



Figure 3 Trench locations with geophysical survey

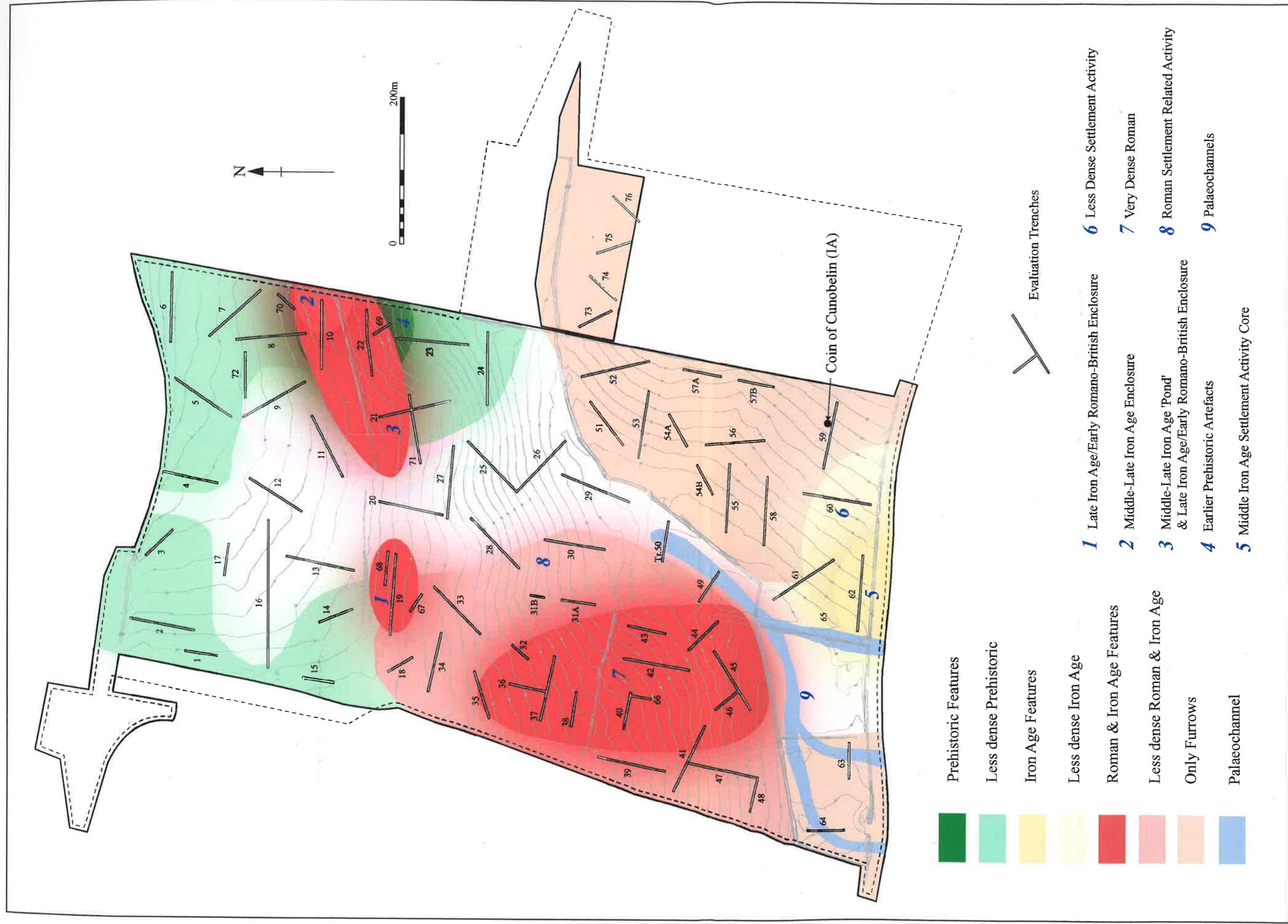
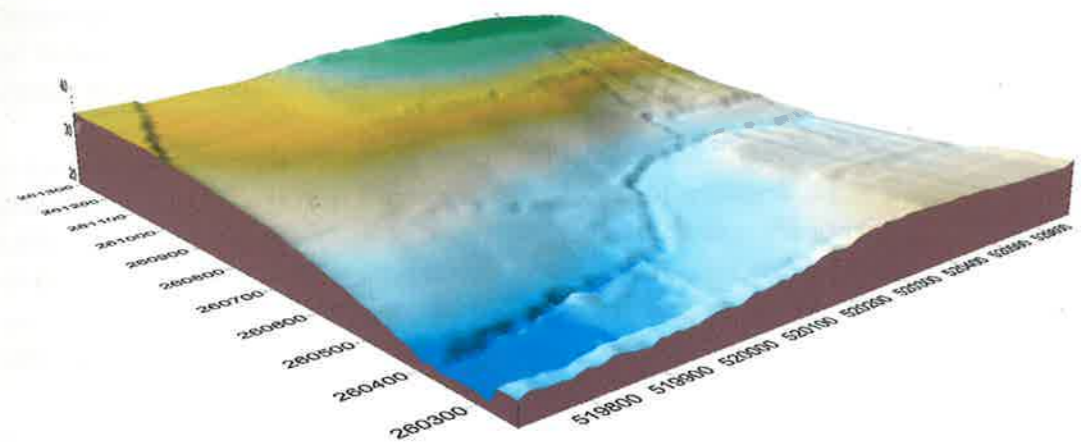
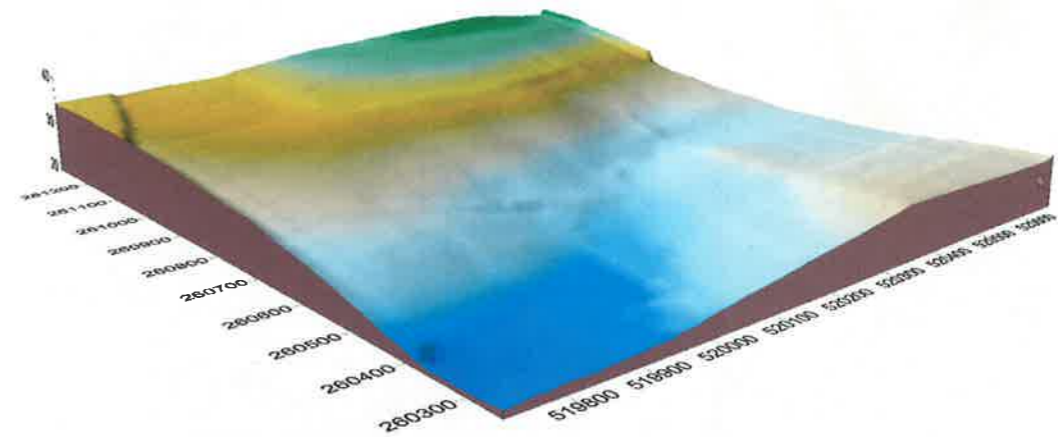


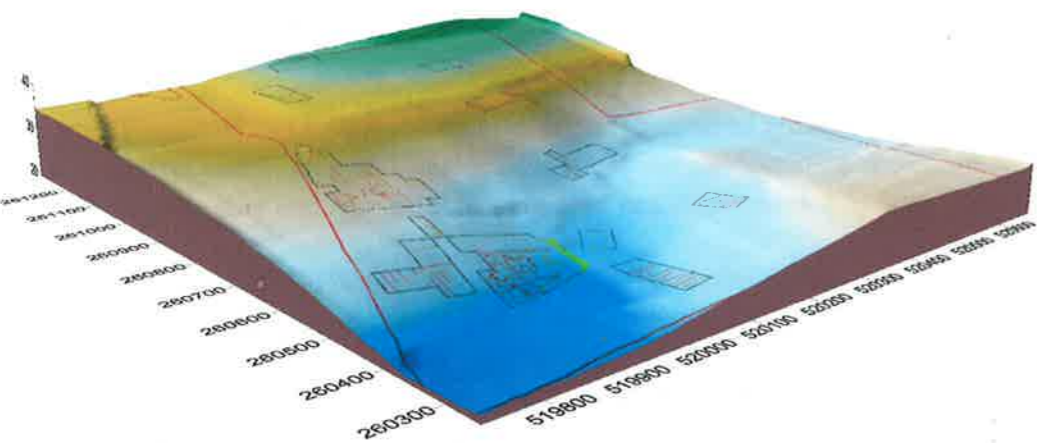
Figure 4 Zones of activity



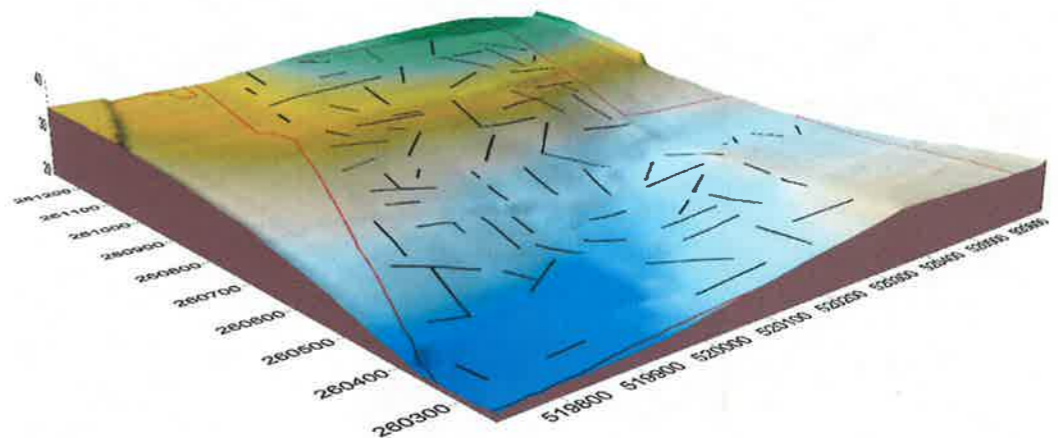
1. Present Landscape



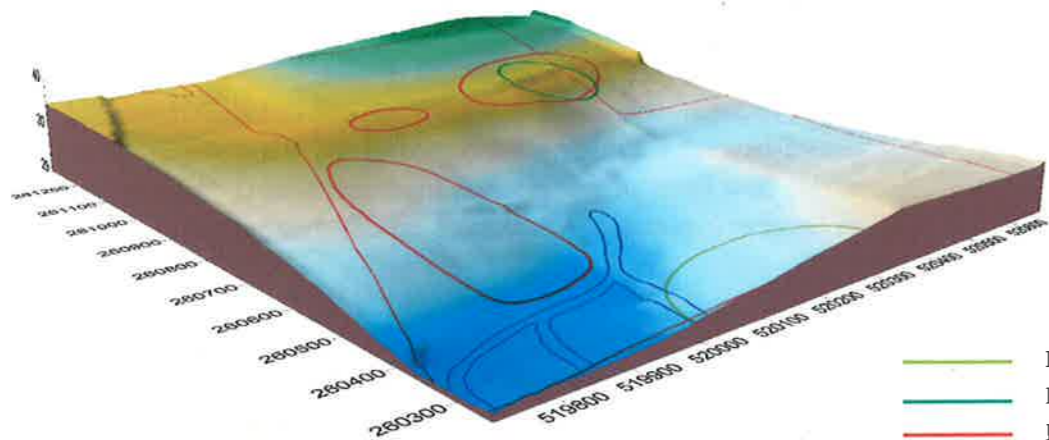
2. Field ditches and boundaries removed



3. Geophysical survey overlay



4. Trench plan overlay



5. Archaeological zones overlay

- Iron Age
- Prehistoric
- Iron Age-Roman
- Palaeochannel

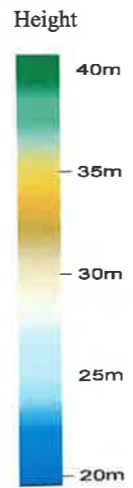


Figure 5 Terrain models

- settlement related activity is also present along the southern boundary of Field 7 of Middle Iron Age (MIA) date. This evidence consists of relatively shallow ditches and pits containing occupational debris;
- a series of paleochannels within the eastern portion of Field 2 may have been contemporary and could help define the eastern limit of settlement during the LPRIA and Roman periods. It is highly likely that paleochannels identified within Field 1 in the south western corner of the development are part of the same drainage system, their position having been dictated by the micro-topography of the immediate area (see Fig. 3-4);
- a substantial enclosure of LPRIA/Roman transitional date has been identified towards the northern limits of Field 3. Substantial ditches of the same period are present further to the east within the same field. The function of these enclosures is unknown at present although their positioning along the crest of the hill may be significant. A substantial Iron Age feature thought to be a possible quarry for opportunistic iron extraction was also located on a slight promontory at the eastern end of the ridge.

