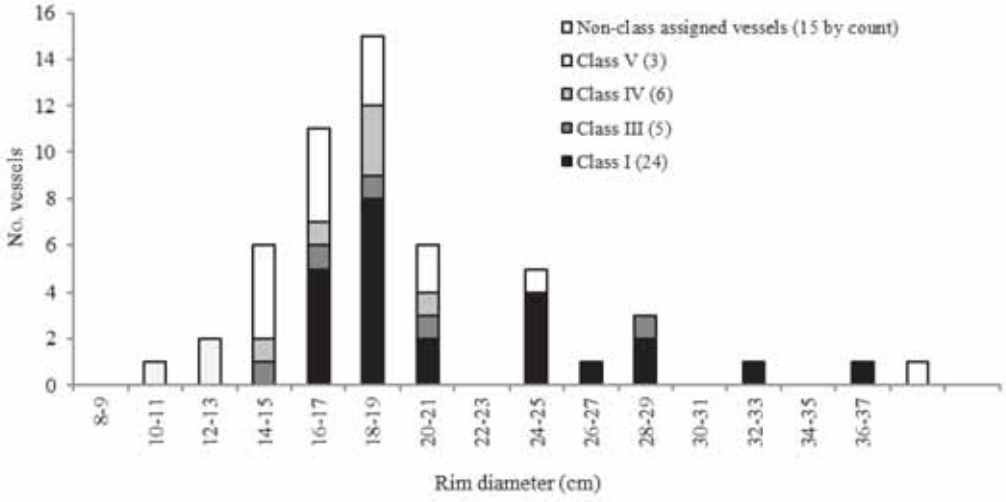

Figure B5.2. Early Iron Age rim diameters and their relationship to vessel class. Out of the 114 different rims in the assemblage, 53 were measurable, and 38 of these could be assigned to vessel class and form

B.5.20 In general, PDR jars from the region may be divided into four size categories based on internal rim diameter: small jars (<18cm), medium jars (18-25cm), large jars (26-33cm) and very large jars (>33cm). Here, as elsewhere, small jars dominate the assemblage (54%, 13 jars), with the frequency of larger vessels progressive falling in relation to size order (medium jars, 29%, 7 vessels; large jars, 13%, 3 vessels; very large jars, 4%, 1 vessel). This pattern is quite common, and is thought to reflect the higher breakage and deposition rate of smaller cooking and serving vessels. Such pots were probably used and handled on a day-to-day basis, whereas larger vessels, such as storage jars, may

have moved, and ultimately broken less frequently (Hill 1995, 129-30; Hill and Horne 2003, 182).

B.5.21 Bowls, by contrast, are split between fineware varieties, which were largely burnished (or smoothed) and/or made with fabrics that have finely crushed inclusions (Class IV), or coarsewares; unburnished, and generally made with coarse tempered fabrics. The forms comprise marked shouldered bowls with hollowed or concave necks (Form L), round-bodied bowls (Form K), tripartite bowl with rounded or angular shoulders (Forms N and O), and open profile, flared bowls (Form P). All are typical of the period

B.5.22 In general, the bowls display a narrow range of rim diameters of 12-18cm, with the exception of a single large-mouthed Class III Form K coarseware vessel with rim diameter of 26cm.

B.5.23 Other classes of vessels are rare. There are no Class II fineware jars, and only three Class V cups (rim diameters of 9-11cm). The scarcity of pots in these classes is not, however, unusual. In fact, the overall frequency representation of vessel class categories in Figure 1 conforms to a more general pattern of Early Iron Age assemblages in Eastern England, and constitutes what may be termed a 'normal' vessel class profile for the period (see Brudenell 2012a, Chapter 7). As such, there is nothing obviously unique about the wider composition of vessels in these features or the assemblage as a whole. It may then be the case that we are dealing with a fairly typical group of domestic Early Iron Age pottery, used to fulfil the basic range of day-to-day activities associated with the storage, cooking and serving of foodstuffs. This is not to deny that the assemblage *might* contain certain vessels or groups of vessels which were reserved for special events, feasts or particular functions. Nor does it exclude the possibility that that once broken, pots which had a largely 'mundane' use-life may, in certain circumstances, have taken on a different significance through their manner of deposition. Rather, what this pattern does suggest is that the assemblage probably owes its character more to the routine practices of everyday food preparation and consumption, than it does to other of kinds of activities.

B.5.24 Also noteworthy are some of the diagnostic rims and bases in the assemblages. Most rims have flattened rim-tops, but 12 are lipped internally and externally to create T-shaped forms. This was deliberate, and the flange is sometimes exaggerated on examples, or moulded into a triangular profiled rim. Other flat-topped rims are thickened internally or externally, whilst three examples from waterhole **590** and **766** have internally corrugated lid-seats. These are very characteristic of the Early Iron Age in the East Midlands, with published examples from Gretton (Jackson and Knight 1985, 60, Fig. 23, no. 53) and Fiskerton (Elsdon and Knight 2003, 90, Fig. 5.2, nos. 3-5). The bases are mainly flat or pinched out, but three foot-ring/pedestal varieties were recovered: one from waterhole 590, one from waterhole 766 and one residual in Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch **42**. These base forms were modelled on Continental prototypes of the 6th century BC and later (Hodson 1962, 142; Barrett 1978, 286-287).

Surface treatment and decoration

B.5.25 The character of surface treatment and decoration are closely linked to vessel class, and the categories of coarseware and fineware. Indeed, the latter are primarily defined by the presence of smoothed, burnished or lustrous surfaces.

B.5.26 In all, there are 121 sherds (984g) that are carefully smoothed, burnished or polished in the assemblages, most of which display black or dark grey surfaces. Combined, these comprise 7.3% of the sherds by count or 4.9% by weight – figures which are fairly low for the period. Clear patterns can be observed in the form, size and fabric of vessels

selected for burnishing. Though sherds in a range of fabrics are treated, this finish is only common on vessels made with fine shell of fabric S3 (Table B5.4). These are especially associated with Class IV bowls (Table B5.6), and more generally, small mouth diameter pots.

B.5.27 The type and frequency of decoration is also closely correlated with the class of vessel, and is entirely confined to un-burnished coarsewares. In total, there are 49 sherds (984g) bearing ornamentation (3% of assemblage by sherd count, or 5% by weight). This represents a *maximum* of 39 different decorated pots (Table B5.7). These are adorned by the application of fingertip and finger-nail treatments to the rim, shoulder and neck of coarsewares. The shoulder is the most commonly decorated zone, and rim-decoration is relatively rare. In all, just six of the 114 different vessel rims in the assemblage are decorated (5% by overall vessel count, or 6% of coarseware rims by vessel count) – low frequencies characteristic of the end of the Early Iron Age. Interestingly, decoration is relatively more common on larger-mouth diameter pots than smaller ones, with six of the eight decorated measurable vessels displaying diameters over 18cm (2 decorated vessels with rim diameters <18cm; 4 with diameters of 18-26cm; 2 with diameters of 26-30cm). Again, this is a pattern familiar to assemblages dating to the end of the Early Iron Age in Eastern England, and suggests that decoration gradually became restricted to larger coarsewares vessels over the course of the period.

Decoration/ position	Double row of fingertip impressions	Single row of fingertip impressions	Single row of finger-nail impressions	*TOTAL*
Rim-interior	-	1	-	1
Rim-exterior	-	1	1	2
Rim-top	-	3	-	3
Neck	-	2	-	2
Shoulder	1	30	-	31
TOTAL	*1*	*37*	*1*	*39*

Table B5.7. Quantification of Early Iron Age decoration by vessel count.

Residues and vessel function

B.5.28 Direct evidence for vessel use is registered by the presence of sooting and traces of thick carbonized food crusts adhering to the surfaces of sherds. Residues are recorded on 39 sherds (839g) representing 2% of the assemblage by count or 4% by weight (Table B5.8). The carbonized residues are restricted to the coarsewares, and are mainly found on the interior of sherds and the exterior areas around the rim, neck and shoulder of vessels – zones where soot gathered or foodstuffs bubbled over and became burnt. These traces are present on five measurable rims belonging to jars of various form and size (diameter range 16-37cm). In other words, patterns suggest that a range of coarsewares were used for cooking, including very large jars normally thought to be reserved for storage.

Residue type	No./wt. (g) sherds	Location (no./wt. (g))			% assemblage by count	% assemblage by wt. (g)
		Interior	Exterior	Both		
Food crust/thick carbonized residue	25/445	22/338	3/107	-/-	1.5	2.2
Soot/thin carbonised residue	14/394	3/71	9/176	2/147	0.8	2.0
Food crust and soot	-/-	-/-	-.-	-/-	0.0	0.0
Limescale	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	*39/839*	*25/409*	*12/283*	*2/147*	*2.4*	*4.2*

Table B5.8. Quantification of residues on Early Iron Age sherds.

Key feature assemblages and deposition

Deposit size	Weight range	Number of features	% of features
Small	0-100g	45	73.8
Medium	101-250g	7	11.5
	251-500g	5	8.2
Large	501-1000g	2	3.3
	1000g+	2	3.3
TOTAL	-	*61*	*100.1*

Table B5.9. Quantification of non-residual Early Iron Age pottery by pottery deposits size.

B.5.29 Although non-residual Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from 61 different features in Area 2, nearly three-quarters (74%) of these yielded less than 100g of ceramic material (Table B5.9). These small pottery deposits contain a total of 202 sherds (1142g), representing 13% of the non-residual period assemblage by sherd count, or 6% by weight. The deposits were recovered from pits (29 by count), postholes (12), a waterhole, a tree-throw, spread and hedge roots; each containing between 1-15 sherds (median 3.5 sherds) per context, with MSWs ranging from 1.0-62.0g (median 3.5g). In general, the features contained small fragmented sherds. These probably derived from a 'background' scatter of ceramic debris laying across the site which was unintentionally caught in dumps of soils during backfilling, or had naturally eroded into open features. The occasional larger sherd was also incorporated or caught in this backfilling matrix. In one or two instances larger sherds also appear to have been inserted into postholes, probably as post-pads or packing

B.5.30 A fifth of features (20%) with non-residual Early Iron Age pottery have medium sized ceramic deposits weighing between 101-500g – all pits (12 by count). These include 304 sherds (3165g), equating to 19% of the assemblage by sherd count, or 16% by weight. The material in these deposits is highly variable in character. The quantity of sherds per context ranges from 8-40 (median 26.5 sherds), with MSWs of 6.6-26.0g (median 10.9g). Most contexts appear to contain material deriving from a variety of different vessels in varying states of fragmentation. Most sherds are relatively small, though mixed amongst these assemblages are larger fragments, including the occasional partial vessel profile.

B.5.31 The various practices responsible for these and other larger pottery deposits are difficult to untangle. At one end of the spectrum, some of the smaller groups of pottery probably entered features incidentally, via the kinds of processes discussed above. The large groups, by contrast, may have derived from pre-depositional contexts such as surface rubbish heaps/middens - contexts where repeated episodes of discard from a range of refuse-management practices might have generated mixed compositions of pottery.

B.5.32 Only c. 7% of features with non-residual Early Iron Age pottery yielded large sized ceramic deposits weighing over 500g. These belong to just four features: waterhole 570, pit **604**, waterhole **766** and pit **1043** (Table B5.10). Combined they yielded 1087 sherds (15567g), representing 68% of the assemblage by sherd count or 78% by weight. The features yielded 40-590 sherds (median 229.5 sherds) with MSWs ranging from 8.4-21.4g (median 13.7g). The overall composition of material from pit **604** and 1043 is similar to that in the smaller sized deposits. Once again, the groups are characterised by a generalised mix of ceramic refuse with varying proportions of finewares and coarsewares, decorated and undecorated sherds, and sherds from different fabric groups.

Feature	No./wt. (g) sherds	MNV	No. refits	MSW	% Small (<4cm)	% Medium (4-8cm)	% Large (>8cm)
Waterhole 570	379/8096	63	32	21.4	39	52	9
Pit 604	80/672	4	0	8.4	75	23	2
Waterhole 766	590/6119	57	43	10.4	60	38	2
Pit 1043	40/680	5	17	17.0	70	23	7

Table B5.10. Composition of large feature assemblages (key groups).

B.5.33 The stand-out/key groups are the two largest feature assemblages from waterhole **570** and **766**. Both contained substantial groups of pottery, which when combined, form a regionally significant collection of material. As they constitute the bulk of the period assemblage (61% of non-residual pottery by count, 72% by weight), the character and frequency of their fabrics, forms and so forth broadly mirrors that of the assemblage as a whole, and need not be detailed further. The condition and composition of the two feature assemblages is broadly similar in terms of vessel class representation and decorative frequencies, though the material from **570** is less fragmented, as demonstrated by the relative frequency of sherd sizes (Table B5.10).

B.5.34 In both instances, their fills represent sequential dumps of relatively fresh ceramic-rich midden-type material containing mixed fragments of at least 120 different vessels (64% of the Early Iron Age total). Such volumes of refuse must indicate sustained settlement in the local vicinity, though surprisingly, the surrounding feature scatter was relatively light. Equally curious is the fact that there were no positively identified refits between the two features, despite the similarities in the pottery. Even though an intensive programme of refitting was undertaken with the rim, base and decorated sherds, direct material connections could not be established between the two features. However, in each case, refits were identified throughout their own sequence of fills, suggesting the material was interred in relatively quick succession, and was probably drawn from adjacent surface middens.

B.5.35 Importantly, a radiocarbon date was also obtained from carbonised residue on a sherd from context 573, waterhole **570**, which delivered an Early Iron Age determination of 787-540 Cal. BC (SUERC-67835, 2505 ± 30 BP).

Middle Iron Age pottery

B.5.36 The Middle Iron Age assemblage comprises 404 sherds (3950g) with a MSW of 9.7g. The pottery was recovered from 48 contexts relating to 38 interventions, primarily through ditches associated with the Middle Iron Age boundary system and enclosure (Table B5.11).

B.5.37 The pottery is in a fair condition, though the assemblage is dominated by small sherds (70% classify as small; 28% medium and 2% large), and the shell has leached from some of the sherd surfaces. A total of 45 sherds (276g; 11% of the Middle Iron Age assemblage by count) are residual in Phase 3 features. On average, these sherds are smaller and more abraded, as reflected by the lower MSW (6.3g) and higher relative frequency of small sized sherds (80%).

Context	Cut	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight	Residual?
6	5	Ditch	19	159	
12	11	Sub enclosure	20	95	
43	42	Ditch	11	45	
44	42	Ditch	16	114	
46	45	Ditch	8	12	
47	45	Ditch	11	41	
512	514	Ditch	2	30	Yes (Phase 3)
515	517	Ditch	18	83	
516	517	Ditch	5	36	
542	543	Gully	9	60	Yes (Phase 3)
551	551	Gully	5	30	
580	579	Pit	3	37	
594	592	Ditch	8	75	Yes (Phase 3)
620	619	Ditch	1	110	
623	747	Ditch	3	49	
625	624	Sub enclosure	3	46	
626	629	Ditch	28	201	
627	629	Ditch	57	1075	
628	629	Ditch	3	22	
651	652	Pit	1	8	
659	662	Pit	4	35	
668	670	Pit	8	103	
672	671	Sub enclosure	44	358	
734	733	Sub enclosure	1	3	
736	735	Pit	7	52	
738	737	Sub enclosure	2	49	
740	743	Ditch	6	39	
742	743	Ditch	1	20	
745	747	Ditch	3	24	
757	548	Ditch	2	6	Yes (Phase 3)
771	773	Ditch	1	9	Yes (Phase 3)
802	803	Pit	1	3	
810	808	Ditch	2	3	Yes (Phase 3)
817	819	Ditch	1	7	Yes (Phase 3)
860	858	Ditch	6	33	Yes (Phase 3)
869	870	Feature/spread	5	59	
878	876	Pit	13	319	
962	963	Ditch	6	22	Yes (Phase 3)
968	969	Ditch	2	9	Yes (Phase 3)
972	974	Ditch	1	6	
993	963	Ditch	1	7	Yes (Phase 3)
997	996	Pit	2	11	
1005	1004	Pit	12	98	
1022	1024	Pit	18	209	
1025	747	Ditch	8	39	
1027	1028	Ditch	7	69	
1030	747	Ditch	4	15	
1036	1037	Gully	5	15	Yes (Phase 3)
TOTAL	-	-	404	3950	

Table B5.11. Quantification of Middle Iron Age pottery by context.

Assemblage characteristics

B.5.38 The assemblage is dominated by shelly wares (Table B5.12), with 74% of the pottery (by weight) containing shell in the clay matrix (S1-3), and 17% a combination of quartz

sand and shell (QS1-2). In fact, the character of the fabrics is similar to that of the Early Iron Age pottery, suggesting similar clay sources were being exploited. The major difference is in the thickness of the wares, and the quality of the sorting of the shell inclusions. The Middle Iron Age sherds tend to be thicker, have poorly sorted inclusions and display a preference for coarse shell (fabric S1). Indeed, the character of these wares, and the dominance of shell tempering, is entirely typical of Middle Iron Age-type assemblages from the Peterborough region.

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished: scored	% fabric burnished: scored	MNV	MNV burnished: scored
GS1	Grog & shell	2/43	1.1	0/0:0/0	0/0:0/0	1	0
Q1	Sand	25/280	7.1	0/0:0/0	0/0:0/0	4	0
QS1	Sand & shell	2/32	0.8	0/0:0/0	0/0:0/0	1	0
QS2	Sand & shell	70/659	16.7	4/11:0/0	1.7:0/0	12	0
S1	Shell	161/1966	49.8	2/37:73/1428	1.8:72.6	11	2:1
S2	Shell	70/536	13.6	1/32:1/13	6.0:2.4	11	0
S3	Shell	74/434	11.0	1/11:0/0	2.5:0/0	7	0
Total	-	404/3950	100.1	8/91:74/1441	2.3:36.4	47	2:1

Table B5.12. Quantification of Middle Iron Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (32 different vessel rims, 15 different bases).

B.5.39 The range and frequencies of the vessel forms recovered is also typical of the area. These comprise small ovoid and slightly globular vessels, displaying weak shoulders and short necks (Forms A and D) or neckless profiles (Form K), terminating in either rounded, flat-topped or externally thickened rims. In total, only eight partial vessel profiles can be reconstructed and assigned to form, which includes 11 sherds, weighing 140g (Table B5.13). Of these, only three have measurable rim, with only two other measurable rims recorded in the Middle Iron Age assemblages (rim diameter range of 14-20cm).

Form	Description	MNV	MNV burnished: scored	No./wt. (g) sherds	Rim diameter range (cm)
A	Slack shouldered jars with a short upright neck	4	1:1	6/93	14-20
D	Slack shouldered jars with outwardly flared neck	1	0:0	1/30	-
K	Globular bowls and squat jars with no neck	3	0:0	4/17	-
TOTAL	-	*8*	*1:1*	*11/140*	*14-20*

Table B5.13. Quantification of Middle Iron Age vessel forms. The lettered form series relate to that developed by JD Hill which is widely employed in Eastern England. The descriptions are a simplified version of those fully published by Hill and Horne (2003, 174) and Hill and Braddock (2006, 155-156). MNV = minimum number of vessels.

B.5.40 The form-assigned vessels are largely plain, with only two having surface treatment or decoration: one scored Form A vessel, and one burnished Form A vessel. Burnishing is scarce throughout the wider assemblage, with only eight sherds (90g) recorded with this surface treatment. Scoring is more prolific, with a total of 74 scored sherds (114g) of the East Midlands tradition (Elsdon 1992) recorded. This represents 18% of the Middle Iron Age assemblage by sherd count, or 36% by weight, which are frequencies of scoring fairly typical of the period and region (see Webley 2013, 195, Table B5.5.19 for

comparative figures from the Lower Nene Valley/Peterborough area). Other forms of decoration were restricted to finger-tipping on the rim-top of two vessels (two sherds, 7g).

Key feature assemblages and deposition

B.5.41 Leaving aside the residual material, the vast majority of Middle Iron Age pottery derived the ditches associated with the long broadly east-west aligned boundary (210 sherds, 2159g, associated cuts/interventions **5**, **42**, **45**, **517**, **619**, **743**, **747**, **974**, **1028**) and sub-enclosure (75 sherd or 581g, associated cuts/interventions **11**, **551**, **624**, **671**, **733**, **737**). Combined, these key features yielded 79% of the non-residual Middle Iron Age assemblage by sherd count, or 75% by weight. The character of the pottery groups is similar to that of the assemblage as a whole, and includes Scored Wares. Context groups are largely mixed with no evidence for placed pottery deposits or selective discard in particular parts of the ditches. In fact, material was recovered from the length of the boundary ditch, suggesting widespread activity/reuse in the vicinity.

B.5.42 The character of pottery deposits from surrounding discrete features (pits) is also broadly similar, though most pits which yielded pottery only contained a handful of sherds. Indeed, out of the ten pits which yielded non-residual pottery, seven had fewer than ten sherds apices (pits **579**, **652**, **662**, **670**, **735**, **803**, **996**). Larger assemblages derived from pit **876** (13 sherds, 319g), **1004** (12 sherds, 98g) and pit **18** (18, 209g), though none can be considered substantial and contained a similar mix of material.

Late Iron Age pottery

B.5.43 The Late Iron Age assemblage comprised eight sherds (47g) with a MSW of 5.9g. The pottery was recovered from four contexts relating to three ditches (555, 4 sherds, 18g; **592,** 1 sherd, 2g; 969, 1 sherd, 4g) and a posthole (841, 2 sherds, 23g). The ditches are Phase 3 features, and the material is therefore consider residual, whilst the sherd from posthole **841** is likely to be intrusive (this being a post-hole of Structure 1, radiocarbon dated to the Early Iron Age). As such, there are no Late Iron Age phase features on the site, although the sherds are testimony to a presence in this period.

B.5.44 The pottery is all handmade in grog and shell tempered fabric GS1 (6 sherds, 24g) and grog and sand fabric GQ1 (2 sherds, 23g). The only feature sherd is a base fragment recovered from posthole **841**.

Discussion

B.5.45 With the exception of a single residual sherd of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery, the prehistoric ceramics from the site date to the Iron Age, with the bulk of the assemblage being of Early Iron Age origin. In conventional terms, the Early Iron Age ceramics may be broadly categorised as belonging to the Decorated Ware phase of the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition (Barrett 1980), in vogue between c. 800-350 BC in the region (Brudenell 2011; 2012) – a date range in keeping with the radiocarbon determination achieved from carbonized residue on a sherd from waterhole 570 dated 787-540 Cal. BC (SUERC-67835, 2505 ± 30 BP).

B.5.46 Refining the date of ceramic groups within this c. 450 year bracket can be problematic, and in the absence of wide ranging programmes of absolute/scientific dating (beyond the scope of most projects), we continue to be reliant on deductions informed by traditional typo-chronological approaches and comparisons. In the case of the Early Iron Age pottery from Glinton, there are good grounds for thinking that this assemblage dates toward the end of period, c. 600-350 BC. Firstly, whilst the pottery is clearly of PDR ancestry and contains traits typical of the Early Iron Age, attributes such as the low

frequency of decoration (particularly rim-decoration), the restriction range of decoration – limited to fingertip and nail applications– and the absence of any fineware decoration is striking (no 'Fengate-Cromer style' decorated fineware bowls). In southern Cambridgeshire, these are patterns commonly associated with 'late' Early Iron Age groups, and the assemblage here appears to follow this trend, with decoration largely confined to larger coarseware jars.

B.5.47 Secondly, vessel forms are dominated by rounded or weakly shouldered jars (Forms G and F), followed by barrel-shaped and tub-shaped jars (Forms B and D). Whilst the forms themselves are common to most Early Iron Age pottery groups, their frequency is very high here, especially in comparison to angular profiled jars which are one of the key ceramic type-fossils of the period. Indeed, many of the jars forms foreshadow vessel profiles of the Middle Iron Age, lending to the impression that is a late or 'devolved' Early Iron Age group. Finally, and most significantly, there is the presence of diagnostic traits such as foot-ring/pedestal bases and internal corrugated lid-seat vessel rims. The currency of the former are best understood, and were modelled on Continental prototypes of the 6th century BC and later (Hodson 1962, 142; Barrett 1978, 286-287), indicating a date after c. 600 BC. These were present in the both the key assemblages from waterhole **570** and **766**, and are found in other 'late' Early Iron Age groups across eastern England. Corrugated lid-seat jar rims – present in waterhole 766 – mainly have an East Midlands distribution, but are consistently placed toward the end of the Early Iron Age. Unfortunately, few are associated with reliable scientific dates, but an important association was found at Fiskerton, Lincolnshire, where dendrochronology on causeway timbers suggested deposition of a lid seated jar during the early 4th century BC (Knight 2002, 131; Elsdon and Knight 2003, 91).

B.5.48 On balance, the Early Iron Age pottery is best placed in the period between c. 600-350 BC, and constitutes a significant regional group of 'late' or 'mature' Decorated ware PDR pottery (Brudenell 2012), with key features assemblages from waterhole **570** and 766. Admittedly, the dating chimes somewhat awkwardly with the single radiocarbon determination achieved from waterhole **570**, but there is overlap in the bracketing, and a date before 600 BC holds little weight on typological grounds. Certainly, it is conceivable that pottery was being used and deposited on the site during the 6th century BC. In terms of affinities, the assemblage can be paralleled in the Peterborough region by some of the late phase ceramics from the Pre-War Gravel Pits at Fengate (Hawkes and Fell 1945), published material from Vicarage Farm, Fengate (Pryor 1974), Werrington (Rollo 1988), and pottery from King's Dyke West, Whittlesey (Brudenell forthcoming).

B.5.49 The Middle Iron Age assemblage from the site is relatively small by contemporary standards, and adds little new to the understanding of ceramic traditions in the region. The same is true of the Late Iron Age pottery group, which comprises residual sherds and merely points to a background of activity in this period. The Middle Iron Age assemblages can be dated c. 350-50 BC, and has scored wares belonging to the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition (Elsdon 1992). This pottery is best paralleled with the large assemblage from Cat's Water, Fengate (Pryor 1984).

Recommendations

B.5.50 The assemblage has been fully recorded and analysed. For regional ceramic studies, the most important group of material is the Early Iron Age assemblage, particularly the groups of pottery from waterhole 590 and 577. The Early Iron Age pottery is worthy of publication, and it is recommended that an abridged version of the Early Iron Age pot report is prepared for this, with c. 20 sherds/vessels illustrated from waterhole 590 and

577. The other pottery is much less significant, and could be summarised in a publication paragraph with reference to this report.

B.6 Roman pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.6.1 A total of 2043 sherds, weighing 34838g (22.15 Estimated Vessel Equivalent or EVE), of Romano-British pottery was found during the evaluation and excavation stages of this project, which represent a minimum of 385 fragmentary vessels. The assemblage consists largely of locally made shell tempered handmade storage jars and wheel made jars handmade storage jars of utilitarian type, supplemented by a variety of other lower Nene Valley products including colour coated wares.

	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Evaluation	147	2118	221	6.08
Excavation	1896	32720	1994	93.92
Total	**2043**	**34838**	**2215**	**100.00**

Table B6.1. The Evaluation and Excavation Roman pottery quantified assemblages

B.6.2 Pottery was mostly recovered from pits (48%) and ditches (42%), although small amounts of ceramic material was recovered from other feature types (Table B6.2). The pottery was not deliberately placed, or deposited as whole vessels, but rather found its way into these features as dispersed midden material much of which has been protected from further post-depositional damage (such as ploughing) by being deposited in pits. This assemblage, therefore, has a relatively large sherd size of *c*. 17g.

Feature Type	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Pit	768	16841	48.34
Ditch	934	14304	41.06
Gully	213	2292	6.58
Spread	75	994	2.85
Hedge	42	294	0.84
Post hole	9	104	0.30
Furrow	2	9	0.03
Total	**2043**	**34838**	**100.00**

Table B6.2. The Roman Pottery by feature

B.6.3 The assemblage spans the whole of the Romano-British period (Period 2), although it is most common in the mid Roman period (Period 2.2) when the majority of the pottery (68%) was deposited (Table B6.3). A small amount of Roman pottery was residual in post-medieval deposits, also a small number of sherds could not be assigned to phase.

Period		Sherd count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
1st to 2nd century AD	2.1	30	547	1.57
2nd to 3rd century AD	2.2	1216	23558	67.62
1st to 3rd century AD	2.1 to 2.2	266	3577	10.27
3rd to 4th century	2.3	378	4998	14.35
Post-medieval	7	2	9	0.03
Unphased	0	151	2149	6.16
Total		**2043**	**34838**	**100.00**

Table B6.3. The Pottery quantified by phase (orange high-light the most common)

Methodology

B.6.4 The Roman pottery was analysed following the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay *et al2016, 14-18).* The fabrics and forms used within this report reference those published by Perrin (1999), supported with references to the national fabric series (Tomber and Dore 1998), also Tyers (2006).

B.6.5 The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared (Table B6.6). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were recorded and vessel types cross-referenced and compared to other examples. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted.

B.6.6 OA East currently curates the pottery and archive.

Acknowledgments

B.6.7 Thanks to Stephen Wadeson (OA East) for identifying the samian makers stamp.

The Pottery (Table B6.4)

B.6.8 A total of nine Roman pottery fabrics were identified the majority of which are locally made shell tempered handmade storage jars and wheel made jars of utilitarian type, supplemented by a variety of other lower Nene Valley products (Perrin 1999). Imports are extremely poorly represented with only a small amount of central Gaulish samian and a single sherd of Spanish amphora recovered.

Fabric name	Reference	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Shell tempered ware: STW	Perrin 1999, 116-126	Jar (kettle), storage jar	968	18770	53.88
Sandy grey ware: SGW	Perrin 1999, 112-116	Beaker, dish, flanged dish, jar (kettle), bowl, storage jar, lid	338	6035	17.32
Nene valley grey ware: NVGW	Perrin 1999, 78-87	Beaker, bowl, dish, flanged dish, ,	321	4516	12.96
Nene Valley Colour Coat: NVCC	Tomber and Dore 1998, 118; Tyers 1996, 173-175; Perrin 1999, 87-106	Beaker, Castor Box, dish, flagon, flanged dish, flanged bowl, jar, mortaria	289	4007	11.50
Nene Valley Oxidised ware: NVOW	Tomber and Dore 1998, 119; Perrin 1999, 108-112	Flagon (face), dish, flanged dish, jar, bowl, storage jar, mortaria, strainer	78	862	2.47
Sandy oxidised ware: SOW		Flagon, beaker, jar, storage jar, mortaria	31	248	0.71
South Spanish amphora: BAT	Tyers 1996, 87-89	Amphora	1	205	0.59

Fabric name	Reference	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
AM					
Central Gaulish Samian: SAM (CG)	Tyers 1996, 113; Webster 1996, 13-14	Bowl, cup, dish	13	151	0.43
Hadham Oxidised ware: HADOW	Tyers 1996, 168-169	Jar	4	44	0.13
Total			**2043**	**34838**	**100.00**

Table B6.4. The Early Roman pottery fabric and forms, listed in descending order of weight (%)

The Fabrics

B.6.9 The fabrics are described below in descending order of weight (Table B6.4)

Shell tempered ware: STW (968 sherds, weighing 18770g, 8.55 Estimated vessel equivalent or EVE)

B.6.10 Lower Nene Valley shell tempered, or gritted, ware (STW) is the most common fabric and was found in a limited range of globular wheel-made jars and hand-made storage jars, also a platter. Several of the jars still retain a soot residue indicating they may have been used as cooking pots, others have an internal lime scale residue where they have been used as kettles.

B.6.11 The clay contains common coarse fossil shell which acts as a natural temper and was probably derived from a Jurassic clay source located nearby in the Lower Nene Valley (Perrin 1999, 116-124). Production using this clay source has been recorded in prehistoric times, but also since the Early Roman era as Gallo Belgic type vessels are known to have been made in kilns near Water Newton (Hartley 1960). While a local source is likely for the majority of this material it is possible that some of the later STW material may have originated from other manufacturing centres in the Northamptonshire/Bedfordshire area (Tomber and Dore 1998, 115).

B.6.12 It was fairly hard fired in a reducing atmosphere generally producing hard-wearing dark brown-to-black utilitarian vessels. The majority of vessels were wheel-made, however, handmade storage jars of Iron Age type appear to have continued in use throughout the Romano-British era. How this fabric was used and developed through time has been detailed by Perrin when discussing the nearby site at Orton Hall (1996, 119-120).

B.6.13 Forms: Narrow mouthed jar (Type 2.1). Jar/cooking pot (Type 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.13). Storage jar (Type 4.14). Wide mouthed jar (Type 5.3, 5.4). Platter (Type 6.22).

Sandy grey ware: SGW (338 sherds, weighing 6035g, 3.85 EVE)

B.6.14 Although found in much smaller quantities than the STW material, SGWs are the second most common fabric found. The clay is tempered with moderate fine-medium quartz and fired in a reducing atmosphere to a pale-medium grey (sometimes almost blue) colour, a black-slip is also common. It is hard fired with a relatively fine fracture.

