



Middle Iron Age and Roman Settlement Features at Grafham Water Solar Array Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Middle Iron Age and Roman Settlement Features at Grafham Water Solar Array, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

From the 31st October to 16th November Oxford Archaeology East undertook a Trial Trench evaluation across three fields at Grafham Water Solar Array, Cambridgeshire (TL 16724 66324). A total of 35 trenches measuring 50m long and 2m wide were excavated across the proposed development area with 12 of the trenches yielding archaeological features.

A total of eight trenches were excavated within Field 1, many of which were targeted across known cropmarks. Previous evaluation and excavation work had taken place in this field and this evaluation further identified evidence of settlement features dating from the Middle Iron Age and Roman periods. Features uncovered comprised ditches, gullies, pits, post-holes and a hollow, many of which yielded finds, including pottery, animal bone, fired clay, stone and metalwork. Only two features towards the south of the field were dated to the Middle Iron Age, possibly representing peripheral Middle Iron Age settlement activity. No Late Iron Age pottery was recovered although Early to Mid Roman pottery was found in a small number of features in this field, with a clear concentration being recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 in the north-west of the site.

A peak of settlement activity was evident during the Mid to Late Roman period, with settlement features centred upon a pair of square or rectangular enclosures in the centre of the site, previously identified as cropmarks. Evidence of possible structures and settlement related features was identified within these enclosures. Large pottery assemblages were recovered from these ditches and a number of isolated features were also revealed.

Only a single possible pit was recorded in Field 2, which yielded no finds. Field 3, although containing the largest number of trenches (22), only revealed three features; two ditches a pit. As with Field 2, these features contained no finds.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Louise Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Kathryn Blackbourn, who was supported by Eben Cooper, Peter Dearlove, Matt Edwards and David Moger. Survey and digitising was carried out by Katie Hutton. Thank you to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell and, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Anglian Water Services to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Grafham Water Solar Array, on the south edge of Grafham Water, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1)
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission. A brief was set by Andy Thomas outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located on the south-eastern edge of Grafham Water, to the east of the village of Perry.
- 1.2.2 The site covers three fields, all previously used as farmland. The proposed site is situated on a bedrock geology of Oxford Clay Formation mudstone, with superficial deposits of Oadby Member diamicton. The site is situated at around a height of between 31m and 51m OD (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A Heritage Environment Record (HER) search (under licence number 18-3493) was undertaken for a 1km radius for the site and surrounding area, the most pertinent records are reproduced below and illustrated on Fig. 2.

Neolithic and Bronze Age (4000BC-800BC)

- 1.3.2 Very little in the way of pre-Iron Age activity is recorded in the vicinity. A findspot of worked flint (CHER 00485) has been recovered from land just 140m beyond the westernmost limit of the proposed site and around 1km to the south-west (CHER 20191).

Iron Age and Roman (800BC-AD410)

- 1.3.3 A wealth of Iron Age and Roman remains are recorded on land to the south of the site. An evaluation (ECB4284) to the immediate south and west of the proposed development identified Iron Age and Roman settlement-related features (MCB 24244, MCB 24245 & MCB 24246) including pits, enclosure ditches and roundhouse gullies containing pottery. The full extents of the settlement were not identified, and the layout would indicate that it probably continues eastward into the proposed site, where further Iron Age and Roman findspots have been recorded (CHER 00992 & 00993).
- 1.3.4 Archaeological works at HMP Littlehey (ECB3112), c.600m south-west of the proposed site have also uncovered evidence for Late Iron Age and Roman activity (MCB 18586) comprising enclosure ditches, a waterhole, roundhouses and pits all containing pottery and animal bone assemblages.

- 1.3.5 Further archaeological works (ECB3895) undertaken some 600m south-east of the site uncovered two possible hearths as well as a ring ditch, pits and boundary ditches. Assemblages of Iron Age and Roman pottery were recovered from these features (MCB 20330).
- 1.3.6 Groundworks undertaken within the proposed development site (Field 1) near Hangmans Spinney and under the car park in Plummers Park to the immediate north of the B661 revealed the remains of a NNE-SSW aligned metalled Roman road, along with an inhumation burial and a cremation. Burnt material and a number of kiln bars were also identified. Further to this a bronze brooch, pin and bracelet were recovered as well as sherds of Samian pottery and a 1st and a 4th century coin (CHER 00506).
- 1.3.7 Other Roman findspots in the vicinity comprise a brooch (CHER 11337A) just 80m south of the proposed development area and pottery, tile, a coin, lead steelyard and bronze object 1km to the south (MCB 16272).

Anglo- Saxon and Medieval (AD410-1500)

- 1.3.8 Anglo-Saxon remains are confined to a single findspot of a brooch (CHER 11337), around 80m south of the proposed site.
- 1.3.9 A number of moated manor sites are recorded within the vicinity and include Gaynes Hall (CHER 00477) 1km to the south-west, Shooter's Hollow (CHER 00533) c.140m to the east and Buckden Wood (CHER 00673) about 600m to the north-east.
- 1.3.10 This area is known to have been used for brick manufacture from the 15th century onward, and a number of kilns have been recorded on land to the immediate east of the proposed site (CHER 00532, 00532a & 00532b).
- 1.3.11 The land south of Grafham Water around the village of Perry also contains a large number of records pertaining to ridge and furrow (both cropmarks and earthworks), including CHER 11602, 11603, 11367, MCB 18763, MCB 18764, MCB 18765, MCB 18766, MCB 18767 & MCB 24521.

Post-medieval and modern (AD1500-Present)

- 1.3.12 The majority of the most immediate records relating to post-medieval and modern activity are confined to the land in and around Perry and include a 19th century decoy earthwork at Crow Spinney (CHER 0487) and extensive WWII remains at Gaynes Hall (MCB 19591).
- 1.3.13 Farther away, around 1km south of the proposed site are cropmarks relating to two sinuous ditches running along the parish boundary (MCB 20017).

Undated

- 1.3.14 A series of undated cropmarks have been recorded by aerial photographs on land around the proposed site and include 00485a, MCB 19591, MCB 18785, MCB 18786, MCB 21268, MCB 21269 & MCB 25083. Cropmarks have also been identified within Field 1 via Google Earth.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
- ii. To provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- iii. To provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 A total of 35 trenches were excavated across three separate fields, all measuring 50m in length. Field 1 contained eight trenches largely targeted on visible cropmarks. A total of five trenches were excavated within Field 2 and the remaining 22 were in Field 3 which were positioned to give the best coverage across the proposed development area.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a 13 tonne 360° excavator using a 2m wide ditching bucket. All excavation work was monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 2.2.3 Bucket sampling was conducted on every trench with 90 litres of excavated soil (comprising 40 litres of topsoil and 50 litres of subsoil) being investigated for the presence of archaeological finds. Metal detecting of spoil heaps and of features within the trenches also took place.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OAE pro-forma sheets and plans and sections were drawn at appropriate scales. Photographs were taken of all features and Trenches.
- 2.2.5 Site survey was carried out using a Leica GS08 GPS system.
- 2.2.6 Environmental samples were taken from a number of features on site, the majority of which were taken from features within Field 1 which comprised pits, ditches and gullies. A possible pit was sampled in Field 2.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches which contained archaeological remains. This is supported by plans, a selection of sections and photographs. Cut features such as ditches or pits are shown in bold in the text. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds and environmental remains are noted in the descriptions where relevant, with summaries provided at the end of the Section that give an overview of the specialist reports included as Appendices B and C. The evaluation results are discussed within their wider context and with reference to the project's research aims and objectives in Section 4.

3.1.2 Trenches will be discussed by field and then in numerical order.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology (3) varied between fields but largely consisted of a light orangey yellow or bluey grey clay sometimes with chalk or gravel inclusions. This was overlain by subsoil (2) which consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay and measured (on average) 0.15m thick, which in turn was overlain by topsoil (1) which consisted of a dark grey brown clayey silt and measured between 0.3m to 0.4m thick.

3.2.2 Bucket sampling was undertaken across every trench with 90 litres of excavated soil (40 litres of topsoil and 50 litres of subsoil) being investigated for the presence of archaeological finds, the results of which were negative. This would indicate a good level of preservation across the site.

3.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Although features were identified across all three fields, Field 1 yielded the greatest density of archaeological deposits. Here every trench contained numerous features, many of which also produced finds such as pottery and bone, all indicative of domestic settlement. Only a single feature was located in Field 2 and within Field 3 three features were present.

3.4 Trenches in Field 1 (Fig. 3)

3.4.1 Field 1 contained eight trenches, all of which measured 50m long and 2m wide. All eight trenches contained archaeological features dated to the Middle Iron Age and Roman periods. The features identified included ditches, pits, post-holes, gullies and a hollow.

Trench 1

- 3.4.2 Trench 1 was located in the north-west corner of Field 1 with a north-west to south-east orientation. This trench contained seven ditches and a gully on various alignments.
- 3.4.3 At the north-west end of the trench was gully **53** which had a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 0.52m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloped sides and flat base. Its single fill (54) consisted of a mid brown silty clay which was cut by ditch **55** (Section 15, Fig. 6). This ditch also had a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 0.84m wide and 0.32m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (56) consisted of a dark grey brown silty clay that contained four sherds (44g) of pottery dating to the Roman period as well as one residual Middle Iron Age sherd, seven fragments (28g) of fired clay and 38g of animal bone including sheep/goat. This ditch was in turn cut by a modern field drain (**57**).
- 3.4.4 To the south-east was curvilinear ditch **51** which had a west north-west to east south-east alignment before curving northwards at its western end. This ditch measured 0.81m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (52) consisted of a dark brown silty clay that contained three sherds (11g) of Early Roman pottery, a single fragment (5g) of fired clay and 70g of animal bone including cattle.
- 3.4.5 Ditch **48** had a north north-east to south south-west alignment and measured 0.65m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This ditch contained two fills, the basal fill (50) measured 0.24m thick and consisted of a dark grey brown clayey silt that contained ten sherds (187g) of Roman pottery, 17 fragments (41g) of fired clay and 58g of animal bone including cattle. Overlying this was fill 49 which measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a mid brown silty clay that contained 10g of sheep/goat bone.
- 3.4.6 Approximately 4m to the south was gully **46** which had an east to west alignment and measured 0.41m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (47) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay. This was cut by ditch **44** which had a north to south alignment and measured 0.8m wide and 0.32m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (45) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt that contained a single sherd (29g) of Roman pottery, three fragments (22g) of possible daub and 84g of animal bone including cattle.
- 3.4.7 Ditch **25** had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 0.81m wide and 0.58m deep with steep sides and a flat base. This ditch contained two fills, the basal fill (24) measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay. Overlying this was fill 23 which measured 0.32m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay. This ditch was later re-cut by ditch **21**, which measured 1.03m wide and 0.44m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (22) consisted of a dark grey brown silty clay that contained 109 sherds (weighing 944g) of Early to Mid Roman pottery, a single fragment of tile (58g), three fragments of fired clay (14g) and 1.2kg of animal bone including cattle, horse and sheep/goat. This fill was also environmentally sampled and contained charred cereal grains.

Trench 2

- 3.4.8 To the east was Trench 2 which had a north-east to south-west orientation and contained a number of large ditches on varying alignments.
- 3.4.9 At the south-west end was ditch 35 which had a roughly north to south alignment and measured over 1.4m wide and 0.64m deep with steep sides and a flat base. This ditch contained three fills, the basal fill (36) measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a light brown grey silty clay that contained 22 sherds (weighing 186g) of Mid to Late Roman pottery and 128g of animal bone including cattle. Overlying this was fill 37 which measured 0.18m thick and consisted of a mid red brown silty clay. The uppermost fill (38) measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay that contained 16 sherds (181g) of Early to Mid Roman pottery and 352g of animal bone including cattle.
- 3.4.10 Immediately east was ditch 39 which had an unknown relationship with ditch 35. Ditch 39 had a roughly east north-east to west south-west alignment and measured over 1.2m wide and 0.7m deep with steep sides and a flat base. This ditch contained three fills, the basal fill (40) measured 0.34m thick and consisted of a mid red grey silty clay. This was overlain by fill 41 which measured 0.16m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay. The uppermost fill (42) measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay that contained two sherds (64g) of Roman pottery and 5g of sheep/goat bone.
- 3.4.11 Ditch 13 had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 0.8m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It single fill (14) consisted of a mid red brown silty clay that contained 132g of animal bone.
- 3.4.12 To the north-east was ditch 9 which had a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 1.8m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Section 2, Fig. 6). This ditch contained three fills, the basal fill (10) measured 0.32m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay that contained two sherds (26g) of Early to Mid Roman pottery and 10g of animal bone. This was overlain by fill 11 which measured 0.12m thick and consisted of a light brown grey silty clay that contained two sherds (36g) of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery. The uppermost fill (12) measured 0.16m thick and consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay that contained 18 sherds (weighing 186g) of Early to Mid Roman pottery and 16g of horse bone.
- 3.4.13 Immediately to the east was ditch 4 which had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured at least 0.46m wide and 0.34m deep. This ditch contained a single fill (5) which consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay. This ditch was heavily truncated by ditch 6 (Plate 1) which had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 1.54m wide and 0.54m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This ditch contained two fills, the basal fill (7) measured 0.18m thick and consisted of a mid grey silty clay. This fill was environmentally sampled and contained no preserved remains. This was overlain by fill 8 which measured 0.36m thick and consisted of a mid yellow grey silty clay that contained 59 sherds (weighing 755g) of Early to Mid Roman pottery, 428g of animal bone including cattle and horse and a fragment of quern stone (SF 1; weighing 2.534kg).