A broad range of artefactual and environmental evidence was recovered during the course of the evaluation which has added significant detail to our understanding of the site, particularly in the later Iron Age and Roman periods (see Appendices 2-5).

The ceramic assemblage is detailed in Appendices 3a and 3b. The earlier prehistoric ceramic assemblage was small, consisting of a few sherds from a possible later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker, a sherd from an Early Bronze Age Collared Urn as well as a number of non diagnostic Grog-tempered sherds.

The later prehistoric assemblage was dated to three spot-dating phases, mid-late Iron Age, later Iron Age and transitional. The mid-to-late Iron Age assemblage was characterised by a range of small sherds of handmade sand-tempered fabrics. The assemblage was tentatively dated to the period 500-300BC and was found in eighteen contexts.

The later Iron Age assemblage (300-100BC) was also mostly spot-dated by fabric suggesting that there may be some degree of uncertainty between the mid-to-late and later Iron Age material. Overall however the assemblage is small with only a few sherds being recovered from each feature. Later Iron Age pottery was found in fifteen contexts.

A transitional date (100BC-100AD) was assigned to contexts that contained a mix of handmade and wheelmade forms or very early Romanised forms. During rapid scan and spot-dating it was noted that the transitional pottery formed a major component of the assemblage suggesting increased activity at the site during the Later Iron Age and earlier Roman period.

The Roman assemblage is generally in poor condition with small sherds and a high degree of abrasion, which has removed much evidence for use. The assemblage shows a marked concentration of forms dating to the earlier Roman period with a possible hiatus in the 2nd and 3rd centuries before increasing again by the 4th century. The assemblage is of interest as, although the site lies near major Roman supply routes and other sites in the vicinity are well supplied with fine wares and samian, they are lacking from this group. Whether this is a real 2nd century hiatus in settlement or an indicator of exceptionally low status (or function) remains to be explored by further excavation.

The metalwork assemblage is varied and generally in good condition (Appendix 2). The coins include a single Iron Age coin of Cunobelin, a hoard of 23 late 1st to mid 2nd century bronze issues and seven 3rd to late 4th century coins. The overall assemblage is broadly atypical of Romano-British settlements of the area.

Examination of the animal bone (Appendix 4) highlights the presence of all the main domesticates (cattle, sheep/goat and pig). Horse was relatively well represented in some contexts and deer was represented by antler fragments. Dog (mainly teeth) and bird remains were also present. Preservation was generally good, although there were some contexts in which preservation was variable and evidence of weathering, root markings and in some cases burning, was observed.

A good cross section of bone elements was recorded, particularly skull fragments in cattle, and tibia and related bones in sheep/goat. There was a good range of elements, which were fused indicating good potential for establishing a mortality/kill off pattern for the species present.

An assessment of the bulk soil samples taken to establish the potential of surviving environmental evidence on the site show that preservation was generally good (Appendix 5). Preservation of macrobotanical material was by charring. Charcoal fragments are present in varying densities in all the samples. Many of the samples contain moderate densities of wheat chaff (glume bases, spikelet forks and rachis fragments), probably of *Triticum spelta* (Spelt wheat), with a few grains of barley and possibly oats being tentatively identified. Crop processing is an activity indicated by the preliminary environmental results which accords well with the general picture of rural agricultural settlement that has emerged from this evaluation.

7 RESEARCH POTENTIAL

The results of the recent evaluation suggest that, should the site be excavated at some stage in the future, it may have the potential to address a broad range of research criteria.

Evaluation has shown that the site may have been utilised in the earlier prehistoric period (Neolithic and Bronze Age) as evidenced by occasional finds of worked flint or pottery in later contexts. The evaluation results suggest at least two phases of Iron Age settlement on the site. There is evidence that occupation continued during the Late Iron Age/Romano-British transition and during the Romano-British period (1st to 4th centuries AD), although finds seem to indicate a hiatus of activity during the later 2nd to 3rd centuries AD.

7.1 Potential of the Site to Contribute to National Research Aims

The Love's Farm project has the potential to make a meaningful contribution towards some of the national research priorities identified by English Heritage (1997) and some of the regional priorities for East Anglia (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

The Meaning of Change

The subject site offers the potential to examine aspects of continuity and change over a broad time period.

Communal monuments into settlement and field landscapes (2000–300 BC)

English Heritage (1997, 44) cites that the change from a monument-dominated landscape to a settlement-dominated landscape is one that is poorly understood both regionally and nationally. The Love's Farm site has the potential to contribute to elucidation of this issue by:

- placing any Neolithic and Bronze Age activity within the context of the extensive monumental landscape of the Great Ouse valley;
- contributing to an understanding of Neolithic/Bronze Age land use in the Ouse Valley, its tributaries and immediate hinterland.

The presence of occasional Neolithic flintwork and Bronze Age ceramics on the site, combined with its location on the side of a low hill overlooking the Ouse Valley and the ritual complex at Eynesbury (Kemp 1993, 1996, 1997; Ellis 2002) to the south-west, indicate that study of features of this date may contribute towards a greater understanding of this period at a local and regional level. Evaluation has highlighted the presence of a range of undated and/ or 'naturally formed features' (See section 4, p.8) certain of which may be attributable to the earlier prehistoric

period but which are currently undateable due to the artefactually sterile nature of those features investigated during evaluation. Should any further investigative work be carried out within this area it would be important to identify features dating to these periods and to gather sufficient evidence to ensure that their broad nature can be determined. It would be especially important to attempt to distinguish between settlement and ritual related features. Excavation of these features and retrieval of artefacts and ecofacts would be a priority. It will be also be necessary to characterise clearly these features and place them within their landscape context. Evidence from other excavated sites and cropmark sites of known or suspected Neolithic or Bronze Age date in the Ouse Valley could then be used for comparison.

Briton into Roman (300BC – AD 200)

The national research agenda has indicated that the transition between the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods demonstrates a high degree of continuity and complexity with the potential for study of complex data-sets (English Heritage 1997, 44). The following research objectives contribute towards this aim:

- to increase understanding of the spatial/temporal relationship of the Iron Age and Roman settlement and agricultural use of areas with heavy clay soils on the clay hinterlands of the River Great Ouse;
- to contribute to the understanding of the processes of settlement shift and nucleation;
- to examine evidence for the initial impact of the Roman occupation on the area, with particular reference to the siting of the Roman road of Ermine Street, located 7km to the east and the development of the Roman town of *Durovigutum* at Godmanchester;
- to investigate the evidence for the presence of settlement remains dating to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British transition on part of the site, which indicate the potential for study of this important period. It is possible that the location of settlement between the Middle Iron Age to the south and later Iron Age and Romano-British activity to the north and west is evidence for a shift northwards in the settlement.

Settlement hierarchies and interaction

The collection of artefacts, ecofacts and structural evidence from sites with well understood depositional processes and with good and consistent sampling techniques has been identified as a critical factor in the study of settlement hierarchies and interaction (English Heritage 1997, 51). The site presents the opportunity to collect data from a large area which may be temporally associated, but which relates to different activities and may therefore have the potential to contribute towards this research aim. Of particular relevance in this context will be study of the Iron Age and Romano-British remains. It is currently thought that two

phases of Iron Age activity can be identified on the site, but as these are spatially separated it is possible that they relate to different elements of the same settlement. It will be essential to characterise and date the features related to the Middle Iron Age so that they can fulfil their potential in contributing towards this research aim. The collection of artefacts and ecofacts from securely stratified deposits will form a key feature of this research objective.

Rural settlement

Settlement patterns have been identified as being key to the understanding of the economic, social and political structures of rural England. The following research objectives may contribute towards this aim:

- to examine any paleo-environmental evidence for the impact of human activity on the landscape and contribute to an understanding of this impact on the heavy clay soils of the Great Ouse hinterland;
- to contribute to an understanding of the spatial/temporal relationship of the Iron Age and Roman settlement and agricultural use of areas with heavy clay soils on the clay hinterlands of the River Great Ouse;
- to contribute to an understanding of Roman settlement on and exploitation of the heavy clay soils of the Great Ouse hinterland.

This site is likely to provide valuable information about the exploitation of heavy clay soils given its location and the length of time the settlement was apparently occupied. It has the potential to provide data regarding the development of the site over time: particularly significant for the achievement of this aim are the faunal and botanical assemblages both of which will contribute to knowledge about the types of animals and plants being exploited and how these may have changed over time. It will also be important to establish whether any evidence for patterning within the settlement or settlements can be discerned both spatially and temporally. It will be necessary to gather evidence relating to the types of activities carried out across the settlement area supported by a secure chronological framework.

Patterns of craftsmanship and industry (including agriculture)

The study of industry and crafts has been identified as a continuing area of research (English Heritage 1997, 54). Investigation into past agriculture has often been ignored and has therefore been picked out as a key national research priority. Research aims which can be related to the national research agenda include have been given in the preceding section on rural settlement.

The site has, to date, provided tentative evidence for craftworking in the form of occasional finds of iron slag dated to the Roman period which may indicate the presence of metalworking. The main body of evidence relates to agricultural activity and includes evidence for land division, field patterns and crop processing. It will be

especially important to retrieve environmental data by stringent sampling for botanical remains and for metalworking debris in particular.

Landscapes

The need to place archaeological sites within a better understanding of the landscape as a whole has been stated (English Heritage 1997, 55). As such it should be an objective of any future excavation to place the site within its local and regional context by comparison with other excavated sites and study of historic landscape features. The two areas of research that are of particular relevance to this project are cognitive landscapes and regional chronologies.

Cognitive landscapes

English Heritage (1997, 55) notes the development in the theory of exploring landscapes from perceptions based around belief-systems and social/ceremonial action. In terms of the subject site, the related research objective is:

- to contribute to an understanding of the possible ritual and political landscapes of this part of the Huntingdonshire historic environment from the Neolithic to the end of the Roman period.

The position of the site in relation to the local landscape overlooking a river valley is likely to be significant, and study of its relationship to landscape features and other nearby sites may throw light upon the political, cultural, physical or belief systems that have determined the location, activity and longevity of the land-use on this site. This research is particularly relevant to Iron Age activity but may also be related to a longer continuity of practice possibly beginning in earlier prehistory and perhaps continuing into the Romano-British period. Any human remains recovered from the excavations will be especially pertinent to these research aims, since the disposal and burial of the dead has particular relevance to belief systems and ritual practices. Later evidence of Roman settlement activity will be studied with reference to Roman Godmanchester and other related sites of the period including Bob's Wood, Hinchinbrooke and Cambourne. It will be very important to gain a clear understanding of the date, phasing and longevity of use of any boundary features on the site in order to achieve these aims.

