

Excavations at Alconbury Weald, Stukeley, Cambridgeshire



**Post-excavation Assessment
and Updated Project Design**



April 2018

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Excavations at Alconbury Weald, Stukeley, Cambridgeshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

By Robin Webb (BA MA ACIfA)

With contributions by Nick Cox (BSc), James Fairbairn, Carole Fletcher (HND BA ACIfA), Rachel Fosberry (ACIfA), Hayley Foster (BA MA PhD), Angelos Hadjikoumis (BA MSc PhD), Anthony Haskins (BSc MSc ACIfA), Chris Howard-Davis (BA MCIfA), Stuart Ladd (BA MA PCIfA), Ted Levermore (BA), Alice Lyons (BA MA MCIfA), Sarah Percival (BA MA ACIfA), Ian Riddler, Val Rigby, Alexandra Scard, Simon Timberlake, Zoë Uí Choileáin (MSc MA BBAO), Stephen Wadeson, Tam Webster (Dip Architectural History ACIfA)

Editor: Elizabeth Popescu (BA PhD MCIfA FSA)

Illustrator: Séverine Bézie (BA MA)

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Prepared by: Robin Webb
Position: Project Officer
Date: April 2018

Checked by: Dr. Elizabeth Popescu
Position: Head of Post Excavation and Publication
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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

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Table of Contents

Summary.....	11
1.Introduction.....	12
1.1Project Background.....	12
1.2Geology and Topography.....	12
1.3Archaeological and Historical Background.....	13
1.4Acknowledgements.....	18
2.Project Scope.....	19
3.Interfaces, Communications and Project Review.....	21
4.Original Research Aims and Objectives.....	21
5.Summary of Results.....	23
5.1Introduction.....	23
5.2STUABE14.....	25
5.3STUALW15.....	27
5.4STUPRO15.....	33
5.5STUALP16.....	35
5.6STUIKO16.....	46
5.7STUPAR16.....	50
5.8STUCYC16.....	54
5.9KP1B and Strategic Main Summary and Provisional Site Phasing.....	58
6.Factual Data and Assessment of Archaeological Potential.....	69
6.1Stratigraphic and Structural Data.....	69
6.2Documentary Research.....	72
6.3Artefact Summaries.....	73
6.4Environmental Summaries.....	81
7.Updated Research Aims and Objectives.....	86
7.2Original Objectives.....	86
7.3Regional Research Objectives.....	86
7.4Local Research Objectives.....	86
7.5Site Specific Research Objectives.....	87

7.6 Additional Objectives.....	88
8. Methods Statements for Analysis.....	90
8.1 Stratigraphic Analysis.....	90
8.2 Illustration.....	90
8.3 Documentary Research.....	90
8.4 Artefactual Analysis.....	90
8.5 Ecofactual Analysis.....	90
9. Report Writing, Archiving and Publication.....	91
9.1 Report Writing.....	91
9.2 Storage and Curation.....	91
9.3 Publication.....	91
10. Resources and Programming.....	92
10.1 Project Team Structure.....	92
10.2 Stages, Products and Tasks.....	92
11. Ownership.....	94
Appendix A. context data.....	96
A.1 STUABE14.....	96
A.2 STUALW15.....	98
A.3 STUPRO15.....	120
A.4 STUALP16.....	128
A.5 STUIKO16.....	173
A.6 STUPAR16.....	177
A.7 STUCYC16.....	190
Appendix B. Finds Reports.....	199
B.1 Copper alloy artefacts.....	199
B.2 Iron artefacts.....	202
B.3 Metalworking debris.....	206
B.4 Stone.....	213
B.5 Glass.....	217
B.6 Prehistoric pottery.....	219

B.7 Roman pottery.....	235
B.8 Prehistoric and Roman pottery overview.....	244
B.9 Medieval and Post-medieval pottery.....	252
B.10 Ceramic Building Material (CBM).....	253
B.11 Fired Clay.....	261
B.12 Mortar.....	282
B.13 Worked bone.....	283
Appendix C. Environmental Reports.....	285
C.1 Human Remains.....	285
C.2 Faunal Remains.....	297
C.3 Marine Shell.....	341
C.4 Environmental samples.....	346
Appendix D. Risk Log.....	361
Appendix E. Bibliography.....	362
Appendix F. OASIS Report Form.....	372

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map
- Fig. 2 Archaeological works in the vicinity of Alconbury Airfield
- Fig. 3 Site plan of the northern end of STUABE14
- Fig. 4 Site plan of the southern end of STUABE14
- Fig. 5 Phase plan of STUALW15
- Fig. 6 Phase plan of STUALW15 Club House and Watching Brief areas
- Fig. 7 Phase plan of STUALW15 Area 1
- Fig. 8 Phase plan of STUALW15 Area 2
- Fig. 9 Phase plan of STUPRO15
- Fig. 10 Phase plan of STUALP16 Snake Road and Residential Area and Area 6
- Fig. 11 Phase plan of the western end of STUALP16
- Fig. 12 Phase plan of the mid-west area of STUALP16
- Fig. 13 Phase plan of the central area of STUALP16 and Areas 5 and 6
- Fig. 14 Phase plan of the mid-east area of STUALP16
- Fig. 15 Phase plan of the eastern end of STUALP16
- Fig. 16 Phase plan of STUALP16 Areas 3 and 4
- Fig. 17 Phase plan of STUIKO16
- Fig. 18 Detail phase plan of STUIKO16
- Fig. 19 Phase plan of STUPAR16
- Fig. 20 Phase plan of STUPAR16 Area 1
- Fig. 21 Phase plan of STUPAR16 Areas 2a and 2b
- Fig. 22 Phase plan of STUPAR16 Area 2c
- Fig. 23 Phase plan of STUPAR16 Areas 2d, 2e and 2f
- Fig. 24 Phase plan of the north-western end of STUCYC16
- Fig. 25 Phase plan of the south-eastern end of STUCYC16
- Fig. App. B.3.1 Chart showing proportions (by weight) of the various different categories of smelting furnace waste from STUALP 16. These help define the type of furnace being used.
- Fig. App. C.1.1 Radiocarbon dating certificate
- Fig. App. C.1.2 Radiocarbon dating certificate
- Fig. App. C.1.3 Radiocarbon dating certificate
- Fig. App. C.2.1 Distribution of faunal remains present by phase
- Fig. App. C.2.2 Distribution of faunal remains present by phase
- Fig. App. C.2.3 Distribution of faunal remains present by phase

List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of Middle Bronze Age cremation and associated pits.....	34
Table 2: The excavation record.....	69
Table 3: Finds quantification by site.....	70
Table 4: Finds quantification by phase.....	71
Table 5: Sample numbers by site.....	71
Table 6: Range and variety of features by site.....	71
Table 7: Range and variety of features by phase.....	72
Table 8: Project team.....	92
Table 9: Task list.....	94
Table 10: STUABE14 context data.....	97
Table 11: STUALW15 context data.....	119
Table 12: STUPRO15 context data.....	127
Table 13: STUALP16 context data.....	172
Table 14: STUIKO16 context data.....	176
Table 15: STUPAR16 context data.....	189
Table 16: STUCYC16 context data.....	198
Table 17: Distribution of iron artefacts within STUALW15 by context.....	202
Table 18: Distribution of iron objects by within STUALP16 context.....	203
Table 19: Summary of STUPAR16 ironwork.....	205
Table 20: A catalogue of iron slag from STUALW16.....	207
Table 21: A catalogue of iron slag and furnace material from STUALP16.....	209
Table 22: Iron Age fabric descriptions.....	220
Table 23: STUABE14 prehistoric pottery catalogue.....	220
Table 24: Quantity, weight and % weight of Iron Age pottery from STUALW15 by feature type.....	221
Table 25: Quantity, weight and % weight of Iron Age pottery from STUALW15 by vessel form.....	222
Table 26: STUPRO15 Quantity and weight of pottery by feature.....	224
Table 27: Quantity, weight and % weight of mid to later Iron Age pottery from STUALP16 by period.....	225
Table 28: Number of Iron Age vessels from STUALP16 by rim count pottery.....	225
Table 29: Quantity, weight and % weight of Late Iron Age pottery from STUALP16 by period.....	226
Table 30: Number of Late Iron Age vessels from STUALP16 by rim count pottery.....	227
Table 31: Quantity, weight and percentage weight of pottery from STUIKO16.....	228
Table 32: Quantity and weight of Late Iron Age pottery by fabric.....	229
Table 33: Quantity and weight of Late Iron Age pottery by form.....	230

Table 34: Quantity and weight of Late Iron Age pottery by feature.....	231
Table 35: Quantity, weight, vessel rim count and % weight of Iron Age pottery from STUPAR16	232
Table 36: Vessel form by rim count of Iron Age pottery from STUPAR16.....	233
Table 37: Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery from STUCYC16 (MNV=minimum number of vessels).....	234
Table 38: The Roman pottery quantified by feature.....	236
Table 39: The pottery, listed in descending order of percentage of weight.....	237
Table 40: The mortaria.....	239
Table 41: The Roman pottery by feature type, listed in descending order of weight.....	240
Table 42: The pottery, listed in descending order of percentage of weight.....	241
Table 43: Roman pottery by feature.....	243
Table 44: The pottery, listed in descending order of percentage of weight.....	243
Table 45: The Roman Pottery, listed in context order.....	244
Table 46: Quantity and weight of pottery by site and date.....	245
Table 47: Later Iron Age pottery by site.....	247
Table 48: Late Iron Age pottery by principle site.....	248
Table 49: Quantification of Roman pottery by site.....	249
Table 50: Table of features.....	249
Table 51: The Roman Pottery, listed by fabric in descending order of weight (%) *shaded data shows pottery representing over 10% (by weight) of the total assemblage.....	250
Table 52: Pottery.....	252
Table 53: CBM fabric descriptions.....	254
Table 54: STUABE14 CBM catalogue.....	255
Table 55: Summary CBM catalogue.....	257
Table 56: Summary CBM catalogue.....	258
Table 57: CBM fabric descriptions.....	259
Table 58: STUCYC16 CBM catalogue.....	259
Table 59: Fired clay fabric descriptions.....	262
Table 60: STUABE14 fired clay catalogue.....	262
Table 61: Summary catalogue of amorphous fired clay.....	266
Table 62: Summary catalogue of structural fired clay (fs – flattened surfaces, hf – hand-forming)	267
Table 63: STUPRO15 fired clay be context.....	268
Table 64: STUPRO15 fired clay fragments by fabric and type.....	269
Table 65: Summary catalogue of amorphous fired clay.....	273
Table 66: Summary catalogue of structural fired clay.....	276

Table 67: Quantity and weight of fired clay by feature.....	277
Table 68: Quantity and weight of fired clay by fabric.....	277
Table 69: Summary catalogue of amorphous fired clay.....	279
Table 70: Summary catalogue of structural fired clay.....	280
Table 71: STUCYC16 fired clay catalogue.....	281
Table 72: Summary of the calcined bone.....	287
Table 73: Weight per fraction.....	287
Table 74: Disarticulated human skeletal remains.....	295
Table 75: Summary of HSR across the Alconbury sites.....	296
Table 76: STUABE14 faunal catalogue.....	299
Table 77: Taxonomic composition of Phase 2.2 (Transitional Late Iron Age - Romano-British).	300
Table 78: Taxonomic composition of Phase 3.1 (Early Roman).....	301
Table 79: Taxonomic composition of Phase 3.2 (Mid-Late Roman).....	301
Table 80: Taxonomic composition of unphased faunal remains.....	302
Table 81: Age-at-death for cattle based on epiphyseal fusion data.....	303
Table 82: Age-at-death for sheep/goat based on epiphyseal fusion data.....	303
Table 83: Age-at-death for pig based on epiphyseal fusion data.....	304
Table 84: Raw data on anatomical element and species.....	317
Table 85: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for Phase 2.2.....	319
Table 86: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for Phase 3.1.....	320
Table 87: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for Phase 3.2.....	321
Table 88: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for unphased material.....	322
Table 89: Number of fused (fused and fusing) and unfused specimens classified under early, middle or late-fusing stages for cattle following Schmid (1972) and Silver (1970).....	323
Table 90: Number of fused (fused and fusing) and unfused specimens classified under early, middle or late-fusing stages for sheep/goat following Schmid (1972) and Silver (1970).....	324
Table 91: Number of fused (fused and fusing) and unfused specimens classified under early, middle or late-fusing stages for pig following Schmid (1972) and Silver (1970).....	325
Table 92: STUPRO15 summary table of the data collected from the analysed samples.....	326
Table 93: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for the Iron Age phase.....	329
Table 94: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for the Transitional Iron Age – Romano-British Phase.....	329
Table 95: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for Early Roman and Roman phases.....	331
Table 96: STUIKO16 NISP and MNI per phase.....	332

Table 97: STUIKO16 weight of bone per context.....	333
Table 98: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for the Iron Age phase.....	335
Table 99: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for the Phase 3..	336
Table 100: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for the Phase 3	337
Table 101: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for the Medieval phase.....	337
Table 102: STUCYC16 summary of faunal remains.....	338
Table 103: STUALW15 mollusca catalogue.....	344
Table 104: STUALP16 mollusca catalogue.....	345
Table 105: Environmental samples from STUABE14.....	347
Table 106: Environmental bulk samples from STUALW16.....	349
Table 107 Environmental bulk samples from STUPRO15.....	350
Table 108: Environmental samples from cremation deposits at STUPRO15.....	351
Table 109: Environmental samples from STUALP16.....	355
Table 110: Environmental samples from STUIKO16.....	356
Table 111: Environmental samples from STUPAR16.....	358
Table 112: Environmental samples from STUCYC16.....	359

Summary

Between September 2014 and April 2017, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) conducted a series of archaeological investigations on the site of the former Alconbury Airfield, Alconbury, Cambridgeshire (centred on TL 19133 76906). The development area covers an area of 577ha, with the current works (10ha) within an area of 112ha. The investigations considered in this report cover six excavations, two evaluations and two watching briefs. Other evaluations took place amongst these but revealed only limited remains, and these have been reported on separately. Truncation from services and airfield activity reduced the accessible areas to 6.1ha.

The investigations revealed archaeological remains spanning the Middle Bronze Age to post-medieval periods. These were examined in three main areas: at the western end of the airfield runway; to the south of the western end of the runway, in the vicinity of the main clusters of airfield buildings; and to the south of the eastern end of the runway.

The areas excavated at the western end of the runway revealed Middle Bronze Age and Late Iron Age activity. The Middle Bronze Age activity comprised an arc of six cremation pits and three cremation related pits, located 130m to the north of a circular enclosure. The six cremations contained pottery from cremation urns. The Late Iron Age activity concentrated on an earthfast roundhouse and associated enclosure ditch.

The area to the south of the western end of the runway contained the main concentration of activity. This related to Iron Age and Roman settlement and its periphery. The relevant features included ditches that would have surrounded Iron Age and Roman roundhouses, enclosures marking the edges of the settlement areas and the surrounding field systems. Within this, residues of industrial activity were found, although no clear industrial features were identified. Activity in this area dropped away from the 3rd century, with limited ridge and furrow remains. These ridge and furrow remains were disturbed by the airfield and later developments.

The area to the south of the eastern end of the runway primarily revealed alignments of ridge and furrow that corresponded to alignments identified in aerial photographs. The gaps between the remains of the furrows revealed a small number of Iron Age and Roman features that suggested activity took place in the vicinity.

The artefacts recovered from the archaeological investigations included Middle Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery. Animal bone, much of which was well preserved, was also recovered from many of the features. Within the excavations a few more elaborate finds were recovered. These included a carved and polished sword hand guard, potter's stamps and 1st and 2nd century brooches including penannular, trumpet and bow forms. A Roman glass bead was also recovered from a ditch.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 As part of the development of the former Alconbury Airfield, archaeological excavations have been carried out in the KP1B and Strategic Main areas in advance of the development of the area for mixed usage (5000 residential properties and up to 290,000 square metres of employment space, landscaping, vehicular access points, and utilities infrastructure). These works were commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Urban and Civic.
- 1.1.2 The work was designed to mitigate the impacts of the proposed development on any archaeological remains, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012). The work was undertaken in accordance with specifications prepared by OA East for each site (Drummond-Murray 2014; 2015a; 2015b; 2015c; 2015d; 2016a; 2016b; 2016c; 2016d; 2017; Webb 2016a) and was carried out in line with a condition attached to planning consent (Planning Applications 1201158OUT and 15/01847/REM).
- 1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.
- 1.1.4 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2006) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies 1.6km north-east of the village of Alconbury, 11.2km to the north-west of Huntingdon, and adjacent to the villages of Great and Little Stukeley, centred on TL 19133 76906 (Fig. 1). The airfield site lies to the north-east of Ermine Street, and within the parish of Abbots Ripton and Stukeley.
- 1.2.2 The proposed development area at Alconbury Airfield comprises an area of 577ha. The KP1B excavation areas lie within the western third of the development area, covering an area of 111ha, whilst the Strategic Main area lies along the southern edge, covering an area of 0.75ha. The area of proposed development consists mainly of land within the old airfield site, with the old airfield buildings, hangars, taxi ways and dispersal pans in the process of being removed. Additional farmland to the south-east is also included in the development area.
- 1.2.3 The land currently lies on a plateau at 49m OD, with no natural watercourses within the development area. The land drains towards Alconbury Brook, about 1km to the south-west (Atkins 2012, 7; Dicks and Chadwick 2011, 10). The airfield is mostly surrounded by agricultural fields, with a railway line immediately to the east and the A1 and B1043 bordering the south-west edge.
- 1.2.4 The geology of the area is mapped as glacial till chalky boulder clay that includes gravel, sand and laminated clay locally, overlying Oxford Clay grey mudstones with infrequent stone bands (BGS 2017). Several boreholes recorded by the British Geological Survey indicate that there is approximately 10m of very stiff dark grey glacial clay above the top bedrock layer, with areas of made ground (BACTEC 2012, 5).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3.1 The various archaeological works (outlined in paragraphs 1.3.27 to 1.3.37; Fig. 2) were undertaken ahead of different development stages on the site. The archaeological and historical background is discussed in the desk-based assessment (Dicks and Chadwick 2011), with a brief outline and additional information (drawn from Atkins 2012) included here, along with information from later works in the area.

Earlier Prehistoric (pre c.800BC)

1.3.2 The Ouse Valley has been found to be particularly rich in prehistoric remains with palaeolithic artefacts found within the terrace gravels of the river system (Phillips 2009, 7). The mobile hunter-gatherer economy of the Mesolithic developed into a more settled and agriculture-based subsistence in the Neolithic with woodland initially cleared along the fen edge and main river valleys (Hall and Coles 1994). However, as the airfield site is not particularly close to any major river valleys there is low potential for the presence of Neolithic settlement at the site (Dicks and Chadwick 2011, 12).

1.3.3 Within a 1km area of the site, the earliest artefact that has been recovered is a Mesolithic perforated macehead (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) 00805; Dicks and Chadwick 2011, 12) that was found 1km to the south-east. Recovery of Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts continues to have been sparse, with only a flint scraper c.300m to the north-west (CHER 00834) and flint implements c.100m to the south (CHER 00827).

Bronze Age (c.2500-800BC)

1.3.4 Settlement activity dating to the Bronze Age has been found further away (3km to the south-east) at Northbridge. This settlement comprised a concentration of pits, gullies and postholes in the centre of the site (CHER MCB16363; Cullen 2004). A Bronze Age triple ring ditch (CHER 02117) was excavated in Brampton in 1966 (White 1969) and evidence suggesting Bronze Age settlement, along with beaker pottery, was recovered during an archaeological assessment of the area around Huntingdon Racecourse in September 1993 (Welsh 1993). A Bronze Age cremation pit was uncovered 5km to the south, along with beaker pottery (CHER 11176). A Bronze Age saucer barrow (Monk's Hole Barrow) has also been identified, approximately 2.5km to the north of the site (CHER 819; SAM 27165).

1.3.5 Further possible Bronze Age activity has been identified with elements of a co-axial field system identified at the Ermine Business Park (to the south-east; Phillips 2009, 20). Additional elements of similar field systems have been identified along the Ouse Valley and dated to the Bronze Age, although usually on the terrace gravels closer to the river – including Huntingdon Race Course (Malim 2001) dating to the Early Bronze Age, and Cardinal Distribution Park, Godmanchester (Murray 1998) dating to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age (Phillips 2009, 20). Bronze Age pits were identified at Parkway School, to the west of Bob's Wood, Hinchbrooke (Fletcher 2004).

Iron Age (c.800BC-AD43)

1.3.6 The presence of settlement activity adds to the increasing body of data relating to settlement patterns along the catchment of the Great Ouse. The site is part of an area of clayland that is bordered by the River Ouse in the west and extends as far as Cambridge in the east. For a long time it was thought that the heavy soils of this landscape could not support prehistoric communities due to the intensive labour involved. However, recent evidence has shown that these claylands were increasingly utilised and more comparable with the adjacent counties of Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire (Phillips

2009, 21) – from the Middle Iron Age onwards, prehistoric communities were able to undertake agriculture on clay soils (Dickens 2012, 8). Large scale evaluations and excavations have taken place at sites including Bob's Wood, Hinchbrook (Hinman 2005), at Love's Farm, St Neots (Hinman 2008) and at Wintringham Park (Phillips and Hinman 2009).

- 1.3.7 The Iron Age of the Huntingdonshire region is characterised by settlement stability and the large-scale organisation of the landscape, continuing developments that began in the Bronze Age. Settlement evidence ranges from individual farmsteads occupied by a single household to hillforts holding much larger communities (Dicks and Chadwick 2011, 12). Iron Age settlement sites have been identified on the Boulder Clay plateau away from the fen edge (EAA 1992; Glazebrook 1997).
- 1.3.8 The Ouse Valley began to be heavily exploited, including the more labour intensive claylands, during the Iron Age (Phillips 2009, 8). Middle and Late Iron Age/Early Roman occupation and field systems comprising enclosure ditches and postholes have been identified 2.9km to the south-east (Macaulay 2000).
- 1.3.9 An evaluation at Ermine Business Park in the Stukeleys, 3.5km to the south-east, revealed an area of Middle Iron Age industrial activity that covered an area of 0.5ha, and enclosed settlement covering approximately 1 hectare (Phillips 2009). The small scale and relatively short occupation period of the settlement by this industrial area (Phillips 2009) contrasted with the wealth suggested for the occupants of the farmstead at Bob's Wood (Hinman 2005).
- 1.3.10 The Bob's Wood settlement consisted of an extensive farmstead, even in the Middle Iron Age, that probably belonged to an extended family, with two sword-shaped currency bars attesting to the wealth of the community (Hinman 2005). In contrast, the settlement at Ermine Business Park (Phillips 2009) was small and short-lived, raising questions about the form of settlement, the number and spacing of settlements and the relationship between them, and whether there was a series of dispersed settlements in the local landscape. Just to the west of Bob's Wood, at Parkway School, a Later Iron Age roundhouse and drainage ditch were uncovered during excavations in 2004 (Fletcher 2004).
- 1.3.11 Some 6.5km to the south of the current site, RAF Brampton revealed a large Iron Age sub-circular enclosure (Nichols 2016, 6).

Roman (AD43-410)

- 1.3.12 The most intensive settlement in the region, as identified by the Fenland Survey, was on the Till Upland away from the fen edge (Dicks and Chadwick 2011, 13). Within a 1km zone of the site, three or four Roman settlement sites have been identified, with a further hilltop Roman settlement at Abbots Ripton about 3km to the north-east (Fenland Survey numbers RN4, ABR S4 and RN1 ABR S1). Investigations suggest that early Roman activity existed in the south-eastern part of the development area, with it being likely that land between the settlements was cleared and farmed (Dicks and Chadwick 2011, 14).
- 1.3.13 Alconbury Airfield is surrounded by Roman activity, with the route of Ermine Street – the Roman road from *Durovigutum* (Godmanchester: 7km to the south of the study area) to *Durobrivae* (Water Newton: 16km to the north) – running along the south-west edge of the site.

Sites within 1km

- 1.3.14 A transitional Late Iron Age to early Romano-British landscape has been revealed at Alconbury Weald. This consisted of a round house, animal husbandry pens, light

industrial activity and rubbish disposal in the area of the Incubator Building (Mordue and Hart 2013).

- 1.3.15 A Roman building (CHER 00836) and associated remains were found near Hermitage Wood, which lies 0.8km to the north of the site, with a Roman pit 0.5km to the north of the current area and immediately south-west of Hermitage Wood (CHER 00831). To the south of Hermitage Wood, and just outside the perimeter of the development, aerial photography in 1998 identified a rectilinear enclosure lying close to the aforementioned pit, c.250m north of the study area.
- 1.3.16 A Roman coffin and quern stone were found at Alconbury House, 800m to the south of the site (CHER 00826). Two Roman barrows were located c.1km to the south and south-west of the site, close to the route of Ermine Street in Great Stukeley (Scheduled Monuments 33351 and 33352). Roman artefacts have been recovered from a further six locations within a 1km radius of the current area – a coin (CHERs 00828 and 01572), finds (CHER 00808), pottery and a brooch (CHERs 00809 and 00830), and pottery (CHER 00817).

Wider area

- 1.3.17 Roman settlements have been identified in the wider area, close in proximity to Ermine Street. Located 2km to the north-east of the development area, Roman settlement and activity has been identified at South Farm, Upton through sherds of Roman pottery (HER 2068; Carlyle 2010, 2). About 2.5km to the west of the development area is the location of extensive Roman remains at Vinegar Hill (Carlyle 2010, 2).
- 1.3.18 Iron Age hilltop activity continued into Roman period settlement at Abbots Ripton, c.3km to the north-east (Hall and Coles 1994, no. RN4 and 5, ABR S1 and S5). A Middle Iron Age farmstead that by the Roman period had grown into a settlement of several hectares has been located at Bob's Wood, 4km to the south-east of the development area (CHER 13033; Hinman 2005). Amongst the findings were houses and associated structures, enclosures and water management features, a smithy, cremations, inhumations, and significant assemblages of metalwork, pottery and animal bone (Hinman 2005).
- 1.3.19 The site at Northbridge, 4km to the south-west of the development area, included a square enclosure that was identified through aerial photographs and geophysical survey, with evaluation proving it to be a double ditched enclosure containing quantities of Roman artefacts (CHER 16364). This is likely to have had an agricultural function, with further Roman field systems identified to the east of the enclosure and a watering hole to the south. Directly to the west of Northbridge, cropmarks and geophysics have revealed further enclosures and field systems that follow a similar alignment to the square enclosure, suggesting a Roman date (CHER MCB16939; Phillips 2009, 8).
- 1.3.20 Evidence for the presence of Roman field systems disappears as the Northbridge site extends north towards Ermine Street (Cullen 2004). No evidence for the Roman road was uncovered during the installation of a water mains pipeline along a 400m stretch of Ermine Street and a 400m stretch of the adjoining minor road, Green End (CHER CB15034; Gdaniec 1993).
- 1.3.21 The RAF Brampton site (Nichols 2016) also revealed eight Roman pottery kilns with *in-situ* pedestals and which contained large quantities of pottery that was deposited in the kilns as part of the backfill once they were no longer in use.

Anglo-Saxon to Modern (c.AD410-1938)

- 1.3.22 There is sparse evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site, and the Fenland Survey identified an almost complete abandonment of settlement on the heavy soils during the post-Roman period (Dicks and Chadwick 2011, 14). Within a 1km area of the site there are no Early to Middle Saxon CHER records. Little Stukeley, 1km to the east, began life in the Late Saxon period, and Alconbury is a medieval parish. The ridge and furrow identified through the aerial photography and geophysics suggests that the site was under arable cultivation in Anglo-Saxon and medieval times (Atkins 2012).
- 1.3.23 At Domesday (1086), Alconbury was held by the King, with jurisdiction held by Crowland Abbey and Eustace the Sherriff of 'the hall' and '35 villagers', with an open landscape in which the development area fell within open fields and common (Dicks and Chadwick 2011, 15). Land within the parish of Alconbury was, however, enclosed in 1791 to create a rough pattern of hedged fields that was still in use as agricultural land, with little change to the field pattern shown, by the time of the 1887 Ordnance Survey map (Enclosure Map and OS map in Dicks and Chadwick 2011, 15, figs. 4 and 5). The development area was predominantly in use for agriculture during the post-medieval period from the late 1480s until the late 18th century with medieval open fields and common surviving, to be replaced by the enclosed fields (Dicks and Chadwick 2011, 15).
- 1.3.24 The area around Alconbury Airfield has important medieval remains that include the nationally important remains of Prestley Wood. This is one of around 6,000 moated sites known in England: it is one of the best preserved monuments of its kind in Cambridgeshire, and consists of two moated islands. (Scheduled Ancient Monument Number 01307, 29707; Drummond-Murray 2016b:3). This was the site of a moated manor, which was 'well-sized' and stood within a rectangular moat and had been in existence in 1219 when it was granted to the Prestley family by David of Scotland, claimant to the Scottish throne and then Earl of Huntingdon (Urban and Civic 2012). Aerial photographs of the area show the ridge and furrow from the agricultural farming associated with the site, as it does on the eastern edge of the airfield (Palmer 1998).
- 1.3.25 A second moated site is thought to exist within Hermitage Wood, just beyond the eastern edge of the airfield (Russell 1936, 4) – with the duck decoy site the only Scheduled Ancient Monument in the vicinity of the study area (Dicks and Chadwick 2011, 8; SAM number 1006857) – in an area that remained in largely agricultural usage until the development of the airfield in the 1930/40s.

Airfield (1938 to present)

- 1.3.26 Alconbury airfield was a World War II and Cold War era airbase. The site became an air force base during World War II, and survived as such until its closure in 1994, although the United States Air Force (USAF) have retained an enclave base to the east of the development area. The Watch Office and Operations Room on the Airfield is the only Listed Building within the first phase of development (CHER MCB16749), with World War II Briefing Rooms (CHER MCB16750), aircraft hangers (CHER MCB16751) and the gym and chapel extension (CHER MCB16752) recorded as heritage assets. From the 1960s, the use of the airfield was largely from a surveillance and reconnaissance function (Urban and Civic 2012), until the site was sold to BAA in 1997.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 1.3.27 An aerial photograph assessment suggested that small areas of ridge and furrow survive in arable fields on the eastern side of the development area, with a rectangular feature identified on the airfield's western perimeter (Palmer 1998; CHER ECB 1139).

- 1.3.28 Geophysical surveys undertaken by GSB Prospection (2000) identified potential archaeological remains (pits, ditches or enclosures) in three of 12 areas of open grass that were covered by a gradiometer survey. This included an area in the centre of the KP1B area (STUALP) showing possible ditches and pits, the north-west of the KP1B area (STUPRO) with ridge and furrow, and an area to the east of the STUIKO site that had a possible double ditched enclosure representing the focus of activity that weaker surrounding anomalies represent. Further surveys by Durham University in 2006 revealed anomalies relating to modern services, drains and the runway (Roberts 2006; CHER ECB 2874).
- 1.3.29 Archaeological trial trenches to the east of the airfield in 2000 and 2001 (Macaulay 2000; CHER ECB 254; Macaulay and Casa-Hatton 2001; CHER ECB 541) identified the remains of a Belgic/Early Roman field system and potential settlement areas from the Early/Middle Iron Age. Within the airfield, these trial trenches identified archaeological remains of pits, postholes and enclosure ditches, whilst 20th century activity disturbed areas of the site.
- 1.3.30 Further evaluation to the south of the current site, adjacent to the Ermine Street Business Park (Phillips 2009; ECB 3078) revealed a Middle Iron Age settlement with an associated industrial area. A further evaluation to the south-west of the Enterprise Zone area in 2012 (Fletcher and Rees 2012; ECB 3741) revealed further localised evidence of Mid-Late Iron Age settlement.
- 1.3.31 A series of 12 trenches were excavated as an evaluation in advance of new road access around the airfield site in 2012 (Atkins 2012). These trenches revealed two Iron Age 'domestic' areas from separate farmsteads or family groupings within an agglomerate type settlement, and two locations of Early to Middle Roman remains. These farmsteads were separated by a similar distance to those at Stow Longa and Tilbrook, Huntingdonshire (Atkins 2010, 85 cited in Atkins 2012, 20) and around Ely, Cambridgeshire (Atkins and Mudd 2003 cited in Atkins 2012, 20).
- 1.3.32 During February 2013 an excavation was carried out over a footprint of 0.22ha for the Incubator Building (Mordue and Hart 2013). The site revealed evidence for a transitional Late Iron Age-Early Romano-British landscape. The Iron Age activity constituted a boundary ditch with a metalled surface on the south side. To the north of the ditch was an area quarried for material to construct buildings, a series of gullies leading away to the north, and a curvilinear enclosure that possibly incorporated a ring gully. The enclosure had two entrances, which is perhaps unusual for a dwelling, and may point towards a different use (Drummond-Murray 2016a, 4). Romano-British activity in this area was seen as the reworking of the boundary ditch – with an entrance being added – the formalising of the ring gully into a rectilinear pattern with recurring realignments, and the creation of a new enclosure for livestock. The whole Roman layout here is probably adjacent to a settlement focus to the south and may represent animal husbandry, animal pens, light industrial activity and rubbish disposal. The dominance of the Romano-British layout pattern was such that the boundary was preserved into the medieval period with the ridge and furrow alignments (Drummond-Murray 2016a, 4).
- 1.3.33 In 2014 a 42 trench evaluation took place in the south-west corner of the development area (Stocks-Morgan 2014). This revealed Iron Age remains in the southern and eastern sides of that area, and included features relating to a nearby settlement. Within the trenches, settlement features were identified (a substantial posthole, a rectangular pit, and a system of field enclosure ditches that were aligned north-east to south-west). This evaluation also revealed undated features in the north and north-east.

- 1.3.34 An archaeological evaluation during 2015 (Webb 2015) also took place across the western third of the development area. This revealed a Bronze Age posthole in the north-west corner of the site amongst a series of undated ditches and furrows (leading to the STUPRO15 excavation area). The evaluation also revealed an area of Roman activity just to the north of the control tower (leading to the STUALW15 Area 1 excavation). The concentration was mainly ditches, but also included a pit and represented the use of the area for possible animal husbandry with a larger enclosure ditch and several smaller field divisions.
- 1.3.35 A further evaluation during 2015 (Webb 2016b) revealed two concentrations of archaeological features: the periphery of the Middle to Late Iron Age settlement identified in 2013 in the form of parts of a field system and metalworking debris that may have represented the waste from an area of industrial activity outside the evaluation area (leading to the eastern end of the STUALP16 excavation area). The second concentration of activity was on the eastern edge of this evaluation, close to the area of the 2014 evaluation. This area consisted of undated ditches that were probably part of a field system and followed the north-east to south-west alignment of an agricultural field system identified in the 2014 evaluation.
- 1.3.36 An area of evaluation further to the east than the main focus of archaeological works (Webb 2016d) covered two areas and identified different foci in that activity taking place. The first area revealed post-medieval field systems, probably from ridge and furrow farming with a single Roman boundary ditch at the eastern end. The second area revealed a concentration of Roman activity that probably related to field systems on a slope down to a valley, with the area of settlement likely to be to the north-east.
- 1.3.37 At the eastern end of the airfield an evaluation (Abrehart and Webb 2017) revealed small elements of continuing field systems, but predominantly the later ridge and furrow field systems that superseded the Iron Age and Roman activity.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 Oxford Archaeology East would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning this project on behalf of Urban and Civic. Thanks are also extended to Dan McConnell and Andy Thomas who monitored the work on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team and provided advice and guidance. Machine excavation was carried out by Breheney Civil Engineering and Professional Group Demolitions.
- 1.4.2 The site was managed for Oxford Archaeology by James Drummond-Murray and fieldwork was run by Robin Webb with assistance from Nick Cox, Stuart Ladd and Tam Webster. The fieldwork was carried out by Emily Abrehart, Harry Allen, Mary Andrews, Lukas Barnes, Matthew Brooks, Dave Browne, Zoe Clarke, Edmund Cole, Louisa Cunningham, Lexi Dawson, Peter Dearlove, Jessica Dyson, Jack Easen, Matthew Edwards, Steve Graham, Richard Higham, Katie Lee-Smith, Margaret Leman, Adele Lord, Pat Moan, Steve Morgan, Joanna Nastaszyc, Rebecca Pridmore, Thomas Sigsworth, Chris Swain, Adam Tuffey, Nikki Vousden, and Andrzej Zanko. On site survey was carried out by Emily Abrehart, Dave Brown, Stuart Ladd, Pat Moan and Robin Webb. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the direction of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the guidance of Kat Hamilton.