Trench 3

- 3.4.14 In the north-east corner of Field 1 was Trench 3 which had an east to west orientation. This trench contained three ditches, a pit and two post-holes.
- 3.4.15 At the western end of the trench was pit **64** which measured 1m wide and 0.16m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (65) consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay. To the east was ditch **60** which had a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 0.7m wide and 0.23m deep with gently sloping sides and a V-shaped base (Section 17, Fig. 6). Its single fill (61) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay that was environmentally sampled and contained only molluscs.
- 3.4.16 Roughly 20m to the east was post-hole **68** which measured 0.46m wide and 0.14m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (69) consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay. Ditch **62** had a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 0.7m wide and 0.11m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (63) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay.
- 3.4.17 To the east was a further post-hole (**66**) which measured 0.6m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping side and a concave base. Its single fill (67) consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay. Immediately to the east was ditch **58** which had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Plate 2). Its single fill (59) consisted of a dark grey brown silty clay that contained one sherd (7g) of Roman pottery, this fill was environmentally sampled and contained only molluscs.

Trench 4

- 3.4.18 Trench 4 was located fairly central within Field 1 and was targeted on a series of cropmarks. This trench had an east to west orientation and contained a large number of archaeological features including ditches, gullies, pits, a hollow and a tree throw (Plate 3).
- 3.4.19 At the western end of the trench were two intercutting gullies. Gully **136** had a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (137) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay. This was cut by gully **138** which had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 0.63m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (139) consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay.
- 3.4.20 To the west were four intercutting pits. Pit **130** measured 0.45m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (131) consisted of a dark brown grey silty clay that contained a single sherd (4g) of Roman pottery. This was cut by pit **128** which measured 0.21m wide and 0.05m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (129) consisted of a dark brown grey silty clay that contained a single sherd (22g) of Roman pottery.
- 3.4.21 Pit **134** measured 0.8m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (135) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay that contained three sherds (62g) of Late Roman pottery. This was cut by pit **132** which measured 0.45m wide and 0.11m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (133) consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay and contained an iron object (SF5)

- 3.4.22 Ditch **174** had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 0.96m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (175) consisted of a mid orange brown clayey silt that contained a single sherd (75g) of Roman pottery and a small green glass bead (SF11) most likely of Roman date. To the west was natural hollow **176** which extended outside of the trench. It measured 8.5m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base (Section 66, Fig. 6). Its single fill (177=43=178) consisted of a dark brown grey clayey silt that contained 144 sherds (weighing 1987g) of Mid to Late Roman pottery, two fragments of CBM (180g), 12 fragments (193g) of fired clay, three iron objects (SF8,10 and 13), 924g of animal bone including cattle, sheep/goat and pig and two oyster shells (21g). This fill was also environmentally sampled and contained charred cereals and weed seeds. This appeared to be cut by pit **165** which measured 0.75m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (166) consisted of a dark brown grey silty clay.
- 3.4.23 To the west was pit **27** which measured 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a concave base and may have been used for storage (Section 7, Fig. 6). Its single fill (28) consisted of a dark brown grey silty clay that contained a single sherd (42g) of Mid to Late Roman pottery. This fill was environmentally sampled and contained evidence for charred cereal grains and weed seeds including wheat, spelt/emmer, bindweed, dock and grass. Ditch **19** had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 0.4m wide and 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (20) consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay that contained two sherds (10g) of Roman pottery and a single fragment (2g) of fired clay.
- 3.4.24 To the west were two ditches with a north-east to south-west alignment (Plate 4), ditch **169** measured 0.58m wide and 0.22m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (170) consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay. Ditch **167** measured 0.6m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (168) consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay that contained three sherds (32g) of Roman pottery and two fragments (24g) of fired clay. Running parallel to these ditches was gully **29** which measured 0.3m wide and 0.07m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (30) consisted of a light yellow brown silty clay.
- 3.4.25 A tree throw (**31**) was identified along the southern edge of the trench and measured 1.4m wide and 0.38m deep with irregular sides and base. This tree throw contained three fills, the basal fill (32) measured 0.18m thick and consisted of a light grey clayey silt. This was overlain by fill 33 which measured 0.12m thick and consisted of a light yellow grey silty clay. The uppermost fill (34) measured 0.13m thick and consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay.
- 3.4.26 At the western end of the trench was a large enclosure ditch (**15**) which had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 2m wide and 0.76m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Plate 5). This ditch contained three fills, the basal fill (16) measured 0.32m thick and consisted of a mid orange brown silty clay. This was overlain by fill 17 which measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a light brown grey silty clay that contained 21 sherds (weighing 112g) of Mid to Late Roman pottery, three iron objects (SF3,4 and 12) and 368g of animal bone including cattle and sheep/goat. The uppermost fill (18) measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a dark brown grey silty clay that contained 14 sherds (196g) of Mid to Late Roman pottery, an iron nail (SF2) and

2.5kg of animal bone including cattle, pig and sheep/goat. All three fills were environmentally sampled and produced evidence for charred cereal grains and also weed seeds indicative of the ditch once holding water.

Trench 5

- 3.4.27 Located in the centre of the Field 1 was Trench 5 which had a north-east to south-west orientation. This trench contained a large ditch, two gullies, four pits and a possible furrow.
- 3.4.28 At the northern end of the trench was gully **108** which had a west north-west to east south-east alignment and measured 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (109) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt that was environmentally sampled and contained molluscs. Directly south was pit **97** which measured 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill (98) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt. This fill was environmentally sampled and contained evidence for charred cereal grains. A second pit (**99**) lay 2.5m to the south and measured 1.3m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (100) consisted of a mid brown orange clayey silt and contained a single sherd (9g) of Roman pottery and 1g of animal bone.
- 3.4.29 Gully **104** had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 0.45m wide and 0.06m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (105) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt that contained two sherds (7g) of Early to Mid Roman pottery and a single fragment (4g) of fired clay. To the south was pit **106** which measured 1.1m wide and 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (107) consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt that contained a single sherd (10g) of Roman pottery.
- 3.4.30 Approximately 16m along the trench was possible furrow **143** which had an east to west alignment and measured 1.5m wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill (144) consisted of a mid orange brown clayey silt.
- 3.4.31 Pit **140** was only partially revealed along the western edge of the trench, it measured 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Plate 6). It contained two fills, the basal fill (141) measured 0.04m thick and consisted of a light yellow grey silty clay that contained a single sherd (60g) of Mid to Late Roman pottery, a copper alloy pin (SF6) and 21g of animal bone including sheep/goat. This was overlain by fill 142 which measured 0.36m thick and consisted of a dark brown grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal inclusions that contained 19 sherds (weighing 468g) of Mid to Late Roman pottery, a fragment of tile (18g), a fragment (3g) of fired clay, an iron hobnail (SF9), oyster and whelk shell and 500g of animal bone including pheasant, cattle, sheep/goat, weasel, fish, bird and amphibian. This fill was environmentally sampled and contained charred cereal grains and weed seeds.
- 3.4.32 Directly south was enclosure ditch **101** which had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 2.1m wide and 0.98m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Section 36, Fig. 6). This ditch contained two fills, the basal fill (102) measured 0.56m thick and consisted of a dark brown grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal inclusions that contained 36 sherds (weighing 435g) of Mid to Late Roman pottery, 2kg of animal bone

including amphibian, cattle, pig and sheep/goat and seven fragments (155g) of oyster shell. An environmental sample recovered weed seeds from this fill. Overlying this was fill 103 which measured 0.43m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay with occasional stone and chalk lump inclusions and contained 23 sherds (weighing 278g) of Late Roman pottery, four fragments (102g) of fired clay, 373g of animal bone including cattle and pig and two fragments of oyster shell (33g).

Trench 6

- 3.4.33 To the south of Trench 5 was Trench 6 which had a north-west to south-east orientation and contained a ditch, a gully and three pits.
- 3.4.34 At the western end was gully **116** which had a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 0.5m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (117) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay that contained an iron object (SF14).
- 3.4.35 Approximately 28m south-east was pit **118** which measured 2.6m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a fairly flat base. Its single fill (119) consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay that contained 14g of animal bone including cattle. To the east were two further pits, pit **120** measured 0.54m wide and 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (121) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay. Pit **122** measured 0.7m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (123) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay.
- 3.4.36 Ditch **124** was located at the south-east end of the trench on a roughly east to west alignment. This ditch measured 1.6m wide and 0.64m deep with steep sides and a concave base and contained three fills (Section 47, Fig. 6; Plate 7). The basal fill (125) measured 0.34m thick and consisted of a dark red grey silty clay that contained 35 sherds (1893g) of a near complete Middle Iron Age pot (Plate 8) and 27g of animal bone including sheep/goat. This fill was environmentally sampled and contained only molluscs, however an environmental sample was taken from what may have been the contents of the complete but broken pot and contained charred cereal grains and chaff. Overlying this was fill 126 which measured 0.44m thick and consisted of a light yellow brown silty clay with frequent stones and chalk inclusions which represents a deliberate dump of natural or a slumping event and contained a single sherd (2g) of Roman pottery. The uppermost fill (127) measured 0.3m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey brown silty clay that contained seven sherds (35g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and a single fragment (9g) of fired clay and 29g of animal bone including horse.

Trench 7

- 3.4.37 At the southern end of Field 1 was Trench 7 which had a north-east to south-west orientation and contained four ditches, two gullies and a post-hole.
- 3.4.38 Two gullies were identified at the southern end of the trench, of which gully **148** had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 0.4m wide and 0.07m deep with gradual sides and a concave base. Its single fill (149) consisted of a mid orange brown clayey silt. Gully terminus **150** had a roughly north to south alignment and measured 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (151) consisted of a light to mid yellow brown clayey silt.

- 3.4.39 Ditch **152** was exposed along much of the trench in a north-east to south-west direction, measuring 1.15m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (153) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt. This fill was environmentally sampled and contained weed seeds. Post-hole **154** was located on the edge of the ditch although a relationship was unclear. The post-hole measured 0.35m wide and 0.13m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (155) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt that contained six sherds (14g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.
- 3.4.40 At the north-east end of the trench were three ditches, enclosure ditch **158** had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 1.9m wide and 0.8m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Section 59, Fig. 6; Plate 9). This ditch contained four fills, the basal fill (159) measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay. Overlying this was fill 160 which appeared to represent a dump of material measuring 0.1m thick and consisting of mid grey silty clay and contained a single sherd (22g) of Roman pottery. Fill 161 measured 0.16m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay. The uppermost fill (162) measured 0.32m thick and consisted of a dark red grey clayey silt that contained three sherds (170g) of Late Roman pottery, 431g of animal bone including horse, an iron nail (SF7) and a single piece (25g) of oyster shell.
- 3.4.41 Immediately to the north was ditch **163** which had a north to south alignment and measured 1.6m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill (164) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt. Ditch terminus **156** had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (157) consisted of a light brown grey clayey silt that was environmentally sampled and contained no preserved plant remains.

Trench 8

- 3.4.42 Trench 8 was located between Trenches 4 and 7 and had a north-west to south-east orientation. This trench contained four ditches, three gullies, five pits and a post-hole.
- 3.4.43 At the north-west end of the trench was ditch **171** which was only partially revealed with a north to south alignment. This ditch measured 2.5m wide and 0.48m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base and contained two fills. The basal fill (172) measured 0.22m thick and consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay that contained three sherds (43g) of Early to Mid Roman pottery, 44g of animal bone including dog and a piece (47g) of oyster shell. Overlying this was fill 173 which measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a dark grey brown clayey silt that contained 20 sherds (180g) of Late Roman pottery, a single fragment (15g) of fired clay, 358g of animal bone including cattle and a piece (25g) of oyster shell.
- 3.4.44 To the south-east were three further ditches all with a north-east to south-west alignment. Ditch **70** measured 2m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (71) consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay that contained a single sherd (9g) of Roman pottery and 5g of animal bone. This was cut by ditch **72** which measured 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (73) consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay that contained four sherds (82g) of Early to Mid Roman pottery. Ditch **74** measured 0.9m wide and 0.07m

- deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill (75) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay.
- 3.4.45 Gully **76** was also on the same north-east to south-west alignment and measured 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (77) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay.
- 3.4.46 Roughly 8m to the south-east was pit **78** which measured 0.7m wide and 0.09m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (79) consisted of a mid yellow grey silty clay.
- 3.4.47 Gully **82** had a roughly north to south alignment with a slight curve at the northern end. It measured 0.34m wide and 0.09m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (83) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay. Approximately 7m to the south east was a second gully (**86**) with a north-east to south-west alignment, again with a slight curve, this time at the southern end. It measured 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Section 29, Fig. 6). Its single fill (87) consisted of a dark grey brown silty clay that was environmentally sampled and contained only molluscs. Between these two gullies was pit **84** which measured 0.74m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (85) consisted of a dark brown grey silty clay.
- 3.4.48 Three pits and a post-hole were identified at the south-east end of the trench. Pit **88** measured 0.66m wide and 0.08m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Section 30, Fig. 6). Its single fill (89) consisted of a dark grey brown silty clay. Post-hole **90** measured 0.36m wide and 0.19m deep with steep slightly stepped sides and a concave base. This post-hole contained two fills, the basal fill (92) represents the deliberate backfill of the post-hole and consisted of a light yellow brown silty clay. Fill 91 represents the disuse of the post-hole once the post was removed and consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay.
- 3.4.49 Pit **93** measured 0.44m wide and 0.11m deep with steep sides and a concave base, its single fill (94) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay. Pit **95** measured 0.72m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (96) consisted of a dark brown grey silty clay that was environmentally sampled and contained no preserved plant remains.

3.5 Trenches in Field 2 (Fig. 4)

- 3.5.1 A total of five trenches were excavated in Field 2, all of which measured 50m long and 2m wide. These trenches were all randomly positioned across the development area. Four of the trenches (Trenches 9-12) were devoid of archaeology (Plate 10).

Trench 13

- 3.5.2 Trench 13 was in the north-east part of the field and had a north-east to south-west orientation. This trench contained a modern field drain (**179**) which had a roughly east to west alignment and measured 1.1m wide and 0.32m deep with steep sides. Its single fill (145) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay. Immediately to the north was possible pit **146** which measured 0.8m wide and 0.16m deep with steep sides and a flat base

(Section 53, Fig. 6; Plate 11). Its single fill (147) consisted of a dark grey brown silty clay that was environmentally sampled and contained no preserved remains.