Regional chronologies

English Heritage (1997, 55) states the need to refine regional chronologies in order to better aid in the understanding of temporal landscapes. The refinement of a regional chronology is also a major regional research aim towards which the site has a potential valuable contribution (see below).

7.2 The Potential of the Site to Contribute to Regional Research Aims

The project has the potential to contribute towards several of the research priorities highlighted within the regional research agenda and strategy for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

Iron Age

Contribute Towards a Better Iron Age chronology

There is potential for the recovery of a well preserved and stratified Iron Age pottery assemblage which may contribute to research into the chronological sequence for this period.

The regional research agenda has cited chronology as a gap in knowledge for the region during the Iron Age and has recommended that several techniques should be applied in order to establish a chronology (Bryant in Brown and Glazebrook 2000). These include scientific dating techniques, establishing regional pottery sequences and investigation of datable pottery assemblages. Relevant research objectives are:

- to produce stratified pottery assemblages of Iron Age material to assist in the development of local type series;
- to contribute to the development of a reliable local chronological framework for the Iron Age;
- to help in establishing regional pottery sequences and fine dating for the problematic period of the Middle Iron Age (see Bryant in Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 16).

The East Anglian research agenda has identified the increase in agricultural production as being the most important development in the Iron Age of the region: evidence for the nature of the contemporary Iron Age agrarian economy has been cited as very high priority. Environmental assessment of soil samples from the evaluation suggest good potential for the recovery of evidence relating to crop production and processing. Faunal remains indicate equivalent potential for the study of animal husbandry. A related research objective is:

- to contribute towards an understanding of the development of the agrarian economy in the Iron Age.

Collection of artefacts and ecofacts from well dated, secure and uncontaminated contexts will be important in determining a chronological sequence that can be used to contribute towards this aim. At an individual site level, the collection of charred grain deposits and animal bones from well dated settlement deposits will be a high priority, as will the identification of well dated buried soils.

It will also be necessary to study the landscape within which the site sits in order to give it context and assess its importance beyond a purely local level.

Contribute Towards an Understanding of Artefact Production and Distribution in the Iron Age

The mechanisms involved in the production and distribution of fine-ware pottery has been cited as a particular research aim for the region (Bryant in Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 17). The site has already produced a good assemblage of Late Iron Age/transitional ceramics: it is likely, therefore, that a valuable assemblage of pottery can be obtained from well stratified deposits. Any such assemblage will be assessed for its potential to provide information concerning production and exchange. It is essential that chronological information is provided to support this and the collection of pottery from clearly stratified deposits should therefore be a priority.

Roman

The site is located roughly equidistantly between the Roman small towns of Godmanchester (Cambs.) and Sandy (Beds.) which were linked by a side branch of Ermine Street. The hinterland between these two small towns supported a network of villas and smaller settlements.

The impact of the development of towns on the surrounding countryside

The eastern region is seen as a key area for the study of the relationship between town and countryside due to the sparsity of urban centres.

The site is ideally situated to address this issue due to its proximity to Roman Godmanchester and the substantial body of related work from the adjacent county of Bedfordshire. This theme has been reflected in the following research aims:

- to place the evidence for Roman activity on the site within the context of the wider landscape, including Ermine Street (A14) and *Durovigutum* (Godmanchester, Cambs.); and the related small towns of Bedfordshire including Sandy, Beds. and *Durocibrivis* (Dunstable, Beds.) both of which were, like Godmanchester, believed to have grown up around the *Mansio*'s of the *cursus publicus*.
- to examine evidence for the initial impact of the Roman occupation on the area, with particular reference to the above;
- to address issues of food consumption and production for the Romano-British period and the interaction of a large estate centre with a nearby Roman town (Murphy in Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 21).

These aims would be addressed by ensuring that excavation recovers well dated and stratified assemblages of material from properly understood and characterised features and their associations. It should be a particular objective to ensure that the data collected will provide enough evidence to ensure that the character of the site and its development over time is fully understood throughout the Roman period. Comparison with evidence from Roman Godmanchester and equivalent rural sites such as Bob's Wood, Hinchinbrooke (Cambs.) or sites like Ruxox, Beds., (Dawson 2002) and Eastcotts Beds., (BCAS 1995/14 and forthcoming) and comprises a series of enclosures in a linear alignment or farmsteads of the period such as Peartree Farm Beds., (BCAS 1994/11) or Odell, Beds., (Dix 1982) will be especially pertinent to this research objective, in an attempt to establish whether the fortunes of this settlement relied on those of the nearby town. It may be possible to discern whether the relative proximity of a major Roman thoroughfare had any real impact on the settlement by study of the pottery and other finds in terms of their production centres and status.

7.3 The Potential to Contribute to Local Research Aims

The site provides an ideal opportunity to study a multi-period settlement site encompassing agricultural, domestic and potentially ritual activities within the context of the Ouse Valley.

The main aim of any future excavation should be to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site. The following objectives are specifically site related, and would form the basis of the site's contribution to the regional and national research aims cited above:

Prehistoric

- to investigate the nature of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity on the site.

Iron Age

- to investigate the nature, morphology and development of Iron Age settlement on the site and its relationship to the Iron Age activity investigated in 1997;
- to contribute to an understanding of the domestic economy of the Iron Age settlement;
- to investigate the processes of deposition of domestic debris within differing contexts within the core and periphery of the settlement with a view to understanding the nature of depositional practices in the domestic context.

Roman

- to investigate the nature and morphology of Roman settlement on the site;

- to investigate the apparent hiatus in activity on the site during the later 2nd to 3rd centuries AD.

Saxon

- to investigate the potential for continuity of occupation or land use from the Late Roman to Early Saxon transitional period.

The objective of the evaluation was to establish the character, date, and state of preservation and extent of any archaeological remains and deposits within the proposed development. The project was successful in achieving its objectives, providing a good understanding of the surviving archaeological resource within the area under investigation.

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DETAILS

Field	Trench	Length	Interval	Depth of Topsoil	Depth of Subsoil
4	1	50m	0	0.50m	0.18m
			25	0.50m	0.20m
			50	0.50m	0.25m
4	2	100m	0	0.53m	0.13m
			50	0.50m	0.20m
			75m	0.42m	0.16m
			100	0.46m	0.14m
4	3	51m	0	0.60m	0.17m
			25m	0.60m	0.29m
			50m	0.60m	0.30m
4	4	80m	0	0.80m	0.50m
			25m	0.36m	0.42m
			50m	0.42m	0.14m
			75m	0.60m	0.34m
4	5	94.5m	0	0.36m	0.10m
			25m	0.34m	0.10m
			50m	0.29m	0.14m
			75m	0.25m	0.19m
			94.5m	0.41m	0.10m
4	6	95.8m	0	0.32m	0.20m
			25m	0.32m	0.11m
			50m	0.4m	0.12m
			75m	0.42m	0.12m
			95.8m	0.37m	0.08m
4	7	95m	0	0.46m	0.09m
			25m	0.34m	0.06m
			50m	0.30m	0.05m
			75m	0.32m	0.14m
			95m	0.36m	0.08m
4	8	96.1m	0	0.38m	0.14m
			25m	0.24m	0.14m
			50m	0.30m	0.14m
			75m	0.26m	0.15m
			96.1m	0.32m	0.15m
4	9	98.4m	0	0.29m	0.10m
			25m	0.32m	0.12m
			50m	0.36m	0.1m
			75m	0.31m	0.06m
			98.4m	0.38m	0.10m
4	10	94.6m	0	0.31m	0.12m
			25m	0.25m	0.18m
			50m	0.32m	0.16m
			75m	0.32m	0.12m
			94.6	0.30m	0.19m
4	11	93.9m	0	0.30m	0.10m
			25m	0.26m	0.10m
			50m	0.32m	0.12m
			75m	0.34m	0.07m
			93.9	0.34m	0.12m
4	12	85m	0	0.55m	0.20m

Field	Trench	Length	Interval	Depth of Topsoil	Depth of Subsoil
			25m	0.38m	0.15m
			50m	0.52m	0.23m
			75m	0.42m	0.20m
			85m	0.60m	0.20m
4	13	95m	0	0.50m	0.20m
			25m	0.30m	0.14m
			50m	0.44m	0.2m
			75m	0.46m	0.16m
			95m	0.60m	0.24m
4	14	50m	0	0.50m	0.20m
			25m	0.45m	0.20m
			50m	0.38m	0.16m
4	15	32m	0	0.50m	0.20m
			25m	0.45m	0.20m
4	16	220m	0	0.56m	0.20m
			25m	0.40m	0.18m
			50m	0.56m	0.28m
			75m	0.48m	0.15m
			100m	0.52m	0.32m
			125m	0.36m	0.12m
			150m	0.30m	0.11m
			175m	0.40m	0.20m
			200	0.46m	0.12m
4	17	45m	0	0.55m	0.30m
			25m	0.55m	0.28m
			45m	0.55m	0.20m
3	18	38m	0	0.34m	0.10m
			25m	0.35m	0.11m
			38m	0.34m	0.09m
3	19	110.2m	0	0.48m	0.23m
			25m	0.49m	0.20m
			50m	0.41m	0.17m
			75m	0.36m	0.12m
			100m	0.28m	0.11m
			110m	0.35m	0.09m
3	20	90.2m	0	0.36m	0.08m
			25m	0.41m	0.13m
			50m	0.50m	0.20m
			75m	0.48m	0.12m
			90.2	0.44m	0.22m
3	21	94m	0	0.32m	0.08m
			25m	0.41m	0.09m
			50m	0.31m	0.08m
			75m	0.30m	0.10m
			94m	0.40m	0.09m
3	22	91m	0	0.40m	0.10m
			25m	0.42m	0.16m
			50m	0.36m	0.10m
			75m	0.40m	0.20m
			91m	0.46m	0.15m
3	23	99m	0	0.32m	0.15m
			25m	0.30m	0.05m

Field	Trench	Length	Interval	Depth of Topsoil	Depth of Subsoil
			50m	0.38m	0.10m
			75m	0.20m	0.07m
			99m	0.24m	0.05m
3	24	100m	0	0.44m	0.05m
			25m	0.35m	0.15m
			50m	0.39m	0.15m
			75m	0.36m	0.10m
			100m	0.38m	0.12m
3	25	97.5m	0	0.36m	0.15m
			25m	0.35m	0.19m
			50m	0.35m	0.15m
			75m	0.40m	0.08m
			97.5	0.48m	0.10m
3	26	98.2m	0	0.36m	0.08m
			25m	0.34m	0.20m
			50m	0.30m	0.24m
			75m	0.37m	0.24m
			98.2	0.39m	0.23m
3	27	105m	0	0.54m	0.22m
			25m	0.42m	0.10m
			50m	0.40m	0.10m
			75m	0.35m	0.14m
			100m	0.36m	0.10m
3	28	95m	0	0.49m	0.22m
			25m	0.32m	0.13m
			50m	0.46m	0.13m
			75m	0.52m	0.17m
			95m	0.55m	0.16m
3	29	97.4m	0	0.60m	0.45m
			25m	0.40m	0.40m
			50m	0.38m	0.25m
			75m	0.32m	0.28m
			97.4m	0.47m	0.20m
3	30	90m	0	0.60m	0.25m
			25m	0.35m	0.11m
			50m	0.41m	0.13m
			75m	0.43m	0.19m
			90m	0.43m	0.20m
3	31	50m	0	0.54m	0.19m
			25m	0.49m	0.21m
			50m	0.52m	0.20m
3	32	29.5m	0	0.25m	0.05m
			25m	0.30m	0.10m
			29.5	0.30m	0.10m
3	33	94.5m	0	0.39m	0.19m
			25m	0.68m	0.30m
			50m	0.33m	0.14m
			75m	0.42m	0.21m
			94.5m	0.35m	0.20m
3	34	82.1m	0	0.48m	0.19m
			25m	0.60m	0.20m
			50m	0.60m	0.21m