B.6.15 The lack of known kilns producing SGW in this region is problematic as they are not common within the archaeological record. Some of the nearest known kilns are at Ecton (Johnson 1969), Weston Favell (Bunch and Corder 1954) and Wakerley (Jackson and Ambrose 1978). Although none of the Glinton material can be confidently assigned to these published sources it most certainly originated from various local kilns within the Nene Valley. It is also apparent that the majority of the SGW material, although almost certainly local in origin, was influenced in design by the BB2 industry of the upper Thames Valley (Tyers 1996, 186-188).

B.6.16 *Forms:* Narrow mouthed jar (Type 2.1). Beakers (Type 3.3, 3.13). Medium mouthed jars (Type 4.5, 4.13). Storage jars (Type 4.14). Wide mouthed jar (Type 5.3, 5.4). Dish (Type 6.17, 6.18, 6.19).

Nene valley grey ware: NVGW (321 sherds, 4516g, 3.41 EVE)

B.6.17 This is the third most common fabric within the assemblage. Its distinctive pale cream-to-pale grey fabric colour, with a grey surface is not dissimilar to the colour-coated fabric described below (Perrin 1999, 78–87; Perrin 1996, 118). This material was first produced in the second quarter of the 2nd century, continuing throughout the 3rd century, but appears to have ceased production in the later 3rd or first quarter of the 4th century (Perrin 1996, 118).

B.6.18 *Forms*: Beakers. Medium mouthed jars (Types 4.5, 4.13). Wide mouthed jars (Types 5.3). Dishes (Types 6.17, 6.18, 6.19). Storage jar. Strainer.

Nene Valley Colour Coat: NVCC (289 sherds, weighing 4007g, 4.14 EVE)

B.6.19 Lower Nene valley colour coated wares (NVCC) also form a significant part of this assemblage as the fourth most commonly found ware. The fabric is fired to a pale cream-to-orange colour with a wide range of coloured slips (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118). This assemblage contains many of the 4th century utilitarian dishes and jars, which are thicker and more substantial than the early continental-type beakers, with darker colour-coats (mainly brown and dark grey).

B.6.20 The Nene Valley colour-coat industry was founded in the mid-2nd century probably by potters from several traditions including Colchester in Britain and Cologne or Trier from the wider Roman Empire. Initially a limited range of beakers, in the Rhenish style, were produced but as the industry developed a wider range of pottery forms was produced including more utilitarian vessels and mortaria (Perrin 1996; 1999). This large scale industry was able to provide the large population in and around the Fens with the bulk of their requirements.

B.6.21 Forms: Beakers: Flagon. Beaker (Type 3.3, 3.6). Medium mouthed jars (Types 4.5, 4.8). Wide mouthed jars (Type 5.4). Castor Box (Type 6.2). Dish (Type 6.3, 6.14, 6.15, 6.17, 6.19). Mortaria.

Nene Valley Oxidised ware: NVOW (75 sherds, weighing 860g, 1.25 EVE)

B.6.22 This fabric is not as abundant as other Nene Valley products and made in a more limited range of forms. It was a hard wheel-throw off-white fabric, with a light grey or pink core, often a brown or yellowish slip; it has inclusions of fine red-brown and black particles and variable amounts of quartz. When used to produce mortaria the bowls are gritted with abundant crushed dark grey or black iron silicate slag - this ware is known to have been widely traded (Perrin 1996, 117).

B.6.23 Forms: Flagons (Type 1, 1.10). Medium mouthed jar (Type 4.5). Dishes (Types 6.15, 6.18). Mortaria: Bead and flange (Type 7.1), reeded (Type 7.2), wall-sided (Type 7.3).

Sandy oxidised ware: SOW (30 sherds, weighing 244g, 0.15 EVE)

B.6.24 The majority of this material is similar to SGW (described above), but fired in an oxidizing kiln to a pale yellow to cream or buff colour. A significant proportion, however, is distinctive due to their gritty character and may originate from the Verulamium factories (Tomber and Dore 1998, 154; Tyers 1996, 199-201) or other more local sources such as Godmanchester (Lyons forthcoming) which produced similar wares. Jars with pulley or bi-fid rims are the most common form (Type 4.8).

B.6.25 Forms: Flagon. Medium mouthed jars (Type 4.8). Mortaria.

South Spanish amphora: BAT AM (1 sherd, weighing 205g)

B.6.26 A single fragment from a large storage vessel, used to transport luxury products around the Roman Empire, was found (Tyers 1996, 87; Tomber and Dore 1998, 82-113). It is part of a globular olive oil type manufactured in Baetica in southern Spain.

B.6.27 Form: DR20.

Central Gaulish Samian: SAM (CG) (13 sherds, weighing 122g, 0.55 EVE)

B.6.28 A distinctive glossy red fabric, often decorated and used as high status table-wares (Tomber and Dore 1998, 25–41). A small number of bowl, dish and cup fragments were found. Of particular interest was an almost complete cup (Dr33; S.F.64) recovered from within a Period 2.2 ditch (162 **163**) as it was stamped with the maker's name. The potter CALETUS was known to have worked in Lezoux between 180-220AD.

B.6.29 Forms: Dr 33, Dr 18/31

Hadham Oxidised ware: HADOW (4 sherds, 44g, 0.26 EVE)

B.6.30 A small number of hard fine fabrics with sandy texture, generally bright orange-red in colour with distinctive slipped and burnished surfaces (Tyers 1996 168-19).

B.6.31 Forms: Jar (Type 4.5).

The Forms

B.6.32 The Roman type series is based on one originally designed by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk Archaeological Unit) and adapted by the author in this case to reflect the Nene Valley typologies (Perrin 1996; 1999, Howe *et al* 1980).

Flagons

B.6.33 1. 10. A narrow mouthed flagon with a moulded face (Tyers 1996, 176. C11.4)

Narrow mouthed jars

B.6.34 2.1: Narrow-mouthed jar with rolled everted rim, rounded body and various cordons, with decoration on the neck, body and base of the vessel (Perrin 1996, 132; 222; 416; Perrin 1999, 328).

Beakers

B.6.35 3.3: Indented or folded beakers (Perrin 1999, 160-164).

B.6.36 3.6: Bag-shaped beakers with cornice rims, including Hunt Cups (Howe *et al* 1980, 46; Perrin 1996, 233.; Perrin 1999, 115-150)

B.6.37 3.13: Butt beaker (Stead and Rigby 1986, 339).

Medium mouthed jars and storage jars

B.6.38 4.4: jar with short angular neck, lid-seated or flattened rim (Perrin 1996, 387; Perrin 1999, 55).

B.6.39 4.5: medium-mouthed jar, short neck, rolled and generally undercut rim and globular body (Rogerson 1977, 43; 93; 115; 202; Perrin 1999, 36).

B.6.40 4.6: medium- (sometimes wide-) mouthed jar, short neck, globular body, rolled and undercut rim with grooves at base of neck. Same as type 4.5 except for grooves (Perrin 1996, 361; Perrin 1999, 51).

B.6.41 4.8: medium-mouthed jar, everted rim that is hollowed or with projection underneath (bifid), globular body (Perrin 1996, 592; 583; Perrin 1999, 53).

B.6.42 4.13: medium-mouthed jar, rounded body and simple everted rim (Rogerson 1977, 5; Martin 1988, 250; 251. Perrin 1999, 47-48).

B.6.43 4.14: large storage vessels, miscellaneous or indeterminate.

Wide mouthed jars

B.6.44 5.3: rounded jar with a reverse 'S' profile and a cordon on the neck (Rogerson 1977, 39; 46; 94. Perrin 1999, 46).

B.6.45 5.4: rounded jar, reverse 'S' profile, one or two grooves mid body (Perrin 1999, 52).

Bowls

B.6.46 6.2: Castor box (Howe *et al*. 1980, 89; Perrin 1996, 228; 335; Perrin 1999, 198-206)

B.6.47 6.3: Carinated bowl with a flattish out-turned rim (Rogerson 1977, 16; 69; 72).

B.6.48 6.14: Hemispherical bowl with a plain hooked flange, copy of samian form Dr 38 (Howe *et al*. 1980, 83; 101.).

B.6.49 6.15: Flanged rim bowl with curving sides, out-turned rim and foot-ring base (Rogerson 1977, 74; 76; 97; Perrin 1999, 244).

B.6.50 6.17: Flanged rim straight-sided dishes with a flat base (Perrin 1996, 468; 469; 483. Perrin 1999, 256-261).

B.6.51 6.18: Dish, straight-sided, flat-based, thickened everted 'triangular' rim (Perrin 1996, 417; 426; 449; 453; 455. Perrin 1999, 253-254).

B.6.52 6.19: Dish, straight sides which may be upright or angled, plain rim or may have external groove just below the rim (Perrin 1996, 402; 403; 415; Darling and Gurney 1993, 642; 643. Perrin 1999, 231-234).

B.6.53 6.22. Platters, Gallo-Belgic type (Martin 1998, GB1–9; Perrin 1999, 291).

Mortarium

B.6.54 7.1: Bead and Flange mortarium identified (Perrin 1999, M1).

B.6.55 7.2: Reeded (Perrin 1999, M24-25)

B.6.56 7.3: Wall-sided (Perrin 1999, M47-48).

Strainer

B.6.57 9: Miscellaneous strainer

B.6.58 9.1: Dish/bowl with pre-fired holes in the base (Perrin 1999, 423)

Samian

B.6.59 Based on a type series largely designed by Dragendorff in 1895 and described by Paul Tyers (1996, 105-116; Webster 1996).

B.6.60 Dr 18/31: Shallow bowl, with a very slightly curved wall, (the division between the wall and the floor is apparent), while the floor rises noticeably in the centre.

B.6.61 Dr 33: A conical cup with a foot ring. There are often grooves (or a groove) on the external vessel wall.

Amphorae

B.6.62 There is no unified typological series covering all amphora forms but many were classified in Dressel's 1899 typology which is summarised by Paul Tyers (1996, 88-105).

B.6.63 DR20: large globular form (principally olive oil containers) with two handles and thickened, rounded or angular rim, concave internally. Manufactured in Baetica in southern Spain.

Discussion

B.6.64 This assemblage, although containing a small number of Early and Late Roman pieces, is primarily of Roman date (Period 2.2). As a group it mostly comprises coarse (STW & SGW) and fine ware (NVCC) vessels produced within the large and successful pottery manufacturing centre located at various sites within the Lower Nene Valley which thrived from the mid-2nd century to the end of the Romano-British period (Perrin 1999). Only a very small number of imported central Gaulish samian table wares and a single piece of Spanish olive oil amphora were found from non-local markets.

B.6.65 When compared to other excavated sites in the area it can be seen that the utilitarian range of vessel in use, dominated by the jar, is typical of rural sites in the region (Evans 2003, 104). Moreover, the Glinton pottery assemblage (although smaller than other groups of material) is never-the-less typical in the range of fabrics used (Table B6.5).

Site	Location	Date	Sherd count	Sherd Weight (g)	Main Fabrics	Publication
Earith, The Camp Ground	Ouse Valley	Mid to Late Roman	60,621	1648800	SGW/STW/NVCC	Anderson 2013, 299-329
Stonea	Fenland	Mid to late Roman	-	634213	RW/STW/NVGW	Cameron 1996, 440-477
Orton Hall	Peterborough	Mid to late Roman (Saxon)	32,000	560000	STW/SGW/NVCC	Perrin 1996, 114-203
Earith, Langdale Hale	Ouse Valley	Early Roman	14,381	-	SGW/STW/NVCC	Monteil 2013, 85-98
Itter Crescent	Peterborough	Late Iron Age to Romano-British	10,219	196547	STW/SGW/NVGW	Lyons in prep
Elton-Haddon Bypass	Peterborough	Late Iron Age to Romano British	-	160285	STW/SGW/NVCC	Rollo 1994, 89-129

Site	Location	Date	Sherd count	Sherd Weight (g)	Main Fabrics	Publication
Haddon	Peterborough	Late Iron Age to Romano British (Saxon)	7,000		STW/RW/NVCC/NVGW	Evans 2003, 68-107
Bobs Wood	Ouse Valley	Late Iron Age to Roman	6,155	86731	STW/SGW/NVCC	Lyons Fth (a)
Little Paxton	Ouse Valley	Early Roman and Late Roman	5,275	-	STW/ HORN GW/ NVCC	Evans 2011, 214-244
Rectory Farm, Godmanchester	Ouse Valley	Mid to Late Roman	5,144	194699	STW/SGW/NVCC	Lyons Fth (b)
Werrington	Peterborough	Late Iron Age to Romano-British	2,747	56198	STW/SGW/	Perrin *et al. 1988, 104-141*
Glinton	Peterborough	Late Iron Age to Romano-British	2043	34838	STW/SGW/NVGW/NVCC	This report

Table B6.5. Comparative assemblages of Roman pottery in the Peterborough and surrounding areas

B.6.66 The pottery fragments collected during this project appear be the waste from a nearby settlement. Vessels were not deposited *in situ* or as whole vessels but rather was found their way into rubbish pits and the Roman ditch system as part of a dispersed midden or other waste disposal processes. Indeed, several pieces are clearly scorched after they were broken suggesting rubbish was burnt before final disposal.

B.6.67 It is noteworthy, that although clay lined pits were found at Glinton, possibly used to store (and/or weather) clay as part of the pottery manufacturing process, no wasters or other indicators of pottery manufacture were found within the ceramic assemblage.

B.6.68 The assemblage therefore, although small, adds to the growing corpus of data from this area which is helping to give a picture of Roman pottery use, manufacture and disposal in the Peterborough area.

The pottery catalogue

B.6.69 KEY: B = base, C=century, D = decorated body sherd, Dsc = description, E=early, Eval = evaluation, Ex = excavation, H = Handle, L=late M=mid, R = rim, U=undecorated body sherd.

B.6.70 For full fabric names see Table B6.4.

Context	Cut	Ex Or Eval	Feature	HM Or WM	Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Dsc	Vessel form	Pot Date
12	11	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVCC	1	1	U	JAR	ADC3-C4

Context	Cut	Ex Or Eval	Feature	HM Or WM	Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Dsc	Vessel form	Pot Date
14	13	EVAL	post hole	WM	STW	1	3	U	JAR	C1-C4
18	17	EVAL	ditch	WM	STW	4	47	U	JAR	MC3-EC5
18	17	EVAL	ditch	WM	SGW	2	13	U	JAR	MC1-C4
18	17	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVGW	2	12	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
18	17	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVOW	1	9	U	FLAG	C2-C4
18	17	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVCC	2	17	U	BEAK	LC2-C4
19	17	EVAL	ditch	WM	STW	8	40	U	JAR	MC3-EC5
19	17	EVAL	ditch	WM	SGW	1	13	U	JAR	MC1-C4
19	17	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVCC	7	61	U	JAR	C3-C4
19	17	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVCC	1	13	U	FLAG	C3-C4
19	17	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVCC	3	20	U	FBEAK	LC2-MC4
19	17	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVCC	1	6	U	BEAK	MC2-EC4
19	17	EVAL	ditch	WM	SAM(CG)	3	27	U	BOWL	LC2-E/MC3
19	17	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVOW	1	31	R	BOWL/?MORT	C3-C4
19	17	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVOW	1	25	R	MJAR	MC2-C4
19	17	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVGW	4	32	U	JAR/BEAK	LC2-EC4
19	17	EVAL	ditch	WM	STW	3	9	R	MJAR	MC3-EC5
19	17	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVCC	1	1	D	BEAK	MC2-EC3
24	22	EVAL	ditch	WM	STW	10	66	U	JAR	MC3-EC5
24	22	EVAL	ditch	WM	SGW	3	40	U	DISH	C3-C4
24	22	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVOW	1	7	U	FLAG	MC1-C4
24	22	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVGW	20	338	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
24	22	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVGW	1	86	R	DISH	LC2-EC4
24	22	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVGW	1	41	R	DISH	LC2-EC4
24	22	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVGW	2	17	R	DISH	LC2-EC4
24	22	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVGW	1	17	R	BEAK	LC2-EC4

Context	Cut	Ex Or Eval	Feature	HM Or WM	Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Dsc	Vessel form	Pot Date
24	22	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVGW	2	109	R	DISH	LC2-EC4
24	22	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVCC	5	32	U	JAR	C3-C4
24	22	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVCC	1	12	R	DISH/CUP	C3-C4
24	22	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVOW	1	11	R	BOWL	MC2-C4
24	22	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVCC	1	5	D	BEAK	LC2-MC4
24	22	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVCC	1	8	R	FBOWL	MC3-C4
24	22	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVCC	1	1	U	BEAK	C3-C4
24	22	EVAL	ditch	WM	STW	1	7	U	JAR	C3-C4
36	25	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVGW	6	49	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
36	25	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVGW	7	159	U	JAR	C3-C4
36	25	EVAL	ditch	WM	STW	5	54	R	JAR	MC3-EC5
36	25	EVAL	ditch	WM	STW	3	284	R	SJAR	MC3-EC5
36	25	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVCC	1	18	U	BEAK	MC2-C4
36	25	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVOW	3	32	R	JAR	MC2-C4
37	25	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVGW	1	26	B	STRAINER	LC2-C4
37	25	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVCC	1	5	U	BEAK	MC2-C4
37	25	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVGW	2	39	U	SJAR	LC2-C4
37	25	EVAL	ditch	WM	STW	1	37	R	DISH/PLATTER	C4-C5
38	38	EVAL	ditch	WM	STW	3	27	R	JAR	LC2-C4
61	62	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVCC	1	34	R	JAR	C3-C4
61	62	EVAL	ditch	WM	SGW	4	40	U	JAR/BEAK	LC1-C4
61	62	EVAL	ditch	WM	STW	3	13	U	JAR	MC3-EC5
61	62	EVAL	ditch	WM	NVCC	7	124	R	DISH	C3-C4
71	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	2	92	U	JAR	C3-C4
71	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVOW	3	7	U	FLAG	MC2-C4
71	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	5	36	UD	JAR	LC2-EC4
71	109	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	1	3	U	JAR	C2-C4
71	109	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	3	9	U	JAR/BEAK	MC1-C2

Context	Cut	Ex Or Eval	Feature	HM Or WM	Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Dsc	Vessel form	Pot Date
75	73	EX	Pit	WM	NVOW	1	10	R	JAR/BOWL	MC2-C4
75	73	EX	Pit	WM	STW	2	1	U	JAR	C2-C4
79	109	EX	Ditch	SW	BAT AM	1	205	U	AMPH	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
79	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	2	22	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
79	109	EX	Ditch	WM	SOW	3	11	U	FLAG	MC1-C3
79	109	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	2	18	RU	MJAR	C3-C4
80	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	5	102	U	JAR	C3-C4
80	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	1	8	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
86	93	EX	Spread	WM	VNOW	2	1	U	FLAG	C2-C4
87	89	EX	Pit	WM	STW	1	1	U	JAR	MC1-C4
96	99	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	9	149	UB	JAR	LC2-EC4
96	99	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	27	115	U	JAR/BOWL	C1-E/MC2
102	193	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	16	559	UB	SJAR	C1-C4
102	193	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	23	242	RUB	JAR	C3-C4
102	193	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	15	146	RUD	JAR	C3-C4
102	193	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	1	41	UB	BEAK	MC2-MC3
102	193	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	2	7	UD	BEAK	MC2-MC3
102	193	EX	Ditch	WM	SOW	1	1	U	FLAG/BEAK	MC1-C3
102	193	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	5	127	UB	JAR	LC2-EC4
108	109	EX	Ditch	WM	SOW	2	1	UB	FLAG	MC1-C3
108	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVOW	4	15	U	FLAG	MC2-C4
108	109	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	1	6	R	JAR	MC2-C4
108	109	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	1	1	U	JAR/BEAK	LC1-C4
108	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	5	49	UB	JAR/DISH	LC2-EC4
111	112	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	2	9	U	JAR	MC1-C4
113	118	EX	Ditch	WM	HADOW	4	44	R	JAR	C4
113	118	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	7	135	R	JAR	C3-C4
113	118	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	1	63	UB	SJAR	C1-C4

Context	Cut	Ex Or Eval	Feature	HM Or WM	Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Dsc	Vessel form	Pot Date
113	118	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	3	27	U	JAR	MC1-C4
113	118	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	12	140	RU	JAR/BOWL	LC2-EC4
113	118	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	3	18	U	JAR	E/MC2
113	118	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	1	18	R	LID	MC1-C3
114	118	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	1	11	U	SJAR	C1-C4
114	118	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	3	15	U	JAR	C3-C4
114	118	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	1	8	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
114	118	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	2	27	U	JAR	C1-C4
114	118	EX	Ditch	WM	SOW	1	37	U	SJAR/AMPH	MC1-C3
115	118	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	1	25	U	SJAR	C1-C4
115	118	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	6	102	U	JAR	C2-C4
115	118	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	8	42	UD	JAR	LC2-EC4
115	118	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	4	66	R	SJAR	C2
115	118	EX	Ditch	WM	NVOW	8	67	RU	JAR/BOWL	MC2-C4
116	118	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	4	275	UB	JAR/KETTLE	MC1-C2
116	118	EX	Ditch	WM	SAM	3	12	RU	DISH	M/LC1
117	118	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	3	30	UD	JAR/KETTLE	M/LC1-MC2
119	121	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	1	199	D	SJAR	C1
119	121	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	1	7	U	JAR	C1-C2
119	121	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	5	36	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
120	121	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	6	102	RU	JAR	LC2-EC4
120	121	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	3	13	U	JAR/BEAK	M/LC1-C2
120	121	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	4	83	RU	SJAR	C2-C4
122	123	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	2	4	U	JAR	C3-C4
122	123	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	2	25	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
124	99	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	25	79	RUD	WJAR	MC1-MC2
131	132	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	2	125	R	DISH	LC2-MC3
131	132	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	1	1	U	JAR	C3-C4

Context	Cut	Ex Or Eval	Feature	HM Or WM	Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Dsc	Vessel form	Pot Date
133	134	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	2	13	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
133	134	EX	Pit	WM	STW	4	10	U	JAR/BOWL	C1-C4
133	134	EX	Pit	WM	NVOW	1	1	U	FLAG	MC2-C4
135	136	EX	PH	WM	SGW	1	1	U	?BEAK	M/LC2-MC3
137	138	EX	Pit	WM	NVOW	1	14	D	FACE FLAG	C3-C4
137	138	EX	Pit	WM	SAM	1	5	U	DISH	40-100
137	138	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	2	23	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
137	138	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	2	11	U	JAR	LC1-C4
137	138	EX	Pit	WM	STW	3	9	U	JAR	C2-C4
137	138	EX	Pit	HM	STW	1	17	U	SJAR	C1-C4
141	142	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	1	1	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
143	144	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	10	56	RU	JAR	LC2-C4
143	144	EX	Pit	WM	STW	4	8	U	JAR	MC1-C4
143	144	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	2	3	D	BEAK	MC2-C3
143	144	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	1	6	U	WJAR	C3-C4
147	148	EX	PH	WM	NVGW	1	12	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
149	277	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	1	7	U	JAR	C3-C4
149	277	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	3	16	RU	JAR	LC2-EC4
149	277	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	11	287	RU	SJAR	C1-C4
149	277	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	7	50	RUD	WJAR	M/LC1-EC2
151	152	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	1	6	UB	DISH	C3-C4
151	152	EX	Pit	WM	STW	3	12	U	JAR	C1-C4
157	160	EX	PH	HM	STW	3	49	U	SJAR	C1-C4
157	160	EX	PH	WM	NVCC	1	20	R	FDISH	MC3-EC5
157	160	EX	PH	WM	NVOW	1	7	U	FLAG	MC2-C4
161	163	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	23	123	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
161	163	EX	Ditch	WM	NVOW	3	11	U	JAR/FLAG	MC2-C4
161	163	EX	Ditch	WM	NVOW	1	1	U	JAR/BOWL	MC2-C4

Context	Cut	Ex Or Eval	Feature	HM Or WM	Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Dsc	Vessel form	Pot Date
161	163	EX	Ditch	WM	SOW	1	1	U	BEAK/FLAG	MC1-C3
161	163	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	1	3	U	JAR	C3-C4
161	163	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	1	10	R	DISH	C3-C4
161	163	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	1	10	R	DISH	C3-C4
162	163	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	1	8	UB	JAR	LC1-C4
162	163	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	2	13	RB	JAR	LC2-EC4
162	163	EX	Ditch	WM	SAM	1	81	P	CUP	180-220
164	239	EX	Gully	WM	SAM	1	15	UB	BOWL	AD 40-100
164	239	EX	Gully	WM	SGW	1	13	U	JAR	MC1-C2
164	239	EX	Gully	WM	NVOW	2	5	U	FLAG	MC2-C4
164	239	EX	Gully	WM	STW	2	18	B	JAR	C2-C4
164	239	EX	Gully	HM	STW	1	33	U	SJAR	C1-C4
164	239	EX	Gully	WM	SGW	1	1	U	JAR/BEAK	M/LC1-C2
166	167	EX	Gully	WM	NVCC	1	12	U	JAR	C3-C4
168		EX	Spread	WM	SGW	12	107	RUB	JAR	LC1-C4
168		EX	Spread	HM	STW	17	409	U	SJAR	C1-C4
168		EX	Spread	WM	NVGW	20	214	RU	JAR	LC2-EC4
168		EX	Spread	WM	SGW	2	40	UB	JAR	LC1-C4
168		EX	Spread	WM	NVCC	4	42	RU	DISH	C3-C4
168		EX	Spread	WM	NVCC	1	4	RU	FLAG	C3-C4
168		EX	Spread	WM	NVCC	4	10	U	BEAK	MC2-C4
168		EX	Spread	WM	NVCC	1	38	P	DISH	C3-C4
168		EX	Spread	WM	NVCC	2	29	UB	DISH	C3-C4
168		EX	Spread	WM	NVGW	1	11	R	DISH	LC2-EC4
168		EX	Spread	WM	SGW	1	32	R	JAR	C2-C3
168		EX	Spread	WM	STW	4	20	U	JAR	C1-C4
168		EX	Spread	WM	STW	4	37	RU	JAR	C2-C3
169	170	EX	Pit	WM	NVOW	7	56	RU	BOWL	MC2-C4
169	170	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	17	120	RU	JAR	LC2-EC4
169	170	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	16	217	RUB	WJAR	C3-C4
169	170	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	1	7	U	BEAKER	MC2-C4
169	170	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	1	10	DB	BEAKE	MC2-

Context	Cut	Ex Or Eval	Feature	HM Or WM	Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Dsc	Vessel form	Pot Date
									R	M/LC3
169	170	EX	Pit	HM/SW	STW	7	100	RU	SJAR	C1-C4
169	170	EX	Pit	WM	STW	15	100	RU	JAR	MC2-C4
171	172	EX	Furrow	WM	NVCC	1	8	U	JAR	C3-C4
171	172	EX	Furrow	WM	NCOW	1	1	U	FLAG	MC2-C4
173	181	EX	Pit	WM	SAM	1	4	R	DISH	M/LC1
173	181	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	1	8	D	CBOX	M/LC2-C4
173	181	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	1	12	R	JAR	C3-C4
173	181	EX	Pit	WM	STW	3	13	RD	JAR	C3-C4
173	181	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	3	24	R	DISH	LC2-EC4
173	181	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	1	8	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
173	181	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	4	17	UD	JAR	MC1-C4
174	181	EX	Pit	WM	STW	1	4	U	JAR	C1-C4
174	181	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	18	220	U	JAR/DISH	C3-C4
174	181	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	8	46	RU	JAR	LC1-C4
174	181	EX	Pit	WM	NVOW	1	7	D	JAR	C2-C4
174	181	EX	Pit	WM	NVOW	2	153	RF	MORT	C3-C4
174	181	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	1	168	R	SJAR	C3-C4
176	181	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	1	36	R	JAR	MC2-EC4
176	181	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	1	14	R	WJAR	C3-C4
176	181	EX	Pit	WM	STW	1	8	U	JAR	C2-C4
178	181	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	1	32	UB	JAR	C3-C4
180	181	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	2	78	RD	WJAR	C3-C4
187	188	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	6	215	RUB	FDISH	MC3-C4
187	188	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	1	16	U	JAR	C2-C4
187	188	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	6	12	UD	BEAK/JAR	MC2-C4
191	193	EX	Ditch	WM	SOW	1	20	U	MORT	C2-C4
191	193	EX	Ditch	WM	NVOW	1	50	RFS	MORT	C3-C4
191	193	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	3	20	U	JAR	C1-C4
191	193	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	3	31	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
191	193	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	1	4	U	JAR	MC1-C4
191	193	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	1	4	B	JAR	C3-C4

Context	Cut	Ex Or Eval	Feature	HM Or WM	Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Dsc	Vessel form	Pot Date
191	193	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	4	29	U	NJAR/FLAG	C3-C4
192	193	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	1	4	U	JAR	C3-C4
192	193	EX	Ditch	SW	STW	1	135	U	SJAR	C1-C4
192	193	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	1	3	D	JAR	MC3-C4
196	197	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	17	395	RU	JAR	LC2-EC4
196	197	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	3	31	U	SJAR	C1-C4
196	197	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	8	61	UD	JAR	C2-C4
196	197	EX	Ditch	WM	NVOW	1	15	U	JAR/BOWL	MC2-C4
196	197	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	3	6	U	BEAK	MC2-C3
198	199	EX	Pit	HM	STW	1	77	U	SJAR	C1-C4
202	203	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	4	272	UB	JAR	C3-C4
202	203	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	8	185	U	JAR	LC1-C4
202	203	EX	Pit	WM	STW	149	1289	RUB	JAR	M/LC2-C4
202	203	EX	Pit	WM	STW	64	1298	RUB	JAR	M/LC2-C4
202	203	EX	Pit	WM	STW	5	141	RD	JAR	M/LC2-C4
202	203	EX	Pit	WM	STW	11	174	RD	JAR	M/LC2-C4
202	203	EX	Pit	HM	STW	8	635	UB	JAR	MC1-C4
202	203	EX	Pit	WM	STW	1	408	B	JAR/SJAR	MC1-C4
209	210	EX	Pit	WM	STW	1	10	U	JAR	C1-C4
209	210	EX	Pit	WM	NVOW	1	14	H	FLAG	MC2-C4
209	210	EX	Pit	HM	BB	1	3	D	BOWL	C2-C4
209	210	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	1	1	U	JAR/BEAK	LC1-C4
209	210	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	1	14	R	DISH	LC2-EC4
209	210	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	1	24	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
211	170	EX	Pit	WM	SAM	1	2	B	DISH	C2
211	170	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	1	27	U	JAR	MC1-C4
211	170	EX	Pit	WM	STW	11	168	RU	JAR	LC2-C4
211	170	EX	Pit	HM	STW	5	109	U	SJAR	C1-C4
211	170	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	5	89	RU	JAR	C3-C4
211	170	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	5	21	RU	JAR/BE	MC2-

Context	Cut	Ex Or Eval	Feature	HM Or WM	Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Dsc	Vessel form	Pot Date
									AK	MC3
211	170	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	6	42	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
213	109	EX	Ditch	WM	SAM	1	4	R	DISH	C2
213	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVOW	1	5	U	BOWL	MC2-C4
213	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	9	57	RU	JAR	LC2-EC4
213	109	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	1	32	P	DISH	MC2-MC3
213	109	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	1	4	R	JAR	LC2-C4
213	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	2	4	U	BEAK	MC2-MC3
213	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	1	5	U	JAR/BOWL	C3-C4
213	109	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	3	12	U	JAR	C2-C3
213	109	EX	Ditch	WM	SOW	1	1	U	BEAK/FLAG	MC1-C3
213	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	2	3	UD	BEAK	LC2-C3
213	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	1	21	UB	BOWL	MC2-C4
214	109	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	1	6	U	SJAR	C1-C4
214	109	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	1	6	U	JAR	C2-C4
214	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	6	36	U	JAR	C3-C4
214	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	1	1	D	BEAKER	LC2-LC3
214	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVOW	1	53	R	JAR	MC2-C4
214	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	2	11	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
214	109	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	1	38	B	JAR/KETTLE	MC1-C4
218	219	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	2	33	RU	JAR	C3
218	219	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	4	15	RU	JAR	C2-C4
220	221	EX	Pit	WM	STW	3	13	U	JAR	C2-C4
220	221	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	4	18	RU	JAR	MC1-C4
220	221	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	4	48	RU	JAR	C3-C4
220	221	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	1	1	U	BEAK	MC2-C3
220	221	EX	Pit	WM	NVOW	1	13	R	JAR	MC2-C4
226	227	EX	Pit	WM	STW	1	336	R	SJAR	C2-C4
226	227	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	1	36	UB	JAR	C3-C4
229	230	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	17	524	P	DISH	LC2-MC3