2. PROJECT SCOPE

2.1.1 The scope of this assessment relates to eight areas of archaeological investigation. Seven of these were within the KP1B development area (Fig. 2) and one to the south-east (STUCYC16). Of these eight excavations, one (by Cotswold Archaeology) has already been summarised (Mordue and Hart 2013), and is included here only as part of the summary of the activity within the KP1B area. The remaining seven project areas were carried out as different areas were targeted for construction works. These areas have been referred to in the overview sections of the report using a lettering system to differentiate the contexts where there is an overlap in the numbering. In the results section and appendices the context numbers are without the letters.

A: Cotswold Archaeology area

B: STUABE14

C: STUALW15

D: STUPRO15

E: STUALP16

F: STUIKO16

G: STUPAR16

H: STUCYC16

2.1.2 The excavated areas were limited by the presence of modern services, many of which were still live, creating pockets of opened areas. Parts of the development area were also affected by contamination and the buildings from the previous modern incarnations of the airfield area. In total, the scope of this project was an area of 111ha.

2.1.3 In addition to the aerial photograph assessment and geophysical surveys, archaeological evaluations have taken place within the development area that are not within the scope of this report. These have been briefly summarised in paragraphs 1.3.27 to 1.3.37 and will be fully integrated into the final report:

- i. Aerial photographic assessment (Palmer 1998)
- ii. Geophysical survey (GSB 2000)
- iii. Trial trench evaluation (Macaulay 2000; CHER MCB 15840)
- iv. Trial trench evaluation (Macaulay and Casa-Hatton 2001; CHER CB 14697)
- v. Geophysical survey (Roberts 2006)
- vi. Geophysical survey (Villis 2011)
- vii. Trial trench evaluation (Fletcher and Rees 2012)
- viii. Trial trench evaluation (Atkins 2012)
- ix. Excavation by Cotswold Archaeology (Mordue and Hart 2013)
- x. Trial trench evaluation at the east of the KP1B area (Stocks-Morgan 2014)
- xi. Trial trench evaluations in the KP1B area (Webb 2015, 2016b, 2016c, 2016d, 2017)
- xii. Trial trench evaluation along the southern edge (Abrehart and Webb 2017).

2.1.4 Where data from other relevant excavations is published or otherwise accessible it will be included within the analysis and reporting stage as comparative material.

2.1.5 Published documentary sources will be consulted and used to place the project in its historical context.

3. INTERFACES, COMMUNICATIONS AND PROJECT REVIEW

- 3.1.1 The Post-Excavation Assessment has been undertaken principally by Robin Webb (RGW) and edited and quality assured in-house by Project Manager James Drummond-Murray (JDM) and Post-Excavation Editor Elizabeth Popescu (EP). It will be distributed to the Client (Alconbury Weald), their archaeological consultant Sally Dicks (SD) of CgMs Consulting, and Andy Thomas (AT) from CCCHET for comment and approval.
- 3.1.2 In addition, following approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment, meetings will be arranged to discuss and timetable the analysis stage of the work, following which the post-excavation analysis and publication timetable will be finalised.
- 3.1.3 Meetings will be arranged at relevant points during the post-excavation analysis with SD and AT, or be conducted via email or telephone as appropriate.

4. ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Research Objectives

- 4.1.1 The main aims of this project, as agreed in the Project Specifications (Drummond-Murray 2014; 2015a; 2015b; 2015c; 2015d; 2016a; 2016b; 2016c; 2016d; 2017; Webb 2016a), were to establish the extent and nature of the archaeological deposits within the site and to excavate and record them so as to preserve them by record; and to attempt a reconstruction of the character, history and use of the site.
- 4.1.2 The excavation was conducted within the context of national, regional and local frameworks, in particular English Heritage (2006 and 2008). The local and regional research contexts are provided by Brown and Glazebrook (2000), Glazebrook (1997) and Medlycott (2011), and the site-specific research objectives have been set out in the Project Specification (Drummond Murray 2015).

Regional Research Objectives

- 4.1.3 To understand the character of the site and assess its significance.

Local Research Objectives

- 4.1.4 The archaeological desk-based assessment covering the south-western corner of the airfield site, carried out in 2011 (Dicks and Chadwick 2011), identified Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman remains within the south-eastern part of the development area as of no more than local significance (Dicks and Chadwick 2011, 2). The following local research objectives have been identified:
 - i. The importance of investigating and characterising Iron Age and Roman rural settlements and their landscape – to characterise the agricultural landscape within the Roman period.
 - ii. The site has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the Iron Age to Roman transition, and the process of economic and social change during this transition.
 - iii. To establish the relationship between any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape, especially in relation to the dispersed Iron Age settlements.
 - iv. Place this part of site within the context of the local landscape, particularly in respect of contemporary Late Iron Age and Roman settlements and field systems.

Site Specific Research Objectives

4.1.5 The following site specific research objectives have been identified:

- i. to preserve the archaeological evidence within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site,
- ii. to establish the character, date, state of preservation and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area,
- iii. to establish a chronology for the site, attempting to date the undated features and characterise the activity taking place,
- iv. to define the activities represented on the site.

4.1.6 Following the STUIKO16 evaluation, site specific objectives for excavation were set out in the Supplementary Statement (Drummond-Murray 2016b):

- i. to seek to establish if the ring ditch is an isolated feature or part of a larger settlement,
- ii. to establish the chronology for the ring ditch,
- iii. to seek to define what other activities are represented on site.

5. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Excavation of the KP1B and Strategic Main phases of development within the former airfield site at Alconbury took place in multiple phases (Fig. 2). The primary area that these focused upon was the south-western corner of the airfield (KP1B), with an additional area along the south-eastern edge (Strategic Main). They took place in a stop-start manner with adjacent areas being excavated and evaluated at different times. The various interventions have been grouped together here to provide a narrative of the history of the site. As context numbers that were used for the excavations overlap, a lettering system based on the chronological order in which the works were started has been used:

A: Cotswold Archaeology, centred on TL 19850 76610

B: STUABE14, centred on TL 19635 77114

C: STUALW15, centred on TL 20001 76703

D: STUPRO15, centred on TL 19650 77253

E: STUALP16, centred on TL 20027 76467

F: STUIKO16, centred on TL 19708 77341

G: STUPAR16, centred on TL 19913 76446

H: STUCYC16, centred on TL 21654 76260

5.1.2 Where features ran across different areas the number used in the overall narrative relates to the earliest phase of work in which it was encountered. Although eight areas (A-H) are covered in the summary of the results, only seven of them (B-H) are discussed in the individual site results, as the first (A) was examined in a separate PXA (Mordue and Hart 2013). Each site has been phased with numbering to reflect the chronology across the seven areas being discussed. Context descriptions are contained within Appendix A.

5.1.3 Archaeological evaluation trenches, and the subsequent excavation areas revealed that the focus of activity appears to have been towards the centre of the KP1B development area, with farming activities taking place in the surrounding landscape.

5.1.4 The natural geology of the excavation areas was consistent across the airfield as a firm glacial till boulder clay (BGS 2017) that had sporadic small patches of gravels, sands and laminated clay. This made for poor drainage within the site. The different areas were excavated in a range of conditions from dry and sunny, which resulted in baked solid ground, to wet, which culminated in waterlogged conditions. Natural features were present across the entirety of the site, and mainly a result of tree rooting – some of which could be attributed to recently removed trees, such as in the centre of the STUALP16 excavation.

5.1.5 The site saw a large amount of truncation by modern buildings and services that related to the airfield and its subsequent uses. This disturbance resulted in a smaller amount of the development area being opened as many of the services were still in use.

5.1.6 Tables summarising the features and finds by number/type of context are included in Section 6, generated from the Access Databases; more detailed quantifications are

given within the individual specialist reports (Appendices B and C), and some totals may change following additional processing and analysis.

Provisional Site Phasing

5.1.7 Phasing has been undertaken based on the site matrix (spatial and stratigraphic), the alignment of linear features, and artefact (primarily pottery) spot dating, which has identified five main phases of activity spanning from prehistory to the post-medieval era. In some instances, where pottery was more prolific, it was possible to create a more detailed break-down of the chronology of the area. Where this has happened there are sub-phases – *i.e.* for the Iron Age (2) and Roman (3) periods. These two subdivided phases demonstrate the fluidity of the activity on the site. Other features could not be assigned to specific periods. This phasing covers all the excavation areas included in this study.

Phase 1: Middle Bronze Age (c.1600-1200BC)

Phase 2.1: Iron Age (c.800BC-AD43)

Phase 2.2: Transitional Late Iron Age to Romano-British (c.50BC-AD43)

Phase 3.1: Early Roman (AD43-c.150)

Phase 3.2: Roman (c.AD150-410)

Phase 4: Medieval (1066-1540)

Phase 5: Post-medieval (1540-1750)

5.1.8 Although the site has been grouped into five main phases of activity, it is envisaged that the development of the site over time would have been fairly fluid, with a degree of overlap in the use of features identified as belonging to the different phases. Datable activity began in the Middle Bronze Age in the north-west corner of the KP1B area. The main phases of activity relate to the Late Iron Age through to the Roman period, with other features demonstrating the longevity of the agglomerated settlement in the KP1B area before the degree of settlement reduced and the area became increasingly peripheral as a farming landscape. The alignments of the archaeological features and their spatial relationships suggest that the overarching layout of the site remained largely the same throughout the Late Iron Age and Roman periods.

5.1.9 A large number of features across the development area could not be reliably dated. These constituted a range of feature types, including ditches that ran across the airfield site, along with pits and postholes. These have not been included in the chronological narrative of the site presented below.

5.1.10 The results have been presented in the order in which the sites were excavated. Within this they are discussed by phase and then feature type.

5.2 STUABE14

Introduction

5.2.1 A total of seven trenches (Fig. 3-4) were excavated towards the western edge of the development area. The natural geology of clay with chalk inclusions was exposed in all the trenches. The area included modern disturbance related to the airfield construction and its later development. Trenches 2, 4, 6 and 7 contained no archaeological features. Beyond the features that could not be dated, three phases of activity were identified during this phase of work:

Phase 2: Iron Age

Phase 3: Roman

Phases 4 and 5: Medieval and Post-medieval

Undated

5.2.2 Two ditches (**5** and **18**) with termini at the western end were excavated in Trench 5 (Fig. 3). Two curvilinear ditches (**22** and **24**) that formed the truncated bases of possible ring-ditches were also identified towards the middle of Trench 5. Of these, ditch **22** extended beyond the western edge of the trench, whilst ditch **24** continued beyond the eastern edge of the trench. These are likely to have been parts of animal pens.

5.2.3 Two undated pits (**3** [Trench 3, Fig. 4] and **20** [Trench 5, Fig. 3]), whose functions could not be ascertained, were identified during this evaluation.

5.2.4 A total of eight post holes (**9**, **11**, **13**, **28**, **30**, **32**, **34** and **36**) were excavated in the northern half of Trench 5 (Fig. 3), but did not contain any dating evidence and did not form any clear links.

Phase 2: Iron Age

5.2.5 A single pit (**15**, Fig. 3) towards the northern end of Trench 5, which contained fragments of pottery dating to the Late Iron Age, was identified. Other features recorded in the same trench (Trench 5) could be of similar date, although their fills contained no datable material. The two ring ditches (**22** and **24**) could represent a form of animal enclosure common in the Iron Age and Roman periods.

Phase 3: Roman

5.2.6 A buried soil (1, Fig. 4), recorded in Trench 1, contained Late Iron Age and Roman pottery and may be associated to the settlement activity of that period identified during the 2013 excavation to the south-west (Mordue and Hart 2013).

Phases 4 and 5: Medieval and Post-medieval

5.2.7 A series of fifteen furrows were identified running on a north-east to south-west alignment along the western perimeter of the airfield. These follow the alignment of the ridge and furrow identified in the geophysics (Roberts 2006). Only one of these (**7**, Fig. 3) was excavated, in the northern third of Trench 5, and this contained abraded Roman pottery that is likely to be the result of the disturbance of earlier features.

Summary

5.2.8 It is clear from the limited area that has been evaluated that there are various archaeological features along, and possibly either side of, the perimeter road at the

western edge of the airfield. The surviving features were truncated through ploughing and activity associated with the airfield construction and its later development. The area north of the Incubator Building was evaluated and showed evidence of Roman activity in the form of a buried soil which may spread further to the north and seal archaeology. As a result of the presence of live services, to the west of the Incubator Building, this area of the site was not evaluated. It is possible that the known archaeology, excavated where the Incubator Building now stands, carried on westwards.

5.3 STUALW15

Introduction

- 5.3.1 A reasonable density of archaeological features was recorded within the areas excavated during the three phases of work at this site (Fig. 5-8). The features predominantly dated to the mid to late 1st century AD, continuing into the 2nd century (Phase 3.1). Some earlier features were identified as Transitional Late Iron Age to Romano-British (Phase 2.2), and a handful of later Mid-Late Roman (Phase 3.2) features were also seen across the centre of the site.
- 5.3.2 The site saw a degree of truncation by modern services and structures – most notably at the point where the two phases (the Club House and Areas 1 and 2) of excavation met – originating from the construction and use of the airfield. The features in the northern area demonstrated a greater complexity in their phasing with intersecting features. Where natural features contained artefacts and ecofacts they were intrusive from animal and rooting activity, or from later features cutting across them.
- 5.3.3 This area of the KP1B development has seen activity from four phases of activity. The larger concentration of artefacts within features, probably relates to the closer proximity of settlement activity.

Phase 2.2: Transitional Late Iron Age to Romano-British

Phase 3.1: Early Roman

Phase 3.2: Mid-Late Roman

Phase 5: Post-medieval

Undated features

- 5.3.4 A range of features found across the site could not be confidently assigned to one of the defined phases of activity due to the absence of artefacts and the fact that their alignments did not match up with those of dated features.

Ditches

- 5.3.5 The ditches were all small segments that either ran outside the excavation area (**504** [WB2 Fig. 6] and **978** [Area 2, Fig. 8]) or were truncated (**194** [Club House, Fig. 6]). One of these ditches (**504** [WB2 Fig. 6]) is likely to represent part of a paddock boundary ditch. The other ditch (**194**) in the Club House excavation area may have formed part of a drainage, or field, system. Further parts of field systems are likely to be represented by ditches **675** and **763** (Area 1, Fig. 7) on a north-east to south-west alignment.
- 5.3.6 On a different alignment was a curvilinear ditch (**852** [Area 2, Fig. 7]) that was only visible as a small segment that curved to enclose an area to the east.

Pits and postholes

- 5.3.7 The majority of the features were discrete pits (**59**, **115**, **170**, **172**, **204** and **226** [Club House, Fig. 6]) whose dating could not be identified. Pit **42** (Club House, Fig. 6) has been suggested as a possible rubbish pit with the presence of charcoal, animal bone and tiny fragments of pottery. Four pits (**829**, **836**, **839** and **842** [Area 1, Fig. 7]) that had steep sides, were located at the south-western end of Area 1. An additional pit (**964**) was identified in Area 2 (Fig. 8).
- 5.3.8 Several postholes (**12**, **36**, **48** [Club House, Fig. 6], **629**, **631** [Area 1, Fig. 7]; and **877** [Area 2, Fig. 8]) were also present and did not provide any dating evidence. These are

likely to have formed part of fence lines that ran across the site. Postholes **629** and **631** (Area 1, Fig. 7) may have formed fences around the area of fields that had their entrance in the north-eastern end of Area 1.

Phase 2.2: Transitional Late Iron Age to Romano-British

- 5.3.9 The evidence for activity within the current excavation area appears to represent continuity with the earlier Iron Age phases identified in the 2013 excavation area to the south-west, with a handful of features representing the periphery of the settlement, and with their density dissipating towards the north-east.

Field system

- 5.3.10 The Phase 2.2 features that were present mostly represent activity related to animal husbandry, with an animal pen (**6** [Club House, Fig. 6]) that had an external diameter of 13.5m and internal diameter of 12.5m. No entrances were revealed in the excavation area, but the amount of truncation (with only about one third of the ring-ditch left undisturbed) could easily mask the presence of termini.
- 5.3.11 Masked under the later phases of activity within the excavation area were various ditches (**18**, **46**, **69**, **134**, **193**, **203** (with recut **208**) and **207** [Club House, Fig. 6]) that may represent the boundaries of small fields or paddocks. Two broadly similar alignments of ditches were visible – north to south represented by ditch **134** (Club House, Fig. 6); and north-east to south-west represented by ditches **203** and **207** (Club House, Fig. 6). Ditches **46** and **193** (Club House, Fig. 6) were perpendicular to the north-east to south-west alignment, with ditch **193** forming a corner with ditch **203** (Club House, Fig. 6). The north-east to south-west alignment continued further north with ditches **712**, **806** (Area 1, Fig. 7), **906** and **910** (Area 2, Fig. 8).
- 5.3.12 A more substantial ditch (**666** [Area 1, Fig. 7]) was present further north, and this may have represented a more significant boundary that marked the edges of a field system. This ditch continued in use and was recut as ditch **669**, and again as ditch **641** on a much smaller scale. This ditch may have formed part of an enclosure, but was only partially visible due to the presence of services.
- 5.3.13 Ditch **714** (Area 1, Fig. 7) ran on a north-north-west to south-south-east orientation, and may have represented a slight shift in the orientation of the field system. It may have been part of a funnelling system with ditch **689**, forming a 'v' shape similar to that encountered in work carried out further to the south (STUALP16 ditches **247** and **254**). A small segment of ditch (**915** [Area 2, Fig. 8]) was also visible on a slightly different alignment (west-north-west to east-south-east) on the edge of Area 2. This was too small a segment to identify a function from, but it was truncated by ditch **925** that was charcoal rich. A small gully segment (**931** [Area 2, Fig. 8]) was also visible. Also running on this alignment was ditch **772**.
- 5.3.14 In the north-eastern end of Area 1, a corner was formed by two ditches (**623** and **625** [Fig. 7]) enclosing an area to the north. These may have formed part of a field system linked with ditches **603** and **607** with an opening between all of them that created a system of four fields that could be accessed through a single point.

Miscellaneous

- 5.3.15 A series of features whose use is currently unknown also existed across the Club House area (Fig. 6), largely as a result of truncation. This included a curvilinear ditch (**114**) that may have formed part of the drainage of the site.

- 5.3.16 Within the Club House area (Fig. 6) there was a heavily truncated pit (**62**) containing 1st century AD pottery and animal bone, suggesting that it may have been used for the disposal of rubbish. A further two pits (**645** and **687** [Area 1, Fig. 7]) were dated to this phase, although their function was unclear. Pit (**645** [Area 1, Fig. 7]) was truncated by boundary ditch **648**, whilst pit **687** (Area 1, Fig. 7) was truncated by ditch **689**. Three intercutting pits (**953**, **955** and **957** [Area 2, Fig. 8]) also originated in this phase with pit **957**, and may have been a series of shallow quarrying or extraction pits with their slightly irregular shape in plan. Adjacent to these, pit **921** may also have been for extraction, but only survived as a pit base. An additional possible extraction pit (**790** [Area 1, Fig. 7]) was cut across by a Roman boundary ditch (**778**); and pits **985** and **987** in the northern part of Area 2 (Fig. 8) had an unclear function.
- 5.3.17 Two postholes (**78** and **80** [Club House, Fig 6]) may have formed part of a boundary line running on a north to south orientation that was later replaced by a ring-gully (**77**). An additional posthole (**944** [Area 2, Fig. 8]) was truncated by a boundary ditch (**872**), and may have been a precursor of the boundary line.

Phase 3.1: Early Roman

- 5.3.18 The majority of features were attributed to this phase of activity, and largely represent ditches demarcating animal paddocks. The irregular spacing and subtle differences in their alignments, profiles and fills suggest that they were not all in use at the same time, but represent the gradual shifting of boundaries for the paddocks over time. These show a development from the ring-gully animal pen (**6** [Club House, Fig. 6]) used in Phase 2.2 to a more regular linear field system. As with the activity in Phase 2.2, the frequency of the features diminishes the further they were to the north-east of the settlement area identified in 2013.
- 5.3.19 The features from this phase of activity are spread across the Club House excavation area, with most animal paddock boundaries terminating in the southern portion of the site, opening the area up towards a watering hole (**27** [Club House, Fig. 6]) along the northern edge of the Club House site. This watering hole was heavily truncated by modern services and a water tank, with only the southern edge undisturbed. It also made the most of a natural hollow (**32**) that was in the area.

Settlement

- 5.3.20 The south-western end of the Club House excavation area (Fig. 6) revealed a ring-gully (**77**) that may have been related to a roundhouse with an entrance to the south. Fired clay was recovered from segments excavated within the ditch and two of the surrounding ditches (**100** and **129**). However, it did have a wide entrance (4.5m in a circle with a diameter of 6m).

Field system

- 5.3.21 An increase in the activity of the area was noticeable through the increase in field system ditches (**71**, **100**, **102**, **119**, **166**, **208**, **237** [Club House, Fig. 6], **506**, **511** [WB2, Fig. 6], **648**, **728**, **827** [Area 1, Fig. 7], **868**, **872**, **887**, **918** and **977** [Area 2, Fig. 8]). These followed the same alignment (north-east to south-west) as the earlier phase of activity. This alignment was complimented by perpendicular ditches (**208** [Club House, Fig. 6], **506** and **511** [WB2, Fig. 6]). Ditch **71** (excavated segment **250** [Club House, Fig. 6]) contained two fragments of Spanish globular olive oil amphora, including one stamped with the maker's name and ditch **119** contained an almost complete vessel. Of these, ditch **208** was a recut of an earlier ditch (**203**), indicating the continued use of the area. There was some fluidity, with ditch **728** (Area 1, Fig. 7) cutting across ditch **689** to

split two fields into four. Ditch **912** (Area 2, Fig. 8) did a similar thing, cutting across ditches **872** and **918**.

- 5.3.22 As with the earlier phase of activity, there was a second alignment of ditches (**129** and **188** [Club House, Fig. 6]) that was slightly off perpendicular – on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment rather than north-west to south-east.
- 5.3.23 In addition to the field system, a ring-ditch (**663** [Area 1, Fig. 7]) with a 12.1m diameter was also revealed, with a quarter (the northern quadrant) visible in the excavation area. This was on the same scale as the Iron Age ring-gully (**6** [Club House, Fig. 6]), though this time with more artefacts recovered from the fills. This ring-ditch (**663**) cut into the earlier phase of activity (**669**), but was truncated by later activity (ditch **641**). Ditch **887** (Area 2, Fig. 8), may have been part of an enclosure that was later recut as ditch **892**, where it formed a curvilinear enclosure, and possibly linked to the ditch (**16** [Club House, Fig. 6]) identified to the west.
- 5.3.24 There were also ditches whose functions could not be ascertained, again due to their truncation. These included curvilinear ditches **138** (Club House, Fig. 6) and **959** (Area 2, Fig. 8), as well as ditches **124**, **154** and **223** (Club House, Fig. 6). These may have been drainage ditches.

Pits

- 5.3.25 The function of most of the pits (**7**, **87**, **89**, **158** and **174**) within the Club House area (Fig. 6), which contained pottery and animal bone (as well as oyster shell in pits **89** and **174**) was most likely to have been for rubbish disposal, especially with the steep sides of pits **89**, **158** and **174**. The oyster shell showed evidence of having been prepared in the area, hinting at the proximity of settlement activity.
- 5.3.26 A quarrying, or extraction, pit (**955** [Area 2, Fig. 8]) continued the quarrying of pit **957**. A small pit (**889** [Area 2, Fig. 8]) was cut through ditch **887**, but had been backfilled prior to the curvilinear enclosure ditch (**892** [Area 2, Fig. 8]) was dug. A pit (**847** [Area 2, Fig. 8]) was dug to the south-west of ditch **831** (Area 2, Fig. 8).
- 5.3.27 A posthole (**142** [Club House, Fig. 6]) did not clearly relate to other features.

Phase 3.2: Mid-Late Roman

Enclosures

- 5.3.28 Although there was a reduction in the number of archaeological features that can be ascribed to this phase, larger scale features became more prominent, with two enclosure ditches (**654** and **745** [Area 1, Fig. 7]) being opened. These were not quite on the same alignment as the field system ditches, following a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. These continued in use throughout the phase, being recut as ditches **758** and **750** respectively when they filled. The northern of these enclosure ditches (**745**) curved round to a north to south alignment as it was followed to the south (excavated as segment **899**), enclosing the settlement area and the majority of the features that have been identified to the south-west.
- 5.3.29 A curvilinear enclosure ditch (**892** [Area 2, Fig. 8]) was also visible, and truncated ditch **887**. This enclosure encompassed an area to the north, and may have linked with ditch **16** seen in the Club House excavation area (Fig. 6). Alternatively, ditch **925** (Area 2, Fig. 8) may have formed a terminus to this enclosure, leaving an entrance facing to the north-east, with an antennae-like extension to the enclosure running to the north-east and being truncated by the later enclosure ditch. The presence of services on the north-west edge of Area 2 prevented excavation and clarification. The enclosed area

contained two rubbish pits (**934** and **972** [Area 2, Fig. 8]) and a quarrying pit (**953** [Area 2, Fig. 8]). Rubbish pits (**896**, **989** and **995** [Area 2, Fig. 8]) were also present outside this enclosure, with pit **989** (Area 2, Fig. 8) following a similar shape and profile to those identified in Area 1 (pits **619** and **691** [although this one was from an earlier phase (2.2)]). Pit **619** contained 1.161kg of pottery, 0.761kg of animal bone and 0.761kg of shell, whilst pit **691** contained 0.674kg of pottery, 0.523kg of animal bone and 0.028kg of shell. Pit **964** (Area 2, Fig. 8) had a different shape in plan, but still had steep sides.

Field system

- 5.3.30 The field system alignment continued in use, with ditches **44**, **67**, **74**, **108** (Club House, Fig. 6) **701**, **778**, **782**, **804** (Area 1, Fig. 7) and **850** (Area 2, Fig. 8) following the same north-east to south-west orientation of the earlier ditches, and with ditch **801** (Area 1, Fig. 7) being cut across, but following the same pattern. Ditch **792** (Area 1, Fig. 7) ran on a perpendicular axis as part of this field system. These again reflect the continuity in the pattern of the fields in this area.
- 5.3.31 Part of the field system was supplemented by a fence alignment, with posthole **854** (Area 2, Fig. 8) on the edge of ditch **850**, and with posthole **858** remaining on the edge of that same ditch. A single posthole (**936** [Area 2, Fig. 8]) also cut through an earlier ditch (**872**) and may have formed part of a fence that replaced this ditch. The line of postholes **874** and **881** (Area 2, Fig. 8) ran parallel to this boundary, and perpendicular to the line of postholes **854**, **877** and **881** (Area 2, Fig. 8).
- 5.3.32 There was, though, a partial shift in the arrangement of the fields, with a ditch (**16** [Club House, Fig. 6]) creating a new division cutting across the excavation area on an orientation (north-west to south-east) that had not previously been used. This ditch was considerably smaller than, and runs perpendicular to the boundary ditch (**358**, which was a re-use of an Iron Age enclosure) identified during the 2013 excavation.
- 5.3.33 A curvilinear drainage ditch (**117** [Club House, Fig. 6]) fed into an existing ditch (**119**), whilst a single posthole (**146** [Club House, Fig. 6]) was dated to this phase, and may have been part of a fence linked to ditch **16**.

Industry

- 5.3.34 A single pit (**788** [Area 1, Fig 7]) cutting into ditch **778** may represent industrial activity within this site as it contained hammerscale flakes and spheroids, suggesting that at some stage blacksmithing activities were taking place. This was, though, in a heavily disturbed area.

Phase 5: Post-medieval

- 5.3.35 A single ditch (**765** [Area 1, Fig. 7]) dating to this phase was aligned north-west to south-east, and is likely to have been a furrow.

Summary

- 5.3.36 The predominance of field system ditches and sparsity of domestic features, in conjunction with the abraded and fragmentary condition of most of the pottery, compared to the settlement debris from the 2013 excavation (Mordue and Hart 2013, 8), suggests that Phases 2.2 and 3.1 of the current area of activity were peripheral to the settlement that was identified in 2013. There was, though, a continuation in the use of field systems already present, and a focus in this area upon animal husbandry (with animal enclosures) rather than agriculture.

- 5.3.37 Within Phase 3.1 there was a degree of shifting in the boundaries of the paddocks through time, but only on a small scale. In contrast, the features from Phase 3.2 show a greater shift in the paddock boundaries with larger paddocks and the introduction of features, such as the ditch (**16** [Club House, Fig. 6]) cutting across the site and a changing layout of the fields that were present. On the basis of the animal bone that was recovered, the paddocks that are visible in the archaeological remains would relate to a non-centralised animal husbandry regime, with a focus on cattle and sheep for a rural population rather than a centralised system that would have incorporated more pig for military, town or high-status sites. This suggests that the area of Alconbury Weald was a collection of farmsteads producing for themselves rather than part of an industry to provide surrounding towns or military or high status sites.
- 5.3.38 The style of pottery, largely domestically produced utilitarian wares, suggests that the current excavation area was away from any industrial activity, enhancing the idea of the use of the land for animal husbandry. The presence of some imported fine wares and traded specialist wares suggests that there may have been an affluent rural settlement in the vicinity, and this may have developed from the Iron Age settlement identified in 2013, and the proximity of the site to Ermine Street. The samples, which although domestic in their nature, show an absence of culinary waste and hearth material, suggest that there was a degree of distance to the main focus of activity.

5.4 STUPRO15

Introduction

5.4.1 The north-west corner of the KP1B development area (Fig. 9) saw two main phases of activity, with no clear distinction between the medieval and post-medieval activity.

Phase 1: Middle Bronze Age

Phases 4 and 5: Medieval and post-medieval

5.4.2 Numerous tree throws and rooting patches were present across the whole of the site. Other than a few that showed signs of burning (**39**, **40**, **64**, **71** and **74**) and some that contained intrusive artefacts from rooting activity (**7**, **31** and **35** near the western edge, and **142** towards the north), none showed any indications of human activity and are not discussed here.

5.4.3 Modern linear features containing plastic fencing and modern rubbish truncated the northern part of the site, along with services that cut across the middle of the site. A single posthole (**17**) on the western edge of the area was cut into the top of a furrow and is likely modern.

Undated Features

5.4.4 A single undated narrow linear ditch (**170**) ran north-west to south-east 42m to the north of the Bronze Age enclosure ditch (**76**), on the eastern edge of the excavated area. This ditch was heavily truncated by the furrows. Immediately to the north of this was a very shallow or truncated pit (**162**) which showed signs of burning. Also just north of the ditch, at the eastern edge of the excavation area, were two sub-rectangular pits (**239** and **241**) running on a north-east to south-west alignment.

5.4.5 A total of fifteen pits and ten postholes, all without dating evidence, were scattered across the site. No obvious pattern was formed by these features. The details of these are included in Appendix A. Located 17m north-west of the enclosure ditch **76** was a small pit (**60**) with a stakehole (**62**) cut into its base.

Phase 1: Middle Bronze Age

5.4.6 Identifiable features from this period consisted of a cremation group located at the northern end of the site and a circular enclosure ditch in the south-east corner.

Cremation Group

5.4.7 The earliest dated features on the site were six cremation burials and three associated pits forming a partial arc at the north end of the site. This started with pit **120** in the west and then went through pits **128**, **127**, **116**, **117**, **118**, **119**, **126** to **121** at the eastern end. A later furrow passed through the group separating pit **121** from the others and cutting through the likely location of a further burial which would have been completely truncated by the furrow. The six cremation pits contained the remains of six adults and two neonates.

5.4.8 These pits were heavily truncated with only the bases surviving. Of the pits, **116**, **117**, **118**, **119**, **122** and **126** contained fragments of cremation vessels. Three of the burials (**117**, **119** and **126**) were less heavily truncated and contained the remains of the rim of the cremation vessels still *in situ*, with the remains in pit **117** being the best preserved of the three.

Cut	Fills	Findings	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)
116	123	pottery	0.23	0.05
117	148, 149	pottery	0.30	0.15
118	125	pottery	0.32	0.08
119	129, 130	pottery	0.25	0.07
120	124	-	0.26	0.05
121	122	pottery	0.35	0.03
126	131, 132	pottery	0.23	0.07
127	133	-	0.12	0.08
128	134	-	0.11	0.07

Table 1: Summary of Middle Bronze Age cremation and associated pits

Enclosure Ditch 76

- 5.4.9 This feature, at the south-eastern end of the site, formed a circular enclosure 32m in diameter and between 0.80m and 1.86m wide, with a 27m wide entrance on the south-east side. A total of ten slots were dug in the ditch (**76, 85, 104, 145, 150, 164, 172, 179, 203, and 221**) revealing it to be up to 0.80m in depth. The ditch shallowed considerably at the two termini, with terminus slot **104** to the south having a depth of 0.2m and terminus slot **221** to the north being 0.36m deep.
- 5.4.10 A large pit or well (**220**) truncated the northern terminus of the enclosure ditch (**76**), suggesting that activity in the area continued after the Bronze Age. Within the interior of the enclosure ditch (**76**), and less than one metre from its northern terminal, was a posthole (**237**). It is possible that this posthole was related to the enclosure.

Phases 4 and 5: Medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow

- 5.4.11 A total of 26 furrows were identified. These were regularly (c.5-6m) spaced across the site and aligned north-east to south-west. Four slots were dug through them to prove that they were furrows (**3, 27, 54, 120**). All had been used as the lines for later ceramic field drains. Three furrows truncated the Bronze Age enclosure ditch **76**, whilst one furrow passed through the Bronze Age cremation group between cremations **121** and **126**.

Summary

- 5.4.12 The STUPRO15 excavation area revealed the earliest features from the different archaeological intrusions at Alconbury airfield. These formed a Middle Bronze Age cremation group and enclosure at opposite ends of the area – separated by 127m. Beyond the Middle Bronze Age activity, there was a system of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow. This area was preserved in fragments due to the shallow depth of the topsoil and subsoil.

5.5 STUALP16

Introduction

- 5.5.1 The excavation areas (Fig. 10-16) in this phase of work followed on from the evaluations carried out in 2012 and 2015 (Atkins 2012; Webb 2016b). It took place alongside an evaluation of the surrounding area that uncovered limited archaeological remains (Webb 2017). This site helped to elucidate the landscape through enclosures, field systems and pits, with some evidence for settlement.
- 5.5.2 This excavation was undertaken in six areas that were just to the east of the centre of the KP1B development area, and one area that was just to the west. These were adjacent to the areas excavated by Cotswold Archaeology, STUALW15 and STUPAR16.
- 5.5.3 The density of archaeological features varied across the site, along with the quantity of artefacts and ecofacts that were recovered. The densest area of activity was the western end of site, on the periphery of the settlement identified during the 2013 excavation. This area also saw the greatest quantity of artefacts and ecofacts.
- 5.5.4 The site saw a degree of truncation by modern services and structures, besides the areas that were not able to be opened. These originated from the construction and use of the airfield. Natural features were present across the entirety of the site, but were predominantly towards the eastern end. Most of these were the result of tree rooting, with only a few showing any signs of burning. None showed any clear indications of human activity. Where artefacts were recovered from natural features they were intrusive from animal and root disturbance.
- 5.5.5 The STUALP16 areas of the KP1B development saw activity relating to four principal phases of activity. Other features, though were not able to be assigned to specific periods.