Field	Trench	Length	Interval	Depth of Topsoil	Depth of Subsoil
			75m	0.50m	0.20m
			82.1	0.48m	0.16m
3	35	66.4m	0	0.34m	0.05m
			25m	0.29m	0.06m
			50m	0.3m	0.08m
			66.4m	0.32m	0.06m
3	36	53m	0	0.40m	0.04m
			25m	0.30m	0.08m
			50m	0.43m	0.07m
3	37	110m	0	0.36m	0.08m
			25m	0.38m	0.09m
			50m	0.34m	0.08m
			75m	0.30m	0.08m
			110m	0.46m	0.10m
3	38	48m	0	0.52m	0.30m
			25m	0.42m	0.10m
			48m	0.38m	0.12m
2	39	94m	0	0.39m	0.08m
			25m	0.36m	0.10m
			50m	0.36m	0.18m
			75m	0.37m	0.10m
			94m	0.35m	0.16m
2	40	51m	0	0.25m	0.02m
			25m	0.32m	0.07m
			50m	0.32m	0.06m
2	41	92.6m	0	0.55m	0.20m
			25m	0.40m	0.12m
			50m	0.36m	0.10m
			75m	0.36m	0.10m
			92.6m	0.30m	0.06m
2	42	92m	0	0.27m	0.02m
			25m	0.33m	0.03m
			50m	0.32m	0.04m
			75m	0.26m	0.04m
			92m	0.30m	0.04m
2	43	53m	0	0.18m	0.02m
			25m	0.26m	0.05m
			50m	0.27m	0.05m
2	44	58m	0	0.20m	0.02m
			25m	0.22m	0.01m
			50m	0.23m	0.03m
			58m	0.23m	0.04m
2	45	94.5m	0	0.30m	0.10m
			25m	0.43m	0.10m
			50m	0.37m	0.02m
			75m	0.37m	0.02m
			94.5m	0.37m	0.10m
			0	0.34m	0.05m
			25m	0.21m	0.06m
			46m	0.40m	0.10m
2	47	100m	0	0.30m	0.18m
			25m	0.34m	0.10m

Field	Trench	Length	Interval	Depth of Topsoil	Depth of Subsoil
			50m	0.36m	0.14m
			75m	0.39m	0.10m
			100m	0.42m	0.20m
2	48	47m	0	0.48m	0.08m
			25m	0.30m	0.23m
			47m	0.38m	0.20m
7	49	45m	0	0.35m	0.35m
			25m	0.35m	0.35m
			45m	0.35m	0.35m
7	50	56.5m	0	0.35m	0.30m
			25m	0.30m	0.30m
			56.5m	0.40m	0.30m
7	51	75m	0	0.21m	0.22m
			25m	0.30m	0.15m
			50m	0.25m	0.15m
			75m	0.25m	0.15m
7	52	95.5m	0	0.30m	0.15m
			25m	0.35m	0.10m
			50m	0.25m	0.10m
			75m	0.25m	0.20m
			95.5m	0.25m	0.25m
7	53	100m	0	0.30m	0.10m
			25m	0.25m	0.10m
			50m	0.25m	0.15m
			75m	0.25m	0.20m
			100m	0.15m	0.10m
7	54A	50m	0	0.15m	0.10m
			25m	0.30m	0.15m
			50m	0.30m	0.12m
7	54B	50m	0	0.25m	0.20m
			25m	0.35m	0.15m
			50m	0.15m	0.10m
7	55	94m	0	0.20m	0.20m
			25m	0.25m	0.05m
			50m	0.30m	0.10m
			75m	0.30m	0.25m
7	56	83m	0	0.30m	-
			25m	0.30m	-
			50m	0.30m	-
			75m	0.30m	-
			83m	0.30m	-
7	57A	55m	0	0.10m	0.15m
			25m	0.25m	0.10m
			50m	0.20m	0.20m
	57B	50m	0	0.15m	0.10m
			25m	0.25m	0.20m
			50m	0.30m	0.20m
7	58	94m	0	0.25m	0.10m
			25m	0.25m	-
			50m	0.25m	-
			75m	0.28m	0.05m
			94m	0.30m	0.15m

Field	Trench	Length	Interval	Depth of Topsoil	Depth of Subsoil
7	59	93m	0	0.30m	0.10m
			25m	0.30m	0.10m
			50m	0.25m	0.03m
			75m	0.25m	0.05m
			93m	0.25m	0.05m
7	60	95.5	0	0.20m	0.20m
			25m	0.31m	0.12m
			50m	0.25m	0.08m
			75m	0.25m	0.05m
			95.5m	0.18m	0.07m
7	61	100	0	0.30m	0.10m
			25m	0.20m	0.17m
			50m	0.30m	-
			75m	0.28m	0.12m
			100m	0.25m	0.20m
7	62	104.4m	0	0.15m	0.05m
			25m	0.20m	0.05m
			50m	0.25m	0.10m
			75m	0.25m	0.10m
			100m	0.25m	0.05m
7	63	50m	0	0.25m	0.35m
			25m	0.36m	0.28m
			50m	0.45m	0.25m
7	64	51m	0	0.15m 0.25m 0.40m 0.25m	
			25m	0.27m 0.30m 0.45m 0.12m	
			50m	0.30m	0.18m
7	65	30m	0	0.25m	0.15m
			25m	0.25m	0.10m
			30m	0.25m	0.10m
2	66	27.8m	0		
			25m		
			50m		
3	67	27.5m	0	0.30m	0.10m
			25m	0.30m	0.10m
3	68	19m	0	0.30m	0.10m
			19m	0.30m	0.10m
4	69	28m	0	0.25m	0.15m
			25m	0.25m	-
4	70	31m	0	0.30m	0.15m
			25m	0.30m	0.10m
3	71	100m	0	0.30m	-
			25m	0.15m	0.45m
			50m	0.30m	0.2m
			75m	0.30m	0.45m
			100m	0.30m	-
4	72	62.5m	0	0.30m	0.50m
			25m	0.3m	0.50m

Field	Trench	Length	Interval	Depth of Topsoil	Depth of Subsoil
			50m	0.35m	0.40m
			62.5	0.25m	0.40m
6	73	50m	0	0.40m	0.25m
			25m	-	-
			50m	0.25m	0.10m
6	74	50m	0	0.25m	0.16m
			25m	-	-
			50m	0.30m	0.07m
6	75	50m	0	0.30m	-
			25m	-	-
			50m	0.30m	-
6	76	50m	0	0.30m	-
			25m	-	-
			50m	0.40m	-

APPENDIX 2: SMALL FINDS

by Dennis Payne

1 Introduction

The majority of the metalwork was recovered using metal detectors and the size of the assemblage is due to this methodology, although a significant number of objects were also recovered by hand. A rapid scan and spot dating of the assemblage was conducted at the AFU offices. The range and variety of the assemblage suggests the presence of Romano-British settlement within the area of investigation. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from Field 2 and despite the recovery of a coin hoard from Trench 47 would seem to indicate a focus of activity at this location. This accords well with the other findings of the evaluation.

2 Coins

A total of 37 coins was recovered during the evaluation consisting of one Iron Age, 32 Roman and four post-medieval issues. The Iron Age coin was a copper-alloy coin of Cunobelin and was found in Field 7, Trench 59. All but 2 of the Roman coins were recovered from Field 2 (Trenches 41, 45, 46 and 47).

The majority of Roman assemblage came from a hoard consisting of 23 coins dating from the end of 1st century AD (Nero or Domitian) up to a sesterius of Faustina Senior which is dated no later than AD141. The later coins are less worn perhaps indicating that the hoard was deposited relatively soon after the acquisition of the latest issues and is therefore no later than the mid 2nd century AD. The remaining seven coins were all 3rd to 4th century in date. The latest was either a coin Gratian (AD367-383) (SF 134) from Trench 46 or a Valentinian II or Honorius (AD375 to early 5th century) from Field 3, Trench 35.

3 Small Finds

Small Finds from the site are summarised by field and trench in Table App.2.1 and by context in Table App.2.2.


Field Number	Trench Number	Number of small Finds	Approx Percentage of small finds	
1	-	No small finds	-	
2	38	1	1%	78%
	40	1	1%	
	41	6	8%	
	43	2	3%	
	45	6	8%	
	46	9	12%	
	47	31	42%	
	48	2	3%	
3	18	1	1%	9%
	27	1	1%	
	31	1	1%	
	35	1	1%	
	37	3	4%	
4	5	1	1%	7%
	6	1	1%	
	8	2	3%	
	9	1	1%	
	70	1	1%	
5	-	No small finds	-	-
6	-	No small finds	-	-
7	59	2	3%	4%
	61	1	1%	
Total	-	74	98%	98%

Table App.2.1: Distribution of Small Finds by field and trench

Trench Number	Context No	Small Find No	Material	Object Name	Description	Comments
	3	101	Ceramic	Vessel	pottery associated with coin hoard	Pottery sherds found in association with the coin hoard
47	260	102	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	sestertius, early - mid 2nd century
47	260	103	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	sestertius, 1st century possibly Nero or Domitian
47	260	104	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	sestertius, possibly Hadrian AD 117-138
47	260	105	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	sestertius, illegible, possibly 2nd century
47	260	106	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	sestertius, possibly Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Reverse appears to be victory

Trench Number	Context No	Small Find No	Material	Object Name	Description	Comments
						slg (vict) aug in field
47	260	107	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	as or dupondius, illegible possibly 2nd century
47	260	108	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	sestertius, illegible, typical of 2nd century
47	260	109	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	sestertius, appears to be (early) 2nd century
47	260	110	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	sestertius, appears to be (early) 2nd century
47	260	111	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	as or dupondius, not identifiable appears 2nd century
47	260	112	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	sestertius, illegible, appears to be 2nd century
47	260	113	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	as, either Hadrian/Pius early 2nd century
47	260	114	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	sestertius, illegible, appears to be 2nd century
47	260	115	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	as of Hadrian AD117-138
47	260	116	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	sestertius, illegible, appears to be 2nd century
47	260	117	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	sestertius of Faustina Senior, reverse shows Ceres with corn ears and torch. No later than AD141
47	260	118	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	as or dupondius, not identifiable, appears to be 2nd century
47	260	119	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	sestertius of Hadrian (early bust style), date of AD117-120. Reverse illegible
47	260	120	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	as or dupondius, illegible, looks 2nd century
47 44	99999	121	Bone;fe	Knife	bone knife handle & part of fe knife	appears to be medieval in date
47	260	122	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	sestertius of Domitian AD 81-96