Context	Cut	Ex Or Eval	Feature	HM Or WM	Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Dsc	Vessel form	Pot Date
229	230	EX	Pit	HM	STW	1	12	U	SJAR	C1-C4
229	230	EX	Pit	WM	SOW	1	1	U	FLAG	MC1-C3
231	233	EX	Pit	WM	SOW	1	18	U	JAR	C1-C4
232	233	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	1	31	U	JAR	C3-C4
232	233	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	1	8	UB	BEAK	LC1-C4
248	249	EX	Pit	HM	SCW	1	4	U	JAR/BOWL	C1-C2
251	252	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	1	72	U	SJAR	C1-C4
253	252	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	1	10	U	SJAR	C1-C4
253	252	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	3	20	D	JAR	C1-C2
259	260	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	13	172	RU	WJAR	M/LC1-MC2
259	260	EX	Pit	HM	STW	1	12	U	JAR	C1-C4
263	264	EX	Gully	WM	NVGW	1	3	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
265	266	EX	Gully	WM	STW	1	1	UB	JAR	C1-C4
265	266	EX	Gully	WM	NVCC	2	4	U	BEAK	MC2-C3
275	264	EX	Gully	WM	SAM	1	1	U	BOWL	M/LC1
275	264	EX	Gully	WM	SGW	1	233	R	JAR/BEAK	M/LC1
280	279	EX	Pit	HM	STW	7	2689	RU	SJAR	C1
280	279	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	21	463	P	MJAR	MC1-EC2
280	279	EX	Pit	WM	STW	20	540	P	MJAR	E/MC2
280	279	EX	Pit	HM	STW	10	239	UB	JAR	C1-C4
280	279	EX	Pit	HM/WM	STW	21	202	U	JAR/SJAR	C1-C2
280	279	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	37	1903	RUD	NJAR	M/LC1-E/MC2
280	279	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	33	382	UB	CJAR	M/LC1-EC2
280	279	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	4		RD	WJAR	LC1-EC2
282	281	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	4	16	U	JAR/BOWL	C1
284	277	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	2	15	U	JAR/BOWL	MC1-C2
284	277	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	3	13	U	SJAR	C1
284	277	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	45	993	P	NJAR	M/LC1
284	277	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	4	79	RUD	WJAR	M/LC1
286	332	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	20	746	UB	JAR/SJ	C1

Context	Cut	Ex Or Eval	Feature	HM Or WM	Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Dsc	Vessel form	Pot Date
									AR	
286	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	3	42	UB	BEAK	MC2
287	332	EX	Ditch	HM/SW	STW	41	282	RU	WJAR/ SJAR	MC1-C2
287	332	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	1	6	D	BEAKE R	MC2
287	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	4	84	RU	DISH	LC2-MC3
287	332	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	10	205	RUD	WJAR	M/LC1-E/MC2
287	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	10	77	RUD	JAR/BEAK	MC2+
287	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVOW	8	62	RU	JAR/SJAR	MC2+
287	332	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	1	6	R	WJAR	M/LC1-E/MC2
288	332	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	22	383	U	JAR	MC1-C2
288	332	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	1	32	U	SJAR	MC1-C2
288	332	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	6	55	U	JAR	LC1-C4
288	332	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	1	20	R	DISH	C2
288	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	23	364	RUB	JAR/DISH	M/LC2
288	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVOW	13	54	U	JAR/FLAG	MC2-C4
288	332	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	2	90	R	SJAR	LC2+
288	332	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	2	36	R	JAR	LC2+
288	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	2	25	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
289	294	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	5	29	U	JAR	C3-C4
289	294	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	1	10	U	JAR/BOWL	LC2-EC4
289	294	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	2	40	RU	JAR	C2-C4
289	294	EX	Pit	WM	STW	4	73	RU	JAR	LC2-C4
295	109	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	2	25	U	JAR/SJAR	MC1-C4
295	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVOW	1	6	U	FLAG	C2-C4
295	109	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	1	3	R	JAR/BOWL	LC2-C4
297	298	EX	PH	WM	NVOW	1	12	R	BOWL	MC2-C4
302	312	EX	Gully	WM	NVCC	1	29	B	JAR	C3-C4
302	312	EX	Gully	HM	STW	72	952	RUB	SJAR	MC1-C2

Context	Cut	Ex Or Eval	Feature	HM Or WM	Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Dsc	Vessel form	Pot Date
302	312	EX	Gully	HM	STW	15	140	RUD	WJAR	E/MC1
302	312	EX	Gully	WM	SGW	19	153	RUD	WJAR	E/MC1
302	312	EX	Gully	WM	SGW	50	325	RUD	WJAR	M/LC1
305	306	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	13	372	UB	JAR/SJAR	MC1-MC2
305	306	EX	Pit	HM	STW	2	29	UB	JAR	C1
307	308	EX	Pit	HM	STW	1	20	U	SJAR	C1
307	308	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	6	11	U	BEAK	M/LC1
311	312	EX	Gully	WM	SOW	17	147	RU	JAR	C2-C3
311	312	EX	Gully	WM	SOW	1	6	H	FLAG	MC1-C3
311	312	EX	Gully	WM	STW	12	128	RUD	JAR	MC1-E/MC2
314	313	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	1	15	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
314	313	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	1	11	R	JAR	LC2-C4
315	316	EX	Hedge	WM	STW	33	176	RU	JAR	LC2-C4
315	316	EX	Hedge	WM	NVCC	1	17	U	MORT	C3-C4
315	316	EX	Hedge	WM	NVCC	6	54	RU	JAR	C3-C4
315	316	EX	Hedge	WM	NVOW	1	3	U	FLAG	MC2-C4
317	318	EX	Hedge	WM	NVCC	1	44	R	FDISH	MC3-C4
319	320	EX	Pit	WM	NVOW	1	99	R	MORT	MC2-C3
319	320	EX	Pit	HM	STW	5	81	UD	SJAR	C1-C4
319	320	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	5	107	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
319	320	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	3	72	U	JAR	MC1-C2
321	322	EX	Pit	WM	NVOW	1	5	R	DISH	MC2-MC3
321	322	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	1	13	U	JAR	MC1-C4
321	322	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	9	72	RU	JAR	LC2-EC4
321	322	EX	Pit	WM	STW	1	58	R	SJAR	C2-C3
321	322	EX	Pit	HM	STW	4	150	RU	SJAR	C2-C3
324	332	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	13	442	P	FDISH	MC3-EC5
324	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	1	72	P	DSH	C3-C4
324	332	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	2	65	R	JAR	C2
324	332	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	3	181	U	SJAR	C1-C4
324	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	1	1	U	BEAK	MC2-C3
324	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	2	19	U	JAR	LC2-EC4

Context	Cut	Ex Or Eval	Feature	HM Or WM	Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Dsc	Vessel form	Pot Date
324	332	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	2	36	R	JAR	C2-C4
325	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	2	152	P	DSH	C3-C4
325	332	EX	Ditch	HM	STW	3	196	U	SJAR	C1-C4
325	332	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	46	932	RU	JAR	LC2-C4
325	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	6	74	RU	WJAR	C3-C4
325	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	1	3	D	BEAK	MC2-C3
325	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	2	11	U	JAR	LC2-EC4
327	326	EX	Gully	WM	STW	4	21	U	JAR	C2-C4
327	326	EX	Gully	WM	NVCC	5	22	U	JAR/BEAK	C3-C4
328	329	EX	Gully	WM	NVCC	2	30	U	JAR	C3-C4
330	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	2	12	U	JAR	C3-C4
330	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	1	13	R	DISH	C3-C4
330	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	1	25	UB	DISH	LC2-EC4
330	332	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	1	6	R	JAR	LC1-C4
330	332	EX	Ditch	WM	SGW	1	6	U	JAR	C2-C4
330	332	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	9	271	UB	JAR/SJAR	C2-C4
330	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVCC	1	3	D	CBOX	C3-MC4
331	332	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	1	56	P	DISH	LC2-EC4
331	332	EX	Ditch	SW/WM	STW	2	75	U	JAR/SJAR	C1-C4
335	334	EX	Ditch	WM	NVGW	34	250	RUD	JAR	LC2-EC4
335	334	EX	Ditch	WM	STW	1	3	U	JAR	C1-C4
340	344	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	1	3	R	DISH	C3-C4
340	344	EX	Pit	WM	STW	1	4	U	JAR	C2-C4
340	344	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	1	9	R	JAR	LC2-EC4
340	344	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	1	1	U	JAR	C2-C4
341	344	EX	Pit	WM	STW	1	6	U	JAR	C1
341	344	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	2	18	UB	JAR/DISH	C3-C4
341	344	EX	Pit	WM	STW	2	184	RU	SJAR	C2-C4
342	344	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	6	251	R	DISH	C3-C4
342	344	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	3	197	P	FDISH	MC3-EC4

Context	Cut	Ex Or Eval	Feature	HM Or WM	Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Dsc	Vessel form	Pot Date
342	344	EX	Pit	WM	NVGW	3	86	UB	JAR	LC2-EC4
342	344	EX	Pit	WM	NVCC	5	57	RU	JAR	C3-C4
342	344	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	2	30	UB	JAR/BOWL	C2-C4
343	344	EX	Pit	WM	STW	1	4	U	JAR	C2-C4
343	344	EX	Pit	WM	SGW	1	15	UB	JAR	MC1-C4

Table B6.6: Catalogue of Romano-British Pottery

B.7 Post-Roman Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.7.1 Archaeological works produced a post-Roman pottery assemblage of 11 sherds, weighing 0.102kg. All of this was recovered during the evaluation phase of the works. The assemblage spans the 13th to the end of the 19th century. The condition of the overall assemblage is unabraded to moderately abraded and the mean sherd weight is low to moderate at approximately 0.011kg.

Methodology

B.7.2 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 for the post-Roman pottery.

Assemblage

B.7.3 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. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

B.7.4 A spread or furrow **55** in Trench 3 produced two sherds of Staffordshire-type slipware dating to the 18th century or later.

B.7.5 A single feature from Trench 6, ditch **31**, produced a sherd of medieval Sible Hedingham fineware. Pit **16** in Trench 7 produced two sherds from a 19th century, transfer-printed Refined White Earthenware vessel.

B.7.6 Pit **2** in Trench 11, produced the largest post-Roman assemblage, a total of six sherds, of these three form part of a lid from a Refined Red Earthenware teapot. The remaining three sherds are the rim from a transfer-printed Refined White Earthenware teacup or bowl, a rim from a bowl or plate (transfer-printed Refined White Earthenware) with a diameter of 260mm and a small sherd from a pearlware with underglaze-painted decoration or Refined White Earthenware transfer-printed vessel. The small sherd is decorated with a stylised bird of the type commonly found on vessels decorated with a willow pattern style. Overall the context most likely dates to the early-mid 19th century.

Discussion

B.7.7 The assemblage is domestic in nature, representing mainly tea drinking and dining in the 19th century, indicating low levels of rubbish disposal from one or more domestic properties. The single sherd from ditch **31** is the only medieval material recovered and as such is only suggestive of medieval manuring.

Pottery Catalogue

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Pottery Date Range
1	**2**	11	Refined Red Earthenware	Teapot lid	3	0.032	1740-1850
			Refined White Earthenware transfer-printed	Drinking vessel rim sherd	1	0.002	1805-1900
			Refined White Earthenware transfer-printed	Plate or bowl rim sherd	1	0.042	1805-1900
			Pearlware with underglaze-painted decoration/Refined White Earthenware transfer-printed	Body sherd	1	0.002	1740-1900
15	**16**	7	Refined White Earthenware transfer-printed	Body sherd	2	0.007	1805-1900
29	**31**	6	Sible Hedingham fineware	?Base sherd	1	0.010	1200-1350
54	**55**	3	Staffordshire-type slipware	Bowl body sherd	2	0.007	1700-1900
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11**	**0.102**	**-**

Table B7.1: Post-Roman pottery

B.8 Ceramic Building Material

By Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.8.1 A total of 23 fragments (weighing 2860g) of Romano-British ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered during the evaluation and excavation stages of this project. The tile was mostly recovered from ditches; a small amount was also found with pits (Table B8.11). None of the material was recovered *in situ*, rather it was deposited within these features either as rubbish or possibly as hard core to maintain drainage. The CBM is extremely fragmentary (no complete examples were found) and severely abraded with an average fragment weight of only 124g.

Feature	Quantity	Weight (g)	Weight (%)	
Ditch	14	2274	79.51	
Pit	6	448	15.66	
?Feature	3	138	4.83	
TOTAL	**23**	**23**	**2860**	**100.00**

Table B8.1. The CBM, listed in descending order of percentage of weight.

Methodology

B.8.2 The CBM was counted and weighed, by form and fabric type and any complete dimensions measured (mm). Levels of abrasion, any evidence of re-use or burning were also recorded. This follows guide lines laid down by Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2002). The terminology used follows Brodribb (1987). OA East curates the CBM and archive.

Tile

B.8.3 Three different fabrics were identified during the analysis of this material (Table B8.2). The most common of which is Fabric 1, a well-mixed sandy fabric that was consistently fired with an oxidised (orange) surface and a reduced (grey) core. It was found in a range of tile forms, but most commonly as roof tile, particularly tegulae. Fabric 2 is a less well prepared fabric with a poorly mixed appearance, also found as floor and roof tile types. Also found were a few pieces of grog tempered tile (Fabric 3), again also found as floor and roof tile types. It should be noted that no signature or batch marks were recorded, also no animal or human imprints were found.

Fabric	Description	Form	Fragment Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Fabric 1	Sandy orange fabric, well mixed, consistently fired with a grey core	Bonding tile (1. 227g) Floor tile (4. 674g) Roof tile, imbrex (2. 93g) Roof tile, tegula (6. 519g)	13	1513	52.90
Fabric 2	Sandy orange	Floor tile (2.	7	284	9.93

Fabric	Description	Form	Fragment Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
	fabric, poorly mixed	132g) Roof tile, undiagnostic (1. 35g) Roof tile, tegula: (2. 112g) Undiagnostic (2. 5g)			
Fabric 3	Sandy orange fabric with grog (and flint) inclusions	Bonding tile (1. 816g) Roof tile, tegula (2. 247g)	3	1063	37.17
Total			**23**	**2860**	**100.00**

Table B8.2. The Tile

B.8.4 The tile types found comprise undiagnostic floor tiles, bonding tiles and roof tiles (both tegulae and imbrex were found).

B.8.5 Bonding tile was used to form bands of brickwork which alternated with wider sections of regular stonework; they normally run through the entire thickness of the wall, to give stability to the mortared rubble-core. They were also useful as levelling courses during construction.

B.8.6 Tegula and imbrex are interlocking roof tiles used in Roman architecture as a roof covering. The tegula are flat tile with raised edges, which were laid flat upon the roof. The imbrices completed the roof by arching over the joints between the vertical edges of the tegulae, dividing the roof into channels. A complete roof was very heavy and relied on solid foundations, walls and roofing timbers for support. Once the roof was in place, however, it was waterproof and long-lasting.

B.8.7 The tile was mostly found within Area 1, although there does not appear to be any clustering of specific fabrics and forms within it.

Summary

B.8.8 This is a very small assemblage of locally made Romano-British fragmentary CBM, none of which was found *in situ* but rather deposited as waste, or possibly as hard core, within a range of ditches and pits. The tile was found mostly in Area 1, but within this area there does not appear to be any clustering of specific fabrics and forms. The existence of this material, however, indicates that a substantial building (or buildings) with bonded walls and a tiled roof did once exist in the vicinity.

B.8.9 The tile is likely to be of local manufacture, indeed evidence for contemporary sandy tile production has recently been recorded nearby at the Itter Crescent villa, Peterborough, only *c*. 4.5km to the south-east of the subject site (Pickstone and Poole in prep).

B.9 Fired clay

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.9.1 A total of 327 pieces of baked clay weighing 3,543g were collected from 40 features. The assemblage includes fragments from a possible triangular loomweights and some structural pieces or daub but is otherwise undiagnostic.

Form	Fabric	Feature	Feature type	Quantity	Weight (g)
Loom weight	Dense fine swirled fabric with moderate very fine inclusions of rounded quartz and flint	**570**	Watering hole	6	285
		766	Watering hole	1	103
Structural	Dense fine swirled fabric with moderate very fine inclusions of rounded quartz and flint	**0**	Levelling spread	1	17
		45	Ditch	2	59
		764	Pit	1	19
		766	Watering hole	5	38
		1006	Ditch	35	243
	Fine sandy no visible inclusions	**766**	Watering hole	1	5
	Orange sandy fabric with clay pellets	**565**	Pit	26	174
	Sandy dense fabric with sparse chalk	**181**	Pit	2	18
		197	Grave	1	3
		546	Pit	5	54
		570	Watering hole	5	110
		604	Pit	4	88
Miscellaneous	Dense fine swirled fabric with moderate very fine inclusions of rounded quartz and flint	**203**	Pit	1	1
		249	Pit	77	1498
		323	Ditch	2	4
		517	Ditch	5	32
		525	Ditch	1	3
		589	Ditch	41	124
		592	Ditch	1	4
		597	Pit	3	33
		632	Pit	2	9
		698	Post hole	1	3
		743	Ditch	1	5
		747	Ditch	1	13
		912	Pit	1	6
		918	Pit	17	72
		940	Post hole	3	6
	Fine sandy no visible inclusions	**766**	Watering hole	2	20
		777	Pit	1	10
		779	Pit	3	9
		851	Tree throw	4	16

		873	Pit	4	30
		1006	Ditch	3	6
	Orange sandy fabric with clay pellets	**266**	Gully	1	25
		539	Pit	2	17
		543	Ditch	1	2
		579	Pit	1	12
		632	Pit	6	51
		866	Post hole	11	58
	Sandy dense fabric with sparse chalk	**203**	Pit	1	3
		285	Ditch	1	13
		520	Ditch	5	14
		570	Watering hole	1	18
		722	Post hole	2	2
		737	Ditch	2	10
		766	Watering hole	16	166
		779	Pit	4	18
		783	Pit	1	4
		875	Pit	3	10
Total				**327**	**3543**

Table B9.1: Quantity and weight of baked clay by feature

B.9.2 The complete assemblage was analysed and the baked clay recorded by context, grouped by form and fabric, and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Diameter of withy or round wood impressions was noted where available. Surface treatment and impressions were recorded along with the form and number of surviving surfaces. Fabrics were identified following examination using a x10 hand lens and are classified by major inclusion present. The archive is currently held by OA East.

Loomweight

B.9.3 A total of seven fragments from a possible triangular loomweight were recovered from watering holes **570** and **766**. The possible weight is made of fine dense silty fabric with sparse flint inclusions. One piece retains evidence of a cylindrical perforation running through the object similar to those which pierce the apexes of triangular loomweights found widely in later Iron Age to Early Roman contexts (Cunliffe and Poole 1991, fig.7.44). Two fragments form angular corners.

Structural Baked Clay

B.9.4 Eighty-eight pieces of possible daub were found in the fill of eleven features. (Table B9.1) The fragments are made of three fabrics and have a smoothed exterior and opposing rough face characteristic of clay which has been smeared onto a coarse former or uneven surface.

B.9.5 The remainder of the pieces are undiagnostic (Table B9.1).

Discussion and Statement of Research Potential

B.9.6 The small assemblage contains no objects which can be identified with certainty and are not closely datable and are therefore of limited research potential.

B.10 Worked Bone

By Ian Riddler

Early Iron Age

Rib Blade

B.10.1 A fragmentary rib blade (S.F.75) has been lightly rounded at one end and polished from use; it has fractured at the opposite end. The lightly rounded end enables it to be identified as a rib blade. Complete examples can extend from 85mm to 155mm in length and typically have a single end that has either lightly curved or tapers to a rounded point. A number of lateral blade incisions can be seen close to the terminal of this example and they are a feature of some rib blades; they are thought to be butchery marks, rather than residues of the working process (Bulleid and Gray 1917, 432). Rib blades can be seen in late Bronze Age contexts, as at Potterne and Sherborne, for example (Seager Smith 2000, 228 and fig 91; Riddler 2011, 235; 2013, 58). They are common in early Iron Age contexts, particularly at All Cannings Cross and more locally at Harston Mill, Cambridgeshire (Crummy 2016, 64 and fig 3.26.15); and they occur in small numbers during the Middle Iron Age (Cunnington 1923, 24; Britnell 2000a, 255). They have been identified as spatulae or polishers, whilst at Sherborne they were associated with the manufacture of ceramics, and were probably utilised as burnishers (Riddler 2013, 58).

S.F.75

A fragment of one end of a bone rib blade, cut from a section of cattle-sized rib bone and neatly rounded at one end. Several lateral blade marks are present close to the rounded end on one side. Lightly polished on one side, more heavily polished on the other.

Area 2 Context 884 Waterhole 766

Small Pointed Blade

B.10.2 A fragmentary small pointed blade (S.F.74) has fractured at both ends. The surviving part of the object has been neatly sliced across the midshaft at a low angle and widens towards the terminal, which is now missing. At first sight, it seems unusual for the blade to widen in this way, but the shape of the object is a little deceptive. The blade has been cut from a caprine tibia, with the basal part (now missing) formed from the distal end of the bone. The blade would originally have widened as it was cut across the upper, broader part of the bone, before curving inwards to form a sharp point. The series of small pointed blades from Gussage All Saints, produced from the same bone type, illustrate this point well (Wainwright 1979, figs 88 and 89).

B.10.3 Objects of this type have been described previously as ‘gouges’ or ‘pointed bone implements’ but the descriptive term ‘small pointed blades’ is more appropriate (Britnell 2000b, 183). A number of typologies have been provided for them, based either on the bone type or the formal characteristics of the basal end or the pointed terminal (Bulleid and Gray 1917, 419–21; Cunnington 1923, 82; Wheeler 1943, 303–4; St George Gray and Cotton 1966, 309–313; Sellwood 1984, 382–7; Britnell 2000b, 183). In classifying the small pointed blades from Danebury, Sellwood attempted to move away from a dependence on the bone type and the form of the base end, which she regarded as

secondary characteristics, and she concentrated on the form and wear of the point. However, the end result was three classes of implement that basically reflected the bone type: 'It may also be observed that the tools in classes 1 and 2 appear to have demanded a special selection of the bones' (Sellwood 1984, 387). Selection of bone type is therefore clearly important with small pointed blades.

B.10.4 Britnell has noted that these objects occur in five principal types, each of which relates directly to a particular bone (mostly caprines) and to the position of the basal end, and specifically whether it has been cut from the proximal or distal end of the bone (Britnell 2000b, 183). This particular example has been cut from a caprine tibia, with the basal end formed from the distal end of the bone. Cunnington (1923, 87) suggested that small pointed blades with base ends cut from this end of the bone appeared to be earlier than those with basal ends formed from the proximal end of the bone, and this transition of object type was substantiated at Maiden Castle and South Cadbury, but not at Danebury (Wheeler 1943, 304; Laws 1981, 236; Britnell 2000b, 186; Sellwood 1984, 387). There must now be at least a little doubt as to whether the division of blades chronologically by basal end is entirely that simple, but in this case the context dating of the object conforms readily with its type.

B.10.5 A wide range of possible functions has been proposed for small pointed blades (Cunnington 1923, 86). The two main possibilities are that they were used as shuttles or pin–beaters in weaving, or that they served as bone spearheads (Crowfoot 1945; Sellwood 1984, 385–7; Britnell 2000b, 185; Olsen 2003, 108–9; Mullins 2007, 36). Whilst it is clear that not all small pointed blades have the same characteristics and were necessarily used for the same purpose, it is more likely that they were used as bone spearheads (Olsen 2003, 109; Mullins 2007, 50–4).

S.F.74

A fragment of part of one end of a small pointed blade, cut from the midshaft of a caprine tibia with the basal end of the object formed from the distal end of the bone. The object is oval in section with the front part sliced at a low angle and widening in section over the surviving portion. The sides are elegantly tapered, whilst the terminal has fractured away. Slight polish throughout.

Area 2 Context 883 Feature 766

Roman

Pins or Needles

B.10.6 Two small fragments of bone shafts (S.F.61 and S.F.68) may derive from pins or needles. The larger fragment (61) includes traces of cortile tissue towards the pointed end on one side and appears to have been cut from the lower part of a cattle-sized long bone. It has been produced with some skill and has a circular, lightly faceted section, with longitudinal finishing marks also visible. The smaller piece (68), also circular in section, has been faceted along its length and has fractured at either end. In addition, a fragment of worked bone (73) has fractured at either end. It has been cut from a long bone and roughly faceted to an uneven, square section. By comparison with the bone waste material from Canterbury and from further afield at Amiens (Greep 1995, fig 498.939-50; Thuet 2010, fig 5), it is clear that this is a fragment of a bone shaft discarded in an early stage of the manufacture of bone pins.

S.F.61

Fragment of the lower part of the shaft of a bone needle or pin, circular in section and lightly faceted by knife, with faint finishing marks along the shaft. The lower part includes cortile tissue on one side, extending to the rounded, sharp point.

Area 1 Context 287 Feature 285

S.F.68

Small fragment of the shaft of a bone needle or pin, of circular section. Fractured at either end.

Area 1 Context 288 Feature 285

S.F.73

Fragment of a bone shaft, roughly faceted to an uneven square section. Cut laterally by knife at one end, fractured at the other end.

Area 1 Context 168

Anglo-Saxon

Comb

B.10.7 A single comb tooth (S.F.72) was recovered from a sample taken of a post hole of Structure 2. The radiocarbon date suggests that the structure is of Middle Saxon or early Late Saxon date. The tooth has short lateral lines along both edges, indicating that it is reasonably worn, although there is no sign of any deeper lines leading to the beading and shortening of the tooth. During the Middle and Late Saxon period, the predominant comb type across East Anglia was the single-sided composite and the width of the tooth suggests that in this case it derives from a comb with around five teeth per centimetre.

S.F.72

A single antler comb tooth from a composite comb. Rectangular in section, it tapers to a rounded terminal, and has fractured at the other end. There are traces of wear along both edges, in the form of short lateral lines.

Area 2 Context 725 Feature 726

B.11 Worked Ceramics

By Matt Brudenell

B.11.1 A single, plain ceramic spindle whorl weighing 26g was recovered from the Middle Iron Age boundary ditch **619**, context 620 (S.F.. 60). The spindle whole is made from a trimmed Iron Age vessel base and is of regular disc-shape, measuring 50-53mm in diameter, 11mm in thinness with central perforation 9mm in diameter. The ceramic fabric is a shell tempered ware of type S3 (see Brudenell Appendix B.5).

B.11.2 The spindle whorl is in a poor state of preservation, and is shattered into nine fragments.

B.11.3 Spindle whorls are relatively commonplace finds on Iron Age settlement sites, and are often made using fragments of pottery, particularly flat bases.

Conclusion

B.11.4 The spindle whorl is not unusual, and is plain and in poor condition. However, it may still be worthy of illustration for publication alongside a selection of other small finds.

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Human skeletal remains

By Zoe Ui Choileain and Natasha Dodwell

Introduction

C.1.1 A single, poorly preserved adult skeleton, (70) was identified within the Romano British settlement in a heavily truncated grave. In addition, five disarticulated elements were recovered from an Early Iron Age waterhole and a Middle Iron Age ditch.

Methodology

C.1.2 The remains were recorded in accordance with national guidelines set out by Brickley and McKinley (2004). Age was assessed where possible by the stage of epiphyseal fusion and dental development (Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994) and, more crudely by size and general robusticity for the disarticulated long bones. Neither the skeleton nor any of the disarticulated elements could be sexed.

Preservation

C.1.3 Neither the skull nor the pelvis of skeleton (70)survived and the remaining elements were extremely fragmentary with deep rootlet etching on the cortical bone (stage 3, Brickley and McKinley 2004, 11). The disarticulated limb bones survived only as fragmentary shafts with the ends of the humerus shaft, (643) exhibiting carnivore gnawing.

Results

C.1.4 Skeleton (70) was an extremely poorly preserved adult, lying supine with its head to the east in a heavily truncated grave within the Romano British enclosure in Area 1. No pathological conditions were observed.

C.1.5 The disarticulated bone recovered from features in Area 2 is summarised in the table below:

cut	context	feature type	element	age	comments
42	44	Ditch (619)	deciduous maxillary 1st incisor	infant (2-5years)	
			proximal r. ulna shaft	older subadult/adult	
640	643	pit	l. humerus shaft	adult	Carnivore gnawing
619	740	Ditch (619)	u/s femur shaft	adult	
766	884	waterhole	occipital fragment (skull)	adult	

Table C1.1: Summary table of the disarticulated elements

C.1.6 Disarticulated human skeletal elements are a common find in Iron Age settlements and landscapes; the carnivore gnawing on the humerus recovered from the waterhole suggests that it was lying on the ground surface in a relatively fresh state before being incorporated into the feature.

C.1.7 Although undated, the position of the body (70) within the grave and its relationship with the Romano British enclosure suggests that they were contemporary.

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Angelos Hadjikoumis BA MSc PhD

Faunal Remains from Area 1

Introduction

C.2.1 The size of the faunal assemblage from Area 1 of the site is modest, with 254 specimens identified to some degree. This total includes the remains of mammals and birds recovered through hand collection.

C.2.2 Different components of this faunal assemblage date from the 1st to the 4th centuries AD. For the purposes of the analyses and discussion of the results presented here, all sub-samples have been amalgamated into a general sample spanning the entire Roman period. This was done in order to avoid dividing the sample into many smaller, and statistically meaningless, samples. A significantly larger sample of faunal remains has been recovered from Area 2 (see below).

C.2.3 The overall aim of this study is to identify and describe, to the degree allowed by available data, all human-animal interactions that took place at the site. Due to the small size of the sample involved, this study focuses on the more realistic aims of approaching the faunal composition and the management strategies involving the most common domestic taxa, as well as the extent and types of interaction with wild fauna and other domestic species not directly involved in food production (*e.g.* equids and dog).

Methodology

C.2.4 The faunal material has been processed at the facilities of Oxford Archaeology East in Bar Hill. During data recording, obvious new breaks were refitted in an effort to improve identifiability. Identification of anatomical element and species (or more general taxonomic category) was attempted on each specimen with the aid of published osteological atlases for macromammals (*e.g.* Barone 1976; Pales and Garcia 1981; Schmid 1972) and birds (*e.g.* Bochenski and Tomek 2009; Cohen and Serjeantson 1996; Tomek and Bochenski 2009, 2000), as well as the use of a limited number of available reference specimens available in Bar Hill.

C.2.5 The most generic level of anatomical identification involved attributing each fragment to one of two broad anatomical categories; 'flat/cubic bone' (*e.g.* scapula, pelvis, astragalus, vertebrae, ribs) and 'long bone' (e.g. humerus, radius, femur). The most generic level of taxonomic identification for mammals involved the attribution of mammal remains into large (*e.g.* cattle, equids, red deer), medium (*e.g.* sheep/goat, pig, fallow deer) and small (*e.g.* cat or smaller) mammal. With a similar logic, bird remains that could not be identified to species or family, were assigned to one of four size categories (*i.e.* size 1: sparrow/songthrush, size 2: pigeon/crow, size 3: chicken/pheasant and size 4: goose/peafowl).

C.2.6 Distinguishing between sheep and goat was attempted on postcranial remains mainly following Boessneck *et al*. (1964) and on mandibular cheek teeth following Halstead *et al.* (2002) and Payne (1985). The distinction between equids (*i.e.* horse, donkey or mule/hinny) was based on criteria from several authors summarised in Johnstone (2004: 165, table 4.1).

C.2.7 Besides anatomical and taxonomic identification, age-at-death was estimated based on dental eruption and wear, as well as the epiphyseal fusion state of selected postcranial

anatomical elements. Eruption and wear of mandibular dental remains were recorded following Payne (1973; 1987) for sheep and goats, Grigson (1982) and Halstead's (1985) adaptation of Payne for cattle, and Grant (1982) and Bull & Payne (1982) for pig. Age-at-death based on epiphyseal fusion follows Silver (1969) for sheep, goat, cattle and pig. Each specimen was also recorded in terms of sex, pathological conditions, occurrence of butchery, fragmentation, as well as its potential to yield biometric information.

C.2.8 Moreover, taphonomic information (mainly carnivore/rodent gnawing and evidence of burning) was also recorded in order to achieve a better understanding of the processes that affected the formation of this faunal assemblage prior to its excavation and study. The extent of erosion/abrasion on bone surfaces was graded from 0 (unaffected) to 5 (heavy erosion across whole surface) using a simplified version of Brickley & McKinley's scheme for human remains (2004, 14-15).

Quantification

C.2.9 All identifiable specimens contributed to the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), which is the main quantification unit for all analyses involving species frequencies. Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) was calculated based only on specimens identifiable to a taxonomic level more specific than the three size categories (*i.e.* large, medium, small) and taking into account the most abundant anatomical element, side and fusion state.

C.2.10 Beyond NISP, certain anatomical elements were also recorded in terms of Minimum Anatomical Units (MinAU) and Maximum Anatomical Units (MaxAU) (Halstead 2011). MinAU and MaxAU are more suitable units to explore age-at-death and other data, as well as serving as a check on NISP. The units systematically recorded with this method were: horncore/antler bases; mandible/loose cheek teeth; atlas; axis; scapula; proximal and distal halves of humerus, radius, femur, tibia, metapodia (only III and IV in pigs); proximal half of ulna; pelvis; astragalus; calcaneum and phalanges 1-3 (excluding lateral phalanges of pigs). These anatomical elements have been selected for their durability and identifiability, as well as their high potential in terms of data recording.

