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## Farrier's Way, Warboys

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## Summary

*Between the 7th May and 24th May 2018, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) conducted an archaeological evaluation at land south of Farrier's Way, Warboys (centred TL 3103 7986). Previously a magnetometer (geophysical) survey was carried out at the site and this had identified enclosure ditches and field systems characteristic of the Roman period.*

*20 evaluation trenches, making up a 3% sample of the site, were excavated, targeting identified geophysical anomalies, and of these 19 contained one or more ditches and pits dating from the 2nd century AD onwards. Whilst the features were mainly concentrated in the west of the site, there was a broad distribution of archaeology across the site as a whole. Two thirds of the site contained medieval furrows, modern boundary ditches and field drains.*

*A significant feature was a metalled trackway (with two flanking ditches) running across the entire length of the site on a north-west to south-east orientation. There is a strong probability that this site represents either a Roman 'ladder' or 'cross road' settlement centred on the road and occupied throughout the entire Roman period from the mid-1st century onwards. The focus of the settlement seems to have been at the western end of the site with a ribbon development of enclosures running alongside the road towards the south-east.*

*The presence of both Roman and Saxon pottery within the upper fills of features both inside and outside of the main settlement (along with evidence of craft industries) implies a continuation of occupation during the post-Roman and into the early Saxon period at least, before the site was turned over to farmland, perhaps from the early medieval period onwards.*

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Stephen Macaulay. The fieldwork was directed by Steve Graham, who was supported by Dave Browne, Ann Laure Bollen, Anne-Marie Webb and Carlotta Marchetto. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Sarita Louzolo. Thank you to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the management of Kat Hamilton.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) on behalf of Bellway Homes (Northern Home Counties) to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Farrier's Way, Warboys.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 14/01887/OUT) or to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. 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 lies to the south of the historic core of Warboys. Warboys lies on a low peninsula running into the fens from the west. The site itself is flat at 31 OD, dropping down into the fens to the east and northeast.
- 1.2.2 The site is current used for arable farming, with remains of ridge and furrow visible in aerial photographs and the geophysical survey. There is no evidence for extensive ground disturbance.
- 1.2.3 The area of proposed development consists of the construction of up to 74 houses on the site.
- 1.2.4 The geology of the area is mapped as mudstones of the West Walton Formation and Ampthill Clay Formation. This is overlain by Diamicton of the Oadby Member.

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Comparatively little archaeological work has taken place in Warboys area, however, finds of varying date have been made, and a large number of listed buildings are present in the village.

#### Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 A potential Bronze Age canoe located in a field at Warboys (TL 317 826). Excavated 1909 - 1910, it was 11.27m long with a maximum width of 1.9m (HER 03776).
- 1.3.3 A ground axe-head of grey stone with pointed butt (HER 01743); dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age (found at TL 343).
- 1.3.4 Two bronze spear heads, one looped, found in Warboys High Fen (TL 35 83), dated to the middle late Bronze Age respectively (HER 03669).
- 1.3.5 A bronze chape (found at TL 30 80) was identified as from the Iron Age (HER 03657).

## Roman

- 1.3.6 An archaeological evaluation of 34 trial trenches carried out on the land at Warboys Airfield Industrial Estate (TL 297 787), revealed five ditches dated to the Iron Age to Early Roman periods were revealed. 6 further ditches and a single pit were also associated with this period. Within these ditches 106 fragments of animal bone, 16 pot sherds, 2 pieces of fired clay were recovered (MCB20795).
- 1.3.7 Roman pottery was found on the site of cropmarks visible (HER 03833) from aerial photography (TL 332 812) The site, situated in low-lying fields at about 2.0m ASL was under crop, and not perambulated. The APs show cropmarks of a single enclosure, some 50.0m overall, with a curving N end, and straight sides to the E and S. There is an apparent gap at the SW angle which may be an entrance, although rather wide.
- 1.3.8 An evaluation carried out by OA East in 2015 on land to the west of 94 Ramsey Road, Warboys. Three trenches were located in the eastern half of the field in the footprints of the proposed development The presence of two small fragments of Roman pottery (one found in a ditch in Trench 3) and one fragment of tile are likely to be the result of manuring. The ditch (in Trench 3) containing a single small sherd of Roman pottery was tentatively interpreted as a Roman cultivation ditch. A second, roughly parallel ditch approximately 16m to the east (in Trench 1) was possibly contemporary but was undated (Webb 2015).

## Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 1.3.9 The parish of Warboys was first recorded as the gift of Archbishop Dunstan to the Abbey of St. Benedict of Ramsey, and was confirmed by King Edgar in 974 AD (Page et. al. 1932, 243). Warboys is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, among the lands of St. Benedict of Ramsey and it was stated then that the abbot had 10 hides in the manor which paid geld. There were a priest and a church and 3 acres of meadow, along with a wood (Page et. al. 1932, 243). By 1279 the Abbot of Ramsey held the manor of Warboys cum Caldecote of the king, including a windmill, and a messuage with a garden of 2½ acres, and gallows and tumbrel (Page et. al. 1932, 244).
- 1.3.10 No Saxon finds have been recorded in Warboys, in spite of the historical sources, but several Medieval earthworks and a church are known around the village. Warboys was listed in the Domesday Book in the Hundred of Hurstingstone in Huntingdonshire; the name of the settlement was written as Wardebusc in the Domesday Book. In 1086 there was just one manor at Warboys. The most notable medieval building in the village is the church of St Mary Magdalene. The earliest parts of the current church date to the mid-12th century, while there have been 13th century and later additions (HER 03540).
- 1.3.11 Just to the east of the church is a large medieval fish-pond (HER 03586) with slight earthworks to the south of this perhaps representing medieval cultivation strips (HER10058). Further medieval agricultural activity is represented by the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation seen to the north (HER 11639 and south (HER 11639) of the village.

1.3.12 In addition to the 2015 evaluation, there have been excavations off Pope's Lane in the south of the village. The first of these revealed a probable field boundary ditch containing 15th century pottery and a possible extension of the medieval fish pond (ECB 407). The more recent excavation a number of undated features, probably related to water management, the remnants of a ridge and furrow system and three postholes, one containing c.13th to mid15th century pottery (Hatton and Wall 1999). Additional work carried out by OA East in the village includes an archaeological evaluation was carried out at Red Barn Farm, Warboys in September 2009. This revealed evidence of medieval activity in the form of postholes, pits and a ditch. A near complete bone sledge runner was recovered from the ditch. In addition, a large post-medieval to modern pond was recorded (Gilmour 2009). OA East also carried out the archaeological monitoring on the Wistow rising main (TL 2943 8037) in January 2014, during the course of which, a medieval field boundary was encountered forming part of a rectilinear enclosure around the churchyard to the north (Stocks-Morgan 2014).

## 2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- iii. To establish the character, date, and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development.
- iv. To ground truth geophysical results, by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered, establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site.
- v. To provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits.
- vi. To provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.
- vii. To set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions.
- viii. To provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

### 2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 In line with the Brief from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET), Oxford Archaeology East undertook to trench a 3% sample of the site, which measured approximately 4 hectares, with a 1% contingency. This was done by excavating five trenches measuring 50 x 1.8m and fourteen trenches measuring 30 x 1.8m. These were laid out as per the plan agreed by the client, the consultants and the CHET. An extra seven 30-metre trenches were held in reserve but were not required.

2.2.2 The trial trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a minimum bucket width of 1.8m was used to excavate the trenches.

2.2.3 Spoil was stored alongside trenches. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling.

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

2.2.5 Bucket samples of 90 litres of excavated soil were examined from each trench in order to characterise artefactual remains in the topsoil and other soil horizons above the archaeological level. The results are presented in Section 3.24.

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2.2.6 The trenches were not backfilled until the approval of Andy Thomas of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team.



## 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 and the full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits. A complete list of all the context numbers generated are available in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.
- 3.1.2 The Context numbers follow a numerical order starting with 1 for the topsoil, 2 for the subsoil and 3 for the natural and the archaeological contexts follow thereafter

### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of Ampthill Clay (3) was overlain by a clay silt subsoil (2), which in turn was overlain by topsoil (1).
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were mostly good, the trenches to the south and east of the site remained dry throughout. The further north and west, the greater the probability of ground water entering the trenches, this was particularly evident around the area of Trench 8. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

### 3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 A geophysical (magnetometer) survey (Trace 2017) indicated regular medieval ridge and furrow running across virtually the entire site (except around the western edge of the site) on a broad north to south alignment. This became evident during the stripping off the top and subsoils with the ridge and furrow being very distinctive compared to the archaeological features and broadly corresponding to the positions as indicated by the survey. During the course of the evaluation, a number of furrows were tested to confirm this interpretation was correct.
- 3.3.2 Excepting the medieval ridge and furrow and modern drainage ditches archaeology was found in all of the trenches except Trench 5. The greatest concentration of archaeological features was towards the south and west of the site. The concentration of archaeology noticeably diminished towards the north-east corner however archaeological features (albeit in reduced numbers) were still evident throughout the trenching in this corner.

### 3.4 Trench 1

- 3.4.1 This trench was located in the south-eastern quadrant of the site (Figure 6, Plate 1). The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide with a north-east to south-west orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.40m and 0.60m below the top of the trench. The trench exposed a metalled surface (193) running through the centre of the trench. On the northern side of the surface was a ditch **194**. On the southern side of the surface were two ditches, **308** and **311**. Truncating the surface was a small pit **180**. These features were sealed over by a horizontal band of dark grey brown clay silt (326) which was 0.20m thick. This was overlain by the subsoil (2) 0.20m thick which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.20m to 0.40m thick.
- 3.4.2 Located 5.1m from the north-eastern end of the trench was ditch **194** (Fig 7, Section 58). This ditch emerged from under the eastern side of the trench on an east to west orientation before returning under the western side of the trench. The ditch was 1.72m wide and 0.30m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill (195) of mid-grey brown clay sand containing pot from across the entire Roman period, bone, slag and Fe nails. This ditch was noted running along the entire length of the site on a north-west-west to south-east-east alignment and was noted running along the entire length of the site in a north-west-west to south-east-east alignment and also investigated (along with subsequent recuts) in Trench 14 as ditch **247**, Trench 15 as ditch **294** and Trench 18 as ditch **289** (Fig.2).
- 3.4.3 Directly adjacent on the ditches southern side was a metalled surface (193), unexcavated, this surface was 2m wide with a frequent amount of small to angular stones and flints across the entire surface. This surface was noted running along the entire length of the site in a north-west-west to south-east-east alignment and was noted in Trench 1 (as 193), Trench 14 (as 241), Trench 15 (as 145) and Trench 18 (as 331).
- 3.4.4 Cutting in to the surface was a small pit **180**. Emerging from under the western side of the trench, this sub-circular feature was steep sided with a concave base and a U shaped profile. The excavated width of the feature was 0.60m wide and 0.13m deep. It contained a single fill (181) of dark grey sand clay containing pot.
- 3.4.5 Directly adjacent to the metalled surface on its southern side was a ditch (**308**). This ditch emerged from under the eastern side of the trench in an east to west orientation before returning under the western side of the trench. The ditch was 1.15m wide and 0.42m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill (307) of mid-grey brown clay silt containing elements of the surface slumped down its northern side. This ditch was noted running along the entire length of the site on a north-west-west to south-east-east alignment and also investigated (along with subsequent recuts) in Trench 14 as **249**, Trench 15 as **130** and Trench 18 as **238**.

3.4.6 Directly adjacent to this feature on its southern side was feature **311**. This partially excavated feature emerged from under the eastern side of the trench on an east to west orientation before returning under the western side of the trench. The total visible width of the feature was 3m and the excavated depth of the feature was 0.30m. The excavated section of the feature was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The feature consisted of an initial fill (310) of light grey brown clay silt 0.08m thick containing elements of surface 193 slumped down its northern side. This was overlain by a mid-grey brown clay silt (309) 0.22m thick. The depth of the feature and its positioning would suggest that the feature is a ditch, but this cannot be confirmed without further investigation.

### 3.5 Trench 2

3.5.1 This trench (Fig.6) was located in the south-eastern quadrant of the site. The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide with a north to south orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.50m and 0.70m below the top of the trench. The archaeological features in the trench consisted of a single ditch (**21**) running through the centre of the trench. This feature was sealed over by the subsoil (2) 0.30m thick which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.20m to 0.40m thick.

3.5.2 Located 14m from the northern end of the trench was ditch **21**. This ditch (Fig 7- Section 7). emerged from under the eastern side of the trench on an east to west orientation before returning under the western side of the trench. The ditch corresponded to the position of a rectangular enclosure perpendicular to the metalled trackway indicated by the magnetometer survey (figure 2), which shows the ditch sharply turning south (where it was excavated as **153** in Trench 3). The ditch was 1.30m wide and 0.30m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of an initial fill (33) of mid-grey clay silt that was 0.10m thick. This was overlain by a mid-brown silt clay (22) that was 0.20m thick containing 82g of pot (dated AD 150 – 400) and bone.

### 3.6 Trench 3

3.6.1 This trench (Fig.6) was located in the south-eastern quadrant of the site. The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide with an east to west orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.40m and 0.60m below the top of the trench. The archaeological features in this trench consisted of five medieval furrows, a single ditch (**153**) and a potential posthole (**157**). These features were sealed by the subsoil (2) 0.25m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.20m to 0.30m thick.

3.6.2 Located 11.27m from the eastern end of the trench was ditch **153**. This ditch (Fig 4- Section 40), emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north to south alignment before returning under the southern side of the trench. This ditch was part of the same rectangular enclosure ditch previously excavated in trench 2 (as **21**). The ditch was 1.50m wide and 0.30m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of an initial fill (152) of grey brown clay silt that was 0.30m thick. This was overlain by a dark grey brown clay silt (151) 0.26m thick containing daub and bone.

- 3.6.3 Located a further 5.30m to the west was a small pit **157**. Most probably a posthole, this sub-circular feature was steep sided with a concave base and a U shaped profile. The width of the feature was 0.40m wide and it was 0.16m deep. It contained a single fill (156) of dark brown clay silt containing no finds or evidence of packing or postpipe.
- 3.6.4 Three of the five furrows within the trench were investigated. These were found to be 0.10m in depth or less, flat based with gentle sides and no finds within their clay silt fills.

### 3.7 Trench 4

- 3.7.1 This trench (Fig.4) was located in the north-eastern quadrant of the site. The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide with an east to west orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.50m and 0.60m below the top of the trench. The archaeological features in the trench consisted of five medieval furrows and a single ditch (**19**). These features were sealed by the subsoil (2) 0.30m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.25m to 0.30m thick.
- 3.7.2 Located 9.41m from the eastern end of the trench was ditch **19**. This ditch (Fig 7-Section 4), emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north to south orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.58m wide and 0.12m deep, it was moderate sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch contained a single fill (20) of brown clay silt containing pottery dated 50BC to AD 50.
- 3.7.3 One of the five furrows within the trench were investigated. This was found to be 0.09m in depth, flat based with gentle sides and with no finds within its clay silt fill.

### 3.8 Trench 5

- 3.8.1 This trench (Fig.4) was located in the north-eastern quadrant of the site. The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide with a north-west to south-east orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.40m and 0.60m below the top of the trench. The archaeological features of the trench consisted of four medieval furrows and a single ditch. These features were sealed by the subsoil (2) 0.30m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.25m to 0.30m thick.
- 3.8.2 Upon investigation the single ditch (plotted by the geophysical survey) emerging under the northern side of the trench was found to be a modern drain cut with a modern drain pipe running at the base of the cut. The ditch was 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep. Its dark grey clay silt fill contained no finds other than the actual drain pipe. The drain returned under the southern edge of the trench in a north-east to south-west alignment.
- 3.8.3 Three of the four furrows within the trench were investigated. These were found to be 0.13m in depth or less, flat based with gentle sides and no finds within their clay silt fills.

## 3.9 Trench 6

- 3.9.1 This trench (Fig.3, Cover Plate) was located in the centre of the site. The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide with a north-west to south-east orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached at 0.60m below the top of the trench. The archaeological features in the trench consisted of a pit (258), three medieval furrows (one of which was investigated as 14) and five linear features (23, 34, 220, 226 and 260). These features were sealed over by the subsoil (2) 0.40m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.20m to 0.30m thick.
- 3.9.2 Located at the north-western end of the trench was pit 258. This moderate sided concave feature emerged from under the edge of the trench and was visible for 3.77m. A 1.2m long slot was excavated through the feature which was not bottomed, to a depth of 0.80m. The pit contained a single fill (259) of grey brown silt clay containing pottery, bone, shell, CBM and a copper object (SF14).
- 3.9.3 A further 0.50m to the south-east was a ditch (226). This linear feature ditch emerged from under the northern side of the trench in a north to south orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.68m wide and 0.22m deep, it was moderate sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill (227) of grey brown sandy clay containing pottery (dated AD 50 to 400) and bone.
- 3.9.4 A further 1.98m to the south-east was a ditch (220). This linear feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north to south orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.35m wide and 0.21m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill (221) of a brown grey sandy clay containing pottery (dated AD 100 to 200) and a flint scraper (SF12).
- 3.9.5 A further 3.85m to the south-east was a furrow (14). This linear feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north to south orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The furrow was 1m wide and 0.10m deep, it was shallow sided with an expanded U shaped profile and a concave base. The furrow consisted of a single sterile fill (13) of grey brown clay silt. Further to the south-east were two additional unexcavated furrows on the same alignment and with similar fill types.
- 3.9.6 At the south-eastern end of the trench were two linear features, 23 and 34, located 6.9m from the end of the trench (Fig 7- Section 19) and corresponding to the position of the enclosure ditch indicated by the geophysical survey. Ditch 34 emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north to south orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 1.70m wide and 0.70m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch contained an initial fill (24) of light grey clay silt. This was overlain by a grey brown clay silt (25) slumping down the sides of the ditch on its eastern edge. Overlying this was a dark grey brown clay silt (26) also slumping down the sides of the ditch on its eastern edge. This was overlain by a green grey silt clay (27) containing an unidentified Fe object (SF2). The upper and final fill was a mid-grey brown clay silt (35) containing pottery and bone.

- 3.9.7 This ditch was truncated on its western side by a ditch (23). This feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north to south orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.52 m wide and 0.42m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The feature consisted of two fills, an initial fill (29) of green grey clay silt and an upper fill (30) of light green grey clay silt containing 107g of pottery (dated AD 100 to 400).
- 3.9.8 Both features were sealed over by a grey brown clay silt (28) which was 0.10m thick, possibly the remains of an earlier soil sealed over by the sub-soil.
- 3.9.9 Located at the south-eastern end of the trench was ditch 260. This linear feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a broad north to south alignment before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep. It had a U shaped profile with moderate sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single fill of grey brown clay silt (261) from which 4g of pottery was recovered (dated AD 50 to 200).

### 3.10 Trench 7

- 3.10.1 This trench (Fig.3) was located in the north-western quadrant of the site. The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide with a north-west to south-east orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.60m and 0.70m below the top of the trench. The archaeological features in the trench consisted of two pits (36 and 67), two north to south running linear features (15 and 17) and a gully (52) possibly continuing on in Trench 8 as 32 or 51. These features were sealed over by the subsoil (2) 0.40m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.20m to 0.30m thick.
- 3.10.2 Running along the entire length of the trench in a north-west to south-east alignment was a linear feature 52. This feature emerged from under the north-eastern end of the trench before returning under the south-western end of the trench. The gully was excavated in four slots (52, 65 (Fig 7- Section 17) 243 and 245). Its width varied from 0.35m to 0.42m and its depth from 0.10m to 0.12m. it was filled with a brown grey mottled clay (53, 66, 244 and 246) containing only a small amount of bone in the one excavated slot (246). The gully was gently sloping, steep and concave and potentially a beam slot. This gully was truncated by two ditches 15 and 17.
- 3.10.3 Located at the north-western end of the trench was ditch 15. This ditch was located 1.54m from the north-western end of the trench and emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north to south orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch corresponded to the position indicated by the geophysical survey as a continuous linear feature and is probably the same feature excavated in trench 13 (as 272). The ditch was 1.74m wide and 0.46m deep, it was moderate sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill (16) of mid-brown grey clay silt containing 3g of pottery (dated 50 BC to AD 50), bone and CBM.



- 3.10.4 This ditch was truncated on its eastern side by a smaller linear feature (17). This feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north to south orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.62m wide and 0.10m deep, it was gentle sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a sterile single fill (18) of mid-grey brown clay silt with some possible charcoal flecks within the fill.
- 3.10.5 Located at the south-eastern end of the trench were two sub-circular discrete features, the first of which (67) was a possible post hole situated 4.70m from the end of the trench. This feature was steep sided, concave with a U shaped profile. It was 0.22m wide and 0.15m deep. The feature consisted of a single fill (68) of mid-grey clay, there was no evidence of post pipe or packing within the fill but it did contain 10g of pottery (dated AD 150 to 200).
- 3.10.6 A further 2.90m to the north-west a sub circular feature, pit 36. This pit was 1m wide, 0.20m deep with two fills. The initial fill (37) was a mid-yellow brown sterile clay, this was overlain by a mid-brown grey clay (38) containing 44g of pottery (dated AD 1 to 100) and bone. This feature was gentle sided, concave with a U shaped profile.

### 3.11 Trench 8

- 3.11.1 This trench (Fig.3) was located in the north-western quadrant of the site (Plate 2). The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide with a north-east to south-west orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.40m and 1m below the top of the trench. The archaeological features of the trench consisted of two very large discrete features pits (7 and 328), four linear features on an east to west alignment (8, 32, 51 and 61) and two possible postholes (329 and 330). These features were sealed over by the subsoil (2) 0.40m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.30m to 0.40m thick.
- 3.11.2 Located at the northern end of the trench was feature 328. Not enough of the feature was available to ascertain its true shape or profile. The feature emerged from under the northern end of the trench for 6.05m. Drainage conditions were poor with heavy surface water at the northern end of the trench. A sondage was machined into the feature to a depth of 1.40m below the surface of the trench, the fill continued further downwards. The fill (327) was a dark blue grey clay silt, the feature seems most likely a well, pond or watering hole. It is striking that this feature was, despite its apparent size not noted on the geophysical survey.
- 3.11.3 Situated 3.72m from the northern end of the trench was ditch 8. This ditch (Fig 7, Section 2). emerged from under the eastern side of the trench on an east to west orientation before returning under the western side of the trench. The potential presence of the ditch was noted by the geophysical survey as a substantial feature. The ditch was 1.72m wide and 0.84m deep, it was moderate sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch contained four fills, the first of which (9) was a sterile dark grey sandy clay. Overlying this a sterile orange grey clay sand (10). This was overlain by a sterile orange grey clay sand. Above this was a light grey green silt clay (11) containing 76g of pottery (dated AD 250 to 400) and bone and the upper and final fill (12) was a single fill of dark grey clay silt containing bone.

- 3.11.4 A further 2.97m to the south-west was feature **7**. The geophysics indicated that this may be one or more large discrete features possibly intercutting with a continuous linear feature: a ditch in Trench 9 (**189**) was on a broadly similar alignment and could potentially be a continuation of the same feature. The visible width of the feature was 5.25m. The abundance of ground water ensured that only a 1.50m slot on the features northern edge was possible with an excavated depth of 0.6m, the fill continuing further down beyond this point but the continual water ingress making further excavation potentially hazardous. There were three visible fills, the earliest noted fill (6) was a mottled mid grey silt clay containing bone. This was overlain by a sterile pale grey silt clay (5) and the upper and final fill (4) was a dark grey silt clay containing charcoal, flint, 65g of pottery (dated AD 40 to 100) and bone.
- 3.11.5 A further 6.78m south-west was ditch **32**. This ditch emerged from under the eastern side of the trench in an east to west orientation before returning under the western side of the trench. The ditch was 0.40m wide and 0.20m deep, it was moderate sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch contained a single fill (212) a dark brown clay containing pottery (dated AD 150 to 400) and bone.
- 3.11.6 Directly adjacent to this feature to the south-west was a possible ditch/gully terminal (**61**). This feature emerged from under the western side of the trench on an east to west orientation before possibly terminating after 0.25m. The feature was 0.30m wide and 0.12m deep, it was moderate sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill (60) a mid-grey clay containing pottery, metal and bone.
- 3.11.7 Situated 0.65m from the south-western end of the trench was ditch/gulley **51**. This feature emerged from under the eastern side of the trench on an east to west orientation before returning under the western side of the trench. The ditch was 0.52m wide and 0.35m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of two fills, an initial fill (59) of mixed yellow grey clay containing daub. This was overlain by a layer of dark brown clay (58) containing pottery, daub and bone. At the base of this ditch cut was evidence for two possible posts **329** filled by 56 and **330** filled by 57. The posts were sub-rectangular with a single fill of dark brown clay, both containing pottery and bone. Their excavated widths were 0.5m and were 0.35m deep. The relationship of these two features to the gulley was unclear with further excavation work required to ascertain the true nature of the relationship between the posts and the ditch and to explore the possibility that they represent a structural feature.

## 3.12 Trench 9

- 3.12.1 This trench (Fig.3) was located in the north-western quadrant of the site. The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide with a north-west to south-east orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.55m and 0.60m below the top of the trench. The archaeological features in the trench consisted of four linear features (**103**, **106**, **146** and **189**). These features were sealed by the subsoil (2) 0.40m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.15m to 0.20m thick. The presence of these features were not indicated by the geophysics.



- 3.12.2 Situated 8.5m from the north-west end of the trench was ditch **103**. This curvilinear feature (Fig 7, Section 28, Plate 3). emerged from under the eastern side of the trench in a north-east to south-west orientation before returning under the western side of the trench. The ditch was 1.64m wide and 0.84m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of two fills, an initial lower fill (104) of light yellow grey clay containing bone and an upper fill (105) of light yellow clay also containing bone. The shape and depth of the feature and the composition of its fill suggest that this feature may be a continuation of ditch **8** noted in Trench 8 possibly forming another side of the enclosure. This feature seems to have been cut (recut?) by another linear feature (**106**). This second ditch seems to follow the same alignment as ditch **103** with steep sides, a concave base and a U shaped profile. The second ditch contained a single fill (107) of mid-orange grey clay containing pottery (dated AD 50 to 150) and bone.
- 3.12.3 Directly adjacent to these two features was another ditch **146**. This linear feature emerged from under the eastern side of the trench on an east to west orientation before returning under the western side of the trench. The ditch was 1.71m wide and 0.61m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a flat base. The ditch contained two fills, an initial lower fill (147) of light yellow-clay containing flint and an upper fill (148) of mid-orange grey clay also containing pottery (dated AD 50 to 150) and bone.
- 3.12.4 Situated a further 1.65m to the south was ditch **189**. This feature was 3.9m wide and was excavated in a 1.20m box from the southern end. The feature was 0.68m deep and contained three fills. The lowest fill (190) was a sterile light grey orange clay. Overlying this was a light yellow grey clay (191) containing bone. The upper and final fill (192) was a mid-brown grey clay containing pottery, bone and CBM. Although as yet unproven, the alignment of this feature and its broad width suggests that it may be a continuation of the large feature noted in Trench 8 (7).