Trench Number	Context No	Small Find No	Material	Object Name	Description	Comments
47	260	123	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	sestertius of Trajan AD 98-117
47	260	124	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	sestertius of Trajan AD 98-117
47	260	125	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	sestertius, possibly Trajan AD 98-117
45	260 30000	126				Missing. According to the register it was 4th century
45	31	127	Cua (copper alloy)	Coin	coin	reduced Follis of Constantine (the Great) AD307-337, reverse shows Sol advancing left
45	37	128	Fe (iron)	Artefact	artefact	artefact with a projection midway along its shank, use unknown
45	43	129	Fe (iron)	Artefact	nail fiddle key type?	possibly Roman
45	46	130	Fe (iron)	Nail	nail	nail, probably Roman
46	51	131	Cua (copper alloy)	Coin	coin	late 3rd century Barbarous radiate depicting one of the gallic emperors
46	53	132	Cua (copper alloy)	Artefact	artefact	appears Roman
46	53	133	Fe (iron)	Artefact	artefact	shape suggests it may be a foot off a small cauldron
46	61	134	Cua (copper alloy)	Coin	coin	Gratian AD367-383, reverse Gloria novi saeculi, gratian slg facing
46	61	135	Pb (lead)	Artefact	artefact	musket ball, small calibre 18th century
46	59	136	Cua (copper alloy)	Coin	coin	Allectus AD293-296 Quinarius R Laetitia Aug
46	85	137	Fe (iron)	Artefact	artefact	nail, probably Roman
45	87	138	Cua (copper alloy)	Coin	coin 4th cent	4th century Barbarous copy probably copying a Valentinianic bronze roughly AD340-360
40	0	139	Cua (copper alloy)	Buckle plate	Buckle Plate	hinge plate from small casket, style suggests post-medieval in date
46	0	140	Cua (copper alloy)	Coin	coin	copper rose farthing from the reign of Charles I, mid 17th century
47	0	141	Cua (copper alloy)	Bell	croatal bell	small bell, missing clanger of the type to decorate horse harnesses, similar to those

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Trench Number	Context No	Small Find No	Material	Object Name	Description	Comments
						used in the Roman period
43	0	142	Cua (copper alloy)	Coin	coin	half penny of Victorian or Georgian date
43	0	143	Cua (copper alloy)	Artefact	artefact	circular plate of convex form, function can be only guessed at, probably Roman
31	0	144	Cua (copper alloy)	Stud		
27	0	145	Pb (lead)	Musket ball		musket ball
37	0	146	Pb (lead)	Staple		
46	0	147	Cua (copper alloy)	slag		
45	35	148	Fe (iron)	Nail		
41	75	149	Glass	Vessel		
41	75	150	Cua (copper alloy)	Coin		
61	0	151	Cua (copper alloy)	Coin	coin	Charles 1st rose farthing, mid 17th century
59	0	152	Cua (copper alloy)	Coin	coin	Iron age: Cunobelin
59	0	153	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	4th century barbarous
9	0	154	Cua (copper alloy)	coin	coin	18th century farthing
37	723	155	Bone	Artefact		Visible cut marks
6	890	156	Glass	Bead		pottery bead, ring shaped probably late iron age. Applied blue paint gives a spiral decoration
35	734	157	Cua (copper alloy)	Coin		dating from Valentinian II (AD375) - Honorius (AD423), reverse shows Victory running left carrying trophy
37	727	158	Ceramic	Vessel		Visible graffiti on one sherd in the form of "MX"
48	98	159	Cua (copper alloy)	Stud		base for a small handle, date unknown
71	1506	160	Flint	Blade		Neolithic scraper with retouched edge
47	0	161	Pb (lead)	Artefact		
38	489	162	Fe (iron)	Nail		

Trench Number	Context No	Small Find No	Material	Object Name	Description	Comments
47	7	163	Fe (iron)	Artefact		
25	25	164	Fe (iron)	Nail		
9	912	165	Fe (iron)	Artefact		
5	845	166	Fe (iron)	Nail		
48	102	167	Fe (iron)	Nail		
71	32	168	Fe (iron)	Nail		
41/2	75	169	Fe (iron)	Nail		x two bags
41/2	75	170	Fe (iron)	Artefact		
41/2	75	171	Fe (iron)	Artefact		
41/2	75	172	Fe (iron)	Artefact		
47	7	173	Cua (copper alloy)	Artefact		
70	1008	174	Cua (copper alloy)	Artefact		
18	699	175	Glass	Vessel		
8	912	176	Glass	Vessel		

Table App.2.2: Small Finds by context (ordered by Small Find number)

APPENDIX 3a: THE PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN POTTERY

by Sarah Percival and Alice Lyons

1 Earlier Prehistoric

The earlier prehistoric assemblage was small. A few sherds of from a possible Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age Beaker were found in context 1504. The sherds are of grog tempered fabric and are decorated with incised decoration but are too small to assign a definite form or date.

A sherd from the collar of an Early Bronze Age Collared Urn was found in context 157. The grog-tempered sherd is in good condition and is decorated with a random pattern of cord-impressed maggots. The context in which the sherd was found overlies one containing Iron Age pottery suggesting that the sherd is redeposited: however, it is not clear if the original context of deposition was associated with burial or domestic activity. Grog-tempered sherds were also found in context 165, which may also be of prehistoric date.

2 Later Prehistoric and Transitional

The later prehistoric assemblage was dated to three spot-dating phases, mid-late Iron Age, later Iron Age and transitional.

The mid-to-late Iron Age assemblage was characterised by a range of handmade sand-tempered fabrics, some containing small quantities of flint, others small chalky inclusions. The sherds were mostly small and undecorated with few diagnostic rim or base sherds. The assemblage was tentatively dated to the period 500-300BC and was found in eighteen contexts.

The later Iron Age assemblage (300-100BC) was also mostly spot-dated by fabric suggesting that there may be some degree of uncertainty between the mid-to-late and later Iron Age material. The Later Iron Age sherds are found in a range of handmade fabrics tempered with sandy, shell, iron ore and organic material perhaps chopped grass or chaff and show an increased range of forms including carinated jars and small comb decorated cups (context 41). Overall however the assemblage is small with only a few sherds being recovered from each feature. Later Iron Age pottery was found in fifteen contexts.

A transitional date (100BC-100AD) was assigned to contexts that contained a mix of handmade and wheelmade forms or very early Romanised forms. The handmade fabrics are dominated by shell-tempered wares though organic tempering is still present and sand tempered sherds occur occasionally. The wheelmade fabrics are characterised by sandy greywares (SGW), sandy whitewares or parchment wares (SWW) and more rarely sandy oxidised wares (SOW). Forms present include a

pedestal base from a bowl probably made in Colchester (239), several rolled rim storage jars with combed decoration (*cf.* 214) and a parchment ware lid-seated jar rim (246). During rapid scan and spot-dating it was noted that the transitional pottery formed a major component of the assemblage suggesting increased activity at the site during the Later Iron Age earlier Roman period.

3 Roman

The Roman assemblage is generally in poor condition with small sherds and a high degree of abrasion, which has removed much evidence for use. The assemblage shows a marked concentration of forms dating to the earlier Roman period with a possible hiatus in the 2nd and 3rd centuries before increasing again by the 4th century. Early and mid-Roman fine wares are rare (there is a noticeable lack of Samian) so close dating of many of the contexts is problematic. The majority of fine wares present (Nene Valley and Oxfordshire red, colour coats) date to the late 3rd and 4th century AD. The nature of the assemblage suggests lower status domestic occupation with no evidence for military or industrial activity at the site. Sources for the pottery are concentrated on the lower Nene Valley (which may have provided the earlier Roman shell-tempered wares) and the shelly clay beds around near-by St Neots.

The assemblage is of interest as, despite the fact that the site is near major Roman supply routes and other sites in the vicinity are well supplied with fine wares and samian, these types are lacking from this group. Whether this is a real 2nd century hiatus in settlement or an indicator of exceptionally low status (or function) can only be ascertained by the recovery of a larger assemblage from further excavation.

APPENDIX 3b: POTTERY SPOTDATES

Trench number	Context	Pottery Spotdate	Comment
	3	LC1-C3	Shell-tempered ware, 'soapy WW v. abraded, found with C2 coins.
47	7	Not closely datable	CBM, slag, Roman pot v. abraded.
45	17	Later Iron Age	x1 handmade shell tempered rim.
45	19	C3	Shell-tempered ware, NV mortarium, NVCC with red paint added post-production. Suggest analysis.
45	21	?	Burnt. Is this pottery?
45	21	Later Iron Age	Handmade organic tempered.
45	25	C1-C2	X1 HM shell tempered Iron Age base. X1 Samian C1-C2
45	29	C2	x1 handmade shell tempered, x1 mortarium base with slag trituration grits.
45	31	Not closely datable	SGW base and bodysherds. V.abraded.
45	35	Post-medieval	Post medieval pottery plus CBM. SGW rim ?transitional fabric,
45	39	C3	NVCC, SGW, shell-tempered ware.
45	41	Later Iron Age	All handmade sherds. Sandy and ?iron ore tempered sherds. Jar with incised decoration to the neck. Small closed cup with combed swirls all over. X1 transitional fine rim.
45	45	E-MC2	x1 Later Iron Age shell tempered, x1 burnished cross hatch, x1 rim.
45	45	Post-medieval	Finds from the spoilheap including post medieval, NVCC C4, shell tempered. CBM.
45	45	C3-C4	Spoilheap. Possible local CC, x1 NVCC.
45	47	C4	x1 SGW, NVCC jar.
46	51	C2-C4	SRW straight-sided burnished dish.
46	53	Transitional	x1 handmade iron ore fabric, x1 scored ware, x1 sandy carinated body sherd.
46	53	?early Saxon	
46	55	LC2-C3	SGW, NVCC, x1 undatable misc.
46	59	LC1-EMC2	SGW carinated bodysherd.
41	63	MC1-C3	Samian chip.
41	75	C4	Flanged shell tempered dish, SOW 'cheese strainer' OxCC flanged bowl, NVCC jar. Nice assemblage.
41	75	LC3-C4	NVCC V. abraded, OxRCC, shell-tempered ware.
41	83	C3-C4	NVCC v. abraded. Large sherds.
46	85	LC1-C2	SOW, x1 handmade sandy, SWW parchment. All burnt.
45	87	Transitional	handmade shell tempered ware combed, misc SGW, SGW straight-sided dish (C2), SWW parchment ware.
45	89	LC1-EMC2	SGW one sherd with possible black paint.
45	91	Transitional	x1 handmade shell-tempered, x1 SWW parchment ware.
45	93	C2-C4	Handmade shell tempered misc SOW.
48	98	Post-medieval	
48	102	Post-medieval	PM slipware. CBM.
39	131	C1-C3	SOW
40	157	Early Bronze Age	Fragment from collar from Collared Urn with cord maggot impressions.
40	165	Bronze Age	Grog tempered.
41	191	LC3-C4	Ox RCC mortarium, SGW rim.
48	209	Not closely datable	SGW. V abraded.
45	212	C4	NVCC flanged dish/ bowl
45	214	Transitional	Organic tempered rim and bodysherds, handmade shell tempered rolled rim storage jar.
45	215	Transitional	x1 handmade shell tempered Iron Age, x1 handmade iron ore