Results

Taxonomic composition

C.2.11 All analyses presented here were conducted on a single sample dating to the Roman period. In reality, it consists of three sub-samples representing Phases 2.1 (1st/2nd c. AD), 2.2 (2nd/3rd c. AD) and 2.3 (3rd/4th c. AD) respectively. Phase 2.2 (2nd/3rd c. AD) contributes more than half of the combined sample (167 of 254 identified specimens). Material from Phase 2.1 (1st/2nd c. AD) was scarce with only 2 identified specimens, while undifferentiated phase 2.1/2.2 contributed further 10 specimens. Phase 2.3 (3rd/4th c. AD) was the second largest sub-sample with 76 specimens. It is evident from the composition of the general Roman sample that it is more representative of the 2nd-4th centuries AD.

C.2.12 The taxonomic composition of mammalian remains is presented in Table C2.1. The analysis shows that the sample is dominated by cattle (55.1%), followed by sheep/goat (24.1%), equids (15.2%) and pig (4.4%). The presence of dog and a lagomorph species (rabbit or hare) is attested by single specimens of each taxon.

C.2.13 Both sheep and goat remains were identified within the 'sheep/goat' taxonomic category, although goat must have been quite rare. From a total of nine specimens that were identifiable to species level, only one specimen belonged to goat and eight to

sheep. Concerning equids, five specimens were attributed to horse, while none could be reliably attributed to donkey (a single mandibular tooth exhibited intermediate characters). It is thus, relatively safe to assume that the majority of specimens, if not all, belonged to horses rather than donkeys or hybrids (i.e. mules or hinnies).

C.2.14 It was deemed unnecessary to apply any corrections to account for anatomical differences between species (e.g. different numbers of digits in the foot or the presence/absence of horns and other anatomical elements), due to the small sample size and the negligible effect that such corrections would have had on the frequencies of different taxa. For example, the percentage of cattle would only drop from 55.1% to 53.7% and that of equids would rise from 15.2% to 16.3%.

Phases 2.1-2.3 (Roman, 1st-4th c. AD)			
Taxon	Hand collection		
	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Cattle	87	55.1%	4
Equids	24	15.2%	3
Sheep/goat	38	24.1%	3
Pig	7	4.4%	2
Dog	1	0.6%	1
Lagomorph	1	0.6%	1
Total	158	100.0%	14
Large mammal	66	71.7%	N/A
Medium mammal	26	28.3%	N/A
Total	92	100.0%	N/A

Table C2.1: Taxonomic composition of mammalian remains from Phases 2.1-2.3 (Roman period, 1st-4th c. AD).

C.2.15 Besides mammals, two species of bird were identified in the assemblage. All avian remains derived from the largest sub-sample (i.e. that of phase 2.2) and included three specimens of chicken and a single specimen of raven Table C2.2).

Phase 2.2 (Roman, 2nd/3rd c. AD)		
Taxon	Hand collection	
	NISP	MNI
Chicken	3	1
Raven	1	1
Total	4	2

Table C2.2: Taxonomic composition of avian remains from Phase 2.2 (Roman period, 2nd/3rd c. AD).

Age-at-death and sex ratios

C.2.16 Mortality was analysed only for cattle, while the rest of species did not yield enough data to support analyses. The analysis of epiphyseal fusion data for cattle (Figure C2.1) included only 31 anatomical units and it is thus of limited reliability. It does, nevertheless, suggest that mortality was relatively low in the first three years with the main mortality peak occurring in the fourth year.

C.2.17 Dental eruption and wear data for cattle are scarce but suggest that a significant percentage of animals survived into full adulthood. More specifically, a mandible belonged to a 'young adult', another to an 'old adult' and two more were aged anywhere between the 'adult' and 'senile' categories. To some extent, dental ageing is in disagreement with epiphyseal fusion. The most likely reason for this discrepancy is the small sample sizes involved (especially of dental eruption and wear). On a more general level, however, both lines of evidence can be viewed as indications for a tendency towards slaughtering cattle from the fourth year of age or older.

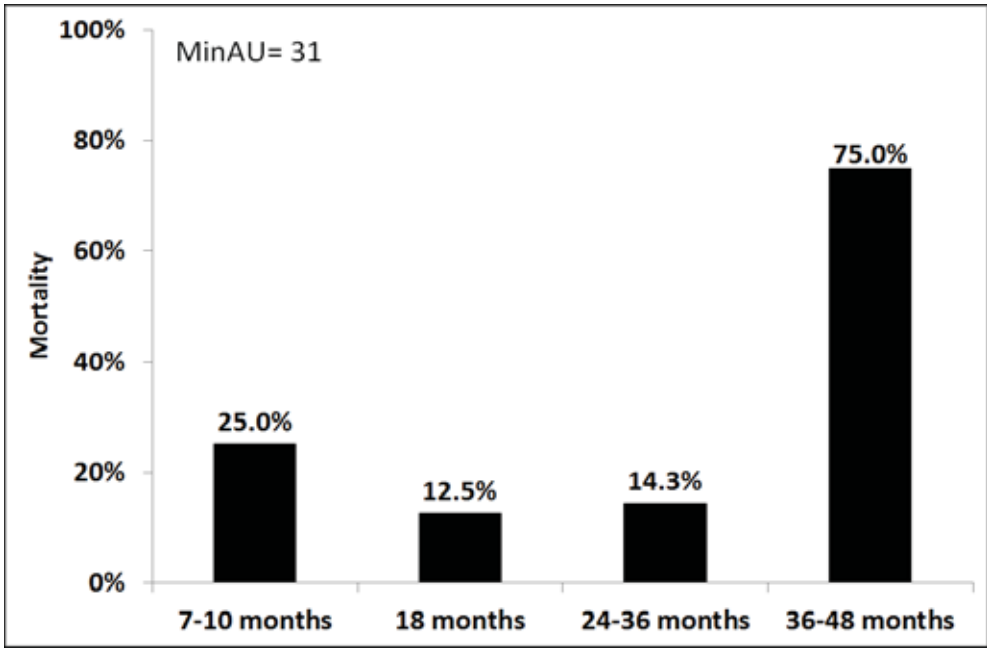

Figure C2.1: Mortality profile for cattle in Phases 2.1-2.3 combined (Roman period, 1st-4th c. AD), based on epiphyseal fusion data. Quantification in MinAU.

C.2.18 Only four sheep/goat remains yielded epiphyseal fusion data only on four anatomical units. Two fused early-fusing elements (a scapula and a distal humerus) indicate the presence of animals older than 6-10 months, a fused distal tibia indicates the presence of animals older than 18-24 months, while an unfused proximal humerus indicates that some sheep/goat were slaughtered at ages younger than 30-36 months. Dental eruption and wear data were equally scarce with only four MinAU assigned an age. One was aged at 6-12 months, one at 2-12 months, one 6-24 months and one at 4-8 years.

C.2.19 Pig mortality patterns cannot be reliably estimated. A mandible was aged between 12 and 24 months old. Moreover, the morphology of the canine in the same mandible revealed that the animal was male. Another mandible with the permanent second and third premolars present (i.e. >2 years) belonged to a sow.

C.2.20 Equid remains indicate the presence of both immature and mature animals as some anatomical elements were fused while others were unfused/fusing. The presence of a fused distal metacarpus III (i.e. >15-18 months), a fused acetabulum (i.e. >18-24 months) and a fused proximal femur (i.e. >36 months), in conjunction with three mandibles bearing permanent premolars or molars in wear indicate the presence of adult animals. On the other hand, the presence of immature equids at the site is attested by an unfused proximal radius (i.e. <15-18 months), a fusing distal metapodial III (i.e. <15-20 months), an unfused proximal femur (i.e. <36 months) and an erupting maxillary permanent premolar/molar.

C.2.21 Concerning the age-at-death of the rest of the identified taxa, a dog pelvis and a lagomorph (hare/rabbit) ulna were fused thus indicating the presence of adult animals. The same holds true for the avian remains.

Butchery, bone working and gnawing

C.2.22 Cattle, pig, sheep/goat and equid remains bear evidence of butchery indicating that they were all consumed at the site. This analysis is based on small samples (especially concerning equids and pig) but the results suggest that the frequency of butchery is

related to carcass size (Table C2.3). Simply put, butchery frequencies appear to reflect the practical necessity for more cut (or chop/percussion) marks on larger carcasses. No butchery marks were recorded on the scarce dog, lagomorph and avian remains.

Phases 2.1-2.3 (Roman 1st-4th c. AD)			
	Butchered	NISP	Butchered%
Cattle	25	75	33.3%
Equids	4	15	26.7%
Pig	1	5	20.0%
Sheep/goat	6	32	18.8%

Table C2.3: Occurrence of butchery marks on mammalian remains (loose teeth excluded) from Phases 2.1-2.3 combined (Roman period, 1st-4th c. AD).

C.2.23 Besides butchery, the degree of carnivore (or pig) gnawing on the remains of the most common species was also explored. As it has been mentioned earlier, pig and equid samples are small. Dogs (or other carnivores/pigs), however, appear to have had more access to cattle, pig and sheep/goat remains rather than equid remains. This raises the possibility of differences in human behaviour surrounding the deposition of equid remains, as opposed to those of the other three taxa. Unfortunately, a spatial analysis of the remains of different taxa cannot be supported by such small sample sizes.

Phases 2.1-2.3 (Roman 1st-4th c. AD)			
	Gnawed	NISP	Gnawed%
Cattle	13	72	18.1%
Equids	1	15	6.7%
Pig	1	5	20.0%
Sheep/goat	5	31	16.1%

Table C2.4: Occurrence of gnawing on mammalian remains (loose teeth and horncores excluded) from Phases 2.1-2.3 combined (Roman period, 1st-4th c. AD).

C.2.24 As far as other bone modifications are concerned, no rodent gnawing was recorded, while only a sheep distal tibia was burnt. The specimen exhibited a blackened band (i.e. exposed to open fire) and an unaffected band (presumably covered by meat), thus suggesting that sheep may have been occasionally cooked on open fires. The scarcity of signs of burning in general, however, indicates that most meat was cooked in pots or ovens, unless meat was extensively filleted prior to cooking on open fires (e.g. on grills or spits).

C.2.25 In total, four specimens were recorded as worked bone. Three of them could not be identified taxonomically but were fragments of bone pins of different sizes. The fourth specimen was a cattle horncore, which has been sawn near its base and tip (Figure C2.2). This type of sawing indicates an effort to detach the keratinous layer covering the horncore in order to obtain a large continuous 'sheet', suitable for the manufacture of a wide variety of objects.

Figure C2.2: Cattle horncore sawn at both ends to remove the keratinous sheath.

Discussion

C.2.26 Despite the small size of the assemblage, several interesting insights into human-animal interactions in Area I at Glinton have been achieved. The analyses presented in this study have shed light on the economic basis of the site, animal husbandry practices, as well as other animal-related activities at the site in the Roman period such as bone and horn working.

C.2.27 A faunal composition with a clear predominance of cattle, a relatively high percentage of equids and a low pig percentage is usually viewed as characteristic of rural sites in the Roman period (e.g. Albarella and Pirnie 2008; Maltby 2014). The result of the analysis on faunal composition are in accordance with this characteristic (Table C2.1). The architectural features and material culture brought to light also support an interpretation of the site as a rural agricultural settlement. This is, however, only part of the story and it is up to future research to address the relationship between this and other sites (whether rural, military or urban) in the area.

C.2.28 As far as chronological trends are concerned, the increase in reliance on cattle from the Iron Age and Early Roman to later Roman periods has probably occurred in the area of the site (see report on Area 2 of Glinton), as it was the case with many other areas (Maltby 2014; Strid 2011, 2010). The data from the chronologically earlier (Iron Age) Area II near the site suggest that animal husbandry in the area shifted from roughly equal cattle and sheep numbers to a clear focus on cattle. Sheep (and goat in much smaller numbers) continued to be important, as they have been diachronically in the wider region, but were relegated to a secondary role by the 3rd century AD. Unfortunately, earlier samples are too small to be analysed separately but hint towards significantly higher percentages of sheep/goat. If this trend is confirmed with additional data generated from the area in the future, it would suggest a gradual adaptation to the new economic and cultural conditions brought about with the establishment of Roman administration and military presence in the area. How this process occurred exactly (i.e. whether through directly imposed Roman policy or a gradually reached new equilibrium) cannot be addressed with available zooarchaeological data.

C.2.29 The fact that pig husbandry was of marginal importance at the site is at odds with the overall trend for an increase in pig percentages during the Roman period. Low numbers

of pigs at the site are best explained by a combination of two reasons. First, the area's environmental suitability to support sheep and cattle herds and, second, the economic impetus to focus on cattle husbandry may have exerted pressure to reduce pig numbers. The low numbers of pigs kept at the site during the Roman period are more compatible with a system of rearing pigs at the household level within the settlement (*cf*. Hadjikoumis 2012). It is also important to bear in mind that contextual provenance of material and possible trade of live animals may contribute to the distortion of the taxonomic composition at specific sites. To remedy this, synthetic studies on a regional scale are needed. For example, if nearby military and urban assemblages exhibit even higher percentages of cattle (or pig), it may be extrapolated that there was a one-way influx of cattle (or other animals) from rural to military or urban sites (Maltby 2010).

C.2.30 Another interesting taxonomic characteristic of this Roman assemblage is the high percentage of equid remains (predominantly or exclusively horse). This increase can also be connected, at least partly, to the economic and technological changes brought about by Roman administration. An increase in the importance of equids, viewed through the light of increased cattle numbers at the expense of pigs, can be interpreted as a step towards the optimisation of cattle herding and possibly the driving of cattle on the hoof to consumption sites. Alternatively or concurrently, the number of equids in general may have increased in the course of the Roman period, thus making them available to a larger part of the population than in the Iron Age (see report on Area II of Glinton).

C.2.31 The rarer taxa identified in the assemblage such as the dog, lagomorph, chicken and raven remains merely suggest the presence of such animals at the site. The presence of such taxa is rather expected, although dog percentages are probably underestimated judging by the extent of gnawing marks on the remains of the main domestic taxa (Table C2.4). This discrepancy between dog percentage in the assemblage and the extent of gnawing marks may suggest a different route of deposition for dogs. Moreover, the lack of any significant numbers of wild taxa present indicate that the site's inhabitants were not involved routinely in hunting activities.

C.2.32 The anatomical representation of each taxon was not analysed due to the small sample involved. Concerning the relatively abundant cattle, nevertheless, the numbers of different body parts suggest that they were consumed entire at the site or exported on the hoof, if exporting animals was a significant economic activity for the site's inhabitants. Given the similarity of the assemblage's taxonomic composition with other rural sites, it is more likely that cattle were sold off to other sites with higher populations of people not producing food. Moreover, the absence of any obvious imbalance in anatomical representation suggests that, if the site was involved in the provision of urban or military centres nearby, this was done through movements of cattle on the hoof, rather than exporting specific body parts. Concerning sheep/goat and pigs, data are insufficient to support even speculations on these issues.

C.2.33 Due to its small size, the sample was not subdivided into the different phases it represents, thus sacrificing chronological resolution to achieve a larger sample size. This impedes the integration of zooarchaeological analyses with architectural and other changes occurring during the Roman period at the site. For example, it is difficult to explain the transformation of boundary ditches into large water holes towards the end of the Roman period (3rd-4th centuries). Since the faunal sample overwhelmingly derives from 3rd century AD contexts (phases 2.2 and 2.3), the construction of large water holes could be related to higher cattle and equid numbers and their requirements in

water. Furthermore, this may also suggest a progressive increase in the scale of cattle, and possibly equid, husbandry.

C.2.34 As far as the management of domestic animals is concerned, the available volume of data from the site could not support elaborate analyses. The mortality profile produced for cattle (Figure C2.1) suggests that the main mortality peak, at least of the animals consumed at the site, occurred at 3-4 years of age for as many as half of the animals. Despite the consumption of younger animals, as well as the survival of animals to older ages (possibly for their use in reproduction and as draft animals in agricultural tasks), the observed mortality pattern suggests a focus on optimising the quantity of meat produced. Concerning the rest of the species, little can be said on their management strategies. The most important information is the presence of immature equids, which suggests that equid (predominantly or exclusively horses) breeding was practised at the site. The unusually high percentage leaves open the possibility of equids being traded to other sites.

C.2.35 Beyond their use in agropastoral tasks, transportation and the possibility of being traded to other settlements or the Roman administrative and military machine, equids were also consumed at the site as the presence of cutmarks on their remains suggest (Table C2.3). It remains unknown under what circumstances equids were consumed but this practice seems to have differed from the consumption of cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Analyses on bone fragmentation patterns were not carried out due to small sample sizes but it is clear that most equid bones were deposited without being fragmented (Sykes 2005). This is in sharp contrast with the fragmented state of the remains of the other three taxa. Beyond their distinctly less fragmented state, equid remains also exhibit significantly less gnawing (Table C2.4). This, in turn, suggests that either dogs and other gnawing agents (e.g. other carnivores and pigs) had restricted access to equid remains after they were deposited, or that for some other reason (e.g. due to their large size and usually complete state) they were not as attractive to dogs as the remains of other animals. The data available from the site support a scenario according to which equids were dismembered and defleshed but their bones were then discarded complete without any effort to extract marrow from them. The large size of complete equid bones and the lack of burning marks on them suggest that they were defleshed before being cooked. Butchery marks in general, suggest that the approach was one of practicality, closely related to the size of the animal involved. According to this approach, larger animals (cattle and equids) required more cuts than smaller animals (sheep/goat and pig) before being cooked and consumed.

C.2.36 Bone and horn working constitutes an additional economic activity attested at the site. The low quantity of objects and the lack of pattern in their spatial distribution, however, is more compatible with small-scale household-based manufacture of horn and bone objects, rather than large-scale production by specialised workshops.

Faunal Remains from Area 2

Introduction

C.2.37 The size of the faunal assemblage from Area 2 at Glinton is relatively large, with 1032 faunal remains identified to some degree. This total includes the remains of mammals, micromammals, birds, fish and amphibian recovered through hand collection and water flotation. The assemblage is divided in three phases representing different chronological periods. Phase 1.1 dates to the Early Iron Age (800-350 BC, hereafter 'EIA'), phase 1.2 to the Middle Iron Age (350-100 BC, hereafter 'MIA') and Phase 3 to the Middle/Late Saxon period (650-1066 AD).

C.2.38 The overall aim of this study is to identify, describe and discuss the interactions between humans and animals at the site, in their regional context. The satisfactory size of the assemblage and its chronological resolution add to its potential of shedding light on human behaviour in the Iron Age, on issues revolving around the significance of each taxon to humans, the animal husbandry strategies of the main domestic species, the nature of interactions with wild fauna, the processing (butchery and bone/horn work) and disposal of animal remains, as well as inferences on the environmental background of animal-related human activities.

Results

Taxonomic composition

C.2.39 Before proceeding to the presentation of material attributable to a chronological phase, it should be mentioned that a small number of remains could not be dated with certainty. The most probable scenario for most of that material, however, is that it also belongs to the Iron Age. Besides the uncertainty around its chronological provenance, this sample is also very small. It merely records the presence of cattle sheep/goat, pig and equids at the site, in that order (Table C2.5).

C.2.40 Despite the small number of unphased faunal remains, the presence of a near-complete piglet skeleton deposited in a pit (context 500) is worth commenting on. The skeleton was found in an articulated state and without any visible signs of butchery or other type of processing. The piglet was younger than 7 months old and all its long bones, pelvis and scapulae were unfused. Partial or entire articulated animal skeletons are relatively common finds in Iron Age sites, although they can also be found both in earlier and later periods (Morris 2010). This practice constitutes an argument in favour of an intentional deposition of the piglet rather than a natural fatality. Such deposits are often referred to as 'Associated Animal Bone Groups' or ABGs (Hill 1995; Morris 2008) and are usually viewed as special deposits of ritualistic significance. Moreover, as it is the case for most Iron Age ABGs, this piglet was also recovered from a pit.

Area II-unphased		
Taxon	Hand collection	
	NISP	MNI
Cattle	9	1
Equid	3	1
Sheep/goat	6	1
Pig	3*	1*
Total	20	4
Large mammal	3	N/A
Medium mammal	1	N/A
Total	4	N/A
*in addition, a near-complete piglet skeleton was recovered, not included in this count		

Table C2.5: Taxonomic composition of unphased mammalian remains

C.2.41 The main bulk of EIA material derives from fills of pits. It is by far the largest sub-sample from the site and comprises most of the assemblage (797 of 1009 NISP). Prior to tabulation, the taxonomic composition of the sample was subjected to necessary corrections in order to account for anatomical differences between species. Body parts that do not exist in all species (e.g. horncores and antlers) were excluded from the analysis and the numbers of foot bones (i.e. metapodials and phalanges) were corrected accordingly to match the single-digit of the equid foot (e.g. sheep/goat and cattle phalanges were divided by two, pig metapodials by four, etc.).

C.2.42 The taxonomic composition is dominated by domestic animals, with the red deer being the only wild mammal identified in small numbers. The sample is dominated by sheep/goat and cattle, which account for more than 80% of the NISP (Table C2.6). Despite the relative balance between sheep/goat (43.3%) and cattle (40.5%) in terms of absolute numbers, it becomes clear that the latter provided several times more food (at least in terms of meat weight) when body size is taken into account.

C.2.43 Both sheep and goat (7) remains were identified within the 'sheep/goat' taxonomic category. Sheep (NISP=43) was much more abundant than goat (NISP=7) at a ratio of 6.1 to 1. Given the diachronic scarcity of goat remains in Britain, however, its undisputed presence in Iron Age Glinton, albeit in modest numbers, is important.

C.2.44 Beyond sheep/goat and cattle, the only other domestic mammals of economic importance are the pig and equids. The pig's contribution (12%) is secondary to those of sheep/goat and cattle, although in terms of meat provision pig played a significant role. Theoretically, it cannot be excluded that wild pig remains may be present amongst pig remains. Based on the small size of suid remains, their young age-at-death (see mortality analyses below) and the near-absence of remains of wild animals in general, it can be safely assumed that wild pig, if at all present, was of little economic significance.

C.2.45 The percentage of equids is low (3%) but their potential to provide other services such as long distance travel, transportation and traction amplifies their potential significance for the inhabitants of Iron Age Glinton. Since only horse remains were identified (two dental specimens), it is logical to assume that the majority of equid remains, if not all, belonged to horses rather than donkeys or hybrids. The domestic dog is represented by a mandible and a skull (Figure C2.3) deriving from the fills of a pit and a waterhole respectively and they represent two different individuals as the skull represented a very old dog while the mandible a young adult.

C.2.46 The percentages of the general size categories, correspond well with those of the more specific categories presented above. Comparing the hand-collected with the samples processed through water flotation, however, it becomes clear that medium and small animals are better-represented in the latter. This suggests that if equal volumes of material were processed through water flotation as they were hand-collected, the percentages of medium and small mammals would increase.

Phase 1.1-Early Iron Age							
Taxon	Hand collection		Flotation		Combined and corrected		
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Cattle	182	41.7%	1	5.0%	175	40.5%	11
Equids	13	3.0%	0	0.0%	13	3.0%	2
Sheep/goat	176	40.4%	14	70.0%	187	43.3%	11
Pig	59	13.5%	5	25.0%	52	12.0%	10
Red deer	4	0.9%	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	1
Dog	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	2
Total	436	100.0%	20	100.0%	432	100.0%	36
Large mammal	147	46.2%	5	21.7%	152	44.6%	N/A
Medium mammal	165	51.9%	16	69.6%	181	53.1%	N/A
Small mammal	6	1.9%	2	8.7%	8	2.3%	N/A
Total	318	100.0%	23	100.0%	341	100.0%	N/A

Table C2.6: Taxonomic composition of mammalian remains from phase 1.1 (EIA).

Figure C2.3: Skull of a senile dog from waterhole 570, phase 1.1 (EIA).

C.2.47 Besides mammals, amphibian (most likely frog/toad), fish, bird (at least duck and raven) and micromammal (rodent) remains were also identified in the EIA sample (Table C2.7). The amphibian, fish, rodent and a pigeon-sized bird remain were recovered through water flotation while those of duck and raven through hand-collection. It is unknown whether the duck remains belonged to domestic birds or wild. The scarcity of the remains of these animals, even in bulk samples, suggests that they did not play any significant economic role or, some of them (amphibians, rodents and possibly some birds), probably accidentally ended up in the assemblage.

Phase 1.1-Early Iron Age		
Taxon	Hand collection	Flotation
	NISP	NISP
Amphibian	0	4
Fish	0	1
Size 2 bird	0	1
Duck	2	0
Raven	1	0
Rodent	0	1
Total	3	7

Table C2.7: Taxonomic composition of non-mammal remains from Phase 1.1 (EIA).

C.2.48 Despite being the second largest in the sequence, the sample of Phase 1.2 (MIA) is rather small (Table C2.8). Overall, it is strikingly similar to that of the preceding phase with combined cattle and sheep/goat percentages well above 80%. Pig seems to have continued to play a secondary role, perhaps even with slightly lower percentages than the previous period. The percentage of equids remains at around 3% and, as in phase 1.1, only horse remains were positively identified in this category. Unlike phase 1.1, however, wild animals and dog are absent, perhaps due to the small size of the sample. As it is usually the case, medium and small animals are better-represented in samples processed through water flotation.

Phase 1.2-Middle Iron Age							
Taxon	Hand collection		Flotation		Combined and corrected		
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Cattle	35	44.3%	5	29.4%	36	45.0%	3
Equids	8	10.1%	0	0.0%	3	3.8%	1
Sheep/goat	31	39.2%	10	58.8%	34	42.5%	4
Pig	5	6.3%	2	11.8%	7	8.8%	1
Total	79	100.0%	17	100.0%	80	100.0%	9
Large mammal	21	58.3%	4	11.8%	25	35.7%	N/A
Medium mammal	14	38.9%	27	79.4%	41	58.6%	N/A
Small mammal	1	2.8%	3	8.8%	4	5.7%	N/A
Total	36	100.0%	34	100.0%	70	100.0%	N/A

Table C2.8: Taxonomic composition of mammalian remains from Phase 1.2 (MIA).

C.2.49 In addition to mammals, amphibian, small bird (sparrow-sized) and rodent remains were also present (Table C2.9). They were all recovered from bulk samples through water flotation and reveal the presence of smaller animals at the site, which would have been missed during hand collection in the trench. The remains of such animals are unlikely to represent human food waste but their further study by specialists can provide insights on environmental conditions generally at the site but also in microenvironments within it.

Phase 1.2-Middle Iron Age		
Taxon	Hand collection	Flotation
	NISP	NISP
Amphibian	0	5
Size 1 bird	0	2
Rodent	0	1
Total	0	8

Table C2.9: Taxonomic composition of non-mammal remains from Phase 1.2 (MIA).

C.2.50 The sample of Phase 3 (Middle/Late Saxon period) is too small to provide a reliable picture of taxonomic composition. A percentage of 75% cattle is, most likely, a consequence of small sample size (Table C2.10). This is further supported by the more balanced representation between 'large mammal' and 'medium mammal' remains. It is entirely possible that cattle husbandry was steadily gaining importance through the Iron Age and the Roman period (see above), while sheep/goat and pig were concurrently decreasing in economic importance. The evidence for this in the samples presented here is unfortunately scanty, especially due to the particularly small Middle/Late Saxon sample and the lack of a Late Iron Age sample.

Phase 3-Middle/Late Saxon							
Taxon	Hand collection		Flotation		Combined and corrected		
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Cattle	13	76.5%	0	0.0%	12	75.0%	2
Sheep/goat	2	11.8%	1	100.0%	3	18.8%	1
Pig	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	1	6.3%	1
Total	17	100.0%	1	100.0%	16	100.0%	4
Large mammal	10	52.6%	4	57.1%	14	53.8%	N/A
Medium mammal	9	47.4%	3	42.9%	12	46.2%	N/A
Total	19	100.0%	7	100.0%	26	100.0%	N/A

Table C2.10: Taxonomic composition of mammalian remains from Phase 3 (Middle/Late Saxon period).

C.2.51 Despite the small sample size of mammal remains, amphibian, chicken and rodent remains were also identified.

Phase 3-Middle/Late Saxon		
Taxon	Hand collection	Flotation
	NISP	NISP
Amphibian	0	7
Chicken	1	0
Rodent	0	1
Total	1	8

Table C2.11: Taxonomic composition of non-mammal remains from Phase 3 (Middle/Late Saxon period).

Age-at-death and sex ratios

C.2.52 Analyses on animal mortality were carried out only on Iron Age material, while Middle/Late Saxon material was excluded on the basis of small sample size. Mortality was analysed for the three main domestic taxa (i.e. cattle, sheep/goat and pig), by combining the material from phases 1.1-1.2 to increase sample size. In reality, the results of these analyses should be considered as a reflection mainly of mortality patterns mainly during the EIA, as the material predominantly derived from contexts attributed to phase 1.1.

C.2.53 The analysis of epiphyseal fusion data for cattle (Figure C2.4) produced a clear pattern of low mortality for the first 18 months (11-14%), a small increase (to 25%) in the 24-36 months and a major increase (to 54%) in the 36-48 months interval. These results on mortality for the age intervals covered by epiphyseal fusion data, show that almost half of the cattle population was slaughtered at an age older than 4 years. It is worth mentioning that four MinAU belonging to newborn animals were also recovered but not included in the analysis.

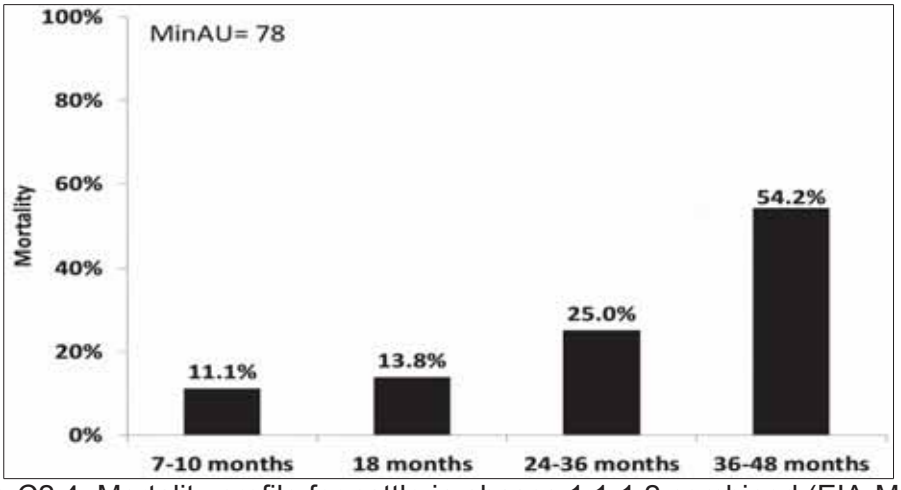

Figure C2.4: Mortality profile for cattle in phases 1.1-1.2 combined (EIA-MIA), based on epiphyseal fusion data.

C.2.54 In order to explore cattle mortality beyond the age span covered by epiphyseal fusion data, dental eruption and wear data were also analysed. The analysis produced similar results, at least to the degree that dental eruption/wear data are comparable to epiphyseal fusion (Table C2.12). Dental eruption and wear confirms a low mortality in the first 18 months and a mortality peak in the 18-30 months interval, partly coinciding with the increase in mortality registered in the 24-36 months interval of epiphyseal fusion analyses (Figure C2.4). The question of how cattle mortality developed beyond 48 is addressed by dental eruption/wear data, which shows balanced mortality in the 30-60 months, 'Adult' and 'Old adult' categories, with almost 40% of cattle culled in the latter two age categories. The combination of both lines of evidence provides a picture that

contributes to a better understanding of cattle husbandry and its purpose in Iron Age Glinton.

Phases 1.1-1.2 (EIA-MIA)										
Stage	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Total
Age (months)	0-1	1-6	6-18	18-30	30-60	Young adult	Adult	Old adult	Senile	
MinAU	0	1	2.5	4.5	2.5	0	3	3.5	0	17
MinAU%	0%	6%	15%	26%	15%	0%	18%	21%	0%	100%

Table C2.12: Age-at-death for cattle based on dental eruption/wear.

C.2.55 The volume of sheep/goat epiphyseal fusion data is smaller than that of cattle with a total of 47 anatomical units (MinAU). Due to the presence of only two MinAU recorded in the 13-16 months interval, the results are considered as unreliable. The produced mortality profile highlights three trends. Firstly, it exhibits low mortality (9.5%) in animals younger than 10 months. Secondly, 40% of the population was culled sometime between the 6-10 and the 18-28 months intervals. Thirdly, an increase in mortality of about 20% between the 18-28 and 30-42 months intervals indicates that about 30% of the population survived beyond the age of 2.5-3.5 years. Finally, four MinAU of newborn lambs/kids were also recorded but were not included in the analysis shown in Figure C2.5.