### 3.13 Trench 10

- 3.13.1 This trench (Fig.4) was located in the north-eastern quadrant of the site. The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide with a north-east to south-west orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.60m and 0.70m below the top of the trench. The archaeological features in the trench consisted of the continuation of the two furrows previously noted in Trench 5 and a ditch, **70**. These features were sealed by the subsoil (2) 0.40m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.20m to 0.30m thick. The trench suffered an excess of ground water seepage, limiting the archaeological investigation of the features. The presence of these features was not indicated by the geophysical survey.
- 3.13.2 Located in the north-east end of the trench, 3.20m from the end of the trench was ditch **70**. This linear feature (Fig 7, Section 26). emerged from under the eastern side of the trench in a south-east to north-west orientation before returning under the western side of the trench. The ditch was 1.30m wide and 0.42m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of two fills, an initial lower sterile fill (102) of dark grey-brown clay silt and an upper fill (69) of mid-grey brown clay silt containing pottery (dated to AD 50 to 400) and bone.

### 3.14 Trench 11

- 3.14.1 This trench (Fig.5, Plate 4) was located in the south-western quadrant of the site. The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide with a north-east to south-west orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.50m and 0.60m below the top of the trench. The archaeological features of the trench consisted of two ditches (**96** and **267**), a ditch terminal (**73**) and a series of postholes possibly forming part of a circular structure (**39**, **41**, **43**, **45**, **47** and **49**). These features were sealed over by the subsoil (2) 0.30m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.20m to 0.30m thick.
- 3.14.2 Located 9.4m from the south-western end of the trench was a large feature **267** possibly a ditch. This feature was 3.42m wide and was excavated in two slots (**267** and **318**) at either end of it. The feature was excavated to a depth of 1.20m with the fills continuing further down. The earliest excavated fill was a dark grey clay silt (266). This was overlain by a mid-grey clay silt (265) slumping down from the southern side. Overlying this was a light grey clay silt (264) 0.20m thick. Above this was a mid-grey clay silt (263 and 317). Above this was a narrow lens of red brown clay (316) which was 0.03m thick with evidence of firing. This was overlain by a thin lens of dark blue grey clay silt (315) containing 170g of pot (dated to AD 100 to 400), bone and charcoal which was 0.08m thick. Overlying this was a band of yellow grey clay (314) which was 0.03m thick, from this fill came a scapula, later identified as being from a juvenile human (see appendix C1). Above this was a dark brown clay silt (313) which was 0.04m thick. The upper and final fill was a dark grey clay silt (262 and 312) which was 0.12m thick.
- 3.14.3 Located further north-east was ditch **96**. This linear feature emerged from under the eastern side of the trench in an east to west orientation before returning under the western side of the trench. The ditch corresponded to the position indicated by the geophysical survey of an (internal?) enclosure ditch forming a rectangular enclosure (possibly with ditch slots **170**, **172** and **242** in trench 14). The ditch was 1.14m wide and 0.58m deep, it was moderate sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch contained three fills, the earliest of which (97) was a mid-brown red clay sand containing pottery and bone. This was overlain by a mid-brown green sterile clay sand (98) sharply sloping down the north-eastern side of the ditch possibly representing bank material. The upper and final fill (99) was a dark brown clay silt containing pottery, bone and glass.
- 3.14.4 Adjacent to this feature to the north-east was a posthole **100**. This circular feature was 0.37m wide and 0.11m deep with steep sides and a U shaped profile. The single fill of the posthole (101) was a sterile mid brown orange clay silt with no evidence of a postpipe or packing.
- 3.14.5 Directly adjacent to ditch **96** on its north-eastern side was ditch terminal **73**. This feature emerged from under the western side of the trench in a north-east to south-western alignment before terminating after 4.27m. The feature was linear, shallow sided with a flat base and a U shaped profile. It was 1.22m wide and 0.28m deep with two fills.

- 3.14.6 The primary fill (74) was a sterile mid-brown orange clay sand, this was overlain by a dark brown clay silt (75) which was 0.18m thick containing pottery and bone.
- 3.14.7 Located at the north-eastern end of the trench was a series of postholes (41, 43, 45, 47 and 49) in a sub-circular arc surrounding a possible central posthole (39) potentially forming a circular post building (Fig 7, Section 22). Posthole 39 was sub circular, concave moderate sided with a U shaped profile containing a single fill (40) of mid-brown red clay silt containing animal bone. The postholes forming the 'ring' (41, 43, 45, 47 and 49) were all sub-circular, moderate sided with a U shaped profile, the width of the postholes ranged from 0.26m to 0.44m and the depth of these features was from 0.07m to 0.28m in depth. The fills of these postholes (42, 44, 46, 48 and 50) were all uniform, containing mid reddish brown clay silt. The fills were all sterile with no evidence of either post pipes or packing.

### 3.15 Trench 12

- 3.15.1 This trench (Fig.3, Plate 5) was located in the north-western quadrant of the site. The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide with a north-west to south-east orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.40m and 0.60m below the top of the trench. The archaeological features of the trench consisted of twelve linear features (87, 89, 91, 109, 111, 115, 140, 142, 144, 150, 167 and 169), a posthole (85) and pit (72). These features were sealed over by the subsoil (2) 0.30m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.20m to 0.30m thick.
- 3.15.2 Located at the south-western corner of the trench was pit 72 (Plate 6). This circular pit emerged from under the south-western corner of the trench its visible diameter was 0.70m. The pit was unexcavated as the presence of kiln bars was detected within the upper fill suggesting the pit was a kiln and that the feature needed to be fully exposed before excavation commenced. The upper fill was a dark brown sand clay (71) containing in addition to the kiln bars, pottery, daub and bone.
- 3.15.3 Located 5.25m from the north-western end of the trench was a ditch truncating a post hole. The posthole (85) was a steep sided circular U shaped concave feature containing a sterile dark grey clay silt (84). The posthole was 0.30m wide and 0.25m deep. The north-western side of the posthole was truncated by a linear feature 83. This feature which emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment before returning under the southern side of the trench, was steep sided, concave with a U shaped profile. The ditch was 1.45m wide and 0.45m deep. It contained a single fill (82) of dark grey clay silt from which pottery and bone were recovered. This ditch also truncated on its north-west side a small linear feature 87. The feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment before returning under the southern side of the trench and was steep sided, concave with a U shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid-brown silt clay (86) containing pottery and bone. The ditch was 0.65m wide with a depth of 0.25m. These features equated to the ditch indicated by the geophysical survey.

- 3.15.4 Located a further 1.5m to the south-east were three intercutting features (**89**, **91** and **93**). Posthole **93** was a steep sided circular U shaped feature 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep. The posthole contained a sterile pale brown sand clay fill (92). This was truncated on its north-western side by a linear feature **91**. This feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on north-east to south-west alignment before returning under the southern side of the trench. It was gentle sided with a flat base; its width was 1m wide whilst its depth was 0.06m. The single fill (90) of the feature was a mid-grey brown sand silt with a very high (60%) proportion of flint and stone containing pottery and bone, possibly functioning as a path. This was in turn truncated by the terminus of another ditch **89**. This ditch emerged from under the southern side of the trench on a north-west to south-eastern alignment for 1.10m before terminating. The ditch was 0.45m wide and 0.3m deep, steep sided with a u shaped profile and a concave base. Its single fill was a dark brown silt clay (88) containing pottery and bone.
- 3.15.5 Located a further metre towards the south-east were three intercutting linear features (Fig 7, Section 29). These features corresponded to the position of a ditch indicated by the geophysical survey. Ditch **111** emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.70m wide and 0.35m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill (110), a pale grey sand silt containing pottery, bone and slag. Adjacent to this feature on its north-western side was ditch **115**. This feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 1.8m wide and 0.75m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of three fills, the earliest of which (114), was a mid-grey clay silt containing pottery and bone. This was overlain by a dark green silt (113) with a high charcoal content (approximately 60%) containing daub and stone. The upper and final fill (112) was a layer of mid-grey clay silt possibly redeposited containing pottery and bone. Both of these features were truncated by a third linear feature **109**. This feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation truncating both **111** and **115** before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.70m wide and 0.25m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill (108), a mid-brown loam.
- 3.15.6 A further 3.5m to the south-west was ditch **167**. This feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.70m wide and 0.3m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill (166), a sterile mid-grey sand silt.
- 3.15.7 Located a further 4.5m towards the south-east were three intercutting linear features. Ditch **142** emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill (141), a pale brown sand clay containing pottery and bone.

- 3.15.8 Adjacent to this feature on its north-western side was ditch **144**. This feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench in a north-east to south-west orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill, a pale brown clay silt containing pottery, bone and a Cu object (SF3). Both of these features were truncated by a third linear feature, **140**. This feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench in a north-east to south-west orientation truncating both 142 and 144 before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep, it was steep sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill (139), a sterile dark-brown silt clay.
- 3.15.9 Located 5.60m from the south-western end of the trench was ditch **169**. This feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-west to south-east orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep, it was gradual sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill (168), a dark grey clay containing a modern field drain. However, the fill also contained Roman pottery and the drain may possibly be an intrusion into an earlier Roman linear feature.
- 3.15.10 Directly adjacent to this feature on its south-eastern side was linear feature **150**. This feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep, it was moderate sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill (149), a mid-brown sandy clay containing pottery and slag.

### 3.16 Trench 13

- 3.16.1 This trench (Fig.3) was located in the north-western quadrant of the site. The trench was 50m in length and 2m wide with a north-west to south-east orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached at 0.40m below the top of the trench. The archaeological features of the trench consisted of ten linear features (**214, 215, 217, 219, 270, 272, 284, 299, 322**), a curvilinear ditch (**286**) two postholes (**229, 282**) and two pits (**231** and **233**). These features were sealed by the subsoil (2) 0.20m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.18m to 0.20m thick.
- 3.16.2 Located at the north-western end of the trench were four intercutting features, this probably represents a series of recuts and redefinitions of the original feature. Ditch **219** emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation before seemingly terminating after 1.76m. The ditch was 0.70m wide and 0.10m deep, it was gradual sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill (218), a pale brown clay sand containing pottery and bone. This feature was seemingly truncated on its south-eastern side by ditch **217**. This feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.6m wide and 0.12m deep, it was gradual sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill, (216) a mid-brown sterile sandy clay. This feature was truncated on its south-eastern side by linear feature **215**.



- 3.16.3 This feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench in a north-east to south-west orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.80m wide and 0.25m deep, it was gradual sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill (202), a grey silt clay containing pottery, bone and prehistoric flint arrowhead (SF9). This feature was truncated on its south-eastern side by linear feature 214. This feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 1.10m wide and 0.20m deep, it was gradual sided with a U shaped profile and a concave base. The ditch consisted of a single fill (213), a mid-grey brown sand clay containing pottery and, bone.
- 3.16.4 Directly adjacent to these linear features on the south-east was a pit (231). This feature was sub-rectangular in plan, steep sided with a flat based U shaped profile. It was 1m wide and 0.4m deep and contained a single fill (230) of mottled brown silt and sand from which bone was retrieved. In the centre of this feature was a possible posthole 229. Circular in plan with a U shaped profile, steep sides and a concave base, this feature contained a single fill of dark grey clay silt (228) containing bone.
- 3.16.5 Directly adjacent to this pit on the south-east was a posthole (282). This feature 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep was circular in plan, steep sided with a flat based U shaped profile. It contained a single sterile fill (281) of dark brown sand silt. The feature was modern looking in appearance and may represent a component of a modern structure such as a barn.
- 3.16.6 Directly south of this feature was a sub-rectangular feature 233. Emerging from under the southern side of the trench, this feature was 1m wide and 0.4m deep. It was steep sided with flat based U profile. The pit contained two fills, a primary fill (239) of dark grey brown loam containing pottery, daub and bone. This was overlain by a mottled brown sand clay (232) containing pottery and bone.
- 3.16.7 Located 12m from the north-western end of the trench was linear feature 284. This ditch emerged from under the northern side of the trench in a north-east to south-west orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.80m wide and 0.10m deep, it was gradual sided with a flat based U shaped profile. The ditch consisted of a single fill (283), a sterile dark grey brown sand clay.
- 3.16.8 Directly adjacent to this feature on its south-eastern side was a curvilinear feature 286. This ditch emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-west to south-east orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep, it was moderate sided with a concave base and a U shaped profile. The ditch contained a single fill (285), a mid-brown sand clay containing pottery
- 3.16.9 Adjacent to this, on its south-eastern side, was linear feature 272. This ditch emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 1m wide and 0.40m deep, it was gradual sided with a concave base and a U shaped profile. The ditch consisted of a single fill (271), a dark brown silt clay containing pottery and bone. This feature was truncated on its north-eastern side by a much larger ditch (270).

- 3.16.10 This ditch also emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 2.2m wide and 0.8m deep, it was steep sided with a concave base and a U shaped profile. The ditch consisted of two fills, a primary fill (269) of a pale grey clay silt containing pottery, bone and slag. This was overlain by a dark grey silt clay (268) containing pottery and bone.
- 3.16.11 Located at the midpoint along the trench was linear feature **322**. This ditch emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 3.2m wide and 0.80m deep, it was moderate sided with a concave base and a U shaped profile. The ditch consisted of three fills beginning with a primary fill (321), a pale grey clay silt containing pottery and bone. This was overlain by a mottled yellow and grey clay (320) containing pottery, CBM and bone. The third and final fill was a dark grey clay silt (319) containing pottery, bone, slag and metal including a lead object (SF16).
- 3.16.12 Located further the south-east was feature **305**. This feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation before returning under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.66m wide and 0.19m deep, it was moderate sided with a concave base and a U shaped profile. The feature consisted of a single sterile fill (306) a mid-yellow brown sand clay.
- 3.16.13 Situated 14m from the south-eastern end of the trench was a terminal for a linear feature **299** (also excavated as **301**). This ditch emerged from under the northern side of the trench in a north-east to south-west orientation for 6.1m before terminating. The ditch was 0.5m wide and 0.22m deep, it was steep sided with a concave base and a U shaped profile. The ditch consisted of a single fill (300) consisting of a mid-brown grey sand clay from which pottery, bone, glass and metal were recovered including a Roman coin (SF14).
- 3.16.14 Located at the end of the trench was a linear feature **303**. Emerging from under the northern side of the trench on a broad north to south alignment and containing a land drain at its base, this was clearly a modern drainage cut that nonetheless contained pottery and a Fe nail within its fill (304)

### 3.17 Trench 14

- 3.17.1 This trench (Fig.5, Plate 7) was located in the south-western quadrant of the site. The trench was 50m in length and 2m wide with a north-east to south-west orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached at 0.60m below the top of the trench. The archaeological features of the trench consisted of fourteen linear features (**133, 135, 161, 164, 170, 172, 184, 186, 205, 207, 234, 247, 249, 332**), a curvilinear ditch (**158**) two postholes (**184, 203**) and a pit (**209**). Ditch **172** also contained a neo-natal inhumation (**242**). These features were sealed over by the subsoil (2) 0.30m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.25m to 0.30m thick.

- 3.17.2 Located at the north-western corner of the trench was pit **209**. The sub-circular feature was U shape in profile with moderate sides and a concave base. It was 0.46m wide and 0.12m in depth. The pit contained a single sterile fill (210) comprising of a dark brown clay silt. This feature was truncated by ditch 207.
- 3.17.3 Emerging from under the north-eastern end of the trench was a ditch **207**. This ditch was on a north-west to south-east alignment returning under the eastern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.35m wide and 0.09m in depth. It was u shaped in profile with shallow sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single sterile fill (208) consisting of dark brown clay silt.
- 3.17.4 Emerging from under the western side of the trench was a ditch **234**. This ditch was on a north-west to south-east alignment returning under the eastern side of the trench. The ditch was 0.23m wide and 0.07m in depth. It was u shaped in profile with shallow sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single sterile fill (235) consisting of dark brown clay silt.
- 3.17.5 Located at 8.59m from the north-eastern end of the trench was ditch **247**. This ditch emerged from under the western side of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment before returning under the eastern side of the trench. This was one of two ditches either side of a metalled road/track surface. This ditch was a continuation of the feature previously excavated in Trench 1 as **194**. The ditch in this trench was 3m wide with a depth of 0.60m. The ditch was an expanded U shape in profile with steep sides and concave base. It contained three fills (323, 324, 325). The primary fill (323) was a sterile mid red brown clay sand. This was overlain by a sterile fill (324) of clay silt. Above this was another sterile fill (323) of dark red brown sand silt. This ditch was then truncated by a possible recut, ditch **332**. It was U shaped in profile with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: a primary fill (255) a mid-grey brown clay silt and an upper fill (248) a dark grey brown clay silt containing pottery and bone. This feature was 1.70m wide with a depth of 0.30m.
- 3.17.6 Directly adjacent to this ditch to the south-west was a metalled surface, 331. This surface was noted as being the same feature previously recorded as Trench 1, (as 193).
- 3.17.7 Located at the other side of the metalled area was ditch **249**. This ditch (Fig 7, Section 77, Plate 8). emerged from under the western side of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment before returning under the eastern side of the trench. This ditch was a continuation of the feature previously excavated in Trench 1 as **308**. The ditch was 2.60m wide and 0.80m in depth. This feature had a U shaped profile with steep sides and a concave base and contained five fills. The primary fill (254) was a dark red brown lens of clay sand slump material on the southern side of the ditch cut. This was overlain by at the base of the feature by a dark green grey sand silt (252). Above this was a mid-grey brown clay silt (252). This was overlain by a mid-grey clay silt (251), whilst the upper and final fill (250) was a dark grey brown clay silt containing both pottery and bone.



- 3.17.8 Located 21.42m from the north-eastern end of the trench was ditch **205**. This ditch emerged from under the western side of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment before returning under the eastern side of the trench. The ditch was 1.16m in width and 0.40m in depth. This feature had a U shaped profile with moderate sides and a concave base and contained a single fill (206) was a mid-brown clay silt from which pottery and bone were recovered.
- 3.17.9 Adjacent to this ditch on the north-west was a potential posthole, **203**, emerging from under the western side of the trench. This sub-circular feature was U shaped in profile with shallow sides and a concave base. The fill of this feature (204) was a red brown clay sand containing animal bones. There was no evidence for a postpipe or packing within the fill. The posthole was 0.29m in diameter with a depth of 0.07m.
- 3.17.10 Directly adjacent to the posthole was a ditch terminal, **186**. This ditch emerged from under the western side of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment for 1.55m before terminating. The feature was U shaped in profile with gradual sides and a concave base. It was 0.60m wide with a depth of 0.62m. the ditch contained two fills, a primary fill (187) of sterile reddish brown clay sand and an upper fill (31/188) of dark brown grey clay silt containing bone, pottery and fe nails (SF5). The tip of the ditch terminal was truncated by another posthole (**184**).
- This circular feature was U shaped in profile with shallow sides and concave base. It was 0.34m wide with a depth of 0.08m. the posthole contained a single fill (185) of sterile reddish grey clay sand with no indication of postpipe or packing.
- 3.17.11 Directly adjacent to these two features to the south-west was ditch **182**. This ditch emerged from under the western side of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment before returning under the eastern side of the trench. The feature was U shaped in profile with shallow sides and a concave base. It was 0.32m wide with a depth of 0.11m. The ditch contained a single fill (183) of dark brown grey clay silt containing pottery and bone.
- 3.17.12 Located at the midpoint of the trench was ditch **170**. This linear feature emerged from under the western side of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment before returning under the eastern side of the trench. The feature was U shaped in profile with shallow sides and a concave base. It was 0.38m wide with a depth of 0.24m. the ditch contained a single fill (171) of sterile red brown clay sand. This ditch was truncated on its north-eastern side by another ditch **172** on the same alignment. This feature was V shaped in profile with moderate sides and a sharp base. It was 1.08m wide with a depth of 0.44m. The ditch contained three fills: the primary fill (173) was a sterile red brown clay sand. This was overlaid by a sterile mid brown grey clay silt (174). The upper and final fill was a dark brown clay silt (175) containing pottery and bone.
- 3.17.13 Located at the intersection between the second (174) and third fill (175) on the north-eastern edge of the ditch cut was a small neo-natal inhumation (242). The burial was seemingly disarticulated with no evidence of an individual grave cut.

- 3.17.14 A further 0.60m to the south-west was ditch **164**. This linear feature emerged from under the western side of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment before returning under the eastern side of the trench. The feature was U shaped in profile with shallow sides and a concave base. It was 0.52m wide with a depth of 0.30m. the ditch contained a single fill (165) of mid-brown clay silt containing pottery and bone.
- 3.17.15 Further along the trench to the south-west by 1.05m was ditch **161**. This linear feature emerged from under the western side of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment before returning under the eastern side of the trench. The feature was U shaped in profile with shallow sides and a concave base. It was 0.70m wide with a depth of 0.30m. the ditch contained two fills, a primary sterile fill (162) of red brown clay sand. This was overlain by a sterile upper fill (163) of dark brown clay silt.
- 3.17.16 Situated 11.58m from the south-western end of the trench was a linear feature **135**. This linear feature emerged from under the southern end of the trench on a north to south alignment before returning under the eastern side of the trench. The feature was U shaped in profile with moderate sides and a concave base. It was 1.02m wide with a depth of 0.34m. the ditch contained three fills, a primary sterile fill (136) of red brown clay sand sharply sloping down the south-western side of the ditch cut (possibly representing bank material). This was overlain by a sterile fill (137) of mid-brown grey clay sand. The third and final fill (138) was a dark brown clay silt containing pottery and bone.
- 3.17.17 At the south-western end of the trench was a large feature, possibly a ditch **133**. This feature emerged from under the south-eastern corner of the trench in a sharp north-west to south east alignment before returning under the western side of the trench. The feature was only able to be partially excavated, the excavated profile was U shaped with gradual sides and a flat base. Its excavated width was 0.82m with a depth of 0.18m. The ditch contained a single fill (134) of mid-brown clay silt containing bone. This feature was clearly truncating a curvilinear ditch **158**. This ditch emerged from the eastern side of the trench in a north-west to south-east alignment before being truncated by feature **133** at its north-western end. This curvilinear ditch feature was V shaped in profile with moderate sides and a sharp base. It was 0.66m wide with a depth of 0.44m. the ditch contained two fills: the primary fill (159) was a sterile red brown clay sand. This was overlaid by a mottled brown and orange clay silt (160) from which pottery was recovered.

### 3.18 Trench 15

- 3.18.1 This trench (Fig.5, Plate 9) was located in the south-eastern quadrant of the site. The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide with a north-east to south-west orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached at 0.50m below the top of the trench. The archaeological features of the trench consisted of four linear features (**117**, **125**, **127**, **130**) and two postholes (**119**, **121**) and a metalled surface 145. These features were sealed over by the subsoil (2) 0.30m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.15m to 0.20m thick.

- 3.18.2 Situated 11.50m from the south-western end of the trench was ditch **117**. This linear feature emerged from under the western side of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment before returning under the eastern side of the trench. The feature was U shaped in profile with steep sides and a concave base. It was 0.80m wide with a depth of 0.4m. The ditch contained a single fill (116) of dark grey brown clay silt containing pottery and bone. This may represent an internal dividing ditch to a rectangular enclosure (with ditch **154** in Trench 20) perpendicular to the metalled trackway/road (see fig.2).
- 3.18.3 Situated 11.25m from the north-eastern end of the trench were two intercutting ditches **125** and **127**. Ditch **127** emerged from under the western side of the trench in a north-west to south-east alignment before returning under the eastern side of the trench. This feature was most likely a continuation of ditch **194** and **247** (excavated in Trenches 1 and 14). Although heavily truncated, the features visible profile was U shaped with steep sides and a concave base. The visible profile was 1.10m wide with a depth of 0.80m. There was only one visible fill (126) a light grey brown clay silt from which pottery was retrieved.
- 3.18.4 This ditch was truncated by a second ditch (recut) **125** on the same alignment possibly a continuation of the feature previously recorded in Trench 14 as **332**. Ditch **125** was U shaped in profile with steep sides and a concave base. It was 2.50m wide with a depth of 0.82m. The ditch contained three fills, a primary sterile fill (124) of light grey brown sand silt sharply sloping down the north-eastern side of the ditch cut. This was overlain by a mid-grey brown clay silt fill (123) containing pottery and bone. The third and final fill (122) was a dark brown clay silt containing pottery and bone, within the fill was a noticeable lens of small to angular stones at the base of the fill, most probably slump from the metalled surface into the ditch from the surface directly to the south-west of the feature.
- 3.18.5 Surface 145 (Plate 10) was a continuation of the metalled trackway previously noted in Trench 1 and 14 (as 193 and 331) with a width of 1.89m and a north-west to south-east alignment.
- 3.18.6 Ditch **130** was located on the south-western side of the trackway. The ditch was a continuation of the feature previously excavated in Trench 1 and 14 (as **308** and **249**) and emerged from under the western side of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment before returning under the eastern side of the trench. The ditch was 1.40m wide and 0.60m and was U shaped with steep sides and a concave base. The primary fill (129) was a light grey brown clay silt containing pottery and bone. Overlying this was a sterile mid grey brown clay silt (128) containing a large amount of small to medium stones most probably deriving from surface 145.