	Context	Pottery Spotdate	Comment
45	217	C2-C3	tempered with wavy incised decoration, SGW base, SOW. SGW medium mouth jar.
46	223	Transitional	x1 handmade with combed dec, x2 wheelmade.
46	226	Transitional	Scored sandy.
46	227	Mid -Later Iron Age	Handmade sandy scored ware, x1 fine carinated bodysherd from small jar or bowl.
45	230	Transitional	x2 handmade shell tempered, x1 sandy carinated jar, x1 SGW.
45	231	Later Iron Age	Handmade
45	233	Transitional	x1 SGW, x1 fine handmade sandy sherds with incised decoration, x2 handmade with iron ore inclusions, x1 handmade shelly.
45	237	Mid-Iron Age	Handmade flint tempered.
45	239	Transitional	x4 handmade shell-tempered, x1 pedestal base Colchester type.
45	240	Mid -Later Iron Age	x1 organic tempered, x1 sand with chalk.
45	242	Mid -Later Iron Age	Handmade shell tempered base.
45	242	?early Saxon	x1 rim exterior sooting rounded rim jar. X1 stony inclusions.
45	244	C2	SGW simple everted rim. V. abraded.
46	246	Transitional	SWW parchment ware hooked rim jar, shell tempered lid-seated jar. LC1-EMC2.
46	249	Transitional	Handmade shell-tempered storage jar Later Iron Age-C3, SGW wheelmade jar LC1-MC2.
46	249	C2-C3	Shell-tempered ware, SGW rim.
45	259	Later Iron Age	x4 Iron Age sandy, x1 shell tempered, x1 organic tempered. Good condition.
45	290	Transitional	x1 handmade shell tempered Iron Age, x1 handmade shell tempered storage jar with combed decoration Later Iron Age -C3. SGW (fine), SWW parchment ware (C3)
45	291	LC1-EMC2	SGW jar.
45	295	Transitional	x1 handmade sandy, x2 SGW, x1 SWW.
40	308	Later Iron Age	Handmade sandy.
24	401	LC1-EMC2	X1 widemouth jar rim, carinated bodysherd.
28	443	Iron Age	Sandy. V abraded. Laminated texture.
35	468	Not closely datable	?Roman shell-tempered.
34	471	Later Iron Age	Shell and sandy fabrics. No diagnostic sherds. V. abraded.
34	477	Not closely datable	x1 sandy coarseware. CBM.
38	487	C3	x1 handmade sandy, x2 SGW, x1 shell-tempered ware. NVCC mortarium plus NVCC.
38	492	Not closely datable	SGW. Abraded.
38	495	Transitional	x1 shell tempered Later Iron Age, SWW (parchment ware) SOW, SGW
38	495	Transitional	Shell-tempered ware, SGW, x1 vegetable ware, x4 daub, SOW fineware v abraded, modern intrusive ware.
38	497	Not closely datable	SGW, x1 handmade sandy.
38	499	EMC2	SGW, handmade shell-tempered storage jar, SOW.
37	503	C2-C3	SGW, NVCC.
36	507	C2	x2 shell tempered, NVCC, SGW
37	513	C2-C3	Shell-tempered, SOW, SRW.
37	517	Mid -Later Iron Age	sand and flint tempered. Sample <9>.
37	518	Not closely datable	scrap
37	518	Transitional	SGW (early), handmade and wheelmade sandy fabrics.
36	521	LC3-C4	SGW, handmade and wheelmade shell-tempered ware.
36	523	Not closely datable	Shell-tempered ware (?St Neots), SOW (fine), OxRCC. ? Later Roman.
	Context	Pottery Spotdate	Comment
33	531	Post-medieval	various PM pottery. CBM.
19	561	Not closely datable	Roman. Sand-tempered.

21	565	Transitional	misc SOW
21	569	Transitional	Handmade shell-tempered, Carinated.
21	571	Transitional	organic tempered rim and bodysherds, x3 handmade shell tempered ware
27	575	Transitional	Handmade shell-tempered rolled rim storage jar, x1 handmade Iron Age sandy, x1 Samian v. abraded.
22	621	Not closely datable	Prehistoric. V. abraded.
22	623	Later Iron Age	x3 sandy. X1 shell tempered.
22	627	Iron Age	Sandy. V abraded.
22	629	Mid -Later Iron Age	Base chalky inclusions.
22	630	Mid -Later Iron Age	Sand and chalk lumps.
68	647	LC1-EMC2	SWW parchment ware flagon.
68	653	Later Iron Age -C3	Shell tempered ware storage jar.
22	660	Not closely datable	Prehistoric
33	662	Later Iron Age	x1 sandy fabric.
38	681	Later Iron Age	X 2 shell tempered HM Iron Age. Good condition.
29	691	Not closely datable	scrap
19	692	Later Iron Age	Handmade shell-tempered ware.
19	695	C2	Rough cast bag-shaped beaker perhaps from Colchester.
19	696	M-LC2	Rough cast bag-shaped beaker perhaps from Colchester.
38	702	Not closely datable	SRW probably early Roman
38	704	Not closely datable	SGW
38	709	Later Iron Age	Handmade shell-tempered lid-seated rim. LOOK UP.
38	710	Not closely datable	X 1 RB SGW. X1 shell tempered HM Iron Age.
38	710	LC1-EMC2	SGW
38	712	Mid -Later Iron Age	x 1 handmade sandy.
36	714	C4	Ox RCC =C4, SGW not closely datable, shell tempered storage jar Iron Age-C3.
36	715	Not closely datable	SGW could have been glazed once perhaps Med.
38	716	LC2-C3	SWW burnt, daub.
37	723	Not closely datable	SGW. Sample <8>.
37	723	C3	SOW, shell-tempered ware, NV mortarium worn trituration grits possibly St Albans type. Look-up.
37	723	Not closely datable	NVCC (C3), SGW, shell-tempered ware, daub. V. abraded.
37	725	LC2-C3	x1 handmade sandy Iron Age, x 5 shell tempered storage jar, x 6 SGW, x1 SGW dish, misc sandy CC ? local copy, x1 NVCC. NB possible evidence for local production site for sandy CC.
37	726	M-LC2	Shell-tempered storage jar, NVCC (MLC2-C3), SGW bodysherds plus straight-sided dish (M-LC2)
37	727	C2	Sample <5>. SGW straight-sided burnished dish
37	727	EC2	Small find 158. Sandy dish with graffiti.
35	733	LC2-C4	Shell-tempered ware undercut rim.
35	734	C3-C4	Handmade shell tempered NVCC.
35	734	Later Iron Age -C3	Handmade shell-tempered storage jar.
35	734	LC2-C3	NVCC rouletted bodysherd, SGW bowl rim.
35	734	LC3-C4	Shell-tempered ware, SGW, WW, NVCC (late) pedestal base, dish base.
35	735	Not closely datable	scrap
35	735	Not closely datable	Shell-tempered ware.
37	741	Transitional	Handmade shell-tempered fabric fingertip-impressed on rim top, x2 SGW including 1 painted.
37	742	C4	SGW medium mouth jar, NV dish, OxRCC.
		Context	Pottery Spotdate
37	748	Not closely datable	Comment SGW v. abraded.
37	748	C2	Shell-tempered ware, SGW.
37	749	C4	OxRCC.
37	750	C4	OxRCC, SOW, x2 SGW.

37	751	LC1-C2		SGW widemouth jar. Abraded.
36	754	C1-C3		SRW base.
36	754	LC3-C4	with residual sherds	EC2 bowl, SGW, shell-tempered wares, C3-C4 NV, possible Ox ware.
37	755	ERB		Shell-tempered ware, SGW.
37	755	C3-C4		NVCC rouletted bodysherd, OxRCC plus one unidentifiable scrap.
37	756	C2		X2 SGW abraded.
35	773	middle Iron Age		Handmade shell-tempered, handmade sand plus chalk.
36	774	C2		Shell-tempered ware, SOW. V.abraded.
71	788	C1-C3		Handmade shelly. SOW burnt.
3	815	Not closely datable		Roman
5	841	Not closely datable		SGW, SOW, shell-tempered ware, all scraps.
5	843	EC2		SOW, shell tempered ware
5	847	Mid -Later Iron Age		Handmade sandy.
5	849	C13-C15		?Grimston Green Glazed.
6	859	Not closely datable		Not pottery?
6	874	Not closely datable		Prehistoric. V. abraded.
8	912	Post-medieval		Stoneware and various PM slipware. Clay-pipe. CBM.
10	921	Not closely datable		x1 abraded Ox. Ware v.abraded. X2 Iron Age.
10	923	Post-medieval		CBM
10	928	Mid -Later Iron Age		Scored sandy handmade fabrics.
70	1002	C1-C3		SOW.
10	1011	Not closely datable		Prehistoric
70	1013	Not closely datable		Shell tempered ware.
10	1015	Later Iron Age		x2 fine sandy fabric. X1 coarse. V abraded.
10	1017	Mid -Later Iron Age		Iron Age sandy fabric with chalk inclusions. CBM.
10	1017	Later Iron Age		Shell and sandy fabrics. No diagnostic sherds.
10	1029	middle Iron Age		Sand and flint-tempered.
10	1029	Not closely datable		scrap
10	1031	Mid -Later Iron Age		Handmade shell-tempered.
	1109	Post-medieval		Various PM pottery. CBM.
62	1293	Mid -Later Iron Age		Handmade sand and chalk tempered, handmade organic-tempered, handmade shell-tempered.
	1317	Not closely datable		Roman. Sand and shell tempered.
62	1326	middle Iron Age		Sand and flint-tempered.
71	1504	Later Neolithic Bronze Age	Early	Possible Beaker with incised decoration.
71	1507	Later Iron Age		x1 v. abraded handmade shell-tempered ware, x1 combed/scored. Very light-weight.
69	1524	Iron Age		Handmade shell-tempered.
	2052	C4		NVSTW hooked rim jar.
	99999	Not closely datable		SGW.
	U/S	Post-medieval		

Key to pottery codes:

Pottery code	Pottery type
SGW	Sandy grey ware
SOW	Sandy oxidised ware
SRW	Sandy reduced ware
WW	White ware
HM	Handmade
NVCC	Nene Valley colour coat
OxRCC	Oxfordshire red colour coat
NVSTW	Nene Valley shell-tempered ware
SWW	Sandy white ware
CBM	Ceramic building material

APPENDIX 4: ANIMAL BONE

by Jeni Keen

An assessment on the preservation, species representation by visual identification of the main taxa, and a rapid visual scan of the potential for butchery and aging analysis was carried out on the animal bone material recovered from the Love's Farm evaluation. The weight (g) of each context was also taken (Table App.4.1).

Preservation was generally good, although there were some contexts in which the preservation was variable and evidence of weathering, root markings and in some cases burning, although not cremated, was observed. Preservation was recorded on a three-tier basis (1-3); level 1 being excellent condition with minimal taphonomic modification, level 2 being reasonably well preserved with intact elements and moderate weathering and level 3 being poor preservation both in terms of fragmentation, weathering and taphonomic factors.

All the main domesticates (cattle, sheep/goat and pig) were present. Cattle bones predominated, sheep/goat bones were of a reasonable number. Pig remains are probably under-represented due to the rapid nature of the assessment and the small size of the evaluation assemblage. Horse was relatively well represented in some contexts and deer was represented by antler fragments. Finally dog (mainly teeth) and bird remains were observed.

A good cross section of bone elements was recorded, particularly skull fragments in cattle, and tibia and related bones in sheep/goat. There was a good range of elements, which were fused indicating good potential for establishing a mortality/kill off pattern for the species present.

Examples of butchery such as knife marks and cleaver chops were observed. As with butchery, aging of the animal assemblage was not actively recorded.

The assessment indicates that with further excavation a significant faunal assemblage should be expected.

TRENCH NUMBER	CONTEXT	WEIGHT (g)	PRESERVATION	COW	S/G	HORSE	PIG	HORSE	DOG	BIRD	DEER	UNI	BUTCHERY	AGEING
36	774	254	2	teeth,scap,mi/cas										
71	782	507	1			tib,astra						x		
5	843	13	3	phal										
8	911	40	2	astra										
10	921	14	2											
10	925	24	2	teeth								x		
10	927	16	2	x										
10	928	6	3		astra									
10	1015	9	2									x		
10	1017	8	2									x		
10	1019	7	2		cal									
10	1021	13	3									x		
10	1029	13	2			tooth								
10	1031	110	2	x										
57	1257	40	2	tib										
62	1293	32	2, burnt	Mand	teeth							x		
62	1326	15	2	fem										
71	1506	43	2	astra										
71	1507	117	2	teeth,vert	tib					tar/met/tar				
	Spoil Heap	163	2	vert, humerus	tib,pel,hum									x

Table App.4.1: The faunal assemblage

Key:

X = present

Preservation 1-3, 1=good, 2=fine, 3=poor

UNI= unidentified

APPENDIX 5: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

by Rachel Fosberry

1 Method

Sixteen bulk samples of between 10 and 30 litres were taken from a variety of features across the site and submitted for assessment. The samples were subjected to bucket flotation; the flot collected in a 0.5mm mesh and the residue washed through a 1mm sieve.