Phase 2: Iron Age

Phase 3: Roman

Phases 4 and 5: Medieval and Post-medieval

- 5.5.6 The alignments of the archaeological features and their spatial relationships suggest that the overarching layout of the site remained largely the same throughout the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, and that they were a continuation of the activity that was identified in the 2013 excavation to the north-west.

Undated features

- 5.5.7 Across the site, a range of features existed that could not be confidently dated to one of the phases of activity due to the absence of artefacts and their alignments not marking them as related to dated features.

Fence lines

- 5.5.8 A series of fence lines may have existed across the middle of the Snake Road excavation area, to the south-east of ditch **361** (Snake Road, Fig. 13). These consist of groups of postholes that follow the same trajectory as the field system ditches, but that did not contain any artefacts to provide secure dating. The first of these groups lies 1m to the south-east of ditch **361**, and consists of two postholes (**481** and **488**). These posts were spaced 6m apart.

- 5.5.9 Located 7m to the south-east was the second line of postholes (**449, 453**), this time 1.5m apart. A further 4m to the south-east was the final line of postholes (**433, 436, 457, 459, and 461**); this time showing evidence of remodelling of the line. The original line appears to have been with postholes **436** and **457**, with posthole **457** being adjusted with postholes **459** and **461**. The exact sequence is unclear as there is no dating evidence and these postholes did not intercut. An additional posthole (**527**) may have formed part of the realignment of these fence lines.
- 5.5.10 An additional fence line may have been created slightly further north (in Area 6, Fig. 13) with postholes **1122, 1133** and **1159**.
- 5.5.11 There were some single postholes that may have formed part of fence lines along the northern half of the Snake Road area (Fig. 13-15) where they were either adjacent to, or cut by, boundary ditches, but do not have related postholes that were uncovered (e.g. posthole **164, 197** [Fig. 13], **206, 210** [Fig. 14], **997** and **1006** [Fig. 15]). Of these, posthole **1006** was different in that stone was present around the sides of the posthole to act as post-packing.
- 5.5.12 Along the northern edge of the Snake Road area, posthole **149** (Snake Road, Fig. 14) may have formed part of a fence line that ran along Iron Age ditch **177**, and that ran at 45 degrees to a fence line formed by postholes **153** and **156**. Alternatively, posthole **149** may have joined posthole **229** to the east. These fence lines may have been an addendum to the Iron Age ditch system.

Ditches

- 5.5.13 Some ditches (**15, 96, 186** [Snake Road, Fig. 12), **1003, 1012** [eastern end of Snake Road, Fig. 15], **1170** [Area 3, Fig. 16]) that were revealed during the excavation provided no dating evidence and could not be confidently assigned to patterns of ditches either due to their fragmentary nature – from natural disturbance or truncation by later archaeological features – or because they only extended slightly into the excavation area. These may have formed part of the drainage used for the field system.
- 5.5.14 Area 4 (Fig. 16) contained only a single undated feature, a linear ditch (**1189**) that would have formed part of the field system outside the main settlement area. Its orientation was similar to that of ditches **10** and **301** to the south (at the northern end of the Snake Road area [Fig. 12]), and may have formed part of the Roman field system.
- 5.5.15 Two linear ditches (**1351** and **1358** [Incubator 2, Fig. 11]) were identified to the south of the settlement cluster identified in the 2013 excavation. Of these, ditch **1358** was only visible as a small segment before it was truncated at its north-western end by ditch **1351**, and may have formed part of the subdivisions of the area. The later of these two ditches (**1351**) turned from a north-west to south-east alignment to align north-east to south-west, to bound an area to the east, and was cut into by a posthole (**1307**).

Miscellaneous Pits and Postholes

- 5.5.16 Many of the undated features across the site consisted of small pits and postholes that did not clearly relate to other features. Although they were spread across the site, a large number of them were located towards the middle of the excavated area, with a second focus towards the eastern end of the site.
- 5.5.17 Some of the small pits (**55** [Snake Road, Fig. 12], **63, 159, 188, 651** [Snake Road, Fig. 14]), with their sporadic appearance, their disparity in sizes and profiles, and with the absence of artefacts and ecofacts, may have been related to quarrying activities for the extraction of small pockets of clay or stone that appeared across the site.

- 5.5.18 Other small pits were truncated due to the shallow nature of the subsoil and the ploughing that had taken place in the enclosed fields prior to the land being used as an airfield (or from modern activity as with pit **1313**). These pits again spread across the site, and include pits **311**, **402** (Snake Road, Fig. 12), **539**, **542** (Snake Road, Fig. 14), **756** (Snake Road, Fig. 15), **1131**, **1144** and **1153** (Area 6, Fig 13).
- 5.5.19 Other larger pits existed across the site, and these gave more of an indication that activity was taking place in the area, even if it was just in the form of larger scale extraction of materials (**290** [Snake Road, Fig. 14], **858**, **913** [Snake Road, Fig. 15]) or storage (**568** [Snake Road, Fig. 14], **811**, **837** [Snake Road, Fig. 15]).
- 5.5.20 The postholes (and stakeholes) that could not easily be related to other postholes or other features (**80** [Snake Road, Fig. 13], **328** [Snake Road, Fig. 15], **355** [Snake Road, Fig. 14], **716**, **719** [Snake Road, Fig. 13], **1113** [Area 6, Fig. 13]) may have represented tethering posts as they occur within the field system rather than settlement area of the site.

Phase 2: Iron Age

Pond

- 5.5.21 A single pond (**826** [Snake Road, Fig. 15]) was excavated in the south-east corner of the Snake Road area. A slot was machine excavated through this pond. It had a diameter of 15m, and the northern half was shallow, before it dropped away steeply. This may have allowed for the use of the pond as a watering hole. The only artefact or ecofact that was recovered was a fragment of bone from within fill 831. No cereal, or pollen grains survived within the samples taken from the pond, which could be due to the clay nature of the site, or from the destructive nature of the fuels used by the airfield over a long period of time. This pond was sealed by two levelling layers (900 overlain by 836).
- 5.5.22 The pond had ditches that appear to have fed into it, suggesting that the pond may have been used for collecting water that drained from the surrounding area. From the south-east was a linear ditch (**936**), which was cut into by ditch **938**. The south-west corner of the pond was fed by ditches that were re-cut through time. The earliest of these was ditch **800**, which was cut by two ditches that converged towards the pond (**804** and later **806**). This last ditch was cut by a large pit (**870**) that extended into the edge of the pond. This pit also cut a small pit (**868**). The larger pit (**870**) provided some relative dating for the pond and associated feeder ditches, as the pit contained 0.038kg of pottery, 0.192kg of fired clay and 4.863kg of metal-working debris, whilst the ditches feeding the pond and other pits contained no artefacts. Once the pond had been filled in, there was metalworking taking place somewhere in the vicinity, with 5.14kg of metalworking debris recovered from ditch terminus **941**, and 7.72kg from ditch **832**. These deposits represented the disposal of waste from iron smelting processes, but no features representing the specific activity were identified within the excavation area, or in the surrounding evaluations (Webb 2016b; 2017). This iron smelting may have been Late Iron Age, bringing in resources from the Jurassic Northamptonshire Ironstone outcrop (Timberlake, Appendix B.3)
- 5.5.23 Cutting across the top of the levelling layer was a linear ditch (**843**). This ditch terminated to the north-west of the pond and contained no artefacts or ecofacts.

Metalworking

- 5.5.24 Although metalworking debris was recovered from the excavation, no features directly associated with metalworking processes were identified. The material that was recovered was from within ditches: ditch **832** (Snake Road, Fig. 15) cutting through the

prehistoric pond (**826**), and the enclosure ditch (**334**) at the north-western end of the Snake Road area (Fig. 12). These two features were at opposite ends of the site, and create uncertainty as to the location of any furnaces for the smelting process. During the evaluation of the area in 2015 (Webb 2016b) a larger quantity of metalworking debris was recovered from what was identified as a pit (STUALP15 **31**), but from the excavation has been seen to be a ditch (**832**). The assemblage from the evaluation comprised 12kg of tapping slag that was characteristic of waste material that had run off from a smelting furnace and 51kg of heavily baked clay encrusted with tapping slag and representing the main body of the smelting furnace and slag basin (Percival 2016, 45).

- 5.5.25 The ditches themselves (**334** and **832**) were both aligned broadly north-east to south-west. The south-eastern of these two ditches (ditch **832**) was sealed by the levelling layer (**836**) that extended across the pond (**826**) and contained metalworking debris and fired clay. The northern of the two (**334**) was probably already in use by the Early Roman period and continued in use into the Later Roman phase. This ditch contained fired clay that appears to have been kiln furniture that had been discarded.

Enclosures

- 5.5.26 An Iron Age ditch (**1178** [Fig. 16]), across the middle of Area 3, that was truncated at its north-western end continued in use with Roman activity (where it was recut as ditch **1182**). This may have formed part of an enclosure with a perpendicular ditch (**1200** [Area 4, Fig. 16], later recut as ditch **1191**) identified to the south, before continuing further south (as ditches **121** [Snake Road, Fig. 12] and **1187** [Area 5, Fig. 13]). Where this ditch ran through Area 4 it coincided with a drainage ditch (**1202** [Fig. 16]) on its western edge. Within the area enclosed by these ditches was a curvilinear ditch (**1215** [Area 4, Fig. 16]) that enclosed an area with a diameter of 15m.
- 5.5.27 Located 5.6m to the east of a Roman rectangular enclosure (**635** [Snake Road, Fig. 14]) was a ring-gully (**574**) that had an opening of 6.8m on the north-west side. This suggests that it may have been utilised as a small enclosure, perhaps an animal pen. However, the northern and southern sides of the gully were composed slightly differently, with darker, more artefact rich fills to the north (600), with some artefacts recovered from the southern side (575 and 576). The point at which this transition occurred was masked by a modern service that ran across the site. Also within the fill (621) of the northern half of the enclosure was a fragment of human adult skull. This may represent part of the phenomenon of *ad hoc* burials and human 'spare parts' in Iron Age boundary features (Medlycott 2011,31), or may have been introduced through later activity with a field drain cutting through the ring-gully at this point.
- 5.5.28 Contained within the area enclosed by the ring-gully (**574** [Snake Road, Fig. 14]) was an area of natural disturbance (**633**) that may have been related to the trees that had recently been removed from the area. The northern half of the ring-gully contained a small gully (**629**) that extended for 2.3m before it was truncated away, and may have represented a slightly earlier version of the enclosure, and a small pit (**631**) that may have been used for a small fire within the enclosure.
- 5.5.29 A larger ring-gully enclosure (**887** [Snake Road, Fig. 15]) existed in the very eastern end of the Snake Road area. This extended beyond the site into an area of heavy modern disturbance. The area that was enclosed had a diameter of at least 20m, with an entrance on the north-east side. This had a second curvilinear ditch (**667**) on the outside which may have formed part of a different phase of the enclosed area. Within the enclosed area were two postholes (**920**, **922**) that were fairly close to the entrance. Within the entrance itself was a single posthole (**976**).

- 5.5.30 A fragmented circular enclosure (**731** [Snake Road, Fig. 15]) was also present towards the eastern end of the Snake Road site, enclosing an area of 10m. The fragmentation is likely to have been due to later activity, and it was probably replaced during the Roman phase by a rectangular enclosure created by ditches **546** and **764**. This enclosure had antennae ditches (**501** and **747**) extending to the north-east, creating an entrance and funnel/droeway at that end that suggest an animal husbandry function. This enclosure saw some re-working through time with ditches **504**, **507**, **738**, **751** and **796** representing later shifts in positioning of the enclosure edges.
- 5.5.31 Other parts of enclosures are hinted at through fragments of ditches that have been truncated by later activity. These can be seen with part of a ring-gully (**243** [Snake Road, Fig. 12]) in the north-west corner of the Snake Road excavation area that extended to the south and was cut across by a Roman ditch (**309**) as well as a modern ditch (**332**) that cut across the top fill. In the north-western corner of the Snake Road site, part of a ditch (**388**, later recut as ditch **391** [Fig. 12]) can be seen before it was truncated by enclosure ditch **334** which runs at a perpendicular angle. This ditch terminated to the north-west and was cut into by ditch **369**, but cut pit **395**. Towards the south-east of the site, ditch **493** was truncated by a ditch (**496**).
- 5.5.32 An enclosure ditch (**1225**) that continued in use through time was located towards the northern edge of Area 4 (Fig. 16). This began life in the Iron Age, cutting pit **1264**, before being recut in the Roman period (**1221** and later **1215**). Contained within the latest fill was intrusive glazed pottery.
- Field system and drainage*
- 5.5.33 Iron Age field system and drainage ditches (**177**, **226** [Fig. 14] and **565** [Fig. 15]) ran on a north-east to south-west alignment towards the eastern end of the Snake Road site. Of these ditches, ditch **565** was re-cut (**560**) to make it wider. This ran on a slightly different alignment to ditch **104** (Snake Road, Fig. 12) which lay between the settled area at the western end of the Snake Road site and the other field system ditch (**177**) of this date. Ditch **121** was reused, with the cut of ditch **105** cutting through its upper layers, and possibly had a return with ditch **66** cutting an earlier ditch (**69**). Of these, ditch **226** had a pit (**431**) at its southern terminal end.
- 5.5.34 Part of a field system on a north-west to south-east alignment was formed by ditches (**125**, **218** [Snake Road, Fig. 12] and **926** [Snake road, Fig. 15]) that were spread across the middle and eastern side of the Snake Road site. This was on a slightly different alignment to the later Roman ditches, and suggests that there was a slight shift in their patterns, although they remained in roughly the same places. Of these ditches, ditch **926** may have worked in conjunction with ditch **915** (which terminated to the south) to enclose an area to the west. Ditch **218** was recut in the later Iron Age as ditch **214**, and again during the Roman phase as ditch **100**.
- 5.5.35 A ditch (**1388** [Incubator 2, Fig. 11]) enclosing the Iron Age settlement core (to the south of the 2013 excavation) continued the boundary revealed in the Cotswold Archaeology excavation (**358**). This ditch continued in use through the Roman period, when it was recut (**1396**). This continued use of the same boundary suggests that it may have been a significant boundary, and demarcated the south-western edge of the settlement area. A ditch (**1344**) ran across the line of this boundary with a terminus at its north-eastern end. This ditch was cut across by the Roman phase of the ditch (**1396**), but was too shallow to determine how it related to the Iron Age phase (**1388**).
- 5.5.36 A gully (**880** [Snake Road, Fig. 15]) ran on a north-west to south-east alignment and was truncated by a Roman ditch (**546**). This may have formed part of the system of drainage

of the area, although the posthole (**1006**) that it cut suggests that there may have been a boundary of some form here, possibly a fence line replaced by a ditch. A further possible drainage gully (**712** [Snake Road, Fig. 14]) was also evident to the east of the ring-gully (**574**), with the terminus truncated by a Roman pit (**714**). This would have drained away from the ring-gully, perhaps a precursor to ditch **625** that cuts into the ring-gully.

- 5.5.37 A shallow gully (**960** [Snake Road, Fig. 14]) existed on its own between the ring-gully (**574**) and enclosure ditch (**565**). This extended for only 3.4m and curved from a north-west to south-east alignment at its western end, to a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment at its eastern end.
- 5.5.38 A drainage ditch (**1202** Area 4, Fig. 16]) fed into the ditch (**1198**) that ran to the east of the settlement area. An additional ditch (**321** [Snake Road, Fig. 12]) existed as a small fragment and was truncated by a Roman ditch (**309**) that also cut across the Iron Age ring-ditch (**306**).

Fence lines

- 5.5.39 The north-west end of the Snake Road site (Fig. 12) contained two postholes (**90** and **112**) forming a line on the same alignment as the Roman ditches (**85** and **113**) that were within the settlement area. These may have been precursors to the datable ditches. The material contained within posthole **90** probably related to the end of one phase of the settlement. Another posthole (**386**) that was cut by a Roman boundary ditch (**369**) was probably also part of a pre-existing boundary that used posts.
- 5.5.40 An additional fence line can be seen towards the eastern end of the Snake Road area with postholes **287**, **299**, and **529** (Snake Road, Fig. 14-15), which ran on a roughly east to west alignment, and was replaced by the Roman boundary ditch **254**. Posthole **395**, at the northern end of the Snake Road area (Fig. 12), may also have formed part of a fence line that was replaced by an enclosure ditch (**388**).

Postholes

- 5.5.41 Located towards the south-eastern corner of the Snake Road site (Fig. 15) was a cluster of four postholes (**782**, **784**, **787** and **808**). The easternmost (**787**) was affected by tree roots. The western three may have been part of a four post structure (with the south-west post having been removed through later activity), and with posthole **787** as an additional one to replace posthole **808**. These may have been utilised to store items above ground. An additional posthole (**790**) was truncated by the later shifts of the fragmented enclosure (ditch **738**).

Pits

- 5.5.42 Prehistoric activity within the current site can also be seen stratigraphically through pits that were cut by other features (as with storage pit **48** cut by Roman ditch **10** at the northern end of the Snake Road area [Fig. 12]).
- 5.5.43 A possible Iron Age bell-pit (**341**) was located near the northern end of the Snake Road site (Fig. 12). This pit is likely to have been utilised for the extraction of either clay or stone as its sides undercut the top of the pit. Further quarrying for natural resources may also have been the cause of pit **401** (10.8m to the north-west) which was then truncated by a ditch (**334**).
- 5.5.44 Pit **679**, located towards the south-western edge of the Snake Road excavation area (Fig. 14), was identified as prehistoric as it was cut by the Roman rectangular enclosure (**635**). This pit was only partially visible underneath the ditch, making an interpretation of

its use difficult. It may, though, have been part of the extraction of natural resources in the area.

- 5.5.45 Another pit (**315** [Snake Road, Fig. 12]) was cut across by a Roman ditch (**10**). This pit was outside the settlement area, along with pits **1285** and **1287** (Area 4, Fig. 16), which were of uncertain use.

Phase 3: Roman

Hollows

- 5.5.46 The western end of the Snake Road excavation area (Fig. 12), to the east of the settlement area, saw a natural hollow or dip in the ground that contained prehistoric and early Roman pottery within the two layers (17 and 18). This is likely to have been an open area that accumulated fragments of pot as it filled up prior to the Roman ditch (**21**) that cut through it. A hollow (**26**) 25m to the north-west contained only Early Roman pottery.
- 5.5.47 Two smaller natural hollows (**558** [Snake Road, Fig. 14] and deposit 1013 [Snake Road, Fig. 15]) were present to the east of the enclosure ditch (**177** [Snake Road, Fig. 14]). The first (**558**) had a depth of 0.54m and may have been utilised as a small watering hole, whilst the second (1013) was a deposit within a shallow dip in the ground level.

Metalworking

- 5.5.48 The majority of features within the Incubator 2 (Fig. 11) excavation area (immediately to the south-west of the 2013 excavation) were Roman postholes (**1303**, **1307**, **1309**, **1315**, **1317**, **1319**, **1321**, **1324**, **1333**, **1335**, **1337**, **1339**, **1421**, **1423** and **1427**). They varied in size (from 0.2m to 0.62m in diameter and 0.06m to 0.27m in depth), and may have formed structures, although it is unclear which postholes related to each other. It is possible that a six-post structure, similar to the possible Roman structure located in the Cotswold Archaeology excavation of 2013 (Mordue and Hart 2013, 9), is amongst the postholes as rectangles of approximately 3m x 4m can be joined up. However, this would not be within a semi-circular enclosure such as the one identified in 2013. The structure that was formed may have been part of a smithy as hammerscale was recovered from postholes **1319** and **1321**. This strongly suggests that blacksmithing activities (including welding) were taking place in the vicinity and that these two postholes were part of a smithy structure. It may be possible to suggest a later date as metalworking debris was recovered from a Roman ditch (**1404**), and may have come from the activity at a smithy.

Settlement

- 5.5.49 The northern edge of the area opened immediately to the south-west of the 2013 excavation revealed a ring ditch (**1360** [Incubator 2, Fig. 11]) that had a 5.6m diameter. However, the northern half was not revealed due to the presence of modern services. This was a shallow gully that may have surrounded a roundhouse, and did enclose a shallow, wide pit (**1381**). This pit was cut into by a single posthole (**1384**). Less than 1m to the south-west of the ring ditch (**1360**) were two intercutting pits (**1412** and **1414**), with the later one (**1414**) containing fired clay.

Settlement periphery

- 5.5.50 The western edge of the Snake Road (Fig. 12) site saw the continuation of the settlement activity identified during the 2013 excavation. In this phase of work there was only a small area that contained activity before the field systems on the edge were reached. In this instance it constituted two ditches (**85** and **113**) that were aligned east to

west, varying from the alignment of the field system, and within the enclosure that appears to be separating the settlement activity from the outlying fields. The northernmost of these ditches (**113**) cut through a layer (169) that filled a natural dip in the ground surface.

- 5.5.51 The boundary ditch (**1388** [Incubator 2, Fig. 11]) that marked the edge of the Iron Age settlement area was recut (**1396**) during the Roman period. There was a slight shift in activity during the life of this ditch, with an additional ditch (**1386**) cutting into the earlier Iron Age ditch (**1388**). This appears to have been only a temporary shift in the boundary as this ditch was then cut by the Roman phase (ditch **1396**).

Field systems and enclosures

- 5.5.52 The Roman period saw the continuation of an enclosure ditch (**334**) – at the northern end of the Snake Road excavation (Fig. 12) – on a scale comparable to the boundary identified in the 2013 excavation to the north-west (ditch **472**). The distance of 100m between the boundary identified in the current work (**334**) and the one identified in 2013 (**472**) may suggest that there was more activity located between the two, especially with the features identified in the western corner of the current phase of work. The similarity in the alignments also suggests that they may have been related in their phase of land division, possibly of neighbouring farmsteads.
- 5.5.53 This enclosure (**334**) cut through an earlier boundary (**83**) running north-east to south-west. The end of use of this boundary marked a shift in the pattern of enclosures, with the later ditch (**334**) changing the alignment from north-east/south-west to north-west/south-east. In addition, a smaller boundary ditch (**127**) was at a 45 degree angle to the enclosure (**334**) but on an alignment similar to that of ditch **A204** in the 2013 excavation.
- 5.5.54 A further shift in the land division was made with a smaller ditch (**369** [Snake Road, Fig. 12]) whose proximity to the enclosure ditch (**334**) suggests that it marked the end of the use of the larger enclosure (**334**). This ditch ran almost parallel to the earlier boundary, and suggests that there was a reduced need for the large scale ditches. This ditch ran parallel to two ditches (**10** and **301**) located 30m to the south-east and suggests a larger pattern of field strips that were utilised from the later Roman period.
- 5.5.55 This north-east to south-west field system alignment was followed across the site, with a series of ditches broadly following this line (**21**, **71** [which was ploughed away, other than for 7m], **102**, **105** [Snake Road, Fig. 12], **361** [Snake Road, Fig. 13], **520** [Snake Road, Fig. 14], **918**, **924** [Snake Road, Fig. 15]), and others running perpendicular (**100** [Snake Road, Fig. 12], **166** [Snake Road, Fig. 13], **179** [which may have been part of the same ditch as **166**], **544**, **625** [Snake Road, Fig. 14], **990** [Snake Road, Fig. 15]). Ditch **520** contained part of a human tibia, although no related burials or human remains were identified. The shift from the larger scale ditches to the smaller ones is also reflected in this alignment, with the smaller ditch (**105**) cutting the larger one (**104**). A beaker base recovered from the fills of ditch **361** to the north dated it to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. To the west of this, where it extended into Area 6 (Fig. 13), was a smaller ditch (**1127**) that terminated before it reached the enclosure, suggesting it may have allowed access between fields. This ditch contained imported pottery from Essex with a high mica content that has dated it to the 2nd century AD.
- 5.5.56 The smaller ditches may have been sub-divisions of land parcels created by the larger ones. One part of this system that saw a ditch turn was the southern end of ditch **102**, where it then aligned north-west to south-east (as ditch **100**). This cut across other ditches (**125** and **218**) on an alignment that did not match the field system, before being

truncated by a modern drainage ditch (**129**) with a pipe in. This, in combination with the possible meeting of ditches **179** and **918** to the east suggests that there may have been an element of enclosed fields rather than just strips.

Rectangular enclosure

- 5.5.57 A rectangular enclosure (**635**) was identified on the southern edge of the Snake Road excavation area (Fig. 14), adjacent to an area of contaminated ground. The ditch for this enclosure contained pottery and fired clay, along with rare charcoal. The entry to the enclosure, along the south-east edge, had a pit (**643**) that contained similar artefacts and ecofacts. Enclosed within the ditch, just to the north-west of the entrance, was a posthole (**548**), although no other associated features were identified within the enclosure. This area had, though, seen a greater degree of modern truncation and lay at a greater depth from the topsoil (47.4m aOD as opposed to 48.4m aOD to the north).
- 5.5.58 Just outside the entrance to the enclosure was a posthole (**649**). This may have formed part of a structure that existed prior to the enclosure with an additional posthole (**655**) that the terminus to the south-west cut, perhaps a fence line precursor to the enclosure.
- 5.5.59 The enclosure cuts through an Iron Age ditch (**177**) at its western end, and with the modern disturbance in that corner of the site that had cut down into the lower levels, the rectangular enclosure is not visible as to where it turns or continues to the west.
- 5.5.60 A second rectangular enclosure may have existed to the north of the pond **826** (Snake Road, Fig. 15) as a ditch (**546**) with a possible return (**904**), covering a length of 37m and enclosing an area to the south-east that included the Iron Age fragmentary ring-gully (**731**).

Animal funnel

- 5.5.61 An additional enclosure was formed through two ditches (**247** and **254** [Snake Road, Fig. 14]) that met at an angle of about 45 degrees. The meeting of the two ditches formed a triangle that opened up to the south-east and enclosed an undated ditch (**261**). The southern leg of this turned from a north-west to south-east alignment towards a north-west to south-east alignment as it went from east to west. To the north, this left a band of 20m to the next boundary ditch (**179**).

Ditches

- 5.5.62 Other Roman ditches did not extend far enough to give a clear indication as to what they were utilised for. Ditch corner **352** extended to the north-east of the Snake Road site (Fig. 12) and was truncated by modern services to the north-west. Two ditches (**804** and **806**) were also utilised along the line of a pre-existing ditch (**800**) to drain areas of the field into the pond (**826**), in the south-eastern corner of the Snake Road excavation area (Fig. 15).
- 5.5.63 Further north, the field systems took the form of a ditch (**1182** [Area 3, Fig. 16]) that had continued in use from the Iron Age (**1178**). To the south-west was a curvilinear ditch (**1176**) and a ditch terminus (**1168**) that were probably part of the drainage system. The curvilinear ditch (**1176**) was cut into by a small pit (**1174**) of later Roman date, although its exact use is unclear. Additional activity to the south (Area 4, Fig. 16) included the widening of an Iron Age ring-gully (**1223**) that was later reused (**1225**).
- 5.5.64 Also within Area 4 were two ditches (**1211** and **1219**) that formed part of a rectangular field system that ends 6.3m to the west of ditch **1191**. Of these, ditch **1219** followed an earlier line established by ditch **1276**. This field system had a perpendicular ditch (**1208**) cutting across. This had a pit (**1253**), later recut on a perpendicular axis (as pit **1256**).

dug almost in the middle of the entrance. Smaller pits (**1238** and **1268**, which was cut by pit **1270**) were also evident, although these were only small and it is unclear what they were used for.

- 5.5.65 Another field system ditch (**1240** [Area 4, Fig. 16]) recut the north-east to south-west line of the field system. A second ditch just to the north of ditch **1178** (Area 3, Fig. 16), and not excavated due to flooding, probably formed part of the field system for the animal husbandry taking place outside the settlement areas. Cutting across both of these ditches was a later perpendicular ditch (not excavated due to flooding).

Pits

- 5.5.66 Roman features saw the presence of a small degree of waste disposal. Two of these pits were on a larger scale (**773** [Snake Road, Fig. 14], which contained animal bone and pottery, and **928** [Snake Road, Fig. 15] which contained smaller quantities). There were, though, also smaller pits such as pit **12** (Snake Road, Fig. 12) – located just to the north-west of one of the ditches (**10**) – which may have been used for getting rid of waste. Other pits (such as **688** and **690** [on the southern edge of the Snake Road area, Fig. 14]) may have been used as temporary storage locations as they contain little in the way of artefacts or ecofacts but retain flat, or only slightly concave bases. In the instance of these two pits, the temporary nature of their use may be emphasised through pit **690** cutting pit **688**. At the northern end of the Snake Road area (Fig. 12), pit (**54**) contained burnt bone and abundant charcoal indicating that burning activities, probably domestic, took place in the vicinity. In contrast, pit **638** (in the middle of the Snake Road area, Fig. 14) is likely to have been used to extract materials.
- 5.5.67 Two shallow Romano-British pits (**1311** and **1341**) were identified on the north-eastern edge of the Incubator 2 area (Fig. 11) whose functions were unclear. These were both sub-rectangular in shape and orientated differently. Between both of these was a circular pit (**1326**) that was cut by a posthole (**1329**) and a gully (**1331**) that was only partially visible before it extended out of the excavation area. The relationship between the gully (**1331**) and the undated ditch (**1351**) remains uncertain as their intersection was disturbed by modern services.
- 5.5.68 Two additional pits (**706** and **891**) contained burnt material but were only shallow and cut into the top of Iron Age ditch **777**, towards the southern end of the Snake Road excavation area (Fig. 14).

Phases 4 and 5: Medieval and Post-medieval

- 5.5.69 There were a few later features that could not be confidently dated. These have been grouped together as medieval and post-medieval as they probably relate to the later field systems, with, for example, at the northern end of the Snake Road excavation area (Fig. 12), a shallow ditch (**184**) that was probably a furrow, but whose western end was truncated by modern services.
- 5.5.70 A possible post-medieval ditch (**525**) was located in the southern area of the Snake Road site (Fig. 14). This followed the north-east to south-west alignment of the Roman and earlier field system, but cut across the Roman rectangular enclosure (**635**). This only extended for 20m within the excavation area before heading south-west into the contaminated area.
- 5.5.71 At the south-eastern end of the Snake Road area (Fig. 15), and cutting through the pond (**826**) was a ditch (**897**) that continued beyond the south-eastern edge of the site. This had a possibly associated storage pit (**837**) 0.57m to its western side. A later ditch (**843**) cut across this ditch and the layer that buried it (**900**). This later ditch ended to the west

of the pond (826), where there was a perpendicular ditch (761) cutting across the Iron Age fragmented ring-ditch (731). This suggests that there was a shift to the pattern of field systems through time.

- 5.5.72 A single posthole (997) – at the north-eastern end of the Snake Road area (Fig. 15) – cut through an earlier ditch (990), suggesting that although boundaries may have remained the same, the means of displaying them may have shifted from ditches to postholes. In addition, two pits (1185 [Area 3, Fig. 16] and 1398 [Incubator 2, Fig. 11]) cut Roman ditches (1182 and 1396 respectively), although their functions were unclear.

Summary

- 5.5.73 The dominant function of the site, across all the areas, was as part of the field system for animal husbandry, with the edge of the settlement area evident in the north-west corner of the Snake Road excavation. This continued through the Late Iron Age and into the Roman period when there was a shift in the locations of structures towards the west. This activity was reflected in the concentrations of artefacts that were recovered, with a limited amount from the eastern two thirds of the excavated areas, and the majority coming from the north-western corner of the Snake Road and Area 4 – namely the areas closest to settlement activity.
- 5.5.74 The site continued in use from the Iron Age through the Roman period, with some possible indication of the end of the settlement area with the amount of discarded pottery in later ditches. Some activity either continued in a sparser form, or was reintroduced in the post-medieval period with some features becoming recut. Elements of metalworking were also taking place in the vicinity, although no specific features have been identified.

5.6 STUIKO16

Introduction

- 5.6.1 The northern corner of the KP1B development area (Fig. 17-18) was excavated as an evaluation before the area around Trench 5 was opened up to ascertain the full extent of a ring-ditch (**15**) that was on the western edge of the trench. The results for both the evaluation and the excavation are discussed here in chronological order of the features, where known. Within the evaluation, Trenches 3, 8, 9 and 10 contained no archaeological features, with the only non-post-medieval features identified within Trenches 5 and 7, creating a pocket of activity towards the north-eastern corner of the site, and a single undated ditch (**11**) on the southern edge (Fig. 17). The geology of this area had some variation across 5m of Trench 1, consisting of a blue clay with flints.
- 5.6.2 Following the evaluation, a supplementary statement was written to cover further strip, map and recording of the area surrounding Trench 5 (Drummond-Murray 2016b). The other trenches were back-filled. Trench 5 was left open and an area totalling 700 square metres was stripped either side of the trench, with a small extension to the north-east exploring the extents of the enclosure ditch.
- 5.6.3 The activity within this area related primarily to a single phase of activity, the Late Iron Age, with additional features from earlier Iron Age and later post-medieval activity.

Undated

- 5.6.4 Two features (**38** and **53**) in the west of the excavation area (Fig. 18) appeared to be tree rooting owing to their irregular shallow bases and unclear (in places) cut edges.

Phase 2.1: Iron Age

- 5.6.5 Stratigraphically earlier archaeological features within the phase consist of two pits (**28** and **32**) close to the centre of the site (Fig. 18). These were both c.0.3m deep. Pit **32** produced only 3 sherds of pottery, pit **28** none.

Phase 2.2: Late Iron Age

- 5.6.6 An area of settlement activity was identified on a slightly raised area of the field in which the site sat (around Trench 5, Fig. 18). This raised area was caused by an old subsoil (3) and topsoil (4) that was sealed by a thick deposit (2) of 20th century overburden, consisting of mixed redeposited natural clay and subsoil, large concrete and tarmac lumps and ferrous scrap. The extents of this deposit were clear on the geophysical survey (Durham University 2006, fig. 1). The 1944 and 1945 aerial photos do not indicate disturbance in this area.
- 5.6.7 Below the old subsoil (3) was a deposit (13) of buried soil/weathered natural clay. This was present across Trench 5 (Fig. 18). This was augmented at the north-eastern end with the addition of a thin layer of flint gravels (14) forming a firmer surface. Initially the date and nature of this deposit was unclear, so where it contained little gravel, it was machined away to expose clean natural clay with chalk. Cleaning of parts of this surface produced a single piece of abraded Late Iron Age pottery.

Roundhouse 15

- 5.6.8 An unbroken ring gully (**15**) uncovered in evaluation Trench 5 lay at the centre of the excavated area (Fig. 18), 2.9m west of ditch **22** at its closest. This was 6.8-7m in diameter. It had been partly cut by a field drain and a geotechnical test pit, but 100% of

the remainder was excavated in 1m segments. It was typically 0.2-0.25m deep and 0.3m wide (up to 0.4m wide) with steep sides and a near-flat base. Absent any associated postholes, it appears the gully itself was structural, probably for a series of earthfast posts, although there was no evidence that these had remained to rot in place. With no gap evident within the ring, it is suggested that the entrance must have been built into the superstructure with a threshold built into the ground.

- 5.6.9 The pottery assemblage – of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, including decorated wares with large sherds in moderate condition – and presence of burnt animal bone and charcoal, with an absence of charred plant remains, appeared very much of domestic origin, supporting the roundhouse interpretation. The area of greatest finds density and darkest fills was in the south-east (slots **15**, **57** and **67**), close to the richest deposits in Roman ditch **22**. This suggests this area was the site of the unseen roundhouse entrance, with detritus building up on the surrounding surface and ending up in the ring gully here following removal of the posts. Fills elsewhere around the ditch were paler brown silty clays and produced either no finds or small quantities of pottery.
- 5.6.10 Close to the probable entrance was a thin amorphous deposit of gravel flints (14), broadly 1m wide by 2m long, first identified in Trench 5. This may have been part of a surface or could have been brought in accidentally from the exterior surface (see paragraph 5.6.11). This indicated that the clay within and around the ring-gully had not been truncated by later activity and represented a contemporary surface. Three one-metre-square test pits were excavated through the internal surface (13, 50, 51) producing two abraded sherds of pottery and demonstrating that the surface was a slightly disturbed/weathered natural clay around 0.05-0.08m in thickness.