3.18.7 A further 2.13m to the south-west were two post holes next to each other (as part of a potential east to west alignment parallel to the road). Posthole **121** was located directly adjacent to the eastern side of the trench. This circular feature was U shaped in profile with steep sides and a concave base. The posthole contained a single sterile fill (120) of mid-grey brown clay silt with no indication of postpipe or packing material. Located directly to the west was posthole **119**. This circular feature was also U shaped in profile with steep sides and a concave base. It also contained a mid-grey brown clay fill (118) with no finds, postpipe or packing

### 3.19 Trench 16

3.19.1 This trench (Fig.5) was located in the south-western quadrant of the site. The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide with an east to west orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached at 0.50m below the top of the trench. In addition to three furrows (one of which was excavated as **79**) the trench contained a ditch **62** and a posthole **81**. These features were sealed over by the subsoil (2) 0.20m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.20m to 0.30m thick.

3.19.2 Located at the western end of the trench was ditch **62**. This ditch emerged from under the north-western corner of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment before returning under the south side of the trench where it was truncated by furrow **79**. The ditch was U shaped in profile with steep sides and a concave base. The ditch contained two fills: an initial sterile fill (64) of light grey brown clay silt and an upper fill (63) of dark grey brown clay silt containing pottery and bone.

3.19.3 This ditch was truncated by a furrow **79** which was 2.40m wide with a depth of 0.18m. The feature corresponded to the position of the furrow indicated by preliminary magnetometer data, it did however contain a single sherd of Roman pottery.

3.19.4 Located 8m from the eastern end of the trench was posthole **81**. This circular feature was 0.35m wide and 0.17m deep. The profile of the posthole was U shaped with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill was a dark red brown clay silt (80) containing a flake of flint.

### 3.20 Trench 17

3.20.1 This trench (Fig3) was located in the south-eastern quadrant of the site. The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide on a north-west to south-east orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached at 0.40m below the top of the trench. In addition to six linear features corresponding to the position of the ridge and furrow (three of which were archaeologically tested as **256**, **273** and **280**), the archaeological features of the trench consisted of three ditches **76**, **94** and **277**. These features were sealed over by the subsoil (2) 0.20m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.15m to 0.20m thick.

3.20.2 Located 8.5m from the north-western end of the trench was ditch **94**. This feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment before returning back under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was U shaped in profile with gradual sides and a flattish base, it was 1m wide and 0.18m in depth. The features single fill (95) was a mid-grey brown clay silt containing pottery.

- 3.20.3 Located at the mid-point of the trench was ditch **76**. This feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment before returning back under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was U shaped in profile with gradual sides and a concave base, it was 0.60m wide and 0.15m in depth. The features single fill (77) was a mid-grey brown clay silt containing pottery.
- 3.20.4 A further 1.9m to the south-east was ditch **277**. This feature emerged from under the northern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment before returning back under the southern side of the trench. The ditch was U shaped in profile with steep sides and a concave base, it was 0.35m wide and 0.19m in depth. The features single fill (278) was a mid-grey brown clay silt containing pottery.
- 3.20.5 In addition, three potential linear features were excavated (**256**, **273** and **280**) these features corresponded to the proposed position of the medieval furrow from the magnetometer survey. All were shallow with a single homogeneous fill, only one (**280**, fill 279) produced any artefacts, a single fragment of bone. All three were interpreted as medieval furrow.

### 3.21 Trench 18

- 3.21.1 This trench (Fig5) was located in the south-western quadrant of the site. The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide with a north-east to south-west orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached at 0.50m below the top of the trench. The archaeological features within the trench were four ditches **225**, **238**, **289**, **294** and the metallated surface, 241. These features were sealed over by the subsoil (2) 0.30m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.15m to 0.20m thick.
- 3.21.2 Located at the north-eastern end of the trench were two intercutting ditches **289** and **294**. These ditches (Fig 7, Section 83, Plate 11). were a continuation of the features previously excavated in Trench 1 (**194**), Trench 14 (**247**) and Trench 15 (**125** and **127**). Ditch **294** emerged from under the western side of the trench on an east to west alignment before returning under the eastern side of the trench. This feature corresponded to the previously excavated features **127**, **194** and **247**. Although truncated, the features visible profile was U shaped with steep sides and a concave base. The visible profile was 1.40m wide with a depth of 0.70m. There were four fills. An initial fill (295) of light yellow brown silt sand sharply which sloped down the south-western side of the ditch. This was overlain by a light grey brown clay silt (fill 296 corresponding to fill 126) from which pottery, CBM and bone were retrieved. Above this was a mid-brown grey silt sand (297) containing pottery, bone, metal and CBM with a very frequent amount of angular small to medium stones most probably from the adjacent metallated surface. The fourth and final fill was a mid-greenish grey sterile silt sand (298). This ditch was again truncated by a second ditch **289** on the same alignment. Ditch **289** was U shaped in profile with steep sides and a concave base. It was 1.78m wide with a depth of 0.70m. A continuation of the feature excavated previously as **125** and **332**, the ditch contained four fills, an initial slump of material (290) down its north-eastern side of light yellow brown silt sand. At its base was a fill (291) of light green grey clay sand containing pottery and bone. This was overlain by a mid-green grey silt sand fill (292) containing pottery and bone.



- 3.21.3 The fourth and final fill (293) was a dark brown clay silt containing pottery and bone (corresponding to fill 122).
- 3.21.4 Directly adjacent to these features on the south-western side was surface 241, this was a continuation of the metalled trackway previously noted in Trench 1 (as 193) and Trench 15 (as 145) with a width of 0.98m and a north-west to south-east alignment.
- 3.21.5 Situated on the metalled surfaces southern flank were two intercutting ditches **225** and **238**. These features were a continuation of ditches **130** and **308** previously excavated in Trenches 1 and 15. Ditch **238** emerged from under the western side of the trench in a north-west to south-east alignment before returning under the eastern side of the trench. This feature was a continuation of the same ditch previously excavated in trenches 1, 14 15 (as **130,193** and **249**) Although truncated, the features visible profile was U shaped with steep sides and a concave base. The visible profile was 1.30m wide with a depth of 0.66m. There were three visible fills. An initial fill (237) of dark grey brown clay silt sand sharply sloping down the south-western side of the ditch containing pottery and bone. This was overlain by a mid-grey brown clay silt (236) from which pottery and bone were retrieved. Above this was a dump of redeposited clay (240).
- 3.21.6 This ditch was truncated by a second ditch **225** on the same alignment. This feature may be a continuation of the feature noted in Trench 1 (**311**) but the evidence is inconclusive. Ditch **225** was U shaped in profile with steep sides and a concave base. It was 3m wide with a depth of 0.80m. The ditch contained three fills, a primary fill (224) of dark green grey sand silt containing pottery and small stones, possibly from the adjacent surface. This was overlain by a mid-grey brown clay silt (223) containing pottery and bone. The third and final fill (222) was a dark brown clay silt containing pottery and bone.

## 3.22 Trench 19

- 3.22.1 This trench (Fig.5) was located in the south-western quadrant of the site perpendicular to the south-western end of Trench 18. The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide with a north-west to south-east orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached at 0.50m below the top of the trench. The trench contained a linear feature which on examination was revealed to be a modern drainage cut complete with pipe and a feature (**197**) which despite containing a sherd of Roman pottery was clearly a continuation of the furrow previously excavated in Trench 16 as **79**. At the south-eastern end of the trench were two additional furrows also previously noted in trench 16. In addition to these were two discrete features: pit **201** located towards the south-eastern side of the trench and a large feature, **179**, situated at the north-eastern end of Trench 19. These features were sealed by the subsoil (2) 0.30m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.18m to 0.20m thick.
- 3.22.2 The large feature **179** emerged from under the north-western end of the trench for 3.85m. Its excavated plan was undeterminable but it broadly corresponded to the position of a large linear feature indicated by the magnetometer survey. It may be the same feature a linear ditch running through Trench 7 (**15/17**) and Trench 13 (**272**).

- 3.22.3 A box section 1.8m long was excavated from its south-eastern edge to a depth of 1m, excessive ground water seepage into the slot did not allow for further investigation at this point. The excavated slot indicated a U shaped profile with steep sides and a concave base. Three fills were visible at this point, a sterile primary fill (178) of mid-grey green sand silt, this was overlain by a mid-green grey clay silt (177) containing pottery and bone. The upper fill was a dark grey clay silt (176) containing pottery and bone. This feature was most likely to be a large well/waterhole or a series of similar deep intercutting features.
- 3.22.4 Pit **201** (Fig 7, Section 64, Plate 12). was a circular feature with a U shaped profile, steep sides and a concave base. The feature was excavated in two quadrants, this indicated that the pit was 2.10m in diameter with a depth of 0.60m. The pit contained three fills. The primary fill (2000) was a sterile light grey brown sand silt. This was overlain by a mid-grey brown clay silt (199) containing pottery and bone. The upper fill was a dark grey brown clay silt (198) from which pottery and bone were recovered.

### 3.23 Trench 20

- 3.23.1 This trench (Fig.6) was located in the south-eastern quadrant of the site. The trench was 30m in length and 2m wide with a north-west to south-east orientation. At the south-eastern end of the trench were two ridge and furrows previously noted running through Trench 3 and 5. A further furrow investigated as **131** was the same as that excavated in trench 17 as **273**. In addition to these was a potential linear feature (excavated as **154**). Natural undisturbed geology was reached at 0.60m below the top of the trench. These features were sealed over by the subsoil (2) which was from 0.20m to 0.30m thick, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil (1) which was from 0.26m to 0.30m thick.
- 3.23.2 Located at the north-western end of the trench was a linear feature emerging from under the northern side of the trench in a north-east to south-west alignment. This feature had previously been investigated in Trench 17 (and interpreted as furrow **256**) and was hence left undisturbed.
- 3.23.3 Situated 2.40m from the north-western end of the trench was linear feature **154**. This ditch emerged from the northern side of the trench in a broad north-south alignment before returning under the southern side of the trench. This ditch broadly corresponded to the position indicated by the geophysical survey of a rectangular enclosure at a perpendicular angle to the metalled trackway with an internal enclosure ditch (**117** in Trench 15) dividing the enclosure into two halves. The survey also indicated the possibility of a mirror enclosure (not excavated) on the other side of the road directly to the north. The ditch was u shaped in profile with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill was a mid-grey brown sand clay (155) containing pottery, charcoal, flint and a complete cattle skull.

### 3.24 Bucket Sampling

- 3.24.1 Bucket sampling, and walking around the area of the trenches both prior to excavation and during the works, revealed a mixture of pottery, clay tobacco pipe fragments and Fe nails. The material which was clearly post-medieval to modern was not retained.
- 3.24.2 The pottery recovered from bucket sampling (and walking across the fields) resulted in a small assemblage of mainly post-medieval 18th-19th century pottery and CBM. However, fragments (0.691kg) of a Roman ceramic vessel were recovered from the Topsoil (1) of trench 8 and 24. Likewise Roman ceramic fragments were also retrieved from the subsoil (0.328kg) of trenches 6, 12 and 14.
- 3.24.3 A Roman *tegula flange* fragment was recovered from the sampling of the subsoil at Trench 13.
- 3.24.4 Ceramic kiln furniture (3.811kg) was recovered from the sampling of the subsoils of trenches 1 and 13.
- 3.24.5 Two clay tobacco pipes recovered during bucket sampling of Trench 15 from the topsoil (1) of stem fragments.
- 3.24.6 Deer antler was retrieved from the bucket sample of the subsoil (2) of Trench 14.
- 3.24.7 Fe nails were recovered from the bucket sampling of the Topsoil (1) of various trenches, these were at Trench 12 (10 n0), Trench 13 (2n0), trench 14 (10 n0), Trench 17 (1 n0). From the subsoil (2) nails were retrieved from trench 6 (1n0) and trench 13 (1 n0).
- 3.24.8 A lead fragment (SF8) was recovered from the bucket sampling of the Topsoil (1) from Trench 12.



### 3.25 Finds summary

3.25.1 Below is a summary table of the finds (excluding small finds which are listed on the subsequent tables).

Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Sum Of Count
Ceramic	Vessel	17.163	1023
Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.699	12
Ceramic	Fired clay	1.168	116
Ceramic	Artefact	0.095	1
Ceramic	Kiln furniture	6.097	69
Organic	Bone	24.595	-
Organic	Antler	0.757	3
Bone	Worked Bone Artefacts	0.017	2
Organic	Human Skeletal Remains	0.030	-
Organic	Shell	0.208	7
Flint	Flint	0.033	9
Flint	Arrowhead	0.004	1
Slag	Metal-working debris	0.576	9
Slag		0.008	1
Glass	Glass	0.001	1
Glass	Vessel	0.001	1
Glass	Window glass	0.003	1
Stone	Stone	10.013	15
Charcoal		0.007	3
Coal		0.001	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>61.476</b>	<b>-</b>

*Table 1-Quantification of Site Finds*

Small Finds no.	Context	Object	Number of items	Trench
1	31	Ring	1	8
2	27	Artefact	1	6
5	188	Nail	2	14
6	199	Nail	1	19
7	1	Nail	3	12
8	1	Artefact	1	12
10	195	Nail	2	1
11	211	Nail	1	1
13	1	Nail	1	17
18	268	Nail	1	13
22	60	Artefact	1	8
23	297	Nail	1	18
0	1	Artefact	1	12
0	1	Artefact	1	12
0	1	Artefact	1	12
0	1	Artefact	1	11
0	1	Nail	2	12
0	1	Nail	2	13
0	1	Nail	5	12
0	1	Nail	10	14
0	2	Artefact	1	11
0	2	Nail	1	13
0	2	Nail	1	6

Table 2 – Fe (Iron) Small Finds

Small Finds no.	Context		Number of items	Trench
3	143	Artefact	1	12
14	259	Artefact	1	6
15	300	Coin	1	13

Table 3 – Cu (Copper Alloy) Small Finds

Small Finds no.	Context		Number of items	Trench
20	319	Artefact	1	12

Table 4- Pb (Lead) Small Finds

## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Overview

- 4.1.1 The evaluation has identified an area of dense archaeology characterised by a series of rectilinear enclosures, following a broad east to west axis, and aligned along a metalled trackway. Although these features were located across the entire site, they were particularly concentrated at the western end of the field.
- 4.1.2 Archaeological features cut into the heavy clay geology were clear, particularly the Roman features that contained more organic remains. The furrows and a small number of the Early Roman ditches were less visible in the geology, due to the similarities between the fills and the surrounding clays.
- 4.1.3 Overall a substantial assemblage of finds was recovered from the archaeological features, particularly from features identified as Roman from the western end of the site.
- 4.1.1 The evaluation has shown the results of the preliminary geophysical survey to be accurate, with the vast majority of interpreted archaeological features being identified during trenching. However, some areas that were relatively 'quiet' on the geophysical survey, most notably in the north-east corner of the site, were found to contain (a small number of) ditches. Similarly, large features were found in Trench 8 and 9 which were not accurately identified in the geophysical survey. Overall, the 'ground truth' of the geophysical survey results is very accurate, with limited amounts of archaeology not being identified or misidentified.

Whilst the site is predominately Roman, the date range of the bulk of the pottery assemblage is from the Late Iron Age to the late Roman period. The ceramic evidence suggests a relatively constant level of occupation from the 1st century AD until the later Roman period. There is a slight decline in the latest Roman period (post AD300), although the presence of later Roman pottery alongside early Saxon material in seven contexts (see Appendix B.6) may suggest activity continued within the site into the early 5th century AD, without hiatus. The overall excavated evidence suggests that a settlement was most probably established at the site sometime between the mid to late 1st century AD and then continued throughout the Roman period into the late 4th century. There is evidence from the upper fills of the ditches accompanying the metalled trackway (and from the internal ditches within the main settlement enclosure) of early Saxon activity before the site was then abandoned (the population having transferred to historic centre of the village?) and the area being given over to farmland as evidenced by the extensive ridge and furrow across the entire site.

## 4.2 Prehistoric

- 4.2.1 There is a small amount of artefactual evidence at the site to indicate activity prior to the Roman period.
- 4.2.2 The small assemblage of worked flints and single fragment were thinly distributed, with no single context/feature producing more than a single piece and they consistent with representing residual material inadvertently incorporated into the fills of later features. Whilst these finds and in particular the single Bronze Age (Beaker?) flint arrowhead (SF9) indicate (in conjunction with previous finds from the same period around Warboys (see 1.3.2 to 1.3.4)) that early prehistoric activity of some description was occurring on site, nothing further can be added at this point.
- 4.2.3 Overall, the recovered pottery assemblage allows for the possibility of some form of activity at the site from the Later Iron Age onwards. The overall pottery assemblage indicates that the relative proportions of pottery from each period were stable with no obvious peaks or troughs, until the later stages of the Roman period.
- 4.2.4 However, whilst the pottery evidence hints at a potential Iron Age origin for the settlement, there were no features that could be exclusively ascribed to that period. Whilst it is possible that the sub-circular posthole feature identified in Trench 11 could be late Iron Age, none of its associated postholes contained any datable finds and on current evidence the feature could be Roman (or even conceivably later) as prehistoric.
- 4.2.5 Therefore, whilst it is certainly conceivable that the origins of the site (and trackway) may indeed predate the Roman occupation and that the site seamlessly continued into the mid-1st century AD, further evidence is required to clarify if this was indeed the case.

## 4.3 Roman

- 4.3.1 The linear feature running across the southern site in a north-west to south-east alignment is clearly a metalled trackway (145, 193, 241, 331) with two accompanying ditches running parallel either side of the trackway. As metalling is uncommon in both the Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon periods (Davies 2002) the construction of the trackway can be securely ascribed to the Roman period with the profile of the feature conforming to the 'standard' form of a metalled surface being constructed atop a central raised *agger* and two large drainage ditches flanking the central mound. There is evidence to suggest within Trench 14 (ditch 234) of the survival of the outer smaller flanking ditch often associated with these features. The slumping material evident on the sides of the accompanying ditches and the clear re-cutting of the drainage ditches in trenches 14, 15 and 17, all testify to these features remaining in use throughout the Roman period, and from the Saxon pottery found in the upper fills of the ditches into the post-Roman phase. This road may potentially form one of two principal axes (the east to west running *decumanus maximus*) with a north to south running road (*kardo maximus*) around which the settlement-referred to as a 'cross road settlement' may have formed.

- 4.3.2 With regard to the evidence for a north to south running road /trackway within the site, magnetometer data indicated two possibilities. The first of these being two parallel ditches noted running through Trench 13 and possibly continuing through Trench 19. Upon investigation, whilst there was evidence for a potential narrow track or driveway running across the north-western end of trench 13 in the form of three intercutting ditches (214, 215, 217) there was no indication at all within the trench of any metalled surfacing or of any continuation of such a feature within Trench 19 (an alternative interpretation of this ditch is discussed below in section 4.1.5). Whilst the magnetometer evidence suggested two sets of ditches running on a north-to south axis through Trench 12 (83, 87 and 109, 111, 115), upon investigation there was no evidence in of any metalled surface within this trench, nor do the geophysical results indicate a continuation of the track beyond the northernmost ditch excavated in Trench 8.
- 4.3.3 Further work will be required to confirm the true nature of either of these two sets of ditches. At present the evidence would seem discount either set of ditches as being a road or trackway. If these features were indeed roads or trackways, then they would have been much less substantial than those forming the east to west route. If there is a north to south axial road/track at the centre of the settlement, it is on current evidence more likely to be further to the west and outside the limits of the current excavation area.
- 4.3.4 Both the geophysical evidence and the results of the evaluation trenches all confirm that the focus of the settlement would seem to be located to the west of the site (principally the area of trenches 8, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 19) with much of this focus being under the land currently occupied by the Rugby Club and fields directly adjacent to the west of the site. The magnetometer data indicated that the limits of a large square/rectangular settlement were defined by the ditches running through Trench 8 on an east to west alignment (ditch 8 in Trench 8) and by a north to south boundary ditch (270/272 in Trench 13 and 179 in Trench 19) with the east to west metalled surface running straight through the centre of the enclosure.
- 4.3.5 Within the larger enclosure formed by these boundary ditches to the south and west were a series of smaller narrower ditches laid out in regular rectangular patterns to form smaller distinct rectangular enclosures (6 visible in total). The trenches located within the 'interior' of the large western enclosure (trenches 11,12, 13 and 14) all had significantly more features (containing more finds) within them than those to the east of the site, confirming the impression that the focus of any settlement would have been located at the western end of the site.
- 4.3.6 Excepting the east to west running metalled surface, the trenches to the east of the main boundary (in Trenches 13 and 19) are part of larger less concentrated enclosures containing considerably fewer archaeological features. The ditches to the east of the large enclosure may be either agricultural field systems serving the settlement or an extended 'ladder settlement' outside the main settlement focus comprising of groups of homesteads aligned along the single axis of the road surrounded by associated enclosures, paddocks and fields (similar to that found at Glebe Farm, Sawtry, (Graham 2017)).

- 4.3.7 The geophysical evidence (confirmed by the results of the evaluation trenches) indicated that within the eastern half of the site (and in direct comparison to the west) the archaeological features were mainly clustered around the 'road' with a single substantive feature, the ditch noted in trench 9 (**146**) which may be the same feature noted in Trench 10 (**70**) (both on a broadly similar alignment) being evident in the north-east corner of the site (neither it should be noted were flagged up by the magnetometer survey). This ditch along with those linear features identified in Trench 9 may form part of the external boundary to the field systems/ladder settlements running eastwards along the road. At least three distinct enclosures are visible outside the main cluster of features on the western side of the site. At the far eastern end of the site was a rectangular enclosure running through trenches 2 and 3 (ditches **21** and **153**) perpendicular to the road, whilst directly adjacent to the 'cluster' of features on the western side were two large square enclosures either side of the road with evidence of internal divisions (trench 15, cut **117**).
- 4.3.8 Alternatively, the alignment of ditch **103/109** in Trench 9 is at such a variance to the alignments of the established features that it may represent additional Roman enclosures and features at the northern edge of the development area, further work is required to clarify the exact nature (and extent) of this feature.
- 4.3.9 The evaluation indicated evidence for individual structures. A potential sub-circular posthole structure was identified in the south-western corner of the field at Trench 11 (**41,43,47,49**) with a central post possibly containing a votive offering (**39**). If this is a discrete circular structure, then on current evidence its overall diameter would have been around 4m. Located in Trench 7 was a potential beam slot (**52**, possibly also represented in Trench 8 as **61**) which if correct would represent a substantial structure. Other smaller narrower gullies such as the curvilinear ditches noted in trenches 13 (**286**) and 14 (**158**) and the finds rich narrow features of trenches 6 (**220,226**) 13 (**299**) and 14 (**161,164** et al) all indicate the possibility of further structures across the site. Whilst somewhat fragmentary, the assemblage of CBM recovered from the site, with the datable material all clearly Roman, suggests that a Roman tile-roofed building or structure existed on or close to the site. Alternatively, the CBM may relate to a non-domestic structure such as the kiln in Trench 12 (although no CBM was recovered from this trench).
- 4.3.10 Of the distinctly large and deep Roman features noted (**7**, **328** in Trench 8, **267** in Trench 11 and **179** in Trench 11), beyond noting the substantial size and the depth of two of these features (going down to at least 1m) and that Roman pottery was obtained from their fills, very little else can be stated at this point. Possibly a series of wells or water holes there is no obvious indication of their function at this point or if they are single or multiple intercutting features.
- 4.3.11 The date range for the Roman pottery is from the 1st to 4th centuries indicating continuous occupation of the site throughout the Roman period. From the sample, 11 contexts produced pottery that could be dated no later than AD 100. It is notable that the bulk of the contexts containing pottery solely from the 1st century was all located (with two exceptions: Ditch **19** in trench 4 and pit **36** in trench 7) within the main settlement enclosure at the western end of the site.

- 4.3.12 This would be consistent with the focus of the settlement being established along (or at the crossing point of) the road around the mid to late 1st century and thence expanding south-westwards along the road beyond the main settlement enclosure ditches from the 2nd century onwards.
- 4.3.13 It is also noteworthy that the neo-natal inhumation and the recovered juvenile scapula were located in close proximity to each other (Trench's 11 and 14) and that although they were within the main settlement enclosure, they were also located close to the eastern extent of the main boundary ditch. The exclusion of premature and neonatal infants from formalised cemetery contexts and their burial within non-formal domestic and settlement contexts is a common feature of the Romano-British archaeological record, and many settlement sites have produced at least one example (Moore 2009). These burials often appear to be rudimentary; the predominant mode of burial was inhumation within a shallow pit with little or no grave goods. This form of burial, primarily within a domestic or settlement environment, has been variously interpreted as being the result of infanticide, surreptitious burial or the disposal of unwanted disabled infants. It is impossible at this stage to be able to determine which (if indeed any) of those possible scenarios the above two inhumations represent. Likewise, whilst the location of both burials close to the eastern boundary of the main settlement (and near the road) may have potential ritual or symbolic significance, very little else can be added at this point. The pottery from the associated contexts with these remains suggest a Romano-British date for their internment but without additional information (such as C14 dating) and noting that the location of both the neo-natal burial and the infant scapula were both in the upper fills of their respective features, it is at least feasible that one or both of these burials may be post-Roman.
- 4.3.14 Amongst the evidence for the industry/economy of the site were kiln bars indicating at least one kiln was present (71 on the south-western corner of Trench 12) with the appearance of further kiln bars in the subsoil above Trench 1 indicating possibly more situated across the site. Glass was retrieved and identified as coming from both vessels and windows was found across the site. Window glass dates from the 1st century onwards but the extent in which ordinary houses and other buildings would have had glazed windows is difficult to estimate and by the late 1st and 2nd centuries glass when the settlement would have been established, vessels were no longer luxury items but used for everyday purposes (Adkins and Adkins 2004). The presence of iron smithing slag from across the site and fragments of a smithing hearth indicate probable Roman forging activities (using charcoal as fuel) taking place within a smithy at close proximity (inside the settlement). Again there is no evidence currently to indicate that any metalworking taking place at the site would have been anything other than localised and small scale.