3.6 Trenches in Field 3 (Figs 5a and 5b)

3.6.1 Field 3 was located some distance from both Field 1 and 2 and contained 22 trenches measuring 50 long and 2m wide. All of these trenches had been randomly positioned across the entire development area. Of the 22 trenches in this field, 19 were devoid of archaeology (Plate 12), with three trenches (Trenches 14, 25 and 35) containing features comprising ditches and a pit.

Trench 14 (Fig. 5a)

3.6.2 Trench 14 was located in the north-west corner of Field 3 and had a north-east to south-west orientation. This trench contained a single pit (112) which measured 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (113) consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay.

Trench 25 (Fig. 5b)

3.6.3 Towards the middle of the field was Trench 25 which had a north-east to south-west orientation. This trench contained a single ditch terminus (110) which had a north-west to south-east alignment and terminated at its south-east end within the trench. This ditch measured 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep with steep side and irregular base (Section 40, Fig. 6), its single fill (111) consisted of a mid blue grey silty clay.

Trench 35 (Fig. 5b)

3.6.4 In the south-west corner of the site was Trench 35 which had a north-west to south-east orientation and contained a single ditch. Ditch 114 had a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 0.62m wide and 0.16m deep with gently sloping side and concave base. Its single fill (115) consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay.

3.7 Finds summary

3.7.1 A number of finds were recovered from a variety of features in trenches across Field 1. The metalwork assemblage comprises 11 iron objects including nails and one copper alloy hair pin. A large fragment of quern stone (SF1) was recovered from Ditch 6 in Trench 2 and a possible Roman green glass bead (SF11) was recovered from the fill of ditch 174 within Trench 4.

3.7.2 A total of 604 pottery sherds weighing 8935g and representing a minimum of 61 vessels (MNV) was recovered from features across Field 1. The pottery dates from the Middle Iron Age to Late Roman period, with a possible hiatus in activity in the Late Iron Age, as indicated by the lack of any definitive 'Late Iron Age tradition' material (Appendix B.4). Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from two features towards the south of the site including the majority of a deliberately placed pot in the base of ditch 124. Roman pottery was recovered from all eight trenches and included locally produced (unsourced) pottery alongside pottery from larger industries such as the Nene Valley.

3.7.3 Four fragments (256g) of ceramic building material (CBM) were collected from features in Trenches 1, 4 and 5. The assemblage is moderately to severely abraded, containing

three possible tile fragments and an undiagnostic piece. Fired clay was also recovered (51 fragments, weighing 434g) from Trenches 1, 4, 5, 6 and 8. Much of the material is amorphous and a smaller portion was recorded as 'structural'.

3.8 Environmental summary

- 3.8.1 A total of 20 samples were taken across Field 1 within which preserved plant remains were scarce and are limited to charred cereal grains with occasional weed seeds and chaff fragments and charcoal. The most abundant assemblage is from fill 28 of possible storage pit 27 (Trench 4) which contains wheat grains that are poorly preserved but are likely to be spelt/emmer.
- 3.8.2 An animal bone assemblage weighing 10kg was also recovered with 86 identifiable fragments being recorded. The species represented included cattle, sheep/goat, dog, pig, horse and pheasant. There appears to be a bias in element distribution in the assemblage, as the majority of fragments consist of cranial elements, primarily mandibles and loose teeth. These elements are likely to represent disposed primary butchery waste (Appendix C.2).
- 3.8.3 A total of 451g of shells were collected by hand during the evaluation. The shells recovered are mostly edible examples of oyster, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. Two large specimens of whelk were also found.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The features identified were easy to identify against the underlying geology, however some of the features, particularly gullies, were heavily truncated and survived as very shallow features, often with lighter coloured fills. The majority of features associated with the Roman settlement contained very dark fills and therefore were much easier to identify.
- 4.1.2 The trial trenches were largely targeted upon a series of cropmarks identified via Google Earth and upon excavation a number of large enclosure ditches were uncovered in these locations.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The main aim of the evaluation was to identify the presence and date of any archaeological remains. Excavation of trenches across all three fields identified that the focus of archaeological activity was centred upon Field 1 where a number of features dating from the Middle Iron Age to the Late Roman period were identified across all eight trenches. Many of these features yielded substantial datable finds assemblages indicative of domestic settlement in the vicinity.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 Due to the previous works (MCB24244 and 24245), which had not only taken place within the development area but also immediately to the north-west it was expected that further archaeological remains would be uncovered within Field 1. All eight trenches contained settlement features comprising ditches, pits, gullies, post-holes and a hollow. In general, larger boundary and enclosure ditches displayed a variety of alignments, however small gullies and ditches often had a north-east to south-west or north-west to south-east alignment.
- 4.3.2 Two features (124 and 154) in Trenches 6 and 7 yielded Middle Iron Age pottery, in the case of ditch 124 a near complete pot was recovered from the base of the feature. The latter may have been deliberately placed, representing the 'death' of a feature, in this case perhaps the end of the ditch's and perhaps settlement's use. The feature's location within the most southerly part of the site may suggest a Middle Iron Age settlement lies immediately to the south. Middle to Late Iron Age features have been excavated 1.5km south-west of the site, these comprised enclosure and boundary ditches, a watering hole and possible roundhouses (Brown 2010, 9).
- 4.3.3 There is a notable absence of exclusively Late Iron Age pottery recovered from features excavated on site, however, Early to Mid Roman pottery was recovered from some features, largely within Trenches 1 and 2 in the north-west of the site. Features in these two trenches consisted of large boundary ditches, although small gullies were also identified and may represent internal plot boundaries. It is also possible that these gullies may represent structures, such as roundhouses. Directly to the west of Trench 1, a previous excavation identified a Late Iron Age settlement (Patten 2015, 2) which comprised very similar settlement features, with enclosure ditches, pits and

roundhouses present. Here it was noted that the settlement appeared to go out of use before the Roman period and it is therefore feasible that the settlement's focus shifted eastwards at this time.

- 4.3.4 Although features were identified across all eight trenches, an increase in activity was identified in Trenches 4, 5 and 8. A large number of discrete features were identified across these three trenches, largely pits, two of which (**27** and **140**) yielded finds and environmental assemblages. A number of larger enclosure ditches were recorded across the site via cropmarks visible on Google Earth and upon excavation were found to be substantial (measuring between 1.9m to 2.1m wide and 0.76m to 0.98m deep) and yielded large quantities of finds. Ditches **101** and **158** (Trenches 5 and 7) appear to represent the southern limits of the recorded enclosure, with ditch **15** in Trench 4 forming the northern side. These ditches represent two possible square or rectangular enclosures measuring approximately 140m east to west and 60m north to south and the pottery assemblage suggests that this was of a Mid to Late Roman date. Although the cropmarks identified the larger ditches present in this part of the site, they failed to identify the smaller settlement features as well as any of the ditches identified in Trenches 1 and 2. Post-holes and gullies, representing contemporary structures, were recorded within Trenches 5 and 8 which are areas located within the enclosure. This Mid to Late Roman settlement activity decreased to the west as a previous excavation within Field 1 identified largely Late Iron Age features, with very few later features being present (Patten 2015).

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The evaluation, particularly those trenches in Field 1, have identified that the previously identified Iron Age and Roman settlements in the area may extend across the entire development area of Field 1. Features of Middle Iron Age date in the south of the site signify the close proximity to Middle Iron Age activity and although there seems to be a lull in activity during the Late Iron Age, perhaps due to the focus of settlement at this date lying to the north-west of the development area, it is clear that once into the Early Roman period the site was inhabited once again. A small number of features dated to the Early to Mid Roman period are present in the north-west of the site, however, the peak of activity at the site appears to be during the Mid to Late Roman period with activity focused around a large enclosure or enclosures, identified by cropmarks.
- 4.4.2 Along with the previous archaeological work in the area, this site provides evidence for land use and settlement patterns from the Middle Iron Age to the Late Roman period within this part of Cambridgeshire.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a number of ditches on varying alignments, with some intercutting and some having re-cuts. The natural geology consisted of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.28-0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.17-0.21	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
21	Cut	1.03	0.44	Ditch	-	E-M Roman
22	Fill	1.03	0.44	Ditch	Tile, Animal bone, Pottery	AD50-120
23	Fill	0.4	0.32	Ditch	-	-
24	Fill	0.81	0.26	Ditch	-	-
25	Cut	0.81	0.58	Ditch	-	E-M Roman
44	Cut	0.8	0.32	Ditch	-	Roman
45	Fill	0.8	0.32	Ditch	Fired Clay, Animal bone, Pottery	Roman
46	Cut	0.41	0.18	Ditch	-	Roman?
47	Fill	0.41	0.18	Ditch	-	-
48	Cut	0.65	0.24	Ditch	-	Roman
49	Fill	0.2	0.1	Ditch	Animal bone	-
50	Fill	0.65	0.24	Ditch	Animal bone, Pottery	AD100-400
51	Cut	0.89	0.24	Ditch	-	Roman
52	Fill	0.89	0.24	Ditch	Animal bone, Pottery	Roman
53	Cut	0.52	0.14	Gully	-	Roman?
54	Fill	0.52	0.14	gully	-	-
55	Cut	0.94	0.32	Ditch	-	Roman
56	Fill	0.94	0.32	Ditch	Fired Clay, Animal bone, Pottery	AD70-400
57	Cut	0.39	0.17	Field Drain	-	Modern

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a number of larger boundary and enclosure ditches cut into a natural of chalky clay					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.34-0.4	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12-0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

4	Cut	0.46	0.34	Ditch	-	E-M Roman?
5	Fill	0.46	0.34	Ditch	-	-
6	Cut	1.54	0.54	Ditch	-	E-M Roman
7	Fill	1.24	0.18	Ditch	-	-
8	Fill	1.54	0.36	Ditch	Animal bone, Quern stone (SF1), Pottery	AD100-200
9	Cut	1.8	0.6	Ditch	-	E-M Roman
10	Fill	1.6	0.32	Ditch	Pottery	AD60-200
11	Fill	1.74	0.12	Ditch	Pottery	50BC-AD50
12	Fill	1.8	0.16	Ditch	Animal bone, Pottery	AD100-200
13	Cut	0.8	0.36	Ditch	-	-
14	Fill	0.8	0.36	Ditch	-	-
35	Cut	1.4	0.64	Ditch	-	M-L Roman
36	Fill	1.3	0.26	Ditch	Animal bone, Pottery	AD150-250
37	Fill	1.4	0.18	Ditch	-	-
38	Fill	1.4	0.2	Ditch	Animal bone, Pottery	AD60-200
39	Cut	1.2	0.7	Ditch	-	Roman
40	Fill	0.8	0.34	Ditch	-	-
41	Fill	1	0.16	Ditch	-	-
42	Fill	1.2	0.2	Ditch	Animal bone, Pottery	Roman

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a number of smaller features including ditches, pits and post-holes. Overlain by subsoil and natural					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.38-0.41	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
58	Cut	0.5	0.25	Ditch	-	Roman
59	Fill	0.5	0.25	Ditch	Pottery	AD 100-400
60	Cut	0.7	0.23	Ditch	-	-
61	Fill	0.7	0.23	Ditch	-	-
62	Cut	0.7	0.11	Pit	-	-
63	Fill	0.7	0.11	Pit	-	-
64	Cut	1	0.16	Pit	-	-
65	Fill	1	0.16	Pit	-	-
66	Cut	0.6	0.09	Post-hole	-	-
67	Fill	0.6	0.09	Post-hole	-	-
68	Cut	0.46	0.14	Post-hole	-	-
69	Fill	0.46	0.14	Post-hole	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a large number of features, some of which were intercutting. Ditches, gullies, pits and a natural hollow were seen cutting a natural of clay					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
15	Cut	2	0.76	Ditch	-	M-L Roman
16	Fill	1.6	0.32	Ditch	-	-
17	Fill	2	0.26	Ditch	Animal bone, Pottery	AD150-300
18	Fill	1.7	0.2	Ditch	Animal bone, Pottery	AD150-400
19	Cut	0.53	0.17	Ditch	-	Roman
20	Fill	0.53	0.17	Ditch	Fired clay, Pottery	AD100-400
27	Cut	0.9	0.25	Pit	-	M-L Roman
28	Fill	0.9	0.25	Pit	Pottery	AD150-400
29	Cut	0.3	0.07	Gully	-	-
30	Fill	0.3	0.07	Gully	-	-
31	Cut	1.4	0.38	Tree Throw	-	-
32	Fill	0.3	0.18	Tree Throw	-	-
33	Fill	0.6	0.12	Tree Throw	-	-
34	Fill	1.3	0.12	Tree Throw	-	-
43	Fill	-	0.18	Hollow	Fired clay, Animal bone, Pottery	AD250-400
128	Cut	0.21	0.05	Pit	-	Roman
129	Fill	0.21	0.05	Pit	Pottery	Roman
130	Cut	0.45	0.08	Pit	-	Roman
131	Fill	0.45	0.08	Pit	Pottery	Roman
132	Cut	0.45	0.11	Pit	-	Roman
133	Fill	0.45	0.11	Pit	-	Roman
134	Cut	0.48	0.08	Pit	-	M-L Roman
135	Fill	0.48	0.08	Pit	Pottery	AD250-400
136	Cut	0.3	0.08	Gully	-	-
137	Fill	0.3	0.08	Gully	-	-
138	Cut	0.63	0.12	Gully	-	-
139	Fill	0.63	0.12	Gully	-	-
165	Cut	0.75	0.24	Pit	-	-
166	Fill	0.75	0.24	Pit	-	-
167	Cut	0.6	0.26	Ditch	-	Roman
168	Fill	0.6	0.26	Ditch	Fired clay, Pottery	Roman
169	Cut	0.58	0.22	Ditch	-	Roman
170	Fill	0.58	0.22	Ditch	-	Roman
174	Cut	0.96	0.24	Ditch	-	Roman

175	Fill	0.96	0.24	Ditch	Glass bead (SF11), Pottery	Roman
176	Cut	-	0.26	Hollow	-	M-L Roman
177	Fill	-	0.26	Hollow	CBM, Animal bone, Pottery	AD150-400
178	Fill	-	0.3	Hollow	Fired clay, Animal bone, Oyster shell, Pottery	AD250-400