Exterior Surface

- 5.6.11 Trench 5 (Fig. 18) identified a weathered natural/buried soil deposit (13), augmented with a thin gravel layer (14). Gravel deposits were noted within roundhouse **15** (fill 13) and in the sides of ditch **22** (fill 42, slot **40** and fill 60, in the terminus, slot **59**). Patchy deposits of gravel which did not appear natural were also noted across the site during machine stripping of overlying deposits. Though thin, the most substantial gravel deposit (45) lay in the north of the site. This survived in a slightly amorphous semi-circular area 2.5m wide and 8-10m long. A one-metre-square test pit through it demonstrated that the gravel (45) augmented the eroded natural clay (44), which was around 80mm thick. It contained a single sherd of pottery and an iron nail (SF6).

Pit

- 5.6.12 To the north-east of the roundhouse (**15**), just cutting the earlier pits (**28** and **32**) was a larger sub-rectangular pit (**24**, equivalent to unexcavated pit **17** seen in Trench 5). This was around 2m long by 1.6m wide, with its longer axis aligned north-west to south-east, perpendicular to nearby ditch **22**. Its north-eastern side was steep but to the south and west it was shallower and irregular, with its deepest point lying north-west of centre at a depth of 0.55m. Use as a shallow watering hole might explain the irregular sides.
- 5.6.13 It may have related to the earlier pits (**28**, **32**) which lay between it and ditch **22**, but their fills were relatively sterile and they were somewhat smaller. Its lower fill was similar to the richer material from the roundhouse and from ditch **22**: friable dark grey silt clay with charcoal and fired clay fragments. Several large sherds of pottery were recovered from these fills (26 and 27) as well as a copper alloy penannular brooch (SF1) and iron object (SF2). Its top fill (25), like that of ditch **22**, resembled the buried subsoil (2). However, the top fill here was up to 0.3m thick, so it may have been back-filled or sealed having served as a general midden for domestic waste following its original use.

5.6.14 Following half-sectioning, pit **24** was fully excavated to retrieve further finds. It produced the majority of the fired clay fragments from the site and these may represent the remains of an oven or other structure (see Appendix B.11).

Associated Features

5.6.15 To the north of the roundhouse (**15**, Fig. 18) was a single posthole (**55**), 0.15m in diameter and 0.1m deep. Its fill (56) contained small flecks of burnt clay, in common with the features to its south and east.

5.6.16 East of ditch **22** was a shallow crescent-shaped gully (**48**) open to the north-north-west. This was 2.3m long between termini, enclosing an area 0.7m wide at its widest with a depth of, at most, 0.07m and width of 0.25m. A small concentration of gravel (52) within its arc appeared to be part of a related surface, suggesting it had not been truncated. The gully may represent a structure of some sort, although its depth seemed insufficient to support posts. No finds came from the gully or the surface within it.

Enclosures

5.6.17 A ditch (**87**), 1.2m wide in the north-east of site could have been the shallowed out terminus of, or an antecedent to, ditch **5** seen in Trench 7 (Fig. 17) where it contained charcoal and a single sherd of grog tempered ware of early-mid 1st century date, but no plant remains.

5.6.18 An enclosure ditch (**22**, Fig. 18) ran north-eastwards from its terminus in the south of the site, cutting pits **28** and **32**, towards the edge of the site, before turning 90 degrees to align north-westwards (re-cutting the line of ditch **87**). This may have begun as a Late Iron Age ditch and continued in use into the Roman period. Four one-metre slots (**22**, **30**, **40**, **59**) were excavated through this as well as a relationship slot at its eastern corner (slot **83**). It was typically 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a generally narrow flattish base. In places, gravel from a surrounding surface had slumped into the sides of the ditch (e.g. fill 41 in slot **40**). Patches of this exterior surface survived across the site (see paragraph 5.6.11).

5.6.19 The lower fills were dark blue brown clay, and richer in charcoal (e.g. fill 61 of slot **59**). These produced a quantity of pot sherds, with a greater proportion coming from slots excavated close to its southern terminus. A small find from this deposit (fill 60 of slot **59**) was a copper alloy penannular brooch (SF1). There was also an abundance of fragments of fired clay.

5.6.20 The top fill of this ditch was in places a clean mid brown clay, possibly depressed subsoil which built up following the silting-up of the ditch. A polished, carved bone object (SF4) was found in the upper fill (60) of slot **59**. This has been shown to be a hand guard for a sword, with parallels found in Avenches, France, August and Magdalensberg in Germany and Masada, Israel (Appendix B.13). The sole sherd of Roman pottery from this site came from the final fill (42) of slot **40**, a partial potter's stamp (SF9).

5.6.21 Although ditch **22** cut ditch **87** (Fig. 18), its profile and fills were similar to ditch **5** in Trench 7 (Fig. 17), suggesting that they were contemporary. If so, ditch **87** may be an earlier feature on the line of ditch **5**, which may have formed an opening with ditch **22**, although this fell outside the excavation area.

5.6.22 Shallow pits (**89** and **91**, Fig. 18) around 1.2m in width and 0.25m deep were located either side of the corner of ditch **22**. They produced no finds, although the base of pit **91** was very slightly burnt.

Phases 4 and 5: Post-medieval

- 5.6.23 Excavation at the northern corner of the evaluation area (Fig. 17) revealed ditches (**7**, **19**) that were part of the historic field boundary system visible on historic maps and 1945 aerial photographs, and a surviving tarmac track on the field running on a north-west to south-east alignment. This was paralleled at a distance of 15m by a narrow ditch (**9**). Part of the field system represented by this boundary would have been the ridge and furrow ditch (not given numbers) that was identified in Trench 4, the geophysical survey (Roberts 2006) and the excavation to the south (STUPRO15).
- 5.6.24 An undated ditch (**11**) was identified at the eastern end of Trench 2 (Fig. 17). This was possibly a post-medieval ditch as it matched the morphology of ditches **9** and **11**.

Modern

- 5.6.25 The 1945 aerial photograph shows some disturbance around the area of Trench 9, and the geophysical survey (Durham University 2006, fig.1) shows major modern disturbance covering an area of c.60m by 50m, surrounding the trench. When opened, there was modern truncation continuing to a depth of over 1.8m, beyond the depth of blue natural (gault?) clay, along with voids and the remains of metal containers that meant water flowed into the trench quickly.

Summary

- 5.6.26 The ring-gully (**15**) and associated surfaces (13 and 14, Fig. 18) in Trench 5 indicated good survival resulting from the 20th century overburden. It also suggested a domestic context with a probable associated enclosure ditch (**5**, Fig. 17) in Trench 7, approximately 30m to the east. The depth of overburden meant that none of these features were visible in the geophysical survey.
- 5.6.27 The majority of features identified within the excavation area appeared to relate to a single phase with pottery dating from the end of the Iron Age (Appendix B.6), with some activity continuing into the Roman period. A single 1st century stamped sherd (SF9, Appendix B.7) was found as well as a first century carved bone handguard from a sword (SF4, Appendix B.13).

5.7 STUPAR16

Introduction

- 5.7.1 This phase of excavation, towards the southern edge of the KP1B development area (Fig. 19-23), was split into two areas separated by an area in which a watching brief took place. The watching brief revealed an area of intensely disturbed and contaminated ground that was the result of four aviation fuel tanks, brick foundations and asbestos that was all contained under concrete. These areas followed on from an archaeological evaluation carried out in 2016 (Webb 2016c) and helped to further elucidate the landscape through enclosures, boundaries and pits, with some evidence for settlement. The results are presented chronologically by phase here.
- 5.7.2 The density of archaeological features varied across the site, along with the quantity of artefacts and ecofacts that were recovered. The densest area of activity was the western end of site, on the periphery of the settlement identified during the 2013 excavation (Mordue and Hart 2013), and this area also saw the greatest quantity of artefacts and ecofacts.
- 5.7.3 Besides the areas that were not able to be opened, the site saw a degree of truncation by modern services and structures. The majority of these probably originated from the construction and use of the airfield. Some natural features contained intrusive artefacts from rooting activity, whilst others showed evidence of burning.
- 5.7.4 This part of the KP1B development area revealed archaeological features that can be grouped into four of the phases of activity across Alconbury Airfield.

Phase 2: Iron Age

Phase 3: Roman

Phases 4 and 5: Medieval and Post-medieval

- 5.7.5 The alignments of the archaeological features and their spatial relationships suggest that the overarching layout of the site remained largely the same throughout the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, and that they were a continuation of the activity that was identified in the 2013 excavation to the north-west.

Undated

- 5.7.6 A series of pits and postholes across the site could not be confidently assigned to one of the phases of activity due to the absence of artefacts and their stratigraphic and spatial relationships not tying into other dated features. The majority of these were postholes. Those that are likely to have been related to farming activities were dotted across the southern half of Area 1 (**25, 43, 46, 50, 61, 63** [Fig. 20]), the middle of Area 2a (**223** [Fig. 21]), at the south-eastern end of Area 2b (**283, 285, 287, 289** [Fig. 21], Area 2d (**330, 332** [Fig. 23]), the north-western end of Area 2e (**399** [Fig. 23]), and the south-eastern end of Area 2e (**383, 405** [Fig. 23]). Some may have been parts of fence lines (**365, 367, 369, 372, 397**) near the middle of Area 2e (Fig. 23). They are most likely to have been part of the prehistoric phases of activity.
- 5.7.7 A series of natural features that were the result of tree rooting exist across the site. At the north-western end of Area 2f (Fig. 23), two of these showed the presence of burning (**338** and **358**) suggesting that on occasion at least there were fires that impacted the landscape, whether they were deliberate human acts or not. Other elements of tree rooting demonstrated the impact that vegetation can have on archaeological features. In

addition to these, several geological features were identified, primarily in the central segment of the Area 2. A shallow natural hollow (**272**) towards the north-western end of Area 2c (Fig. 22) had a Roman ditch (**275**) cutting across it.

Phase 2: Iron Age

- 5.7.8 Prehistoric activity within the excavation areas can be grouped into settlement activity and field system activity, with a series of drainage ditches that maintained drier conditions in an area (clayland) that did not drain particularly well. This drainage system is likely to have been represented by the shallow ditches (**12**, **124** [Area 1, Fig. 20] and **302** [Area 2c, Fig 22]) for which there was no direct dating evidence. Ditch **14** (Area 1, Fig. 20) may also have formed part of this system as it runs on a broadly parallel alignment, but was located further away, whilst ditches **192** and **270** in the north-eastern half of Area 2a (Fig. 21) were located around the Iron Age settlement area.

Settlement

- 5.7.9 The northern corner of Area 2a (Fig. 21) revealed a ring gully (**141**) that is likely to have been part of the same settlement as that identified during the 2013 excavation to the north-east (Mordue and Hart 2013). This was probably from a farmstead settlement that was established during the Iron Age and continued in use into the Roman period. This ring-ditch had a diameter of 11m and had an entrance on its south-west edge. This was similar to the Iron Age ring-ditch identified in the 2013 excavation (**450**). This ring-ditch may have surrounded a roundhouse, especially with the occupation debris recovered from the fills, and with the large number of postholes identified in the area that it contained.
- 5.7.10 A large amount of the activity related to the ring-ditch can be seen in the form of postholes within the enclosed area (**179**, **190**, **200**, **221**, **236**, **248**, **250**, **260**, **262**, **268**). These, are likely to be prehistoric, in line with the ring-ditch (**141**) that encloses them, but may also have been utilised into the Roman or even later phases. They have been grouped into Phase 2 as the ring-ditch (**141**) went out of use in the Roman period, with ditch **149** cutting across it. Due to the high number of postholes and the irregularity in their spatial positioning, it is likely that they represent different phases of structure and repairs.
- 5.7.11 Pits (**154**, **171**, **198**, **204** and **226**) enclosed within the ring-ditch (**141**) are again likely to have been related to the occupation of the area, this time in relation to activity within a roundhouse – perhaps storage – although they appear to be only the surviving bases of the pits.
- 5.7.12 Another pit (**146**), had a more definite function, especially as it was located 18m away from the ring-ditch (**141**). This is likely to have been used for storage as it was deeper and more uniform in shape – with the area still being used for storage into Phase 2 with pits **196** and **219**. A fire pit (**183**) was also used in this area, perhaps related to the cooking or burning of material stored in pit **146**.

Field system

- 5.7.13 The area immediately to the south of the settlement (the middle and south-east of Area 2) did not contain much that could be dated to this first phase of activity. The features that could were ditches that continued in use into Phase 3 (**293** [at the south-western end of Area 2a, Fig. 21], **315** [in the middle of Area 2b, Fig. 21]), a ditch **2128** [towards the south-western end of Area 2a, Fig. 21]) that was recut (**126**) later in Phase 3, and a drainage ditch (**252** [at the northern end of Area 2b, Fig. 21]). It is likely that these formed part of the separation of the settlement area (to the north-west) from the farming

area (to the east). There was also a single posthole (**174**) 1.6m to the north of the ring-ditch (**141**) that was truncated by a later Roman ditch (**149**).

- 5.7.14 Further to the south-east, in Area 1 (Fig. 20), there was evidence of the farming activity that was taking place during the Iron Age. This activity has been identified as pastoral farming, especially when taken in conjunction with the sparsity of features identified during the 2016 evaluation (Webb 2016c) and the few features identified in the current work.
- 5.7.15 Within Area 1 there was a prehistoric (possibly Later Iron Age) ditch (**36**) that appears to have marked the boundary of part of a pastoral field system that existed to the east. Part of this ditch was later recut (**35**), perhaps in conjunction with the re-cutting (**6**) of the ditch (**20**) to the east that forms a narrow division of the field, and the opening of a further ditch (**18**) to the north-west. This was a curvilinear ditch that may have enclosed the undated pits and postholes discussed above (Paragraph 5.7.6) as well as the postholes that can be dated to this phase (**48**, **76**). The activity within the field demarcated here is likely to have included the opening of a small pit (**70**).
- 5.7.16 A shift in the activity of the area resulted in a sub-circular enclosure (**28**) containing an area of 15m by 12m at the north-western end of Area 1 (Fig. 20). This may have had an entrance to the north-west where it heads towards a wide, shallow ditch (**18**). It is, though, uncertain whether these two met due to services cutting across the area. This may have formed part of a more direct form of animal control, perhaps penning in sheep ahead of shearing activities.

Phase 3: Roman

Settlement

- 5.7.17 Two ditches (**149**, **152**) appear to mark the end of the use of the round house that would have been enclosed by the ring-ditch (**141**) at the north-eastern end of Area 2a (Fig. 21). These cut across the ditch after it had filled in, with ditch **149** containing occupation debris. This suggests that this ditch at least may have been constructed at the time the round house went out of use.
- 5.7.18 The use of storage pits away from the occupied area, but enclosed by the same ditches, appears to have continued into this phase of activity with pits **196** and **219** cutting the Iron Age pit (**146**) along the northern edge of Area 2a (Fig. 21). These contained domestic material that was disposed of on the edge of the settlement area. These were cut by a rubbish pit (**196**) and supplemented by a wide, shallow pit (**228**), 3.4m to the north-east, whose function is not clear, but may be the base of a pit.
- 5.7.19 A single posthole (**291**) was also revealed just in the middle of Area 2b (Fig. 21).

Field system

- 5.7.20 It is highly likely that the field system features identified as belonging to the Roman phase of activity were used as a continuation of the use of the fields in the area for pastoral farming rather than marking a dramatic shift in activity.
- 5.7.21 The field divisions identified as part of the Iron Age activity were re-established with ditch **6** (across the middle of Area 1, Fig. 20) being re-opened on a straighter alignment (ditch **4**). This ditch was later changed (**16**) to be more curvilinear. The Iron Age ditch (**36**) within the sub-circular enclosure (**28**), at the north-western end of Area 1, also appears to have been reworked to give a slightly wider and more prominent ditch (**35**). An additional ditch (**238**), in the middle of Area 2a (Fig. 21), formed part of the Roman field system and contained a blue glass bead (SF4).

- 5.7.22 A single Roman posthole (**107**) was within the area of the sub-rectangular enclosure (**28**) at the north-western end of Area 1 (Fig. 21). A pit (**8**) on the southern edge of Area 1 (Fig. 20) that was opened in the Roman period was more substantial than those that had previously been dug, and suggests that there was a greater degree of permanence to the storage of items on the edge of the field.
- 5.7.23 The continuation of existing enclosure ditches can be seen through ditch **293** (at the south-western end of Area 2a, Fig. 21) being recut as ditch **296**, ditch **315** (across the middle of Area 2b, Fig. 21) by **244**, the truncation of the hollow (**272**) by ditch **275** (at the north-western end of Area 2c, Fig. 22), and ditch **344** in the northern corner of Area 2f (Fig. 23). This last ditch was recut (**348**) again during this phase of activity, perhaps as part of dredging after it had started to silt up. The field system identified in the middle of Area 2e (Fig. 23) can be seen with ditches **113** and **374** creating parcels of land, with entrances to fields either side of ditch **113**. The field system at the south-western end of Area 2a (Fig. 21) had an Iron Age ditch (**128**) recut as ditch **126**, whilst the south-eastern end of Area 2c (Fig. 22) had two ditches (**307** and **310**) that may have been continuations of ditches revealed in Area 1 (**4** and **16** respectively).
- 5.7.24 The north-western end of Area 2c (Fig. 22) had a single posthole (**278**) cut into the Roman enclosure ditch (**275**), and indicates that there may have been a fence line that ran along the line of the enclosure at a later date.

Phases 4 and 5: Medieval and post-medieval

- 5.7.25 Activity related to the medieval period and later was focused at the southern end of Area 2a (ditch **299**, Fig. 21), the middle of Area 2b (ditch **316**, Fig. 21), and the north-western end of Area 2c (ditch **317**, Fig. 22), with only a single feature identified elsewhere – ditch **340** on the southern edge of Area 2f (Fig. 23). In two instances (ditch **299** and fill 2323 in ditch **244**) the ditches are later phases of existing ditches (**299** for ditch **296** and fill 2323 in **244**). These suggest the continuation of the landscape along broadly similar lines through the different phases that have been identified in this phase of work. Ditch (**317**) was on a much smaller scale than the other enclosure ditches of medieval and later date, and may have formed part of a sub-division within the enclosed land.
- 5.7.26 Two other ditches (**109** and **111**) that relate to the use of the land for farming were identified in the south-east corner of Area 2e (Fig. 23). These were both shallow and terminated in the same area at the north-west end before being disturbed by modern activity to the south-east. These may represent part of the later use of the land, with agriculture replacing animal husbandry. Located 2m to the east of these ditches was a pit (**381**) whose function was unclear as it was only a shallow base truncated by modern activity.

Summary

- 5.7.27 This phase of excavation revealed the continuation of the settlement identified in 2013 along with a field system, probably mainly used for animal husbandry, representing the periphery of the settlement. Although the settlement activity was limited to the Iron Age and was truncated by Roman activity, the farming continued into the post-medieval period. This activity was reflected in the concentrations of artefacts that were recovered, with the majority coming from the settlement area.

5.8 STUCYC16

Introduction

5.8.1 The Strategic Main excavation area (Fig. 24-25) overlay three trenches that had been excavated in 2000 (Macaulay 2000) to establish the extent of the features that were then identified and to clarify their nature. The results have been presented by the phasing of the archaeological features. Three main phases of activity have been identified:

Phase 2: Iron Age

Phase 3: Roman

Phases 4 and 5: Medieval and Post-medieval

5.8.2 The alignments and spacing of the archaeological features suggests that there may have been some slight shifts in the primary orientation of the site between the Iron Age and post-medieval periods.

5.8.3 The greatest density of archaeological features was across the middle of the site, with most being ditches that crossed the excavation area. Although there were 92 features, a very limited number of artefacts (0.183kg of ceramics, 0.087kg of CBM, 0.003kg of fired clay, one copper alloy pin and 0.248kg of stone) and ecofacts (0.016kg of animal bone) were recovered from the site, suggesting that either ground conditions were not favourable to preservation, or that the site was away from any centres of activity.

5.8.4 Modern features cut into the natural geology (5010) at the north-western and south-eastern ends of the excavated area. Some natural features were identified across the site, with descriptions of those that were investigated given in Appendix A along with full context details.

5.8.5 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were largely damp, with only patches of the opened area suffering from standing water after periods of rain. However, when it rained it took a while for the ground to dry, leaving it sticky for excavation.

Undated

Pits and postholes

5.8.6 A series of pits (**5111**, **5117**, **5130**, **5201**, **5203**, **5211** [in the south-eastern half of the strip, Fig. 25] and **5238** in the north-western half [Fig. 24]) were identified across the site whose function was unclear.

5.8.7 A line of postholes (**5134**, **5136** and **5138**), 85m from the south-east end of the strip (Fig. 25), ran on a north-east to south-west alignment near the side of Roman ditch **5132**. These probably formed part of a fence line from a different phase of activity to the ditch and hints at slight variations in the orientation of the field system through time.

5.8.8 A cluster of three postholes (**5067**, **5069** and **5071**) was revealed 100m from the north-western end of the excavation area (Fig. 24). It is possible that these formed part of a four-post structure with the remaining post just outside the excavation area where a modern service runs parallel with the limit of excavation.

5.8.9 Other postholes (**5041**, **5044** [70m from the north-western end, Fig. 24], **5101** [35m from the south-east end, Fig. 25], **5126** [in the middle of the strip, Fig. 24] and **5175** [in the middle of the strip, Fig. 25]) were present across the site, but located individually and with no clearly associated features to suggest at a use.

Phase 2: Iron Age

Enclosures

- 5.8.10 A ditch (**5187**) was identified 165m from the south-east end of the strip (Fig. 25), running perpendicular to, and truncated by, the later north-north-west to south-south-east orientated field system. This is likely to have been an enclosure ditch that had a return in ditch **5183** (also excavated as ditch **5242**). This is likely to have been a Mid-Late Iron Age enclosure that continued in use into the Roman period before being filled in, and was truncated along its northern edge by medieval activity (ditch **5181**) that contained residual Roman CBM. This enclosure encased an area to the north-east, although no activity was identified within the small bit of the revealed enclosed area.
- 5.8.11 A narrow ditch (**5195**; Fig. 25) that ran across the middle of the excavation area which did not reveal any dating material, is likely to have been a ditch, identified in the 2000 evaluation, that contained Early/Mid Iron Age pottery (Macaulay 2000, 9, 30) and may have been a narrow palisade slot as part of an enclosing fence or wall. This suggests that the field system did not just include arable farming, but may have included some form of pastoral farming similar to that identified to the north-west (STUALP16 and STUALW15).
- 5.8.12 A possible curvilinear ditch (**5092**) may have formed part of a small animal pen enclosure at the south-eastern end of the excavation area (Fig. 25). However, it was only shallow and had a similar fill to the geological features, and was suggested as natural during the evaluation carried out in 2000 (Macaulay 2000, 10).

Field System

- 5.8.13 Prehistoric activity that was identified within the excavation area in part relates to a field system with ditches **5104** (45m from the south-east end of the strip, Fig. 25) and **5177** (a further 100m to the north-west, Fig. 25). Ditch **5090** (32m from the south-eastern end of the site, Fig. 25) also follows this broad alignment, but without providing any dating evidence. These were on a similar north-east to south-west alignment to later phases of field system (both Roman and medieval/post-medieval), and hint that somewhere nearby there was prehistoric settlement.
- 5.8.14 A ditch (**5109**), identified 56.8m from the south-eastern end of the site (Fig. 25), was truncated at its western end by a modern intrusion and at the eastern end by a furrow. The truncated nature of the feature makes it difficult to identify the use of the ditch, but it may have formed a return of ditch **5113**.

Phase 3: Roman

Enclosure and field system

- 5.8.15 Roman activity within the excavated area appears to have at least partly continued the prehistoric activity, with Roman pottery recovered from where a medieval ditch (**5181**) cuts an earlier possible enclosure (ditch **5183**), 175m from the south-eastern end of the excavation area (Fig. 25).
- 5.8.16 To the south-east of the middle of the strip (Fig. 25), a Roman field system was evident through ditches (**5169**, **5219**, **5221** and **5230**) that ran on a slightly more east to west alignment to the later north-east to south-west orientated field system. Two of these ditches (**5221** and **5230** [also excavated as segment **5223**] which contained a copper alloy pin) were five metres apart. They are likely to represent part of the continued use of the landscape for farming and the gradual shifting of orientations, with the posthole (**5171**) that cuts the edge of ditch **5169** possibly representing part of a fence line that

marked the end of the use of this field system. An additional ditch (**5079**), located 176m from the north-west end of the site (Fig. 24), was orientated differently and may have been part of the drainage of this field system.

- 5.8.17 Truncated ditches (**5128**, **5140**, **5159** and **5228**) in the south-eastern half of the strip (Fig. 25) may have been part of a field system on an almost north to south axis. Two small gullies (**5209** and **5228**) were identified also identified in the middle of the strip (Fig. 25) and may have assisted with the drainage of the area.

Pit

- 5.8.18 A single ditch terminus or pit (**5225**), 220m from the south-eastern end of the strip (Fig. 25), was dated to the Roman phase of activity. This contained pottery from the turn of the first century AD, and was truncated at its southern end by both the Roman field system (ditch **5221**) and the medieval or post-medieval furrows (ditch **5065**).

Phases 4 and 5: Medieval and Post-medieval

Enclosure

- 5.8.19 A single ditch (**5181**), 171m from the south-eastern end of the site (Fig. 25), was dated to the medieval period and appears to have been a small enclosure that truncated part of the larger Mid-Late Iron Age and Roman enclosure (**5183**).

Ridge and Furrow

- 5.8.20 The majority of archaeological features were from the post-medieval phase of activity within the area due to the regularity of the ditches, their alignment compared to the ridge and furrow identified in the aerial photography, and mid 19th century CBM recovered from a ditch following the same alignment in the trench excavated immediately to the east of the excavation area (Abrehart and Webb 2017, 4). These ditches cut through other features, and represent the bases of furrows.
- 5.8.21 There were two distinct areas of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow represented through the bases of furrows. The northern area (Fig. 24) is shown through furrow bases running on a north-east to south-west alignment (ditches **5013**, **5017**, **5027** (which was heavily truncated), **5029**, **5031**, **5033**, **5046**, **5052**, **5056**, **5058**, **5082**, **5086**, **5122**, **5124**, **5252**, **5269**, as well as nine ditches that were not excavated but had matching fills and were evenly spaced). An additional two ditches (**5025** and **5232**) were only slightly askance from this north-east to south-west alignment of ridge and furrow cultivation system, and may represent a slightly different phase of the cultivation. This alignment represented most of furrows, and were on the same alignment as ridge and furrow cultivation identified during the evaluation in 2000 (Macaulay 2000, 8).
- 5.8.22 The southern area of furrow bases followed a north-west to south-east alignment (ditches **5021** [the only one of these ditches at the north-western end of the site, Fig. 24], **5048**, **5065**, **5098**, **5106**, **5119**, **5149** (which was disturbed so that it appears as though there were two termini) **5155**, **5167** and **5173**, as well as three ditches that had corresponding fills that were not excavated [Fig. 25]). Of these ditches, ditch **5048** contained prehistoric pottery, but its alignment matched the furrows and the pottery was heavily abraded, suggesting that it had been part of reworked deposits. The evaluation in 2000 also revealed ditches on this alignment, with one containing medieval and Iron Age pottery (Macaulay 2000, 9), suggesting that there was some residual material. As with the north-east to south-west alignment of furrows, there was a ditch (**5060**) that ran on a slightly different alignment, and further to the north (Fig. 24), that may represent a slightly earlier version of that cultivation system.

5.8.23 For both alignments of furrows, not all the ditches were excavated as they were filled by deposits bearing a strong resemblance to each other, followed the same alignment and were regularly spaced – the north-east to south-west aligned ditches were generally between 4 and 5 metres apart, and the north-west to south-east orientated ditches were between 4 and 6 metres apart.

Miscellaneous features

5.8.24 Additional ditches (**5015** and **5035** at the north-eastern end of the site [Fig. 24], **5077** in the middle of the site [Fig. 24] and **5142** at the south-eastern end [Fig. 25]) either cut across the furrow bases or contained post-medieval material, but that could not be ascribed a function. Ditches **5015** and **5142** which ran on a north-west to south-east alignment on the southern edge of the excavation area. Both of these cut across the furrow bases and may have been related to the boundary of the airfield which lay 6m to the south-west of the excavation area. Ditch **5142** also contained residual Roman pottery, probably from ditch **5149** which it cut.

5.8.25 Located 150m from the north-west end of the site (Fig. 24), ditch (**5077**) ran between two of the north-east to south-west aligned furrows (**5252** and one that was not excavated), and cut across one of the miscellaneous linear ditches (**5060**). This may have been a drainage ditch with its concave base.

5.8.26 A curvilinear ditch (**5035**), 55m from the north-western end of the site (Fig. 24), ran on a broadly north-west to south-east alignment towards the north-western end of the excavation area. Although this ditch contained prehistoric pottery, it is most likely that the pottery was residual and came from the reworking of deposits in later activity. This ditch was cut across by a furrow (**5033**).

5.8.27 Two pits whose uses could not be ascertain have been assigned to this phase as they cut earlier features. Pit **5191**, in the middle of the site (Fig. 25) cuts Iron Age ditch **5183**; and pit **5115**, at the south-eastern end (Fig. 25), cut undated ditch **5113**.

Summary

5.8.28 The archaeological remains revealed within the excavation area consist mainly of field systems outside settlement areas. These field systems existed from the Mid-Late Iron Age and continued in use into the post-medieval period, although with some variation in the alignments. Within this, the Iron Age and Roman activity was more spaced out, with the regularity across the area not becoming dominant until the ridge and furrow systems from the medieval period onwards.

5.8.29 Besides the field systems, there was part of a possible enclosure within the area from the Iron Age that continued in use into the Roman phase of activity. These hint at the proximity of settlement, but with no direct settlement activity within the excavation area.

5.8.30 The status of the area after the Roman conquest appears to have been of local people, probably farming hamlets, with only sporadic settlement areas and with pottery that was locally made – the Roman pottery from ditch **5079** (in the north-western half of the excavation area [Fig. 24]) was possibly a local copy of a *Verulamium* type of sandy white ware.

5.9 KP1B and Strategic Main Summary and Provisional Site Phasing

5.9.1 On the basis of the results that have been summarised in the previous sections, an overview of the past use of the KP1B and Strategic Main areas can be given. This is presented chronologically below using the project phasing, and with the different excavation areas identified through the lettering system outlined in Section 2.1.

Middle Bronze Age c.1600-1200BC

5.9.2 Only one area within the works on the former Alconbury Airfield contained Bronze Age activity, STUPRO15 (D; Fig. 9). This lay on the site's western edge, in an area that had seen heavy disturbance from ridge and furrow cultivation. The remains that were uncovered relate to a cremation cemetery and a circular enclosure. Despite there being only a single area of Bronze Age activity, a fragment from a side-looped socketed spearhead dating to 1500-1150BC was recovered from within a Roman ditch that was located 600m to the south-east and is likely to represent part of the Roman curation of ancient artefacts, most notably Bronze Age metalwork (Medlycott 2011, 42).

Burial

5.9.3 A total of six cremation pits (**D116**, **D117**, **D118**, **D119**, **D121** and **D126**) and three associated pits (**D120**, **D127** and **D128**) formed an arc that described the northern hemisphere of a circle. It is highly likely that at least one cremation would have been lost under a furrow that cut through the arc on a north-east to south-west orientation. It is possible that the cremations originally formed a complete circle, possibly related to a barrow that has been long ploughed away.

5.9.4 Of the cremations, three (**D117**, **D119** and **D126**) were less truncated than the others, with the vessel rims preserved *in situ*, and six contained urns that only remained as poorly preserved pot fragments that may be comparable with the tub-shaped urns found at Papworth-Everard and other contemporary sites (Edwards 2010, 15; Evans 2013, fig.4.16; Evans 2008 fig.2.9, 4-6; Gilmour *et al.* 2010). The urns were probably placed upright in shallow pits as they were at Papworth-Everard (Gilmour *et al.* 2010, figs 5 & 6) and were of a similar fabric to the better preserved Deverel-Rimbury cremation urn assemblages found at Papworth Everard, Colne Fen and Hutchison Site, Addenbrooke's (Edwards 2010, 14; Knight 2013, 123; Knight 2008, 35). As there is no significant volume of charcoal, the burnt bone was probably picked out of the cremation pyres before being deposited in the urns. The cremations have been radiocarbon dated to between 1620-1385 cal. BC (90%).

5.9.5 It is possible that an offering, or feasting event, was included with the cremation process as fragments of a medium sized mammal (sheep/goat or pig) were recovered from within the fill of one of the cremations (**D118**). This cremation lay towards the northern apex of the arc.

Enclosure

5.9.6 Besides the cremations, a circular enclosure (**D76**) was identified 120m to the south which had an internal diameter of 32m and left the entirety of the eastern edge open. It was truncated at its north-eastern terminal by a pit or well (**D220**). The date of this pit is uncertain, since no artefacts were recovered from within it.

Economy

5.9.7 The faunal evidence for Middle Bronze Age activity within the development area is of cattle, medium (sheep/goat or pig) and large sized mammals. This begins the trend that

continues into the Iron Age, with some gnawing on bones indicating the presence of dogs, and no butchery marks on the surviving animal bone.

Iron Age c.800BC-AD43

- 5.9.8 There was a dramatic increase in activity within the KP1B development area from the Mid-Late Iron Age that saw settlement in the form of farmsteads across the central portion of the KP1B development area. These seem to have taken the typical form for the area of being enclosed (Bryant 1997, 28), although the shape of the enclosure in this case is unclear due to the truncated and fragmentary nature of the areas that were excavated.

Settlement

- 5.9.9 The settlement within the centre of the development area may have been agglomerated with two possible roundhouses, 75m apart, where the ring-ditch (**A450** with a 10m diameter and **G141** [Area 2a, Fig. 21]. with an 11m diameter) surrounding the structure was identified and contained occupation debris, and with the entrance facing to the south-west. The northern of the two areas of occupation included fragments of a cobbled surface (**A301**) that may have been part of a trackway that adjoined the boundary ditch (**A358**) that was to the south of the structure. This area of agglomerated settlement may have included the areas in which domestic material was recovered during the archaeological evaluations to the east (Atkins 2012) and a further 300m east (Macaulay and Casa-Hatton 2001). It could be expected that later Iron Age and Roman settlements may lie at a distance of 300-600m from each other with the potential for clustering based on the requirements of a subsistence economy (Dickens 2012, 8).
- 5.9.10 An isolated roundhouse (**F15**, Fig. 18) was also present in the north-west corner of the site (STUIKO15) that differed from the indications of roundhouses (**A450** and **G141**) in the centre. This roundhouse consisted of an unbroken ring-ditch that would have contained earthfast posts and had an entrance to the south-east – where there were the richest deposits – that was constructed into the superstructure with a threshold built into the ground. The isolation of this roundhouse and the higher status/connections of the artefacts recovered from the area may suggest that this roundhouse was connected to a higher status family.

Burial

- 5.9.11 A small amount of human skeletal remains came from the eastern half of the Airfield site, representing disarticulated remains that were deposited within later features. Of these, the remains in a ring-gully (**E574** [Fig. 14]) may be intrusive as they came from a segment of the gully that was disturbed by a field drain. However, they may represent part of the phenomenon of *ad hoc* burials in Iron Age boundary features (Medlycott 2011,31).