- 4.3.15 A moderate amount of animal bone from a wide variety of species were recovered from the site, the amounts recovered indicating evidence of domestic and craft activity in those trenches (and hence the settlement) where the bone was recovered, with evidence of gnawing and butchering upon the bones. Cattle would have made up the bulk of the settlements resident's diet, not only due to the higher number of fragments but because cattle produce's more meat than sheep and pig. The environmental samples produced examples of both spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and emmer (*T. dicoccum*) wheat varieties across the site, some of which may represent an accumulation of burnt grain that has blown across the site.
- 4.3.16 Overall, the range of Roman pottery fabrics retrieved from the site would suggest that the occupants of the site procured most of their pottery from local sources, including Horningsea and the Nene Valley, and whilst the site seems to have had access to goods from outside of the local area, these represented only a very small proportion of the total assemblage. It seems likely that this is indicative of the relative status/wealth of the site. The evidence from the pottery in conjunction with environmental and faunal sample is symptomatic of a small to medium rural domestic site.

#### 4.4 Post Roman/early Saxon

- 4.4.1 The presence of early Saxon pottery within the fills (122, 123, 222, 292,293) of the ditches accompanying the metalled surface, from the fills of discrete pit features (6 and 258) and from the fills of smaller linear features within the main enclosure (175,213, 269, 320) indicates activity at the site during the 6th century. The lack of mid/late Saxon or medieval pottery at the site would imply that the settlement had by the mid-Saxon period (c7th century) been abandoned and was being used primarily as farmland with any remaining population at the site by this period having moved to the historic centre of the village.
- 4.4.2 Several red deer antler fragments came from either context containing Saxon pot (122 from cut 125) or from different contexts but from the same feature (296 from cut 294) or from features adjacent to Saxon finds (24 from cut 34) from the same trench. Four of the examples of butchery were present on the red deer antler fragments. The antler fragments were large sections of antler beam that had been sawn transversely, most likely waste from craft working. Sawn antler fragments were seen in trenches 14, 15 and 18. All of which would indicate that there is still some form of post-Roman economic/industrial activity occurring either at or in close proximity to the site around the 6th century.



4.4.3 Whilst the evidence is fragmentary and disparate, enough was retrieved to indicate that the road/trackway was still in use during the early Saxon period and that some form of occupancy was occurring within (and adjacent to) the main focus of the Roman settlement. The question arises as to the nature of this occupancy. Is this evidence of continuity of occupation at the site from the late Roman to post Roman period? There is evidence (Williamson 1984) from sites in East Anglia to suggest a persistence of features such as fields within the landscape as being perpetuated beyond the Roman period (Esmonde Cleary 1989). A recut of one of the trackway ditches (289) contained within its secondary fill, five sherds of a shell-tempered dish that while of Roman form, and well made, is also hand-made and in good, unabraded condition. This vessel, neither intrinsically Roman nor Saxon, may represent the continuation of Roman pottery traditions in the 5th Century, and positioned mid-point between 4th century Roman and 6th century Saxon contexts, suggests that the site has potential for documenting Roman-Saxon continuity, a period rarely recorded within the region. This would certainly imply that at the site through the 4th, 5th and into the 6th centuries, a population were still residing at the site presumably still continuing to till the ground, raise their cattle herds and carry out at least small scale craft industries. Whilst more evidence would be required to be able to confirm this scenario with any certainty, it is certainly a consideration for any further work at the site.

## 4.5 Medieval

4.5.1 A single sherd of intrusive medieval pottery from the fill of the trackway ditch (227 cut 226) is the only datable evidence for this period. All other evidence for medieval activity at the site was limited to the furrows, identified on the geophysical survey and tested in a number of the trenches. These furrows are most likely to have been related to pre-enclosure strip fields on common land associated with the medieval village west of the current site. The furrows are all on the same north to south alignments within the development area. Whilst some of the furrows contained residual Roman pottery, there is very little else to be added at this stage.

4.5.2 Of some interest was the medieval iron arrow-head (SF13). This arrow-head was the "bodkin style" dating from the 13th to the 14th centuries designed specifically for warfare in order to punch holes through thick armour. Whilst it is possible that the arrow may have been used in some form of military context (archery practice?), considering the context of the land use at the time, it is more probable that the arrow represents hunting activity.

## 4.6 Post Medieval-Modern

4.6.1 During the modern period, the development area continued to be utilised agriculturally, as the only type of archaeological evidence noted after the medieval or post-medieval strip fields were the clearly modern drainage ditches and the field boundary ditch (investigated in Trench 5) noted on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map.

## 4.7 Conclusions and Significance

- 4.7.1 In conclusion, the site is a very well preserved example of a small to medium early Roman settlement centred on the road/trackway. The site represents either a 'ladder settlement' aligned along the east to west axis 'road' or even a comparatively rare example of a Romano-British 'cross road site'. Whilst it is possible that the site may have originally been established in the Iron Age, it was certainly settled by the mid-1st century AD, with the main defining enclosure ditch's evident by the start of the 2nd century AD. The settlement seems to have expanded along the route of the road towards the south-east during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. The evidence is for a small localised economy, whilst it clearly had connections to the wider Roman world, the site was predominately rural in character. There is potential evidence to indicate that the site continued from the Late Roman period into the Early Saxon without any obvious indications of a break in occupation before the sites apparent final abandonment around the Mid-6th century AD.
- 4.7.2 Considering the relative dearth of Roman and Saxon evidence for Warboys specifically, the site has significant potential to add to the knowledge of the local area. With the additional potential for evidence of continuous 5th century habitation, the site has the potential to significantly add to the regional knowledge for this under-represented period.

## APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
1	0	0	layer		Topsoil								
2	0	0	layer		Subsoil								
3	0	0	layer		Natural				dark red	sand clay			
4	8	7	fill	pit	disuse			0.25	dark grey	silt clay			
5	8	7	fill	pit	disuse			0.25	pale grey	silt clay			
6	8	7	fill	pit	disuse-silting			0.35	mid grey brown- mottled	silt clay			
7	8	0	cut	pit	watering hole? Pond ??	4,5,6	6.5	0.6			sub- circular ?	steep	concave
8	8	0	cut	ditch	boundary	9,10,11	1.72	0.84			linear	moderate	flat
9	8	8	fill	ditch	use-silting			0.26	dark grey brown	sand clay			
10	8	8	fill	ditch	disuse			0.58	mid red brown	clay sand			
11	8	8	fill	ditch	disuse			0.26	light grey green	silt clay			
12	8	8	fill	ditch	disuse			0.38	dark grey	clay silt			
13	6	14	fill	ditch	disuse			0.1	mid grey brown	clay silt			
14	6	0	cut	ditch	furrow			0.1			linear	steep	concave
15	7	0	cut	ditch	use	16	1.74	0.46			linear	moderate	concave

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
16	7	15	fill	ditch	disuse			0.44	mid brown grey	clay			
17	7	0	cut	ditch	use	18	0.62	0.1			linear	gentle	concave
18	7	17	fill	ditch	disuse			0.1	mid grey brown	clay			
19	4	0	cut	ditch	enclosure	20	0.58	0.12			linear	shallow	concave
20	4	19	fill	ditch	disuse			0.12	mid brown	clay silt			
21	2	0	cut	ditch	enclosure	22,33	1	0.28			linear	gradual	concave
22	2	21	fill	ditch	disuse			0.18	mid brown	silt clay			
23	6	0	cut	ditch	drainage	29, 30	0.52	0.42			linear	steep	concave
24	6	34	fill	ditch	use-silting up			0.12	light grey	clay silt			
25	6	34	fill	ditch	use-slump			0.8	light grey brown	clay silt			
26	6	34	fill	ditch	disuse			0.48	dark grey brown	clay silt			
27	6	34	fill	ditch	disuse			0.28	dark green grey	silt clay			
28	6	34	layer	buried soil				0.1	dark grey brown	clay silt			
29	6	23	fill	ditch	disuse			0.14	dark green grey	clay silt			

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
30	6	23	fill	ditch	disuse			0.28	light green grey	clay silt			
31	8	32	fill	gully	Disuse		0.4	0.2	Dark Brown	Clay			
32	8		cut	gully	Boundary	31, 212	0.4	0.2			linear	Gradual	Rounded concave
33	2	21	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.1	Mid grey	Clay-silt			
34	6	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 35	1.7	0.7			linear	Steep	Concave
35	6	34	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.3	Mid grey brown	Clay silt			
36	7	0	cut	pit	Use	38, 37	1	0.2			circular	Gentle	Flat
37	7	36	fill	pit	Disuse			0.05	Mid yellow grey	Clay			
38	7	36	fill	pit	Disuse			0.15	Mid brown grey	Clay			
39	11	0	cut	post hole	Structural	40	0.29	0.09			sub-circular	w-moderate, e-shallow	Concave
40	11	39	fill	post hole	Disuse		0.29	0.09	Mid brown grey	Clay silt			
41	11	0	cut	post hole	Structural	42	0.3	0.1			circular	Shallow	Concave

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
42	11	41	fill	post hole	Disuse			0.1	Mid brown red	Clay silt			
43	11	0	cut	post hole	Structural	44	0.27	0.07			circular	Shallow	Concave
44	11	43	fill	post hole	Disuse			0.07	Mid brown red	Clay silt			
45	11	0	cut	post hole	Structural	46	0.26	0.09			circular	Moderate	Concave
46	11	45	fill	post hole	Disuse			0.09	Mid brown red	Clay silt			
47	11	0	cut	post hole	Structural	48	0.44	0.21			circular	Moderate	Concave
48	11	47	fill	post hole	Disuse		0.44	0.21	Mid brown red	Clay silt			
49	11	0	cut	post hole	Structural	50		0.28			circular	Moderate	V shaped
50	11	49	fill	post hole	Disuse			0.28	Mid brown red	Clay silt			
51	8	0	cut	gully	Structural	55, 56, 57, 58, 59	0.8	0.35			linear	Steep convex	Flat/slightly concave
52	7	0	cut	gully	Use	53		0.1			linear	Gentle	Flat
53	7	52	fill	gully	Disuse			0.1	Mid brown grey, mottled red brown	Clay			
54	7	0	cut	gully	Use	55		0.05			linear	Gentle	Concave

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
55	7	54	fill	gully	Disuse			0.05	Mid brown grey	Clay			
56	8	51	fill	Post pipe	Structural		0.5	0.35	Dark brown	Clay			
57	8	51	fill	post pipe	Disuse		0.4	0.35	Dark grey	Clay			
58	8	51	fill	gully	Disuse		0.3	0.1	Dark brown	Clay			
59	8	51	fill	gully	Disuse		0.8	0.35	Mixed grey, yellow and brown	Clay			
60	8	61	fill	gully	Disuse		0.3	0.12	Mid grey	Clay			
61	8	0	cut	gully	Structural	60	0.3	0.12			linear	Concave	Rounded concave
62	16	0	cut	ditch	Enclosure	63, 64		0.3			linear	Steep	Concave
63	16	82	fill	ditch	disuse			0.08	Dark grey brown	Clay silt			
64	16	62	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.22	Light grey brown	Clay silt			
65	7	0	cut	gully	Use	66	0.35	0.1			linear	Gentle	Concave
66	7	65	fill	gully	Disuse			0.1	Mid brown grey	Clay			
67	7	0	cut	post hole	Structural	68	0.22	0.15			circular	Steep	Flat



Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
68	7	67	fill	post hole	Disuse			0.15	Mid grey	Clay			
69	10	70	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.3	Mid grey brown	Clay silt			
70	10	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	69 - 102	1.3	0.42			linear	Steep	Concave
71	12	72	fill	pit	Industrial waste disposal		0.7		Dark brown	Sand clay			
72	12	0	cut	pit	Industrial waste disposal	71	0.7				sub-circular	Unknown	Unknown
73	11	0	cut	ditch	Enclosure	74, 75	1.22	0.28			linear	Shallow	Flat
74	11	73	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.68	0.1	Mid brown red	Clay sand			
75	11	73	fill	ditch	Disuse		1.22	0.18	Dark brown	Clay silt			
76	17	0	cut	ditch	Enclosure	77	0.6	0.15			linear	Moderate	Concave
77	17	76	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.15	Mid grey brown	Clay silt			
78	16	79	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.2	Mid grey brown	Clay silt			
79	16	0	cut	ditch	Furrow	78	2.4	0.2			linear	Moderate	Concave (ish)
80	16	81	fill	Posthole	Structural		0.35	0.17	Dark red brown	Clay silt			
81	16	0	cut	post hole	Structural	80	0.35	0.17			sub-circular	Steep	Concave
82	12	83	fill	ditch	Disuse		1.45	0.45	Dark grey	Clay silt			

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
83	12	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	82	1.45	0.45			linear	Concave	Flat and broad
84	12	85	fill	post hole	Disuse		0.3	0.25	Dark grey	Clay silt			
85	12	0	cut	post hole	Boundary	84	0.3	0.25			circular	Steep	Rounded concave
86	12	87	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.65	0.25	Mid brown	Silt clay			
87	12	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	86	0.65	0.25			linear	Concave	Concave
88	12	89	fill	Gully terminus	Boundary		0.45	0.3	Dark brown	Silt clay			
89	12	0	cut	Gully terminus	Boundary	89	0.45	0.3			linear	Steep	Sharp
90	12	91	fill	gully	Path		1	0.04	Mid grey brown	Loam			
91	12	0	cut	gully	Path	90	1	0.04			linear	Gentle	Fairly flat
92	12	93	fill	post hole	Disuse		0.4	0.15	Light brown	Sand clay			
93	12	0	cut	post hole	Structural	92	0.4	0.15			circular	Concave	Rounded concave
94	17	0	cut	ditch	Furrow/enclosure?	95	1	0.18			linear	Gradual	Flat
95	17	94	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.18	Mid grey brown	Clay silt			
96	11	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	97, 98, 99	1.14	0.58			linear	Moderate	Flat
97	11	96	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.62	0.18	Mid brown red	Clay sand			

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
98	11	96	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.19	0.36	Mid brown green/red	Clay sand			
99	11	96	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.9	0.39	Dark brown	Clay silt			
100	11	0	cut	post hole	Structural	101	0.37	0.11			circular	Shallow	Concave
101	11	100	fill	post hole	Disuse		0.37	0.11	Mid brown red	Clay silt			
102	10	70	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.14	Dark grey brown	Clay silt			
103	9	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	104, 105	1.64	0.84			curvilinear	W-Vertical, E-Gentle slope	Concave
104	9	103	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.3	Light grey yellow	Clay			
105	9	103	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.14	Light yellow	Clay			
106	9	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	107	1.14	0.54			linear	Steep	Concave
107	9	106	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.54	Mid red grey	Clay			
108	12	109	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.7	0.25	Mid brown	Loam			
109	12	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	108	0.7	0.25			linear	Steep, concave	Flat

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
110	12	111	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.7	0.35	Pale brown	Loam			
111	12	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	110	0.7	0.35			linear	Steep convex	Rounded concave
112	12	115	fill	ditch	Disuse		1.2	0.3	Mid grey	Silt clay			
113	12	115	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.8	0.15	Dark grey	Peat silt			
114	12	115	fill	ditch	Disuse		1.8	0.7	Mid grey	Clay silt			
115	12	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	112, 113, 114	1.8	0.75			linear	E - Mod. Convex. W Stepped	Flat
116	15	117	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.4	Dark grey brown	Clay silt			
117	15	0	cut	ditch	Enclosure	116	0.8	0.4			linear	Steep	Concave
118	15	119	fill	post hole	Disuse		0.36	0.2	Light grey brown	Clay silt			
119	15	0	cut	post hole	Structural	118	0.36	0.2			circular	Steep	Concave
120	15	121	fill	post hole	Disuse		0.35	0.2	Mid grey brown	Clay silt			
121	15	0	cut	post hole	Structural	120	0.35	0.2			circular	Steep	Concave
122	15	125	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.4	Dark grey brown	Clay silt			
123	15	125	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.22	Mid grey brown	Clay salt			
124	15	125	fill	ditch	Use			0.18	Light grey brown	Sand silt			

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
125	15	0	cut	ditch	Trackway	126, 127, 128	2.5	0.6			linear	Steep	Concave
126	15	127	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.8	Light grey brown	Clay silt			
127	15	0	cut	ditch	Drove or trackway?	126		0.8			linear	Steep	Concave
128	15	130	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.2	Mid grey brown	Clay silt			
129	15	130	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.4	Light grey brown	Clay silt			
130	15	0	cut	ditch	Droeway	128, 129	1.4	0.6			linear	Steep	Concave
131	20	0	cut	ditch	furrow	132	1.32	0.2			linear	Gentle slope	Irregular
132	20	131	fill	ditch	Disuse		1.32	0.2	Mid grey brown, reddish mottling	Sand clay			
133	14	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	134		0.18			linear	Shallow	Flat
134	14	133	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.18	Mid brown	Clay silt			
135	14	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	136, 137, 138	1.02	0.34			linear	Moderate	Concave
136	14	135	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.52	0.34	Red brown	Clay sand			
137	14	135	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.64	0.13	Mid brown grey	Clay sand			

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
138	14	135	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.94	0.2	Dark brown	Clay silt			
139	12	140	fill	gully	Boundary		0.3	0.2	Dark brown	Silty clay			
140	12	0	cut	gully	Boundary	139	0.3	0.2			linear	Steep concave	Rounded concave
141	12	142	fill	gully	Disuse		0.5	0.2	Light brown	Loam			
142	12	0	cut	gully	Drainage	141	0.5	0.2			linear	Shallow concave	flat, slightly concave
143	12	144	fill	gully	Drainage		0.6	0.25	Light brown	Clay silt			
144	12	0	cut	gully	disuse	143	0.6	0.25			linear	Steep concave	Rounded concave
145	15	0	layer	surface (external)	Track road		2.7		Bright red brown	Sand silt			
146	9	0	cut	ditch	Use	148, 147		0.61			linear	Steep	Flat
147	9	146	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.1	Light red grey	Clay			
148	9	146	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.54	Mid red grey	Clay			
149	12	150	fill	ditch	disuse		0.9	0.25	Mid brown	Sand clay			
150	12	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	149	0.9	0.25			linear	Irregular concave	V

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
151	3	153	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.26	Dark grey brown	Clay silt			
152	3	153	fill	ditch	disuse			0.04					
153	3	0	cut	ditch	Enclosure	151, 152	1.5	0.3			linear	Moderate	Concave
154	20	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	155	1.8	0.42			linear	Steep	Concave
155	20	154	fill	ditch	disuse			0.42	Mid brown grey	Sand clay			
156	3	157	fill	post hole	disuse		0.4	0.16	Dark brown	Clay silt			
157	3	0	cut	post hole	Structural	156	0.4	0.16			sub-circular	Steep	Concave
158	14	0	cut	ditch	Enclosure	159, 160	0.66	0.45			linear	Moderate	V shaped
159	14	158	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.24	0.12	Brown red grey	Sand clay			
160	14	158	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.66	0.34	Mid brown with red mottling	Clay silt			
161	14	0	cut	ditch	Enclosure	162, 163	0.7	0.3			linear	Moderate	Concave
162	14	161	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.53	0.14	Red brown	Clay sand			
163	14	161	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.7	0.16	Dark brown	Clay silt			
164	14	0	cut	ditch	Enclosure	165	0.52	0.3			linear	Moderate	Concave



Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
165	14	164	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.52	0.3	Mid brown	Clay silt			
166	14	167	fill	gully	Disuse		0.7	0.3	Mid grey	Soft sand			
167	12	0	cut	gully	Drainage	166	0.7	0.3			linear	Concave moderate	Rounded concave
168	12	169	fill	Field drain	Drainage		0.6	0.16	Dark grey	Clay			
169	12	0	cut	Field drain	Drainage	168	0.6	0.16			linear	Gradual, concave	Stepped at drain
170	14	0	cut	ditch/gully	Enclosure	171	0.38	0.24			linear	Shallow	Concave
171	14	170	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.38	0.24	Brown red	Clay sand			
172	14	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	173, 174, 175	1.08	0.44			linear	Moderate	V shaped
173	14	172	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.7	0.15	Brownish red	Clay sand			
174	14	172	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.94	0.14	Mid brown grey/red	Clay silt			
175	14	172	fill	ditch	Disuse		1.08	0.14	Dark brown	Clay silt			
176	19	179	fill	pit	Disuse			0.4	Dark grey	Clay silt			
177	19	179	fill	pit	Disuse			0.3	Mid green grey	Clay silt			
178	19	179	fill	pit	Initial silting			0.22	Mid grey green	Sand silt			
179	19	0	cut	pit	Well/watering hole	176, 177, 178		0.9			sub-circular	Moderate	Concave

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
180	01	0	cut	pit	Cooking?	181	0.6	0.13			sub-circular	Gradual	Flat
181	1	180	fill	pit	Deliberate backfill			0.13	Dark grey, orange mottling	Sand clay			
182	14	0	cut	grave	Enclosure	183	0.32	0.11			linear	Shallow	Concave
183	14	182	fill	grave	Disuse		0.32	0.11	Dark brown grey	Clay silt			
184	14	0	cut	post hole	Structure	185	0.34	0.08			circular	Shallow	Concave
185	14	184	fill	post hole	Disuse		0.34	0.08	Grey red	Clay sand			
186	14	0	cut	pit	Unknown	187, 188	0.6	0.62			sub-circular	SW-Vertical, SE-Moderate	Flat
187	14	186	fill	pit	Disuse		0.52	0.14	Brown red	Clay sand			
188	14	186	fill	pit	Disuse		0.6	0.5	Dark brown grey	Clay silt			
189	9	0	cut	ditch	Use	192, 191, 190		0.68			linear	Steep	Flat
190	9	189	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.2	Light grey red	Clay			
191	9	189	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.3	Light yellow grey	Clay			

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
192	9	189	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.48	Mid brown grey	Clay			
193	01	0	layer	surface (external)	Track way		2						
194	1	0	cut	ditch	Part of trackway	195, 211	1.8	0.38			linear	N-Steep, S-Moderate	Flat
195	1	194	fill	ditch	Disuse	195, 211		0.28	Mid grey brown, red mottling	Clay sand			
196	19	197	fill	ditch	Disuse		1.4	0.08	Light grey brown	Clay silt			
197	19	0	cut	ditch	Furrow	196	1.4	0.08			linear	Steep	Concave
198	19	201	fill	pit	Disuse			0.3	Dark grey brown	Clay silt			
199	19	201	fill	pit	Disuse			0.22	Mid grey brown	Clay silt			
200	19	201	fill	pit	Initial silting			0.09	Light grey brown	Sand silt			
201	19	0	cut	pit	Storage	198, 199, 200	2	0.6			sub-circular	Steep	Concave
202	13	215	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.8	0.25	Mid grey	Silt clay			
203	14	0	cut	post hole	Structural	204	0.29	0.07			circular	Shallow	Concave
204	14	203	fill	post hole	Disuse		0.29	0.07	Brown red	Clay sand			

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
205	14	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	206	1.16	0.4			linear	Moderate	Flat
206	14	205	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.4	Mid brown	Clay silt			
207	14	0	cut	gully	Enclosure	208	0.35	0.09			linear	Shallow	Concave
208	14	207	fill	gully	Disuse		0.35	0.09	Dark brown	Clay silt			
209	14	0	cut	pit	Unknown	210	0.46	0.12			sub-circular	E-Shallow, W-Moderate	Concave
210	14	209	fill	pit	Disuse		0.46	0.12	Dark brown	Clay silt			
211	1	194	fill	ditch	Disuse		2.4	0.48	Mid grey brown	Silt clay			
212	8	32	fill	gully	disuse				Dark brown	Clay			
213	13	214	fill	ditch	Disuse		1.1	0.2	Mid grey brown	Sand clay			
214	13	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	213	1.1	0.2			linear	Gentle concave	Slightly concave
215	13	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	202		0.25			linear	Convex, gradual slope	Wide V
216	13	217	fill	gully	Boundary		0.6	0.1	Mid brown	Sand clay			
217	13	0	cut	gully	Boundary	216	0.6	0.1			linear	Rounded concave	Rounded concave

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
218	13	219	fill	pit	Disuse		0.7	0.1	Light brown	Clay sand			
219	13	0	cut	pit	Unknown	218	0.7	0.1			sub-rectangular	gentle	Slightly concave
220	6	0	cut	gully	Drainage	221	0.35	0.14			linear	Steep	Concave
221	6	221	fill	gully	Use		0.35	0.21	Mid brown grey	Sand clay			
222	11	225	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.3	Dark grey brown	Clay silt			
223	11	225	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.3	Mid grey brown	Clay silt			
224	11	225	fill	ditch	Use - silting up			0.18	Dark green grey	Sand silt			
225	11	0	cut	ditch	Road/trackway	222, 223, 224	3	0.8			linear	Steep	Concave
226	6	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	227	0.68	0.18			linear	Gradual	Concave
227	6	226	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.68	0.22	Grey brown	Sand clay			
228	13	229	fill	post hole	Disuse		0.35	0.48	Very dark grey	Clay silt			
229	13	0	cut	post hole	Structural	228	0.35	0.48			circular	Vertical	Flat
230	13	231	fill	pit	Pit		1	0.4	Mixed brown	Loam			
231	13	0	cut	pit	Structural	230	1	0.4			sub-rectangular	Steep	Flat

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
232	13	233	fill	pit	Disuse		0.3	0.32	Mixed brown	Sand clay			
233	13	0	cut	pit	beam slot?	232, 239	1	0.4			sub-rectangular	Steep Nr vertical	Flat
234	14	0	cut	gully	Enclosure	235	0.23	0.07			linear	Shallow	Concave
235	14	234	fill	gully	Disuse		0.23	0.07	Mid brown red	Sand silt			
236	18	238	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.14	Mid grey brown	Clay silt			
237	18	230	fill	ditch	Initial silting layer			0.2	Dark grey brown	Clay silt			
238	18	0	cut	ditch	Track - droveway	236, 237, 240		0.66			linear	Steep	Concave
239	13	233	fill	pit	Disuse		0.9	0.4	Dark grey brown	Clay silt			
240	18	238	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.06	Light grey brown	Sand clay			
241	18	0	layer	surface (external)	Track/road surface		1.4		Dark red brown	Silt sand			
242	14	172	HSR	skeleton	Neonatal								
243	7	0	cut	ditch	Beam slot	244	0.42	0.11			linear	Steep	Concave
244	7	243	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.11	Mid brown grey	Clay silt			
245	7	0	cut	ditch	Beam slot?	246	0.42	0.12			linear	Steep	Concave