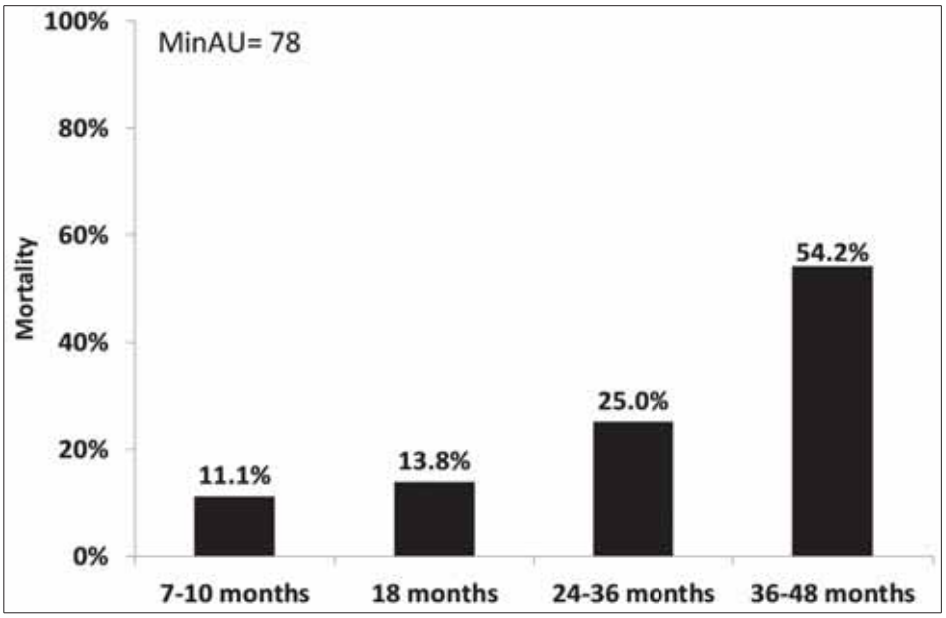

Figure C2.5: Mortality profile for sheep/goat in Phases 1.1-1.2 combined (EIA-MIA), based on epiphyseal fusion data.

C.2.56 Dental eruption and wear data3for sheep/goat broadly corroborate the epiphyseal fusion data (Table C2.12). A mortality peak (37% of population) observed at 6-12 months appears at a younger interval than the first mortality peak observed in epiphyseal fusion data (Figure C2.5). This discrepancy can be explained by the lack of reliable direct correspondence between the two methods and the fact that most dental specimens attributed to stage C (6-12 months) had their second molar almost fully erupted, thus not far from the onset of its wear (i.e. stage D or 12-24 months). Similarly, the mortality peak (25%) observed at stage E (24-36) corresponds well with that at 30-42 months in epiphyseal fusion. Finally, dental eruption and wear data suggest that most of the remainder (around 25%) of sheep/goat population was culled by 4 years of age, with only a very small percentage of sheep/goat surviving beyond that age.

Phases 1.1-1.2 (EIA-MIA)										
Stage	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Total
Age (months)	0-2	2-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	36-48	48-72	72-96	96-120	
MinAU	0	1	8.8	2.7	6	4.5	1	0	0	24
MinAU%	0%	4%	37%	11%	25%	19%	4%	0%	0%	100%

Table C2.13: Age-at-death for sheep/goat based on dental eruption/wear.

C.2.57 Data on pig mortality are even scarcer than those on sheep/goat but have yielded interesting patterns. The mortality profile produced based on epiphyseal fusion data (Figure C2.6) suggests that more than half of the pig population was culled at an age younger than 12 months, while more than 90% by the end of the second year of age. The mortality profile produced with dental eruption and wear data (Table C2.14) exhibits lower mortality in the first 12 months (46% vs 67%) compared to epiphyseal fusion data. A cautious approach due to the small sample sizes, however, would suggest that broadly around 50% of pigs were culled within their first year of age, especially in the 2-6 and 6-12 months intervals. Mortality in the 12-24 (15%) and 24-36 (15%) months intervals, most probably corresponds with the rise in mortality (67% to 91%) by the 24-30 months interval in epiphyseal fusion (Figure C2.6). Finally, dental ageing suggests a higher percentage of survival (23%) into ages older than 36 months, compared to just 9% suggested by epiphyseal fusion ageing. Given the small sample sizes and inherent differences in the processes affecting epiphyseal and dental ageing, it is unlikely that the differences between the two lines of evidence described above are related to human behaviour leading to the deposition of different body parts of different age cohorts in different areas.

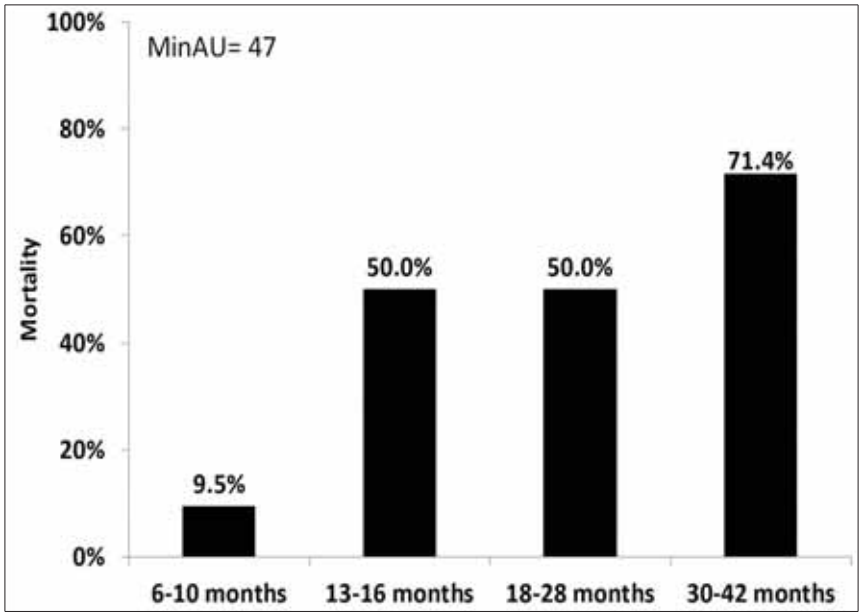

Figure C2.6: Mortality profile for pig in Phases 1.1-1.2 combined (EIA-MIA), based on epiphyseal fusion data.

Phases 1.1-1.2 (EIA-MIA)							
Stage	A	B	C	D	E	F-I	Total
Age (months)	0-2	2-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	>36	
MinAU	0	2	4	2	2	3	13
MinAU%	0%	15%	31%	15%	15%	23%	100%

Table C2.14: Age-at-death for pig based on dental eruption/wear.

C.2.58 All recorded equid (presumably mostly or exclusively horse) remains with epiphyseal fusion information present, were fully fused and all mandibles, maxillae and loose teeth recorded were permanent premolars and molars. Although too few to be analysed in a reliable manner, equid remains strongly suggest that the vast majority of animals reached full adulthood. The same claim can be put forward concerning the dog. As mentioned earlier, a mandible with light wear represented a relatively young adult and a skull with a heavily worn permanent premolar and missing upper incisors a very old animal (Figure C2.3). The rest of species did not yield any substantial age-at-death data.

C.2.59 Concerning sex ratios, the only sample with substantial numbers concerns cattle. Overall, nine pelves could be attributed to either cows or bulls. Eight of them belonged to cows and one to a bull, thus indicating a strong female majority amongst adult cattle. Concerning the other taxa, a single sheep and a single goat pelves belonged to female animals. Two pig mandibles belonged to sows and a loose mandibular canine to a boar.

Butchery, taphonomy and bone working

C.2.60 Analyses pertinent to butchery, taphonomy and bone working were carried out only on the Iron Age material, while Middle/Late Saxon material was excluded on the basis of small sample size. Cattle, pig and sheep/goat are the most abundant mammal species with evidence of extensive butchery (Table C2.15), thus confirming that they were all processed and consumed at the site. Beyond these, a single butchered equid tibia opens the possibility of hippophagy or other use of equid meat. There was also evidence of this practice from Area I of Glinton, dating to the Roman period. Besides these relatively common taxa, cutmarks were also recorded on red deer metapodials and antlers, as well as the coracoid of a duck.

C.2.61 Excluding equids, the intensity of butchery on the remains of different taxa varies but seems to be related to body size to some extent but not entirely. Rather expectedly, cattle is the most intensively butchered taxon, followed by the pig, sheep/goat and equids (Table C2.15). The occurrence of butchery on pig remains is more than double that of sheep/goat. This discrepancy cannot be attributed purely to body size since most pigs are only slightly larger than most sheep. This raises the possibility of difference in carcass processing and possibly culinary practices involving pig and sheep/goat body parts. In order to explore other potential differences related to cooking methods, the remains with undisputed signs of burning were quantified per taxon (Table C2.16). Overall, the occurrence of burning was low, although moderate erosion of bones and colouration from the soil they were deposited in have lowered the identification rate of burnt specimens. There seems to be a clearer difference between the large-sized cattle and the medium-sized pig and sheep/goat. The latter group exhibits a higher occurrence of burning. Sheep/goat remains exhibit only slightly higher percentages than pig, which can be viewed as tentative evidence of differences in cooking methods. Taking also into account that most burning marks on sheep/goat remains are patterned in a way that suggests only partial exposure to open fire, provides further support to a scenario according to which sheep/goat were more frequently cooked on open fire than pigs. This may have prompted the Iron Age butcher to divide sheep/goat carcasses into larger portions, at least in cases where they were destined to be cooked over open fire.

Phases 1.1-1.2 (EIA-MIA)			
	Butchered	NISP	Butchered%
Cattle	64	207	30.9%
Equids	1	12	8.3%
Pig	16	63	25.4%
Sheep/goat	25	194	12.9%

Table C2.15: Occurrence of butchery marks on mammalian remains (excluding loose teeth).

Phases 1.1-1.2 (EIA-MIA)			
	Burnt	NISP	Burnt%
Cattle	2	219	0.9%
Pig	2	64	3.1%
Sheep/goat	7	195	3.6%

Table C2.16: Occurrence of burning on mammalian remains (excluding loose teeth).

C.2.62 Besides butchery, the degree of carnivore (or pig) gnawing on the remains of the most common species was also explored. Dogs (or other carnivores/pigs) had access to equid, sheep/goat, cattle and pig remains, in that order of frequency. The particularly high percentage of gnawing marks on equid remains should be interpreted with caution as it is based on a small sample. In the Roman sample of equids from Area I of the same site, the percentage of gnawing was only 6.7%, which suggests either a substantial change in the deposition of equid remains from the Iron Age to the Roman or, more likely, unreliably small samples. Concerning the other taxa with larger samples, sheep/goat bones were the most accessible to dogs, followed by cattle and pig. The size of the bones of different taxa could not have been responsible for the observed pattern, as cattle exhibit intermediate percentages between sheep/goat and pig. This suggests that size was not the most important factor and other aspects such as differences in the circumstances of consumption and spatial distribution after that of animal body parts.

Phases 1.1-1.2 (EIA-MIA)			
	Gnawed	NISP	Gnawed%
Cattle	56	213	26.3%
Equids	7	14	50.0%
Pig	13	64	20.3%
Sheep/goat	64	189	33.9%

Table C2.17: Occurrence of gnawing on mammalian remains (excluding loose teeth and horncores).

C.2.63 Several fragments of worked bone were also recorded and they all derived from contexts attributed to Phase 1.1 (EIA). A deer antler had signs of sawing or chopping, large mammal ribs with sheen on some of their surfaces, a spout-shaped object made from a proximal sheep/goat tibia and the tip of a pin from an unknown anatomical element and species (Figure C2.7). Besides these objects, a goat horncore had cutmarks on its tip, which suggest an effort to detach the keratinous layer covering the horncore, suitable for the manufacture of a wide variety of objects.

Figure C2.7: Evidence for bone working at the site from Phases 1.1 (EIA). Top: deer antler with saw/chop marks, bottom (from left to right): two large mammal ribs with sheen from use, spout-shaped sheep/goat tibia and a tip of a bone pin.

Discussion

C.2.64 The analyses of the data collected from the EIA-MIA assemblage at Glinton provide several interesting insights into human-animal interactions. The most substantial evidence generated, concerns the system of animal husbandry at the site. Due to differences in sample size, the EIA is more reliably approached, while the MIA is discussed based on a small sample in an effort to gain an insight into fluctuations in taxonomic composition. The Middle/Late Saxon sample is too small to be reliably discussed further.

Two main pylon: cattle and sheep(/goat)

C.2.65 The EIA and MIA samples produced a similar picture concerning the importance of each taxon identified at the site. In both periods, and presumably throughout the Iron Age, the animal economy was based on cattle and sheep/goat (predominantly sheep but also goat) husbandry. In terms of food production, cattle was the most important taxon, while sheep and goat also provided large quantities of meat. Concerning the quality of the meat produced, the mortality peak (37%) for sheep/goat at 6-12 months (Table C2.12) suggests that large quantities of tender meat was produced from sheep/goat. The majority of sheep/goat culled within that age interval must have been male animals that were not selected as breeding stock. There is evidence for a similar strategy involving cattle (Table C2.11), although compared to sheep/goat, cattle husbandry was more geared towards producing the largest possible quantities of meat without necessarily aiming for young tender meat. This strategy is reflected in the mortality peak at 3-4 years (Figure C2.4).

C.2.66 Beyond meat production however, there are indications that cattle and sheep/goat provided secondary products. There is evidence for cattle and sheep/goat dairying in

the form of remains of newborn calves and lambs/kids, many bearing butchery marks thus rendering a scenario of natural fatalities less likely. A heavy reliance on milk production, however, is unlikely due to a relatively low mortality in age cohorts younger than 6 months, both for cattle and sheep/goat. Despite the lack of specialisation or heavy reliance, milk was most likely exploited to a degree that it played an important role in the inhabitants' diet and influenced their daily lives.

C.2.67 Cumulative percentages above 80% for cattle and sheep/goat translate into a huge potential for manure production, which would boost agricultural production. With the data at hand, it is impossible to prove the fertilisation of Iron Age fields with manure and, hence, such a scenario should be viewed as highly plausible but not certain. Another service most likely provided by cattle is its employment in agricultural tasks and the transportation of heavy loads. Cattle mortality profiles (Figure C2.4 and Table C2.11) indicate the survival of 40-50% of the population into full adulthood and even senile age, which is indicative of an incentive to keep cattle until old age. Such a system would include in varying degrees components such as reproduction and milking, but also the use of cattle as draft animals. Such a service would have greatly improved the site's agricultural output through the agriculturally beneficial tasks of ploughing (especially heavy clay soils) and the transportation of manure, tools and produce to and from the fields.

C.2.68 The potential for wool or hair production from sheep and goat respectively, is relatively low. The overall 'young' mortality profiles (Figure C2.5 and Table C2.12) and the absence of any remains of adult rams, preclude a specialisation in wool production but do not exclude its exploitation in parallel to priority products such as meat and milk.

The other taxa

C.2.69 Besides its two main pylons, the pastoral system at the site was complemented by pig (9-12%) and equids (3-4%). Red deer and dog were only marginally present in very low numbers. Despite their low percentages, pig and equids played important roles, which could not have been fulfilled by cattle and sheep/goat. Pig husbandry was of secondary but crucial importance for the site. Despite their low numbers, pigs contributed significant amounts of meat at different times of the year (e.g. late autumn/winter compared to spring and summer for sheep/goat) and, in this way, contributed to the diversification of the food production system. Moreover, the dietary and tending requirements of pigs provided diversity in the type and timing of labour requirements. On the other hand, cattle and sheep/goat husbandry is more compatible, than pig husbandry, with agricultural production. Moreover, a largely de-forested environment devoid of large stands of deciduous forest could be an additional factor influencing low pig percentages diachronically in the area (e.g. pig percentage was also low in Area I of the site). The low numbers of pigs kept at the site during the Iron Age and Roman period are more compatible with a system of rearing pigs at the household level within the settlement (*cf*. Hadjikoumis 2012).

C.2.70 Assuming that the near-complete piglet skeleton recovered in context 500 (pit fill) is of Iron Age chronology, then it would add to the large corpus of examples of ABGs already well-known from many sites in Britain. Many studies specific to ABGs have highlighted their role and speculated on their significance for Iron Age people in Britain (e.g. Hill 1995; Morris 2008).

C.2.71 Equid percentages (predominantly or exclusively horses) appear low compared to those of cattle, sheep/goat and pig. The reason for this difference is that their primary roles were different from those of the main triad. Despite the dearth of relevant data, the

presence of only fully fused postcranial bones and permanent teeth in wear constitute additional evidence for the different roles played by equids. They were likely providing speedy (compared to cattle) long-distance transportation, contributing to agriculture as draft animals (e.g. on lighter soils) and to pastoral activities by enabling herders to manage animals in the landscape and exploit areas further afield. Moreover, the presence of cutmarks on a single equid bone suggests that equids were consumed at the end of their working lives. The high occurrence of complete equid bones suggests differences compared with the consumption of beef, mutton and pork. Whether cultural or other, the reasons that led Iron Age people to dismember and deflesh, but not fracture the bones, remain unknown.

C.2.72 Judging by the high occurrence of gnawing marks on all mammal remains (including a human humerus), dogs must have been more abundant than its percentage (<1%) suggests. The most reasonable explanation for the dearth of its remains is that dog followed a different pathway from death to deposition. There is no evidence for cynophagy at the site and, given its possible pastoral duties, it is likely that dogs either died whilst away from the settlement or their carcasses were deposited outside.

C.2.73 The presence of only one species of wild mammal, the red deer, in the assemblage indicates that hunting activities were rare. The site's inhabitants were occupied with agropastoral activities, which supplied the bulk of their food and ensured a steady supply throughout the year. Hence, the remains of red deer in the assemblage are more likely the result of opportunistic hunting of wild animals, possibly attracted to the site's cultivations or encountered during herding activities further from the site. The presence of a shed antler with saw marks on it (Figure C2.7) suggests that deer was present in the area and the site's inhabitants (e.g. cattle or sheep herders) collected such precious raw materials when they came across them in the landscape.

C.2.74 Despite the paramount importance of domestic mammals in general, the remains of other classes of animals such as amphibians, fish rodents and birds, were also recovered in small quantities. The imbalance in the volumes of bulk and hand-collected samples does not allow an estimation of their abundance at the site or their exact economic (or other) role. Some of these remains, such as those of amphibians and rodents, were almost certainly not consumed or otherwise exploited by humans and were most probably attracted to the site by increased feeding and other (e.g. nesting, hibernating) opportunities. The remains of fish are very scarce and only provide an indication that fish was possibly occasionally consumed at the site. The most interesting remains though, are those of birds. Rather surprisingly, the remains of domestic chicken were absent from the Iron Age sample but present in the Middle/Late Saxon sample. A species of duck (wild or domestic) however, was recorded in Phase 1.1 (EIA). These findings reveal additional components of the domestic economy of the site or additional hunting activities (if duck remains belong to a wild species). Intriguingly, a single raven bone was recovered from the fill of a waterhole and another was recovered from the fill of a ditch in Area 1 (Roman period). Ravens and other corvids are relatively common finds in Iron Age contexts (Serjeantson and Morris 2011) although, in contrast to the situation at Glinton, they are usually found deposited as entire skeletons. The lack of association with human remains or other indications of ritualistic activity as well as the disarticulated state of the recorded specimens, do not allow the confirmation of a special role for raven remains at Iron Age or Roman Glinton.

Trends in space and time

C.2.75 The taxonomic composition and the heavy reliance on cattle and sheep at Iron Age Glinton, constitute general characteristics of coeval sites in the wider area and most of

Britain in general. In Cambridgeshire for example, most Iron Age sites exhibit a similar balance between cattle and sheep (Albarella & Pirnie 2008). It is also important, however, to keep in mind that some assemblages exhibit a predominance of sheep (more commonly) or cattle, or higher percentages of pig or equids than at Glinton. Such differences can be explained by local environmental differences, as well as local cultural and economic incentives.

C.2.76 The general stability in the taxonomic composition from the EIA to the MIA at Glinton is an important fact in itself, despite some doubts due to the small size of the MIA sample. A slight increase in reliance on cattle from the EIA to the MIA for example, remains to be confirmed in the future. The sample of Roman chronology from Area 1 (see report on Area 1 above) corroborates the hypothesis of an increase in cattle at the expense of sheep/goat and pig, as it was the case with many other areas by the Roman period (Maltby 2014; Strid 2011, 2010). Such a development can be also viewed as an incentive behind the construction of large water holes towards the end of the Iron Age sequence in Area 2. Sheep (and goat in much smaller numbers) continued to be important, as they have been diachronically in the wider region, but were relegated to a secondary role in the 3rd-4th centuries AD (see report on Area I of Glinton).

Bone modifications

C.2.77 Cattle, sheep/goat and pig provided the main bulk of animal-derived food for Iron Age Glinton. Equids (if consumed by humans), red deer, chicken, duck and possibly fish and smaller species of bird were also consumed occasionally. Excluding equids, butchery marks indicate that the approach was one of practicality, closely related to the size of the animal involved. According to this approach, the carcasses of larger animals (e.g. cattle) required more cuts during the processes of cooking and consumption than smaller animals (e.g. sheep/goat and pig). The analysis of gnawing and burning marks also highlight possible differences in the context and timing of consumption and deposition of different taxa. Such differences (e.g. in the occurrence of gnawing: Table C2.16) cannot be explained by natural attributes such as the size of the animals. This opens up the possibility of differences between taxa in terms of culinary practices (e.g. affecting the final size of deposited fragments), timing or context of consumption/deposition (e.g. exclusion/absence of dogs). Minor differences in the occurrence of burning marks (Table C2.15), especially patterned in a manner suggestive of cooking on open fire, corroborate the claim that different taxa were consumed in different ways and contexts, at least frequently enough to become visible in analyses. Based on all the analyses, the most parsimonious interpretation is that cattle were predominantly cooked in pots (possibly as stews or soups), sheep/goat were cooked on open fire or in ovens (at least proportionately more than cattle) and pig similarly to sheep/goat although possibly less frequently on open fire.

C.2.78 Bone and horn working constitutes an additional economic activity attested at the site. The small numbers of objects and the lack of pattern in their spatial distribution, however, is more compatible with small-scale household-based manufacture of horn and bone objects, rather than large-scale production by specialised workshops.

C.3 Shell

By Alexandra Scard

Introduction and methodology

C.3.1 A total of 0.358kg of marine shell was recovered from 13 contexts during the excavation. This shell was quantified and examined in order to assess the diversity and quantity of the ecofacts, as well as their potential to provide useful data as part of archaeological investigation.

Species	Common name	Habitat	Total weight (Kg)	Total number of contexts
Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.353	12
Mytilus edulis	Mussel	Intertidal, salt water	0.005	1

Table C3.1: Overview of identified, quantified shell

C.3.1 This assemblage is the result of shell collected by hand on site, as no specimens were recovered during the processing of environmental samples.

C.3.2 Only shell apices were counted in order to obtain the minimum number of individuals (MNI) present for each species, noting that, with regards to most species, each individual originally had two apices.

C.3.3 In order to obtain the average size of shell per species, the length of each shell from its apex to the outer edge has been measured, the average measurement per context and species has then been recorded.

C.3.4 Details of interest, for example man-made damage such as 'shucking': the process of prising open the oyster for consumption, or evidence of parasitic activity, such as polychaete worm infestation (PWI), have also been noted.

Results

C.3.5 Tables of quantification for the two species recovered on site can be seen below. All of the assemblage was recovered, fairly equally, from pits and ditches, as well as a spread/layer and possible gully within Area 1 of the excavation. All of these features are Roman in date.

Con-text	Cut	Feature Type	Weight (kg)	Left valve (kg and quantity)	Right valve (kg and quantity)	MNI	Average size (cm)	Comments
86	-	Spread/layer	0.002	-	0.002/2 frags	1	U/K	Two small fragments in poor condition with no apices.
102	193	Ditch	0.110	0.078/1	0.032/2	2	7	PWI and shuck marks visible on both valves.
114	118	Ditch	0.023	0.011/1	0.012/1	2	6	-
115	118	Ditch	0.007	-	0.007/1 frag	1	U/K	Fragment with no apices. PWI present.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Weight (kg)	Left valve (kg and quantity)	Right valve (kg and quantity)	MNI	Average size (cm)	Comments
178	181	Pit	0.095	0.079/1	0.016/1	1	7.6	PWI present.
180	181	Pit	0.034	-	0.0334/1	1	8.4	Black in colour, implying iron sulphides present in deposition.
191	193	Ditch	0.014	0.014/1	-	1	6.4	Prominent hole on outer edge: bore hole.
229	230	Pit	0.005	0.005/1 frag	-	1	U/K	Fragment with no apices.
289	294	Pit	0.007	0.007/frags	-	1	U/K	Many small fragments, but no apices.
295	109	Ditch	0.020	-	0.020/3	3	5.7	Clear hole in middle of shell: looks natural.
315	316	Gully?	0.020	-	0.020/1	1	7	Peachy colour.
319	320	Pit	0.016	-	0.016/1	1	6.3	Clear shuck mark present.

Table C3.2: Catalogue of shell

C.4 Pollen

By Steve Boreham

Introduction

C.4.1 This report presents the results of assessment pollen analyses from eight sub-samples of sediment taken from archaeological excavations. Two separate waterhole features at the site were investigated during this study.

Methodology

C.4.1 The 8 sub-samples of sediment (two from <52> and six from <139>) were prepared using the standard hydrofluoric acid technique, and counted for pollen using a high-power stereo microscope. The percentage pollen data from these samples is presented in Table C4.1.

The Samples

Area 1: Sample 52

C.4.2 A large pit or waterhole (**344**) in the Roman area <52> was sampled at 4cm intervals from the section into small bags (10 bags in total from 3 contexts). These samples comprised grey-brown sandy silt (context 340) and silty sand (contexts 341 & 342) with poor to moderate preservation potential. Two pollen sub-samples (1A/7 & 3C/7) were taken from the material in the upper context 340 thought to offer the best chance of producing countable pollen.

Area 2: Sample 139

C.4.3 A waterhole (**570**) from the Iron Age site <139> was sampled using three overlapping 30cm monolith tins from near the base of the sequence and encompassing contexts 1047 – 1049.

C.4.4 The lithology of the basal monolith (3/3) <139> was as follows;

0 to 10 cm - Grey brown sandy silt with small pebbles and organic inclusions with moderate preservation potential: Sub-sampled for pollen at 5cm (context 1049).

11 to 30 cm - Grey brown silty clay with small pebbles and organic inclusions with moderate preservation potential: Sub-sampled for pollen at 20cm (context 1049).

C.4.5 The lithology of the middle monolith (2/3) <139> was as follows;

0 to 7 cm - Grey brown organic silty clay with high preservation potential: Sub-sampled for pollen at 5cm (context 1048).

7 to 30 cm - Dark grey organic silty clay with high preservation potential: Sub-sampled for pollen at 20cm (context 1047).

C.4.6 The lithology of the upper monolith (1/3) <139> was as follows;

0 to 9 cm - Grey sandy silt with organic material and wood fragments with high preservation potential: Sub-sampled for pollen at 5cm (context 1047).

9 to 21 cm - Grey brown sandy silt with some organic material, wood fragments, and occasional small pebbles with moderate preservation potential: Sub-sampled for pollen at 15cm (context 1047).

21 to 30 cm - Grey orange brown silty clay partly oxidised with occasional small pebbles with low preservation potential.

C.4.7 The three overlapping monoliths from <139> effectively form a c.80cm sequence (5cm overlaps). In summary, the six sub-samples taken for pollen were; 3/3 5cm & 3/3 20cm, 2/3 5cm, 2/3 20cm, 1/3 5cm, 1/3 15cm.

Pollen Analyses

C.4.8 The pollen concentrations encountered in the eight sub-samples ranged between 21,034 and 58,595 grains per ml. Some samples contained a lot of finely divided organic material, which made pollen counting difficult, and preservation of the fossil pollen grains (palynomorphs) was quite variable, especially for the samples from <52>. Assessment pollen counts were made from a single slide. The pollen sums achieved (total land pollen and spores) ranged between 52 and 117. These counts do not exceed the statistically desirable total of 300 pollen grains main sum and as a consequence caution must be employed during the interpretation of these results.

Area 1: GLIPCS-15 <52> 1A/7 – Roman pit or waterhole (**344**) (context 340)

C.4.9 This upper-most sub-sample was dominated by grass pollen (Poaceae) (53.6%) and undifferentiated fern spores (together 19.7%). These were accompanied by a limited range of herbs including members of the thistle and lettuce families (Asteraceae) (together 14.3%), members of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae) (3.6%), members of the dead-nettle family (Lamiaceae) and dock (*Rumex*) (both 1.8%). Arboreal pollen was represented by pine (*Pinus*) (5.4%). The relatively high proportions of heavily armoured Asteraceae pollen and the resistant undifferentiated spores, together with the paucity of herb taxa and the low concentration of palynomorphs suggests that this sediment has been subjected to post-deposition microbial attack and oxidation. There is strong evidence that the surviving pollen spectrum has been modified and may not fully represent the environment of deposition. Despite this, there is a clear signal of post-clearance grassland.

Area 1: GLIPCS-15 <52> 3C/7 – Roman pit or waterhole (**344**) (context 340)

C.4.10 This sub-sample was dominated by the pollen of grass (Poaceae) (46.2%) and hazel (*Corylus*) (23.7%), accompanied by a range of herbs including members of the thistle and lettuce families (Asteraceae) (together 7.6%), sedges (Cyperaceae) (3.2%), dock (*Rumex*) (3.2% and members of the pink family (Caryophyllaceae) (2.2%). Notably, this sub-sample contained cereal pollen (1.1%). Arboreal pollen was represented by pine (*Pinus*) and juniper (*Juniperus*) (both 1.1%). Undifferentiated fern spores together reached 9.7% and obligate aquatics were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*) (1.1%). This sub-sample shows less evidence of post-depositional modification compared to <52> 1A/7, and suggests a mosaic landscape with open pasture, hazel scrub and some arable activity.

Area 2: GLIPCS-15 <139> 3/3 5cm – Iron Age waterhole (**570**) (context 1049)

C.4.11 The basal sub-sample from the waterhole sequence was dominated grass pollen (Poaceae) (38.2%) and undifferentiated fern spores (together 26.5%). These were accompanied by a range of herbs including members of lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae)) (19.1%), members of the pink family (Caryophyllaceae) (4.4%), members of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae), members of the buttercup family (*Ranunculus*) and dock (*Rumex*) (all 1.5%). Arboreal pollen was represented by pine (*Pinus*) (7.4%). Like the sample from <52> 1A/7, which this assemblage closely resembles, there is evidence from the elevated proportions of Asteraceae pollen and undifferentiated spores that the pollen spectrum has been modified by post-depositional microbial oxidation and may not fully represent the environment of deposition. None the less, there is a clear signal of post clearance pasture.

Area 2: GLIPCS-15 <139> 3/3 20cm – Iron Age waterhole (**570**) (context 1049)

C.4.12 This sub-sample was dominated grass pollen (Poaceae) (30.8%) and undifferentiated fern spores (together 28.9%). These taxa were accompanied by a range of herbs including undifferentiated members of the thistle and lettuce families (Asteraceae) (together 17.3%), members of the pink family (Caryophyllaceae) (3.8%), members of the buttercup family (*Ranunculus*) and thistle (*Cirsium*) (both 1.9%). It is noteworthy that this sub-sample contained cereal pollen (1.9%). Arboreal pollen was represented by pine (*Pinus*) (13.5%), and obligate aquatics were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*) (3.8%). Although the elevated proportions of Asteraceae pollen and undifferentiated spores indicate that the pollen spectrum has been modified by post-depositional oxidation, this sub-sample suggests a landscape with open pasture and some arable activity.

Area 2: GLIPCS-15 <139> 2/3 5cm – Iron Age waterhole (**570**) (context 1048)

C.4.13 This sub-sample was dominated grass pollen (Poaceae) (53.0%). This was accompanied by a range of herbs including members of lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae)) (4.8%), members of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae) (4.8%) and the soil disturbance indicator ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) (3.6%). Cereal pollen was present at 4.8%, indicating arable activity close to the site. Arboreal pollen was represented by hazel (*Corylus*) (4.8%), alder (*Alnus*) (4.8%) and pine (*Pinus*) (1.2%). Undifferentiated fern spores together reached 8.4% and obligate aquatics were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*) (4.8%). This sub-sample shows little or no evidence of post-depositional oxidation, and suggests a mosaic landscape with a little hazel scrub and alder carr (wet woodland), some emergent aquatic vegetation, pasture, tall-herb communities, riparian (bank-side) vegetation and arable cultivation.

Area 2: GLIPCS-15 <139> 2/3 20cm – Iron Age waterhole (**570**) (context 1047)

C.4.14 This sub-sample was dominated grass pollen (Poaceae) (49.3%). This was accompanied by a range of herbs including members of lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae)) (7.5%), members of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae) (4.5%), sedges (Cyperaceae) (4.5%), meadowsweet (*Filipendula*) and dock (*Rumex*) (both 3%). The soil disturbance indicator ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) was present at 1.5%, although cereal pollen was absent. Arboreal pollen was represented by hazel (*Corylus*) (4.5%), alder (*Alnus*) (4.5%), holly (*Ilex*) and pine (*Pinus*) (both 1.5%). The spores of the polypody fern (*Polypodium*), associated with mature tree boles, were present at 1.5%, and were accompanied by undifferentiated fern spores (together 6%). Obligate aquatics were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*) (3%). Like the preceding sample (<139> 2/3 5cm) this sub-sample shows little or no evidence of post-depositional oxidation. It suggests a mosaic landscape with a little hazel scrub and alder carr (wet woodland), some emergent aquatic vegetation, pasture, tall-herb communities and riparian (bank-side) vegetation. This sub-sample did not have direct evidence for arable activity.