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained four pits, two gullies, a ditch and a possible furrow. All features cut natural consisting of a mixed clay and gravel					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1-0.12	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
97	Cut	0.7	0.1	Pit	-	-
98	Fill	0.7	0.1	Pit	-	-
99	Cut	1.3	0.12	Pit	-	Roman
100	Fill	1.3	0.12	Pit	Pottery	AD100-400
101	Cut	2.1	0.98	Ditch	-	M-L Roman
102	Fill	1.4	0.56	Ditch	Animal bone, Oyster shell, Pottery	AD150-300
103	Fill	2.1	0.43	Ditch	Fired clay, Animal bone, Oyster shell, Pottery	AD240-400
104	Cut	0.45	0.06	Gully	-	E-M Roman
105	Fill	0.45	0.06	Gully	Fired clay, Pottery	AD70-200
106	Cut	1.1	0.16	Pit	-	Roman
107	Fill	1.1	0.16	Pit	Pottery	AD100-400
108	Cut	0.5	0.18	Gully	-	-
109	Fill	0.5	0.18	Gully	-	-
140	Cut	1.5	0.4	Pit	-	M-L Roman
141	Fill	0.9	0.04	Pit	Animal bone, Pottery	AD150-400
142	Fill	1.5	0.36	Pit	Tile, fired clay, animal bone, Oyster shell, Pottery	AD180-300
143	Cut	1.5	0.22	Furrow	-	Post-med?
144	Fill	1.5	0.22	Furrow	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained three pits, a gully and a ditch cut into a natural geology consisted of chalky clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.39-0.43	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18-0.19	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
116	Cut	0.5	0.09	Gully	-	-
117	Fill	0.5	0.09	Gully	-	-
118	Cut	0.5	0.4	Pit	-	-
119	Fill	0.5	0.4	Pit	Animal bone	-
120	Cut	0.54	0.13	Pit	-	-
121	Fill	0.54	0.13	Pit	-	-
122	Cut	0.7	0.14	Pit	-	-
123	Fill	0.7	0.14	Pit	-	-
124	Cut	1.6	0.64	Ditch	-	MIA
125	Fill	1.46	0.34	Ditch	Animal bone, Pottery	350BC-AD50
126	Fill	1	0.44	Ditch	Pottery	LIA-Roman
127	Fill	1	0.3	Ditch	Fired clay, animal bone, Pottery	350BC-AD50

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained ditches and gullies on varying alignments, a single post-hole was also present cutting a natural geology consisting of clay and chalk					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32-0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.19-0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
148	Cut	0.4	0.07	Gully	-	-
149	Fill	0.4	0.07	Gully	-	-
150	Cut	0.4	0.12	Gully	-	-
151	Fill	0.4	0.12	Gully	-	-
152	Cut	1.15	0.3	Ditch	-	-
153	Fill	1.15	0.3	Ditch	-	-
154	Cut	0.35	0.13	Post-hole	-	MIA
155	Fill	0.35	0.13	Post-hole	Pottery	350BC-AD50
156	Cut	0.8	0.12	Ditch	-	-
157	Fill	0.8	0.12	Ditch	-	-
158	Cut	1.9	0.8	Ditch	-	M-L Roman
159	Fill	0.54	0.26	Ditch	-	-
160	Fill	0.64	0.1	Ditch	Pottery	Roman

161	Fill	1.02	0.16	Ditch	-	-
162	Fill	1.9	0.32	Ditch	Animal bone, Oyster shell, Pottery	AD200-400
163	Cut	1.6	0.1	Ditch	-	-
164	Fill	1.6	0.1	Ditch	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a large number of features including ditches, gullies, pits and post-holes. All were overlain by subsoil and topsoil					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32-0.4	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1-0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
70	Cut	2	0.3	Ditch	-	Roman
71	Fill	2	0.3	Ditch	Pottery	Roman
72	Cut	0.7	0.3	Ditch	-	E-M Roman
73	Fill	0.7	0.3	Ditch	Pottery	AD40-150
74	Cut	0.9	0.07	Ditch	-	-
75	Fill	0.9	0.07	Ditch	-	-
76	Cut	0.4	0.1	Gully	-	-
77	Fill	0.4	0.1	Gully	-	-
78	Cut	0.7	0.09	Pit	-	-
79	Fill	0.7	0.09	Pit	-	-
82	Cut	0.34	0.09	Gully	-	-
83	Fill	0.34	0.09	Gully	-	-
84	Cut	0.74	0.25	Ditch	-	-
85	Fill	0.74	0.25	Ditch	-	-
86	Cut	0.4	0.2	Gully	-	-
87	Fill	0.4	0.2	Gully	-	-
88	Cut	0.66	0.08	Pit	-	-
89	Fill	0.66	0.08	Pit	-	-
90	Cut	0.36	0.19	Post-hole	-	-
91	Fill	0.1	0.19	Post-hole	-	-
92	Fill	0.36	0.19	Post-hole	-	-
93	Cut	0.44	0.11	Pit	-	-
94	Fill	0.44	0.11	Pit	-	-
95	Cut	0.72	0.28	Pit	-	-
96	Fill	0.72	0.28	Pit	-	-
171	Cut	2.5	0.48	Ditch	-	Roman
172	Fill	1	0.22	Ditch	Animal bone, Oyster shell, Pottery	AD50-150
173	Fill	2.5	0.26	Ditch	Fired Clay, Animal bone, Oyster shell, Pottery	AD240-400

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay and gravel					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay and gravel					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay and gravel					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay and gravel.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a possible pit and a modern field drain. The natural geology consisted of a chalky clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2

					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
145	Fill	1.1	0.32	Field Drain		
146	Cut	0.8	0.16	Pit		
147	Fill	0.8	0.16	Pit		
179	Cut	1.1	0.32	Field Drain		

Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single pit cutting the natural geology of clay. Topsoil and subsoil were also present					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
112	Cut	0.5	0.2	Pit		
113	Fill	0.5	0.2	Pit		

Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 17						
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General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 18						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 20						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 22						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.				Length (m)	50	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 23						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.				Length (m)	50	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trench 24						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.				Length (m)	50	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 25						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained a single ditch terminus cutting the natural geology of clay. This was overlain by topsoil and subsoil.				Length (m)	50	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-

2	Layer	-	0.38	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
110	Cut	0.8	0.2	Ditch		
111	Fill	0.8	0.2	Ditch		

Trench 26						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 27						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 28						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.67
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.39	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 29						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 31						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 32						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 33						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 34						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2

					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 35						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a single ditch overlain by subsoil and topsoil. The natural geology consisted of a clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
114	Cut	0.62	0.16	Ditch		
115	Fill	0.62	0.16	Ditch		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction and Methodology

- B.1.1 One copper-alloy artefact (SF6) and 11 iron finds were recovered from archaeological features in four evaluation trenches (Table 1). The metalwork assemblage is poorly preserved, fragmented and incomplete. The limited size and the degree of the encrustation prevented a clear identification of SF 5 and three other finds (SF 12-14).
- B.1.2 Cool (1991) was used as reference for the copper-alloy pin, while Manning (1985) was used to identify the iron artefacts. Measurements such as length, width, thickness and were taken and a full description of the artefacts are noted in the catalogue.

Assemblage

- B.1.3 SF 6 is a possible Roman hair or dress pin with a missing head. Similar artefacts were popular items in the Roman period and were often produced with different types of decorated heads (Cool 1991). Due to the poor preservation it is not possible to identify the precise typology of the pin.
- B.1.4 The remaining artefacts are fragments of nails (Manning type 2), hobnails and a fitting that indicates some building activity in the area. Hand forged nails were multifunctional objects largely used in building wooden structures. Given the lack of variation in form and forging technique throughout the centuries an exact date cannot be identified.

Discussion

- B.1.5 The assemblage has little archaeological significance and simply identifies activity took place in the area from the Roman to the modern period. The concentration of finds in Trenches 4 and 5 possibly suggests an intensification of activity in this area.

SF	Context	Trench	Feature	Material	Artefact	Condition	Description	Spot date
2	18	4	ditch	Fe	nail	incomplete	Sub-rectangular domed head with tapering and square in cross-section stem	RM-MO
3	17	4	ditch	Fe	nail	incomplete	Sub-square head with tapering and square in section stem	RM-MO
4	17	4	ditch	Fe	fitting	complete	A round-section pivot with flat spike for attachment	RM-MO
5	133	4	pit	Fe	artefact	incomplete	Shapeless lump of metal, possibly a bent nail	RM-MO

SF	Context	Trench	Feature	Material	Artefact	Condition	Description	Spot date
6	141	5	pit	CuA	pin	incomplete	A long bent pin with circular cross-section and tapering tip	RM
7	162	7	ditch	Fe	nail	incomplete	Sub-circular head with remain of a square cross-section stem	RM-MO
8	178	4	hollow	Fe	nail	incomplete	Sub-square head with tapering and square in cross-section stem	RM-MO
9	142	5	pit	Fe	hobnail	complete	Pyramidal head with bent tapering stem with square cross-section	RM
10	178	4	hollow	Fe	nail	incomplete	Incomplete sub-circular head with square in section and tapering stem	RM-MO
12	17	4	ditch	Fe	artefact	incomplete	Very small shapeless lump of metal	RM-MO
13	43	4	hollow	Fe	artefact	incomplete	A shapeless lump of rust, possibly a chest or casket mount	RM-MO
14	117	6	gully	Fe	artefact	incomplete	A shapeless lump of metal	RM-MO

Table 1. Metalwork Catalogue

B.2 Stone

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.2.1 A large fragment of possible Old Red Sandstone quern, SF1, was recovered from ditch **6** in Trench 2. The functional category used was defined by Crummy in 1983 and 1988: Category 4 household utensils and furniture. Seven fragments of unworked stone were also recovered. Simplified recording has been undertaken, with material type, basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Assemblage

B.2.2 Category 4: Household utensils: From Trench 2, ditch **6**, a single large fragment of pale grey to greyish pink poorly sorted sandstone quern SF1 (2.534kg) was recovered. The quern was identified as possibly being made from Old Red Sandstone.

B.2.3 The fragment is mildly weathered, slightly friable, with several diagnostic features, indicating it is a lower stone from a moderately large rotary quern. There is enough surviving of the vertical outer edge to estimate the original diameter of the stone as 420mm and the surviving edge thickness is also measurable at 40mm. The central thickness is 51-48mm. In the centre is part of a conical eye/socket, narrowing from top to bottom, 40mm to 20mm. The lower surface is roughly pecked, but there is no clear evidence of dressing on the upper grinding surface, although it is smoothed and polished by use. Approximately 25% of the lower stone survives.

- B.2.4 In addition, unworked stone was recovered from features in four trenches. From Trench 1, ditch **25**, an irregular fragment of unworked ?basalt, weighing 0.060kg was recovered.
- B.2.5 In Trench 5, gully **108** produced a slightly polished granite chip (0.007kg), similar to grave dressing or road chippings. A second irregular stone fragment (0.013kg), could not be identified.
- B.2.6 Trench 6, ditch **124**, contained two unworked, irregular fragments of burnt, igneous rock (0.102kg), and a small irregular piece of burnt ?sandstone (0.009kg).
- B.2.7 Trench 8, ditch **171**, produced an irregular fragment of unworked pale grey micaceous sandstone (0.023kg).

Discussion

- B.2.8 The quern fragment is likely to have originated in a domestic setting, strongly linked to agriculture and domestic food production. The quern has been broken, possibly deliberately, and deposited in a ditch. The relatively large size of the fragment suggests it may have been deliberately dumped in ditch **6**. The unworked fragments are of uncertain origin and significance.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.2.9 The stone assemblage is fragmentary, although the piece of quern is indicative of domestic settlement and associated with food production. Should further work be undertaken, additional worked stone objects may be recovered from features and this report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the quern fragment should be retained, possibly used for educational purposes, or for archival deposition. The unworked stone may be dispersed.

B.3 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.3.1 The evaluation produced a single glass object, recovered from Trench 4, ditch **174**. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, and dated where possible. The functional category used is defined by Crummy in 1983 and 1988: Category 1: Objects of personal adornment or dress.

Assemblage and Discussion

- B.3.2 A single glass cylindrical bead, SF11, was recovered from, ditch **174** in Trench 4. The bead is Category 1: Objects of personal adornment or dress, and may have formed part of a necklace, but they were also used in earrings and bracelets, often threaded onto wire (Worrell 2015). The green cylinder beads listed by Guido are apparently of the Roman period or immediately before, although Guido also points out that they are not

uncommon in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in England, including Burwell in Cambridgeshire (Guido 1978, 95). The bead was recovered alongside Roman pottery. The bead most likely represents a casual loss, subsequently becoming incorporated into the backfill of a ditch. The bead represents a fragment of jewellery from a domestic setting.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.3.3 The glass assemblage is fragmentary, however, should further work be undertaken, additional glass objects may be recovered from features and the glass report should be incorporated into any later archive.
- B.3.4 If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the glass bead should be retained, possibly used for educational purposes, or for archival deposition.

Catalogue

Category 1: Objects of personal adornment or dress: A partial or near-complete, semi-translucent, green glass cylindrical bead. One end is well finished and appears complete, the other end is broken and chipped or possibly worn. The outer surface is lightly striated, with a single irregular crack running from end to end. Roman period cylinder-type bead (Guido 1978 95), 12.5mm long, 7.2mm diameter, slightly oval internal hole approx. 3-3.3mm, weight 1.1g. Trench 4, Ditch 174, 175.

B.4 Iron Age and Roman Pottery

By Katie Anderson

Introduction and Methodology

- B.4.1 The assemblage recovered from the evaluation comprises 604 sherds weighing 8935g and representing a minimum of 61 vessels (MNV) and 16.30 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent). The pottery dates from the Middle Iron Age to Late Roman period, with a possible hiatus in activity in the Late Iron Age, as indicated by the lack of any definitive 'Late Iron Age tradition' material. All of the pottery was analysed and recorded in accordance with the Study Group for Roman Pottery guidelines (Perrin 2011) and the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group guidelines (2009). This report provides quantification and characterisation of the pottery, as well as a brief discussion on the distribution of material across the evaluation.