Economy and settlement periphery

- 5.9.12 The Iron Age saw a widespread increase in cultivation of more difficult soils that is often not evident until late in the period (Pelling 2007, 127). This took the form of a co-axial field system that spread across Alconbury Airfield, predominantly to the south and east of the areas of settlement. In the case of the development on Alconbury Airfield it may be difficult to be certain as to the exact nature of cultivation due to the poor preservation of plant and seed remains. The local woodland during the Iron Age consisted of stands of oak with scrub areas or hedgerows that included field maple, buckthorn, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, whilst there was also the presence of wheat, barley, straw, hazelnut and brome.

- 5.9.13 The farming system that was used during the Iron Age utilised ditches (**E177**, **E226** [Fig. 14], and **E565** [Fig. 15]) that ran on a north-east to south-west alignment and were spaced between 40 and 70m apart. These were focused to the east of the settlement areas and indicate that there was a clear distinction between any settlement and the farming hinterland. Within these there were animal enclosures (such as **E574** [Fig. 14]) which formed a semi-circle with the entirety of the north-western side open, enclosing an area of 7.5m. This mirrored the later Roman animal enclosure (**A106**) which lay in the centre of the development area with the open side facing to the south-east and enclosed an area of 12.5m. There was also a fragmented enclosure (**E731** [Fig. 15]) which had a 12m diameter. This only survived as shallow ditches, suggesting that fragmentation is likely to have been due to later disturbance. There was an entrance to this enclosure to the north-east, where antennae ditches (**E501** and **E504** [Fig. 15]) were later added to enable the funnelling of animals into the enclosed area. An additional enclosure (**G28** [Fig. 20]) that encased an area with a 9.5m diameter existed towards the southern edge of the development area. The entrance to this enclosure was likely to have been to the north-west (like enclosure **E574** [Fig. 14]), but as a small entrance at most 2.5m wide, unlike the enclosure to the east (**E574**) whose entire north-western side was open. This may indicate that different animals were being penned, with this enclosure (**G28**) for larger animals, perhaps the cattle, with its more substantial ditches, whilst the smaller (**E574**) may have been intended for sheep/goats.
- 5.9.14 The southern edge of the Airfield also contained an enclosure (**H5183** [Fig. 25]) that contained an area to the north. The use of this is likely to have continued into the Roman phase of activity before being filled in. This was, however, only visible as a small segment, the southern corner, before it extended out of the excavation area. Some 21m to the west of this was a further enclosure (**H5195** [Fig. 25]) that may have been formed as a palisade slot that formed part of an enclosure or wall that was dated to this phase during the evaluation (Macaulay 2000, 30).
- 5.9.15 The animal husbandry regime may have incorporated the use of the pond or watering hole (**E826** [Fig. 15]) that lay in the south-eastern third of the development area. This pond was probably fed by ditches from the south-east (**E936**) and south-west (**E800**). These remained in use, with ditch **E800** being later recut by ditches **E804** and then **E806**, and the pond not having its upper fill truncated until the medieval period (ditch **E843**).
- 5.9.16 The primary meat element in the area during the Iron Age appears to have been sheep/goat with their bones dominating the kitchen waste and meat-cut element of the faunal assemblage. It is difficult to determine whether this fitted the trend for the area as the current zooarchaeological record for the Cambridgeshire area is very limited and shows different species dominating the animal bone assemblages of different sites – cattle at West Fen Road (Higbee 2011) and Cambourne New Settlement (Hamilton-Dyer 2009); and a greater prevalence of pig at Edix Hill in Barrington (Davis in Hambleton 1999). Some cut marks and patches of burning were visible on the animal bones indicating the butchery and cooking of meat.
- 5.9.17 During the Iron Age on the Alconbury Airfield area there was a separation of the disposal of slaughter and butchery waste from food waste with an under representation of meat-poor elements recovered from the settlement area. This suggests that there was a distinction between the food preparation/eating area and the butchery of animals, and may indicate the separation of tasks and different levels of society within the area. There may also have been animal rearing within the vicinity of the settlement with an infant caprovine metacarpal recovered (Geber 2013, 30).

5.9.18 There was a small amount of quarrying (such as pits **A473** and **E341** [Fig. 12]) that took place during the Iron Age within the Alconbury Airfield area that probably took the form of extracting clay.

Trade

5.9.19 The majority of the pottery evidence is comparable to published groups in the wider area in terms of fabric, form and decoration, suggesting that this settlement area followed the patterns of settlement in the Cambridgeshire area. The pottery from this period at Alconbury was primarily hand-built utilitarian vessels for storage and food preparation, and was not uncommon for the region from the 4th-1st centuries BC, and in some instances into the 1st century AD (Elsdon 1992), demonstrating the fluidity and continuous use of the site. During the 1st century BC in Cambridgeshire the continued use of hand-made pottery forms after the introduction of wheel-thrown types was common (Bryant 1997, 26).

5.9.20 There is limited evidence of trade or exchange over larger distances taking place during the Late Iron Age within the Alconbury Airfield area. One vessel recovered displays Earlier La Tène 'Hunsbury style' decoration that is comparable to vessels made close to modern-day Northampton. In addition, there was also an elaborately decorated Middle Iron Age antler object recovered during the 2013 excavation (SF A Ra.10) that may have been a toggle associated with horse harnesses. There was also a low level of amphora and samian recovered from the area, paralleling the assemblages at Bob's Wood, 5km to the south-east, and suggesting that there was limited access to the small quantity of imported goods being traded in the Cambridgeshire region in the Mid to Late Iron Age (Lyons 2008). In addition, a carved and polished bone hand guard from a sword with 1st century military connections was found on the STUIKO16 site (SF4), with most comparable examples being from the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The elaborate decoration of the toggle and the unusual nature of the hand guard for the area suggest that there may have been more going on in the vicinity than just farming. This relates to wealth or the homesteads at the ford over the Great Ouse and the fort at *Durovigutum* (Monument Number 366799), built shortly after the Roman invasion, is unclear.

Transitional Late Iron Age to Romano-British c.50BC-AD43

5.9.21 The transition from the Iron Age to the Roman period was a gradual process at Alconbury with the same areas being settled and with activity surrounding them. The continuous nature of the activity may be suggested by the presence of Roman material within Iron Age features (such as **F22** [Fig. 18] on the north-western edge of the KP1B development area. Some of the enclosure ditches (such as **E1215** [Fig. 16] and **G293** [Fig. 21]) continued in use throughout this period having been opened in the Iron Age, and were not completely infilled until well into the Roman period.

Economy

5.9.22 The economy during the Iron Age – Roman transition here was typical for the Cambridgeshire area with a primary focus on sheep and cattle husbandry, with pig husbandry having secondary importance. Within the faunal assemblage there is limited butchery and gnawing evidence, although a few bones do demonstrate the presence of dogs.

5.9.23 Field systems were present across the development area, which for this transitional period ran on two slightly differing alignments: roughly north to south (such as ditch **C134** [Fig. 6]) and north-east to south-west (such as ditches **C203** and **C207** [Fig. 6]). These may have constituted parts of paddocks or small enclosures due to their irregular

spacing, and combined with the animal pens (such as ditch **C6** [Fig. 6] which had a 12.5m internal diameter, but was only visible as the south-western half and **E1215** (Fig. 16) which had a 13m diameter and was only revealed as the southern half due to modern activity). Some of this may have incorporated the funnelling of animals, with 'v' shaped areas created through broadly contemporary ditches (such as **C714** with **C717** [Fig. 7] and **E247** with **E254** [Fig. 14]).

Trade and connections

- 5.9.24 The pottery that was evident within the KP1B development area from this phase of activity saw an introduction of wheel-thrown bowls and jars with some vertical combing and zoned decoration. These contrasted the earlier handmade types of pottery which were more commonly decorated and were locally produced with Gaulish influences.
- 5.9.25 A single weapon was recovered from the transitional Romano-British phase of activity. This was a socketed projectile, probably a spearhead, that has parallels amongst the small-bladed spearheads listed by Manning (1985). This was recovered from a secondary fill (E335) of an enclosure ditch (**E334** [Fig. 12]) that was opened during the Iron Age and remained open into the Roman period. Whether this indicates military connections as a precursor to the Early Roman ones suggested by the sword hand-guard recovered from a Late Iron Age enclosure ditch (**F22** [Fig. 18]) located 800m to the north-west, or whether it is an indication of hunting activity or a status symbol amongst the local rural population is unclear.

Early Roman c.AD43-150

- 5.9.26 The material recovered from the Early Roman activity on the site was typical of the area and suggests that an affluent rural settlement existed within the vicinity, although its core was not identified. The pottery assemblage included finewares, coarsewares, mortaria, an amphora handle with a maker's stamp and few non-local specialist wares – giving an overall assemblage of domestically produced utilitarian wares with low levels of hearth and culinary waste. The metalwork recovered included copper alloy brooches – a bow brooch (a type popular in the 1st and 2nd centuries), a Rosette brooch which had a wide distribution in Gaul and the German frontier as well as southern Britain and was no longer in widespread use by the conquest, and pin fragments of a penannular brooch. The finds also included Iron Age pottery that was re-worked into a gaming piece or tally/token. This suggests that the excavated areas were away from the production centres and instead formed the primary settlement focus.

Settlement

- 5.9.27 There was potentially a roundhouse in the centre of the development area with a ring-ditch (**C77** [Fig. 6]) with a diameter of 6m and an entrance just to the west of the southern point of the circle. This may have surrounded a roundhouse with the fired clay recovered from within its fills and from two of the surrounding ditches (**C100** and **C129** [Fig. 6]). It had a wide entrance (4.5m) which matched one of the earlier roundhouse ditches (**G141** [Fig. 21]). This was located 45m to the north-east of the earlier Iron Age roundhouse ditch (**A450**), but was in an area containing services which meant that the interior was not fully revealed.

Economy and Diet

- 5.9.28 Early Roman activity within the Alconbury Airfield area utilised a field system that consisted of ditches that were irregularly spaced and with variations in their alignments that suggests slight shifts through time. Part of this was the introduction of two enclosure ditches (**C654** and **C745** [Fig. 7]) that enclosed the area to the south, with the

southernmost of the pair (**C654**) curving round to enclose the area to the south-west and the main area of activity. These ditches were utilised throughout the Roman period.

- 5.9.29 A smaller additional enclosure area (**C887** [Fig. 8]) was formed to the north-east of the former Iron Age settlement area (**A450** and **G141** [Fig. 21]), and enclosed an area that had a 13m diameter. There was an antenna ditch extending from this enclosure, suggesting that there may have been some funnelling of animals. The eastern end of the antenna ditch was truncated by the larger enclosure (**C654** [Fig. 7]).
- 5.9.30 The Early Roman faunal assemblage was dominated by sheep and cattle, showing a slight shift from the earlier Iron Age assemblage that was dominated by sheep/goat. It included the standard range of animals for rural sites of the period, and demonstrated that the exploitation of animals was primarily for meat, with some adults retained as breeding stock, and with horses used for transport and traction rather than butchery. Along with the increase in the proportion of cattle, there was also an increase in the presence of pig and *equid* species, whilst bird (of pheasant or chicken size) and fish were also recovered. This suggests that the meat eaten during this phase was more varied, although there was only a limited amount of cut mark evidence surviving on the bones, despite gnawing marks indicating the presence of dogs.
- 5.9.31 During this phase of activity, the diet was supplemented with oyster, with the shells deposited mainly in a ditch (**C108** [Fig. 6]), but also in two pits (**C89** and **174** [Fig. 6]) along with other waste material. The presence of oyster shells, although still in small quantities, and the distance of the site from the sea, suggest that there was a small amount of trade or exchange taking place. The grains that were at least available, if not eaten, were barley and wheat, with hazelnut also continuing its presence from the Iron Age activity.

Trade and population movement

- 5.9.32 The movement of people may be indicated through a potter's stamp (F SF9) which may have been produced by an immigrant potter in the vicinity of a military establishment (Rigby in Appendix B7), and is likely to be intrusive into its findspot within the Late Iron Age roundhouse (**F15** [Fig. 18]) area, but indicative of the later movement of people into the Alconbury area.

Roman c.AD150-410

- 5.9.33 Roman activity across the airfield site began in the 1st century and continued into the 3rd century before the area became largely abandoned. An element of this incorporated the reuse of the pre-existing field systems (such as **A358** recut as **A472**). However, there was a redesign of the area that may have included further subdivisions (**E166** [Fig. 13] and **E990** [Fig. 15] both running north-west to south-east) or possible droveways (**E10** and **E301** [Fig. 12], **E918** and **E924** [Fig. 15] both running north-east to south-west) within the boundaries.

Settlement

- 5.9.34 Evidence for Roman settlement comes from debris (including roof and floor tiles and brick) that has been deposited following the demolition of structures. The only Roman ring-ditch (**E1360** [Fig. 11]) that may have been related to a structure lay just to the south of the centre of the development area, 50m to the south of the Roman enclosure (**A106**). This had a 5.6m diameter, and enclosed a pit (**E1381** [Fig. 11]).

5.9.35 The status of the Roman population in the area may be indicated with the presence of both a penannular and a trumpet brooch, as well as a hand-forged nail and hob nails in the north-west corner of the development area.

Burials

5.9.36 A single fragment of badly eroded adult tibia was recovered from a boundary ditch (**E520** [Fig. 14]) and a small fragment of a human skeleton was recovered from a ditch (**E1240** [Fig. 16]). These came from completely different areas of the development area, and are eroded, indicating that there was Roman displacement of human remains. The only other disturbed human remains came from an undated posthole (**G63** [Fig. 20]) located to the west of the Iron Age remains.

Economy

5.9.37 The presence of the Roman animal enclosure (**A106**) and the truncation of both of the earlier roundhouse gullies (ditches **A204** and **A428** cutting through ring-ditch **A450**; and ditch **G149** [Fig. 21] cutting through ring-ditch **G141**) suggest that there was a slight shift in the focus of areas for settlement. Despite this shift in the exact locations of the farming activities there was a continuity and stability of use/husbandry from the Iron Age to the Late Roman period.

5.9.38 The Strategic Main area of the development continued the life of the Iron Age enclosure (**H5183** [Fig. 25]). To the west of this, there was part of a Roman field system (**H5221** and **H5230** [Fig. 25]) that ran on a north-east to south-west alignment, which broadly aligned with the enclosure. This field system was replaced by the medieval and post-medieval field systems.

5.9.39 The economy of the Roman phase of activity within the Alconbury Airfield area continued the shift towards a dominance of cattle. Within the faunal assemblage, the relative distribution of cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones was consistent with what has been observed in contemporary rural site assemblages in Cambridgeshire. There was a change from the Iron Age trend for slaughter and butchery waste to be deposited separately to food waste, instead they were deposited together. This may have been a result of slaughter and butchery activities taking place within the same portion of the site as cooking. There was also the continuation of the Early Roman trend for the gnawing of bones by dogs, but with more visible cut marks indicating some disarticulation and skinning.

5.9.40 The landscape of the area retained the woodland and hedgerow, with the species that were represented, including oak, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, viburnum and cherry, largely continuing from the Iron Age, but with the spread of alder/hazel, ash and viburnum, and a reduction in maple. In the same vein, the seeds that were represented continued the Iron Age presence of wheat, straw, hazelnut and brome, but also saw an increase in cereal, goosefoots, vetches/peas, legume and docks, as well as a reduction in barley.

Industry

5.9.41 Within the central portion of the development area, and potentially enclosed by a ring-ditch (**A106**) was a possible rectangular six-post structure whose function at this stage is unclear. However, located 50m to the south-west was a further group of postholes that may have formed a structure. Within this latter group of postholes were two (**E1319** and **E1321** [Fig. 11]) that contained significant amounts of hammerscale and strongly suggest that blacksmithing activities were taking place at the time. Further to the north, a Roman pit (**C788** [Fig. 7]) also contained slag and hammerscale. The presence of some

fragmentary ironwork, such as tools including a reaping hook, blade and a gouge, as well as nails, indicate either the manufacture or repair of metalwork in the area.

- 5.9.42 Further industrial activity may be indicated with the presence of kiln pedestals in two slots within a boundary ditch (**C16** [Fig. 6]). Metalworking debris was also recovered (from ditches **E334** [Fig. 12] and **E832** [Fig. 15] – although mostly from when this latter ditch was excavated during an archaeological evaluation (Webb 2016b) – including tapping slag and heavily baked clay that may have come from the main body of a smelting furnace and slag basin, but without any identifiable metalworking features.

Trade

- 5.9.43 The Roman pottery included 1st to 4th century local and imported finewares as well as Samian and Nene Valley Colour Coated vessels. The local pottery may have come from the nearby kilns at Godmanchester (7km to the south-east), Lower Nene Valley industries (10-15km to the north) and from Stanground (Cooper 1989). It is characteristic for smaller rural sites of the period, and consistent with a lower-status community with restricted access to, or requirement for, pottery produced for the table, for specialist use or for display, focusing as it did on utilitarian jars, bowls and tableware and very little in the way of amphoras, mortaria or flagons.
- 5.9.44 Local trade can be seen within the excavation areas with 2nd century AD high mica content pottery recovered from a boundary ditch (**E1155** [Fig. 13]). This type of pottery was made locally in Essex and would have been imported into the settlements at Alconbury. There was, though, not just trade as part of the artefact assemblage revealed a fragment of pottery that is possibly a local copy of a *Verulamium* type of Roman jar.
- 5.9.45 The diet of the Roman population at Alconbury included the consumption of oyster that continued from the Early Roman period, and again indicates the presence of trade.

Medieval c.1066-1540

- 5.9.46 A limited amount of medieval activity was recognisable within the KP1B development area during the different phases of excavation. This was dominated by furrows running on a north-east to south-west alignment. Medieval ditches (**G299** [Fig. 21] and **G317** [Fig. 22]) were identified in the middle of the development area, but only as small segments almost following the lines of former ditches (**G293**, **G296** [Fig. 21] and **G275** [Fig. 22] respectively). These indicate the long-lived nature of the area as part of field systems. The southern edge of the airfield also revealed a single small medieval enclosure ditch (**H5181** [Fig. 25]) that replaced the enclosure (**H5183**) that had been open in both the Iron Age and Roman phase. This cut the corner off the earlier enclosure, although its full extent and how much it reduced the size of the earlier enclosures is unclear as it was only visible as a small segment within the excavation area.
- 5.9.47 A single, possible, late medieval metal artefact was recovered, a bullet-shaped arrowhead that was recovered from an area of modern disturbance.

Post-medieval 1540-1750

- 5.9.48 Post-medieval activity within the KP1B and Strategic Main areas saw a continuation of the medieval focus on agriculture and field systems away from the centre of settlement. The majority of this activity took the form of furrows that ran on a north-east to south-west orientation and truncated areas of previous activity. The best surviving examples of this were the ditches along the southern edge of the airfield. Here, there were two slightly different alignments represented through furrow bases on a north-east to south

west alignment (such as **H5013** and **H5122** [Fig. 24]) and those on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment (such as **H5021**, **H5106** and **H5119** [Fig. 25]). These followed the alignments identified for the ridge-and-furrow earthworks in the aerial photographic survey (Palmer 1998). The abraded nature of the pottery fragments recovered from these furrows indicate at their deposition as a result of later agricultural activities, but do suggest that the ridge and furrow system replaced earlier activity within the vicinity.

- 5.9.49 There was also a field boundary that ran perpendicular to the north-east to south-west furrow alignment (**A189**) that corresponded to a field boundary that was marked on the 1791 Alconbury Enclosure Map, and further ditches (**F7**, **F19** [Fig. 17]) that paralleled the historic field boundaries (visible on Ordnance Survey Maps) in the north-west corner of the development area. The focus of the surviving furrows was in the western half of the study area and had been detected in a geophysical survey (Roberts 2006). The furrows were regularly spaced with 5-6m between each one and may have dated from the medieval phase of activity.
- 5.9.50 Other ditches (such as **E184** [Fig. 12], **E525**, **E544**, **E625** [Fig. 14] and **E843** [Fig. 15]) were scattered across the central southern portion of the development area and probably related to the field systems in use during this phase, since they ran on the same alignment (north-west to south-east or perpendicular).
- 5.9.51 Only limited artefacts were recovered from post-medieval features. These consisted of a floor tile, fragments of roof tile and a single fragment of baked clay. There was a great deal of later activity, with modern ploughing truncating some areas before the airfield was built from 1938.

Summary

- 5.9.52 The excavations within the development area demonstrate that there was continuous occupation in the central strip from the Mid-Late Iron Age until it was abandoned in the early 3rd century AD. The artefacts recovered from the area were typical for rural settlements of the area, but with the exception of a few finds (such as the Iron Age toggle harness, Bronze Age spearhead, sword hand guard and potter's stamps) that may hint at slightly higher status connections. Activity from the 3rd century significantly reduced, suggesting that this was when the settlement focus disappeared. However, there have been no clear indications as to what brought about this change within the Alconbury Airfield area. It may be related to the fact that military activity at Godmanchester ended during the 2nd century AD, and activity within *Durovigutum* reduced during the 4th century after a major fire at the end of the 3rd century (Richmond and Crawford 1949). This, in conjunction with the decline of Colchester after the mid 3rd century AD (Faulkner 1994), may have reduced the need for the produce that may have been arriving from settlement on the Alconbury Airfield area.
- 5.9.53 The areas that saw the greatest concentration of settlement activity were located on slightly higher ground in the centre of the development area (at c.49m OD), with the ground sloping down to the east (to 47.5m OD two thirds of the way across the KP1B area) before rising up again (to c.49m OD). As the ground sloped down, the more dispersed the archaeological features became, with these features related to the field systems and animal pens. The difference in the focus of activity between the slight difference in levels of the natural geology is also reflected in the concentrations of material recovered – there was a poverty of domestic debris recovered to the east of the boundary formed by the Iron Age enclosure (ditch **E334** [Fig. 12]). This may have been significant with the drainage system needed to settle an area of poor drainage, with the

samples that were taken suggesting that some of the ditches (such as **E638** [Fig. 14], **E1278** [Fig. 16]) may have been water filled.

- 5.9.54 Overall, the area was probably a ‘producer’ site – rather than military, town or of high status – that was based on a non-centralised system of production. This, with the combination of co-axial field systems and enclosures is likely to have been a mixed economy of arable fields and managed livestock. Over time, there was a gradual shift in the emphasis from sheep farming in the Iron Age to cattle farming in the Roman period. Despite this shift there was no clear shift in the types of enclosures that were being used, with both the semi-circular enclosures and those with antennae ditches used during the Iron Age and Roman phases, and only the rectangular enclosure being solely of Roman date.
- 5.9.55 As part of the industrial activity within the area, blacksmithing appears to have taken place in the central portion of the area, with hammerscale recovered from samples (Roman pit **C788** [Fig. 7] and postholes **E1319** and **E1321** [Fig. 11])

Significance

- 5.9.56 Despite the disturbance from ploughing and the construction and later development of the airfield across much of the site, there was still a considerable amount of archaeology that can add to the growing corpus of evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British settlement on the claylands away from the fen edge (Bryant 1997, 28; Medlycott 2011,33). The evidence that was uncovered also extends the mapping of ridge and furrow earthworks that were detected by the geophysics and aerial photography. As a result, there is potential to inform our understanding of both the Late Iron Age/Roman transition period and a possible change in occupation patterns in the 3rd century AD (Bryant 2000,16).
- 5.9.57 The Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery adds to the sites in the area. However, the remains from the Airfield were in an area of high truncation and only limited other Bronze Age activity was identified – in the form of a nearby enclosure. The cremation urns themselves were similar in form to those at Papworth-Everard, but much less well preserved.
- 5.9.58 The abraded nature of the pottery from the southern edge of the airfield indicates the level of disturbance in that area of excavation, with both the prehistoric and medieval pottery likely to be a result of later disturbance from agricultural activities. In contrast, the KP1B area produced a larger quantity of finds and in a better state of preservation. Within this, the western edge again appears to have been more disturbed – especially by the furrows that were evident during excavation – but when considered with the concentration of features suggests that it was away from a settlement area. The central portion itself demonstrates the presence of settlement with both domestic features and pottery, but also hints at the possibilities of other activities – such as pottery production, blacksmithing and other domestic crafts – without providing clear evidence as to their exact locations. This may be a result of the truncation of the site that has resulted in the patchwork of excavation areas.
- 5.9.59 The Roman pottery recovered from the site is typical of the area, with similarities to other sites excavated alongside Ermine Street (Hancocks *et al* 1998), and demonstrates domestically produced pottery with the addition of some imported finewares and traded specialist wares. Maker’s stamps were recovered, along with pottery fragments that were reworked for alternative uses once the original vessel had become damaged.

- 5.9.60 The main trend in the faunal remains of the region is for sheep to have been the dominant species that was kept for meat during the Iron Age, although with many sites that have produced mixed assemblages. Many of the assemblages have been excavated in areas of neutral to acidic sands and gravels that have not preserved the bone, or have only produced small assemblages (Bryant 1997, 31). This was countered by a Roman increase in cattle exploitation and a corresponding decrease in the importance of sheep that may be linked to the increasing intensity of arable farming with its demand for traction power and manure (Going 1997, 42). The faunal remains recovered from Alconbury provide the potential for analysis between the Iron Age and Roman periods with remains that have been reasonably well preserved, despite the small sample that was recovered.
- 5.9.61 Charred Iron Age crop remains have revealed that the predominant crops were emmer, spelt and barley, with lower amounts of oats, peas and flax/linseed, with some shifts through time (Bryant 1997, 30-31). The Roman period saw spelt wheat dominated assemblages on the Boulder Clay Plateau, such as at Duck End Farm, Stansted (Murphy 1990), whilst other areas also saw dominant barley and emmer, with smaller amounts of horse-bean, pea, oats, rye and flax/linseed (Going 1997, 42). Unfortunately, the preservation of seed and plant remains across Alconbury Airfield has been poor, meaning that there is little that can be added. The charcoal remains, however, provide more opportunity to be able to examine the woodland landscape through both the Iron Age and Roman periods.

6. FACTUAL DATA AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

- 6.1.1 All hand written records have been collated and checked for internal consistency and the site records have been transcribed in full onto an MS Access database. The quantities of records are shown below.

Type	Number							Total
	STUABE14	STUALW15	STUPRO15	STUALP16	STUIKO16	STUPAR16	STUCYC16	
Context Register	2	18	6	37	2	15	7	87
Plan Register	1	5	2	6	1	3	1	19
Section Register	1	6	3	11	1	4	3	29
Sample Register	1	8	4	11	2	3	1	30
Samples	5	50	33	100	17	26	4	235
Small Find Register	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	8
Photograph Register	2	17	8	34	4	11	9	85
Trench Records	7	3	0	0	10	0	0	20
Context Records	37	673	242	1363	84	413	275	3087
Plans at 1:10	0	4	45	48	0	25	4	126
Plans at 1:20	0	94	27	142	0	73	13	349
Plans at 1:50	5	25	7	27	11	5	4	84
Sections at 1:10	4	92	79	299	2	85	76	637
Sections at 1:20	21	102	16	121	24	54	35	373
Digital Photographs	67	667	278	1276	137	420	297	3142
Photographic Film	0	17	40	37	0	0	0	94

Table 2: The excavation record

- 6.1.2 The survival and intelligibility of the site stratigraphy was good, with archaeological features having survived as negative features below some of the modern disturbance. Secure stratigraphic relationships, along with the artefacts that were recovered, has allowed many features to be assigned to a preliminary period (as outlined above in Section 5). Further analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts across the site has the potential to further elucidate the function and development of the site.

Finds and Environmental Quantification

- 6.1.3 All artefacts and ecofacts have been washed, quantified and bagged. The catalogue of all finds is on an MS Access database. The total quantities for each material type are listed below, and the totals relate to the material currently held in the archive.

Type	Amount per site							Total amount (kg or number)
	STUABE14	STUALW15	STUPRO15	STUALP16	STUIKO16	STUPAR16	STUCYC16	
Pottery (kg)	0.061	26.855	0.248	39.166	2.274	4.489	0.046	73.139
Glass (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	0.004	-	0.004
Fired clay (kg)	0.010	3.079	0.076	10.178	1.404	1.886	0.003	16.636
CBM (kg)	0.115	2.012	0.050	1.092	-	0.192	0.088	3.549
Mortar (kg)	-	-	-	0.140	-	-	-	0.140
Stone (kg)	-	0.146	0.070	2.400	0.080	4.970	0.248	7.914
Flint (number)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.000
Metalworking debris (kg)	-	0.369	-	19.670	-	0.024	-	20.063
Copper alloy artefacts (number)	-	1	-	10	1	1	1	14
Iron artefacts (number)	-	11	-	24	5	4	-	44
HSR (kg)	-	0.008	-	0.030	-	0.016	-	0.054
Cremated bone (kg)	-	-	3.326	-	-	-	-	3.326
Animal bone (kg)	0.003	33.370	0.053	53.183	1.175	12.239	0.012	100.035
Shell (kg)	-	0.955	-	0.599	-	-	-	1.554

Table 3: Finds quantification by site

Type	Amount per Phase								Total amount (kg or number)
	Phase 1	Phase 2.1	Phase 2.2	Phase 3.1	Phase 3.2	Phase 4	Phase 5	Undated	
Pottery (kg)	0.248	2.626	46.449	23.571	0.063	0.001	0.168	0.013	73.139
Glass (kg)	-	-	-	-	0.004	-	-	-	0.004
Fired clay (kg)	-	3.235	1.672	1.794	8.718	-	0.073	1.144	16.636
CBM (kg)					2.079	0.166	1.3	0.004	3.549
Mortar (kg)	-	-	-	0.092	-	-	0.048	-	0.140
Stone (kg)	-	1.606	4.470	-	1.431	-	-	0.407	7.914
Flint (kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Metalworking debris (kg)	-	0.8	0.01	0.032	18.14	-	-	1.081	20.063
Copper alloy artefacts (number)	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	2	14
Iron artefacts (number)	-	-	-	9	7	-	1	27	44
HSR (kg)	0	0	0	0	0.008	0	0	0.046	0.054
Cremated bone (kg)	3.326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.326
Animal bone (%)	0.65	9.68	7.34	22.51	56.12	0.33	0.16	3.21	100
Shell (kg)	-	-	0.285	0.440	0.827	-	-	0.002	1.554

Table 4: Finds quantification by phase

6.1.4 A total of 232 environmental samples were taken from features within the investigated areas at Alconbury Airfield in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Results from samples taken during the evaluation phases of each of the areas indicated that the potential for preservation of plant remains was low leading to a revised sampling strategy in which certain deposits were targeted.

	STUABE14	STUALW15	STUPRO15	STUALP16	STUIKO16	STUPAR16	STUCYC16
Bulk samples	5	50	13	102	17	26	4
Cremation samples	-	-	20	-	-	-	-

Table 5: Sample numbers by site

Range and Variety

6.1.5 Features were broadly similar across the different excavation areas. The types of features by both site and period are shown below.

Feature	Number per Site							Total
	STUABE14	STUALW15	STUPRO15	STUALP16	STUIKO16	STUPAR16	STUCYC16	
Ditch (of which terminate)	20	87	6	121	10	41	91	376
	2	10	1	36	-	3	6	58
Pit	3	37	19	55	5	23	11	153
Cremation pit	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Posthole	8	16	11	64	1	27	11	138
Surface	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Buried soil	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pond	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Watering hole	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	32	141	42	241	18	91	113	678

Table 6: Range and variety of features by site

Feature	Number per phase									Number
	Undated	Phase 1	Phase 2.1	Phase 2.2	Phase 3.1	Phase 3.2	Phase 4	Phase 5	Modern	
Ditch (of which terminate)	46	1	59	36	41	79	12	90	12	376
	11	1	13	5	4	17	3	2	2	58
Pit	65	3	28	6	13	32	-	6	-	153
Cremation pit	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Posthole	94	-	29	3	-	11	1	-	-	138
Surface	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Buried soil	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pond	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Watering hole	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	205	10	120	45	54	123	13	96	12	678

Table 7: Range and variety of features by phase

Condition

- 6.1.6 The archaeological remains, although reasonably well preserved, were truncated by modern services, pits and structures. This below ground disturbance was mostly a result of works for the WWII and Cold War runways, taxiways, dispersal pens and military buildings, and the service infrastructure for the later use of the buildings on the airfield. Despite this, in areas of less building work, the survival of archaeological deposits, besides their truncation, may be better than that of typical sites in the highly ploughed landscape of the local region due to the location of the site within an airfield that has precluded recent ploughing and the depths of disturbance by modern ploughing methods.
- 6.1.7 In the STUPRO15 area, the shallowness of the cremations and post holes, combined with the thin subsoil layer across the site, indicates that features have suffered significantly from truncation due to ploughing. This area, and that in the south-east (STUCYC16) were the main areas that were affected by ridge and furrow field systems, with large numbers of furrow bases still visible after excavation. These coincide with areas where ridge and furrow was detected by the aerial photograph (Palmer 1998) and geophysical surveys (GSB 2000; Roberts 2006).
- 6.1.8 In contrast, the area of STUIKO16 saw a smaller amount of disturbance, perhaps due to the 20th century deposition of material over the old top/subsoil around the excavation area and Trenches 5 and 7. Instead, truncation appeared to be restricted to the intrusion of field drains.

6.2 Documentary Research

Primary and Published Sources

- 6.2.1 The major sources available will be the Historic Environment Record, together with published and unpublished site reports.

6.3 **Artefact Summaries**

6.3.1 Summaries of the artefacts recovered are given below, with full assessments given in Appendix B.

Copper alloy

Summary

6.3.2 A total of 15 copper alloy artefacts (Appendix B.1) were recovered from four of the excavation phases. These included unidentifiable fragments, brooches dating to the 1st century AD and contemporary brooch pins.

STUALW15

6.3.3 A single unidentifiable fragment of a copper alloy artefact was recovered from the terminus of ditch **129** within the STUALW15 area. This was too poorly preserved for identification.

STUALP16

6.3.4 A total of 10 copper alloy fragments were recovered from the STUALP16 excavation areas, representing no more than seven items. These included brooches dating to the 1st century AD and fragments of pins.

STUIKO16

6.3.5 A single copper alloy artefact (SF1) was recovered from the STUIKO16 area, a penannular brooch dating to the broader Roman period (AD43-410).

STUPAR16

6.3.6 A single unidentifiable fragment of a copper alloy artefact was recovered from the STUPAR16 excavation areas.

STUCYC16

6.3.7 A single Roman fragment of a pin was recovered from the STUCYC16 excavation area.

Statement of potential

6.3.8 The copper alloy artefacts are in a poor to fair condition, with extensive corrosion on most of them. Only the more complete and better preserved brooches have the potential to further inform site dating.

Ironwork

Summary

6.3.9 A total of 38 iron artefacts (Appendix B.2) were recovered from four of the excavation areas. These included unidentifiable fragments, nails and hobnails, a possible stylus, and a possible spearhead and arrowhead. One artefact stood out – a socketed projectile, probably a spearhead that was either Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British.

STUALW15

6.3.10 A total of 11 iron nails were recovered from eight features within the excavation area. These consist of eight iron nail fragments, a single hobnail, and an unidentified iron fragment. A fragment of an iron strip and a loop were also recovered.

STUALP16

6.3.11 There was a small assemblage of 24 fragments, representing no more than 18 objects of iron. A Late Iron Age or Early Roman socketed projectile, possibly a spearhead, was also recovered.

STUIKO16

6.3.12 Three Roman iron nails were recovered from the STUIKO16 area of Alconbury Airfield.

STUPAR16

6.3.13 Three iron nail fragments and a possible stylus were recovered from the STUPAR16 excavation area.

Statement of potential

6.3.14 The iron artefacts that were recovered were largely in a poor condition with appreciable corrosion across all objects. One artefact, a possible bullet-shaped arrowhead was of possible late medieval date, but this cannot be confirmed without x-ray. Beyond the spearhead, the ironwork has very limited potential to inform the dating and nature of activity on the site.