Area 2: GLIPCS-15 <139> 1/3 5cm – Iron Age waterhole (**570**) (context 1047)

C.4.15 This sub-sample was dominated grass pollen (Poaceae) (49.6%). This was accompanied by a range of herbs including members of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae) (5.1%), members of lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae)) (4.3%), sedges (Cyperaceae) (2.6%), members of the fat hen family (Chenopodiaceae) (2.6%) and members of the cow-parsley family (Apiaceae) (2.6%). Cereal pollen and the soil disturbance indicator ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) were both present at 1.7%. Arboreal pollen was represented by hazel (*Corylus*) (4.3%), alder (*Alnus*) (5.1%) and pine (*Pinus*) (1.7%). Undifferentiated fern spores together reached 7.7%. Obligate

aquatics were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*) (3.4%) and reedmace (*Typha latifolia*) (0.9%). This sub-sample also shows little or no evidence of post-depositional oxidation, and again suggests a mosaic landscape with a little hazel scrub and alder carr (wet woodland), some emergent aquatic vegetation, pasture, tall-herb communities, riparian (bank-side) vegetation and arable cultivation.

Area 2: GLIPCS-15 <139> 1/3 15cm – Iron Age waterhole (**570**) (context 1047)

C.4.16 This top-most sub-sample from the waterhole sequence was dominated grass pollen (Poaceae) (49.4%). This was accompanied by a range of herbs including members of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae) (5.2%), members of lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae)) (3.9%), sedges (Cyperaceae), meadowsweet (*Filipendula*) and dock (*Rumex*) (all 2.6%). Cereal pollen and the soil disturbance indicator ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) were both present at 1.3%. Arboreal pollen was represented by hazel (*Corylus*) (5.2%), alder (*Alnus*) (6.5%) and pine (*Pinus*) (2.6%). Undifferentiated fern spores together reached 9.1%. Obligate aquatics were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*) (2.6%). Again, this sub-sample also shows little or no evidence of post-depositional oxidation. It suggests a mosaic landscape with a little hazel scrub and alder carr (wet woodland), some emergent aquatic vegetation, pasture, tall-herb communities, riparian (bank-side) vegetation and arable cultivation.

Discussion and Conclusion

C.4.17 The two pollen sub-samples from the Roman pit or waterhole <52> certainly suggest post-clearance grassland, and the sample from 3C/7 (context 340) hints at a mosaic landscape with open pasture, hazel scrub and some arable activity nearby. The presence of significant amounts (23.7%) of hazel (*Corylus*) pollen in <52> 3C/7 suggests large areas of scrub, or possibly even managed coppiced woodland, although this is hard to confirm.

C.4.18 The samples from the basal part of the Iron Age waterhole sequence <139> (context 1049) suggested a post-clearance landscape with open pasture and some arable activity. Further up this sequence the sub-samples produced a signal suggesting a mosaic landscape with a little hazel scrub and alder carr (wet woodland), some emergent aquatic vegetation, pasture, tall-herb communities, riparian (bank-side) vegetation and variable amounts of arable cultivation. The increase in alder (*Alnus*) pollen towards the top of the Iron Age sequence <139> (contexts 1048 & 1047) hints at rising water tables, but since this is not mirrored by increasing obligate aquatic pollen, this was presumably some distance from the site.

C.4.19 There do not appear to be huge changes in vegetation or landscape use during the periods represented by these samples. The presence of pine (*Pinus*) pollen (reaching 13.5% in <139> 3/3 20cm) is hard to interpret because it is often widespread and ubiquitous. It is not inconceivable that there were isolated stands of pine trees within the environment, but this is hard to confirm. Post-depositional modification of the pollen signal was an issue for several samples analysed in this study and care should be taken not to over-interpret those results. It is also important to remember that these are assessment pollen counts. However, the similarities between the Roman and Iron Age environments, as indicated by the pollen in this instance, are quite clear.

Glinton % Pollen Data	Roman pit			EIA Water-hole					
Context	340	340		1049	1049	1048	1047	1047	1047
Monolith	-	-		3/3	3/3	2/3	2/3	1/3	1/3
Sample	52	52		139	139	139	139	139	139
Pollen sub-sample	1A/7	3C/7		5cm	20cm	5cm	20cm	5cm	15cm
Trees & Shrubs									
Pinus	5.4	1.1		7.4	13.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.6
Alnus	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	4.8	4.5	5.1	6.5
Corylus	0.0	23.7		0.0	0.0	4.8	4.5	4.3	5.2
Juniperus	0.0	1.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ilex	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Herbs									
Poaceae	53.6	46.2		38.2	30.8	53.0	49.3	49.6	49.4
Cereals	0.0	1.1		0.0	1.9	4.8	0.0	1.7	1.3
Cyperaceae	0.0	3.2		0.0	0.0	1.2	4.5	2.6	2.6
Ericaceae undiff.	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asteraceae (Asteroidea/Cardueae) undif.	1.8	2.2		0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Asteraceae (Lactuceae) undif.	12.5	5.4		19.1	13.5	4.8	7.5	4.3	3.9
Cirsium type	0.0	0.0		0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.3
Centaurea nigra type	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.0
Caryophyllaceae	0.0	2.2		4.4	3.8	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.0
Chenopodiaceae	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.2	3.0	2.6	1.3
Brassicaceae	3.6	1.1		1.5	0.0	4.8	4.5	5.1	5.2

Glinton % Pollen Data	Roman pit			EIA Water-hole					
Filipendula	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.2	3.0	1.7	2.6
Helianthemum	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.9	1.3
Lamiaceae	1.8	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Plantago lanceolata	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	3.6	1.5	1.7	1.3
Ranunculus type	0.0	0.0		1.5	1.9	1.2	0.0	1.7	1.3
Rumex	1.8	3.2		1.5	0.0	2.4	3.0	1.7	2.6
Apiaceae	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.3
Lower plants									
Polypodium	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Pteropsida (monolete) undif.	16.1	8.6		19.1	23.1	7.2	4.5	6.0	6.5
Pteropsida (trilete) undif.	3.6	1.1		7.4	5.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.6
Aquatics									
Sparganium type	0.0	3.2		0.0	3.8	4.8	3.0	3.4	2.6
Typha latifolia	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Sum trees	5.4	1.1		7.4	13.5	6.0	6.0	6.8	9.1
Sum shrubs	0.0	24.7		0.0	0.0	4.8	6.0	4.3	5.2
Sum herbs	75.0	64.5		66.2	57.7	80.7	80.6	81.2	76.6
Sum spores	19.6	9.7		26.5	28.8	8.4	7.5	7.7	9.1
Main Sum	56	93		68	52	83	67	117	77

Glinton % Pollen Data	Roman pit			EIA Water-hole					
Concentration (grains per ml)	21034	26435		26487	22787	39678	30636	58595	44989

Table C4.1: Percentage pollen data

C.5 Worked wood

By Alexandra Scard

Introduction

C.5.1 The aim of this report is to assess the potential of the waterlogged wood in terms of species identification, dendrochronology, woodland management/reconstruction, woodworking technology analysis and conservation and retention.

C.5.2 A total of five pieces of waterlogged wood, retrieved from two different contexts were collected by site staff and recorded off-site by Alexandra Scard and Michael Bamforth.

Provenance

C.5.3 Wood was retrieved during excavations of the land adjacent to the Peterborough Gas Compressor Station, Glinton, Cambridgeshire in 2015 by OA East.

C.5.4 The entire assemblage was recovered from two waterlogged features, the anaerobic conditions of which are responsible for the organic preservation. The features containing waterlogged wood were in two separate areas of the site and have been dated to two periods: Roman and Early-Middle Iron Age (E-MIA). A table showing the breakdown of this can be seen below (Table C5.1).

Feature	Context	Feature type	Provisional date	Frequency of wood
181	180	Cess pit	Roman	2
766	1052	Waterhole	Early-Middle Iron Age	3

Table C5.1: Quantification of wood at Glinton.

Methodology

C.5.5 This document has been written following the guidelines of Historic England, regarding the recording and conservation of waterlogged wood (Brunning and Watson 2010).

C.5.6 Each item was recorded individually using a *pro forma* 'wood recording form', developed from York Archaeological Trust's 'post-excavation wood record sheet' (Brunning and Watson 2010, 14). This information was then input into a database, represented in this document by Table C5.3.

C.5.7 Metric data for each item was measured using hand tools such as rulers and tapes. Any tool marks or points of interest were measured using a caliper.

C.5.8 Items which could be identified to the species oak (*Quercus sp.*) or ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), through morphological traits visible to the naked eye were noted. Those which were uncertain will be sub-sampled enabling later identification if appropriate.

Range and variation

C.5.9 The majority of the assemblage is made up of timber pieces (Table C5.2), including S.F.36 from Roman waterhole **181**. Additionally there is one piece of roundwood: sample 142 recovered from waterhole **766**. The item deemed 'debris/uncategorised' is S.F.37, retrieved from Roman waterhole **181**. This item is poor quality wood and has suffered such bad degradation that the original shape and purpose of the piece is hard to determine.

Wood type	Frequency	% of assemblage
Debris/uncategorised	1	20
Roundwood	1	20
Timber	3	60
Total	*5*	*100*

Table C5.2: Frequency of wood categories

C.5.10 Within this this report, 'timber' refers to any piece of wood which has been split or cut for building/structural purposes. Table C5.3 details each item of the assemblage recovered.

S.F. No.	Sample No.	Feature	Observations	Species	Conversion	L (mm)	W (mm)	D (mm)
36	-	181	Stake with pointed end containing a square hole (6mm x 6mm), more round the other side. Possibly part of a larger piece/structure: hole for a peg or nail? Wood has been debarked and shaped/smoothed accordingly.	Ring porous: ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)? Uncertain.	Partially box heart.	186	52	21
37	-	181	Piece of poor quality wood with oblique cut marks at each end. Shape and surface marks are the result of extreme degradation. Function or purpose unclear.	Undetermined.	Degraded and has substantial radial drying cracks.	219	76	41
-	141	766	Heavily truncated post. Hold potential cut marks at end and on surface close to said end: look intentional and contemporaneous as opposed to a result of the modern truncation. True form unapparent.	Oak (*Quercus sp.*).	Radial	476	113	74
-	142	766	Post/timber, still containing bark, sapwood, heartwood and pith. Modern truncation has split the piece tangentially, just under half way across. One end has a cut mark, potentially suggesting a point in the original piece (only one side of this remains).	Oak (*Quercus sp.*).	Unconverted	420	138	139

S.F. No.	Sample No.	Feature	Observations	Species	Conversion	L (mm)	W (mm)	D (mm)
-	143	766	Post/timber with cut marks forming a 'pencil' point at one end, the tip of which has since broken off. Piece has been subject to modern truncation, making a potential cut mark implying a split down the middle, uncertain. Bark still present in places.	Oak (*Quercus sp.*).	Tangential	491	146	99

Table C5.3: Catalogue of complete wood assemblage.

Condition of material

C.5.11 Using the condition scale table (below, Table C5.4), developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noot *et al*. 1995, Table 15.1), the wood assemblage from Glinton scores an average of 3 (Table C5.5).

	Museum conservation	Technology analysis	Woodland management	Dendro-chronology	Species identification
5	+	+	+	+	+
4	-	+	+	+	+
3	-	+/-	+	+	+
2	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+
1	-	-	-	-	+/-
0	-	-	-	-	-

Table C5.4: Condition scale used for this report.

Condition Score	Frequency	% of assemblage
5 Excellent	0	0
4 Good	1	20
3 Moderate	3	60
2 Poor	1	20
1 Very poor	0	0
0 Non-viable	0	0

Table C5.5: Condition of wood from Glinton.

C.5.12 This score implies an assemblage which is preserved to a moderate extent and as such an assessment of woodland management practices and species identification is possible, if appropriate, with most of the material.

C.5.13 Though the condition of some of the assemblage suggests suitability for dendrochronology, the items do not display enough growth rings for this type of study.

Statement of potential

C.5.14 Due to the heavy truncation that the wood from waterhole **766** has been subjected to, further analysis of these three pieces would prove difficult. Given the provisional date of

this feature is E-MIA, roundhouses constructed using posts such as those recovered seems likely.

C.5.15 The small, square hole in S.F.36 is indicative of a square peg or nail. This interpretation fits with the provisional date of the Roman period as such tools and fixtures would have been in common use. Research into similar Roman timbers could provide further information as to the specific function and carpentry technique of this piece.

Recommendations

C.5.16 The assemblage is too small to warrant any further scientific analysis of woodworking technology, woodland reconstruction or decay.

C.5.17 Conservation or retention cannot be justified for the material of Glinton. Having sufficient sub-samples of S.F.36 and S.F.37 to enable future species identification will suffice.

C.5.18 The material has been visually assessed, recorded, photographed and, where appropriate, illustrated, ensuring preservation by record.

C.5.19 It is recommended that the illustration of S.F.36 is inked suitably for use in publication.

C.6 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.6.1 A total of 84 bulk samples were taken during excavations the site. Samples were taken from four phases of Roman activity and settlement in Area 1 and later prehistoric and Saxon activity in Area 2.

C.6.2 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.6.3 For the initial assessment, one bucket (approximately 10 litres) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. 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 Tables 1-5. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. 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).

C.6.4 Based on an initial flot scan, additional processing of selected samples was subsequently undertaken and the results have been included in this report.

Quantification

C.6.5 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

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

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

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

Results

C.6.6 Preservation of by plant remains is by carbonisation and waterlogging. The results are discussed by period and phase:

Period 1: Iron Age (Area 2)

Phase 1.1: Early Iron Age

C.6.7 Samples were taken from two sub-circular post-built structures in Area 2; Three samples from post holes **835** and **847** and pit **863** (Structure 1) and post hole **614** (Structure 2) contain sparse charcoal flecks only.

C.6.8 Of the three waterholes in Area 2 (**766**, **570** and **801)** that were sampled, preservation of waterlogged plant remains was present in fill 1048 of waterhole **570** and fill 767 of waterhole **766**. The remaining samples did not contain preserved remains indicating that the deposits had dried out. Fill 1048 of waterhole **570** contained poorly preserved waterlogged roots and organic material but no seeds or identifiable remains were noted. Pollen was recovered from fill 1047 (Boreham, this report). A shaft (**1051**) that had been dug into the fill of **570** similarly contained degraded organic plant material. Fill 767 of waterhole **766** contains a moderate assemblage of seeds of plants that would be expected to have been growing in the disturbed, damp soils around the feature such as nettles (*Urtica dioica*), bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*), poppy (*Papaver* sp.), dead-nettles (*Lamium* sp.), prickly sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper*), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and henbane (*Hyoscamus niger*). Nettles and henbane are plants that prefer nutrient-rich soils suggesting that the waterholes were used by livestock.

C.6.9 Fifteen of the numerous pits that were located in Area 2 were sampled. The only pits that contain preserved remains are pit **565** (fill 597, pit group 5) which contains a single poorly-preserved charred cereal grain and pit **565** (fill 564, pit group 4) which contains a charred barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) seed and a charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.) seed that looks most morphologically similar to spelt (*T. spelta*) wheat. Pits **873** (fill 871) and **912** (fill 911), both from pit group 2, contain slightly more charcoal that the other pit fills.

Sample No.		56	62	61	67	72	70	80	117	105	104	108	118	112	119	127	101	145	106	107	132	122	134	124	140	116	74	138	89	90
Context No.		505	564	566	595	630	635	691	778	788	832	864	871	894	911	1045	829	613	836	848	909	949	955	984	1050	853	642	1048	767	769
Cut No.		504	565	568	597	632	636	692	779	789	834	863	873	893	912	1043	831	614	835	847	908	950	956	985	1051	851	570	570	766	766
Feature Type		Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit/post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Shaft	Treebole	Watering hole	Watering hole	Watering hole	Watering hole
Volume processed (L)		7	7	8	9	8	8	8	9	1	8	17	9	15	8	9	8	5	11	12	7	6	9	7	9	9	7	9	8	8
Cereals																														
Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis	domesticated barley grain		1														1													
Triticum cf. spelta L. caryopsis	Spelt Wheat grain		1																											
cereal indet. caryopsis					1																									
Dry land herbs																														
Chenopodium sp. Seed	Goosefoots																												#w	
Hyoscyamus niger L. seed	Henbane																												#w	

Lamium sp. nutlet	Dead-nettles																										#w	
Lepidium sp. seed	Peppercress																										#w	
Papaver sp. seed	Poppy																										#w	
Solanum dulcamara L. Seed	Bittersweet nightshade																										#w	
Sonchus asper L. Hill achene	Prickly sow-thistle																										#w	
Stellaria media (L.) Vill. Seed	Common Chickweed																										##w	
Urtica dioica L. seed	Common Nettle																										##w	
Tree/shrub macrofossils																												
Corylus avellana L. nut	Hazelnut shell																										#w	
Other plant macrofossils																												
Charcoal volume (ml)		10	2	<1	20	20	0	10	<1	<1	2	<1	2	<1	2	2	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	0	0	<1
Charcoal <2mm		++	+	+	+	++		++	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+
Charcoal >2mm		++	++	+	+	++		++	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	+		+	+	+					+	+			+
Charcoal >10mm		+			+																									
Waterlogged root/stem																									+++?			++++	+++	
Other remains																														
Cladoceran ephippia																													#w	
Volume of flot (mls)		5	10	10	1	25	5	1	5	1	15	5	5	15	2	20	5	1	1	10	5	1	10	2	10	2	10	160	80	10

Table C6.1: Phase 1.1 samples from Area 2

Phase 1.2: Middle Iron Age

C.6.10 None of the samples taken from Middle Iron Age features contain preserved plant remains other than occasional charcoal. Features sampled include Enclosure ditch 1 (**624**, **733**, **737**), curvilinear feature (**553**), ditches **517**, **743**, **747** and pits **508**, **652**, **670** and **1024**. Animal bone and pottery were recovered from several of these features and the absence of plant remains is either due to lack of preservation or due to culinary waste/midden deposits not being included in the original deposition of domestic material.

Sample No.	54	57	59	75	78	79	69	81	82	84	87	130
Context No.	516	509	554	668	741	745	625	738	739	734	651	1022
Cut No.	517	508	553	670	743	747	624	737	737	733	652	1024
Feature Type	Ditch	Pit	Gully	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch terminus	Ditch terminus	Ditch	Pit	Pit
Volume processed (L)	8	7	8	7	8	8	16	12	4	15	8	8
Other plant macrofossils												
Charcoal volume (ml)	<1	<1	65	2	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	20
Charcoal <2mm	+	+	+++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++
Charcoal >2mm			+++	++	+	+	+				++	++
Charcoal >10mm			+								+	
Other remains												
Small bones		+										

Volume of flot (mls)	1	10	60	1		1	1	5	1	1	40	15

Table C6. 2: Samples from Middle Iron Age deposits in Area 2

Period 2: Roman (Area 1)

Phase 2.1: 1st to 2nd century AD

C.6.11 Four samples were taken from Roman features encountered in Area 1. Ditches **247** and **254** contain sparse charcoal only and pit **249** was unproductive.

Sample No.		37	39	40
Context No.		246	253	248
Cut No.		247	254	249
Feature Type		Ditch terminus	Ditch	Pit
Volume processed (L)		9	9	8
Charcoal volume (ml)		1	<1	<1
Charcoal <2mm		+	+	
Charcoal >2mm		+	+	+
Volume of flot (mls)		10	1	10

Table C6.3: Phase 2.1 samples from Area 1

Phase 2.2: 2nd to 3rd century AD

C.6.12 The samples taken from pits (**203**, **279**), post hole (**91**) and ditches (**104** and **108**) from this phase produced a background scatter of charred wheat grains. Pit **260** did not contain preserved remains and ditch **285** contains charcoal only.

C.6.13 Boundary ditch **193** formed part of Enclosure 4. An 8L sample taken from upper fill 191 produced a 200ml flot that was almost entirely comprised of carbonised remains of spelt wheat with a minor component of emmer wheat. Charred grains and spelt glumes are abundant and appear to represent the burning of prime grain as there are only two weed seeds within the assemblage; a brome (*Bromus* sp.) and a dock (*Rumex* sp.) seed.

Sample No.		15	14	23	31	41	45	43	44
Context No.		90	102	117	191	202	259	280	288
Cut No.		91	104	118	193	203	260	279	285
Feature Type		Post-hole	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch
Volume processed (L)		8	9	10	8	9	8	7	8
Cereals									
Triticum cf. spelta L. caryopsis	Spelt Wheat grain	2	6		#####				
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./ spelta L. caryopsis	Emmer/Spelt Wheat grain				##	3		3	
cereal indet. caryopsis			5		###				
Chaff									
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./ spelta L. glume base	Emmer or Spelt Wheat chaff			1	##				
Triticum spelta L. glume base	Spelt Wheat chaff				#####				
Triticum spelta L. spikelet fork	Spelt Wheat chaff				#				
Triticum dicoccum Schübl. glume	Emmer Wheat chaff				#				

base									
Culm node	cereal straw			2					
Dry land herbs									
Bromus sp. caryopsis	Brome		1		#				
Rumex sp. Achene	small-seeded Docks				#				
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal volume (ml)		<1	<1	<1	10	2	<1	1	10
Charcoal <2mm		++	++	+	++	+	+	+++	++
Charcoal >2mm			++		++	++	+	++	++
Volume of flot (mls)		5	15	1	200	10	1	2	2

Table C6.xx: Samples from 2.2 deposits in Area 1

Phase 2.3: 3rd to 4th century AD

C.6.14 A single sample taken from fill 342 of waterhole **344** did not contain preserved plant remains other than a charred brome seed although pollen was recovered from fill 340 (Boreham, this report). Waterhole **181** was more productive and contains waterlogged plant remains in fill 180. The seeds preserved are from plants that would have been growing in the immediate area around the feature that would have blown in. These plants are mainly of disturbed ground that may have been enriched with animal dung and include docks (*Rumex* sp.), nettles, brambles (*Rubus fructicosus* agg.), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*). Seeds of sedges (*Carex* sp.) suggest that they were growing on the edges of the water-filled feature.

C.6.15 Occasional charred grains were recovered from pits **225**, **294** and **298**, layer 168 and post hole **160** but none are of sufficient quantity to represent deliberate deposition.

C.6.16 Samples were taken from grave **94** with the primary purpose of bone and artefact retrieval. A single charred brome seed is likely to have been an accidental inclusion in the back-fill of the feature.

Sample No.		16	17	19	20	21	22	26	27	30	38	29	32	33	48	49	47	46
Context No.		SK 70/ 94	SK 70/ 94	SK 70/ 94	SK 70/ 94	SK 70/ 94	SK 70/ 94	157	168	77	211	180	224	228	292	297	342	315
Cut No.		95	95	95	95	95	95	160	-	78	170	181	225	230	294	298	344	316
Feature Type		Grave	Grave	Grave	Grave	Grave	Grave	Post-hole	Layer	Pit	Pit	W/hole	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	W/hole	Gully?
Volume processed (L)		10	2	4	1	1	18	9	9	7	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	4
Cereals																		
Triticum cf. spelta L. caryopsis	Spelt Wheat grain												2					
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./ spelta L. caryopsis	Emmer/Spelt Wheat grain							1	2									
Dry land herbs																		
Bromus sp. caryopsis	Brome	1													1		1	
Polygonum aviculare L. achene	Knotgrass											#w						
Rumex sp. Achene	small-seeded Docks											##w						

Urtica dioica L. seed	Common Nettle											###w						
Trees/shrubs																		
Rubus subgen. Rubus seed	Brambles											##w						
Sambucus nigra L. seed	Elder											##w						
Wetland/aquatic plants																		
Carex sp. nut	Sedge											##w						
Other plant macrofossils																		
Charcoal volume (ml)		<1	0	0	0	0	0	<1	<1	0	<1	0	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Charcoal <2mm		+									+		+	+	+	+	++	+
Charcoal >2mm																+		
Waterlogged root/stem												+++++						
Other remains																		
Ostracods												+						
Waterlogged arthropod remains												+						
Volume of flot (mls)		5	1	1	1	1	10	10	5	10	1	90	15	10	1	1	10	1

Table C6.4: Phase 2.4 sample from Area 1

Period 3 Middle\Late Saxon

C.6.17 Samples from enclosure ditches, particularly those from ditch termini, have produced occasional plant remains preserved by carbonisation. Barley and spelt/emmer (*T. dicoccum*) wheat are present in fill 522 of ditch terminus **520**, a single wheat grain is present in fill 569 of ditch terminus **525** and fill 771 of ditch **773** contains a single indeterminate grain and a fragment of legume (Fabaceae). Ditch terminus **979** (fill 977) contains a fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*). A single charred grass seed (*Poaceae*) was recovered from gully **1000** (fill 1001). Although the density and diversity of these charred remains are low they do represent burnt food crops and the possible use of a wild food resource. The fact that they have been preserved in a carbonised state indicates that they have been burnt and this could have been accidentally during cooking or deliberately to dispose of waste. It is possible that the food remains represent fodder but the small quantities recovered preclude further interpretation.

C.6.18 Two (**698** and **726**) of the twenty-five postholes of the barn-like structure were sampled and do not contain preserved remains.

Sample No.		58	63	83	85	86	92	99	111	123	131	135
Context No.		522	569	556	725	697	771	810	890	977	962	1001
Cut No.		520	525	555	726	698	773	808	889	979	962	1000
Feature Type		Ditch terminus	Ditch terminus	Gully	Post hole	Post hole	Ditch	Ditch terminus	Gully terminus	Ditch terminus	Gully	Gully
Volume processed (L)		18	9	7	8	8	7	9	9	8	8	7
Cereals:												
Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis	domesticated barley grain	4										
Triticum cf. spelta L. caryopsis	Spelt Wheat grain	1										
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./ *spelta* L. caryopsis	Emmer/Spelt Wheat grain		1	1								
cereal indet. caryopsis		6					1					

Other food plants:												
Legumes 2-4mm	peas/beans						1					
Dry land herbs:												
medium Poaceae indet.	medium-seeded Grass Family											1
Tree/shrub macrofossils												
Corylus avellana L. nut	*Hazelnut shell*									#f		
Other plant macrofossils												
Charcoal volume (ml)		10	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	20	<1
Charcoal <2mm		+++	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+
Charcoal >2mm		++	+			+	++	+	+		+	
Small bones						+						
Volume of flot (mls)		20	10	1	1	20	15	5	5	1	25	10

Table C6.5: Samples from Saxon features

Unphased Features

C.6.19 Six samples were taken from features that remain unphased. A single indeterminate charred grain was recovered from the fill 587 of post hole **586** (from a line of six postholes) but this item would not be considered suitable for radiocarbon dating due to its poor preservation.

Sample No.	35	42	50	53	60	66
Context No.	240	255	501	502	549	587
Cut No.	241	256	500	503	550	586
Feature Type	Post-hole	Beam slot?	Grave (animal)	Pit	Pit	Post-hole
Volume processed (L)	7	4	8	8	8	8
Area	1	1	2	2	2	2
Cereals						
cereal indet. caryopsis	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal volume (ml)	<1	0	0	<1	15	<1
Charcoal <2mm	+			+	+	+
Charcoal >2mm	+			+	++	
Charcoal >10mm					+	
Volume of flot (mls)	5	5	1	1	20	1

Discussion

C.6.20 Despite extensive sampling, the environmental samples from the site at Glinton generally show poor survival of plant remains suggesting either low density of occupation or lack of preservation.

C.6.21 The presence of structures in the Iron Age in Area 2, along with significant retrieval of pottery and bone, is indicative of domestic occupation but this is not reflected in the bulk samples. Similarly in the Roman period there is evidence of occupation in the north of the site and there is a slight increase in the recovery of charred remains but overall quantities are still very low. The exception is the sample from fill 191 of Roman ditch

193. This sample was taken from what appears to have been a deliberate deposit of burnt spelt wheat. Spelt is a hulled wheat in which the grain is enclosed in a tough outer sheath which protects the grain and would have helped to prevent spoilage whilst being stored. Parching and/or pounding is required to release the grain when processed in moderate amounts for daily consumption. Fragments of quern and millstone in Area A suggest that small-scale processing would have been taking place on this site. Once the chaff has been removed, it was frequently used as tinder due to its ability to catch fire easily. Consequently some of the burnt chaff carbonises and, in this state, is resistant to biological decay. It is usually recovered in moderate to large quantities on Iron Age and Roman sites. There was no evidence of any in-situ burning or fired clay within ditch **193** that would indicate a drying oven (which were frequently constructed in such features) so it seem likely that this was a deliberate deposit of spelt spikelets that had been accidentally burnt during processing. The scarcity of weed seeds indicates that the grain had been fully cleaned of contaminants (by sieving) prior to storage. Emmer wheat chaff is also present but as a minor component and was probably a relict from a previous crop.

C.6.22 Environmental samples taken from a nearby site during the construction of the A15 Werrington to Glinton Bypass (Schlee 1995, 19) produced abundant Romano-British assemblages of charred grain that included spelt and emmer wheat, barley and rye in addition to spelt wheat chaff and possible evidence of malting (through germinated grain).

C.6.23 Waterlogged deposits offer the opportunity to recover the remains of plants that are likely to represent local flora and can assist with building up a picture of a site. Of the two features sampled, the Iron Age waterhole (**766**) in Area 2 has greater density and diversity of preserved remains than the Roman waterhole (**181**) in Area 1. Both contain plants that would have been growing around and even within the actual water-filled feature and the nitrogen-loving plants recovered are indicative of the features being used for livestock.

Statement of potential

C.6.24 The only sample that contains significant remains is Sample 31, fill 191 of Roman ditch **193**. Full quantification of the sample is unlikely to aid the interpretation of the feature as the flot has been fully scanned and only two weed seeds were noted. Quantification would establish the ratio of grains to glumes which could verify whether the assemblage represents burnt spikelets or an alternative possibility that chaff was used as fuel for cooking cleaned grain. The samples from the waterholes have also produced quantifiable assemblages but, similarly, the low diversity of plant remains does not justify further analysis. In summary, the poor preservation and scarcity of plant remains precludes any further interpretation of the site.