Assemblage Chronology

- B.4.2 The assemblage dates from the Middle Iron Age to the Late Roman period (Table 2), although the majority of the assemblage dates to the Romano-British period (92.2% by sherd count and 78.3% by weight). Middle Iron Age and Middle-Late Iron Age pottery accounts for the remaining 7.8% and 21.7% of the assemblage. The discrepancy between the percentages for sherd count versus sherd weight in this period is due to the presence of a large, semi-complete (when refitted) Middle Iron Age, shell-tempered jar, totalling 25 sherds weighing 1794g from ditch 124, in Trench 6.
- B.4.3 There is no exclusively Late Iron Age pottery, although a small number of sherds (five sherds, 42g, 0.8% of the assemblage by count) have been dated to the Late Iron Age-Early Roman transition. However, the assemblage does suggest a possible break in

activity between the Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age, although this may simply be due to a shift in settlement focus during this period.

B.4.4 Various phases of Roman activity are evident in the ceramics, although these are not 'site phases' and do include a degree of overlap in the dating brackets. Material dating to the Early Roman period (c.AD50-100), represents 1.8% of the total assemblage, while pottery dating to the Early-Mid Roman period (c.AD50-200) accounts for 17.1% by count and Mid-Roman pottery (c.AD70-150) represents 2.8%. The pottery suggests an apparent peak in activity in the Mid-Later Roman period (AD150-300), which totals 35.2% of the pottery, with Late Roman material accounting for 5.1%. The remaining 29.4% of the pottery is material which could only be broadly dated as 'Romano-British' due to the condition and/or generic nature of the fabrics/forms.

Pottery date	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
Middle Iron Age tradition (350BC-AD50)	47	1943	4	1.2
Late Iron Age/early Roman (AD30-70)	5	42	0	0.18
Early Roman (AD40-100)	11	101	2	0.1
Early-Mid Roman (AD50-200)	103	1047	8	2.16
Mid-Roman (AD70-150)	17	458	8	1.77
Mid-late Roman (AD150-300)	215	3134	23	7.61
Late Roman (AD200-400)	31	584	3	0.18
Romano-British (AD40-400)	175	1626	13	3.6

Table 2: All Iron Age and Roman pottery by period

Assemblage Character

B.4.5 The assemblage comprises primarily small and medium-sized sherds reflected in the assemblage mean weight of 14.8g, although this figure varies when the pottery is quantified by period, with for example a very low mean weight of 10.2g for the early-Mid Roman material, compared to a very high mean weight of 41.3g for the Middle Iron Age pottery, largely due to the occurrence of the semi-complete vessel mentioned above.

B.4.6 The Middle Iron Age tradition pottery is characterised by exclusively handmade vessels, occurring in either micaceous sandy (5.6% by count), shell-tempered (83%), or sand and shell-tempered fabrics (11.4%). A minimum of four vessels were identified, based on the number of unique rims present. This includes the semi-complete vessel from context 125 (ditch 124), Trench 6; a medium-sized round shouldered jar with scoring on the exterior of the body and fingertip on the rim. The remaining three vessels were also recovered from ditch fill 125 and comprise: one plain rim vessel, one vessel with a slightly everted rim and one vessel with a slight internal bead. However, these three comprise small, fragmented sherds, thus the exact vessel form could not be determined. Thirty sherds (1835g) are scored, including the 25 sherds (1794g) from the semi-complete jar discussed previously.

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	39	328	5	1.52

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
CC	Colour-coat (unsourced)	4	12	1	0
CSBUFF	Coarse sandy buff ware (unsourced)	1	2	0	0
CSGW	Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	160	1268	10	2.78
CSMBUFF	Coarse sandy micaceous buff ware (unsourced)	2	40	0	0
CSMGW	Coarse sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	64	603	6	0.99
CSMOX	Coarse sandy micaceous oxidised ware	1	10	1	0.1
CSMRDU	Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	12	183	4	0.27
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	15	138	3	0.62
CSRDU	Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	7	33	1	0
FSGW	Fine sandy greyware (unsourced)	5	47	2	0.1
FSMGW	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	18	134	1	0.22
FSMOX	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	3	6	0	0
FSOX	Fine sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	2	39	0	0
GODM	Godmanchester whiteware	2	68	1	0.18
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	27	460	1	0.12
HADBB	Hadham black-burnished ware	1	47	1	0.11
HADOX	Hadham oxidised ware	3	12	0	0
HORNGW	Horningsea greyware	4	132	0	0.29
IMITBB	Imitation black-burnished ware (unsourced)	6	243	1	0.97
MOSL	Moselkeramik black-slipped ware	3	9	0	0
NVCC	Nene Valley Colour Coated ware	24	438	1	2.59
NVGW	Nene Valley Greyware	2	51	0	0.3
NVPW	Nene Valley Parchment ware	1	3	1	0
NVSC	Nene Valley self-coloured ware	4	27	1	0.12
NVWW	Nene Valley whiteware	4	157	2	0.14
OXFRS	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware	5	43	0	0
QC1	Medium fine sandy ware with calcareous inclusions	1	46	1	0.23
QM1	Moderately coarse sandy ware with common silver mica	8	37	1	0
QS1	Coarse sandy ware with moderate to common shell	3	23	0	0
SAMCG	Samian Central Gaulish	3	93	0	0
SAMEG	Samian East Gaulish	2	248	0	2
SAMSG	Samian South Gaulish	4	2	0	0
SHELL	Shell-tempered ware	149	3856	13	3.84
VRW	Verulamium whiteware	14	163	1	0.22
WS	White-slipped ware	1	2	0	0
WW	Whiteware (unsourced)	3	57	2	0.09

Table 3: Quantification of Iron Age and Roman pottery by fabric

B.4.7 Material categorised as Late Iron Age/Early Roman is defined by wheel-made sherds, which may have been produced either side of the Roman conquest and includes contexts which contain a combination of later Iron Age pottery (including some handmade sherds) alongside earliest Roman pottery. There is an overlap in terms of ceramic chronology and technology between this category and the Early Roman group, though as stated above, it is of note that there is no definite 'Late Iron Age' pottery in the assemblage. Five sherds weighing 42g are attributed to this phase, comprising three QM1 body sherds (6g), one shell-tempered sherd (28g) and one grog-tempered sherd (8g). Eleven sherds (101g) of pottery has been dated as Early Roman, comprising exclusively wheelmade vessels in sandy reduced, oxidised and black-slipped fabrics, as well as two South Gaulish samian sherds (1g).

- B.4.8 There is an apparent increase in activity in the Early-Mid Roman period (c.AD50-200), with 103 sherds weighing 1047g, of which sandy wares represent 77.7% and grog-tempered wares account for the remaining 22.3% (by sherd count). However, this is a category with a fairly wide dating bracket, encompassing sherds and vessels with earlier-mid Roman characteristics without being able to refine the dating more closely, for example 14 Verulamium whiteware sherds (162g), of which 13 sherds were non-diagnostic in terms of form. Therefore, the somewhat dramatic increase in frequency should be viewed with some caution. Pottery dating to the Mid-Roman period (c. AD70-150) comprises 17 sherds weighing 458g, which includes one sherd (8g) from a Central Gaulish Dr31 and one base sherd from a further Central Gaulish samian vessel (124g), with a stamp, although this sherd is heavily abraded, thus it is difficult to read. This sherd also appears to have been deliberately trimmed down, though the intended function is unclear. Other vessels of note include a sherd from a coarse sandy oxidised reeded rim bowl, a shell-tempered channel rim vessel, and a possible Godmanchester whiteware lid-seated bowl.
- B.4.9 The pottery suggests that the peak in activity at the site was in the Mid-Later Roman period (c.AD150-300), with a total of 215 sherds weighing 3134g. This includes Nene Valley products (primarily colour-coated wares), which represent 15.3% of sherds (by count) from this period. Shell-tempered wares account for a further 30% of the mid-later Roman group, totalling 64 sherds, weighing 991g. Further sourced wares included four Horningsea greywares (132g) and three imported Moselkeramik black-slipped sherds; one with white painted decoration and two with rouletting. A minimum of just six vessel forms were recorded, comprising exclusively of shell-tempered jar sherds, with everted and beaded rim varieties.
- B.4.10 There was seemingly a decline in activity in the Late Roman period (c.AD200-400), though as with the Early-Mid Roman category, this figure may be slightly skewed by the presence of, in particular, Nene Valley colour-coated body sherds, where a more refined date is difficult without a vessel form. It is therefore possible that some of the sherds from the previous phase are actually Late Roman in date, but too undiagnostic to be recognised as such. In total 31 sherds weighing 584g are dated as Late Roman and includes two Nene Valley colour-coated imitation samian forms (a Dr31 dish and a Dr38 bowl), five (43g) Oxfordshire red-slipped wares, three Hadham fine oxidised wares (12g) and one Hadham black-burnished, beaded, flanged bowl.

Distribution of Pottery Summary

- B.4.11 Pottery was recovered from eight trenches in varying quantities (Table 4), representing 42 contexts (Table 5). The pottery suggests a focus of Middle Iron Age activity in Trenches 1, 6 and 7. Early to later Roman pottery was recovered from Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8. Trench three contained just one sherd (7g) dating to the Mid-Later Roman period. Trench 6 contained predominately Middle Iron Age traditional pottery, with the exception of two small Roman sherds, which could only be broadly dated as 'Romano-British'. Trench 7 contained Middle Iron Age pottery, but seemingly only Mid-later and Late Roman pottery. Trench 4 produced the largest assemblage of material from any trench, totalling 190 sherds weighing 2520g, from 11 contexts (Table 5). The

largest assemblage from a single context derived from context 22 (ditch 21), Trench 1, which contained 109 sherds weighing 1943g, dating to the Early-Mid Roman period.

Trench	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Date range of Pottery
1	127	1215	7	1.64	MIA, ER to M-LR
2	121	1434	14	2.89	LIA-ER to M-LR
3	1	7	0	0	M-LR
4	190	2520	17	7.31	ER to LR
5	83	1287	14	2.33	E-MR to LR
6	44	1952	4	1.2	MIA, RB
7	10	206	1	0	MIA, M-LR, LR,
8	28	314	4	1.43	ER to LR

Table 4: Quantification and dating of Iron Age and Roman pottery by trench

Discussion

B.4.12 Overall, the pottery demonstrates that there was activity from the Middle Iron Age to the later Roman period, with the suggestion of a possible hiatus in activity in the Late Iron Age, although Middle Iron Age tradition pottery is known to have been used up to and even after the Roman conquest. The pottery indicates a gradual increase in activity from the Early Roman period, with an apparent peak in activity in the Mid-later Roman period. The pottery is indicative of a domestic assemblage, dominated by jars, with locally made, coarseware fabrics dominating the assemblage. That said, it suggests that as activity at the site slowly increased during the Roman period, the trade networks available also expanded, with vessels from the Nene Valley in particular well represented in the later element of the assemblage. Imported wares represent only a very small percentage of the Roman assemblage (1.5% by count), however this is not unusual for a rural settlement in Cambridgeshire.

Context	Cut	Trench	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
8	6	2	59	755	8	0.89	AD100-200
10	9	2	2	26	1	0.1	AD60-200
11	9	2	2	36	0	0.18	50BC-AD50
12	9	2	18	186	1	0.2	AD100-200
17	15	4	21	112	2	0	AD150-300
18	15	4	14	196	3	0.12	AD150-400
20	19	4	2	10	0	0	AD100-400
22	21	1	109	944	4	1.52	AD50-120
28	27	4	1	42	0	0.3	AD150-400
36	35	2	22	186	2	1.18	AD150-250
38	35	2	16	181	2	0.34	AD60-200
42	39	2	2	64	0	0	AD40-400
43	0	4	82	1064	6	2.94	AD250-400
45	44	1	1	29	0	0	AD50-400
50	48	1	10	187	1	0	AD100-400
52	51	1	3	11	1	0	AD40-100
56	55	1	4	44	1	0.12	AD70-400 with 1 residual MIA
59	58	3	1	7	0	0	AD100-400

Context	Cut	Trench	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
71	70	8	1	9	0	0	AD40-100
73	72	8	4	82	0	1	AD40-150
100	99	5	1	29	1	0.12	AD100-400
102	101	5	36	435	4	0.38	AD150-300
103	101	5	23	278	7	0.83	AD240-400
105	104	5	2	7	1	0	AD70-200
107	106	5	1	10	0	0	AD100-400
125	124	6	35	1893	4	1.2	350BC-AD50
126	124	6	1	2	0	0	AD0-400
127	124	6	7	35	0	0	350BC-AD50
129	128	4	1	22	0	0	AD40-400
131	130	4	1	4	0	0	AD50-400
135	134	4	3	62	1	0.11	AD250-400
141	140	5	1	60	0	0	AD150-400
142	140	5	19	468	1	1	AD180-300
155	154	7	6	14	0	0	350BC-AD50
160	158	7	1	22	0	0	AD40-400
162	158	7	3	170	1	0	AD200-400
168	167	4	3	32	0	0	AD50-400
172	171	8	3	43	1	0.1	AD50-150
173	171	8	20	180	3	0.33	AD240-400
175	174	4	1	75	0	0.5	AD50-400
177	176	4	10	183	1	0.62	AD150-400
178	176	4	52	740	4	2.72	AD250-400

Table 5: Quantification and spotdate of Iron Age and Roman Pottery

B.5 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.5.1 Archaeological evaluation work recovered four fragments, 256g, of ceramic building material (CBM), collected from features in Trenches 1, 4 and 5. The assemblage was moderately to severely abraded, containing three possible tile fragments and an undiagnostic piece. It is likely this assemblage derives from the Roman period, however this conclusion is limited by the condition of the material.

Methodology

B.5.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Results of Analysis

Fabrics

- B.5.3 The fabrics recorded were all typical CBM recipes, with preference for a well sorted and refined fabric seen in Roman forms. A single fragment was made in a shelly fabric reminiscent of Harrold Kiln, Bedfordshire, Roman products (HAR SH; Tomber & Dore 1998, 15). Full fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive.