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
246	7	245	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.12	Mid brown grey	Clay silt			
247	14	0	cut	ditch	Road/trackway	248	2.5	0.45			linear	Irregular moderate slope	Flat
248	14	332	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.3	Mid brown grey	Silt			
249	14	0	cut	ditch	Road/trackway	250, 251, 252, 253. 254	2.6	0.8			linear	Steep	Concave
250	14	249	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.36	Dark grey brown	Clay silt			
251	14	249	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.28	Mid grey brown	Clay silt			
252	14	249	fill	ditch	Use - silting up			0.13	Dark green grey	Sand silt			
253	14	249	fill	ditch	Use - slump			0.06	Dark red brown	Clay sand			
254	14	249	fill	ditch	Use - initial silting up			0.16	Dark red brown	Clay sand			
255	14	332	fill	ditch	Boundary			0.15	Mid brown yellow	Silt clay			
256	17	0	cut	gully	Drainage	257	0.63	0.19			linear	Gradual	Concave



Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
257	17	256	fill	gully	Disuse		0.63	0.19	Mid yellowish grey	Silt clay			
258	6	0	cut	pit	Watering hole	259					sub-circular	Moderate	Not reached
259	6	258	fill	pit	Disuse				Dark brown grey	Silt clay			
260	6	0	cut	ditch/gully	Boundary	261	0.5	0.15			linear	Moderate	Concave
261	6	260	fill	ditch/gully	Disuse		0.5	0.15	Grey brown	Clay silt			
262	11	267	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.32	Dark grey	Clay silt			
263	11	267	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.24	Mid grey	Clay silt			
264	11	267	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.18	Light grey	Clay silt			
265	11	267	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.6	Mid grey	Clay silt			
266	11	267	fill	ditch	Use - initial silting			0.2	Dark grey	Clay silt			
267	11	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	262, 263, 264, 265, 266		1.2			linear	Steep	Concave
268	13	270	fill	ditch	Boundary		2.2	0.5	Dark grey	Silt clay			
269	13	270	fill	ditch	Disuse		1.2	0.2	Light green grey	Clay silt			
270	13	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	268, 269	2.2	0.8			linear	Steep, especially to East	Flat

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
271	13	272	fill	ditch	Disuse		1	0.4	Dark brown	loam			
272	13	0	cut	ditch	Boundary	271	1	0.4			linear	E-Shallow convex, W-steep convex	Steep rounded U
273	17	0	cut	gully	Drainage	274	0.1	0.19			linear	Gradual	Concave
274	17	273	fill	gully	Disuse		0.1	0.19	Mid yellow brown	Silt clay			
275	17	276	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.18	Mid yellow brown	Clay silt			
276	17	0	cut	ditch	Ridge and furrow? Enclosure?	275	1.4	0.18			linear	Moderate	Concave
277	17	0	cut	gully	Use	278	0.35	0.19			linear	Steep	Concave
278	17	277	fill	gully	Disuse		0.35	0.19	Grey brown	Clay silt			
279	17	280	fill	ditch	Disuse		1.1	0.69	Mid yellow brown	Clay silt			
280	17	0	cut	ditch	Enclosure	279	1.1	0.22			linear	Gradual	Concave
281	13	282	fill	post hole	Disuse		0.4	0.25	Dark brown	Sand silt			
282	13	0	cut	post hole	Structural	281	0.4	0.25			circular	Steep concave	Slightly concave

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
283	13	284	fill	ditch	Disuse		0.8	0.1	Dark grey brown	Sand clay			
284	13	0	cut	ditch	Drainage	283	0.8	0.1			linear	Gentle convex	flat
285	13	286	fill	gully	disuse		0.4	0.1	Mid brown	sand clay			
286	13	0	cut	Gully	Drainage	285	0.4	0.1			curvilinear	Rounded concave	Slightly concave
287	14	0	layer	surface (external)	Road/trackway				Dark red brown	Clay sand			
288	15	0	layer	surface (external)	Trackway/road				Dark red brown	Clay sand			
289	18	0	cut	ditch	Use	290, 291, 292, 293	1.78	0.7			linear	Concave with step	Concave
290	18	289	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.18	Light yellow brown	Silt sand			
291	18	289	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.2	Light green grey	Clay sand			
292	18	289	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.26	Mid green grey	Silt sand			
293	18	289	fill	ditch	Disuse			0.3	Mid brown grey	Silt clay			
294	18	0	cut	ditch	use	295,296,297,298	1.4	0.7			linear	moderate	concave

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
295	18	294	fill	ditch	disuse			0.24	light red brown	silt sand			
296	18	294	fill	ditch	disuse			0.26	light green grey	clay sand			
297	18	294	fill	ditch	disuse			0.12	mid brown grey	silt sand			
298	18	294	fill	ditch	disuse			0.3	mid green grey	silt sand			
299	18	0	cut	ditch	enclosure	300		0.22			linear	steep	concave
300	13	299	fill	ditch	disuse			0.22	mid brown grey	sand clay			
301	13	0	cut	ditch	enclosure	302	0.6	0.26			linear	steep	concave
302	13	301	fill	ditch	disuse			0.26	mid brown grey	sand clay			
303	13	0	cut	ditch	drain ?	304	0.6				linear	gentle	flat
304	13	303	fill	ditch	disuse				mid grey brown	sand clay			
305	13	0	cut	ditch	use	306	0.66	0.19			linear	sloping	concave
306	13	305	fill	ditch	disuse			0.19	mid yellow brown	sand clay			
307	13	0	fill	ditch	disuse			0.4	mid grey brown	clay silt			

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
308	13	308	fill	ditch	enclosure		1.12	0.4			linear	steep	concave
309	13	311	fill	ditch	disuse			0.2	mid grey brown	clay silt			
310	13	311	fill	ditch	disuse			0.1	light grey brown	clay silt			
311	13	0	cut	ditch	enclosure	309,310	3	0.3			linear	steep	concave
312	11	318	fill	pit	disuse			0.1	dark brown	clay silt			
313	11	318	fill	pit	disuse			0.05	dark brown	clay silt			
314	11	0	fill	pit	disuse			0.04	light red brown	clay silt			
315	11	318	fill	pit	disuse			0.1	dark grey blue	clay silt			
316	11	318	fill	pit	disuse			0.02	mid red brown	clay silt			
317	11	318	fill	pit	disuse			0.23	mid brown	silt clay			
318	11	0	cut	pit	well ?	312, 313,314, 315, 316, 317		0.44			sub-circular	steep	concave
319	13	322	fill	ditch	disuse			0.8	dark grey	clay silt			
320	13	322	fill	ditch	disuse			0.7	mottled yellow grey	clay			
321	13	322	fill	ditch	disuse			0.5	Light grey	clay silt			

Context													
Context	Trench	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
322	13	0	cut	ditch	boundary	319, 320, 321	3.2	0.8			linear	steep	concave
323	14	247	fill	ditch	disuse			0.26	dark red brown	sand silt			
324	14	247	fill	ditch	disuse			0.22	mid grey brown	clay silt			
325	13	247	fill	ditch	use-initial silting			0.1	mid grey brown	clay sand			
326	13	0	layer	buried soil ?				0.3	dark grey brown	clay silt			
327	8	0	fill	pit	disuse		6.05	0.8	dark blue grey	clay silt			
328	8	0	cut	pit ?	well/ watering hole ?	327	6.05	0.8			sub-circular ?	steep	concave
329	8	0	cut ?	post hole ?	structural	56					sub-rectangular	steep	concave
330	8	0	cut ?	post hole ?	Structural	57					sub-rectangular	steep	concave
331	14	0	layer	surface (external)	track/road surface								
332	14	0	cut	ditch	enclosure	248, 255	1.7	0.3					





## APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Metalwork

*By Denis Sami*

#### *Introduction*

B.1.1 The metal assemblage recovered on site consists of three copper-alloy artefacts (Table 1) and 12 iron finds (Table 2) and a lead object (Table 3). A total of 24 fragmented iron nails was also recovered from top-soil but are not discussed in this assessment.

#### *Factual Data*

B.1.2 Artefacts can be divided into five groups: portable and dressing accessories (SF 14) economy and commerce (coins SF 15), horseshoeing and harness (SF 22 and 1) timber construction (SF 2,3,6,7,10,11,18 and 23) and warfare (SF 13).

B.1.3 All finds were recovered from layers, fills of pits, ditches and gullies dating to Roman, medieval and modern periods.

B.1.4 The assemblage is poorly preserved and in great part incomplete, copper-alloy objects present oxidation, while iron artefacts are heavily rusted and encrusted.

B.1.5 The only artefact that can be related to dressing accessories is the small fragment of copper alloy rectangular leaf SF14 that is a possible back plate of a buckle dating from Saxon to late medieval period. This artefact is, however, too small and poorly preserved to confirm its function and chronology therefore its interpretation remains hypothetical.

B.1.6 Coin SF 15 is a second half of the third century AD radiate minted under Emperor Gallienus between 253-60. The oxidation of the reverse does not allow a more precise identification.

B.1.7 The presence on site of horses is confirmed by the recovery of a fragment of possible horseshoe nail (SF 22) (Clark 1995: 89) and a hand forged iron ring (SF 1). Iron rings were multifunctional and very versatile objects and it is not excluded that ring SF 1 was part of a horse harness. The ring was heavily deformed by tension due to traction force at two ends.

B.1.8 Hand forged nails are the larger group of finds. Because of the limited variation in forging techniques, shapes and material through time it is generally difficult to date nails and given its preservation, the assemblage from Farrier's Road could be dated to the Roman, as well as the modern periods.

B.1.9 Of interest is the medieval iron arrow-head SF13. This arrow-head is of a style called a bodkin dating from the 13th to the 14th centuries. Although arrow-head could have been used in hunting as well as in battle, this particular typology was designed specifically for warfare in order to punch holes through thick armours (Jessop, 1996 and 1997).

### *Statement of potential*

B.1.10 The assemblage has a limited archaeological potential and it is difficult (except for coin SF 15 and arrow-head SF 13) to date. Finds materially attest a sporadic frequentation of the area from Roman to modern time.

### *Methods statement*

B.1.11 Clark (1995) was used as reference for the horse equipment and the Portable Antiquity finds guideline was the reference for the possible back-plate buckle.

B.1.12 The catalogue is organised by SF number. Measurements such as length (L), width (W), thickness (Th), diameter (Diam.), height (H) and weight (Wg) together with the description of the objects, the context and feature of provenience, as well as a suggested chronology are provided in the catalogue.

### *Retention, dispersal and display*

B.1.13 Given their limited importance iron nails from top-soil can be dispersed. The copper-alloy, iron and lead artefacts must be retained and stored accordingly to the current guidance. No further action is needed for this assemblage.

SF	Context	Trench	Feature	Object	Description	Date
3	143	12	Fill of gully	Cosmetic tool?	Bent long tapering stem with circular cross-section. One end is rounded while the opposite extreme is incomplete, the stem flats and possibly divides in to two parts. L: 70 mm; Th: 2.7 mm; Wg: 2.8 g	Roman
14	259	6	Fill of pit	Unidentified metal artefact	A very thin fragment of metal leaf. L: 11 mm; Th: 0.5 mm; Wg: 0.2 g	Roman to postmedieval
15	300	13	Fill of ditch	Coin	A copper alloy radiate of Gallienus OB: Obv: GALLIENS AVG - Radiate bust right RV: [...] ITH [...]	AD 253-60

Table 5- Copper-alloy (Cu) artefacts catalogue.

SF	Context	Trench	Feature	Object	Description	Date
1	31	8	Fill of gully	Ring	A complete oval ring with square cross-section (0.5 mm) presenting wear at two extreme	Roman to modern
2	27	6	Top soil	Tool, Wedge?	A complete hand forged wedge with rectangular cross-section and tapering centred tang with rectangular cross-section. L: 84 mm; W: 31 mm; Th: 29 mm; Wg: 128 g	Medieval to modern
5	188	14	Fill of pit	Nail	Two incomplete hand forged nails with bent tapering stem with square cross-section and sub circular flat head.	Roman to modern
6	199	19	Fill of pit	Nail	Incomplete tip of nail with tapering stem and square cross-section (0.9 mm). L: 41 mm	Roman to modern
7	1	12	Top soil	Nails	Three incomplete fragments	Medieval to modern
8	1	12	Top soil	Artefact	A possible corner of a square or rectangular thick metal plate. L: 40 mm; Th: 87 mm	Medieval to modern
10	195	1	Fill of ditch	Nails	Three incomplete hand forged nails stems with square cross section and circular flat heads	Medieval to modern
11	211	1	Fill of ditch	Nail	An incomplete fragment of nail's stem with square cross-section	Roman to modern
13	1	TBC	Top soil	Arrowhead	An incomplete hand forged arrowhead with tapering triangular cross-section head and truncated circular socket (GLO-3515D4). L: 39 mm; Head W: 6 mm; Socket W: 8 mm	1200 to 1450

SF	Context	Trench	Feature	Object	Description	Date
18	268	13	Fill of boundary ditch	Nail	A possible bent tip of hand forged nail with tapering stem and square cross-section (0.9 mm). L: 332 mm	Roman to modern
22	60	8	Fill of gully	Artefact	A possible head of a horseshoe nail. L: 20 mm; W: 14 mm	Medieval to modern
23	297	18	Fill of ditch	Nail	An incomplete hand forged nail with tapering stem with square cross-section (0.9 mm) and sub circular head. L: 70 mm	

*Table 6- Iron (Fe) artefacts catalogue*

SF	Context	Trench	Feature	Object	Description	Date
20	319	13	Fill of ditch	Artefact	Incomplete shapeless and twisted strip of metal. L: 43 mm; W: 10 mm; Th: 1.5 mm; Wg: 5.6 g	Roman to modern

*Table 7- Lead (Pb) artefacts catalogue.*

## B.2 Metalworking Waste

By Simon Timberlake

### Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 600 g of iron smithing slag (x15 pieces) was recovered from eight different contexts across the site (from at least 5 different excavation trenches)

### Methodology

B.2.2 The stone was looked at using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

B.2.3 The slag was looked at using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate. A strong magnet was used to indicate degrees of magnetisation (i.e. the presence of free iron or wustite).

### Description of iron slag

B.2.4 A small assemblage from a fairly wide dispersal of different contexts from at least at least five different excavation trenches. Much of this material is fairly weathered, suggesting some degree of sub-aerial exposure and re-deposition, yet at least one of the pieces (195) is sufficiently well-preserved to suggest a nearby location for the smithy. The piece in question is a smithing hearth base (SHB) which is dense and iron-rich but barely magnetic in this case, yet it enables the size of the hearth (and possibly also the tuyere) to be determined, and to assess the type of fuel used (in this case charcoal). Small traces from the vitrified clay linings (VHL) of these smithing hearths were identified along with amorphous and usually weathered slag smithing lumps (SSL). All of the slag comes from the secondary smithing of iron (either forging and/or welding) which probably took place within a smithy.

Context	Trench	Nos.	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Mag (0-4)	Hearth diam.(mm)	Category	Comments
110		2	12 + 30	13	0		SSL	re-fit pieces - weathered
149	12	4	10-25	23	0-2	?	SHB + SSL	small fragments - weathered
195	1	1	100x80x50	472	0-1	80mm +	SHB	perfectly formed with small tuyere diam (40mm) and use of charcoal fuel
232		1	30	19	0		SSL	glassy fayalitic slag -wthr
259	6	1	20	5	0		VHL	
269		3	20-35	40	0		SSL + VHL	sandy clay lining (7mm)
297	18	3	15-20	13	0		SSL + VHL	weathered
320	13	1	35	8	0		VC	melted +fused droplet sl

Table 8: Catalogue of iron slag from Farrier's Way, Warboys (ALL to dispose of)

VHL = vitrified hearth lining; SHB = smithing hearth base; SSL = slag smithing lump; VC = vitrified clay (not necessarily slag) Mag 0-4 = degrees of magnetisation (0 = none; 1 = faint)

### *Discussion*

- B.2.5 The type of smithing hearth (SHB) and other slag present most likely indicates iron forging of the Roman-Medieval period. It is not possible to be much more precise than this, except to say that the date of context (195) is at least likely to be roughly contemporary with the iron smithing activity. However, the wide dispersal of much of this slag, plus its weathered nature, seems to suggest a degree of re-deposition.
- B.2.6 The composition of the SHB and smithing lumps is largely melted hammer scale formed during forging, although based on the magnetisation potential of this little in the way of free iron or wustite survives, therefore the slag probably largely consists of fayalite. The fired clay and inclusions of gravel suggest the digging of smithing hearths directly into the ground, with charcoal used as the fuel for smithing.

### *Further work*

- B.2.7 No further work on this assemblage is required, and a summary of the results of this may be included within the grey literature report.

### *Recommendations for disposal*

- B.2.8 All of the material may be disposed of.

## B.3 Flint

*By Lawrence Billington*

### *Introduction*

B.3.1 A small assemblage of eight worked flints and a single small fragment of burnt unworked flint (0.6g) were recovered from the excavations. The assemblage is quantified by type and context in Table 8. The flint was thinly distributed, with no single context/feature producing more than a single piece. Generally, the flintwork is in a condition (i.e. edge damaged/broken) consistent with having had a complex post-depositional history and, at this stage of analysis, all of the flintwork is thought to represent residual material inadvertently incorporated into the fills of later features.

Trench	Context	Cut	SF	Context type	Secondary Flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Retouched flake	Arrowhead	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint no.	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
12	71	72		Pit	1				1		
12	88	89		Gully	1				1		
12	143	144		Gully	1				1		
9	147	146		Ditch		1			1		
14	175	172		Ditch						1	0.6
9	202	215	9	Ditch				1	1		
18	222	225		Ditch	1				1		
6	259	258		Pit			1		1		
13	319	322		Ditch	1				1		
Totals					5	1	1	1	8	1	

*Table 9- Basic quantification of the flint assemblage.*

B.3.2 The majority of the assemblage is made up of small fragments of flakes, almost all of which retain some cortex on their dorsal surfaces and which appear to reflect the product of simple flake based technologies exploiting cobbles of gravel flint. One flake, from pit 258, bears somewhat irregular abrupt, scraper-like, retouch around a large part of its perimeter and represents an expediently produced tool. With one exception, a single Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade-like flake from ditch 146, none of this material is strongly chronologically diagnostic, but is typical of post-earlier Neolithic technologies (i.e. Late Neolithic to later Bronze Age or even Iron Age).



- B.3.3 By far the most notable piece in the assemblage, however, is a fine barbed and tanged arrowhead recovered from ditch **215** (Trench 9, SF 9). Although almost certainly residual this piece is in extremely good condition, with no obvious edge-damage and is complete, with the tip, tang and both barbs intact. According to Green's typological scheme for arrowheads of this form the piece can be classified as a Green Low type, a small 'fancy' form distinguished by having barbs longer than the tang (Green 1984). It is a very finely worked, with full covering invasive retouch on both faces and a high degree of axial symmetry, although the bases of the barbs are dissimilar (one rounded, one squared). Measurements, following Green, are: Length 37mm; Width 29mm; Thickness 6mm; Tang length 3.5mm; Barb length 8mm.
- B.3.4 Barbed and tanged arrowheads are perhaps most familiar as grave-goods accompanying Beaker burials in the period c. 2400-1700 cal BC, but are also found in domestic Beaker contexts and are also associated with Collared Urn pottery in funerary and domestic contexts, indicating their use extends well into the first half of the second millennium BC. The significance of the various types identified by Green is unclear, especially as arrowheads of different types can be found together in close association such as burial contexts (e.g. Harding 2011), and it may be more useful to make a basic distinction between relatively elaborately retouched types (of which the piece considered here is an example) and less finely worked pieces. Although there is a tendency for more elaborate pieces to be associated with ceremonial/funerary contexts (Devaney 2005) this not a clear-cut and the piece considered here could equally attest to domestic-type activity or represent a stray find – perhaps a chance loss during hunting.

## B.4 Glass

*By Carole Fletcher*

### *Introduction*

- B.4.1 A small assemblage of glass was recovered by the excavator from features in Trenches 11, 13 and 18. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, and dated where possible. Due to the small size of the assemblage, the details of the glass are recorded in the text of this report.

### *Assemblage*

- B.4.2 From Trench 11, ditch **96**, was recovered a single curved shard of clear glass (0.6g, 1-1.3mm thick) with a slight blue-green cast and some slight faults, the external surface of which is slightly iridescent. The ditch also produced Roman pottery, however, the shard of glass is not closely datable.
- B.4.3 Ditch **299** in Trench 13 produced a single sub-rectangular shard of clear, greenish window glass (SF21, 2.4g, 1.6mm thick), the glass is not closely datable, although the feature also produced Roman pottery.
- B.4.4 An irregular, iridescent shard of clear glass with a greenish glass (1.1g) was recovered from ditch **289**. The glass retains a partial surface internally and is comprised of two layers of glass, possibly from the body/handle of a Roman glass vessel; the ditch also produced Roman pottery.

### *Discussion*

- B.4.5 The presence of both window and vessel glass relates to the buildings and domestic activity within the area evaluated. All of the features produced Roman pottery, unfortunately none of the glass is closely datable and some could be intrusive, although the shard from ditch **289** may be from a Roman vessel. The assemblage most likely represents domestic rubbish deposition.

### *Retention, dispersal or display*

- B.4.6 Should further work be undertaken, additional glass may be recovered. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

## B.5 The Late Iron Age and Romano-British Pottery

By *Katie Anderson*

### *Introduction*

- B.5.1 The evaluation recovered an assemblage of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery totalling 990 sherds, weighing 16632g and representing 26.35 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) and a minimum of 141 vessels (MNV). 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).

### *Assemblage Chronology*

- B.5.2 The assemblage dates from the Late Iron Age to the late Roman period, albeit in varying quantities (Table 1). The division of the pottery illustrated in Table 1 is based on individual sherd dates and therefore should be used with caution as it does not account for residual and/or intrusive material. The ceramic evidence suggests a relatively constant level of occupation from the 1st century AD until the later Roman period, with a slight decline in the latest Roman period (post AD300), although the presence of later Roman pottery alongside early Saxon material in seven contexts (see Mortimer) may suggest activity continued into the early 5th century AD without hiatus. Due to the seeming continuity of the assemblage, the pottery is considered as a single assemblage, rather than being split between Later Iron Age and Roman.

Period	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
LIA	56	696	6	0.28
LIA/ER	56	803	1	0.85
Early Roman	130	2742	11	4.14
Early-Mid Roman	44	619	14	2.49
Mid Roman	11	126	5	0.54
Mid-Later Roman	129	3523	31	8.18
Late Roman	94	3220	30	3.13
RB	470	4903	43	6.74
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>16632</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>26.35</b>

*Table 10: All Late Iron Age and Roman pottery by period*

## *Assemblage Composition*

- B.5.3 The assemblage comprises primarily small to medium-sized sherds reflected in the moderate mean weight of 16.8g, although a number of sherds were noted as being abraded, primarily comprising abrasion to the vessel surface. That said, there were exceptions to this, with some medium to large-sized sherds, although in most cases these comprised sherds from amphora and storage jars. There are also a number of refitting sherds, although in all cases this occurred within contexts, with no examples of cross-context refits. There were also several contexts which contained residual earlier Roman pottery alongside later dating material, as well as a small number of contexts which contained intrusive later material. The overall condition of the assemblage suggests that there was a degree of reworking of areas of the site, leading to truncation and the mixing of material of different dates.
- B.5.4 A variety of vessel fabrics were identified, occurring in varying quantities (Table 2). The Later Iron Age element of the assemblage is dominated by grog-tempered sherds, representing 78% of the pottery by sherd count (50 sherds, 864g). The remaining 22% of Later Iron Age pottery comprise sandy wares.
- B.5.5 Within the Romano-British component, coarseware fabrics are the most common fabric type, representing 87.8% of the total assemblage (869 sherds, 13747g). Sandy greywares dominate the assemblage, representing 51.9% of the coarsewares, including sourced and unsourced wares. Horningsea greywares are the most common coarseware fabric within this group totalling 43 sherds weighing 917g. The frequency of Horningsea wares is not surprising given the sites relatively close proximity to the kilns. Other sourced coarsewares include 17 Nene Valley whiteware sherds (866g), nine (78g) Nene Valley greyware sherds, 12 (208g) Horningsea black-burnished wares, five Hadham reduced wares, four Porchester D wares (15g) and one possible Alice Holt ware (7g). However, the majority of the Roman coarsewares were unsourced, with much of the pottery likely to have derived from the local area. This includes 138 shell-tempered sherds (2955g), which although unsourced, are likely to have been produced in the fenland area.