C.7 Radiocarbon Samples

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

04 July 2016

Laboratory Code	SUERC-67835 (GU41163)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	GLIPCS15
Context Reference	573
Material	Organic residue on pottery
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.0 ‰ assumed
Radiocarbon Age BP	2505 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

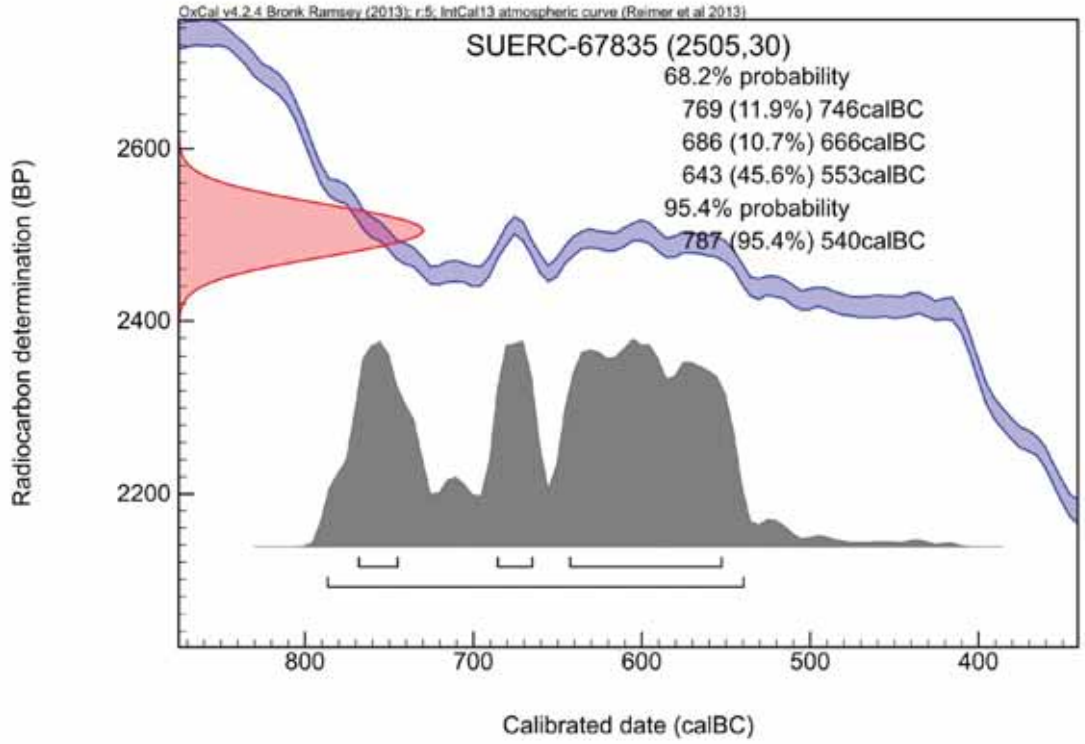
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 04/07/2016

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 04/07/2016

University of Glasgow

Calibration Plot



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04 July 2016

Laboratory Code	SUERC-67836 (GU41164)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	GLIPCS15
Context Reference	522
Sample Reference	58
Material	Charred plant remains : Hordeum sp.
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1172 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

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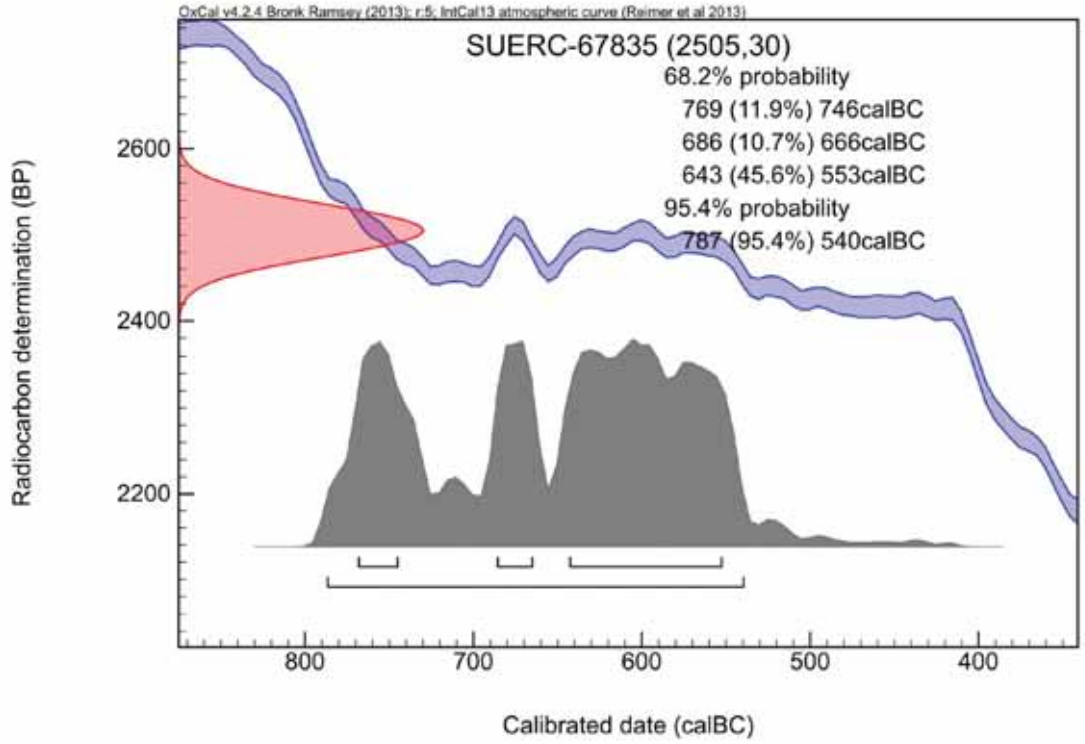
University of Glasgow

Calibration Plot



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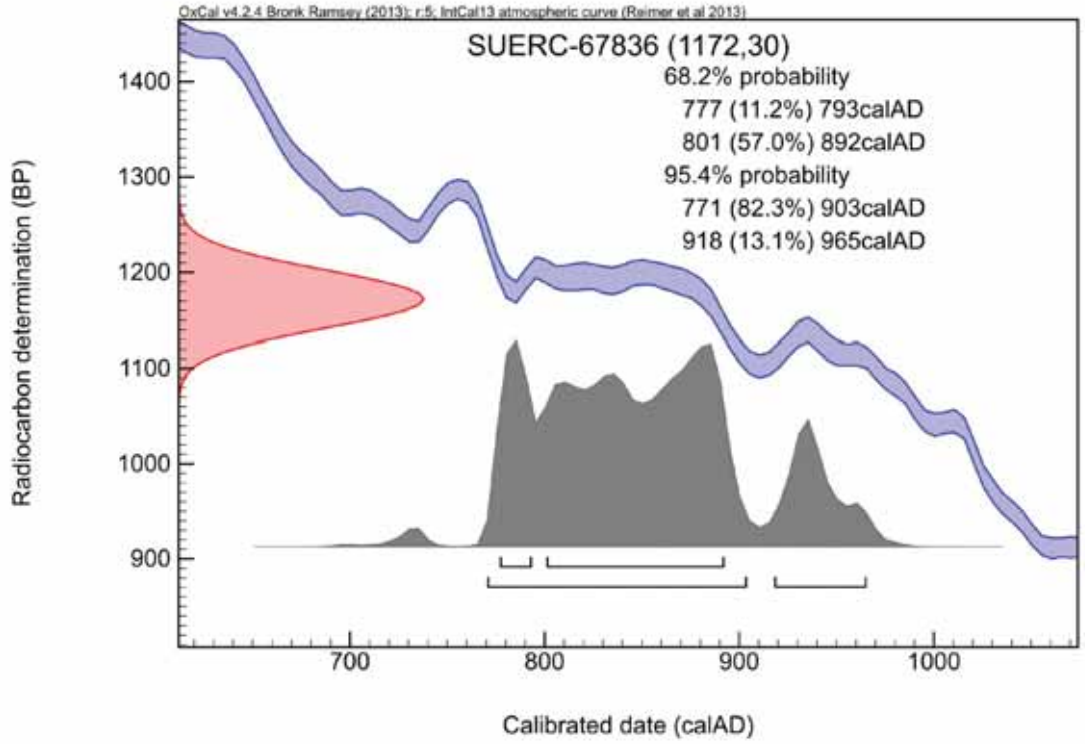
Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 04/07/2016

University of Glasgow

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

04 July 2016

Laboratory Code	SUERC-67837 (GU41165)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	GLIPCS15
Context Reference	734
Material	Animal bone - humerus : Bos sp.
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.0 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	6.8 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	2347 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

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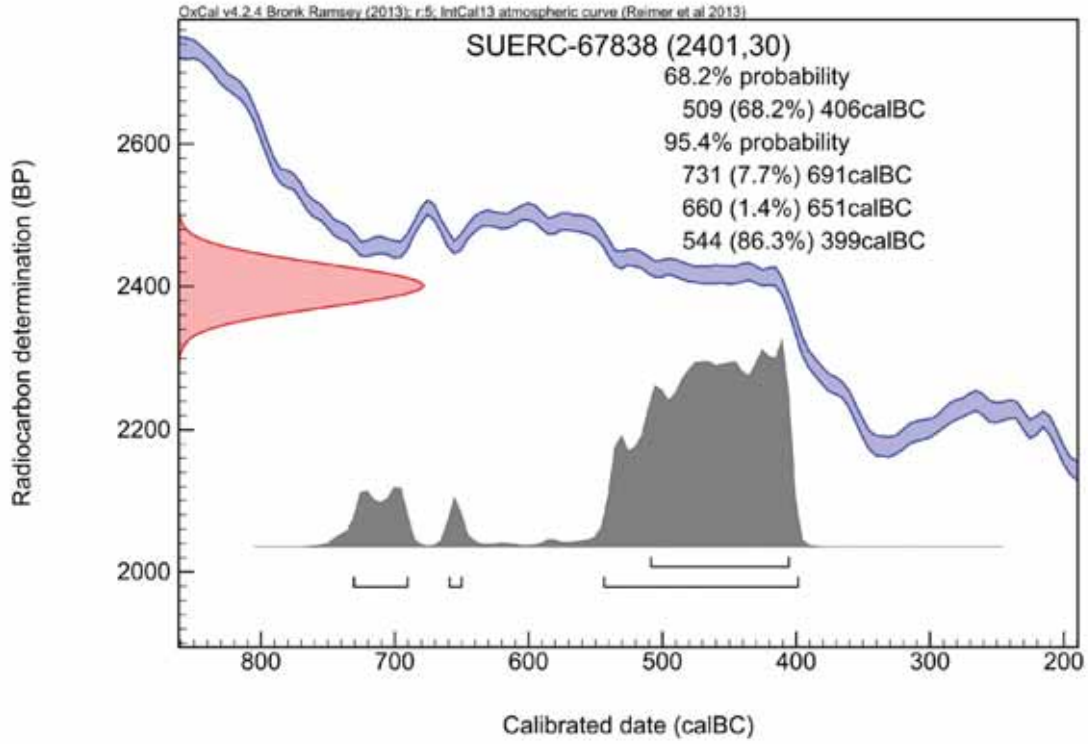
Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

04 July 2016

Laboratory Code	SUERC-67839 (GU41167)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	GLIPCS15
Context Reference	723
Material	Animal bone - ulna : Sus sp.
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.0 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	8.2 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.2
Radiocarbon Age BP	1165 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

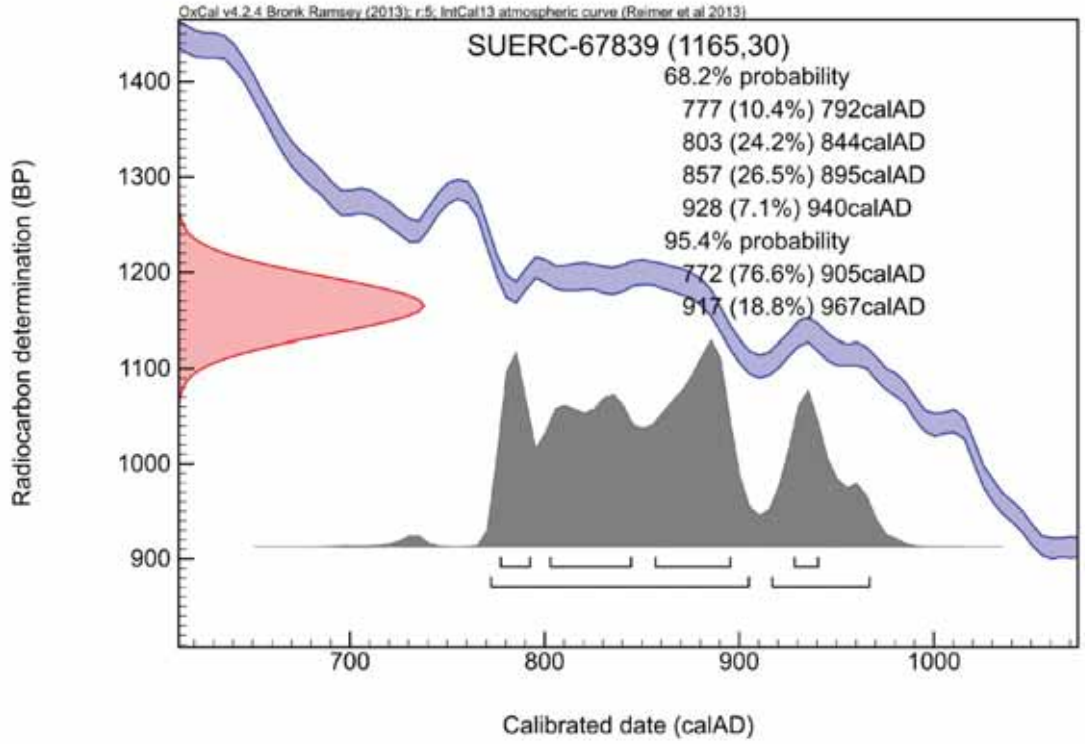
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 04/07/2016

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 04/07/2016

University of Glasgow

Calibration Plot



Appendix D. Heritage Assessment Gazetteer (Gidman 2015)

Hyder No.	HER No.	Easting	Northing	Period	Site Type	Description
1	51626	514250	305010	UNKNOWN	DITCH	DITCH AND EPHEMERAL FEATURES
2	50055	514490	305100	UNKNOWN	DITCH / ENCLOSURE	CROPMARK OF DITCH / ENCLOSURE
3	2255	514800	305200	ROMAN	DITCHES	ROMAN SETTLEMENT
4	11316	515400	305300	UNKNOWN	GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES	ANOMALIES IDENTIFIED FROM GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
5	50431	515454	305290	MODERN / UNKNOWN	DITCH	PROBABLE FIELD BOUNDARY AND DRAINAGE FEATURES
6	50063	515380	305230	UNKNOWN	ENCLOSURE	CROPMARK ENCLOSURE
7	52090	515000	305000	ROMAN	FINDSPOT	ROMAN COINS AND BROACH
8	52092	515000	305000	MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT	METAL ARTEFACTS
9	52093	515000	305000	POST-MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT	METAL ARTEFACTS
10	50140	515080	304960	UNKNOWN	DITCH / ENCLOSURE	CROPMARK OF DITCH AND POSSIBLE ENCLOSURE
11	50432	515500	305075	IRON AGE - ROMAN - MEDIEVAL	DITCH / ENCLOSURE	ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT
12	2183	515700	305000	ROMAN	FINDSPOT	ROMANO-BRITISH OCCUPATION DEBRIS
13	52018	515800	304870	ROMAN - POST-MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT	ROMAN POTTERY, WORKED FLINTS, MEDIEVAL - POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY
14	2286	515890	304790	ROMAN	ROAD	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD
15	51456	515600	304600	IRON AGE - ROMAN	ENCLOSURE	CROPMARK OF A DITCHED ENCLOSURE
16	51853	515600	304600	MEDIEVAL-MODERN	RIDGE AND FURROW / QUARRY	CROPMARK OF RIDGE AND FURROW. TWO MODERN QUARRIES AND A PIPELINE
17	50430	515463	304472	UNKNOWN	PITS?	POSSIBLE PITS IDENTIFIED FROM GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
18	2180	515500	304470	ROMAN	FINDSPOT	ROMAN POTTERY, COINS, BRACELETS
19	50564	515610	304369	MODERN	AIR RAID SHELTER	POSSIBLE AIR RAID SHELTER
20	11412	515745	303973	UNKNOWN	GEOPHYSICAL	

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Appendix F. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-256253		
Project Name	Peterborough as compressor site, Glinton, Peterborough		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	12-10-2015	Finish	25-11-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	GLIPCS15	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	PCCHER53957	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☒ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☐ Watching Brief

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
settllement	Iron Age -800 to 43	Cu alloy pin	Iron Age -800 to 43
settlement	Roman 43 to 410	Coins	Roman 43 to 410
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Peterborough	National Grid Gas Compressor Station Glinton Peterborough	
Parish	Glinton		
HER	Peterborough		
Study Area	0.26ha and 0.6ha	National Grid Reference	TF 1527 0465

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Rebecca Casa-Hatton
Project Design Originator	James Gidman
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Supervisor	Gareth Rees

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East	OA East	OA East
GLIPCS15	GLIPCS15	GLIPCS15

Archive Contents/Media

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

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

Notes:

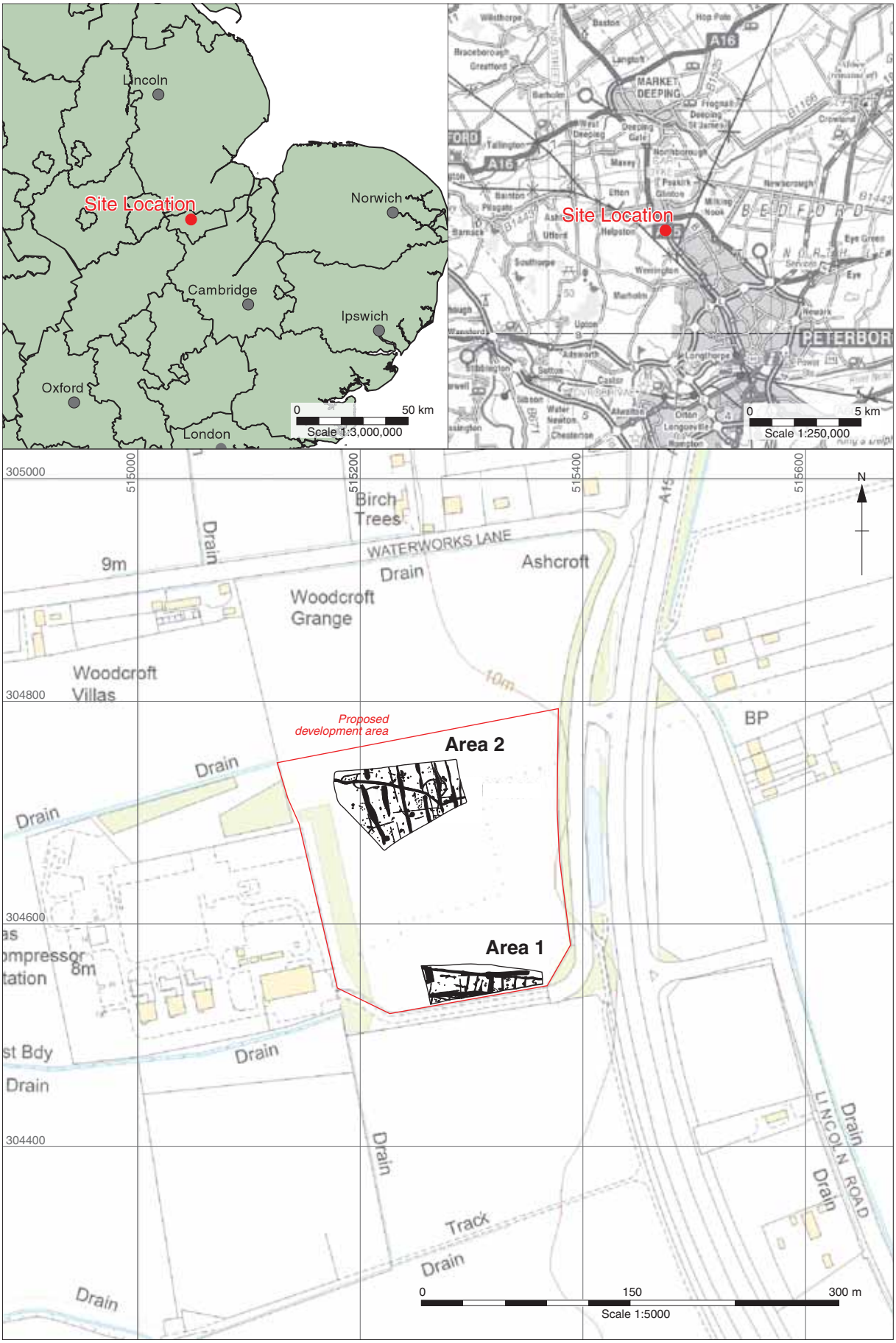
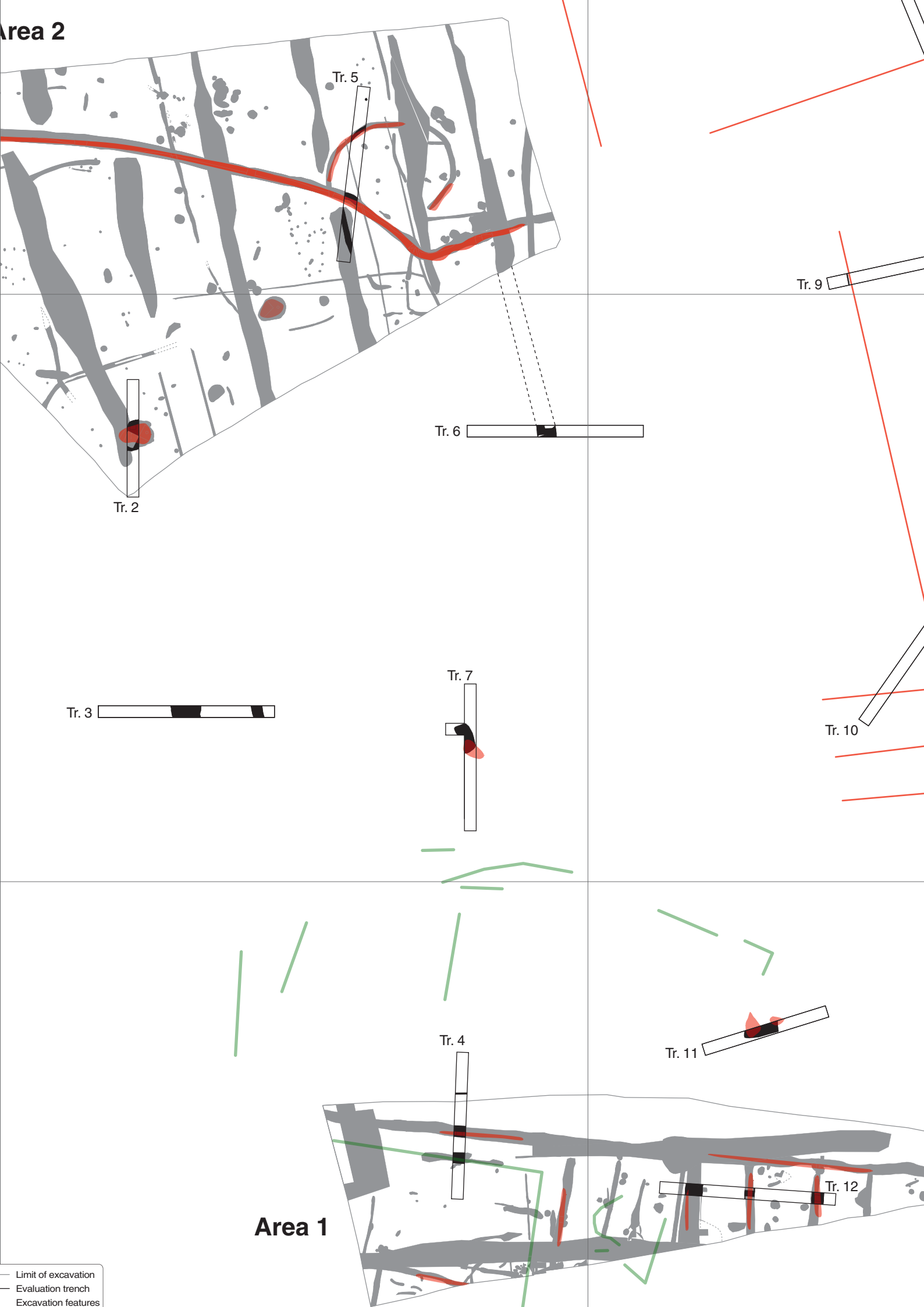


Figure 1: Site location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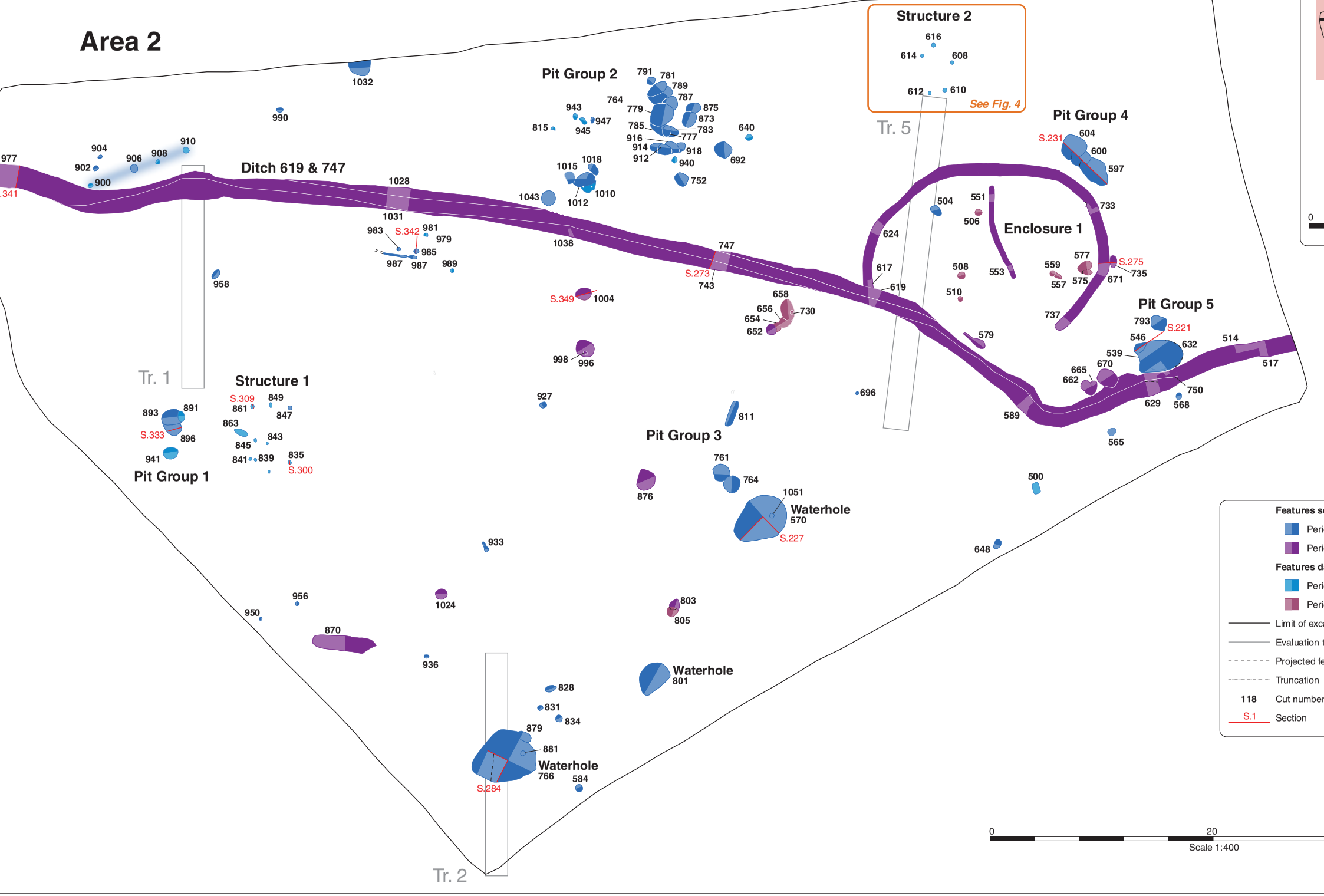
Tr. 9
Tr. 6
Tr. 2
Tr. 7
Tr. 3
Tr. 10
Tr. 4
Tr. 11
Tr. 12
Area 1
Limit of excavation
Evaluation trench
Excavation features