The residues were air-dried and scanned by eye. Any artefacts recovered were re-integrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flots were also air-dried and scanned under a binocular microscope at x14 magnification.

2 Results

Most of the residues contain quite large fragments of animal bone and, in the case of Samples 2 (927), 13 (53), and 16 (1511), some of that bone is burnt. Samples 5 (727) and 9 (517) both contain small amounts of mussel shell. Sample 7 (1287) contains a substantial amount of orange-coloured burnt clay and the flot is comprised solely of charcoal.

Preservation of macrobotanical material was by charring and was mainly quite good. Charcoal fragments are present in varying densities in all the samples. Many of the samples contain moderate densities of wheat chaff (glume bases, spikelet forks and rachis fragments), probably of *Triticum spelta* (Spelt wheat), with a few grains of barley and possibly oats being tentatively identified.

Only two samples (14 (41) and 16 (1511) contain weed seeds.

3 Conclusion

The flots of Samples 1 (925), 3 (1019), 4 (1031), 7 (1287) and 12 (159) consist entirely of charcoal, which can only be interpreted as evidence of burning. The burnt clay in Sample 7 (1287) suggests burning *in situ*. Sample 1 (925) came from a post-hole, which suggests that the post may also have burnt *in situ*. Sample 3 (1019) was from a ditch fill and probably represents dumping of refuse. Sample 4 (1031) contains a single glume base, probably a windblown contaminant or intrusive.

Sample 15 (233) is the only sample to contain grain and not chaff. There are a few possible legumes in this sample, which indicates domestic refuse. Although legumes are a cultivated crop, the low occurrence at this site suggests that it is probably present as a crop contaminant.

The other samples all contain evidence of crop processing in the form of chaff elements and cereal grains. The glume bases and spikelet forks probably represent the fraction that is discarded when partially cleaned crops (stored as sheaves) are sorted at a more domestic level. The larger cereal grains may be present as a result of accidental spillage during processing. The general uniformity in the chaff elements present in these samples suggests that this area could be a specialised area for fine cleaning of cereals.

Apart from Samples 14 (41) and 16 (233), the flots are devoid of weed seeds. This also suggests that the crops are being stored in a semi-cleaned state as sheaves or as partially threshed ears (Wilkinson & Stevens 2003). The seeds recovered are mainly species that may have been growing around the site or brought in as crop contaminants (docks,ampions, fat-hen). A few were identified as wetland species e.g. sedges.

4 Potential for Further Work

Although densities of macrobotanical material are generally low, preservation is reasonably good. The samples evaluated have provided considerable information on agricultural practices at the site that can only be enhanced by further sampling. Analysis of the snails recovered would also provide substantial environmental information. There is therefore a good potential for further work.

APPENDIX 6: DRAWING CONVENTIONS

Sections	Plans
Limit of Excavation	Limit of Excavation
Cut	Deposit - Conjectured
Cut - Conjectured	Natural Features
Soil Horizon	Intrusion/Truncation
Soil Horizon - Conjectured	Sondages/Machine Strip
Intrusion/Truncation	Drawn Section S.14
Top of Natural	Cut Number 118
Top Surface	Excavated Slot
Break in Section	Ridge & Furrow
Cut Number 118	Natural feature
Deposit Number 117	Archaeological feature
Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45m}{\times}$ ODN	Modern feature