Assemblage

Trench 1

- B.5.4 Ditch 21 produced a single fragment of probable tile (58g). This fragment was made in a silty clay with few to no inclusions, probably leached post-deposition, and retained two smoothed surfaces and a 13mm thickness.

Trench 4

- B.5.5 Two fragments of CBM (180g) were collected from hollow 176; these were a fragment of Roman tile made in a sandy fabric with no coarse inclusions (52g, 18mm thick) and the undiagnostic piece of CBM (128g) made in the shelly fabric.

Trench 5

- B.5.6 Pit 140 produced a fragment of tile (18g) made in a similar sandy and inclusion free fabric as the tile from Trench 4.

Statement of Potential

- B.5.7 This assemblage has little archaeological significance, aside from pointing to a possible Roman date for the site. The material was heavily abraded and therefore may have travelled some way before being deposited.

Recommendations for Further Work

- B.5.8 This material has been fully recorded. This material and report should be consulted when/if excavation work produces more CBM. After that it should be discarded.

B.6 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

- B.6.1 Archaeological evaluation work recovered 51 fragments, 434g, of fired clay, from Trenches 1, 4, 5, 6 and 8. Much of the material was amorphous (40 fragments, 218g) and a smaller portion was recorded as 'structural' (14 fragments, 244g). These showed signs of flattened surfaces, corners and hand-forming. In general, the assemblage was abraded and fragmentary (average weight 8.5g) and offers little for archaeological conclusions.

Methodology

B.6.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the fired clay catalogue is in Table 6.

Results of Analysis

Fabrics

B.6.3 A narrow range of fabrics was recorded. Largely these reflect the local clay geology and probably derive from similar sources with any difference present indicating varying degrees of paste preparation and geological variability. Full fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive.

Assemblage

B.6.4 As stated above, the material is of little archaeological significance. It can only be considered as the detrital remains of Late prehistoric and Roman domestic and light industrial activity. The fabrics and spread of the material was limited and therefore the material can be considered as deriving from similar sources. Fragments of note were the three pieces of possible daub from ditch 44, Trench 1, which preserved linear and elongated impressions probably resulting from the application of clay to squared wattle rods.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.6.5 This material has been fully recorded. This material and report should be consulted when/if excavation work produces more fired clay. After that it should be considered for discard.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Form	Notes	Count	Weight (g)
1	22	21	Ditch	a			reduced	3	14
1	50	48	Ditch	a				17	41
1	52	51	Ditch	a				1	5
1	56	55	Ditch	a				6	19
1	45	44	Ditch	s	w	daub?	fragments of silt fired clay with elongate and linear organic impressions. Largest fragment contains impressions of at least 3 parallel organic objects, probably wood rods with squared shape	3	22
1	56	55	Ditch	s				1	9
4	20	19	Ditch	a				1	2
4	43	176	Hollow	a				2	62

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Form	Notes	Count	Weight (g)
4	168	167	Ditch	a				2	24
4	178	176	Hollow	a				3	28
4	43	176	Hollow	s	fs			2	18
4	43	176	Hollow	s	d		digital impressions	1	8
4	178	176	Hollow	s	fs/w		fragments of clay with smoothed and curved surfaces, some may be wattle impressions. No clear form.	4	77
5	103	101	Ditch	a				2	7
5	105	104	Gully	a				1	4
5	142	140	Pit	a				1	3
5	103	101	Ditch	s	hf/w		refitting fragments with flattened and hand formed rounded surfaces and possible wattle impression, no clear original form	2	95
6	127	124	Ditch	a			poss digit impression	1	9
8	173	171	Ditch	s	fs			1	15
Total								53	447

Table 6: Fired Clay Catalogue

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry and Martha Craven

Introduction

C.1.1 Twenty bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at Grafham Solar Array, Cambridgeshire to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 13 from deposits that are largely Roman in date.

Methodology

C.1.2 The samples were soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate for 24hrs prior to processing to break down the heavy clay matrix. The total volume (up to 20L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 7. 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. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Key to tables:

f=fragmented

Results

- C.1.6 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is generally poor to moderate; many of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts. Preserved plant remains are scarce and are limited to charred cereal grains with occasional weed seeds and chaff fragments and charcoal. The most abundant assemblage is from fill 28 of possible storage pit **27** (Trench 4) which contains wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains that are poorly preserved but are likely to be spelt/emmer (*T. spelta/dicoccum*) based on their characteristic morphology and the presence of degraded glume bases. A single detached embryo was noted but there is no other evidence of germination. Weed seeds include black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and grass (Poaceae).
- C.1.7 The presence of ostracods and duckweed seeds (*Lemna* sp.) from basal deposits within ditches **6** (Trench 2) and **15** (Trench 4) are indicative that these features once held water.
- C.1.8 Molluscs occur sporadically and are reasonably well preserved.

Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Charcoal volume	Pottery
1	5	22	21	Ditch	7	1	#f	0	0	+	0	#
2	14	7	6	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	+	0	#
3	15	59	58	Ditch	8	1	0	0	0	+	0	0
3	16	61	60	Ditch	10	1	0	0	0	+	0	0
4	1	16	15	Ditch	6	5	#f	0	0	+++	0	0
4	2	17	15	Ditch	5	5	#	0	#	+	<1	0
4	3	18	15	Ditch	6	1	#	0	0	+	<1	0
4	4	28	27	Pit	16	10	###	0	#	+	2	#
4	20	178	176	Hollow	18	5	#	0	#	+	0	#
5	6	98	97	Pit	16	1	#	0	0	+	0	0
5	7	102	101	Ditch	6	10	0	0	#	++	2	0
5	8	107	108	Gully	14	10	0	0	0	+	0	0
5	9	142	140	Pit	5	40	#	0	#	+	10	#
6	11	125	124	Ditch	12	5	#	#	0	++	<1	0
6	17	125	124	Ditch	20	5	0	0	0	++	0	#
7	12	153	152	Ditch	12	10	0	0	#	+	0	0
7	13	157	156	Ditch	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	18	96	95	Pit	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	19	87	86	Gully	16	5	0	0	0	+	0	0
13	10	147	146	Pit	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 7: Environmental samples

Discussion

- C.1.9 The recovery of charred grain, chaff, weed seeds and charcoal indicates that there is potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site although this is somewhat limited and possibly poor. The presence of water-indicators may suggest that there is the potential for waterlogging in deeper features. Future excavation has the potential

to recover larger, more meaningful assemblages that would contribute to the evidence of diet and economy at this site.

C.1.10 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

C.2 Animal Bone

By Hayley Foster

Introduction

C.2.1 The animal bone weighs a total of 10kg all recovered via hand collection, of which 86 fragments recorded were identifiable. Bone was recovered primarily from ditches, pits and hollows. All field material was recovered from trenches within Field 1. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), horse (*Equus caballus*) and pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*). The assemblage dates to the Roman period.

C.2.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which is modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) were used where necessary.

Results of Analysis

C.2.3 The assemblage is heavily dominated by cattle remains, making up 55.8% of the assemblage followed by sheep/goat remains with 22.1%.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	48	55.8	3	33.3
Sheep/Goat	19	22.1	2	22.2
Horse	10	11.6	1	11.1
Pig	7	8.1	1	11.1
Dog	1	1.2	1	11.1
Pheasant	1	1.2	1	11.1
Total	86	100	9	100

Table 8: Number of identifiable fragments (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) from hand collection.

C.2.4 The condition of the bone was good however there are high levels of fragmentation, with very few complete bones recovered.

- C.2.5 Dental wear data was minimal. A pig of 17-19 months was present in ditch 101 and cattle from the same ditch aged to over 50 months of age at death. Epiphyseal fusion data indicated that there was a presence of sheep/goat less than 3-3.5 years of age and cattle less than 3.5-4 years of age.
- C.2.6 There appears to be a bias in element distribution in the assemblage, as the majority of fragments consist of cranial elements, primarily mandibles and loose teeth. These elements probably represent the disposal of primary butchery waste. One fragment in the assemblage exhibited signs of butchery in the form of three heavy chops to a cattle scapula (ditch 15), on the neck and spine of the bone. The chop marks indicated the dismemberment of the shoulder joint and probable filleting of the meat from the bone.
- C.2.7 There was no evidence of burning and only three examples of carnivore gnawing were noted.
- C.2.8 Cattle would have made up the bulk of the diet, not only due to the higher number of fragments recovered, but cattle yield more meat than sheep and pig.

Recommendations for Further Work

- C.2.9 The assemblage is small in size yet contained the expected species for an assemblage of this size from this region. Should more remains be recovered there would be potential to reveal more insight into animal husbandry practices and land use.

Trench	Cut	Context	Species	Element
2	6	8	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
			Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
	9	12	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
4	15	17	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
			Cattle	Scapula
		18	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus
			Cattle	Humerus
			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
			Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
			Pig	Mandible
			Cattle	Pelvis
			Pig	Tibia
Cattle	Atlas			
1	21	22	Cattle	Astragalus
			Sheep/Goat	Humerus
			Cattle	Humerus
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
			Cattle	Metacarpal 1
			Horse	Radius

Trench	Cut	Context	Species	Element
			Horse	Radius
2	35	36	Cattle	Mandible
2	35	38	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Cattle	First Phalanx
			Cattle	Tibia
	39	42	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
4	176	43	Cattle	Femur
			Cattle	Humerus
			Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Cattle	Tibia
1	44	45	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
	48	49	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
		50	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
	51	52	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Cattle	First Phalanx
55	56	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	
5	101	102	Cattle	Femur
			Cattle	Humerus
			Cattle	Humerus
			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Pig	Mandible
			Cattle	Mandible
			Sheep/Goat	Mandible
		Cattle	Metatarsal 1	
		Cattle	Scapula	
		103	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
			Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
Cattle	Metacarpal 1			
Cattle	Metacarpal 1			
6	118	119	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
	124	125	Sheep/Goat	Radius
		127	Sheep/Goat	Ulna
5	140	141	Horse	Mandible
		142	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
			Pheasant	Coracoid
			Cattle	Femur
			Cattle	Femur
			Sheep/Goat	Mandible
			Sheep/Goat	Mandible
			Cattle	Metatarsal 1
Cattle	Phalanx 3			
7	158	162	Cattle	Ulna
			Horse	Humerus
			Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
			Horse	Atlas
8	171	172	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
			Dog	Tibia
			Cattle	Humerus
4	176	173	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
			Cattle	Metacarpal 1
		177	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
4	176	178	Pig	Cranium
			Sheep/Goat	Humerus

Table 9: Identifiable fragments by species.

C.3 Shell

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- C.3.1 A total of 451g of shells were collected by hand during the evaluation. The shells recovered are mostly edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. Two large specimens of whelk *Buccinum undatum* were also found. The shell is moderately well-preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, however, it has suffered post-depositional damage.
- C.3.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage.

Assemblage

- C.3.3 Shells were recovered from a hollow **176** in Trench 4, from Trench 5 ditch **101** and pit **140** and ditches **158** and **171**, in Trenches 7 and 8 respectively. The shells probably became incorporated into the fills of the features as general rubbish deposition. No one feature contain enough marine shells to indicate a single meal, however, they may have been combined with other foods. Two right valves and a single left valve show evidence of damage in the form of a 'V' or 'U'-shaped hole on the outer edge of the valve. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or 'shucking', of the oyster, prior to its consumption. The assemblage is too small a sample to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions.

Discussion

- C.3.4 The shells recovered represent general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable in themselves, may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features. The bulk of the pottery recovered alongside the shells is broadly Roman.

Retention, dispersal and display

- C.3.5 The assemblage indicates that, should further work take place, shell might be found, with the possibility of recovery of complete shells, although the evaluation suggests there will be only low levels of shell deposition. If further work is undertaken, this report should be incorporated into any later catalogue. If no further work is undertaken, the catalogue acts as a full record and the shell may be dispersed or deselected prior to archive deposition.

Middle Iron Age And Roman Settlement Features At Grafham Water Solar Array, Cambridgeshire

Trench	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No of Shells/ Frags	No. left valve	No. right valve	Description/ Comment	Total Weight (kg)
4	177	176	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1	0	One incomplete medium left valve damaged on all edges	0.012
	178		<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	0	1	One partial large right valve, ventral edge entirely missing	0.009
5	102	101	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	7	6	1	Old, large near-complete left valve, with damage to ventral edge and large V-shaped shucking mark. One large/medium near-complete narrow left valve, damaged on ventral edge. One complete medium left valve, one medium near-complete left valve, damaged on posterior edge and two partial medium left valves. One medium near-complete right valve with large shucking mark on ventral edge	0.155
	103		<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	1	1	One near-complete medium right valve with some damage to the ventral edge which may be shucking or post-depositional. One incomplete medium right valve, slightly irregular shape, severely damaged, with much of ventral edge missing	0.033
	142	140	<i>Buccinum undatum</i>	Whelk	Sublittoral zone	2	0	0	Two near-complete examples, relatively large by modern standards	0.057
	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>		Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	8	2	4	One large, narrow, incomplete, thick, old left valve with some marine worm damage to the upper part of the shell and damage to the ventral edge that looks post-depositional. One medium incomplete left valve and two indeterminate fragments of shell. Three near-complete and one incomplete medium right valve	0.088	
7	162	158	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1	0	One moderately thick, near-complete, medium left valve, broken in two recently	0.025
8	172	171	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1	0	One incomplete, large narrow, left valve. Old thick shell, broken almost in half, removing most of the posterior edge	0.047
	173		<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	0	1	One near-complete medium right valve, ventral edge removed	0.025
Total						24	12	8		0.451

Table 10: Mollusca by trench, context and cut

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-337145		
Project Name	Middle Iron Age and Roman Settlement Features at Grafham Water Solar Array, Cambridgeshire		
Start of Fieldwork	31/10/18	End of Fieldwork	16/11/18
Previous Work	No	Future Work	N/A

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	GRFSOL18	Planning App. No.	Unknown
HER Number	ECB 5491	Related Numbers	

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

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)	Pot	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)	Pot	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)	Animal bone	Roman (43 to 410)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) Land south of B661 Perry Huntingdon PE28 0BN
District	Huntingdonshire	
Parish	Perry	
HER office	Cambridge	
Size of Study Area	11.5ha	
National Grid Ref	TL 16724 66324	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Louise Moan

Project Manager
Project Supervisor

Louise Moan
Kathryn Blackburn

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC	ECB5491
Digital Archive	OAE	GRFSOL18
Paper Archive	CCC	ECB5491

Physical Contents

Present?