an Iron Age features, Phases 1.1 and 1.2

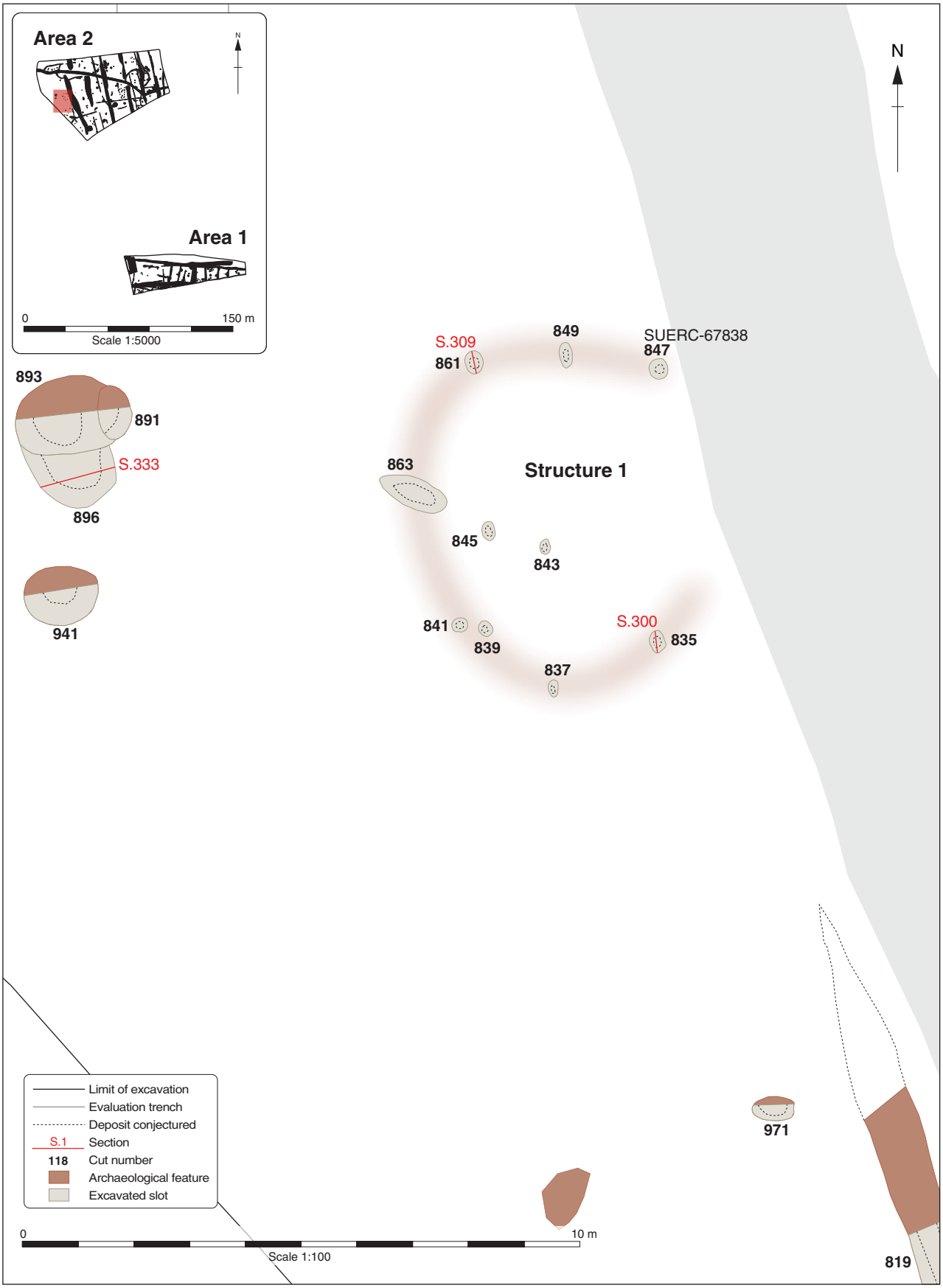


Figure 4: Area 2: Detail of Structure 1 and surrounding features


889
856
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1012
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1043
1038
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791
781
789
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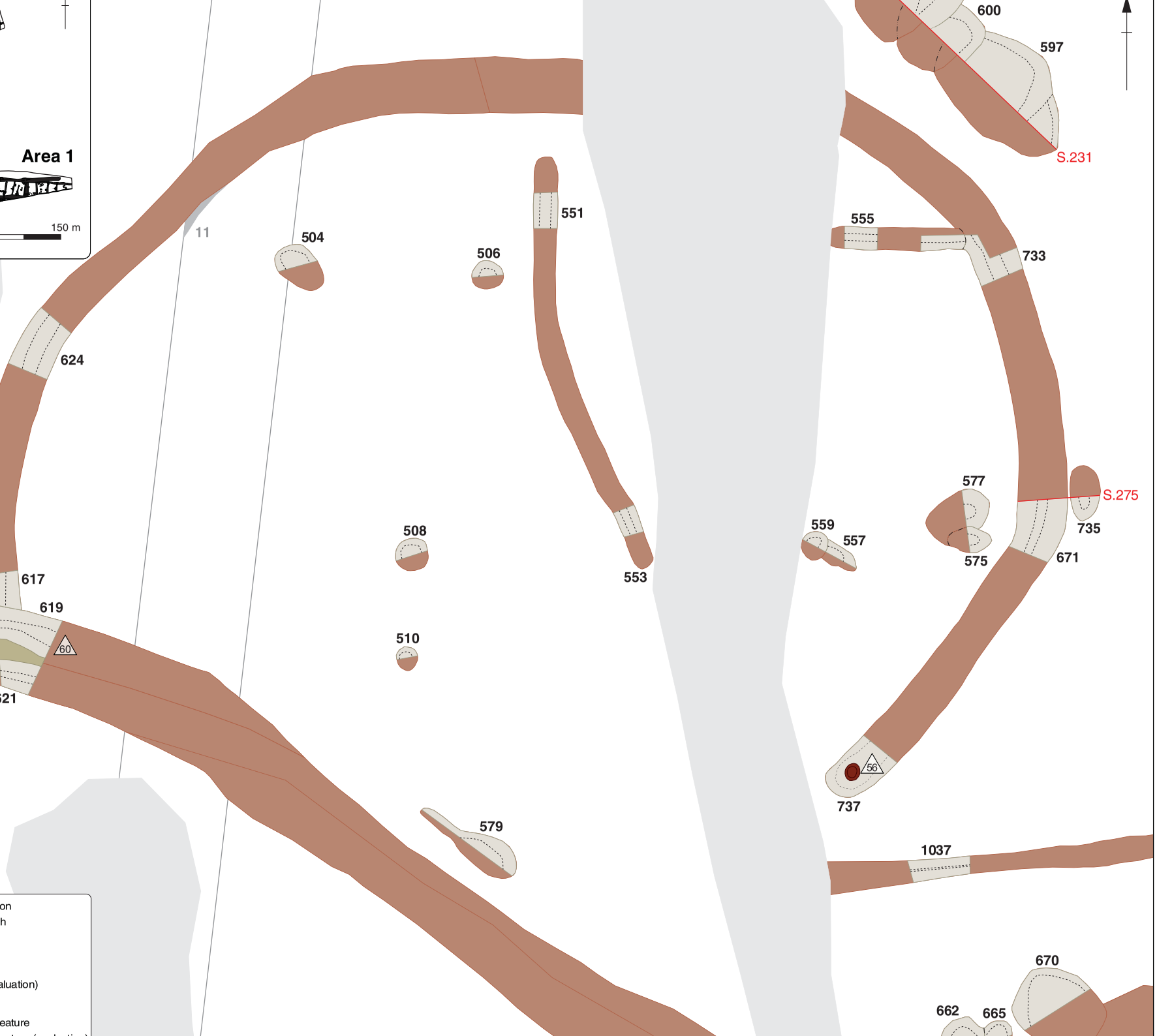
Scale 1:5000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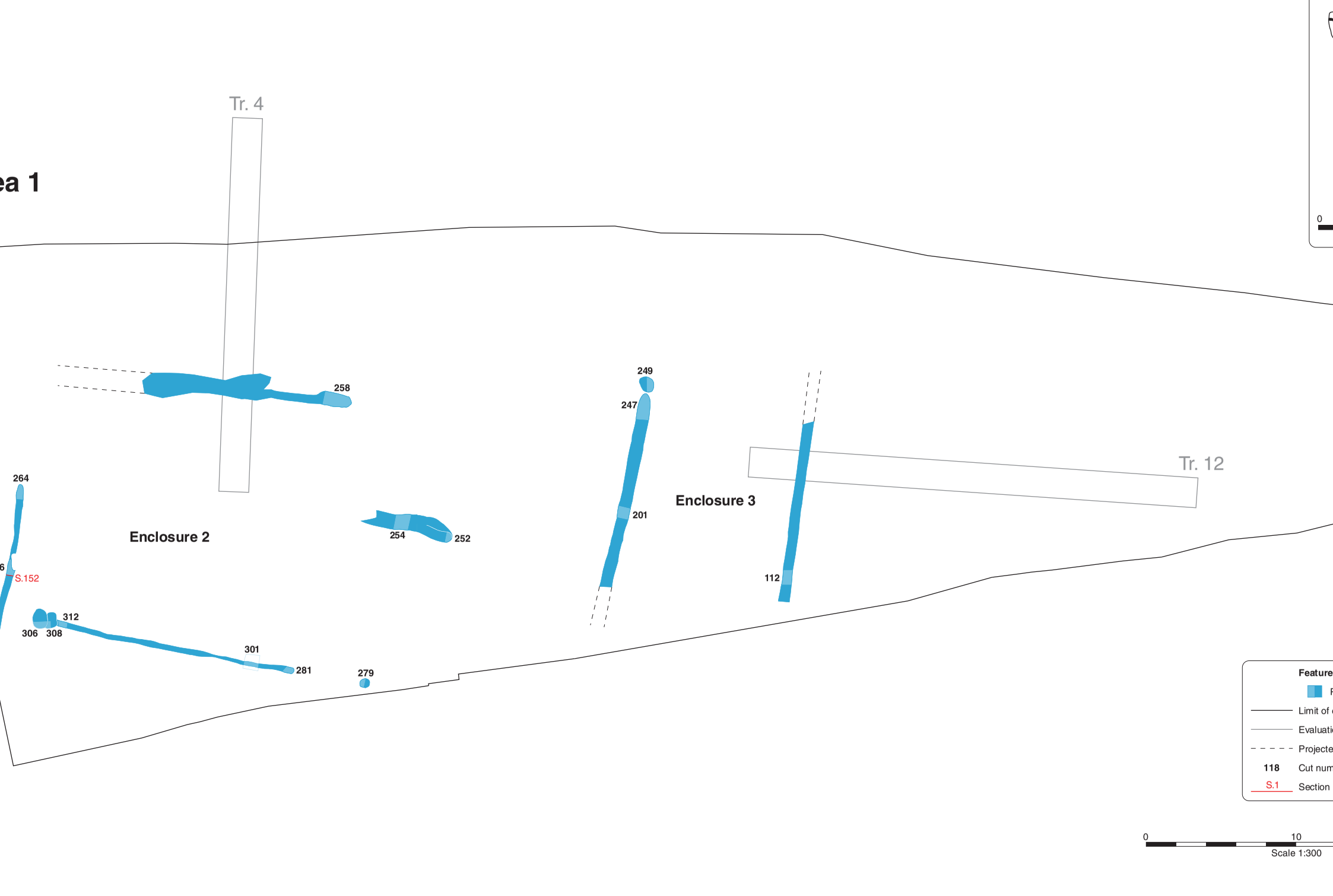
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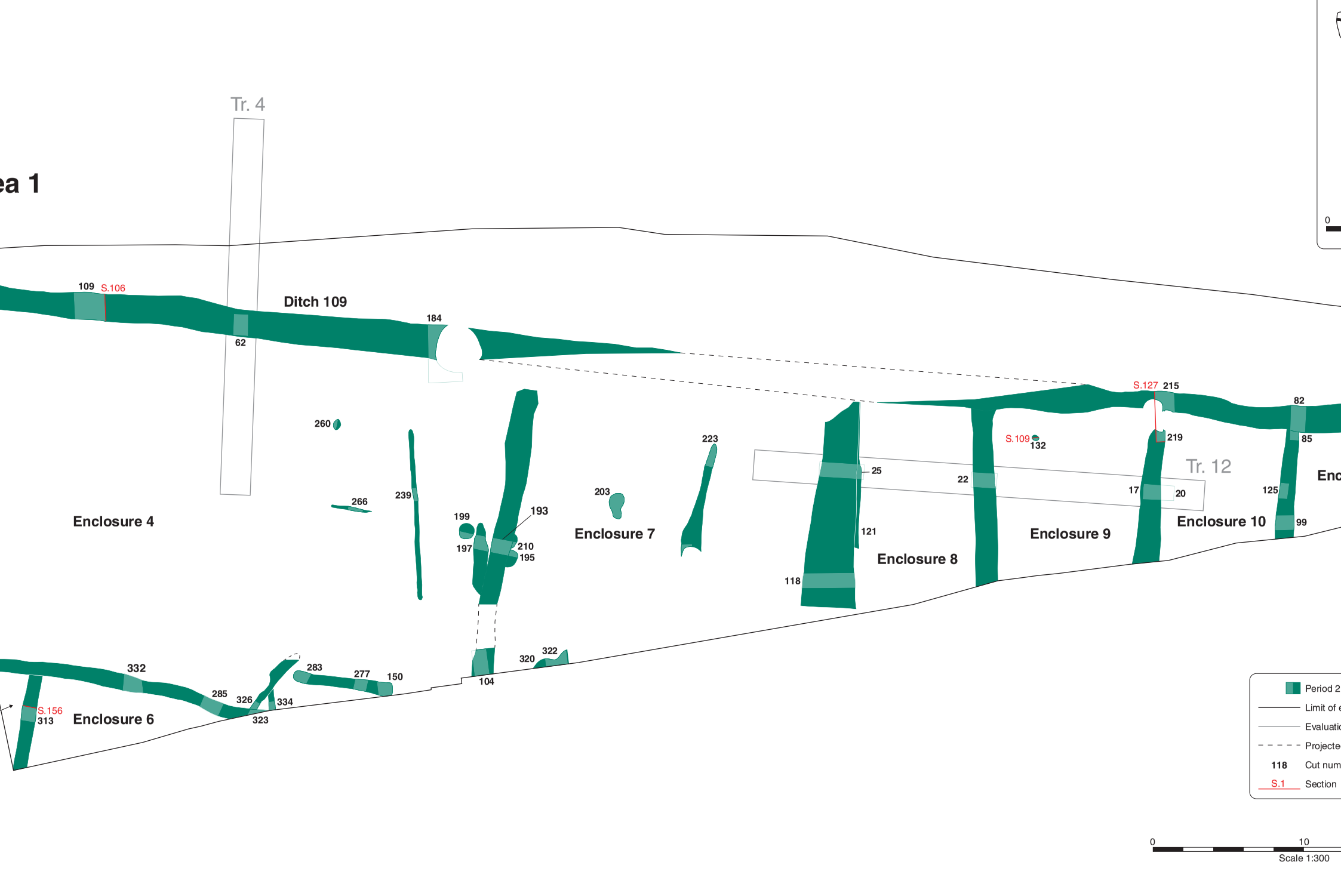
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Enclosure 8
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Enclosure 9
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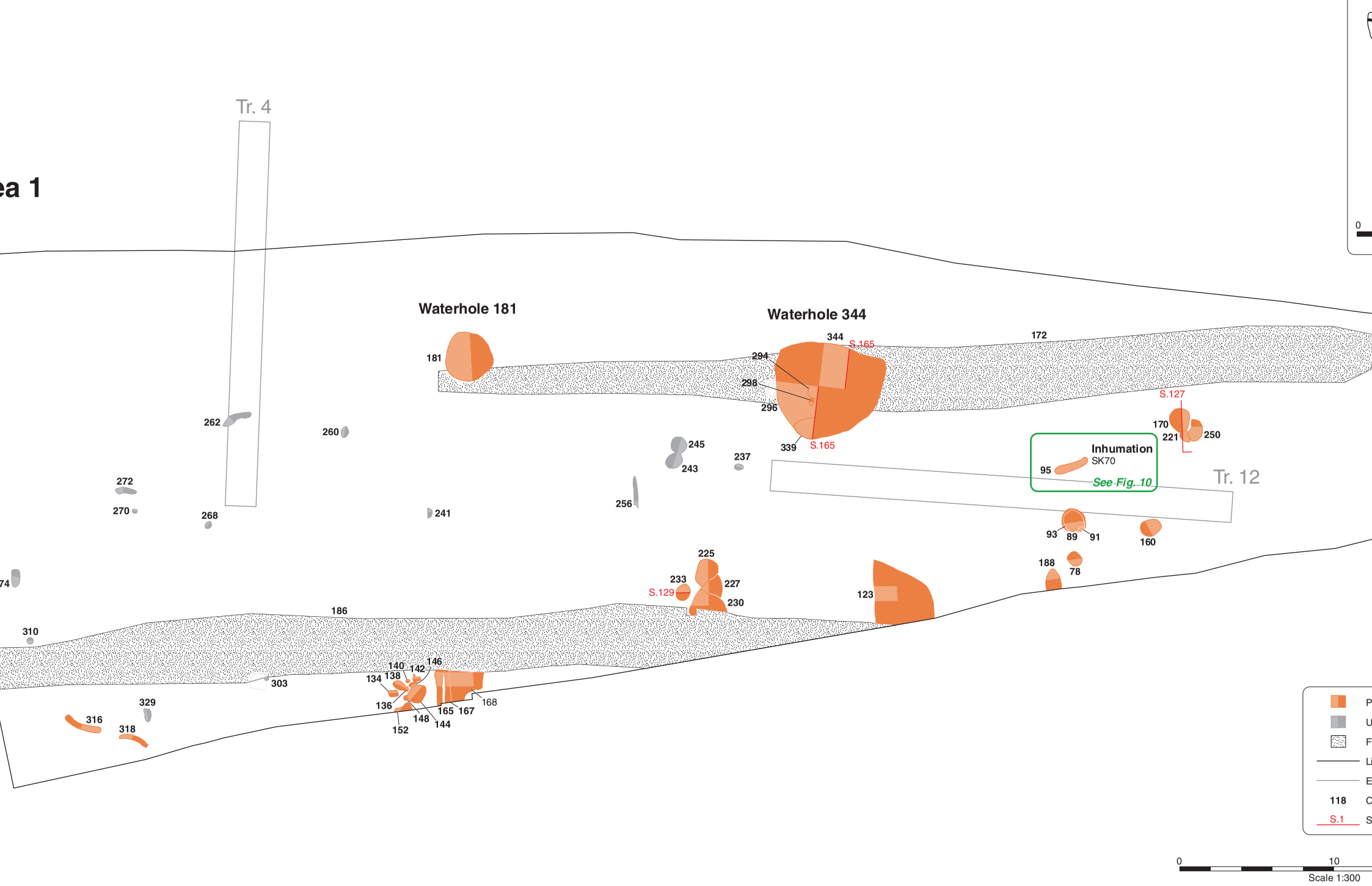
ase plan 2.2



ase plan 2.3 and unphased features

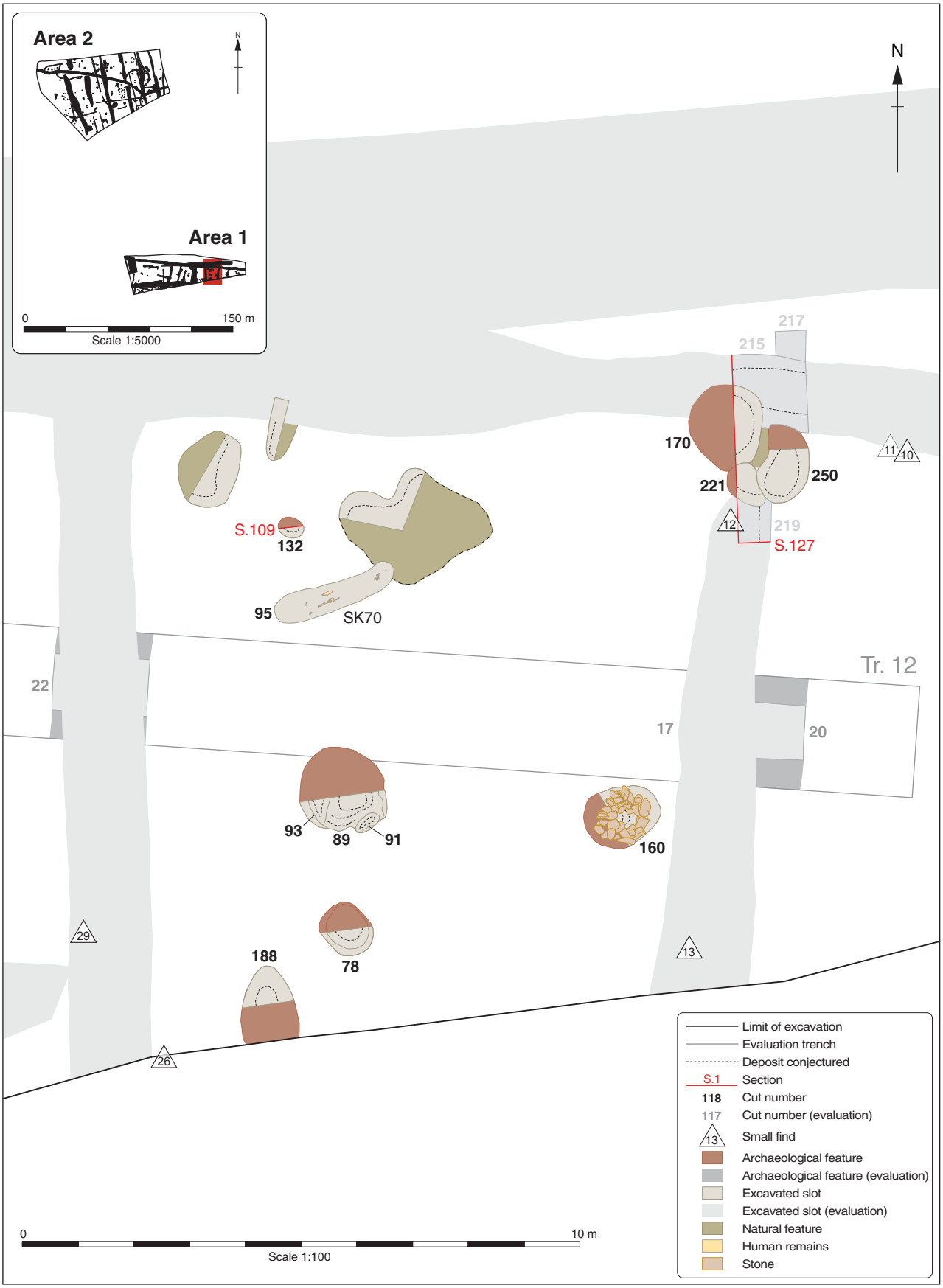


Figure 10: Area 1: Detail of SK70 and surrounding features

lan Saxon features, Phase 3 and Unphased features

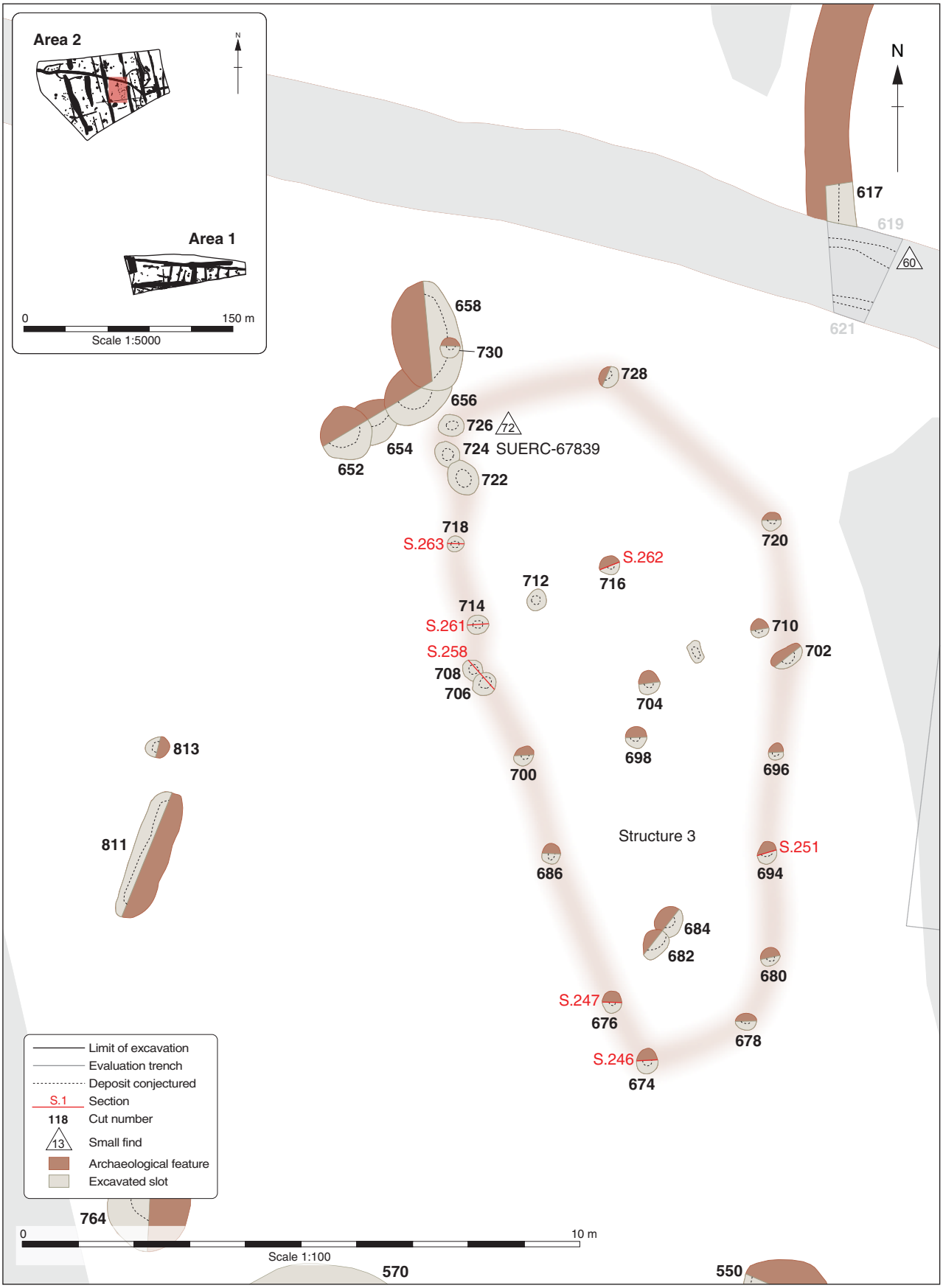
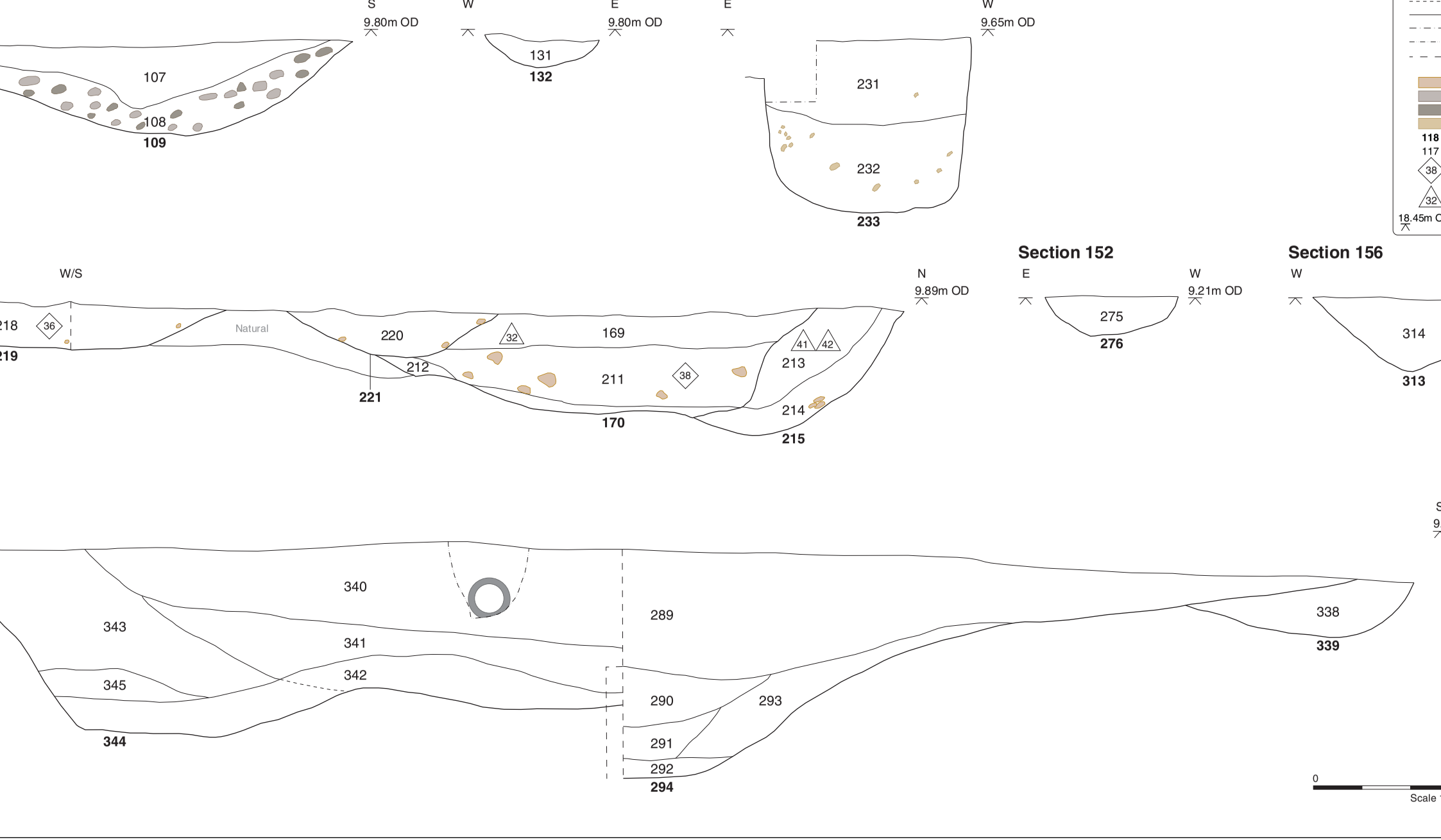
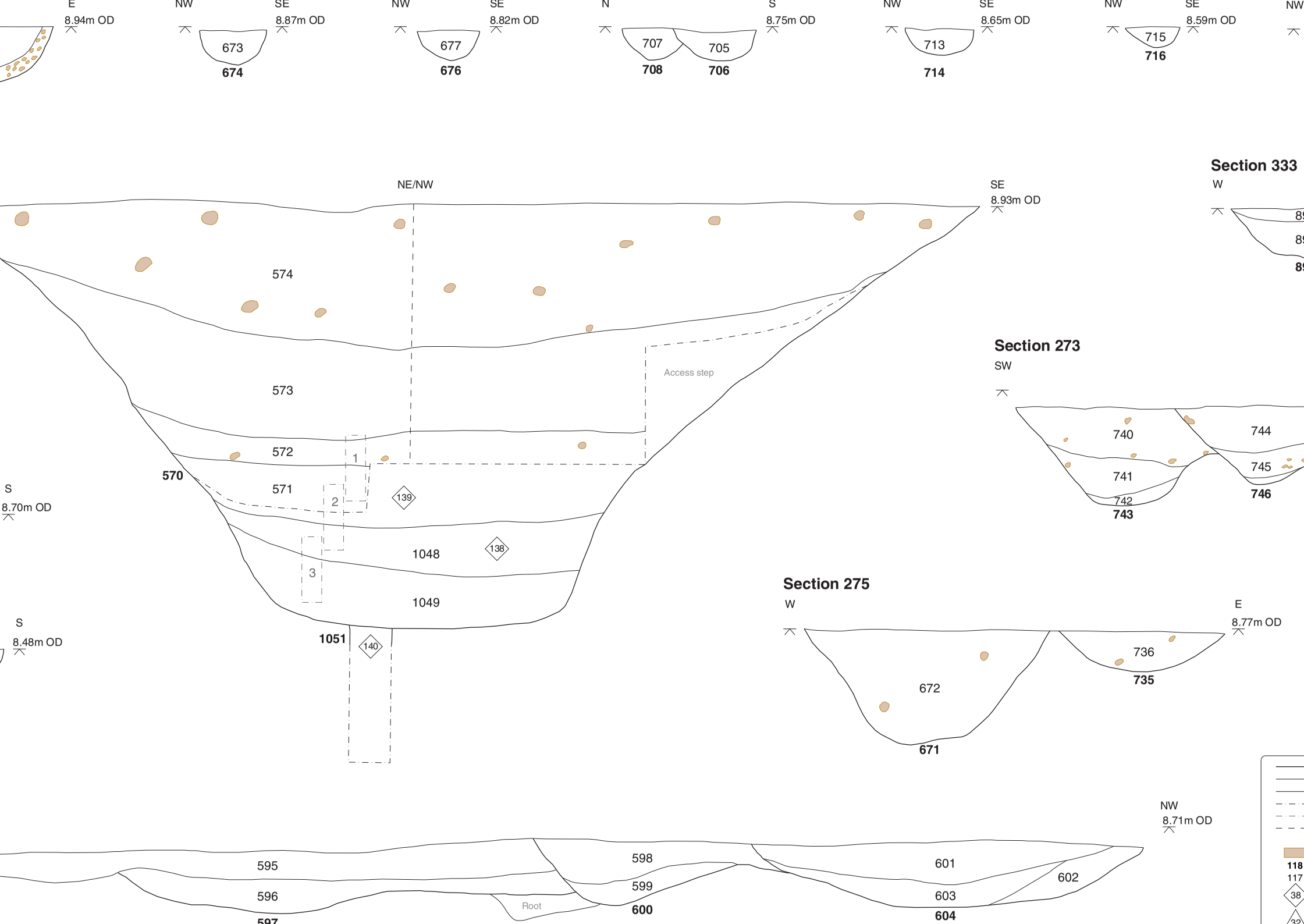


Figure 12: Area 2: Detail of Structure 3 and surrounding features



elected sections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677
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707
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708
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NW
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713
714
NW
SE
8.59m OD
715
716
NW
NE/NW
SE
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574
573
572
570
571
1
2
3
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138
1048
1049
1051
140
Access step
S
8.70m OD
S
8.48m OD
Section 333
W
89
89
89
Section 273
SW
740
741
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743
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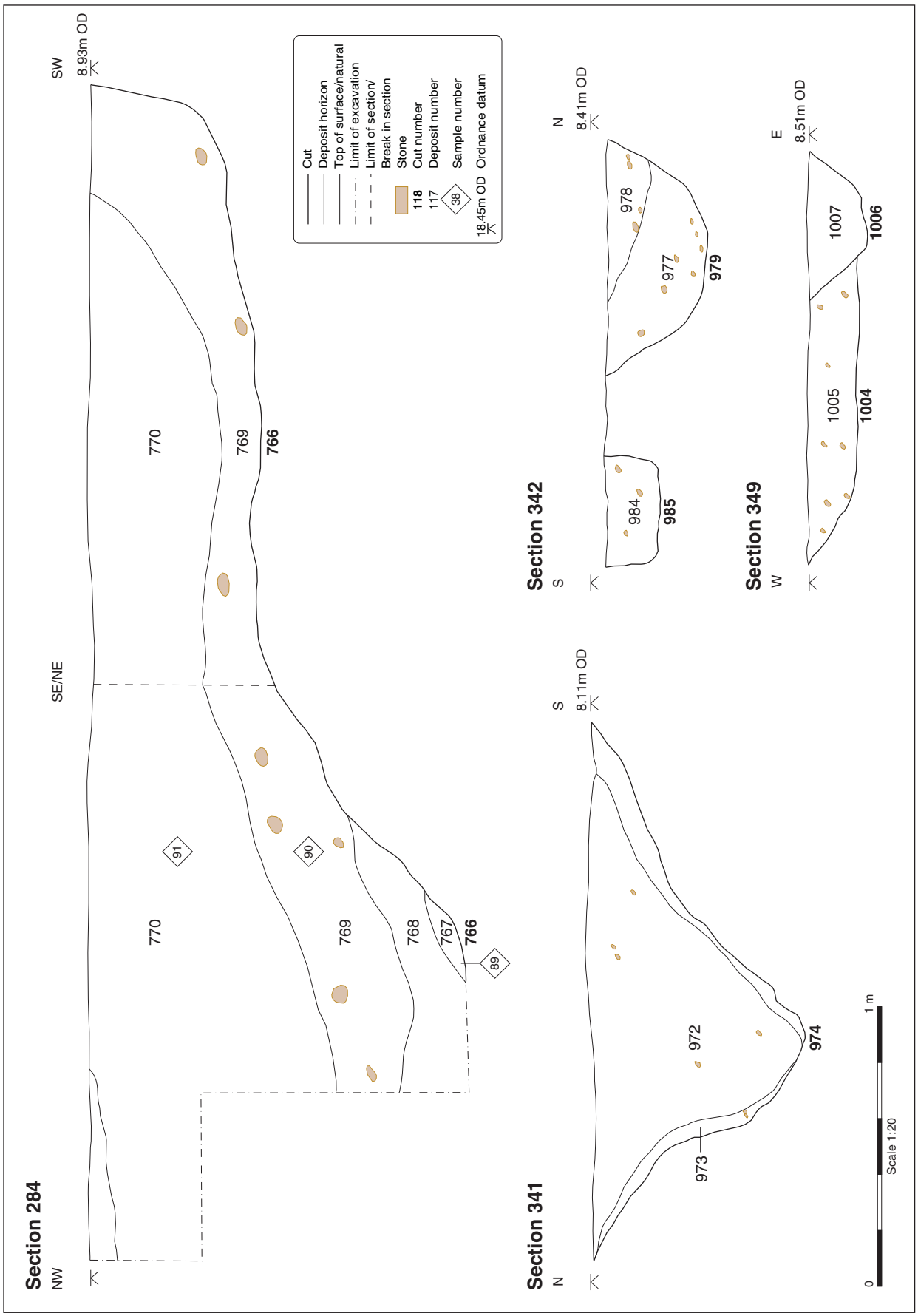

Figure 14b: Area 2: Selected sections

Plate 1: Site conditions, Area 1, facing west

Plate 2: Site conditions, Area 2, facing north-west

Plate 3: Articulated animal burial, pit **500**, facing west

Plate 4: Early Iron Age Structure 2. Facing north

Plate 5: Early Iron Age waterhole **766**. Western quadrant, facing east-west

Plate 6: Early Iron Age waterhole **570**, facing west

Plate 7: Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone deposit in pit **1043**, facing south

Plate 8: Early Iron Age pit **692**, facing west

Plate 9: Animal bone deposit in pit **565**, facing north-west

Plate 10: Pit **565** post-excavation, facing north-west

Plate 11: Relationship between Middle Iron Age ditches **619** and **621**, and sub-enclosure ditch **617**, facing west-north-west

Plate 12: Middle Iron Age bee-hive quern in situ in ditch terminal **737**, facing north-east

Plate 13: Early Roman boundary ditch **301** and posthole **303**, facing east-south-east

Plate 14: Burnt stone and clay deposit (248) in early Roman pit **249**

Plate 15: Late 2nd to 4th century AD pottery deposited in pit **203**, facing north-east

Plate 16: Middle Roman ditch **285**, facing south-east

Plate 17: Ditch **193** truncating pits **195** and **197**, facing south-south-west

Plate 18: Large 2nd to 3rd century AD boundary ditch **118**, facing north

Plate 19: Mid-late Roman waterhole **181**, facing east

Plate 20: Mid-late Roman waterhole **344**, facing north-east

Plate 21: Mid-late Roman clay lined pits **78** and **89**, facing north

Plate 22: Posthole with stone packing **160**, facing west-south-west

Plate 23: Ditch **606** part of the Middle\Late Saxon fieldsystemm, facing north-north-west

Plate 24: Middle\Late Saxon Structure 3, during excavation, facing north

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