Metalworking debris

Summary

6.3.15 A total of 20.039kg of iron slag and iron furnace hearth lining were recovered from the STUALW15 and STUALP16 excavation areas (Appendix B.3). This included vitrified clay and iron-rich slag. The vitrified clay is likely to have been parts of broken-up smithing hearth linings, whilst the slag is probably from secondary forging activities, and are likely to be from the dispersal of waste. The majority of the slag appeared to be associated with iron smelting, with only a small amount as residue from iron smithing activities.

STUALW15

6.3.16 A total of 369g (21 pieces) of iron slag were examined from this excavation area. This probably relates to iron smithing. The assemblage included 201g of vitrified clay, 168g of glassy or iron-rich slag. Amongst this was one small but identifiable smithing hearth base (SHB). The slag would appear to be Roman in date.

STUALP16

6.3.17 A total of 19.67 kg of iron slag and iron furnace hearth lining material was recovered from 10 different contexts within the STUALP16 excavation areas. Most of this consisted of iron smelting slag and furnace wall material. At least 19.64 kg of the slag appeared to be associated with iron smelting, with only 28g likely to be from the residue of iron smithing (secondary smithing) activities.

Statement of potential

6.3.18 The metalworking debris has little potential to add to our knowledge of Roman craft processes, with only a small amount (28g) from smithing activities, and the assemblage has been fully assessed.

Stone

Summary

6.3.19 A total of 1.7kg of burnt stone and 5.813kg of worked stone (Appendix B.4) was recovered from across Alconbury Airfield. These were largely from Late Iron Age and Roman features, and related to quernstones, a disc-shaped pedestal, a fragment of undiagnostic flint and a small pebble with engraving on it that is likely to be Roman 'graffito'.

STUALW15

6.3.20 A total of 93g (3 pieces) of burnt stone and 53g (1 piece, SF21) of worked stone were examined from this excavation. The worked stone is a small, flat pebble of sandstone used as a whetstone, which may be Roman in date.

STUALP16

6.3.21 A total of 2.4 kg (114 pieces) of worked stone, burnt stone and building stone were examined from this excavation; of which at 1.29 kg was composed of worked stone and shaped constructional stone, consisting of 0.54 kg of broken-up lava quern (110 fragments), part of a disc-shaped stone pedestal (0.57 kg), and a small pebble of limestone with a scratched stone engraving upon it (0.18 kg), two pieces of burnt stone (1.11 kg). The majority of these finds were probably Roman in date.

STUPAR16

6.3.22 A total of 0.5 kg (7 pieces) of burnt stone and 4.47 kg of worked stone (1 fragment of quern) were examined from this excavation. The quern was from the upper stone of a rotary quern made of Millstone Grit, and was recognisably Roman in date.

STUCYC16

6.3.23 A single undiagnostic primary flake was recovered from the STUCYC16 excavation area.

Statement of potential

6.3.24 The presence of quern stones indicates crop processing activity. However, only a small number were recovered from across a large site, and is therefore unlikely to provide any further information on the dating and activities on site.

Glass

Summary

6.3.25 A single blue glass bead was recovered from the STUPAR16 excavation area (Appendix B.5). This was recovered in good condition.

Statement of potential

6.3.26 The bead was recovered from a Roman ditch, but is of little value in terms of dating as it was a long-lived form.

Pottery (Appendix B.6-B.9)

STUABE14

6.3.27 The small assemblage from STUABE14 comprises 14 sherds (60g) of Later Iron Age and Roman date. No earlier prehistoric pottery was recovered. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered.

STUALW15

6.3.28 Two phases of archaeological activity at STUALW15 produced a combined assemblage of 1,804 sherds weighing 27,227g. The assemblage includes 106 sherds (1,892g) of Later Iron Age form (350-50BC) and 368 (6,124g) Late Iron Age sherds (50BC-70BC) alongside 1,134 sherds (18,835g) of Early Roman date. Five sherds (4g) are later prehistoric but are otherwise not closely datable. No earlier prehistoric pottery was recovered.

STUPRO15

6.3.29 STUPRO15 is the only site within the area under consideration to have produced earlier prehistoric pottery. A total of 110 sherds weighing 248g were collected from nine excavated contexts comprising six highly truncated Middle Bronze Age cremations and three ditch sections. The pottery is extremely fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved, with an average sherd weight of 1.9g. No rim sherds and few body sherds survive with the only diagnostic sherds being a few much degraded base angles.

STUALP16

6.3.30 The large assemblage from STUALP16 is predominantly of Late Iron Age transitional date with a smaller component of broadly contemporary Early Roman forms. As with the other sites discussed it is likely that the bulk of the pottery represents an uninterrupted assemblage spanning the later Iron Age principally from the 1st century BC into the 1st century AD. A total of 334 sherds, 5,263g are Mid-to-Late Iron Age forms (350-50BC) and three sherds (16g) are probably Earlier Iron Age. A further 13 (24g) are prehistoric but are not closely datable. No earlier prehistoric pottery was found.

STUIKO16

6.3.31 The assemblage spans the Late Iron Age from the early 1st century BC. A total of 217 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery weighing 2,268g were collected from 16 excavated contexts and from unstratified finds collection. The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. No earlier prehistoric pottery was recovered, although a single early Roman grey ware platter was recovered.

STUPAR16

6.3.32 This small assemblage is predominantly of Later/Late Iron Age date with a smaller Early Roman component. No earlier prehistoric pottery was recovered. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was also recovered.

STUCYC16

6.3.33 A small assemblage of five prehistoric and undiagnostic pottery sherds were recovered alongside four sherds of mid-1st to 2nd century AD Roman date. Two sherds of medieval and two sherds of post-medieval pottery were also recovered.

Prehistoric pottery

Summary

- 6.3.34 A small assemblage of 227 sherds (248g) of prehistoric pottery (Appendix B.6) came from site STUPRO15. This is of similar fabric to the more substantial Middle Bronze Age cremation urns found locally at Papworth Everard.
- 6.3.35 A total of 4,473 Iron Age sherds weighing 49.075kg were collected from six sites across Alconbury Weald. Within the Iron Age assemblage three main ceramic phases were identified, these being Earlier Iron Age (650-350BC), Later Iron Age (350-50BC) and Late Iron Age to Early Roman transitional phase (c.50BC – c.AD70).
- 6.3.36 The bulk of the assemblages considered within this report represent a continuum from handmade pottery of the Later and Late Iron Age to transitional and Early Roman forms. The exceptions are STUPRO15 which produced a small Middle Bronze Age assemblage and STUABE14 and STUCYC16 which are substantially Later Iron Age with only small Late Iron Age and transitional components. The Middle Bronze Age pottery from STUPRO15 represents the only earlier prehistoric pottery found during the Alconbury Weald excavations with no other Bronze Age or Neolithic pottery recovered.

Statement of potential

- 6.3.37 The small size and poor preservation of the Middle Bronze Age pottery from Alconbury prohibit further useful analysis. A note in the publication report should include a consideration of any associated radiocarbon dates achieved.
- 6.3.38 Several contemporary assemblages have been analysed or published from the region including the large Iron Age transitional assemblages from Werrington, Little Paxton, and Bob's Wood (MacKreth 1988, Jones 2011, Percival and Lyons forthcoming) and these provide suitable comparanda for the pottery found at Alconbury Weald.
- 6.3.39 The combined Iron Age assemblage shows some variation across the six sites from which it was collected with differences not only in date and size but also in assemblage composition, with these differences being greatest between the handmade Later Iron Age assemblages and those which include a higher proportion of Late and Transitional forms. The overlap between the fabric, forms and technology which characterise the Late Iron Age transitional assemblages and those from several of the Early Roman sites is apparent and should be taken into account during full analysis, ideally including the production of a combined catalogue and discussion to integrate elements within the assemblage where cross over occurs.

Roman pottery

Summary

- 6.3.40 A total of 1,608 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 24.132kg, of Early to Mid-Roman pottery (Appendix B.7) was recovered from seven sites within Airfield. These largely came from field systems from outside settlement areas). None of the pottery appears to have been deliberately placed, for example no funerary accessory vessels were found. The majority of pottery was fragmentary with high levels of abrasion, denoting significant post-depositional disturbance, with the average sherd weight of 15g reflecting this process.

Statement of potential

6.3.41 The majority of the pottery is Early to Mid-Roman in date, locally produced and utilitarian in character with few finewares or specialist vessels found. Recovered primarily from within relict field systems the pottery was not deliberately placed but represents accumulated rubbish from nearby settlement activity. Unfortunately, the majority has suffered from post-depositional damage (probably from ploughing) and is severely abraded with a small average sherd size. The potential of the assemblage lies in the fact that it was recovered from a wide area within one landscape, seamlessly following on from Iron Age settlement, and is of sufficient size to provide a meaningful overview of how pottery was made, used and deposited, also how these processes changed over time. Indeed, when combined this ceramic data set forms a substantial assemblage typical of many low order rural groups in the area such as Bob's Wood (Percival and Lyons forthcoming), Werrington (Mackreth 1988) and Little Paxton (Jones 2011). That other nearby well recorded ceramic datasets exist means analysis will provide a rare opportunity to understand how pottery was used by the Roman people within a large inter-related area over a period of several hundred years.

Medieval and Post-medieval pottery

Summary

6.3.42 A total of 0.001kg (2 sherds) of medieval and 0.175kg (4 sherds) of post-medieval pottery (Appendix B.9) was recovered from three of the excavation areas. These sherds are of little significance.

Statement of potential

6.3.43 Only a small amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from across Alconbury Airfield, relating to domestic activity, but being too sparsely spread to indicate any areas of activity.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Summary

6.3.44 A total of 3.429kg (54 pieces) of Roman and post-medieval brick and floor and roof tiles (Appendix B.10) were recovered across the sites considered here. The Roman component largely consists of roof tiles that are likely to have come from substantial structures, hinting at the degree of Roman investment in structures somewhere in the vicinity. However, they are very fragmentary, abraded, widely distributed and largely discarded into ditches. This material may have travelled some distance before becoming sealed in archaeological deposits. As such, at best the CBM indicates Roman activity, and was often used for manuring and drainage on agricultural land.

STUABE14

6.3.45 A total of three fragments of post-medieval CBM were recovered from the STUABE14 excavation areas.

STUALW15

6.3.46 Archaeological works in the STUALW15 areas produced 21 fragments (2.012kg) of CBM. The assemblage comprises Roman roof tile fragments and medieval to post-medieval brick and tile. The assemblage from both date ranges was fragmentary and abraded.

STUALP16

6.3.47 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of CBM; 27 fragments (1.092kg). The assemblage comprises intrusive Roman and medieval to post-medieval fragments of brick and tile. This report will characterise the CBM assemblage.

STUPAR16

6.3.48 Archaeological works produced two fragments (0.192kg) of CBM. The assemblage comprises a *tegula* fragment from ditch **275** and an undiagnostic, probably Roman, fragment of CBM from ditch **299**.

STUCYC16

6.3.49 A single fragment of CBM was recovered from ditch **5075**, which also produced Roman pottery. The fragment is an abraded piece of tile, probably Roman, and represents material unintentionally introduced into the ditch fill.

Statement of potential

6.3.50 The CBM assemblage is largely uninformative as it is very fragmentary and abraded. It represents background noise within the archaeological landscape.

Fired clay

Summary

6.3.51 A total of 16.636kg (1630 pieces) of fired clay (Appendix B.11) was recovered across Alconbury Airfield. This largely came from Iron Age and Roman contexts, with some structural elements that probably constitute part of portable kiln or oven furniture. The size of some of the structural elements hint at a very local origin, and may have been part of Iron Age and Romano-British domestic or light industrial activity. However, this material was not recovered *in situ* and was largely fragmented and abraded, and as such is likely to have travelled at least a small distance from the centre of production (as with the CBM) as part of a discarded assemblage.

STUABE14

6.3.52 A single piece of post-medieval fired clay was recovered from the STUABE14 areas.

STUALW15

6.3.53 Archaeological work produced 261 fragments (3.079kg) of fired clay from the STUALW15 areas. The assemblage was collected from mostly Roman contexts. The assemblage comprised both amorphous and structural fragments (129 fragments, 0.812kg and 132 fragments, 2.267kg respectively). The latter group contained fragments of portable kiln or oven furniture and a fragment of a spindle whorl.

STUPRO15

6.3.54 This excavation yielded 73 fragments of fired clay (0.076kg). These pieces are amorphous fragments with no discernible structural features.

STUALP16

6.3.55 Archaeological work produced 944 fragments, 10.178kg, of fired clay from the STUALP16 excavation areas. The assemblage was collected from mostly Iron Age and Roman contexts. The assemblage consisted of both amorphous and structural

fragments (405 fragments, 1.681kg and 539 fragments, 8.497kg respectively). The latter group contained fragments of hearth or kiln lining, portable kiln furniture and probable triangular weights.

STUIKO16

6.3.56 A total of 101 pieces of fired clay weighing 1.404kg were collected from three excavated features and from the subsoil. The assemblage includes some structural debris perhaps from an oven or similar all from a single feature, pit **24**. The remainder of the fired clay is undiagnostic.

STUPAR16

6.3.57 Archaeological work produced 324 fragments, 1.886kg, of fired clay from the STUPAR16 areas. The assemblage was largely collected from Iron Age and Roman contexts. The assemblage was comprised of both amorphous and structural fragments (201, 0.738kg and 123, 1.143kg respectively). The latter group was made up of fragments of possible portable kiln furniture.

STUCYC16

6.3.58 Two very small pieces of fired clay were recovered from the STUCYC16 excavation area. These were not closely datable, but were recovered from features containing Iron Age pottery.

Statement of potential

6.3.59 The absence of *in situ* and complete examples of structural fired clay, and the spread of the recovered examples from across the excavated areas, means that there is little scope for more detailed archaeological discussion.

Mortar

Summary

6.3.60 A total of 0.140kg (2 pieces) of mortar (Appendix B.12) was recovered from the KP1B and Strategic Main areas of Alconbury Airfield. Both of these came from the STUALP16 areas. One of these pieces may be modern, although the other seems likely to be Roman, perhaps from a laid floor or wall surface.

Statement of potential

6.3.61 This material has no archaeological potential.

Worked Bone

Summary

6.3.62 A single worked bone artefact (Appendix B.13) was recovered from the STUIKO16 area of excavation. This was a carved bone hand guard from a sword. Two fragments of a worked bone pin were recovered from STUALW15.

Statement of potential

6.3.63 The carved bone hand guard is significant both in its age, being an Early Roman artefact in an otherwise Late Iron Age assemblage and in its location, other examples coming

from across Europe and as far away as Masada in modern Israel. This should be published and illustrated.

- 6.3.64 The worked bone pin has little archaeological potential other than as an indication of dress adornment as so little of it survived.

6.4 Environmental Summaries

- 6.4.1 Summaries of the ecofacts and environmental material recovered are given below, with full assessments given in Appendix C.

Human remains

Summary

- 6.4.2 A small number of human remains (Appendix C.1) were recovered from Alconbury Airfield. These were all prehistoric and consisted of five fragments of disarticulated human bone from the fills within ditches and pits.

STUAWL15

- 6.4.3 Two fragments of disarticulated human bone comprising of the proximal half of an adult humerus and an adult mandible were excavated from context 948, the fill of a Roman ditch (**946**).

STUPRO15

- 6.4.4 Six Middle Bronze Age urned cremation burials, clustered in a semi-circle were identified on this site. All of the features were truncated to unknown degrees. The weight of bone from each burial ranged from 8-2930g and two of the urns contained the remains of two individuals (an adult and a neonate).

STUALP16

- 6.4.5 The STUALP16 excavation areas contained a shaft fragment from the proximal end of an adult tibia, fragments of adult skull, humerus and long bone. It is not unusual for fragments of human bone to appear in ditches and no further human skeletal remains was recovered during the excavations.

STUPAR16

- 6.4.6 A single fragment of occipital bone was excavated from the fill of an undated ditch (**57**).

Statement of potential

- 6.4.7 It is not unusual for fragments of human remains to appear in boundary ditches, and the limited amount of human skeletal remains that were uncovered provide no potential for further informing our understanding of the site. It may be possible to further narrow down the dating of the cremations through further radiocarbon dating of deposits from the cremation pits. The cremations may be able to add to our knowledge of other sites in the region.

Faunal Remains

Summary

6.4.8 A total of 100.035kg of animal bone (Appendix C.2) was recovered from across the Alconbury Airfield sites. These consist of small and medium assemblages from seven sites from across the area. The majority of the material recovered is from areas of occupation dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods. The animal bone assemblage shows evidence of settlement activity, exploitation of animals for dietary purposes, and indications of animal husbandry (cattle, sheep and pig) taking place in nearby hinterlands, and follow the trends of faunal remains recovered from Iron Age and Roman settlements of the region.

STUABE14

6.4.9 Three fragments of animal bone (of which two were identifiable), weighing 3g, were collected within the STUABE14 trenching areas.

STUALW15

6.4.10 A total of 33.370kg of animal bone was recovered from the STUALW15 excavation area. The recovered animal bone represented the presence of horse, cattle, sheep/goat and pig from the Iron Age and Roman periods, as well as dog and bird remains from the Roman phase. The assemblage exhibits remarkable stability in terms of species frequencies throughout the three phases.

STUPRO15

6.4.11 Thirteen fragments (53g) of animal bone were recovered from Middle Bronze Age contexts during this excavation. The bones that were identifiable came from cattle and sheep/goat or pig.

STUALP16

6.4.12 A total of 53.183kg of animal bone was recovered from the STUALP16 excavation areas, representing cattle, sheep/goat, horse, pig, dog, red deer, house mouse, amphibian, rodent and three species of bird. The majority of these remains were from the Roman phase of activity.

STUIKO16

6.4.13 A total weight of 1.175kg (86 fragments) of animal bone were recovered from excavations at STUIKO16. Of the 86 specimens, 56 were identifiable to species (sheep/goat, cattle, pig and horse). All bone recorded was dated to either the Iron Age or Transitional Iron Age – Romano-British periods.

STUPAR16

6.4.14 A total of 12.239kg of animal bone was recovered from the STUPAR16 excavation areas, representing the remains of cattle, sheep/goat, horse, pig, cat, hare and mouse from the Iron Age, Roman and medieval phases of activity.

STUCYC16

6.4.15 Three fragments of bone weighing 12g were found in the excavation area along the route of the STUCYC16 excavation area.

Statement of Potential

- 6.4.16 The continued use of the site through chronological periods may provide useful data for understanding the Iron Age – Roman transitional period. Full biometric data should be collected for the remains to allow more detailed comparison with other sites.
- 6.4.17 Study of biometry would provide more detail with comparisons of stature of species, and size changes over time, along with population characteristics and sexing. Tooth wear ageing data from all assemblages needs to be gathered to get a more comprehensive view of kill off patterns across Alconbury airfield. The faunal material may allow further analysis of the shift in the species of animal that is dominant and whether there was specialisation.

Marine Shell

Summary

- 6.4.18 A total of 1.554kg of marine shell (Appendix C.3) was collected by hand during the excavation. The shells recovered are almost all edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine, shallow coastal waters and intertidal zones. The shell is relatively moderately well-preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed. The majority of the shell, mainly oyster, came from pits amongst material that was probably waste material and represent the remnants of diet. They represent general discarded food waste.

STUALW15

- 6.4.19 A total of 0.955kg of shells were collected by hand during the excavation. The shells recovered are almost all edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine, shallow coastal waters and intertidal zones. The shell is relatively moderately well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed.

STUALP16

- 6.4.20 A total of 0.599kg of shells were collected by hand during the excavation. The shells recovered are almost all edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine, shallow coastal waters and intertidal zones. The shell is relatively moderately well-preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed.

Statement of potential

- 6.4.21 The mollusca recovered are few in number and represent a small number of meals, indicating transportation of a marine food source to the site and forming a minor part of the Roman diet. However, the assemblage has little potential to aid the regional or local research objectives, beyond indicating the ability of the occupants of the settlement(s) to access food sources outside their immediate area and the surrounding hinterland.

Environmental Remains

Summary

- 6.4.22 A total of 288 environmental samples were taken from features within the investigated areas at Alconbury Airfield (Appendix C.4) in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Results from samples taken during the evaluation phases

of each of the areas indicated that the potential for preservation of plant remains was low, leading to a revised sampling strategy in which certain deposits were targeted.

STUABE14

6.4.23 Five bulk samples were taken at this site. Features sampled include pits or post holes, gullies and a buried soil thought to date to the Roman period. The samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. The charred plant remains consist of charcoal which only serves as evidence of the burning of wood.

STUALW15

6.4.24 Fifty samples were taken from the STUALW15 excavation areas. Features sampled include ditches, pits and post holes dating from the Transitional Late Iron Age to the Mid-Roman period. The charred plant remains consist mainly of cereal grains that are all poorly preserved.

STUPRO15

6.4.25 Thirty-three samples were taken. The features sampled included ditches, pits, post holes, and six Middle Bronze Age cremation pits and three associated pits. A small fragment of charred cereal grain was recovered from fill 133 of a Middle Bronze Age cremation pit **127**. All other samples were devoid of plant remains other than modern rootlets and sparse charcoal fragments.

STUALP16

6.4.26 One hundred and two bulk samples were taken from features of Roman and medieval date. Preservation of by plant remains is poor. Of the 102 samples processed, approximately half were devoid of preserved remains. Despite having the potential for waterlogged preservation in addition to carbonisation, the samples from this area are barely more productive than those from elsewhere on Alconbury Airfield.

STUIKO16

6.4.27 Seventeen bulk samples were taken from Iron Age deposits. Preservation of plant remains is extremely poor. Single charred grains of wheat and barley were recovered from Sample 5, taken from the lowest fill 27 of Late Iron Age pit **24**.

STUPAR16

6.4.28 Twenty-six samples were taken from the STUPAR16 areas of excavation. Samples taken from Area 1 are from features that were associated with pastoral farming such as field boundaries, stock control and possible storage pits. Samples taken from Area 2 were from features relating to the settlement periphery at the western end of the site and from boundary ditches across the majority of the area.

STUCYC16

6.4.29 Four bulk samples were taken from prehistoric ditch fills, with no plant remains or charcoal preserved.

Statement of potential

6.4.30 The samples have extremely limited potential for the recovery and identification of preserved plant remains. The initial assessment was based on sub-samples (approximately 10 litres) and there is remaining soil of most of the samples that were

examined. Archaeological deposits are not generally homogeneous in content of preserved plant remains and it is possible that a second bucket of a sample will contain additional material. Additional processing of the remaining soil was carried out on 30 samples but none of the flots produced more than five preserved plant specimens. The processing of any remaining soil would be time-consuming due to the clay content of the soil and it is considered unlikely that they would produce any significant and interpretable plant remains based on the results obtained.

- 6.4.31 There are several deposits that may be suitable for pollen analysis, in particular the waterlogged deposits encountered in STUALP16. There is a sub-sample from Sample 49, fill 637 of ditch **638** that would be suitable for assessment. Pollen, if it survives, has the potential to provide information on the vegetation in the local landscape.
- 6.4.32 Molluscs also have the potential to provide information on the more local landscape and can provide a context for occupation activity and past land-use. Although specific sampling has not been undertaken for molluscs, selected flots may have sufficient density and diversity for identification and interpretation.

7. UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1.1 The principal aim of this project is to map the archaeological remains so that a record of the site exists, and to maximise the potential of the dataset collected through the archaeological works at Alconbury for further analysis. To fulfil this potential the objectives have been updated to provide a framework for further analysis. These have been provided alongside a statement of whether the original research objectives have been met.

7.1.2 Several new objectives have been identified as a result of the assessment process in order for the site to contribute to the regional and local research aims and objectives. These draw upon the regional (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011) and site specific (Mordue and Hart 2013) research assessments and agendas. These will supplement the original Research Objectives outlined in Section 4 above.

7.2 Original Objectives

7.2.1 Completion of the Post-Excavation Assessment has shown that all the original research objectives can be met through the analysis of the excavated materials.

7.3 Regional Research Objectives

Understand the character of the site and assess its significance.

7.3.1 An analysis of the different phases of excavation within the development area have allowed the creation of a synthesis of data and a narrative showing the different areas of use from a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery to Iron Age and Roman settlement and farming, with later disturbance. The site's significance is limited by its heavy truncation from the airfield development, but is still able to contribute to a broader understanding of the landscape.

7.3.2 As an addendum to this, the data from the different sites in the Alconbury Airfield area will be collated into a single coherent account. This data will be analysed to produce a report on the Alconbury Airfield archaeology as a single programme of work so that a coherent and authoritative account of the archaeology of the Airfield can be produced. The excavations analysed here fit with further evaluations and excavations that have taken place across the wider development area.

7.4 Local Research Objectives

The importance of investigating and characterising Iron Age and Roman rural settlements and their landscape – to characterise the agricultural landscape within the Roman period.

7.4.1 Little is known about Roman rural settlement in the area (Going 1997, 38). The excavation revealed a limited part of Late Iron Age and Roman settlement activity, namely the fringes with cultivation and animal husbandry, just to the north-east of more dense activity from these periods. Medlycott (2011) raised a key issue within this theme from the numerous rural sites that have been excavated in recent years, and to which this site may be able to contribute, namely: what forms do the farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region?

7.4.2 The excavation revealed farming activity for what is thought to be both cultivation and animal husbandry.

The site has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the Iron Age to Roman transition, and the process of economic and social change during this transition.

- 7.4.3 It is difficult to demonstrate direct continuity between Iron Age and Roman activity, but the proximity and overlapping nature of remains from the two periods in the area covered by the various phases of excavation suggest that there was not a significant hiatus. The site may be able to contribute to our understanding of the Romanisation of the landscape. This theme is highlighted by Medlycott (2011) for identifying continuity in settlement areas as well as new settlement structure and landuse development across the region. As Murphy (in Going and Plouviez 2000, 21) states: '*Sites spanning the Iron Age-Roman transition should have a particularly high priority so far as faunal remains studies are concerned, to assess the extent to which the conquest affected patterns of production.*'
- 7.4.4 There is the additional potential for the Alconbury development to provide information for the survival of the roundhouse building tradition into the Roman period with the presence of one roundhouse ring-ditch dating to this period, although the features of the roundhouse itself are uncertain. This adds to those identified at as at Stansted Airport in Essex (Havis and Brooks 2004) and Mildenhall and Cedars Park, Stowmarket in Suffolk, and could be compared further.
- 7.4.5 Full analysis of the Alconbury sites will also be able to provide information on the continued use of the Iron Age field systems with only modest adaptations into the 2nd century AD, with the majority of the field system ditches following broadly similar alignments, whether they were Iron Age or Roman.
- 7.4.6 The evidence also indicates that there was a seamless transition from the Iron Age to the Roman phase with continued occupation in the central area, continued building types, and only a gradual shift in the agricultural practice that was a change in the dominant species of animal for husbandry.

To establish the relationship between any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape.

- 7.4.7 An initial examination of the sites across the Alconbury Airfield development has been made, but further comparisons with sites further afield should be carried out.

7.5 Site Specific Research Objectives

To preserve the archaeological evidence within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

- 7.5.1 All archaeological features were investigated and records made. Examination of finds and environmental data has taken place to ascertain the periods of use and activities present within the site.

To establish the character, date, state of preservation and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

- 7.5.2 The excavation of archaeological features across the site has provided dating evidence through artefacts and spatial and stratigraphic relationships. This has allowed the character and date of the site to be ascertained. The limits of excavation showed the continuation of remains from the excavation areas and the disturbance limiting the survival of remains in surrounding areas.

7.6 Additional Objectives

Economy

Further work is required to develop current understandings of settlement on claylands, and whether this indicated greater specialisation, such as in sheep farming (Medlycott 2011, 22-3, 33).

- 7.6.1 The site yielded remains from the Iron Age and through into the Roman period, with 100kg of animal bone (Appendix C.2) recovered from across the excavation areas. The animal bone in particular may address this with a detailed analysis of changes in the dominant species, age at death analysis, examination of cut marks, and comparison with nearby sites, such as Bob's Wood, Hinchingsbrooke (Hinman 2005) and Love's Farm, St Neots (Hinman 2008). Further dating will be obtained from other material catalogues (Appendix B.6-7), including pottery and limited items of metalwork (Appendix B1-2).

Wider area

Geophysics and aerial photograph assessments can produce detailed large area plans that can be used to characterise sites, and to embed the results of small scale excavations in a wider context (Going and Plouviez 2000:22).

- 7.6.2 Geophysical (GSB 2000, Roberts 2006, Villis 2011) and aerial photograph assessments (Palmer 1998) have been carried out in the area of Alconbury Airfield, with some of those areas included within this phase of study. It would be possible to ascertain the accuracy of the geophysics and aerial photograph interpretations by examining the overlying data. It may be possible to examine the continuity of feature alignments.

Burial

Patterns of Bronze Age burial practice need further exploration.

- 7.6.3 To consider how the Bronze Age cremation cemetery (Appendix C.1) fits within the context of other regional contemporary cemeteries e.g. Over Quarry (Evans and Knight 2000 and 2001; see also Bradley 2007, fig.4.7 and Yates 2007,95–6, fig.10.6), Papworth-Everard (Gilmour *et al* 2010), Chelmsford Effluent and other contemporary sites (Edwards 2010, 15; Evans 2013, fig.4.16; Evans 2008 fig.2.9, 4-6).

Settlement

The distribution, density and dynamics of settlement areas need further study: the zonation of use/internal spaces, interaction with hinterland, location with reference to the topography and geology, resources, communication routes, etc. (Medlycott 2011, 31).

- 7.6.4 The site revealed the presence of five possible roundhouses of different forms. These were located towards the central portion of the sphere of study, with the most disparate roundhouse isolated on the edge of the identified settlement area. It may be useful to research comparisons for Iron Age roundhouses with an unbroken ring gully and lack of associated postholes as the roundhouse within the STUIKO16 area was unusual in its form.

Finds studies

To further analyse and publish the ceramic assemblage

- 7.6.5 Full analysis and publication of the pottery (Appendix B.6-9) will contribute to the regional research agenda to place it more firmly within its local, regional and national contexts. For the Iron Age, relatively few assemblages have yet been published (Bryant 2000, 14). Publications of this nature would allow inter-site comparisons to be made

more effectively, as well as refining the ceramic chronological sequence for the region, such as detailed comparison with nearby sites e.g. Bob's Wood; Scotland Farm, Dry Drayton; and Love's Farm (Percival 2009) for prehistoric pottery:

- i. Fully publish the pottery stamps from across the site (STUALW15 SF 4; STUIKO16 SF 9; STUPAR16 SF 3; Appendix B.7).
- ii. Full analysis and publication of the Iron Age pottery assemblage (Appendix B.6), especially the Late Iron Age where quantification and detailed analysis of the pottery fabric and form could substantially improve our understanding of the chronology and relative importance of imports and the introduction of wheel-thrown pottery (Bryant 2000:15).
- iii. Characterisation and systematic cataloguing of variation relating to Iron Age and Roman pottery (Appendix B.6-7) fabric and form; sooting and use wear to permit investigation of vessel use, which when tied to form, will inform wider aspects of site use and relative status.

To further analyse and publish the small finds

7.6.6 To fully catalogue and publish the small finds from across the site:

- i. Fully publish and illustrate worked bone object (SF F4, Appendix B.13) as a rare example of an early Roman object type found conceivably out of context on an Iron Age site – comparisons to continental examples; identify tools used in manufacture and the sequence of its production – was there any Roman activity just outside the airfield in that area? Were there military connections to the area?
- ii. Illustrated report of copper alloy metalwork (Appendix B.1).
- iii. X-ray of ironwork for final identification and brief report for publication (Appendix B.2).
- iv. Further analysis of the whetstone from STUALW15 (SF 6, Appendix B.4.3).
- v. Further analysis of the samian (Appendix B.7).

8. METHODS STATEMENTS FOR ANALYSIS

8.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

8.1.1 Context, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database. The specialist information will be integrated to aid dating and complete more detailed phasing of the site. Contexts have already been assigned an initial phasing based on the pottery assessment.

8.2 Illustration

8.2.1 All site plans have been digitised into AutoCAD and will be reproduced at appropriate scales. Selected sections will be digitised using AutoCAD, and report and publication figures will be created in Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand, or photographed as appropriate.

8.3 Documentary Research

8.3.1 Research into documentary evidence will be undertaken to place the site within its wider context. This will involve consulting the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record as well as published and unpublished reports on similar sites excavated in the region.

8.3.2 Primary and published sources will be consulted using the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record, aerial photographs and comparable sites locally and nationally.

8.4 Artefactual Analysis

8.4.1 The artefacts that require further analysis will be analysed by the relevant specialists, in accordance with their recommendations during the assessment stage. Further work has been outlined in the specialist reports and listed within Table 9.

8.5 Ecofactual Analysis

8.5.1 Based on the potential from the remains that have been studied, the shell and environmental evidence have not been recommended for further analysis by the relevant specialists. Initial sample processing produced insufficient plant macrofossil remains to allow for meaningful statistical analysis. The preservation of this material is also poor and the likelihood of sufficient additional material being recovered is low.

8.5.2 The faunal assemblage has been suggested as having the potential to yield additional information through the collection of biometric measurements, with comparisons with other sites, and the further study of the bird and fish remains for more specific identification.

9. REPORT WRITING, ARCHIVING AND PUBLICATION

9.1 Report Writing

Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table 9.

9.2 Storage and Curation

9.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Cambridgeshire County Council in appropriate county stores under the appropriate site code, with the county HER code to be assigned. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS. CCC requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition (see Section 11). During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

9.2.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.

9.3 Publication

9.3.1 The archaeological investigations in this assessment represent a multiple phases of archaeological mitigation works in response to the development of the Alconbury Weald Enterprise Zone. It has been agreed that the overall objective of all the archaeological works taking place is for the collation of the results from all the phases of work so that they can be analysed, reported and published as a single programme of work with a coherent and authoritative account of the archaeology of the Alconbury Weald Enterprise Zone. This will be achieved through the production of a full grey literature report for Phase 1, in the expectation of further work at Phase 2. A decision on publication will then be made (either an article in PCAS or a monograph, if the results merit it).

10. RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

10.1 Project Team Structure

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
James Drummond-Murray	JDM	Project Manager	OA East
Robin Webb	RGW	Project Officer	OA East
?	?	Metalworking specialist	
Simon Timberlake	ST	Stone and metalworking debris specialist	Freelance
Ted Levermore	TL	Baked clay	OA East
Sarah Percival	SP	Prehistoric pottery specialist	Freelance
Alice Lyons	AL	Roman pottery specialist	OA East
Stephen Wadson	SW	Samian specialist	OA East
Val Rigby	VR	Gallo-Belgic pottery specialist	Freelance
Chris Howard-Davis	CHD	Small finds specialist	OA
Karen Barker	KB	X-Ray	Freelance
David Williams	DW	Roman amphora specialist	Freelance
Kay Hartley	KHa	Romano-British mortaria specialist	Freelance
Rachel Fosberry	RF	Environmental specialist	OA East
Zoë Uí Chioleáin	ZuC	Human bone specialist	OA East
Hayley Foster	HF	Faunal specialist	OA East
Ian Riddler	IR	Anglo-Saxon bone objects and related artefact types	Freelance
Ian Scott	IS	Roman glass specialist	Freelance
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Editor	OA East
Severine Bézie	SB	Illustrator	OA East
Kat Hamilton	KH	Archives Supervisor	OA East
James Fairbairn	JF	Photographer	OA East

Table 8: Project team

10.2 Stages, Products and Tasks

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
Project Management			
1	Project management	JDM	2
2	Team meetings	JDM / RGW / EP	2
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials	JDM, RGW	2
Stage 1: Stratigraphic analysis			
4	Integrate ceramic/artefact dating with site matrix	RGW	5
5	Update database and digital plans/sections to reflect any changes	RGW	1
6	Finalise site phasing	RGW	1
7	Compile group and phase text	RGW	3
8	Compile overall stratigraphic text/site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report	RGW	5
Illustration			
9	Digitise selected sections	SB	1

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
10	Prepare draft phase plans, sections and other report figures	SB	2
11	Select photographs for inclusion in the report	RGW	1
12	Illustrate metalwork following liaison with CHD	SB	1
13	Photograph the different categories of slag (2-3 types of slag cake, slg spill, VHKL, fired clay lining and basal lining)	JF	0.25
14	Photograph glass bead from STUPAR16 (SF4)	JF	0.25
15	Illustrate the Roman potter's stamp from STUIKO16 (SF9)	SB	0.25
16	Illustrate worked bone hand guard from STUIKO16 (SF4)	SB	0.25
17	Illustrate any further pottery	SB	1
Documentary research			
18	Consult HER for sites within a broader area than the 1km	RGW	1
19	Further analysis of aerial photograph, geophysical surveys and map regression to tie them into the landscape setting with the excavated areas	RGW	2
Artefact studies			
20	Complete archive catalogue entries and write a report for Cu alloy artefacts for publication	CHD	1
21	Conservation of brooches	KB	1
22	X-ray iron artefacts (3 plates?)	KB	0.5
23	Complete archive catalogue entries, research local and regional comparanda, select items for illustration and liaise with illustrator, and write a report on the Fe artefacts for publication	CHD	1.5
24	Select examples of slag cake and furnace lining etc. for retention as reference material	ST	0.5
25	Thin-section analysis of whetstone from STUALW15 SF6	ST	0.5
26	Prepare a statement on the glass bead for publication	IS	0.5
27	Complete archival catalogue entry for STUALP16 (SF 22) pottery roundel and write a brief report for inclusion in publication	CHD	0.25
28	Integrate final context data and phasing	SP	2
29	Construct and edit a summary prehistoric pottery catalogue for all sites	SP	1
30	Construct and edit a summary Roman pottery catalogue for all sites	AL	2
31	Further detailed analysis of the fabrics and forms to place the Roman pottery to produce a full report	AL	1
32	Review recent publications and research agenda for prehistoric pottery	SP	2
33	Review recent publications and research agenda for Roman pottery	AL	2
34	Identify amphora stamp from STUALW15 (SF 4) and write a report for publication	DW?	0.5
35	Analyse mortaria stamp (STUPAR16 SF 3)	KHa	0.5
36	Send all samian for specialist comment	SW	1
37	Send all grey ware stamps for analysis	VR	0.5
38	Report presence of kiln related material to romankilns.net	TL	0.25
39	Complete archival catalogue entry and prepare final report for publication of worked bone hand guard from STUIK16 (SF4)	IR?	0.75
40	Write prehistoric pottery publication text	SP	5

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
41	Write Roman pottery publication text	AL	6
42	Select prehistoric pottery sherds for illustration and construct a catalogue	SP	2
43	Select Roman pottery sherds for illustration and construct a catalogue	AL	2
44	Prehistoric pottery report edits and revisions	SP	1
45	Roman pottery report edits and revisions	AL	1
Environmental Remains			
46	Further research exploring how the STUPRO16 cremations compare to other MBA cremation burials in the area	ZuC	1.5
47	Study the bird and fish remains for more specific identifications	HF	3
48	Produce a full faunal report studying the biometrics and spatial distribution of species and skeletal elements	HF	5
49	Prepare a statement on the shell remains for publication	CF?	0.5
50	Prepare a statement on the environmental remains for publication	RF	2
Stage 2: Report Writing			
51	Integrate documentary research (including data from evaluation reports)	RGW	5
52	Write historical and archaeological background text	RGW	3
53	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	RGW	5
54	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	RGW	1
55	Write discussion and conclusions	RGW	2
56	Prepare report figures	SB	2
57	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc	RGW	2
58	Produce draft report	RGW	2
59	Internal edit	EP	2
60	Incorporate internal edits	RGW	2
61	Final edit	EP	2
Stage 3: Archiving			
62	Compile paper archive	KH	5
63	Archive/delete digital photographs	KH / RGW	2
64	Compile/check material archive	KH	2

Table 9: Task list

* See Appendix D for the project risk log.

11. OWNERSHIP

11.1.1 All recovered artefacts will be held in storage by OA East and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated. It is Oxford

Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

APPENDIX A. CONTEXT DATA

A.1 STUABE14

Context	Cut	Same as	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
1			1	layer	buried soil	2.86	0.28	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, CBM, pottery
2				layer	subsoil	0	0.22	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable								CBM, fired clay, pottery
3	3		3	cut	pit	0.56	0.13				sub-circular	near vertical	sharp	flat		u-shaped	0	
4	3		3	fill	pit	0.56	0.13	dark grey brown	clay	firm							0	
5	5		5	cut	gully terminus	0.52	0.12				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
6	5		5	fill	gully terminus	0.52	0.12	dark yellow grey	clay	plastic							0	
7	7		5	cut	ditch	1.65	0.14				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	5	
8	7		5	fill	ditch	1.65	0.14	mid grey brown	clay	firm							5	pottery
9	9		5	cut	post hole	0.58	0.16				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
10	9		5	fill	post hole	0.58	0.16	mid yellow grey	clay	plastic							0	
11	11		5	cut	post hole	0.2	0.09				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	flat u-shape	0	
12	11		5	fill	post hole	0.2	0.09	dark yellow grey	clay	plastic							0	
13	13		5	cut	post hole	0.35	0.29				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
14	13		5	fill	post hole	0.35	0.29	mid grey brown	clay	plastic							0	
15	15		5	cut	pit	0.7	0.2				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
16	15		5	fill	pit	0.7	0.2	very dark brown grey	silt clay	soft							2.1	pottery
17	0			void														
18	18		5	cut	ditch terminus	0.7	0.26				linear	steep	gradual (NW), sharp (SE)	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
19	18		5	fill	ditch terminus	0.7	0.26	dark yellow grey	clay	plastic							0	
20	20		5	cut	pit	0.55	0.2				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
21	20		5	fill	pit	0.55	0.2	dark yellow grey	clay	plastic							0	
22	22	38	5	cut	ditch	0.55	0.14				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
23	22	39	5	fill	ditch	0.55	0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
24	24	26	5	cut	ditch	0.55	0.07				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
25	24	27	5	fill	ditch	0.55	0.07	dark yellow grey	clay	plastic							0	
26	26	24	5	cut	ditch	0.8	0.16				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
27	26	25	5	fill	ditch	0.8	0.16	dark yellow grey	clay	plastic							0	
28	28		5	cut	post hole	0.32	0.12				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
29	28		5	fill	post hole	0.32	0.12	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
30	30		5	cut	post hole	0.28	0.25				sub-circular	steep	sharp	pointed		v-shaped	0	
31	30		5	fill	post hole	0.28	0.25	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
32	32		5	cut	post hole	0.33	0.05				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	0	
33	32		5	fill	post hole	0.33	0.05	mid grey brown	clay	plastic							0	
34	34		5	cut	post hole	0.44	0.35				sub-circular	steep	sharp	pointed		v-shaped	0	
35	34		5	fill	post hole	0.44	0.35	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
36	36		5	cut	post hole	0.22	0.08				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
37	36		5	fill	post hole	0.22	0.08	mid brown	clay silt	friable							0	
38	38	22	5	cut	ditch	0.58	0.14				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
39	38	23	5	fill	ditch	0.58	0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay								0	

Table 10: STUABE14 context data

A.2 STUALW15

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
1			layer	topsoil		0.2	dark grey brown	sand silt	friable							0	
2			layer	subsoil		0.25	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	CBM, pottery
3			layer	natural			mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							0	
4	6	9	fill	gully	0.6	0.26	light brown grey	silt clay	soft							2.2	animal bone, pottery
5	6	10, 28	fill	gully	0.5	0.17	light grey	silt clay	soft							2.2	animal bone, pottery
6	6	11, 29, 178, 180, 182	cut	gully	0.6	0.42				curvilinear	steep	gradual	flat		u-shaped	2.2	
7	7		cut	pit	2.1	0.2				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	3.1	
8	7		fill	pit	2.1	0.2	mid brown grey	silt clay	soft							3.1	animal bone, pottery
9	11	4	fill	ditch	0.65	0.15	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.2	
10	11	5, 28	fill	ditch	0.4	0.3	light grey	silt clay	plastic							2.2	
11	11	6, 29, 178, 180, 182	cut	ditch	0.65	0.45				curvilinear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S	u-shaped	2.2	
12	12		cut	post hole	0.67	0.13				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat		wide u-shaped	0	
13	12		fill	post hole	0.67	0.13	mid yellow brown	silt clay	soft							0	
14	16	19, 50, 83, 91, 173, 185, 216, 231, 239	fill	ditch	0.59	0.28	mid brown grey	silt clay	soft							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
15	16	20	fill	ditch	0.36	0.22	mid yellow brown	silt clay	soft							3.1	
16	16	22, 54, 87, 95, 112, 159, 188, 219, 233, 242	cut	ditch	0.85	0.4				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
17	18		fill	ditch	0.5	0.18	mid yellow brown	silt clay	soft							0	
18	18		cut	ditch	0.78	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
19	22	14, 50, 83, 91, 173, 185, 216, 231, 239	fill	ditch	0.7	0.15	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	
20	22	15	fill	ditch	1.05	0.3	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	
21	22	186, 217	fill	ditch	0.8	0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	
22	22	16, 54, 87, 95, 112, 159, 188, 219, 233, 242	cut	ditch	1.15	0.55				linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
23	24		fill	ditch	0.34	0.2	mid yellow brown	clay	plastic							mod	
24	24		cut	ditch	0.34	0.2				linear	vertical	sharp	flat	NW-SE	flat u-shape	mod	
25	27		fill	pond	2	0.28	dark grey	clay silt	friable							0	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
26	27		fill	pond	1	0.2	mid brown grey	sand silt	loose							0	
27	27		cut	watering hole	2	0.5				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
28	29	6, 11	fill	ditch	0.6	0.2	light grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.2	
29	29	6, 11, 178, 180, 182	cut	ditch	0.6	0.2				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	2.2	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
30	32		fill	natural	1	0.21	light blue grey	clay sand	loose							0	
31	32		fill	natural	1	0.1	light blue grey	clay sand	soft							0	
32	32		cut	natural	1	0.35				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
33			layer		1	0.12	dark red brown	silt clay	firm							5	
34	36		fill	post hole	0.25	0.2	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
35	36		fill	post hole	0.19	0.12	light grey	silt clay	firm							0	
36	36		cut	post hole	0.25	0.32				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
37	39		fill	natural	0.35	0.05	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
38	39		fill	natural	0.55	0.12	mid grey	silt clay	plastic							0	
39	39		cut	natural	0.55	0.12				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S		0	
40	42		fill	pit	0.66	0.18	dark brownish grey	clay silt	soft							0	animal bone, pottery
41	42		fill	pit	0.85	0.07	mid green brown	silt clay	plastic							0	animal bone
42	42		cut	pit	0.86	0.25				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
43	44	64, 510	fill	ditch	0.87	0.21	dark green brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	
44	44	65, 511	cut	ditch	0.87	0.21				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
45	46	55	fill	ditch	0.36	0.2	mid green brown	clay silt	friable							2.2	
46	46	57	cut	ditch	0.36	0.2				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.2	
47	48		fill	post hole	0.5	0.06	light brown grey	clay silt	firm							0	
48	48		cut	post hole	0.5	0.06				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave		u-shaped	0	
49	54	82, 90	fill	ditch	1.16	0.1	light yellow brown	sand	firm							3.1	
50	54	14, 19, 83, 91, 173, 185, 216, 231, 239	fill	ditch	1.14	0.38	mid grey	silt clay	soft							3.1	
51			void														
52	54	94	fill	ditch	1.1	0.16	dark grey	silt clay	soft							3.1	
53	54	86	fill	ditch	0.98	0.2	mid yellow brown	silt clay	soft							3.1	
54	54	16, 22, 87, 95, 159, 188, 219, 233, 242	cut	ditch	1.36	0.48				linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
55	57	45	fill	ditch	0.9	0.1	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.2	
56	57		fill	ditch	0.75	0.25	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							2.2	
57	57	46	cut	ditch	0.9	0.35				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.2	
58	59		fill	pit	0.68	0.22	mid grey	silt clay	firm							0	
59	59		cut	pit	0.68	0.22				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave		u-shaped	0	
60	60		cut	ditch	0.45	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	mod	
61	60		fill	ditch	0.45	0.2	dark grey	clay sand	firm							mod	animal bone

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
62	62		cut	pit	0.9	0.25				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
63	62		fill	pit	0.9	0.25	dark grey	clay sand	firm							2.2	animal bone, pottery
64	65	43, 510	fill	ditch	0.65	0.24	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.1	animal bone, pottery
65	65	44, 511	cut	ditch	0.65	0.24				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
66	67		fill	ditch	0.52	0.2	mid green brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, pottery
67	67		cut	ditch	0.52	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
68	69		fill	ditch	0.4	0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
69	69		cut	ditch	0.4	0.18				linear	steep	sharp	pointed	E-W	v-shaped	0	
70	71	110, 243, 246, 251	fill	ditch/gully	0.65	0.15	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	pottery
71	71	109, 245, 247, 250	cut	ditch/gully	0.65	0.25				linear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
72	71	244	fill	ditch/gully	0.5	0.12	mid grey	silt clay								3.1	
73	74	121	fill	ditch	0.3	0.08	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	fired clay
74	74	122	cut	ditch	0.3	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
75	77	96, 104, 147, 150	fill	ditch	0.31	0.08	mid green brown	clay silt	friable							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
76	77	97, 148, 151	fill	ditch	0.31	0.18	mid green brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone, pottery
77	77	98, 103, 149, 152	cut	ditch	0.31	0.27				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W turning to N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
78	78		cut	post hole	0.34	0.07				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
79	78		fill	post hole	0.34	0.07	dark blue grey	clay	plastic							2.2	
80	80		cut	post hole	0.42	0.09				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
81	80		fill	post hole	0.42	0.09	dark blue grey	clay	plastic							2.2	
82	87	49, 90	fill	ditch	1.22	0.08	light yellow brown	sand	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
83	87	14, 19, 50, 91, 173, 185, 216, 231, 239	fill	ditch	1.26	0.3	light brown grey	silt clay	soft							3.1	animal bone, CBM, fired clay, pottery
84	87	92	fill	ditch	0.97	0.34	light grey	sand clay	soft							3.1	animal bone, pottery
85	87		fill	ditch	1.24	0.12	dark brown grey	silt clay	soft							3.1	pottery
86	87	53	fill	ditch	1.64	0.34	light yellow brown	sand clay	soft							3.1	animal bone, pottery
87	87	16, 22, 54, 95, 159, 188, 219, 233, 242	cut	ditch	2.02	0.84				linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
88	89		fill	pit	0.85	0.45	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone, pottery, shell
89	89		cut	pit	0.85	0.45				linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S	wide u-shaped	3.1	
90	95	49, 82	fill	ditch	1.06	0.15	light yellow brown	sand	firm							3.1	pottery
91	95	14, 19, 50, 83, 173, 185, 216, 231, 239	fill	ditch	1.52	0.54	mid grey	silt clay	soft							3.1	animal bone, pottery
92	95	84	fill	ditch	0.54	0.1	light yellow brown	silt clay	soft							3.1	
93	95	160, 187, 218, 240	fill	ditch	0.86	0.38	dark brown grey	silt clay	soft							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
94	95	52	fill	ditch	0.12	0.46	light grey	silt clay	soft							3.1	animal bone, pottery
95	95	16, 22, 54, 87, 159, 188, 219, 233, 242	cut	ditch	1.66	0.99				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W		3.1	
96	98	75, 147, 150	fill	ditch terminus	0.35	0.08	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.1	pottery
97	98	76, 148, 151	fill	ditch	0.3	0.17	mid green brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone, pottery
98	98	77, 149, 152	cut	ditch terminus	0.31	0.24				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
99	100		fill	ditch terminus	0.45	0.19	light green grey	sand clay	soft							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
100	100		cut	ditch terminus	0.45	0.19				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
101	102		fill	ditch	0.5	0.19	mid brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.1	animal bone, CBM, pottery
102	102		cut	ditch	0.5	0.19				linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S	wide u-shaped	3.1	
103	103	77, 98, 149, 152	cut	gully terminus	0.27	0.22				linear	steep	sharp	pointed	NE-SW	v-shaped	3.1	
104	103	75, 96, 147, 150	fill	gully	0.27	0.21	dark grey	clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
105	108	183, 198	fill	pit	0.6	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
106	108		fill	pit	0.75	0.05	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery, shell
107	108		fill	pit	0.85	0.35	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, pottery, shell
108	108	184, 199	cut	ditch terminus	0.85	0.3				rectangular	steep	sharp	flat	N-S	wide u-shaped	3.2	
109	109	71, 245, 247, 250	cut	ditch	0.65	0.3				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
110	109	70, 243, 246, 251	fill	ditch	0.65	0.3	dark grey brown	clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
111	112		fill	gully	0.81	0.48	mid grey	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
112	112	16, 22, 54, 87, 95, 159, 188, 219, 233, 242	cut	gully	0.81	0.48				curvilinear	gentle	sharp	flat	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
113	114	139	fill	ditch	0.6	0.19	light green brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, pottery
114	114	140	cut	ditch	0.6	0.19				curvilinear	gentle	imperceptible	flat	E-W		2.2	
115	115		cut	pit	0.4	0.08				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
116	115		fill	pit	0.4	0.08	dark blue grey	clay	firm							0	
117	117	254	cut	ditch	0.48	0.14				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
118	117	255	fill	ditch	0.48	0.14	dark blue grey	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, CBM, fired clay, pottery
119	119		cut	ditch	0.58	0.36				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
120	119		fill	floor	0.58	0.36	dark blue grey	clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
121	122	73	fill	ditch	0.31	0.07	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	fired clay, pottery
122	122	74	cut	ditch	0.31	0.07				linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
123	124		fill	ditch	0.22	0.16	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	pottery
124	124		cut	ditch	0.22	0.16				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.1	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
125	126		fill	pit	0.6	0.1	mid green brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
126	126		cut	pit	0.6	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	irregular	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
127	129	130	fill	ditch terminus	0.3	0.2	dark green brown	clay silt	friable							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
128	129	131	fill	ditch terminus	0.4	0.24	mid green brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone, pottery
129	129	132	cut	ditch terminus	0.42	0.29				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
130	132	127	fill	ditch	0.44	0.19	dark green brown	clay silt	friable							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
131	132	128	fill	ditch	0.46	0.28	mid green brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	
132	132	129	cut	ditch	0.46	0.28				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
133	134	135	fill	ditch	0.65	0.18	mid green brown	silt clay	plastic							2.2	animal bone, pottery
134	134	136	cut	ditch	0.65	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	2.2	
135	136	133	fill	ditch	0.56	0.22	mid green brown	silt clay	soft							2.2	
136	136	134	cut	ditch	0.56	0.22				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	2.2	
137	138		fill	ditch	0.98	0.12	light grey	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, CBM, fired clay, pottery
138	138		cut	ditch	0.98	0.12				curvilinear		imperceptible	flat	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
139	140	113	fill	ditch	0.6	0.07	light green brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	
140	140	114	cut	ditch	0.6	0.07				curvilinear	gentle	imperceptible	flat	E-W, turning to N-S	u-shaped	2.2	
141	142		fill	post hole	0.52	0.18	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
142	142		cut	post hole	0.52	0.18				circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave		u-shaped	0	
143	142		fill	post hole	0.57	0.17	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	animal bone, CBM
144			void														
145	146		fill	post hole	0.35	0.11	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone
146	146		cut	post hole	0.35	0.11				sub-circular	gentle	sharp	concave		u-shaped	3.2	
147	149	75, 96, 150	fill	ditch	0.31	0.09	mid green brown	clay silt	friable							3.1	animal bone, pottery
148	149	76, 97, 151	fill	ditch	0.27	0.23	light green brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
149	149	77, 98, 152	cut	ditch	0.31	0.32				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.1	
150	152	75, 96, 147	fill	ditch	0.26	0.06	mid green brown	clay silt	friable							3.1	animal bone, pottery
151	152	76, 97, 148	fill	ditch	0.23	0.22	mid green brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	pottery
152	152	77, 98, 149	cut	ditch	0.26	0.27				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
153	154		fill	ditch	0.33	0.08	mid green brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone, pottery
154	154		cut	ditch	0.33	0.08				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
155	158		fill	pit	2.05	0.15	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
156	158		fill	pit	0.85	0.18	light yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	

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157	158		fill	pit	1.4	0.28	light yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone, pottery
158	158		cut	pit	1.4	0.35				sub-rectangular	steep	sharp	flat		wide u-shaped	3.1	
159	159	16, 22, 54, 87, 95, 188, 219, 233, 242	cut	ditch	0.78	0.52				linear	steep	sharp	pointed	E-W	v-shaped	3.1	
160	159	93, 187, 218, 240	fill	ditch	0.3	0.21	mid grey	clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
161	162		fill	natural	0.76	0.42	mid grey	silt clay	firm							0	pottery
162	162		cut	natural	0.76	0.42				irregular	gentle	gradual				0	
163	164		fill	natural	1.7	0.18	mid green brown	silt clay	plastic							0	animal bone
164	164		cut	natural	1.7	0.18				irregular	gentle	sharp	irregular	E-W	u-shaped	0	
165	166		fill	ditch	0.55	0.28	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	animal bone, pottery
166	166		cut	ditch	0.55	0.28				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
167	168		fill	natural	0.9	0.16	mid green brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
168	168		cut	natural	0.9	0.16				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	0	
169	170		fill	pit	0.6	0.23	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
170	170		cut	pit	0.6	0.23				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
171	172		fill	pit	1.05	0.16	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	animal bone
172	172		cut	pit	1.05	0.16				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
173	159	14, 19, 50, 83, 91, 185, 216, 231, 239	fill	ditch	0.78	0.31	mid grey	clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
174	174		cut	pit	1.15	0.51				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	3.1	
175	174		fill	pit	0.7	0.3	dark blue grey	clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
176	174		fill	pit	1.15	0.2	mid blue grey	clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery, shell
177	178	6, 11, 29, 179, 181	fill	ditch	0.65	0.15	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							2.2	
178	178	6, 11, 29, 180, 182	cut	ditch	0.65	0.15				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.2	
179	180	177, 181	fill	ditch	0.7	0.08	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							2.2	
180	180	6, 11, 29, 178, 182	cut	ditch	0.7	0.08				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.2	
181	182	177, 179	fill	ditch	0.65	0.11	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							2.2	
182	182	6, 11, 29, 178, 180	cut	ditch	0.65	0.11				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.2	
183	184	105, 198	fill	ditch	0.65	0.35	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, pottery
184	184	108, 199	cut	ditch	0.65	0.35				linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S	wide u-shaped	3.2	
185	188	14, 19, 50, 83, 91, 173, 216, 231, 239	fill	ditch	0.74	0.15	light grey	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
186	188	21, 217	fill	ditch	0.56	0.14	dark brown grey	silt clay	soft							3.1	fired clay, pottery
187	188	93, 160, 218, 240	fill	ditch	0.28	0.1	light brown grey	silt clay	soft							3.1	
188	188	16, 22, 54, 87, 95,	cut	ditch	0.74	0.4				linear	gentle	gradual	pointed	E-W	v-shaped	3.1	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
		159, 219, 233, 242															
189	193		fill	ditch terminus	0.72	0.12	light grey	silt clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
190	193		fill	ditch terminus	0.8	0.2	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, pottery
191	193		fill	ditch terminus	1.02	0.32	mid grey	silt clay	soft							2.2	
192	193		fill	ditch terminus	0.94	0.1	mid brown grey	silt clay	soft							2.2	pottery
193	193		cut	ditch terminus	1.04	0.48				sub-rectangular	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	wide u-shaped	2.2	
194	194	196	cut	gully	0.38	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
195	194	197	fill	gully	0.38	0.08	mid grey	clay	plastic							0	
196	196	194	cut	gully	0.28	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
197	196	195	fill	gully	0.28	0.08	mid grey	clay	plastic							0	animal bone
198	199	105, 183	fill	ditch	0.5	0.15	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
199	199	108, 184	cut	ditch	0.5	0.15				linear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
200	208	211	fill	ditch	0.55	0.28	mid brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.1	animal bone, pottery
201	203	209	fill	ditch	0.8	0.24	mid green brown	clay sand	soft							2.2	animal bone, CBM
202	208	212	fill	ditch	0.28	0.06	mid green brown	silt sand	soft							3.1	animal bone
203	203	210	cut	ditch	1.35	0.34				linear	steep to east, gentle to west	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	2.2	
204	204		cut	pit	0.76	0.38				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
205	204		fill	pit	0.76	0.38	dark grey	clay	plastic							0	animal bone
206	207	227	fill	ditch	0.74	0.1	light grey	silt clay	soft							2.2	
207	207	228	cut	ditch	0.74	0.1				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	2.2	
208	208	213	cut	ditch	0.8	0.34				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
209	210	201	fill	ditch	0.6	0.12	mid green brown	clay silt	friable							2.2	
210	210	203	cut	ditch	0.6	0.12				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	wide u-shaped	2.2	
211	213	200	fill	ditch	0.8	0.18	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.1	
212	213	202	fill	ditch	0.6	0.08	mid green brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	
213	213	208	cut	ditch	0.8	0.26				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
214	215	221, 248	fill	ditch	0.9	0.2	mid green brown	silt clay	plastic							2.2	pottery
215	215	220, 249	cut	ditch	0.9	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.2	
216	219	14, 19, 50, 83, 91, 173, 185, 231, 239	fill	ditch	0.8	0.12	dark green brown	clay silt	friable							3.1	animal bone, pottery
217	219	21, 186	fill	ditch	0.9	0.24	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.1	animal bone, pottery
218	219	93, 160, 187, 240	fill	ditch	0.6	0.2	dark green brown	clay sand	soft							3.1	animal bone, pottery

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
219	219	16, 22, 54, 87, 95, 159, 188, 233, 242	cut	ditch	2	0.56				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
220	220	215, 249	cut	ditch terminus	0.7	0.07				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.2	
221	220	214, 248	fill	ditch	0.7	0.07	dark green grey	clay	plastic							2.2	animal bone
222			layer	natural spread	2.3	0.13	mid green grey	clay	plastic							0	animal bone
223	223		cut	gully	0.33	0.14				linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	2.2	
224	223		fill	gully	0.33	0.14	mid blue grey	clay	plastic							2.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
225	226		fill	pit	0.56	0.13	mid green brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
226	226		cut	pit	0.56	0.13				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
227	228	206	fill	ditch	0.63	0.15	mid green brown	clay silt	friable							2.2	pottery
228	228	207	cut	ditch	0.63	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.2	
229	230		fill	modern ditch	2.5	0.28	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							5	animal bone, CBM, pottery
230	230		cut	ditch	2.5	0.28				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S		mod	
231	233	14, 19, 50, 83, 91, 173, 185, 216, 239	fill	ditch	1.14	0.34	dark blue grey	silt clay	soft							3.1	animal bone, pottery
232	233		fill	ditch	1.58	0.2	light yellow brown	silt clay	soft							3.1	animal bone, pottery
233	233	16, 22, 54, 87, 95, 159, 188, 219, 242	cut	ditch	1.58	0.47				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
234	236		deposit	natural hollow	1	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
235	236		deposit	natural hollow	1	0.1	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
236	236		cut	natural hollow	1	0.2										0	
237	237	253	cut	ditch	0.82	0.14				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
238	237	252	fill	ditch	0.82	0.14	mid grey	clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone, pottery
239	242	14, 19, 50, 83, 91, 173, 185, 216, 231	fill	ditch	0.87	0.16	dark green brown	clay silt	friable							3.1	animal bone, CBM, pottery
240	242	93, 160, 187, 218	fill	ditch	0.5	0.16	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	
241	242		fill	ditch	0.3	0.12	mid grey brown	clay sand	soft							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
242	242	16, 22, 54, 87, 95, 159, 188, 219, 233	cut	ditch	0.87	0.44				linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
243	245	70, 110, 246, 251	fill	ditch	0.5	0.16	mid grey	clay	plastic							3.1	pottery
244	245	72	fill	ditch	0.32	0.04	mid grey	clay	plastic							3.1	
245	245	71, 109, 247, 250	cut	ditch	0.5	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
246	247	70, 110, 243, 251	fill	ditch terminus	0.95	0.15	mid grey	clay	plastic							3.1	
247	247	71, 109, 245, 250	cut	ditch	0.95	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
248	249	214, 221	fill	ditch	0.98	0.15	light grey	silt clay	firm							2.2	

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249	249	215, 220	cut	ditch	0.98	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	2.2	
250	250	71, 109, 245, 247	cut	ditch	0.65	0.3				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
251	250	70, 110, 243, 246	fill	ditch	0.65	0.3	dark blue grey	clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, CBM, fired clay, pottery
252	253	238	fill	ditch	0.65	0.15	light grey	silt clay	firm							3.1	
253	253	237	cut	ditch	0.65	0.15				linear	steep	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
254	254	117	cut	ditch	0.3	0.16				curvilinear	steep	sharp	pointed	NE-SW	v-shaped	3.2	
255	254	118	fill	ditch	0.3	0.16	mid yellow grey	clay	plastic							3.2	pottery
500			layer	made ground		0.3	mid brown grey	sand clay	firm							mod	
501			layer	topsoil		0.3	dark grey	sand clay	firm							0	
502			layer	natural			mid yellow	sand clay	firm							0	
503	504		fill	ditch	0.6	0.3	mid green brown	sand clay	firm							0	
504	504		cut	ditch	0.6	0.3				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
505	506		fill	ditch	0.7	0.3	mid green brown	sand clay	firm							3.1	pottery
506	506		cut	ditch	0.7	0.3				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.1	
507			layer	surface (external)			light brown	sand	loose								
508	509		fill	natural	1.1	0.6	mid red brown	sand clay	firm							0	
509	509		cut	natural	1.1	0.6				irregular	steep	gradual	irregular		irregular	0	
510	511	43, 64	fill	ditch	0.6	0.3	mid green brown	sand clay	firm							3.1	pottery
511	511	44, 65	cut	ditch	0.6	0.3				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.1	
600			layer	natural			mid yellow brown	sand clay	firm							0	
601			layer	subsoil		0.18	dark yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
602			layer	topsoil		0.23	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
603	603	605, 677	cut	ditch	0.7	0.35				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
604	603	606	fill	ditch	0.7	0.35	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	animal bone, pottery
605	605	603, 677	cut	ditch terminus	0.75	0.36				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	NE-SW		0	
606	605	604	fill	ditch terminus	0.75	0.36	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	animal bone, pottery
607	607	610, 614	cut	ditch terminus	0.76	0.26				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
608	607	611, 615	fill	ditch terminus	0.18	0.2	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
609	607	612, 616	fill	ditch terminus	0.56	0.26	dark yellow brown	clay silt	friable							0	animal bone, CBM, pottery
610	610	607, 614	cut	ditch	0.96	0.54				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
611	610	608, 611	fill	ditch	0.54	0.13	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	pottery
612	610	609, 616	fill	ditch	0.96	0.42	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	animal bone, pottery
613	610		fill	ditch	0.4	0.24	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	animal bone, pottery, shell
614	614	607, 610	cut	ditch	0.86	0.46				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	

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615	614	608, 611	fill	ditch	0.4	0.1	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
616	614	609, 612	fill	ditch	0.86	0.36	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	animal bone
617	617		cut	natural	0.4	0.1				circular	gentle	sharp	flat	E-W	u-shaped	0	
618	617		fill	natural	0.4	0.1	dark brown grey	sand clay	plastic							0	
619	619		cut	pit	1.25	0.7				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat			3.2	
620	619		fill	pit	0.8	0.44	mid grey	clay	soft							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery, shell
621	619		fill	pit	0.6	0.34	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, loom weight, pottery, shell
622	619		fill	pit	0.06	0.68	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, fired clay
623	623		cut	ditch terminus	0.86	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
624	623		fill	ditch terminus	0.86	0.2	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	
625	625	627, 683	cut	ditch terminus	1	0.34				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
626	625	628, 685	fill	ditch	1	0.34	dark grey brown	clay	firm							0	
627	627	625, 683	cut	ditch	1	0.16				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE		0	
628	627	626, 685	fill	ditch	1	0.16	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							0	
629	629		cut	post hole	0.45	0.2				circular	steep	sharp	flat			0	
630	629		fill	post hole	0.45	0.2	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
631	631		cut	post hole	0.32	0.25				circular	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE		0	
632	631		fill	post hole	0.32	0.25	mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							0	
633			layer	modern dump	30	0.08	light grey	silt	loose							0	
634			layer	redeposited topsoil	30	0.12	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
635	635	639	cut	ditch	0.55	0.3				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW		3.1	
636	635		fill	ditch	0.39	0.13	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	
637	635	640	fill	ditch	0.55	0.17	dark yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	pottery
638	619		fill	pit	1.04	0.7	dark grey	clay silt	loose							3.2	animal bone, pottery
639	639	635	cut	ditch	0.6	0.28				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW		3.1	
640	639	637	fill	ditch	0.6	0.28	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
641	641	741	cut	ditch	0.7	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
642	641	743	fill	ditch	0.7	0.15	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
643	643		cut	natural	0.49	0.15				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
644	643		fill	natural	0.49	0.15	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	flint
645	645		cut	pit	0.56	0.2				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.2	
646	645		fill	pit	0.64	0.08	mid brown grey	sand clay	firm							2.2	
647	645		fill	pit	0.36	0.14	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							2.2	animal bone, pottery

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
648	648	651, 661	cut	ditch	1.65	0.35				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
649	648	652	fill	ditch	1.45	0.1	mid brown grey with 25% dark orange mottling	silt clay	plastic							3.1	
650	648	653, 662	fill	ditch	1.65	0.1	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.1	animal bone
651	651	648, 661	cut	ditch	1.8	0.72				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
652	651	649	fill	ditch	1.8	0.72	light grey with orange flecks	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
653	651	650, 662	fill	ditch	1.4	0.48	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
654	654	708, 753	cut	ditch	2	0.83				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
655	654		fill	ditch	1.92	0.07	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							3.2	
656	654	709, 754	fill	ditch	1.82	0.12	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone
657	654		fill	ditch	0.94	0.14	dark grey brown	clay silt	firm							3.2	animal bone, metal-working debris, pottery
658	654		fill	ditch	0.19	0.6	mid brown grey	clay	firm							3.2	pottery
659	654	710, 756	fill	ditch	1.05	0.37	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	pottery
660	654	711, 757	fill	ditch	0.4	0.17	mid brown	clay silt	firm							3.2	
661	661	648, 651	cut	ditch	0.25	1.04				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.1	
662	661	650, 653	fill	ditch	0.25	1.04	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
663	663	698, 705, 768	cut	ditch	0.9	0.32				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
664	663	699, 706, 769	fill	ditch	0.9	0.32	light grey brown with orange streaks	silt clay	firm							3.1	
665	663	700, 707, 771	fill	ditch	0.42	0.32	mid grey brown with orange streaks	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
666	666	736	cut	ditch	3.2	0.32				linear		sharp	flat	NW-SE	wide u-shaped	2.2	
667	666		fill	ditch	3	0.2	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	pottery
668	666	737	fill	ditch	1.4	0.32	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	pottery
669	669	738	cut	ditch	1.7	0.58				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.1	
670	669	740	fill	ditch	1.6	0.42	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
671	0		void														
672	672		cut	natural	1.9	0.16				irregular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
673	672		fill	natural	1.9	0.04	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	
674	672		fill	natural	1.5	0.12	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
675	675		cut	ditch	0.55	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
676	675		fill	ditch	0.55	0.2	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
677	677	603, 605	cut	ditch	0.4	0.38				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	