Digital files associated with Finds

Paperwork associated with Finds

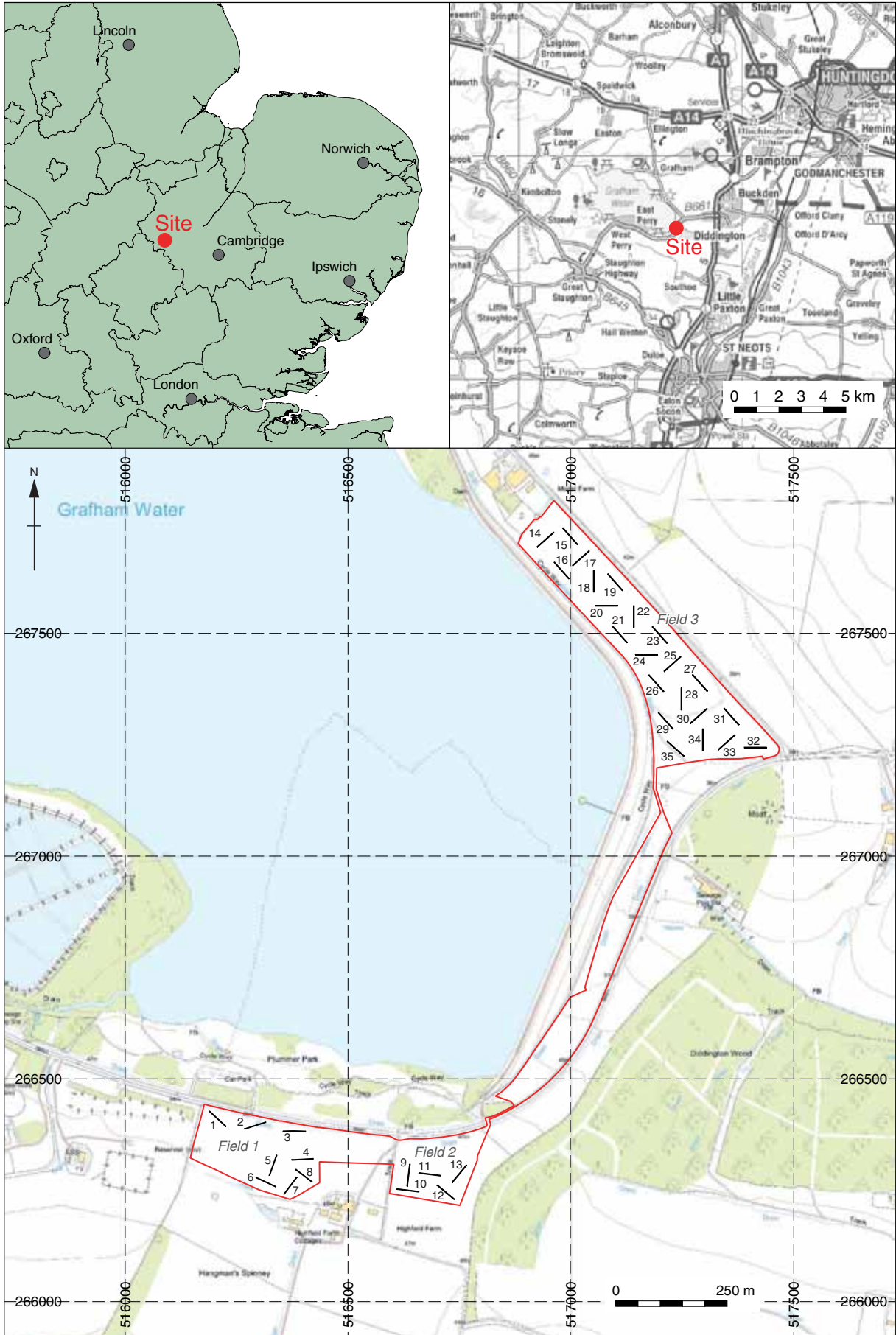
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Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>



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

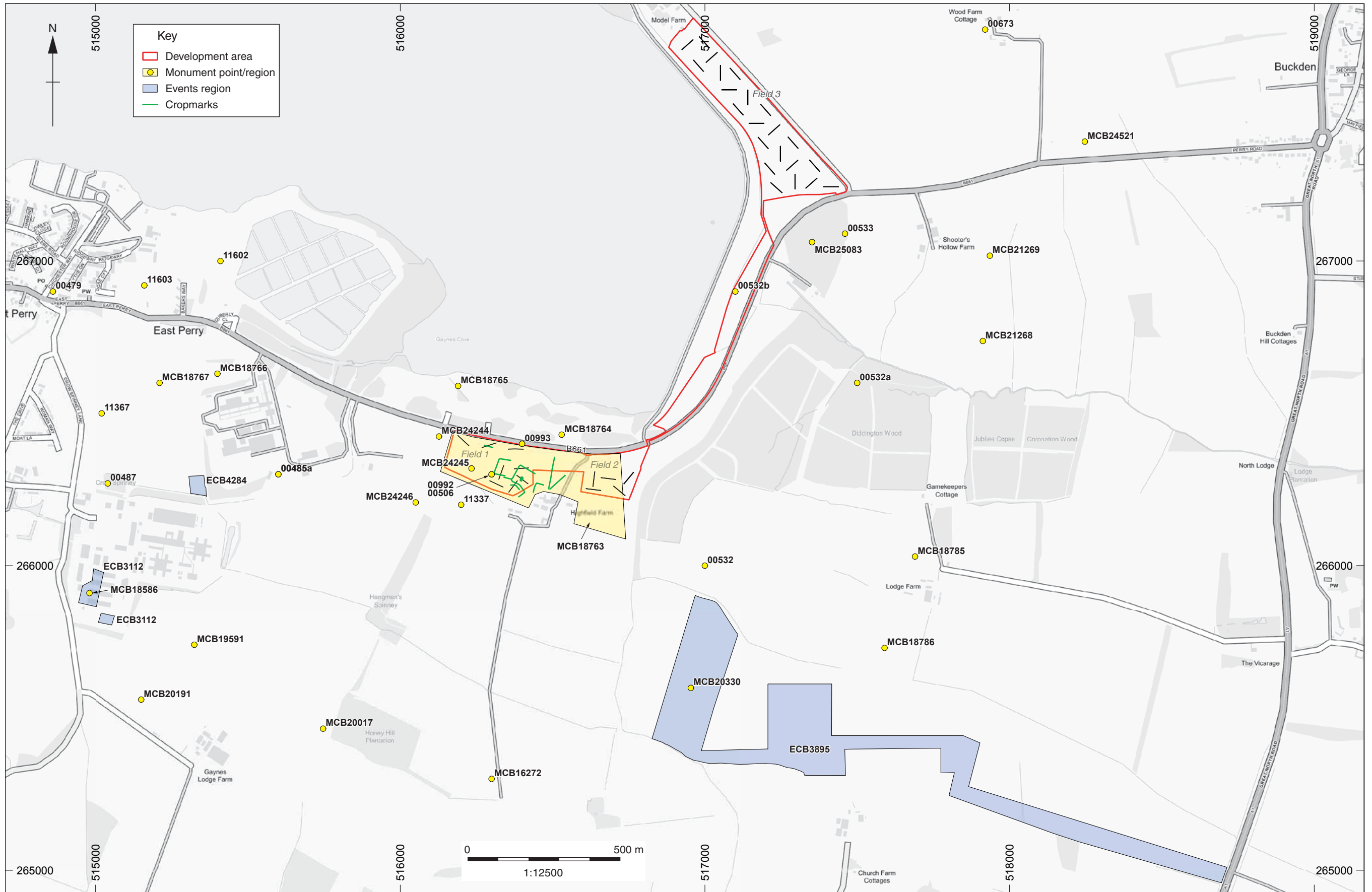


Figure 2: HER data and cropmarks from Google Earth

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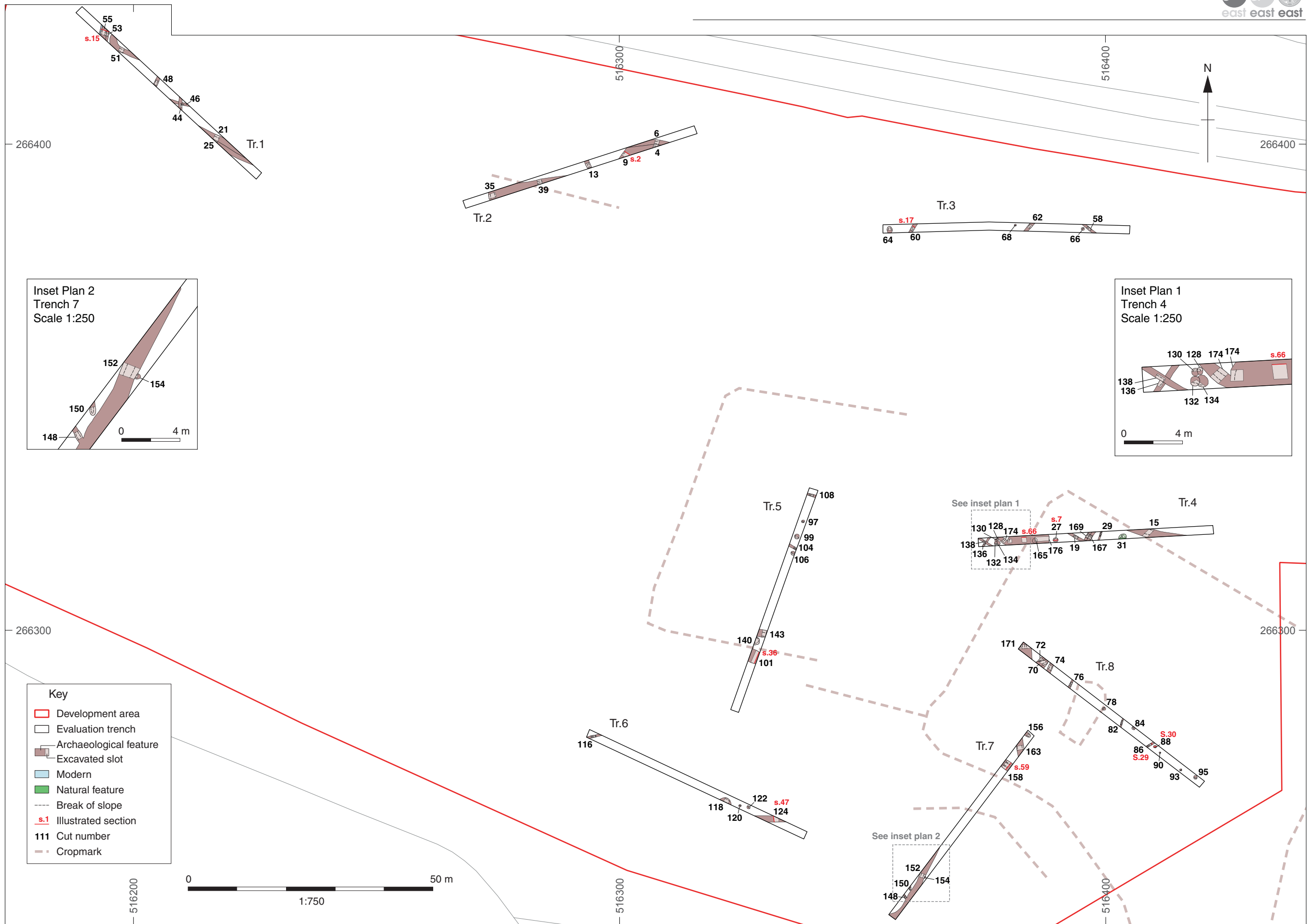
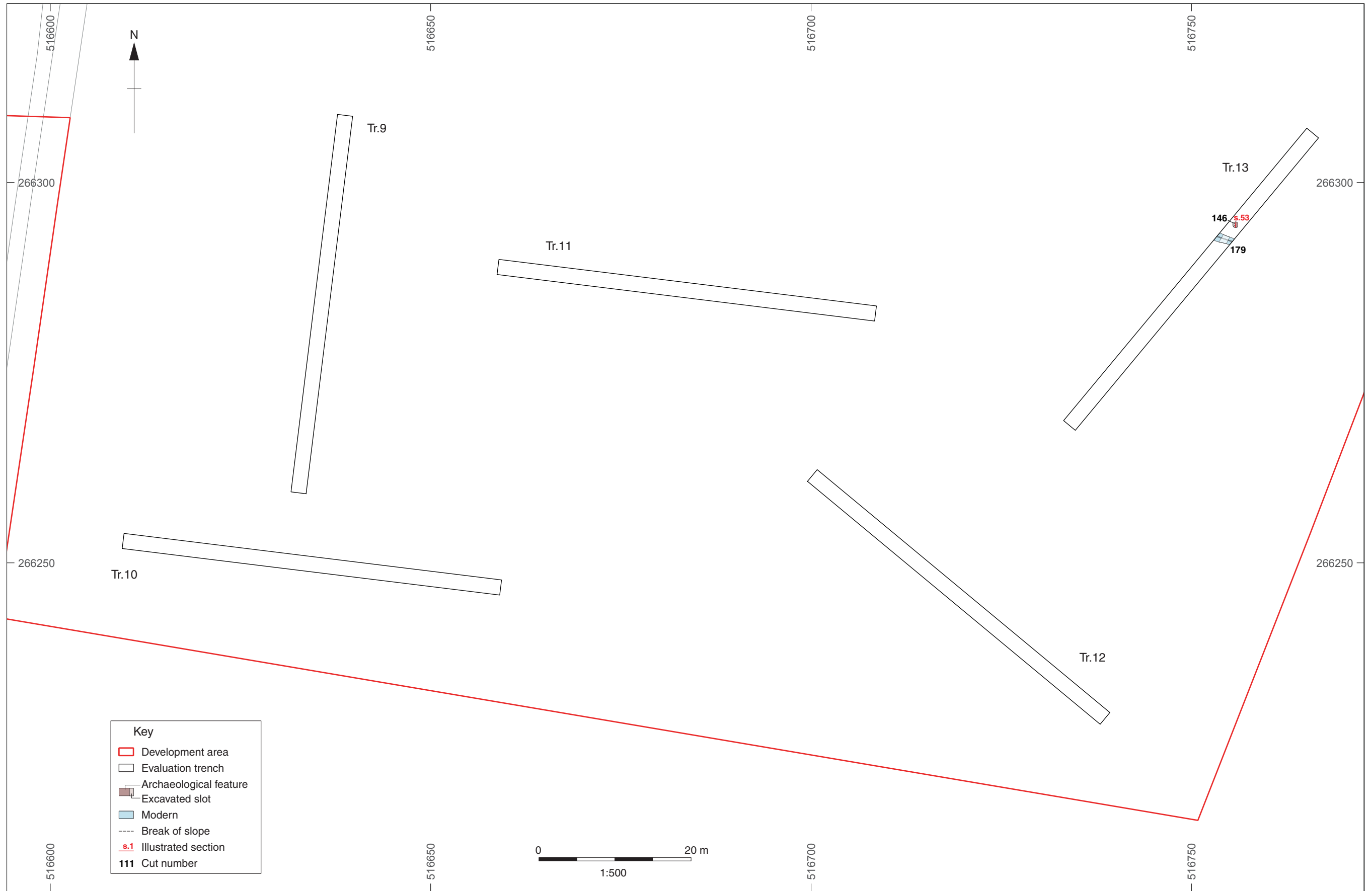