Fabric	Fabric Code	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
Alice Holt Reduced ware	ALH RE	1	7	1	0.1
Amphora (unsourced)	AMPH	2	912	0	0
Baetican amphora early	BAETE	1	127	1	0.2
Baetican amphora late	BAETL	3	264	0	0
Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	BLKSL	61	526	9	1.07
Micaceous black-slipped ware (unsourced)	BLKSLM	5	43	0	0.81
Colour-coated ware (unsourced)	CC	13	92	6	1.04
Central Gaulish black-slipped ware	CGBLK	1	2	0	0
Central Gaulish colour-coated ware	CGCC	6	19	0	0
Colchester colour-coated ware	COLCC	1	2	0	0
Coarse sandy buff ware (unsourced)	CSBUFF	2	21	1	0.1
Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	CSGW	264	3004	17	4.07
Coarse sandy micaceous black-slipped ware (unsourced)	CSMBLK	5	43	0	0
Coarse sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	CSMGW	13	164	1	0.35
Coarse sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	CSMOX	3	57	1	0

Fabric	Fabric Code	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	CSMRDU	39	1434	3	0.45
Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	CSOX	16	160	3	0
Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	CSRDU	17	152	1	0.07
Fine sandy buff ware (unsourced)	FSBUFF	4	8	0	0
Fine sandy greyware (unsourced)	FSGW	55	692	10	2.66
Fine sandy micaceous black-slipped ware (unsourced)	FSMBLK	1	4	0	0
Fine sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	FSMGW	10	64	3	0.2
Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	FSMOX	1	4	0	0
Fine sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	FSOX	6	86	2	0.65
Fine sandy white-slipped ware	FSWS	2	11	0	0
<i>moderately coarse sandy fabric with common small grog</i>	<i>G1</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>
Gallo-Belgic whiteware	GBWW	1	65	0	0.7
<i>As G1 but with moderate to common silver mica</i>	<i>GM1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Roman grog-tempered ware (unsourced)	GROG	27	449	2	1.17
Grey-slipped ware (unsourced)	GSLIP	2	25	1	0.1
Hadham oxidised ware	HADOX	2	139	0	0
Hadham reduced ware	HADRDU	5	70	1	0
Hadham red-slipped ware	HADRS	4	50	1	0.1
Horningsea black-burnished ware	HORNBB	12	208	3	0.47
Horningsea greyware	HORNGW	43	917	10	1.58
Imitation black-burnished ware (unsourced)	IMITBB	31	482	4	0.75
Moselkeramik ware	MOSL	1	5	1	0.12
Nene Valley colour-coated ware	NVCC	53	868	18	2.51
Nene Valley greyware	NVGW	9	78	0	1
Nene Valley self-coloured ware	NVSC	1	14	1	0.1
Nene Valley whiteware	NVWW	17	866	6	2.13
Oxfordshire parchment ware	OXFPA	1	19	0	0
Oxfordshire red-slipped ware	OXFRS	7	60	2	0.1
Oxfordshire white-slipped ware	OXFWS	1	8	1	0
Oxfordshire whiteware	OXFWW	1	4	0	0
Porchester D ware	PORD	4	15	0	0
<i>moderately coarse sandy fabric with frequent quartz</i>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Coarse sandy fabric with common to frequent quartz</i>	<i>Q2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>as Q1 but with moderate small chalk inclusions – poorly sorted.</i>	<i>QC1</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>As Q1 but with rare to occasional small to medium calcareous inclusions</i>	<i>QC2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Medium coarse sandy fabric with occasional to moderate very small to small grog inclusions</i>	<i>QG1</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>756</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1.08</i>
<i>Coarse sandy ware with common medium grog</i>	<i>QG2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>As Q1 but with common silver mica</i>	<i>QM1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Central Gaulish Samian	SAMCG	2	2	1	0
East Gaulish Samian	SAMEG	2	12	1	0
South Gaulish Samian	SAMSG	5	13	1	0
Shell-tempered ware (unsourced)	SHELL	138	2955	17	1.9
Swanspool colour-coated ware	SWANSCC	1	107	1	0.35
Verulamium whiteware	VRW	1	11	0	0
White-slipped ware (unsourced)	WS	5	78	1	0.42
Whiteware (unsourced)	WW	10	148	3	0

Table 11: Quantification of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery by fabric (exclusively Later Iron Age fabrics are in italics)

- B.5.6 Romano-British fineware fabrics represent 9.8% of the pottery assemblage by sherd count, totalling 97 sherds weighing 1464g. Nene Valley wares are the most commonly occurring fabric type within this group, totalling 54 sherds weighing 882g, of which colour-coated fabrics dominate. As with the Horningsea wares dominating the coarseware element, this is not surprising given the sites location near to the Nene Valley production centre. That said, there were Romano-British finewares from further afield including six (189g) Hadham red-slipped and oxidised wares and eight (79g) Oxfordshire finewares.
- B.5.7 The remaining 2.4% of the assemblage comprises imported wares. A total of six amphora sherds (1303g) were recovered, of which Baetican varieties were the most common (four sherds, 391g), including both the earlier and later versions. These vessels would have been used to transport olive oil. The remaining two amphora sherds are unsourced but are likely to be from Gaul. Samian sherds are limited to nine sherds (27g), although all three production areas are represented. Only three forms could be identified, comprising one Dragendorff 18 dish and two Dr33 cups. A further seven sherds (21g) derive from Central Gaul, comprising Central Gaulish colour-coated ware and Central-Gaulish black-slipped ware. Finally, a single Gallo-Belgic fine whiteware sherd (65g) and a single Moselkeramik ware sherd (5g) were identified. Overall, although the quantity of imported wares is very low (although completely in keeping with rural domestic assemblages in Cambridgeshire), there is a slightly wider variety of wares than is typically seen, with Samian products tending to dominate the imported ware category. However, overall ratios of imported wares are low, and it should be remembered that the more 'exotic' sherds may reflect single vessels.
- B.5.8 Overall, the range of Roman fabrics identified in the assemblage suggests that the site procured most of its pottery from local sources, including Horningsea and the Nene Valley, and while it clearly had access to goods from outside of the local area, these represented only a very small proportion of the total assemblage. It seems likely that this is a reflection on the relative status/wealth of the site, with the pottery indicative of a rural domestic site.
- B.5.9 31.8% of the assemblage comprises diagnostic sherds, equating to a minimum of 141 vessels (MNV). Jars are the most commonly occurring vessel type (Table 2), with a minimum of 56 different vessels identified based on the number of unique rims present (218 sherds, 5528g). Within the Later Iron Age and LIA/ER component of the assemblage, jars were the only diagnostic forms, totalling 57 sherds (1037g) of which Hill form 'K' vessels were the only identifiable type. Within the Roman jars, necked jars with everted or beaded rims are the most commonly occurring type. The jars ranged in size from small vessels to large storage jars, with rim diameters measuring between 8cm and 30cm, thus representing a range of different functions. One vessel of note comprises a partially complete (when refitted flanged rim jar (32 sherds, 1372g), with rilling and partial burnished on the exterior, recovered from context (321), Trench 13 and dating AD40-100. This vessel had a possible post-firing hole in the base, indicative of a secondary function.

Other evidence for usewear comprises three jars have evidence of exterior sooting, indicating that these vessels had been used over a fire. Also of interest are four sherds (61g) from a fine sandy oxidised ware everted rim jar with a 'wonky' rim (context (188)), which probably represents a 'waster' or a 'second'.

Form	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
Amphora	5	1286	1	0.2
Beaker	36	524	9	3.96
Bowl	23	774	18	2.03
Closed	81	903	9	2.65
Cup	2	4	2	0
Dish	20	367	14	1.13
Flagon	3	58	1	0.4
Jar	218	5528	56	8.93
Lid	1	37	1	0.1
Mortaria	7	675	4	0.62
Open	10	313	2	0.33
Unknown	584	6163	24	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>16632</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>26.35</b>

*Table 12: Quantification of Later Iron Age and Roman pottery by vessel form.*

- B.5.10 A minimum of 18 bowls were identified (23 sherds, 774g), occurring in both fineware and coarseware fabrics. Within this category, late Roman beaded, flanged bowls were well represented (MNV 5), as well as plain flanged bowls (MNV 7). Of note are a Nene Valley colour-coated imitation Curle 21 bowl (context 222) and a large sherd (135g) from a Hadham oxidised ware imitation Dr45 bowl (context (198)).
- B.5.11 Other vessel forms comprise only small elements of the assemblage, with a minimum of 14 dishes, nine beakers, four mortaria, two cups and one amphora rim and one flagon. However, the range of forms supports the view that this represents a domestic assemblage, with a range of vessels used for the storage, preparation and serving of foodstuffs.

### *Contextual Analysis*

- B.5.12 Pottery was recovered from 92 different contexts, as well as the topsoil and subsoil, from 18 trenches (Tables 3 and 4). The majority of contexts (86 in total) contain small groups of pottery (1-30 sherds), while five contexts contain medium sized assemblages (31-99 sherds) and the remaining context contain large assemblages of 100+ sherds. The majority of the pottery derived from ditches (71.2% by sherd count), with 13% deriving from pits, 6.9% from gullies and 2.2% from the buried soil, The majority of the remaining pottery was recovered from topsoil and subsoil, though a single sherd (4g) was recovered from grave (181)/[182], although this was a coarse sandy greyware body sherd which could only be dated as Romano-British, and is likely to have been caught up in the backfilling of the feature rather than representing any sort of grave good.



Context	Cut	Trench	No.	Wt(g)	Context	Context spot date
1	0	0	32	614	1	AD300-400
2	0	0	25	344	2	AD100-400
4	7	8	9	65	4	AD40-100
11	8	8	1	76	11	AD250-400
16	15	7	1	3	16	50BC-AD50
20	19	4	1	2	20	50BC-AD50
22	21	2	5	82	22	AD150-400
24	34	6	1	2	24	AD50-100
28	34	6	22	323	28	AD240-400
30	23	6	1	107	38	AD100-400
38	36	7	5	44	57	AD0-100
57	51	8	1	14	58	AD100-200
58	51	8	4	126	58	AD200-400
60	61	8	2	4	60	AD50-300
63	82	16	2	47	63	AD150-300
68	67	7	1	10	68	AD150-400
69	70	10	1	62	69	AD50-400
71	72	12	8	32	71	0-A50AD
75	73	11	4	97	75	AD100-300
77	76	17	1	18	77	AD40-400
78	79	16	1	5	78	AD240-400
82	83	12	20	1009	82	AD240-400
88	89	12	14	114	88	AD150-300
90	91	12	19	231	90	AD50-300
94	0	17	1	12	94	AD100-400
97	96	11	4	60	97	AD150-400
99	96	11	6	136	99	AD150-400
107	106	9	10	81	107	AD50-150
109	0	12	1	5	109	AD50-400
110	111	12	6	60	110	AD70-200
112	115	12	10	73	112	AD150-400
114	115	12	26	563	114	AD200-400
122	125	15	4	257	122	AD150-400 with SAXON
123	125	15	3	23	123	AD50-400 with SAXON
126	127	15	3	9	126	AD200-400
128	130	15	1	1	128	AD50-150
132	131	20	1	4	132	AD50-400
138	135	14	11	115	138	AD0-70
141	142	12	9	71	141	AD40-100
143	144	12	2	7	143	AD100-400
148	146	9	6	41	148	AD50-150
149	150	12	3	20	149	AD0-70



Context	Cut	Trench	No.	Wt(g)	Context	Context spot date
155	154	20	1	34	155	AD150-400
160	158	14	5	32	160	AD70-200
165	164	14	2	5	165	AD50-400
168	169	12	4	37	168	AD150-300
175	172	14	96	1771	175	AD50-100
176	179	19	10	133	176	AD40-100
177	179	19	5	76	177	AD100-400
178	179	19	3	82	178	AD200-400
183	182	14	1	4	183	AD50-400
188	186	14	24	520	188	AD150-200
192	189	9	1	8	192	AD50-400
193	0	1	1	3	193	AD100-300
195	194	1	2	9	195	AD50-400
196	197	19	1	17	196	AD200-400
198	201	19	10	1501	198	AD300-400
199	201	19	5	271	199	AD240-400
202	215	13	3	32	202	AD100-300
204	203	14	1	1	204	AD50-400
206	205	14	6	100	206	AD120-300
212	32	8	5	24	212	AD150-400
221	221	6	10	119	221	AD100-200
222	225	11	16	319	222	AD300-400 with Saxon
223	225	11	2	20	223	AD100-400
224	225	11	2	7	224	AD240-400
227	226	6	6	90	227	AD200-400 with 1 med/post med
232	233	13	2	14	232	AD100-400
236	238	18	8	174	236	AD200-400
239	233	13	1	12	239	AD100-400
248	332	14	87	1200	248	AD250-400
250	249	14	3	34	248	AD150-300
251	249	14	6	53	250	AD150-400
252	249	14	1	7	251	AD200-400 with SAXON
259	258	6	29	502	252	AD50-400?
261	260	6	1	4	261	AD50-200
268	270	13	19	217	268	AD150-300
269	270	13	48	282	269	AD120-300 with SAXON?
271	272	13	4	34	271	AD100-400
278	277	17	1	1	278	AD50-400
285	286	13	1	1	285	AD50-400
291	289	18	4	124	291	AD150-300
293	289	18	13	137	293	AD150-400
295	294	18	4	39	295	AD150-400
297	294	18	3	23	297	AD300-400 with SAXON
300	299	13	10	223	300	AD70-200

Context	Cut	Trench	No.	Wt(g)	Context	Context spot date
302	301	13	6	25	302	AD70-200
304	303	13	4	52	304	AD150-400
306	305	13	1	18	306	AD50-400
313	318	11	4	43	313	AD50-200
315	318	11	14	170	315	AD100-400
319	322	13	95	847	319	AD300-400
320	322	13	4	95	320	AD250-400 - with SAXON
321	322	13	107	2117	321	AD40-100 but with some intrusive?

Table 13: Late Iron Age and Roman pottery quantification by context

B.5.13 Although pottery was recovered from 18 of the 20 trenches across the site, the majority of the material derived from Trenches 12, 13 and 14 in the western end of site. Features within these trenches produced 68% of the total pottery assemblage (670 sherds, 10033g). Interestingly, this area of the site appears to have been used throughout the occupation of the site, with material dating from the Late Iron Age to the later Roman period. Indeed, there is no evidence from the pottery to suggest that certain areas of the site were in use at different times, rather that the same areas continued to be exploited through the sites use. Further supporting this view were several contexts which contained a combination of earlier and later Roman pottery, indicative of the reworking and consequent redeposition of material.

B.5.14 The largest assemblage of pottery from a single feature derives from three fills within Ditch [322], Trench 13, totalling 209 sherds weighing 3059g, of which 107 sherds (2117g) are from fill (321), with fill (319) containing 95 sherds (847g) and context (320) containing four sherds (95g). This includes the 32 sherds (1372g) from a single jar discussed above, as well as seven further jars (by MNV), three beakers, two bowls and single examples of a cup, a dish, a flagon and a mortaria. The pottery from this feature is fairly mixed in date, which is seemingly the result of the busy nature of this area of site. Fill (321) contains predominately earlier Roman pottery (AD40-100), however, there were also three (43g) sherds dating mid-later Roman, which appear to be intrusive. Interestingly, contexts (319) and (320) are late Roman in date (AD250/300+) in date, with what appears to be early Saxon pottery recovered alongside the Roman material in fill (320, which suggests a possible early 5th century AD date for the final filling of this feature.

Trench	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
N/A	57	958	14	1.67
1	3	12	1	0
2	5	82	0	0.25
4	1	2	0	0
6	70	1147	14	2.42
7	7	57	1	0
8	22	309	5	0.58
9	17	130	4	0.17
10	1	62	0	0
11	52	852	13	1.99
12	122	2222	16	2.99
13	305	3969	36	6.18
14	243	3842	25	7.25
15	11	290	1	0.19
16	3	52	1	0.1
17	3	31	1	0.1
18	32	497	2	0.25
19	34	2080	7	1.21
20	2	38	0	1

*Table 14-LIA/Roman pottery quantification by Trench*

### *Discussion*

B.5.15 Overall, the pottery demonstrates that there was activity from the Later Iron Age to the late Roman period, seemingly without hiatus. It is noteworthy that the relative proportions of pottery from each period suggest a fairly stable level of occupation, with no obvious peaks or troughs, until the later stages of the Roman period. That said however, it is important to note there were seven contexts where predominately later Roman pottery was found alongside early Saxon material (see Mortimer), which may suggest the two traditions were contemporary and thus reflect early 5th century activity.

- B.5.16 The pottery evidence suggests there was limited change in the areas of site that were used, with trenches in the western area of site (in particular Trenches 12, 13 and 14), seemingly in use throughout the duration of occupation. Certainly, a level of residuality within some of the pottery assemblages from this area of site was noted, suggesting earlier features had been truncated and consequently earlier material had become incorporated with later pottery.
- B.5.17 Overall, the assemblage is typical of a rural, domestic site(s), in terms of composition and character of the pottery. The range of fabrics identified within the assemblage suggests that the site(s) procured most of its wares from the immediate local area, including wares from Horningsea and the Nene Valley, which is a typical pattern. That said, the pottery also implies that the site had limited access to goods from outside of the local area, including a range of imported wares, which although limited in number, may reflect the relative status/wealth of the site, as well as reflecting specific choices made by the people at the site.

## B.6 Post-Roman Pottery

*By Richard Mortimer*

### *Introduction*

- B.6.1 A total of 34 post-Roman sherds weighing 553g was recovered from the evaluation, the majority are hand-made Early Anglo-Saxon sherds (c. 6th C) with 5 sherds of handmade post-Roman pottery from a single vessel that may date to the 5th C. The assemblage was recovered from 13 contexts within 11 features in 6 separate trenches in the western half of the excavation area. The bulk of the assemblage was retrieved from (four separate locations within) the double-ditched trackway that bisects the site wnw/ese, with the remainder from the enclosures on either side.

### *Results*

- B.6.2 Most of the material is in good, unabraded condition and comes in a number of sand, grit and quartzite tempered fabrics and was recovered from the upper fills of earlier, Roman enclosure ditches. The majority of these contexts also contain quantities of Romano-British pottery, in abraded and slightly abraded condition and dating up to the end of the 4th century. A recut of one of the trackway ditches [289] contains within its secondary fill five sherds of a shell-tempered dish that while of Roman form, and well made, is also hand-made and in good, unabraded condition. This vessel, neither intrinsically Roman nor Saxon, may represent the continuation of Roman pottery traditions in the 5th Century and, sat between 4th century Roman and 6th century Saxon contexts suggests that the site has potential for documenting Roman-Saxon continuity, a period rarely recorded within the region.

Context	Trench	Feature	Type	No.	Wt. (g)	Description	Condition	Accompanying Roman Pot
259	6	258	large pit	6	86	Handmade A-S body sherds; 4 sand tempered, 2 coarse grit & mica temper	unabraded	many, slightly abraded AD50-400
6	8	7	Ditch	2	33	Handmade A-S body sherds; sparse fine grit temper	slightly abraded	none
213	13	214	Ditch	1	17	Handmade A-S body sherd; small jar, sand tempered	unabraded	none
269	13	270		2	14	Handmade A-S/LIA, fine grit temper	abraded	many, slightly abraded AD120-400
285	13	286		1	10	Handmade A-S body sherds; quartzite grit temper	slightly abraded	1 abraded AD50-400
320	13	322		1	11	Handmade A-S body sherd; fine sand tempered	unabraded	4 abraded AD 250-400
175	14	172	Ditch	1	3	Handmade A-S body sherd; sparse fine grit temper	small, possibly intrusive	many, slightly abraded AD50-100
122	15	125	Ditch (road)	6	82	Handmade A-S body sherds; quartzite grit temper, internal burnish. Same vessel	unabraded	4 slightly abraded AD150-400
123	15	125	Ditch (road)	3	15	Handmade A-S body sherds; sand tempered fabric	unabraded	3 abraded AD50-400
222	18	225	Ditch (road)	4	61	Handmade A-S body sherds; 2 fine grit & mica temper	slightly abraded	many, abraded AD300-400
292	18	289	Ditch (road)	5	201	Shallow dish, handmade Roman form in dense shelly fabric, 3 rim sherds, 2 base sherds, single vessel	unabraded	none
293	18	289	Ditch (road)	1	15	Handmade A-S body/base sherd; frequent fine grit, two parallel incised lines around circumference.	slightly abraded	many, slightly abraded AD150-400
297	18	294	Ditch (road)	1	5	Handmade A-S body sherd; sparse fine grit temper	unabraded, but small, possibly intrusive	3 abraded AD300-400
<b>Total</b>				<b>34</b>	<b>553</b>			

Table 15-Post-Roman Pottery

## B.7 Kiln Furniture

*By Ted Levermore*

### *Introduction*

B.7.1 Archaeological evaluation work recovered 198 fragments, 8059g, of fired clay. This assemblage comprised mostly non-descript amorphous fragments, alongside a small but significant assemblage of Iron Age or early Roman portable kiln furniture. The unabraded and complete nature of the kiln bars found in Trench 12 is significant, suggesting the presence of a kiln of this period in or around this trench. This report will discuss the kiln furniture portion of the assemblage.

### *Methodology*

B.7.2 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. Fired clay collected from samples that weighed less than 1g were not assessed. Swan (1984) was consulted for typological discussions about portable kiln furniture.

B.7.3 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

### *Results of Analysis*

#### *Fabrics*

B.7.4 Full fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive.

#### *Assemblage*

B.7.5 The fired clay assemblage, spread across the site, was largely amorphous and uninformative. However, of note was the portion of the assemblage made up of diagnostic kiln furniture fragments; consisting of ten whole and part kiln bars and fragments of several kiln plates (see table KF1). These were found in trenches 6, 12 and 13. The largest proportion and the likely location of the kiln was Trench 12. In Trench 12, the material was recovered from the subsoil and from pit 71; several cross fits between these suggests that the material was concentrated around the latter feature. The fact that the material was collected from the subsoil suggests that Pit 71 is a kiln or a refuse dump for a kiln nearby. If this pit was only a refuse dump, the lack of abrasion (and presence of fresh breaks) would suggest that there is an in situ late Iron Age to early Roman pottery kiln in or around this trench.

### *Statement of Potential*

B.7.6 To find undisturbed material like this is significant. Further excavation should be considered in order to explore the likely presence of a potting industry at this site.

### *Recommendations for Further Work*

- B.7.7 The Kiln furniture received a full assessment and requires no further work. The rest of the material has not been fully recorded beyond its initial quantification, and will require assessing at excavation stage. Should excavation take place and more kiln furniture recovered this evaluation material must be incorporated in that report.



Trench	Context	Cut	Object	Form	ID#	Date/Period	Abrasion	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Tapered End dimensions	Count	Weight (g)	Notes
12	2	Subsoil	Bar	Tapered	KB1	IA/ERB	Fresh Breaks	405	50	45	35x30 and 40x40	3	1186	Complete. Tapered square-section kiln bar. Rolled clay bar, hand squeezed. Rounded arises, but generally even form. Organic/Vegetable impressions (grasses/chaff). Tapers to 35x30mm and 40x40mm ends. Larger end is cross fit with fragment from (71) Tr. 12. Orange-Brown surfaces and reduced grey core.
12	2	Subsoil	Bar	Tapered	KB2	IA/ERB	Fresh Breaks		55 and 35	45	35x40	2	813	Near complete (75%). Tapered trapezoidal-section kiln bar. Rolled clay with rounded arises and even faces. Finger grooves from hand squeezing are present. Organic/vegetable impressions (grass/chaff) on surfaces. Incomplete length 285mm. Light grey with orange patches, grey core.
12	2	Subsoil	Bar	Tapered	KB3	IA/ERB	Fresh Breaks		50	40	50x30	13	829	Probably 75% of tapered kiln bar. Several fragments of a rectangular section kiln bar. Rolled clay. Rounded arises, fairly even faces. Very common organic/vegetable impressions on surfaces and in body (grass/chaff). One tapered end is remaining (tapers to 50x30mm); this end bows slightly. Rest of the bar is damaged and fragmentary. Dark Grey to buff/yellow surfaces- mix reduced core light and dark grey. Surviving length ~300mm
12	2	Subsoil	Bar		KB4	IA/ERB	Fresh Breaks		50	35-40		2	191	A body fragment of a square section kiln bar. Rolled clay. Rounded arises and even surfaces, few organic impressions. Grey to yellow-grey surfaces.
12	2	Subsoil	Bar		KB5	IA/ERB	Fresh Breaks			45		2	92	A body fragment of a square section kiln bar. Rolled clay. Rounded arises and even smoothed surfaces. Reduced dark grey core and dull orange-brown surfaces.
12	2	Subsoil	Bar		KB6	IA/ERB	Fresh Breaks					4	114	Body fragments of a kiln bar. Rounded arises and fairly even surfaces, common grassy impressions. Reduced dark grey core and yellow-grey surfaces.

Trench	Context	Cut	Object	Form	ID#	Date/Period	Abrasion	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Tapered End dimensions	Count	Weight (g)	Notes
12	2	Subsoil	Plate			IA/ERB	Fresh Breaks			~10		12	494	Fragments of perhaps two kiln plates. Undulating body form. Smoothed upper face, organic impressions on lower and occ on upper faces. Clay body is laminar. Dark reduced grey with orange patches
12	2	Subsoil	Plate			IA/ERB				15		1	70	Fragment of a kiln plate. Smoothed upper and organic impressions on base, with some on upper. Undulating form.
12	2	Subsoil	Bar	Tapered	KB1	IA/ERB	Fresh Breaks					1	58	Tapered end fragment of KB1. Cross fits with bar from (2).
12	71	72	Bar	Tapered	KB3	IA/ERB	Fresh Breaks		50	40	50x30	2	356	Probably 25% of a tapered square/rectangular section kiln bar. Rolled clay. Rounded arises, even but creased faces. Very common organic/vegetable impressions on surfaces and in body (grass/chaff). Tapered end is remaining (tapers to 50x30mm); this end bows slightly. Does not cross fit but appears very similar to KB3. May be the missing end. Colour, form and fabric are almost identical. Surviving length 140mm.
12	71	72			KB6?							2	29	Amorphous fragments of the same fabric as KB6 in (2)
12	71	72	Bar	Tapered/Rounded	KB7	IA/ERB	Fresh Breaks		45	40	25x35	3	327	Fragments of a square section tapered kiln bar. Rolled clay. Tapered and rounded end. Rounded arises and fairly even and smoothed surfaces. Reduced grey core and yellow-grey surfaces. Similar fabric and colouration to KB4
12	71	72	Bar	Rounded	KB8	IA/ERB	Fresh Breaks		55	40	15	1	310	Incomplete, 30%. End fragment of a rounded end kiln bar; rounded bullnose end. Rolled clay. Rounded arises, even but creased surfaces some organic/grassy impressions. Yellow-Orange upper and reduced grey lower face, same grey in core

Trench	Context	Cut	Object	Form	ID#	Date/Period	Abrasion	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Tapered End dimensions	Count	Weight (g)	Notes
12	71	72	Bar	Rounded	KB8?	IA/ERB	Fresh Breaks		50		20	1	124	End fragment of a rounded end kiln bar. Bull nose end. Folded clay. Rounded arises, even but creased surfaces some organic/grassy impressions. Yellow-Orange upper and reduced grey lower face, same grey in core. Possibly the other end of KB8
12	71	72	Bar	Rounded	KB8?	IA/ERB	Fresh Breaks		55		20	1	158	End fragment of a rounded end kiln bar. Bull nose end. Folded clay. Rounded arises, even but creased surfaces some organic/grassy impressions. Yellow-Orange upper and reduced grey lower face, same grey in core. Possibly the other end of KB8
12	71	72	?Bar			IA/ERB						1	44	Body frag of ?kiln bar
12	71	72	Plate			IA/ERB				15-18		6	220	Fragments of a thick kiln plate. Clay is laminar. Irregular surfaces with organic impressions.
12	71	72	Plate			IA/ERB				10-15		10	396	Fragments of perhaps two kiln plates. Undulating body form. Smoothed upper face, organic impressions on lower and occ on upper faces. Clay body is laminar. Dark reduced grey with orange patches
12	71	72	Plate			IA/ERB						17	116	Frag of Kiln Plate
6	221	220	Bar	Tapered	KB10	IA/ERB			40	30	25x15	0	79	Fragment of a thin kiln bar. Rectangular section and very deliberate taper. Poss. Rolled clay. Rounded arises, smoothed and exacted faces. Tapers to a rounded point. Small. Dark grey reduced colour throughout.
13	321	322	Bar		KB9	IA/ERB			40	40	30x30	1	144	Fragment of a square section kiln bar; no obvious taper. Rolled clay. Rounded arises, even but creased faces. Smoothed and wiped faces. Orange core with white surfaces - looks like a wash or accretion rather than original firing colour.