APPENDIX 7: SECTIONS

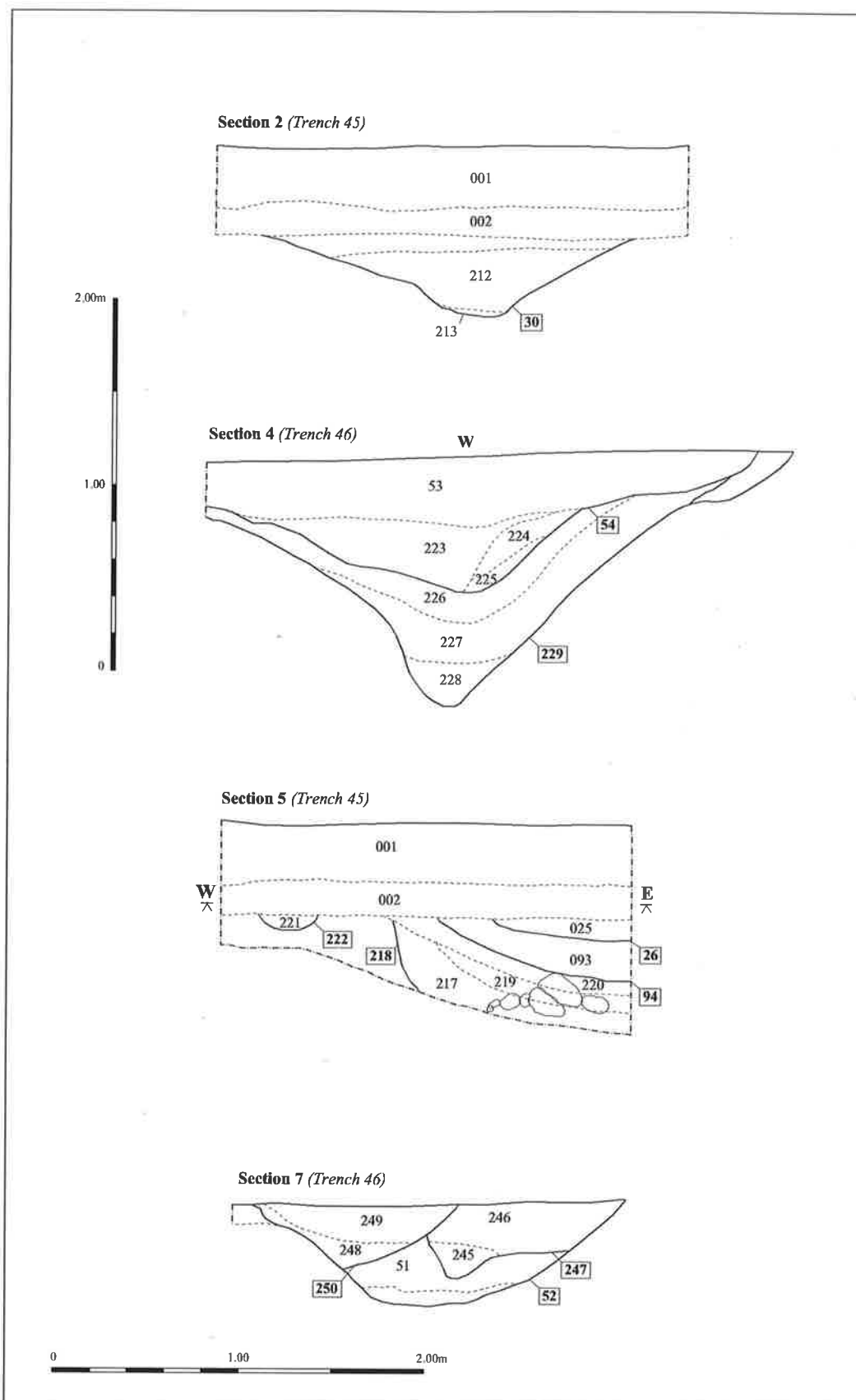


Figure 6 Sections 2, 4, 5 and 7

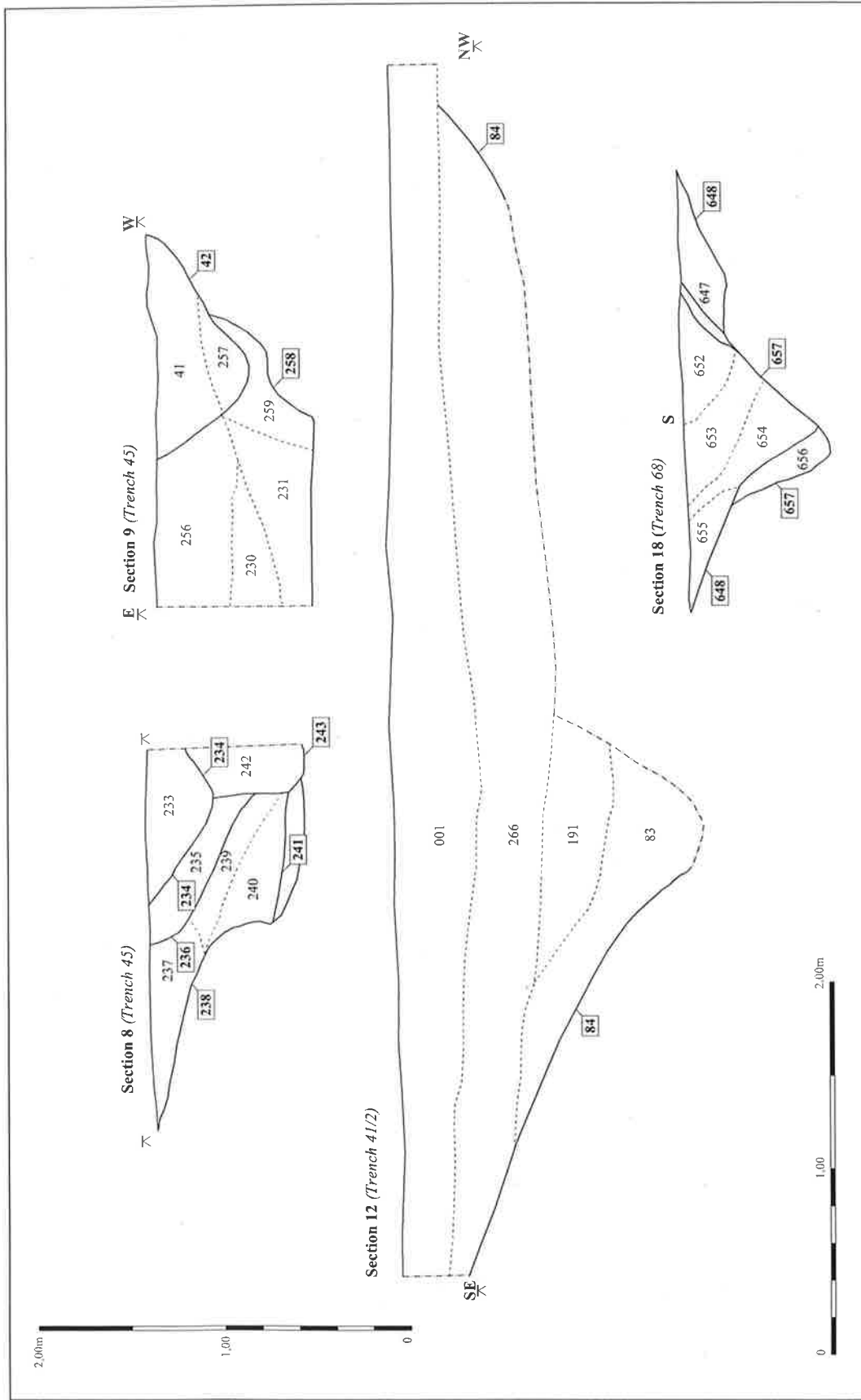


Figure 7 Sections 8, 9, 12 and 18

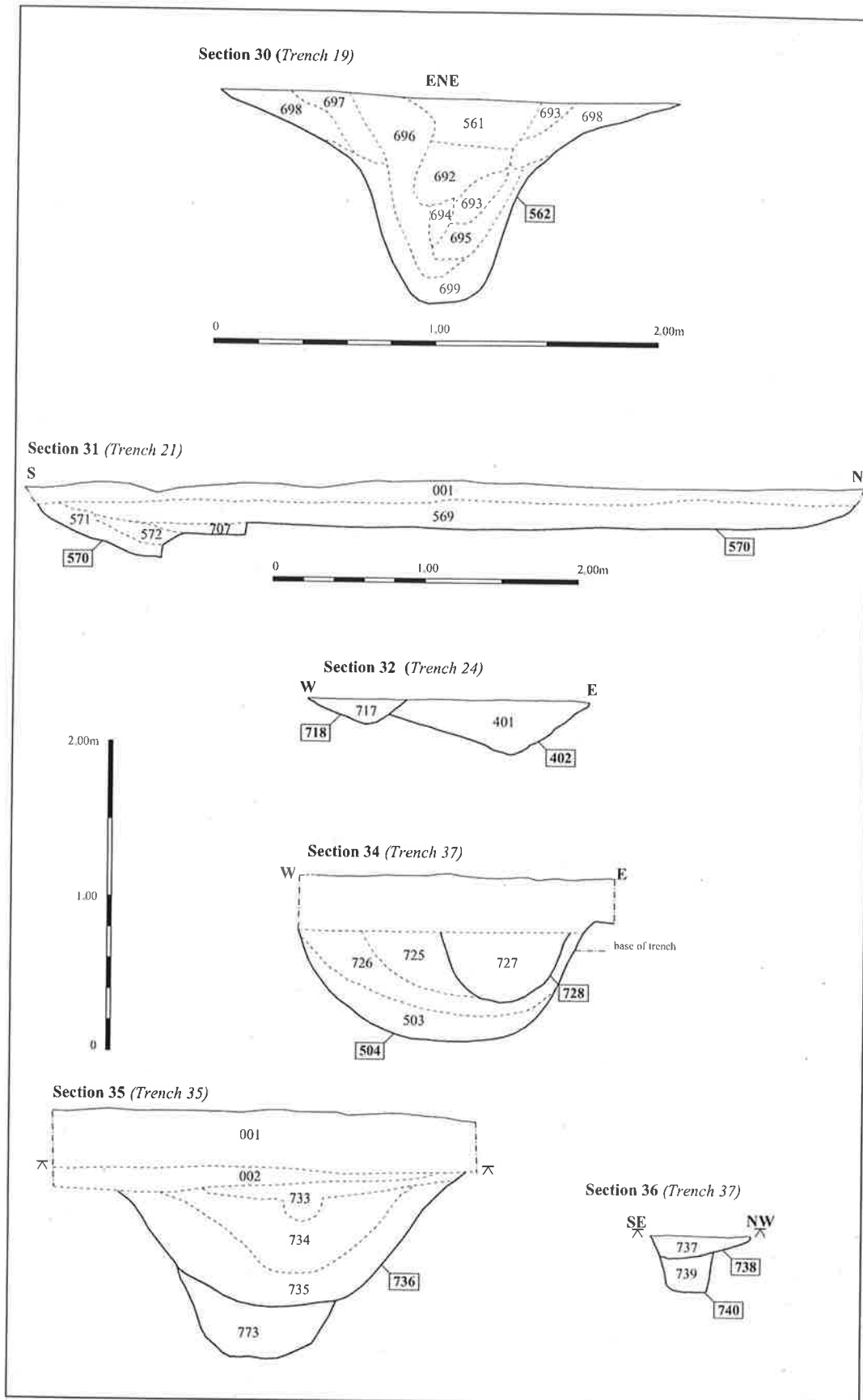


Figure 8 Sections 30, 31, 32, 34, 35 and 36

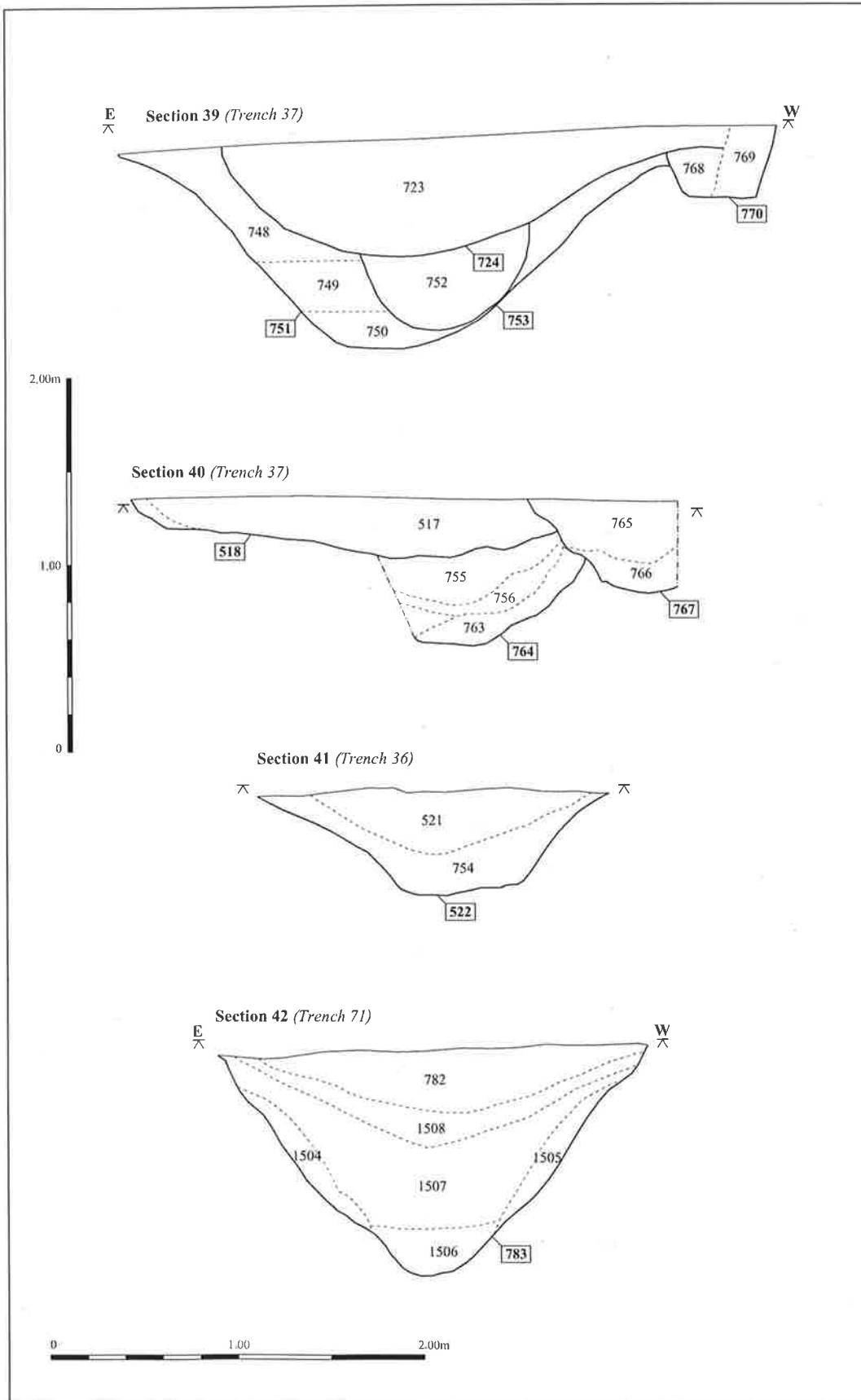


Figure 9 Sections 39, 40, 41 and 42

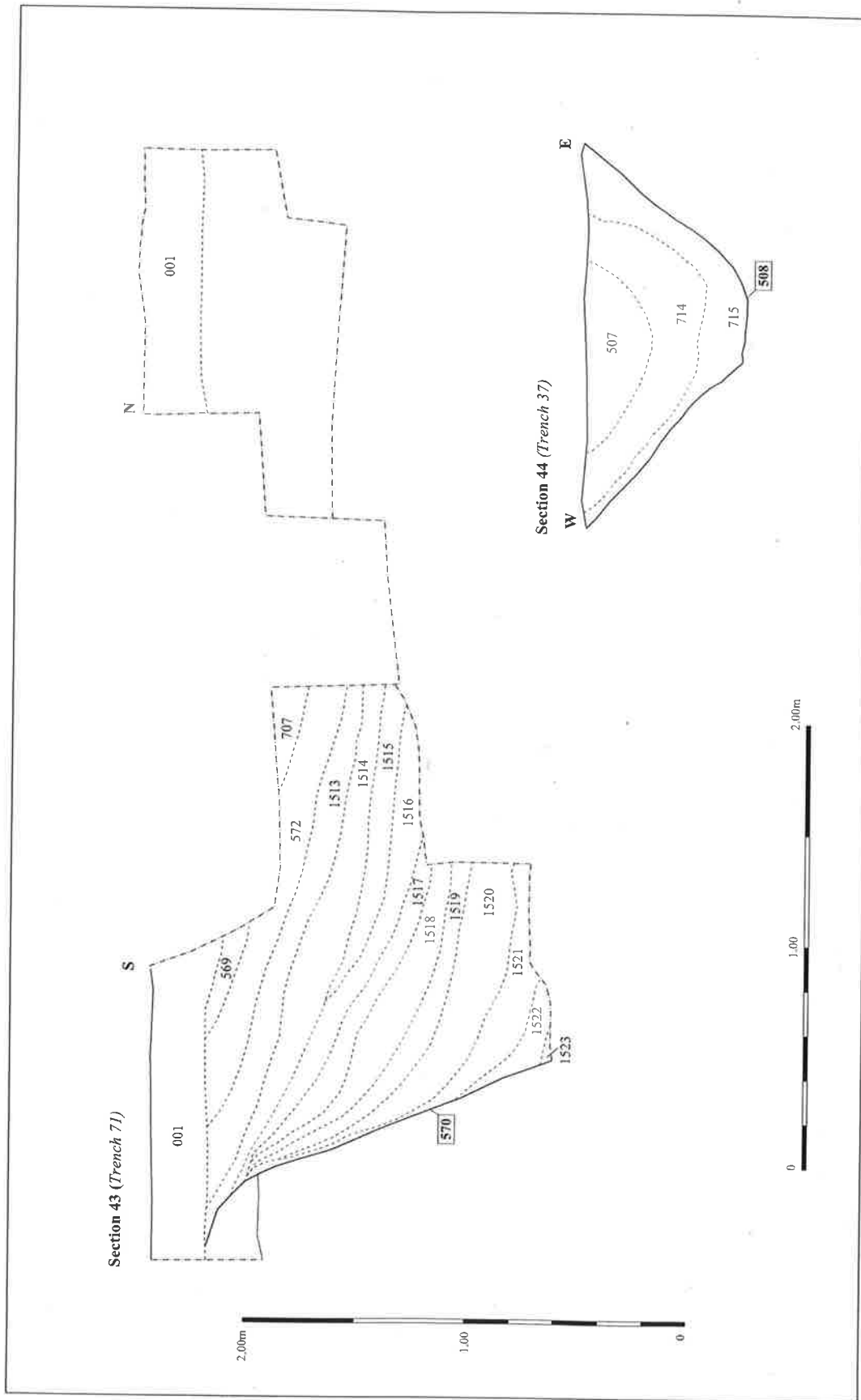


Figure 10 Sections 43 and 44