Figure 3: Trenches in Field 1

Mapping data provided by the client



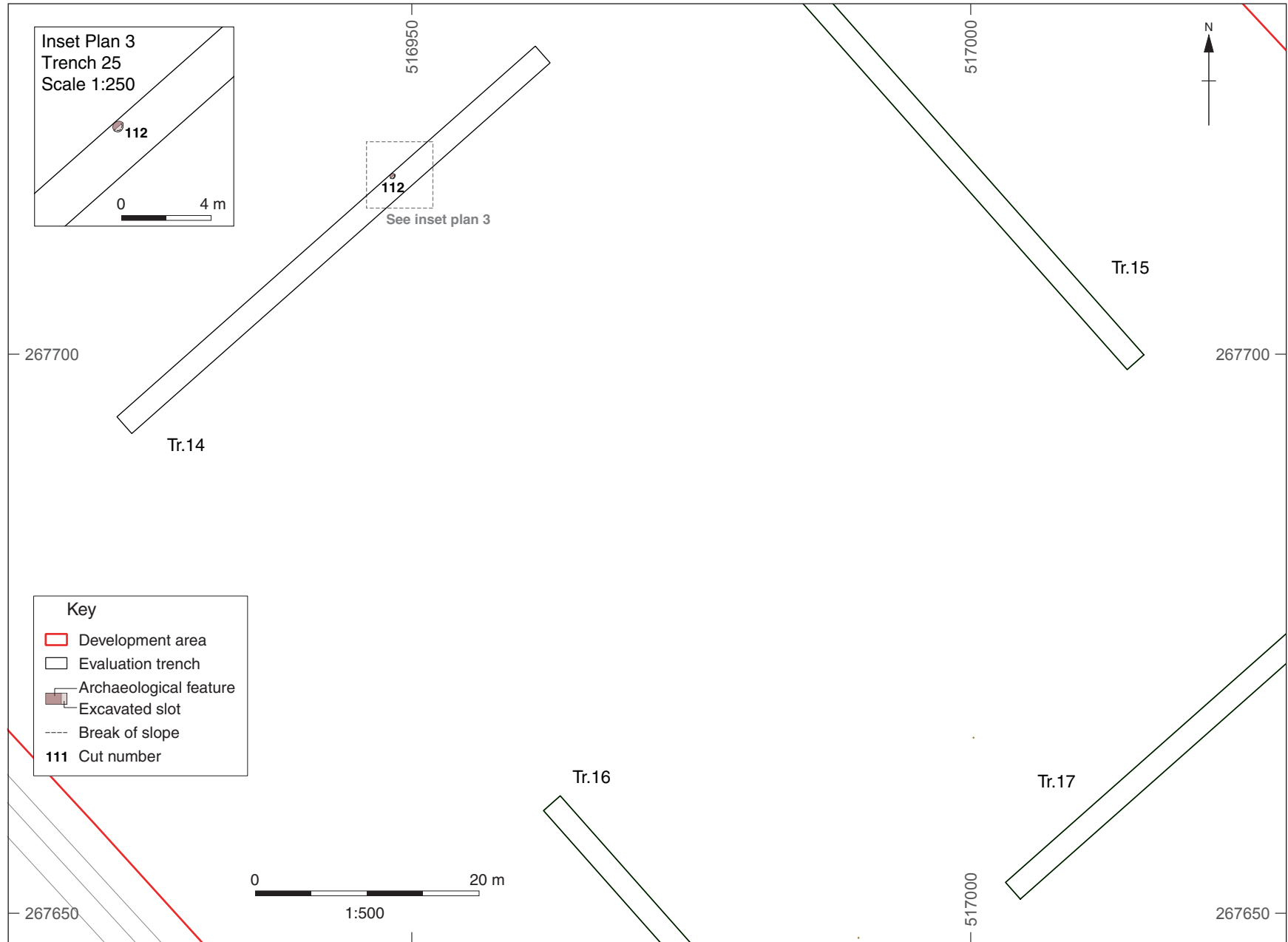


Figure 5a: Trench 14 in Field 3

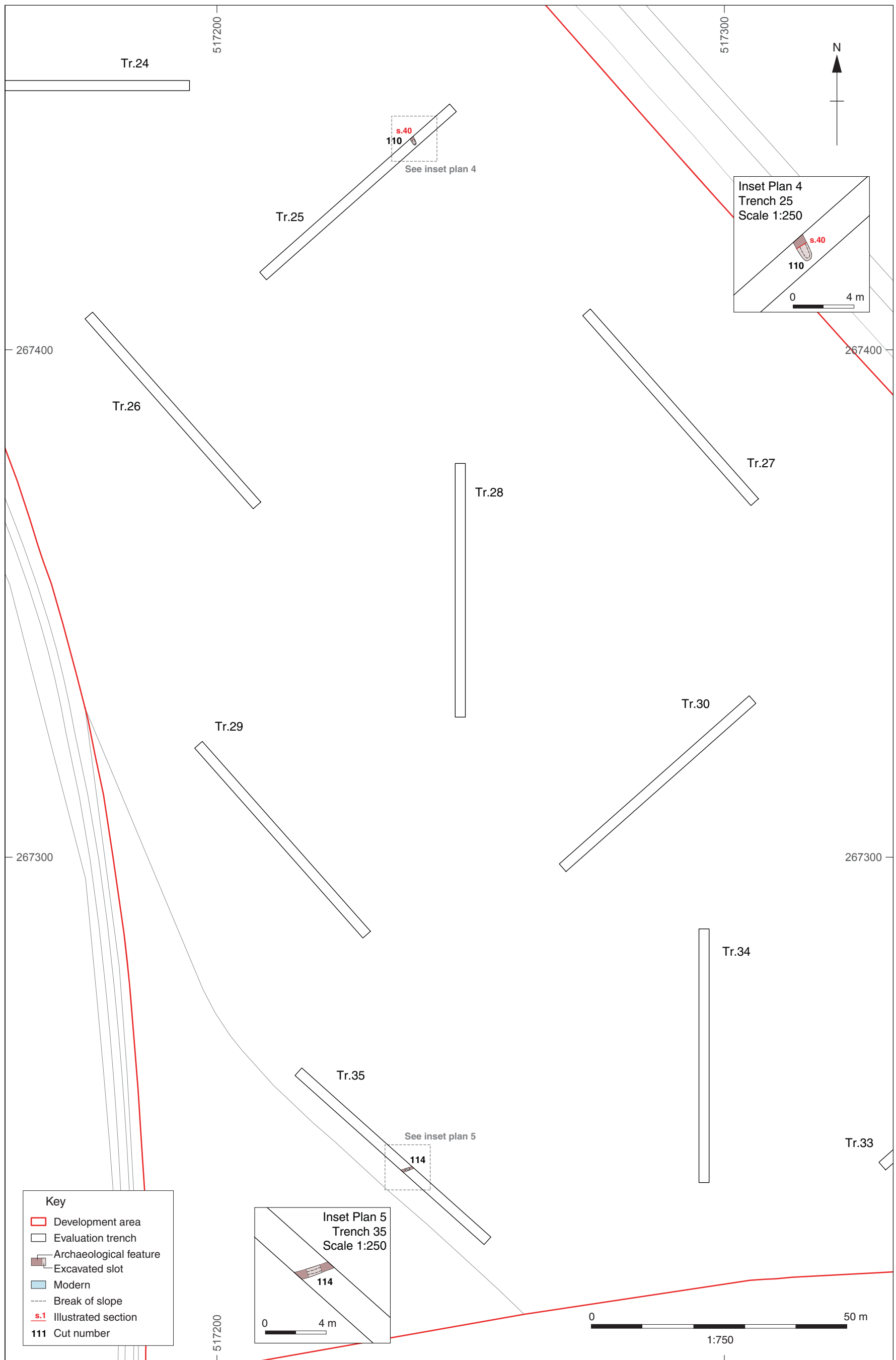


Figure 5b: Trench 25 and 35 in Field 3

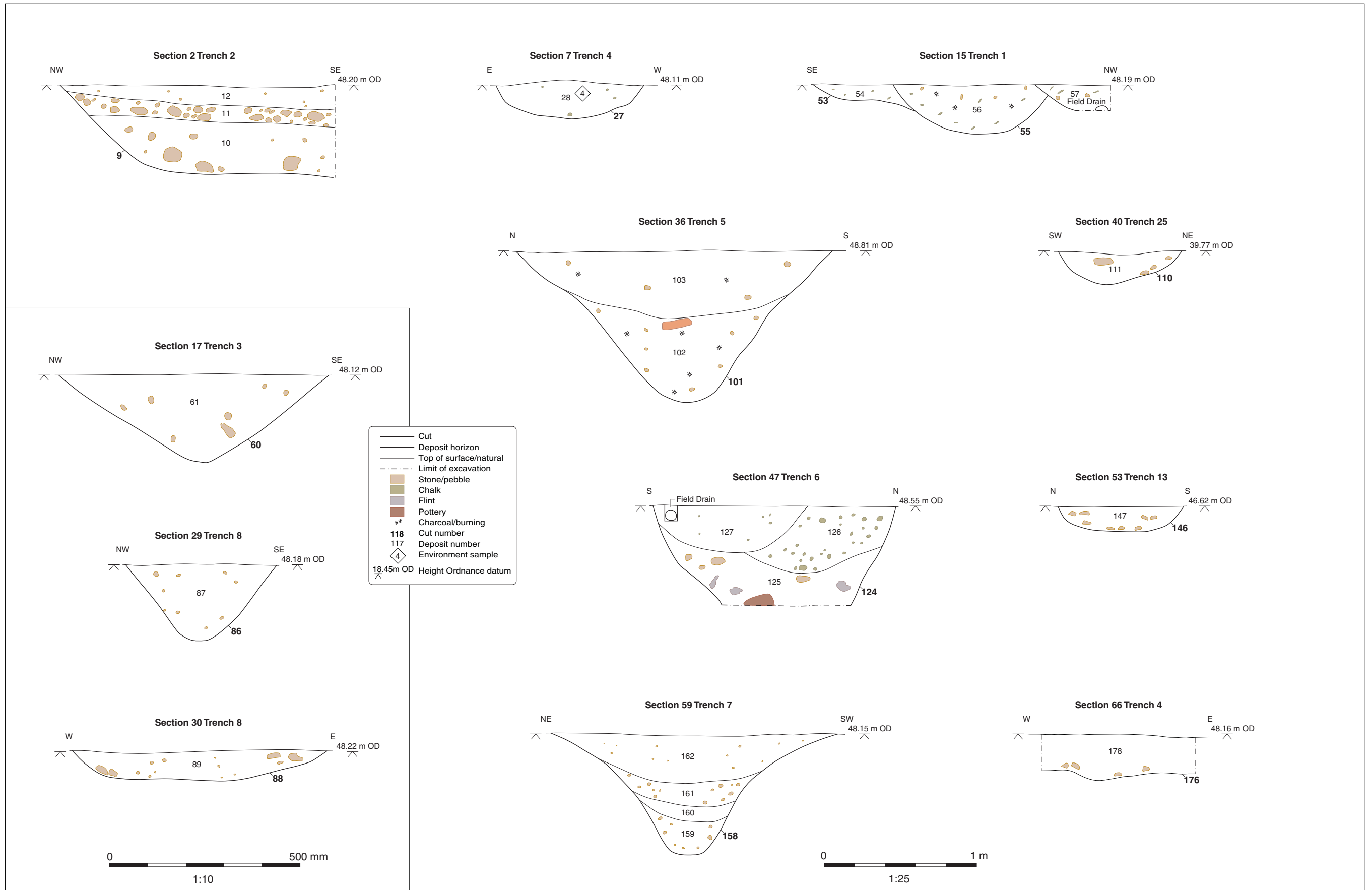


Figure 6: Selected sections



Plate 1: Ditches 4 and 6, Trench 2, looking west



Plate 2: Gully 58, Trench 3, looking south-east



Plate 3: Trench 4, looking east



Plate 4: Ditches **167** and **169**, Trench 4, looking south-west



Plate 5: Ditch 15, Trench 4, looking south-east



Plate 6: Pit 140, Trench 5, looking west



Plate 7: Ditch **124**, Trench 6, looking west



Plate 8: In-situ pot at base of Ditch **124**, Trench 6



Plate 9: Ditch **158**, Trench 7, looking south-east



Plate 10: Trench 10, looking east



Plate 11: Pit 146, Trench 13, looking east



Plate 12: Trench 20, looking east



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