## B.8 Burnt stone and stone

*By Simon Timberlake*

### *Introduction*

B.8.1 A total of 9 kg of natural (unworked/ unburnt) sandstone (totalling x5 pieces from: Trench 8 (6), Trench 19 (178), and x3 from (113)) and 0.72 kg (x11 pieces) of burnt stone

### *Methodology*

B.8.2 The stone was looked at using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

### *Description of burnt stone*

B.8.3 This represents a very small assemblage, with just individual (collected) pieces coming from a few different contexts and excavation trench areas. The burnt stone is in the form of broken-up cobble fragments with some evidence of fire-oxidation and sooting, but little evidence of quenching and shattering as a result of contact between the hot rock and water. The average size of these fragments is about 55 mm (diameter), although this may not be meaningful given the very small number of pieces. The assemblage is fairly typical of the rock clasts which might be expected from the flint gravel terraces within this part of Cambridgeshire, and includes Collyweston Slate (?), probably Ellsworth Rock, and various Jurassic limestones and sandstones.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Nos. pieces</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>	<i>Dimension (mm)</i>	<i>Geology</i>	<i>Comments</i>
71	12	1	51	50x45x15	shelly U Jurass lmstn	fragment burnt + sooted
90	12	1	82	50x40x30	med grain sstn	frag of round/flat erratic cobble
114		1	61	50x40x30	shelly lmstn (Ellsworth Rock?)	Burnt + sooted
222	18	1	99	50x45x20	micac sstn	lightly burnt
227	6	1	85	70x50x10	micac fissile sstn (Collyweston Slate)	naturally weathered + burnt
248	14	1	208	85x50x22	quartzite sstn	flat pebble burnt + reddened
319	13	1	7	25	coarse quartzitic grit	sooted
320	13	4	129	55+ 40 + 20	partly silicified lmstn	heavily burnt + cracked with re-fitting pieces

*Table 17: Catalogue of burnt stone from Farrier's Way, Warboys (ALL to dispose of).*

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### *Discussion*

- B.8.4 Little can be said about this very small assemblage. The likelihood is that this indicates the presence of a low-level background of prehistoric settlement within the general area, but as such the incidence suggests re-deposition and dispersal.

### *Further work*

- B.8.5 No further work on this assemblage is required, and the results of this may be included within a grey literature report just as a note.

### *Recommendations for disposal*

- B.8.6 All of the material may be disposed of.

## B.9 Ceramic Building Material

*By Carole Fletcher*

### *Introduction and Methodology*

- B.9.1 A fragmentary assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM), 12 pieces weighing 0.699kg, was recovered from pits and ditches across eight trenches. The identifiable assemblage consists almost entirely of Roman material.
- B.9.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, and form recorded where this was identifiable. Only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness and fabrics are briefly described. Woodforde (1976), McComish (2015) form the basis for identification.

### *Assemblage*

- B.9.3 The small assemblage of CBM is fragmentary and mostly moderately abraded. It consists of undated CBM fragments and Roman brick and tile, including *tegula*, *imbrex* and a possible *pedalis* fragment, although this could be from a large thick *tegula*. The latter fragment was recovered from ditch 34 in Trench 6.
- B.9.4 The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from single ditches in Trenches 6, 7, 13 and 14. Trench 18 contained two ditches producing CBM, 289 and 294, the latter producing a fragment of *tegula*. Pits in Trenches 11 and 19, 318 and 201 respectively, also produced CBM; that from 318 is not closely datable while that from 201 appears to be from a *tegula*.

### *Discussion*

- B.9.5 Plain and fragmentary in nature, the assemblage of CBM recovered from the site, with the datable material all clearly Roman, suggests that a Roman tile-roofed building or structure existed close to the area evaluated. Alternatively, the CBM may relate to a non-domestic structure. Kiln furniture was recovered from pit 72 in Trench 12, although no CBM was recovered from this trench. The CBM may represent a small quantity of demolition rubble that has been distributed across the area by Roman and later manuring, becoming incorporated into the pits and ditches evaluated. If further work is undertaken, CBM is likely to be found, although only at low levels.

### *Retention, dispersal or display*

- B.9.6 Should further work be undertaken, the CBM report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken this statement acts as a full record and the CBM may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

### CBM catalogue by Trench

Trench	Context	Cut	CBM Description and Form	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
	2		Irregular fragment of <i>tegula</i> flange. Parts of two surfaces survive and a short length of edge joining them. Hard fired, dull red fine silty fabric, some paler and darker swirls. Rare irregular voids, occasional pale orange grog and dark quartz grains, rare mica. Sooted on one surface. 23mm thick	1	0.071	Roman
6	35	34	Sub-rectangular fragment of <i>pedalis</i> . Upper and lower surfaces survive, lightly sanded base. Very pale buff with pale grey surfaces and core, hard fired silty sandy fabric with rare calcareous flecks. 35mm thick	1	0.313	Roman
7	16	15	Formless fragment of ? brick. Dull orange hard fired sandy fabric with moderate calcareous flecks	1	0.001	Not closely datable
8	57	51	Formless fragment of ? tile. Dull pale pink, hard fired gritty fabric with moderate quartz grains	1	0.006	Not closely datable
11	313	318	Formless fragment of ? brick. Dull red-orange hard fired sandy fabric with occasional small voids and rare mica	1	0.005	Not closely datable
13	269	270	Formless fragment of ? brick. Dull orange hard fired fine silty fabric	1	0.005	Not closely datable
14	250	249	Irregular curved fragment of ? <i>imbrex</i> . Parts of two surfaces survive. Hard fired, dull orange fine silty fabric, rare irregular voids, occasional pale orange grog and calcareous flecks. Lower surface coarsely sanded. 19mm thick	1	0.076	Roman?
18	293	289	Irregular fragment of ? tile. Part of a surface survives, probably lower, as it is gritty. Hard fired, dull pale orange fine silty fabric. Occasional dark red grog and dark quartz grains	1	0.007	Not closely datable
	296	294	Sub-triangular fragment of <i>tegula</i> corner. Parts of two surfaces survive and a short length of two edges joining them. Hard fired, dull orange fine silty fabric. Rare irregular voids, mica and calcareous flecks. Sanded on one surface. 21mm thick	1	0.041	Roman
19	198	201	Two irregular fragments of tile, possibly <i>tegula</i> . Parts of two surfaces survive. Hard fired pale buff-orange with greyer surfaces and a brighter orange core. Fine silty fabric with rare calcareous flecks, mica and voids. Surfaces are neither flat nor parallel and thickness is variable. 13-23mm thick	2	0.148	Roman?
<b>Total</b>				<b>12</b>	<b>0.699</b>	

Table 18- CBM Catalogue

## APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Human Skeletal Remains (HSR)

*By Zoe Ui Choilean*

#### *Introduction and Provenance of the material*

- C.1.1 A single neonate skeleton (242) was recovered from the surface fill (175) of boundary ditch 172 in Trench 14. The remains were identified during processing and were mixed with cattle and badger bone. Pottery from fill 175 dates this phase of the ditch to 50-100 AD, however as the bone is thought to have been situated close to the surface the skeleton has potential to be from a later phase. An infant scapula was recovered from fill 313 of ditch 318 in Trench 11 within the settlement area.

#### *Methodology*

- C.1.2 All material was analysed according to national guidelines as laid out in Brickley and Mckinley (2004) and Mays et al (2004). Preservation of material was determined using the scale devised by McKinley (Brickley and McKinley 2004 p16 fig 16) and age was determined using the methods devised by Schaefer, Black and Scheuer (2009).

#### *Preservation of the material*

- C.1.3 Skeleton 242 is around 30-40% complete. The left femur, right and left humerii, left ulna and right radius are present and unfragmented, allowing an age estimation to be made (Schaefer, Black and Scheuer 2009). The skull and ribs are badly fragmented and no other elements were recovered. The surface condition of the bone is good measuring a grade one on McKinley's scale. Similarly, the infant scapula recovered from (313) is complete and surface preservation also measures grade one.

#### *Results*

- C.1.4 A measurement of the femur of skeleton 242 suggests an age of between 38-40 weeks. This means that it is not possible to determine whether the death was perinatal. There is no sign of any pathology or disease on the bone. Measurements of the infant scapula from ditch 318 return an age between birth to six months.

#### *Statement of Potential and recommendations for further work*

- C.1.5 As all human bone was identified during processing, interpretation is limited. The most interesting aspect of skeleton 242 is its location close to the surface of ditch 172. Fill 175 is a slump deposit and it is most likely that this does not represent a burial with rites so much as a disposal of remains. This would fit within the general treatment of infant remains in the Romano-British period. Children were not considered at this time to have a separate identity until they were around 18 months old (Jones 2003, 88) and as such were often disposed of with little care.



- C.1.6 Given the identification of Saxon features on the site however, there is potential for this material to represent a later burial and add to the story of late Roman to post Roman activity on the site. Carbon dating is therefore recommended on this individual. Aside from C14 dating no further analysis on this skeleton is required however results should be incorporated into a report once the full excavation has been completed.

*Retention, Dispersal and Display*

- C.1.7 It is a legal requirement that all human skeletal remains be either retained or reburied.

## C.2 Animal Bone

*By Hayley Foster PhD*

### *Introduction*

- C.2.1 The animal bone from Farrier's Way represents faunal remains weighing 25.35kg, 15kg of which is recordable. There were 269 fragments recorded retrieved solely from hand collection. Bone was recovered from trenches 2, 6-9, 11-17, 19 and 20. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), sheep (*Ovis aries*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), horse (*Equus caballus*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), badger (*Meles meles*), mustelid (*Mustelidae* sp.) and birds.
- 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 was heavily dominated by cattle remains, making up 43.1% of the assemblage followed by sheep/goat remains with 32%.
- C.2.4 The condition of the bone is good, with only a small number of fragments exhibiting signs of weathering. Fragmentation is fairly high, though several complete long bones were recovered. There were three specimens exhibiting gnawing and butchery is evident on 6 fragments. Four of the examples of butchery are present on red deer antler fragments. The antler fragments were large sections of antler beam that had been sawn transversely, likely waste from craft working. Sawn antler fragments were seen in trenches 14, 15 and 18. One of the antler fragments had a burr, indicating the antler was shed before collected.
- C.2.5 Ageing data was minimal, however dental wear shows that sheep/goat were mainly adults and mature animals, though there was evidence of an animal 12-21 months at death from trench 13. Cattle slaughter age range did not follow a specific trend as there was evidence of animals of 6 months old up to maturity.
- C.2.6 There appears to be no distinct bias in element distribution as most elements are present in the assemblage.
- C.2.7 The assemblage contained a wide variety of species for its size. The remains belonging to a badger were recovered from ditch 154 in trench 20 and the mustelid remains were from ditch 172 from trench 14. The remains identified as mustelid, likely belong to a stoat or weasel. Bird remains were not identified to species at this time.
- C.2.8 While the volume of bone recovered was not abundant, the remains do indicate that there were signs of domestic and craft activity in those trenches where bone was recovered. Cattle would have made up the bulk of the resident's diet, not only due to the higher number of fragments, as cattle yields more meat than sheep and pig.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	116	43.1
Sheep/Goat	86	32.0
Horse	15	5.6
Dog	15	5.6
Mustelid	16	5.9
Badger	8	3.0
Bird	5	1.9
Red Deer	4	1.5
Pig	4	1.5
Total	269	100

*Table 19: Total number of identifiable fragments (NISP) by species for hand-collected material.*

***Recommendations for Further Work***

C.2.9 The assemblage is of a medium size therefore could yield useful insight into diet and husbandry practices. The recommendation to collect metric data would be suggested as several large complete long bones were recovered and could assist with comparing sizes of domestic species in this region of Cambridgeshire. The mustelid and bird remains should also be identified to species with the aid of a reference collection. Should further remains be recovered from the site a broader understanding of trends in husbandry practices and spatial distribution would be more viable.

Context	Trench	Species	Element
2	TR14	Red Deer	Antler
4	TR8	Pig	Astragalus
4	TR8	Cattle	Femur
4	TR8	Cattle	Tibia
4	TR8	Cattle	Ulna
4	TR8	Cattle	Radius
4	TR8	Cattle	Tibia
6	TR8	Cattle	Mandible
11	TR8	Cattle	Mandible
11	TR8	Cattle	Mandible
11	TR8	Horse	Metacarpal 1
12	TR8	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
16	TR7	Cattle	Femur
22	TR2	Bird	Humerus
22	TR2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
24	TR6	Red Deer	Antler
24	TR6	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
24	TR6	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
24	TR6	Sheep/Goat	Horncore
31	TR8	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
35	TR6	Cattle	Tibia
35	TR6	Sheep/Goat	Femur
35	TR6	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
35	TR6	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
35	TR6	Horse	Scapula
35	TR6	Sheep/Goat	Horncore
35	TR6	Cattle	Mandible
40	TR11	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
40	TR11	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
40	TR11	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
40	TR11	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
40	TR11	Sheep/Goat	Ulna
40	TR11	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
40	TR11	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
40	TR11	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
40	TR11	Sheep/Goat	Second Phalanx
40	TR11	Sheep/Goat	Third Phalanx
40	TR11	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
40	TR11	Sheep/Goat	Second Phalanx
40	TR11	Sheep/Goat	Third Phalanx
40	TR11	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
40	TR11	Sheep/Goat	Second Phalanx
40	TR11	Sheep/Goat	Third Phalanx
56	TR8	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
62	TR16	Dog	Humerus
82	TR12	Cattle	Pelvis
88	TR12	Cattle	Femur
88	TR12	Pig	Calcaneus
99	TR11	Cattle	Horncore
99	TR11	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
99	TR11	Cattle	Calcaneus
99	TR11	Cattle	Axis
107	TR9	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
107	TR9	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
114	TR12	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
114	TR12	Cattle	Calcaneus
114	TR12	Sheep/Goat	Ulna
122	TR15	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
122	TR15	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
122	TR15	Red Deer	Antler
122	TR15	Red Deer	Antler
128	TR15	Cattle	Tibia
128	TR15	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
128	TR15	Cattle	Radius

Context	Trench	Species	Element
128	TR15	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
128	TR15	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
138	TR14	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
138	TR14	Cattle	Mandible
138	TR14	Cattle	First Phalanx
141	TR12	Sheep/Goat	Scapula
141	TR12	Cattle	Ulna
141	TR12	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
148	TR9	Cattle	Scapula
148	TR9	Cattle	Humerus
148	TR9	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
148	TR9	Cattle	Mandible
155	TR20	Badger	Radius
155	TR20	Badger	Radius
155	TR20	Badger	Femur
155	TR20	Badger	Femur
155	TR20	Badger	Femur
155	TR20	Badger	Ulna
155	TR20	Badger	Loose Mandibular Tooth
155	TR20	Badger	Scapula
155	TR20	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
155	TR20	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
155	TR20	Cattle	Mandible
155	TR20	Cattle	Atlas
155	TR20	Cattle	Cranium
155	TR20	Sheep/Goat	Atlas
165	TR14	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
175	TR14	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
175	TR14	Mustelid	Tibia
175	TR14	Mustelid	Tibia
175	TR14	Mustelid	Humerus
175	TR14	Mustelid	Humerus
175	TR14	Mustelid	Mandible
175	TR14	Mustelid	Mandible
175	TR14	Mustelid	Cranium
175	TR14	Mustelid	Ulna
175	TR14	Mustelid	Radius
175	TR14	Mustelid	Atlas
175	TR14	Mustelid	Scapula
175	TR14	Mustelid	Scapula
175	TR14	Mustelid	Axis
175	TR14	Mustelid	Radius
175	TR14	Mustelid	Metapodial
175	TR14	Mustelid	Fibula
175	TR14	Cattle	Mandible
175	TR14	Cattle	Mandible
175	TR14	Cattle	Mandible
175	TR14	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
175	TR14	Cattle	Pelvis
175	TR14	Sheep/Goat	Ulna
177	TR19	Horse	Third Phalanx
177	TR19	Cattle	Femur
177	TR19	Cattle	Second Phalanx
177	TR19	Cattle	Tibia
177	TR19	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
177	TR19	Cattle	Scapula
177	TR19	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
178	TR19	Sheep	Horncore
191	TR 9	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial 1
192	TR9	Horse	Mandible
192	TR9	Horse	Humerus
198	TR19	Cattle	Horncore
198	TR19	Cattle	Horncore
198	TR19	Horse	Radius

Context	Trench	Species	Element
198	TR19	Cattle	Humerus
198	TR19	Horse	Mandible
198	TR19	Cattle	Mandible
198	TR19	Cattle	Mandible
202	TR13	Cattle	Pelvis
202	TR13	Cattle	Pelvis
202	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
202	TR13	Cattle	Tibia
202	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus
206	TR14	Cattle	Scapula
206	TR14	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
213	TR13	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
213	TR13	Cattle	Pelvis
213	TR13	Cattle	Pelvis
213	TR13	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
213	TR13	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
213	TR13	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
213	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
213	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Horncore
221	TR6	Dog	Atlas
221	TR6	Cattle	Pelvis
221	TR6	Dog	Cranium
221	TR6	Dog	Loose Mandibular Tooth
221	TR6	Dog	Mandible
222	T18	Cattle	Astragalus
222	T18	Cattle	Pelvis
222	TR18	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
223	TR18	Horse	Tibia
232	TR13	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
232	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
232	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
248	TR14	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
248	TR14	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
248	TR14	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
248	TR14	Cattle	Radius
248	TR14	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
248	TR14	Bird	Femur
248	TR14	Dog	Mandible
248	TR14	Dog	Ulna
248	TR14	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
248	TR14	Sheep/Goat	Femur
248	TR14	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
250	TR14	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
250	TR14	Horse	Radius
250	TR14	Dog	Radius
250	TR14	Horse	Metatarsal 1
251	TR14	Cattle	Atlas
251	TR14	Sheep/Goat	Femur
251	TR14	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
251	TR14	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
251	TR14	Cattle	Mandible
259	TR 6	Cattle	Mandible
259	TR6	Cattle	Scapula
259	TR6	Cattle	Astragalus
259	TR6	Cattle	Pelvis
259	TR6	Dog	Pelvis
259	TR6	Cattle	Mandible
259	TR6	Cattle	Mandible
259	TR6	Cattle	Mandible
259	TR6	Cattle	Mandible
259	TR6	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
259	TR6	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
259	TR6	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
259	TR6	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth

Context	Trench	Species	Element
259	TR6	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
268	TR13	Cattle	Atlas
268	TR13	Cattle	Second Phalanx
268	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
268	TR13	Cattle	Radius
268	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
268	TR13	Horse	Mandible
268	TR13	Cattle	Mandible
269	TR18	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
269	TR18	Cattle	First Phalanx
269	TR18	Cattle	First Phalanx
269	TR18	Horse	Atlas
269	TR18	Horse	Axis
269	TR18	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
269	TR18	Cattle	Radius
269	TR18	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
269	TR18	Pig	Humerus
269	TR18	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
269	TR18	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
269	TR18	Sheep/Goat	First Phalanx
269	TR18	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
269	TR18	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
269	TR18	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
269	TR18	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
269	TR18	Cattle	Mandible
269	TR18	Cattle	Mandible
269	TR18	Dog	Radius
271	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
271	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
274	TR17	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
279	TR17	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
293	TR18	Cattle	Third Phalanx
293	TR18	Cattle	Second Phalanx
293	TR18	Cattle	Second Phalanx
293	TR18	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
293	TR18	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
293	TR18	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
293	TR18	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
293	TR18	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
293	TR18	Cattle	First Phalanx
293	TR18	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
293	TR18	Cattle	Horncore
293	TR18	Horse	Tibia
293	TR18	Cattle	Femur
295	TR18	Cattle	Pelvis
296	TR18	Cattle	Tibia
296	TR18	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
296	TR18	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
296	TR18	Red Deer	Antler
297	TR18	Sheep/Goat	Radius
300	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
300	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
300	TR3	Cattle	Radius
300	TR13	Dog	Mandible
300	TR13	Dog	Ulna
300	TR13	Dog	Metatarsal 2
300	TR3	Sheep/Goat	Femur
302	TR13	Cattle	Axis
319	TR13	Cattle	Atlas
319	TR13	Cattle	First Phalanx
319	TR13	Pig	First Phalanx
319	TR13	Cattle	Second Phalanx
319	TR13	Cattle	Second Phalanx
319	TR13	Cattle	Astragalus

Context	Trench	Species	Element
319	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
319	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
319	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
319	TR13	Dog	Radius
319	TR13	Dog	Loose Maxillary Tooth
319	TR13	Bird	Metacarpal 1
319	TR13	Red Deer	Antler
320	TR13	Cattle	Tibia
320	TR13	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
321	TR13	Cattle	Calcaneus
321	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
321	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
321	TR13	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1

Table 20: *List of identifiable fragments by element and species*



## C.3 Mollusca

*By Carole Fletcher*

### *Introduction*

- C.3.1 A total of 0.206kg of shells were collected by hand during the evaluation from across 4 trenches. The shells recovered are all edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is moderately well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed.

### *Methodology*

- C.3.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with complete or near-complete right and left valves noted where identification can 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 (see Table 1).

### *Assemblage*

- C.3.3 The shells were recovered from subsoil, two pits, and two ditches in Trenches 6, 8, 12 and 13. In each case, only a low number of shells were recovered and these probably became incorporated into the fills of the features as general rubbish deposition.
- C.3.4 Pit 258 in Trench 6, contained two oyster shells, both right valves, one shell shows a shucking mark, the small 'V' or 'U' -shaped hole on the outer edge of the shell caused by a knife during the opening or 'shucking' of the oyster prior to its consumption. No other evidence of shucking was present in the assemblage.

### *Discussion*

- C.3.5 This is too small an assemblage to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. The shells represent general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable in themselves, the shells may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features. Pits 4 and 258 and ditches 82 and 302 all produced Roman pottery, suggesting a Roman date for the oyster shell.

### *Retention, dispersal and display*

- C.3.6 The assemblage indicates that, should further work take place, shell would be found, with the likelihood of recovery of further complete shells, however, the evaluation suggests there will be only moderate to low levels of shell deposition. The catalogue acts as a full record and the shell may be dispersed or deselected prior to archive deposition.

## Mollusca Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No. Shells or Fragments	No. left valve	No. right valve	Description/Comment	Weight (kg)
TR6	259	258	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2		2	One incomplete and one near-complete medium right valve. Near-complete example has a shucking mark	0.034
TR8	2		<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	2		Two near-complete large left valves	0.128
	4	7	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1	One near-complete small right valve	0.007
TR12	82	83	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1		One near-complete medium left valve with attachment scar	0.034
TR13	302	301	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1	Fragment of small right valve	0.003
<b>Total</b>						<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>0.206</b>

Table 21: Mollusca Table

## C.4 Environmental Samples

*By Rachel Fosberry*

### *Introduction*

- C.4.1 Thirty-two bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area in order 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 dating from the 2nd century AD onwards encountered within Trenches 1, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18 and 19.
- C.4.2 Nineteen of the samples were selected for processing based on contextual information.

### *Methodology*

- C.4.3 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.4.4 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 1. 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.4.5 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:
- C.4.6 # = 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens
- C.4.7 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance
- + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

## *Results*

- C.4.8 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is poor to moderate; many of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts. Mollusc shells are moderately preserved although density and diversity are low.
- C.4.9 There is no preservation of plant remains in deposits from Trenches 7, 8 and 14.
- C.4.10 Charcoal, as evidence of the burning of wood, is present as the only preserved charred plant remains in samples from deposits in Trenches 1 and 18.
- C.4.11 Three features were sampled in Trench 6 with significant plant remains recovered from a possible watering hole **258**. Both spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and emmer (*T. dicoccum*) wheat varieties are present with grains and chaff surviving along with awn fragments and two detached wheat sprouts (coleptiles) that are evidence of germination. Single charred seeds of grass (Poaceae) and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) are present. Preservation is poor. There is no evidence of any waterlogged remains but damp soils may have affected the preservation of the charred material.
- C.4.12 Within Trench 11, post hole **45** contains a charred tuber of onion-couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* subspecies *bulbosus*) and ditch **267** contains a single charred wheat grain.
- C.4.13 Spelt/emmer wheat is also present in small amounts in ditch **115** within Trench 12.
- C.4.14 Two ditches were sampled in Trench 13; ditch **270** contains four charred wheat grains which could represent the accumulation of burnt grain that has blown across the site. Ditch **322** contains ostracods in the lower fill. Ostracods are small bivalve crustaceans that indicate that the ditch contained water at some point.
- C.4.15 Two pits were sampled in Trench 19; pit **179** contains only sparse charcoal and pit contains a single charred grain.
- C.4.16 Finds from samples are quite frequent and include pottery and fragments of large mammal, small mammal and amphibian bone.

## *Discussion*

- C.4.17 The recovery of charred grain, chaff, weed seeds and charcoal indicates that there is the potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site, particularly in the centre and north-west of the site where there is a possible settlement. 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.4.18 Although waterlogged plant remains were not recovered from the evaluation samples, the presence of ostracods in Trench 13 may indicate that deeper deposits may still be waterlogged.
- C.4.19 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

Sample No.	Context No.	Trench no.	Cut No.	Feature type	Volume processed (l)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Snails from Flot	Estimated charcoal volume (g)	Pottery	Flot comments
18	181	1	180	Pit	8	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	Charcoal only
11	24	6	34	Ditch	16	1	0	0	#	0	0	0	1 x charred sedge seed
25	221	6	220	Gully	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No preservation
30	259	6	258	Watering hole?	16	100	##	###	#	++	25		Spelt and emmer wheat with chaff
2	37	7	36	Pit	16	1	0	0	0	+	0	0	No preservation
10	68	7	67	Post-hole	2	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	No preservation
8	31	8	32	Gully	16	1	0	0	0	+	0	#	No preservation
5	46	11	45	Post-hole	2	1	0	0	#	+	0	0	1 x charred tuber
12	40	11	39	Post-hole or small pit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No preservation
28	266	11	267	Ditch	14	5	#	0	0	++	<1	#	1 x wheat grain
16	113	12	115	Ditch	16	30	##	#	#	0	25	#	spelt/emmer wheat
29	269	13	270	Ditch	16	50	#	0	#	++	0	0	4 x wheat grain
32	321	13	322	Ditch	16	25	0	0	0	+++	25	0	Ostracods
21	188	14	186	Pit	16		0	0	0	0	0	0	No preservation
26	224	18	225	Ditch	16	30	0	0	0	+	<1	#	sparse charcoal only
19	178	19	179	Pit?	17	1	0	0	0	+	0	0	sparse charcoal only
22	198	19	201	Pit	16	5	#	0	0	+	<1	#	1 x wheat grain
23	200	19	201	Pit	16	5	0	0	0	+	<1	#	sparse charcoal only

Table 22: Environmental samples from ECB 5276

## C.5 Charcoal

*By Carole Fletcher*

- C.5.1 A small assemblage of charcoal was collected by hand during the evaluation from features in Trenches 8 and 14. The fragments recovered from pit 7, Trench 8 and ditch 332 in Trench 14 are too small for identification. The fragment from ditch 249 is approximately a quarter of a (?) small branch (surviving diameter c.4cm), growth rings are visible and it is most probably hazel.

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## APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-319486		
Project Name	Farrier's Way, Warboys.		
Start of Fieldwork	08/05/18	End of Fieldwork	29/05/18
Previous Work	no	Future Work	Not known

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WARFAR18	Planning App. No.	14/01887/OUT
HER Number	ECB5276	Related Numbers	no

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
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 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey       | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography          |  |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)	Coin	Roman (43 to 410)
Road/trackway	Roman (43 to 410)	Glass	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)	Arrowhead	Bronze Age ( - 2500 to - 700)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

### Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) Farrier's Way, Warboys, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE28 2LW
District	Huntingdonshire	
Parish	Warboys	
HER office	Cambridgeshire	
Size of Study Area	0.031 Km sq	
National Grid Ref	TL 3103 7986	

### Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Rob Wiseman
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Project Supervisor	Steve Graham

### Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores	ECB5276
Digital Archive	OA East	WARFAR18
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB5276

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

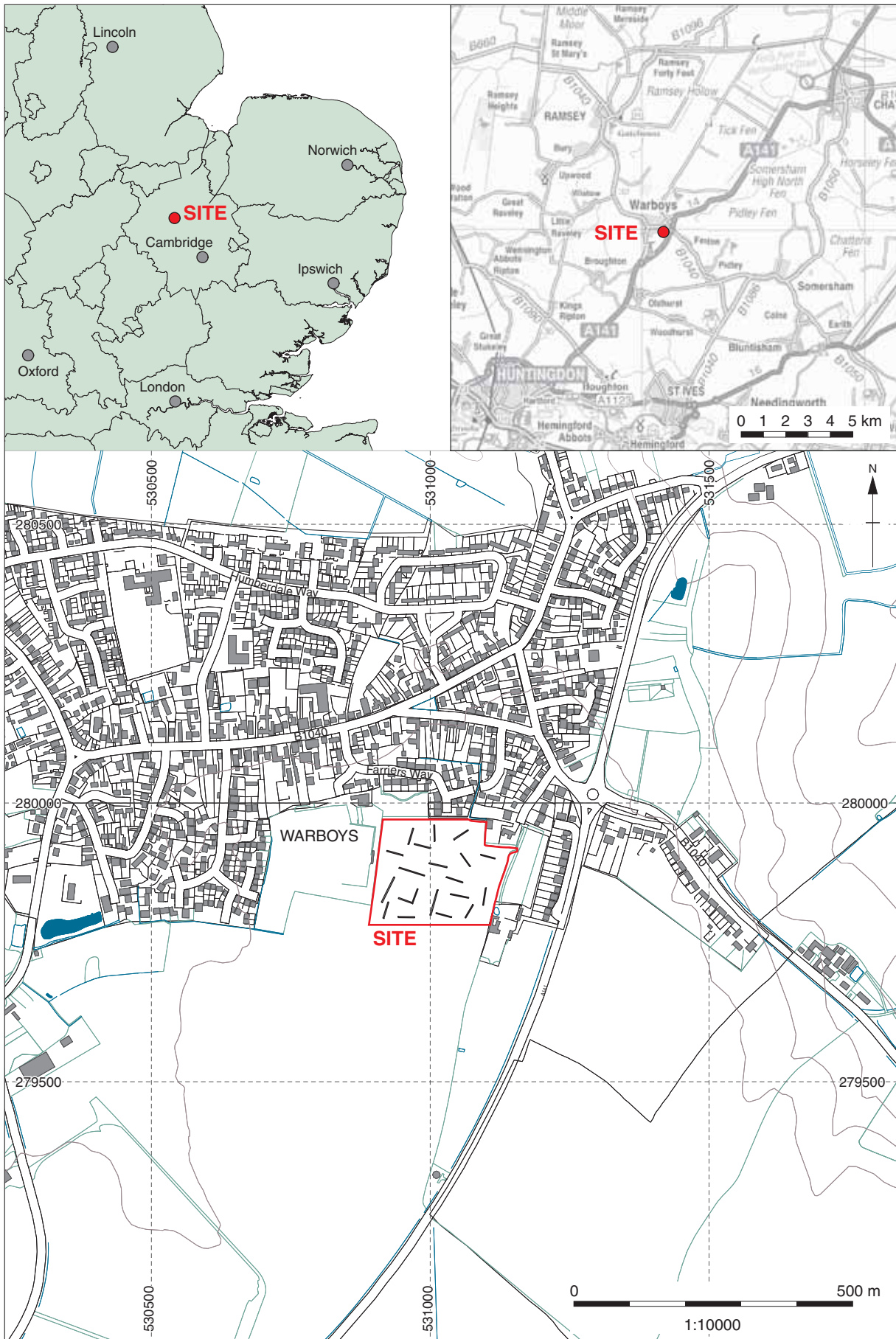
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Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

## Further Comments



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



Figure 2: Plan of evaluation trenches with geophysics overlaid (data supplied by the client)

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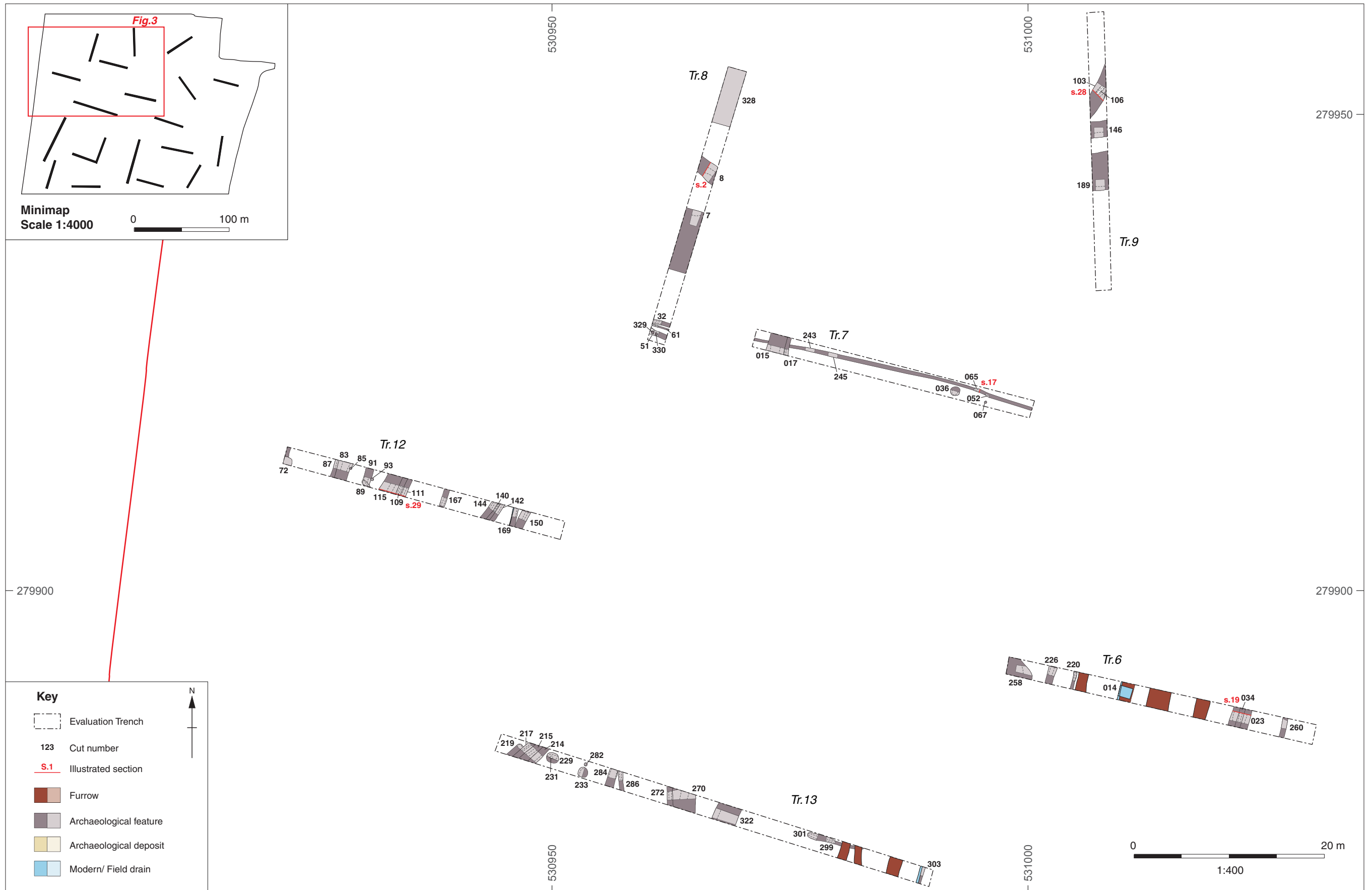


Figure 3: Plan of evaluation trenches, north-west of evaluated area



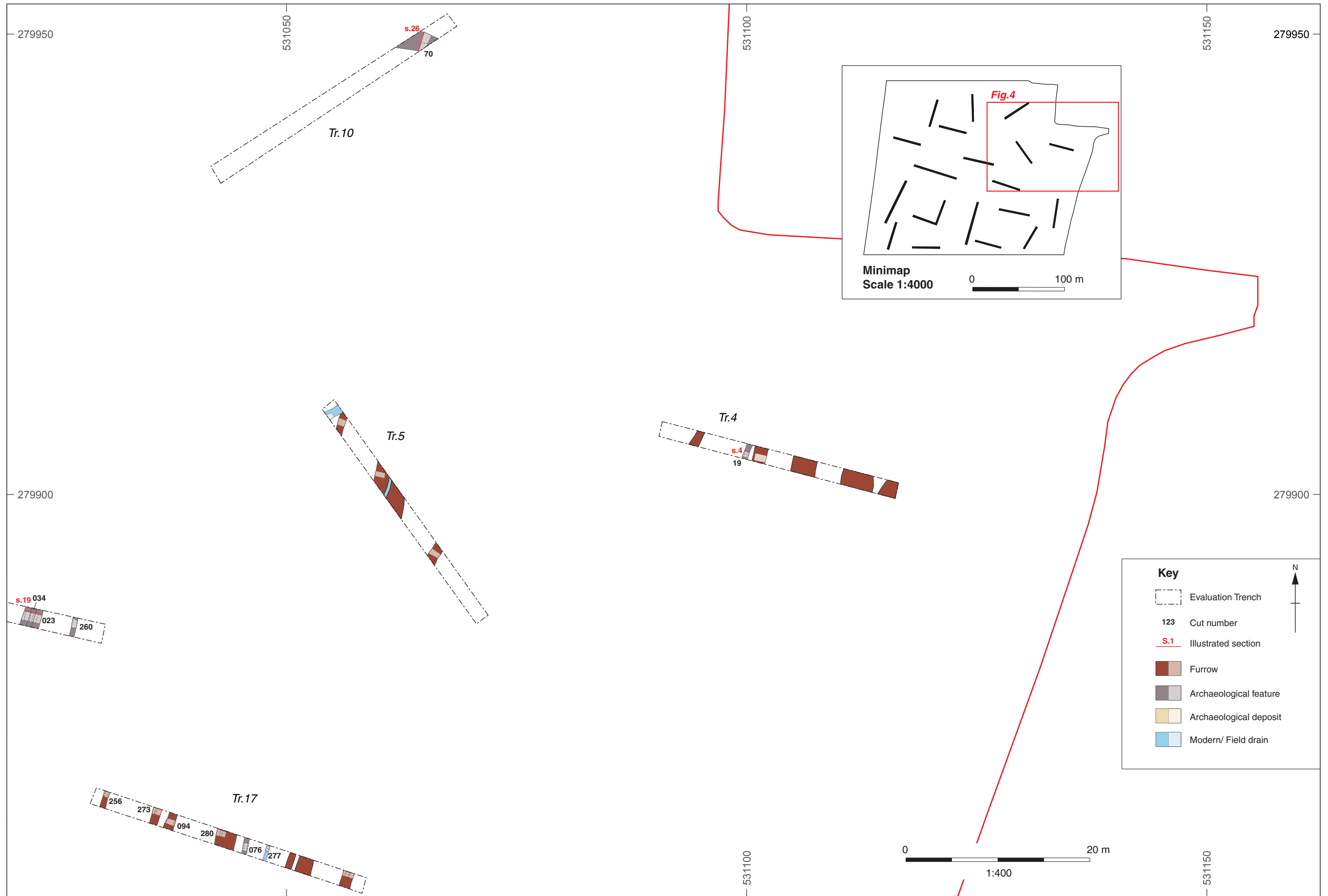


Figure 4: Plan of evaluation trenches, north-east of evaluated area



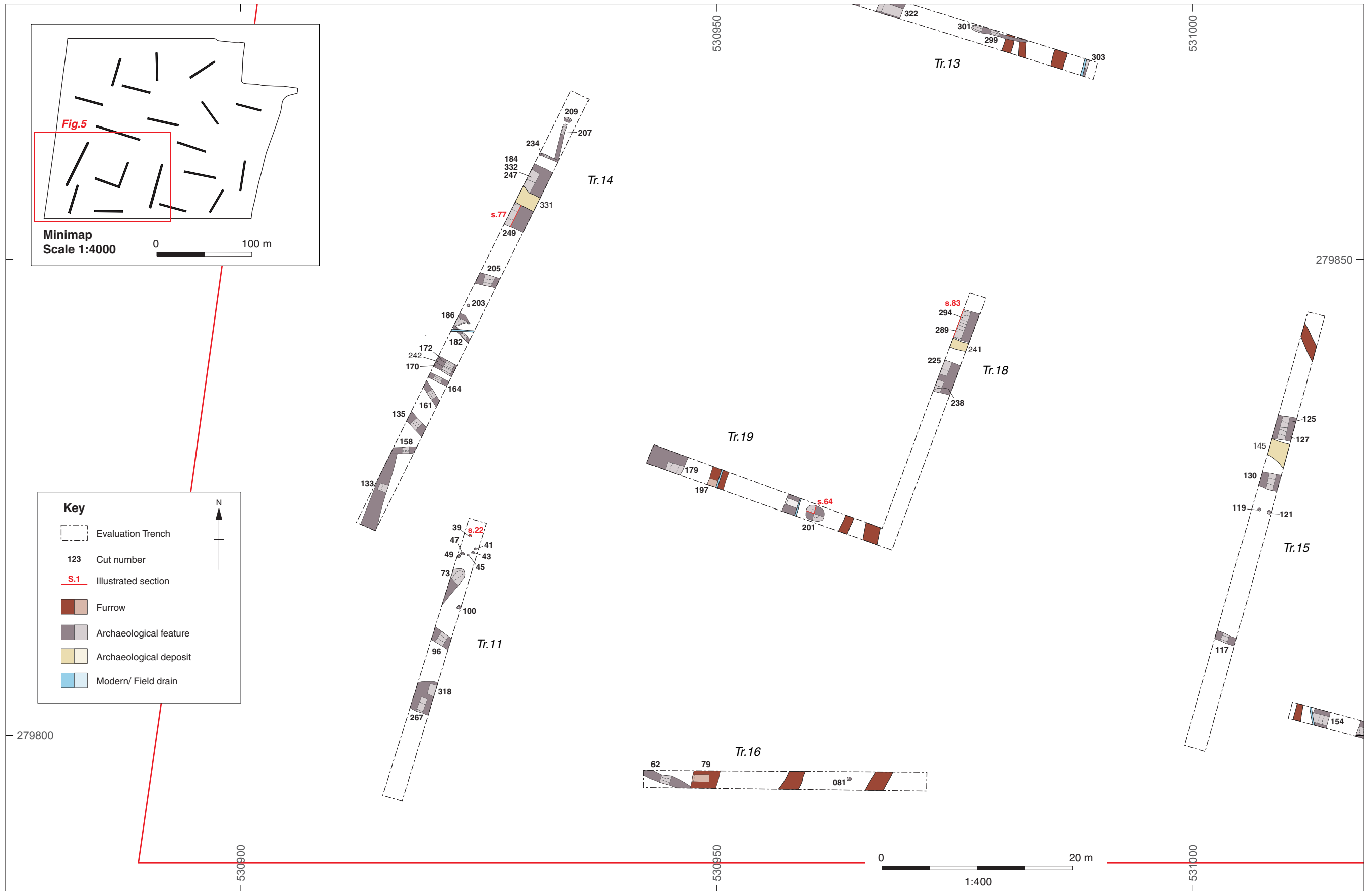


Figure 5: Plan of evaluation trenches, south-west of evaluated area

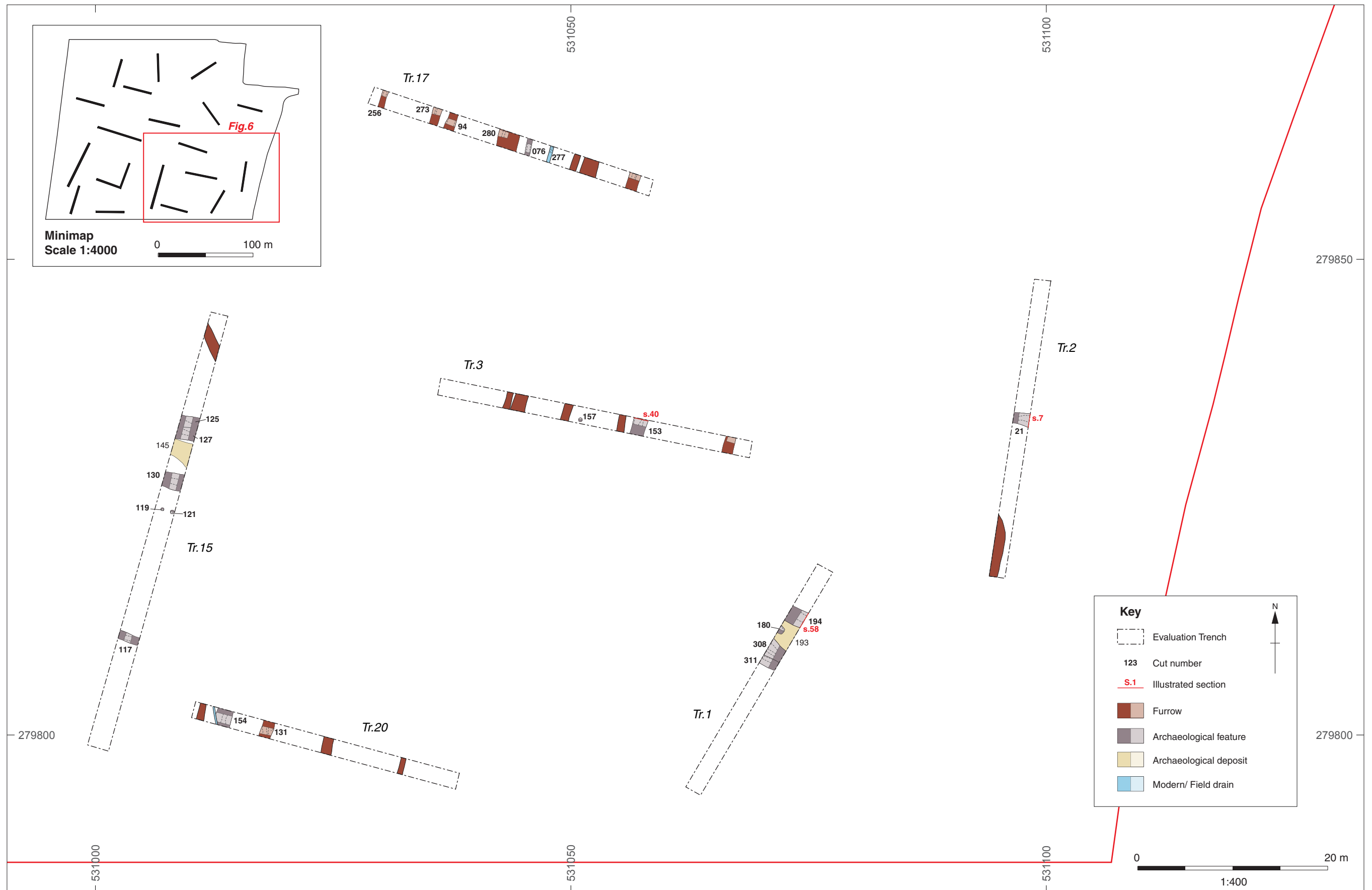


Figure 6: Plan of evaluation trenches, south-east of evaluated area

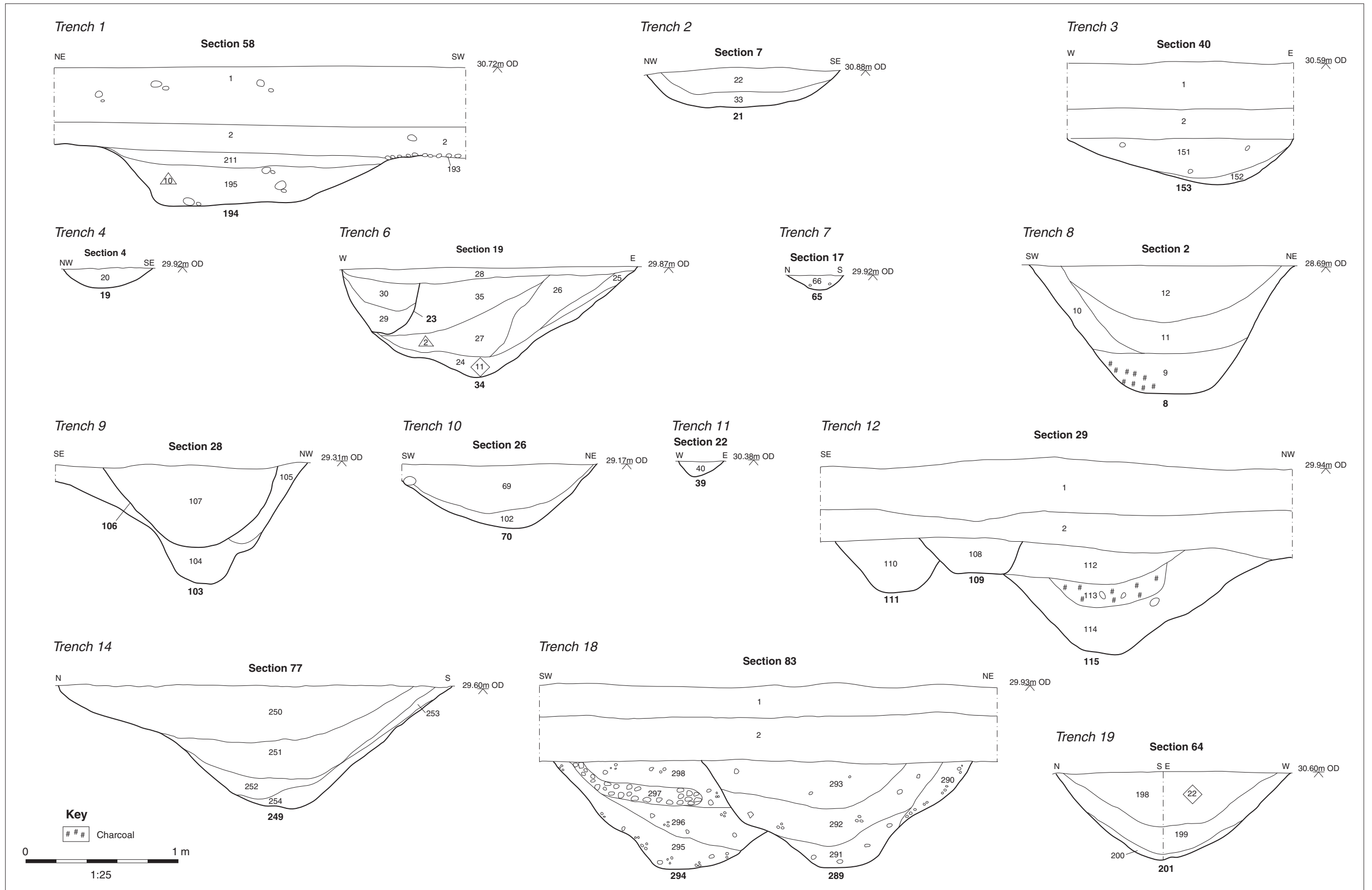


Figure 7: Selected sections



Plate 1: Trench 1, from the north.



Plate 2: Trench 8, from the south.





Plate 3: Trench 9, Ditch **103** and **106**, from the north.



Plate 4: Trench 11, from the north-east  
(note circular posthole structure in the foreground).



Plate 5: Trench 12, from the north-west.



Plate 6: Trench 12, Pit **72**, from the north-east.





Plate 7: Trench 14, from the north-east.



Plate 8: Trench 14, Ditch 249, from the east.





Plate 9: Trench 15, from the north.



Plate 10: Trench 15, metallised surface (145), from the east.





Plate 11: Trench 18, intercutting ditches **289** and **294**, from the east.



Plate 12: Trench 19, Pit **210**, from the south.



Plate 13: Trench 14, volunteers from the Warboy's Archaeology Group excavating ditch **249**.





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