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678	677		fill	ditch	0.3	0.2	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	animal bone, pottery
679	677		fill	ditch	0.4	0.2	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	pottery
680	680		cut	natural	0.56	0.25				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
681	680		fill	natural	0.48	0.17	mid grey	clay	plastic							0	
682	680		fill	natural	0.56	0.14	light grey brown	clay	plastic							0	
683	683	625, 627	cut	ditch	0.63	0.28				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
684	683		fill	ditch	0.33	0.08	light brown grey	clay	firm							0	
685	683	626, 628	fill	ditch	0.52	0.2	light grey brown	clay	firm							0	animal bone, pottery
686	0		void														
687	687		cut	pit	1.2	0.36				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
688	687		fill	pit	1.2	0.36	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, fired clay
689	689	717	cut	ditch	0.72	0.25				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.2	
690	689	719	fill	ditch	0.72	0.25	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	pottery
691	691		cut	pit	1.7	0.58				sub-circular	steep	gradual				3.2	
692	691		fill	pit	1.7	0.58	mid blue grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery, shell
693	691		fill	pit	0.4	0.15	mid grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
694	691		fill	pit	1.2	0.1	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery, shell
695	691		fill	pit	0.91	0.27	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery, shell
696	696		cut	natural	0.8	0.07				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
697	696		fill	natural	0.8	0.07	mid grey	clay	firm							0	animal bone, pottery
698	698	663, 705, 768	cut	ditch	0.44	0.34				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
699	698	664, 706, 769	fill	ditch	0.44	0.22	light grey	clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery, shell
700	698	665, 707, 771	fill	ditch	0.44	0.15	mid grey	silt clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone, pottery
701	701	722, 819	cut	ditch	0.96	0.34				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	NE-SW	wide u-shaped	3.1	
702	701	820	fill	ditch	0.82	0.08	light grey	clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, metal-working debris, pottery
703	701	723, 821	fill	ditch	0.86	0.12	mid brown grey	clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
704	701		fill	ditch	0.96	0.12	mid grey	clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, CBM, copper alloy brooch, metal-working debris, pottery, shell
705	705	663, 698, 768	cut	ditch	0.6	0.28				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
706	705	664, 699, 769	fill	ditch	0.3	0.18	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.1	
707	705	665, 771	fill	ditch	0.4	0.28	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
708	708	654, 753	cut	ditch	1.5	0.5				linear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
709	708	656, 754	fill	ditch	1.5	0.14	light grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	

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710	708	659, 756	fill	ditch	1.06	0.16	mid grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone
711	708	660, 757	fill	ditch	0.9	0.23	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone
712	712	734	cut	ditch	1	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	wide u-shaped	2.2	
713	712	735	fill	ditch	1	0.08	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							2.2	animal bone, pottery
714	714	725	cut	ditch	1.4	0.48				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.2	
715	714	726	fill	ditch	0.4	0.17	dark yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							2.2	
716	714	727	fill	ditch	0.92	0.32	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							2.2	animal bone, pottery
717	717	689	cut	ditch	1.06	0.19				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	NW-SE	wide u-shaped	2.2	
718	717		fill	ditch	0.2	0.05	dark grey	sand clay	plastic							2.2	
719	717	690	fill	ditch	0.7	0.16	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							2.2	
720	720		cut	natural	0.26	0.06				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
721	720		fill	natural	0.26	0.06	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	pottery
722	722	701, 819	cut	ditch	1.4	0.19				linear	gentle		concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
723	722	703, 821	fill	ditch	1.4	0.19	mid brown grey	clay	firm							3.1	pottery
724	0		void														
725	725	714	cut	ditch	0.98	0.46				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.2	
726	725	715	fill	ditch	0.4	0.18	dark yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							2.2	
727	725	716	fill	ditch	0.8	0.28	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							2.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery, shell
728	728	731, 776	cut	ditch	0.8	0.16				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
729	728	732, 777	fill	ditch	0.63	0.05	mid brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.1	
730	728	733	fill	ditch	0.8	0.11	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.1	pottery
731	731	728, 776	cut	ditch	0.8	0.22				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
732	731	729, 777	fill	ditch	0.67	0.14	mid brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.1	animal bone, pottery
733	731	730	fill	ditch	0.8	0.08	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.1	animal bone, CBM, pottery
734	734	712	cut	ditch	0.75	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.2	
735	734	713	fill	ditch	0.75	0.08	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.2	
736	736	666	cut	ditch	1.78	0.26				linear	gentle		concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.2	
737	736	667, 744	fill	ditch	0.23	0.16	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, pottery
738	738	669	cut	ditch	1.05	0.44				linear	steep	gradual	flat	NW-SE	wide u-shaped	3.1	
739	738		fill	ditch	0.26	0.2	mid brown grey	clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
740	738	670	fill	ditch	1	0.51	mid grey brown	clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
741	741	641	cut	ditch	0.96	0.17				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
742	741		fill	ditch	0.96	0.1	mid grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
743	741	642	fill	ditch	0.66	0.16	mid grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	

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744	736	737, 667	fill	ditch	0.34	0.28	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							2.2	
745	745		cut	ditch	3.32	1.15				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	wide u-shaped	3.2	
746	745		fill	ditch	3.32	0.7	mid orange grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
747	745		fill	ditch	2.6	0.3	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery, shell
748	745		fill	ditch	1.2	0.25	mid grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, CBM, pottery, shell
749	0		void														
750	750		cut	ditch	3.1	0.75				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	wide u-shaped	3.2	
751	750		fill	ditch	3.1	0.75	mid grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
752	750		fill	ditch	2.8	0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
753	753	654, 708	cut	ditch	4.2	0.96				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
754	753	656, 709	fill	ditch	0.9	0.26	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
755	753		fill	ditch	1.4	0.4	mid blue grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
756	753	659, 710	fill	ditch	1.32	0.32	dark grey	silt clay	friable							3.2	animal bone, pottery
757	753	660, 711	fill	ditch	1.32	0.42	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
758	758		cut	ditch	1.62	0.86				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
759	758		fill	ditch	1.62	0.6	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	
760	758		fill	ditch	1.4	0.24	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
761	0		void														
762	0		void														
763	763	813	cut	ditch	0.68	0.23				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
764	763	814	fill	ditch	0.68	0.23	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	
765	765		cut	ditch	1.36	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	wide u-shaped	0	
766	765		fill	ditch	1.04	0.05	mid yellow brown	clay	plastic							0	pottery
767	765		fill	ditch	0.92	0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
768	768	663, 698, 705	cut	ditch	0.78	0.21				curvilinear	gentle	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
769	768	664, 699, 706	fill	ditch	0.78	0.21	light grey brown	clay	firm							3.1	
770	768		fill	ditch	0.28	0.17	mid brown grey	clay	firm							3.1	
771	768	665, 700, 707	fill	ditch	0.24	0.13	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, copper alloy artefact, fired clay, flint, metal-working debris, pottery, shell
772	772		cut	ditch	1.5	0.66				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
773	772		fill	ditch	0.33	0.1	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
774	772		fill	ditch	0.9	0.28	mid brown grey	sand clay	soft							0	
775	772		fill	ditch	1.5	0.35	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
776	776	728, 731	cut	ditch	1.4					linear			concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	

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777	776	729, 732	fill	ditch	1.4		mid brown grey	clay silt	plastic							3.1	animal bone
778	778	794	cut	ditch	2.2	0.48				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.2	animal bone, fired clay
779	778	795	fill	ditch	2.2	0.4	light yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	
780	797		fill	ditch	1.2	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
781	0		void														
782	782	815	cut	ditch	0.94	0.31				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
783	782	816	fill	ditch	0.44	0.28	mid grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	
784	782		fill	ditch	0.1	0.31	mid brown grey	clay	firm							3.2	
785	782		fill	ditch	0.5	0.31	mid grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
786	786		cut	field drain	0.61	0.09				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	mod	
787	786		fill	field drain	0.61	0.09	mid brown	silt clay	firm							5	
788	788		cut	pit	0.8	0.5				irregular	steep	gradual	flat		wide u-shaped	mod	
789	788		fill	pit	0.7	0.2	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							mod	animal bone, metal-working debris, pottery
790	790		cut	pit	0.98	0.36				circular		gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
791	790		fill	pit	0.98	0.36	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
792	792	799, 811	cut	ditch	0.54	0.24				linear			concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
793	792	800, 812	fill	ditch	0.54	0.24	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
794	794	778	cut	ditch	1.8	0.22				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.2	
795	794	779	fill	ditch	1.8	0.22	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	
796	788		fill	pit	0.8	0.3	mid yellow brown	sand clay	firm							mod	
797	797		void	duplicate number						linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.1	
798	797		void	duplicate number												3.1	
799	799	792, 811	cut	ditch	0.86	0.26				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
800	799	793, 812	fill	ditch	0.86	0.26	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery, shell
801	801	822, 861	cut	ditch	0.95	0.31				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
802	801	823, 862	fill	ditch	0.12	0.03	mid grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	
803	801	825, 863, 864	fill	ditch	0.95	0.28	mid grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
804	804	809, 817	cut	ditch	1	0.14				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
805	804	810, 818	fill	ditch	1	0.14	mid grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	pottery
806	806		cut	ditch	0.55	0.14				linear	gentle		concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.2	
807	806		fill	ditch	0.55	0.1	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							2.2	
808	806		fill	ditch	0.5	0.06	mid grey brown	clay	firm							2.2	animal bone

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809	809	804, 817	cut	ditch	1	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
810	809	805, 818	fill	ditch	1	0.08	mid grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	
811	811	792, 799	cut	ditch	0.68	0.24				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	fired clay
812	811	793, 800	fill	ditch	0.68	0.24	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
813	813	763	cut	ditch	0.35	0.1				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
814	813	764	fill	ditch	0.35	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
815	815	782	cut	ditch	1	0.14				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
816	815	783	fill	ditch	1	0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	pottery
817	817	804, 809	cut	ditch	1.3	0.12				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	wide u-shaped	3.2	
818	817	805, 810	fill	ditch	1.3	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
819	819	701, 722	cut	ditch	1	0.3				linear	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	3.1	
820	819	702	fill	ditch	1	0.14	dark brown grey	clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
821	819	703, 723	fill	ditch	1	0.15	mid grey brown	clay	firm							3.1	pottery
822	822	801, 861	cut	ditch	0.57	0.4				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	3.2	
823	822	802, 862	fill	ditch	0.8	0.1	mid grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone
824	822		fill	ditch	0.87	0.12	mid brown grey	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
825	822	803, 863, 864	fill	ditch	1	0.25	mid grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
826	822	864	fill	ditch	0.26	0.13	mid brown grey	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
827	827		cut	ditch	0.9	0.12				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
828	827		fill	ditch	0.9	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	pottery
829	829		cut	pit	0.9	0.16				circular	steep	sharp	flat		wide u-shaped	0	
830	829		fill	pit	0.9	0.16	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
831	831	833	cut	ditch	0.7	0.1				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	wide u-shaped	3.1	
832	831	834	fill	ditch	0.7	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
833	833	831	cut	ditch	0.95	0.34				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.1	
834	833	832	fill	ditch	0.95	0.26	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
835	833		fill	ditch	0.4	0.08	dark brown grey	silt clay	friable							3.1	iron nail
836	836		cut	pit	0.8	0.4				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
837	836		fill	pit	0.15	0.4	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
838	836		fill	pit	0.65	0.4	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	animal bone
839	839		cut	pit	0.7	0.14				circular	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	0	
840	839		fill	pit	0.14	0.04	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	
841	839		fill	pit	0.7	0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
842	842		cut	pit	1.2	0.3				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
843	842		fill	pit	1.2	0.3	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	
844	842		fill	pit	0.5	0.2	mid grey brown with orange flecks	silt clay	firm							0	
845	845		cut	natural	0.3	0.05				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
846	845		fill	natural	0.3	0.05	dark brown grey	clay	firm							0	pottery
847	847		cut	pit	1.1	0.26				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	3.1	
848	847		fill	pit	1.1	0.26	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
849			void														
850	850	856	cut	ditch	0.6	0.1				linear	steep	gradual	flat	NE-SW	wide u-shaped	3.2	
851	850	857	fill	ditch	0.6	0.1	mid grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	
852	852		cut	ditch	0.8	0.11				linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
853	852		fill	ditch	0.8	0.11	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
854	854		cut	post hole	0.38	0.18				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
855	854		fill	post hole	0.38	0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
856	856	850	cut	ditch	0.78	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
857	856	851	fill	ditch	0.78	0.08	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	
858	858		cut	post hole	0.42	0.2				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
859	858		fill	pit	0.35	0.04	dark yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
860	858		fill	pit	0.35	0.16	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							0	
861	861	801, 822	cut	ditch	0.95	0.31				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
862	861	802, 823	fill	ditch	0.6	0.12	light grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
863	861	825	fill	ditch	0.8	0.12	light brown grey	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone
864	861	826	fill	ditch	0.95	0.15	light grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	
865	865		cut	natural	0.47	0.24				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
866	865		fill	natural	0.47	0.24	mottled light brown grey and light grey	clay	firm							0	
867			void														
868	868	870, 974, 998	cut	ditch	0.5	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.2	
869	868	871, 975, 999	fill	ditch	0.5	0.08	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	
870	870	868, 974, 998	cut	ditch	0.6	0.05				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.2	
871	870	869, 975, 999	fill	ditch	0.6	0.05	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	
872	872	894, 932	cut	ditch	0.85	0.11				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
873	872	895	fill	ditch	0.85	0.11	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone
874	874		cut	post hole	0.5	0.2				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
875	874		fill	post hole	0.34	0.07	mid grey brown	clay	plastic							0	
876	874		fill	post hole	0.33	0.13	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							0	animal bone
877	877		cut	post hole	0.44	0.07				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
878	877		fill	post hole	0.44	0.07	dark grey brown	silt clay	soft							0	animal bone, fired clay
879	879		cut	natural	0.49	0.05				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
880	879		fill	natural	0.49	0.05	light grey brown	clay	soft							0	animal bone
881	881		cut	post hole	0.37	0.11				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
882	881		fill	post hole	0.02	0.02	light brown grey	clay	plastic							0	
883	881		fill	post hole	0.33	0.09	mid brown grey	silt clay	soft							0	animal bone
884	884		cut	ditch	2.4	0.5				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	2.2	
885	884		fill	ditch	2.4	0.46	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	
886	884		fill	ditch	1	0.3	mid brown grey	silt clay	friable							2.2	animal bone
887	887		cut	ditch	1.2	0.38				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
888	887		fill	ditch	1.2	0.38	mid grey	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
889	889		cut	pit	0.9	0.2				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	3.1	
890	889		fill	pit	0.84	0.05	dark grey	silt clay	friable							3.1	metal-working debris
891	889		fill	pit	0.3	0.15	dark grey	silt clay	friable							3.1	
892	892	946, 961, 967, 994, 1002	cut	ditch	0.7	0.22				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
893	892	949, 963, 968, 993, 1004	fill	ditch	0.7	0.22	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
894	894	872, 932	cut	ditch	0.35	0.08				linear	gentle	sharp	flat		flat u-shape	3.1	
895	894	873	fill	ditch	0.35	0.08	light grey brown	clay	firm							3.1	
896	896		cut	pit	0.9	0.24				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat		flat u-shape	3.2	
897	896		fill	pit	0.9	0.04	light brown grey	clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone
898	896		fill	pit	0.78	0.18	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, pottery
899	899	1005	cut	ditch	2.8	1				linear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
900	899		fill	ditch	0.3	0.27	light grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	
901	899		fill	ditch	2	0.4	mid grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	
902	899		fill	ditch	1.62	0.2	dark grey	silt clay	friable							3.2	
903	899	1006	fill	ditch	2.62	0.15	dark brown grey	silt clay	friable							3.2	animal bone, pottery
904	899	1007	fill	ditch	2.2	0.1	mid grey	silt clay	friable							3.2	animal bone, pottery
905	899	1008	fill	ditch	2.4	0.3	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, ironwork, pottery
906	906		cut	ditch	1	0.07				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.2	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
907	906		fill	ditch	1	0.07	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							2.2	
908	908		cut	natural	0.3	0.05				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
909	908		fill	natural	0.3	0.05	light grey brown	clay	firm							0	
910	910		cut	ditch	0.9	0.06				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.2	
911	910		fill	ditch	0.9	0.06	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							2.2	
912	912	1000	cut	ditch	1.42	0.46				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.1	
913	912	1001	fill	ditch	1042	0.22	light grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.1	animal bone
914	912		fill	ditch	0.97	0.22	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.1	
915	915		cut	ditch	0.6	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE	flat u-shape	2.2	
916	915		fill	ditch	0.6	0.1	mid grey brown	clay	firm							2.2	animal bone
917	915		fill	ditch	0.6	0.12	dark brown grey	clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
918	918	951	cut	ditch	1.2	0.38				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
919	918		fill	ditch	0.82	0.13	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							3.1	animal bone
920	918		fill	ditch	1.2	0.28	dark grey	silt clay	compact							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
921	921		cut	natural	0.94	0.18				irregular	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	0	
922	921		fill	natural	0.94	0.18	dark grey brown	silt clay	soft							0	animal bone, pottery
923	923		cut	natural	2	0.1				amorphous	irregular	gradual	irregular		u-shaped	0	
924	923		fill	natural	2	0.1	light grey brown	clay	firm							0	
925	925		cut	ditch	0.86	0.48				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
926	925		fill	ditch	0.2	0.13	mid brown grey	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, lava stone
927	925		fill	ditch	0.52	0.48	dark brown grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
928	925		fill	ditch	0.28	0.08	light grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone
929	925		fill	ditch	0.16	0.2	light grey	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone
930			void														
931	931		cut	gully	0.2	0.09				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.2	
932	932	872, 894	cut	ditch	1.6	0.16				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	wide u-shaped	3.1	
933	932		fill	ditch	1.6	0.16	light grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	pottery
934	934		cut	pit	1.06	0.22				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	3.2	
935	934		fill	pit	1.06	0.22	light grey	silt clay	soft							3.2	
936	936		cut	post hole	0.66	0.4				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	3.2	
937	936		fill	post hole	0.66	0.4	mid grey brown	silt clay, sand lenses	soft							3.2	
938			void														
939			void														

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
940	940		cut	natural	0.5	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
941	940		fill	natural	0.5	0.1	dark grey	silt clay	compact							0	animal bone, pottery
942	942		cut	natural	0.58	0.15				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
943	942		fill	natural	0.58	0.15	mid grey	silt clay	compact							0	
944	944		cut	post hole	0.2	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
945	944		fill	post hole	0.2	0.12	mid brown	silt clay	soft							2.2	
946	946	892, 961, 967, 994, 1002	cut	ditch	0.85	0.45				curvilinear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
947	946	1003	fill	ditch	0.34	0.05	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone
948	946	962, 969	fill	ditch	0.85	0.4	dark grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, metal-working debris, pottery
949	946	893, 963, 968, 993, 1004	fill	ditch	0.35	0.1	mid grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
950	931		fill	gully	0.2	0.09	dark brown grey	clay	firm							2.2	animal bone
951	951	918	cut	ditch	0.8	0.25				linear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
952	951	920	fill	ditch	0.8	0.25	dark grey grey	silt clay	compact							3.1	animal bone, metal-working debris, pottery
953	953		cut	pit	0.7	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	3.2	
954	953		fill	pit	0.7	0.14	light grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	
955	955		cut	pit	0.68	0.22				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	3.1	
956	955		fill	pit	0.68	0.22	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.1	pottery
957	957		cut	pit	0.36	0.16				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
958	957		fill	pit	0.36	0.16	light grey brown	silt clay	soft							2.2	
959	959	970	cut	gully	0.35	0.1				curvilinear	steep	gradual	flat	N-S	wide u-shaped	3.1	
960	959	971	fill	gully	0.35	0.1	mid grey grey	silt clay	compact							3.1	
961	961	892, 946, 967, 994, 1002	cut	ditch	0.97	0.4				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
962	961	948, 969	fill	ditch	0.28	0.2	mid grey	silt clay	compact							3.2	
963	961	893, 949, 968, 993, 1004	fill	ditch	0.78	0.33	dark grey	silt clay	compact							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, metal-working debris, pottery
964	964		cut	pit	1.04	0.15				sub-circular	stepped	gradual	flat	N-S	wide u-shaped	0	
965	964		fill	pit	0.8	0.03	light brown grey	clay	firm							0	
966	964		fill	pit	0.63	0.14	dark grey	silt clay	firm							0	
967	967	892, 946, 961, 994, 1002	cut	ditch	1	0.48				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	wide u-shaped	3.2	
968	967	893, 949, 963, 993, 1004	fill	ditch	1	0.38	dark grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
969	967	948, 962	fill	ditch	0.62	0.1	light grey	silt clay	soft							3.2	animal bone, pottery
970	970	959	cut	gully	0.35	0.06				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
971	970	960	fill	gully	0.35	0.06	mid grey grey	silt clay	compact							3.1	
972	972		cut	pit	1.2	0.18				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	3.2	
973	972		fill	pit	1.2	0.18	dark grey brown	silt clay	compact							3.2	animal bone, pottery
974	974	868, 870, 998	cut	ditch	0.85	0.09				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.2	
975	974	869, 871, 999	fill	ditch	0.78	0.09	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, fired clay
976	977		fill	ditch	0.68	0.1	mid grey	clay	firm							3.1	pottery
977	977		cut	ditch	0.68	0.1				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
978	978		cut	ditch	1.4	0.58				linear	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	0	
979	978		fill	ditch	0.62	0.1	light grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
980	978		fill	ditch	0.62	0.14	mid yellow brown	silt sand	plastic							0	animal bone
981	978		fill	ditch	0.4	0.08	mid brown grey	sand clay	firm							0	pottery
982	978		fill	ditch	0.86	0.1	mid brown grey	sand silt	plastic							0	
983	978		fill	ditch	0.1	0.06	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
984	978		fill	ditch	1.3	0.24	light grey brown	clay silt	plastic							0	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
985	985		cut	pit	0.84	0.11				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
986	985		fill	pit	0.84	0.11	dark grey	silt clay	compact							0	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
987	987		cut	pit	0.93	0.18				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
988	987		fill	pit	0.93	0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							0	
989	989		cut	pit	1.36	0.4				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	3.2	
990	989		fill	pit	1.36	0.1	mid blue grey	silt clay	soft							3.2	
991	989		fill	pit	1.3	0.18	dark grey	silt clay	soft							3.2	
992	989		fill	pit	1.1	0.12	mid yellow brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	
993	994	893, 949, 963, 968, 1004	fill	ditch	0.8	0.18	dark grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
994	994	892, 946, 961, 967, 1002	cut	ditch	0.8	0.18				curvilinear	gentle	sharp	concave	E-W to NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
995	995		cut	pit	0.73	0.37				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	NNW-SSE	u-shaped	3.2	
996	995		fill	pit	0.73	0.24	light brown grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
997	995		fill	pit	0.57	0.29	dark brown grey	clay silt	plastic							3.2	animal bone, pottery
998	998	868, 870, 974	cut	ditch	0.99	0.06				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.2	
999	998	869, 871, 975	fill	ditch	0.99	0.06	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.2	
1000	1000	912	cut	ditch	0.56	0.46				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.1	
1001	1000	913	fill	ditch	0.56	0.46	light grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.1	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
1002	1002	892, 946, 961, 967, 994	cut	ditch	0.9	0.48				curvilinear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
1003	1002	947	fill	ditch	0.3	0.05	dark green brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1004	1002	893, 949, 963, 968, 993	fill	ditch	0.9	0.43	mid grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1005	1005	899	cut	ditch	4.06	0.5				linear	steep		flat	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
1006	1005	903	fill	ditch	2.6	0.1	dark brown grey	silt clay	friable							3.2	
1007	1005	904	fill	ditch	3.8	0.1	mid green grey	silt clay	friable							3.2	
1008	1005	905	fill	ditch	4.06	0.3	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	

Table 11: STUALW15 context data

A.3 STUPRO15

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
1	0		layer	topsoil		0.4	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
2	0		layer	subsoil		0.1	mid yellow brown	clay	plastic							0	
3	3		cut	furrow	0.9	0.1				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	5	
4	3		fill	furrow		0.1	mid orange brown	silt clay	firm							5	
5	5		cut	natural	0.78	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
6	5		fill	natural		0.1	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
7	7		cut	natural	1.24	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
8	7		fill	natural		0.1	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	fired clay
9	9		cut	natural	0.46	0.15				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
10	9		fill	natural		0.15	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
11	11		cut	post hole	0.3	0.09				circular	near vertical	sharp	flat		u-shaped	0	
12	11		fill	post hole		0.09	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
13	13		cut	natural	0.2	0.18				amorphous	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
14	13		fill	natural		0.18	mid grey	clay	firm							0	
15	15		cut	natural	0.5	0.23				amorphous	irregular	sharp	concave	N-S	irregular	0	
16	15		fill	natural		0.23	mid grey	silt clay	firm							0	
17	17		cut	natural	0.3	0.1				circular	gentle	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
18	17		fill	natural		0.1	mid grey	silt clay	firm							0	
19	19		cut	natural	0.44	0.29				amorphous	near vertical		concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
20	19		fill	natural	0.44	0.06	mid orange grey	silt clay	firm							0	
21	19		fill	natural		0.13	mid grey	silt clay	firm							0	
22	19		fill	natural		0.07	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
23	23		cut	post hole	0.41	0.06				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
24	23		fill	post hole		0.06	light grey brown	silt clay	soft							0	
25	25		cut	pit	0.88	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
26	25		fill	pit		0.12	dark grey brown	silt clay	soft							0	
27	27		cut	furrow	1.4	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	5	
28	27		fill	furrow		0.15	mid grey brown	clay	plastic							5	
29	29		cut	natural	0.32	0.2				amorphous	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
30	29		fill	natural		0.2	mid grey	silt clay	firm							0	
31	31		cut	natural	0.62	0.26				amorphous	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
32	31		fill	natural		0.26	mid grey orange	clay	firm							0	pottery

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Find
33	31		fill	natural		0.21	light grey	silt clay	firm							0	
34	31		fill	natural		0.1	mid blue grey	silt clay	firm							0	
35	35		cut	natural	0.9	0.3				amorphous	gentle	gradual	concave	NNE-SSW	u-shaped	0	
36	35		fill	natural	0	0.24	mid brown orange	silt clay	firm							0	burnt stone
37	35		fill	natural		0.24	mid orange brown	silt clay	firm							0	
38	38		cut	natural	0.55	0.08				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
39	39		cut	natural	0.55	0.1				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
40	40		cut	natural	0.65	0.38				sub-circular	near vertical	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
41	41		cut	natural	0.56	0.23				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
42	42		cut	natural	0.44	0.09				sub-circular	near vertical	sharp	flat		u-shaped	0	
43	43		cut	natural	0.3	0.09				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
44	44		cut	natural	0.36	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
45	38		fill	natural		0.08	mid brown grey	clay	firm							0	
46	39		fill	natural		0.1	mid brown grey	clay	firm							0	fired clay
47	40		fill	natural		0.38	dark grey, light grey edges	clay silt	friable							0	fired clay
48	41		fill	natural		0.23	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	
49	42		fill	natural	0.44	0.09	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
50	43		fill	natural		0.09	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	
51	44		fill	natural		0.1	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	
52	52		cut	natural	0.45	0.08				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
53	52		fill	natural		0.08	mid brown	clay	plastic							0	
54	54		cut	furrow	0.91	0.13				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	5	
55	54		fill	furrow		0.13	mid yellow grey	silt clay	plastic							5	
56	56		cut	pit	0.48	0.09				amorphous	gentle	gradual	concave	ENE-WSW	u-shaped	0	
57	56		fill	pit		0.09	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							0	fired clay
58	58		cut	post hole	0.47	0.23				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
59	58		fill	post hole		0.23	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	
60	60		cut	pit	0.65	0.21				sub-rectangular	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
61	60		fill	pit		0.21	mid brown grey	clay	plastic							0	
62	62		cut	stake hole	0.11	0.29				circular	steep	sharp	pointed		u-shaped	0	
63	62		fill	stake hole		0.08	dark grey	clay	plastic							0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
64	64		cut	natural	4	0.19				amorphous	gentle	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
65	65		cut	natural	0.86	0.16				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
66	65		fill	natural		0.16	mid orange brown	clay	firm							0	
67	67		cut	natural	0.36	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	sharp	flat		u-shaped	0	
68	67		fill	natural		0.1	dark brown grey	clay	firm							0	
69	69		cut	natural	0.35	0.15				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	0	
70	69		fill	natural		0.15	dark brown grey	clay	firm							0	
71	71		cut	natural	0.38	0.14				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
72	71		fill	natural		0.14	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	fired clay
73	64		fill	natural		0.14	mid orange brown	silt clay	firm							0	
74	64		fill	natural		0.19	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	CBM, fired clay
75			void														
76	76	85, 104, 145, 150, 164, 172, 179, 189, 203, 221	cut	ditch	1	0.58				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	1	
77	76		fill	ditch		0.38	mid brown grey	clay silt	friable							1	
78	76		fill	ditch		0.21	mid brown grey	clay silt	friable							1	
79	79		cut	natural	0.43	0.09				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
80	79		fill	natural		0.09	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
81	81		cut	natural		0.24				circular	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	0	
82	81		fill	natural		0.24	mid brown grey	clay silt	friable							0	
83	83		cut	post hole	0.23	0.09				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
84	83		fill	post hole		0.09	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
85	85	76, 104, 145, 150, 164, 172, 179, 189, 203, 221	cut	ditch	1.8	0.64				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW		1	
86	85		fill	ditch		0.53	dark yellow brown	silt clay	soft							1	
87	85		fill	ditch		0.11	dark blue grey	silt clay	soft							1	
88			void														
89			void														
90			void														
91			void														
92	92		cut	pit	0.48	0.19				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
93	92		fill	pit		0.19	dark brown grey	clay	firm							0	
94	94		cut	pit	0.85	0.09				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
95	94		fill	pit		0.09	dark brown grey	clay	firm							0	
96	96		cut	natural	0.4	0.4				sub-circular	steep				u-shaped	0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
97	96		fill	natural		0.4	mid brown grey	clay	firm							0	
98	98		cut	natural	0.3	0.08				sub-circular	gentle	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
99	98		fill	natural		0.08	mid orange brown	silt clay	firm							0	
100	100		cut	natural	0.2	0.18				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
101	100		fill	natural		0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
102	102		cut	natural	0.36	0.16				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		irregular	0	
103	102		fill	natural			mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
104	104	76, 85, 145, 150, 164, 172, 179, 189, 203, 221	cut	ditch terminus	1.84	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	1	
105	105		fill	ditch		0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							1	
106	106		cut	stake hole	0.27	0.19				sub-circular	near vertical	sharp	concave		v-shaped	0	
107	106		fill	stake hole		0.19	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
108	108		cut	natural	0.15					sub-circular			concave		u-shaped	0	
109	108		fill	natural			light grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
110	110		cut	natural	0.36					sub-circular			concave			0	
111	110		fill	natural			light brown	silt clay	firm							0	
112	112		cut	natural	0.24					sub-circular			concave		u-shaped	0	
113	112		fill	natural	0.24		light brown	silt clay	firm							0	
114	114		cut	post hole	0.31	0.13				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
115	114		fill	post hole	0.31	0.13	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	
116	116		cut	cremation	0.23	0.05				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	1	
117	117		cut	cremation	0.3	0.15				sub-circular	near vertical	sharp	flat		flat u-shaped	1	
118	118		cut	cremation	0.32	0.08				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	1	
119	119		cut	cremation	0.25	0.07				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave		u-shaped	1	
120	120		cut	cremation	0.26	0.05				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	1	
121	121		cut	cremation	0.35	0.03				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave	N-S	u-shaped	1	
122	121		fill	cremation		0.03	very dark grey	clay	plastic							1	cremation vessel
123	116		fill	cremation	0.23	0.05	dark grey	silt clay	compact							1	cremation vessel
124	120		fill	cremation		0.05	dark brown grey	silt clay	soft							1	
125	118		fill	cremation	0.32	0.08	dark grey	silt clay	soft							1	bone, cremation vessel
126	126		cut	cremation	0.23	0.07				sub-circular	near vertical	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	1	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
127	127		cut	cremation	0.12	0.08				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	1	
128	128		cut	cremation	0.11	0.07				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	1	
129	119		fill	cremation	0.12	0.07	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							1	cremation vessel
130	119		fill	cremation		0.07	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							1	cremation vessel
131	126		fill	cremation		0.07	mid yellow grey	clay	plastic							1	cremation vessel
132	126		fill	cremation		0.07	mid yellow brown	clay	plastic							1	cremation vessel
133	127		fill	cremation		0.08	dark brown grey	silt clay	soft							1	
134	128		fill	cremation		0.07	dark brown grey	silt clay	soft							1	
135	135		cut	post hole	0.26	0.11				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
136	135		fill	post hole		0.11	mid brown grey	silt clay	loose							0	
137	137		cut	post hole	0.28	0.11				circular	near vertical	gradual	flat		u-shaped	0	
138	137		fill	post hole		0.11	mid brown	silt	friable							0	
139	139		cut	natural	0.4	0.19				amorphous	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	0	
140	139		fill	natural		0.05	mid orange brown	silt clay	firm							0	
141	139		fill	natural		0.14	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
142	142		cut	natural	0.52	0.11				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
143	142		fill	natural		0.11	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
144	142		fill	natural		0.04	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	fired clay
145	145	76, 85, 104, 150, 164, 172, 179, 189, 203, 221	cut	ditch	1.86	0.6				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	1	
146	145		fill	ditch		0.34	mid brown grey	silt clay	soft							1	
147	145		fill	ditch		0.22	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							1	
148	117		fill	cremation	0.25	0.15	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							1	cremation vessel, fired clay
149	117	148	fill	cremation	0.02	0.15	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							1	cremation vessel
150	150	76, 85, 104, 145, 164, 172, 179, 189, 203, 221	cut	ditch	1.2	0.4				curvilinear	steep (NW), gentle (SE)	sharp	concave	NE-SW	v-shaped	1	
151	150		fill	ditch		0.4	mid brown grey, patches of red brown	silt clay	firm							1	
152	152		cut	natural	0.31	0.05				amorphous	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
153	152		fill	natural		0.05	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
154	154		cut	natural	0.19	0.04				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
155	154		fill	natural		0.04	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
156	156		cut	pit	0.69	0.17				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Find
157	156		fill	pit		0.17	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	CBM
158	158		cut	pit	0.11	0.04				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE/SW	u-shaped	0	
159	158		fill	pit		0.04	mid brown	silt	friable							5	
160	160		cut	furrow	0.82	0.28				linear	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	4	
161	160		fill	furrow		0.28	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							4	
162	162		cut	pit	0.5	0.02				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	flat			0	
163	162		fill	pit		0.02	dark red brown	silt	soft							0	fired clay
164	164	76, 85, 104, 145, 150, 172, 179, 189, 203, 221	cut	ditch	1.84	0.54				curvilinear	gentle	sharp	flat	NE-SW		1	
165	164		fill	ditch		0.28	mid brown grey	silt clay	soft							1	
166	164		fill	ditch	0.62	0.26	mid orange brown	silt clay	soft							1	
167	167		cut	natural	0.23	0.23				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
168	167		fill	natural	0.06	0.13	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
169	167		fill	natural	0.17	0.23	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
170	170	214	cut	ditch	0.68	0.26				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
171	170		fill	ditch	0.68	0.26	mid grey brown	clay	plastic							0	
172	172	76, 85, 104, 145, 150, 164, 179, 189, 203, 221	cut	ditch	0.8	0.68				curvilinear	near vertical	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	1	
173	172		fill	ditch		0.22	mid grey	clay	soft							1	animal bone
174	172		fill	ditch		0.46	dark brown grey	silt clay	plastic							1	animal bone, burnt chalk, pottery
175	175		cut	pit	0.75	0.36				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	0	
176	175		fill	pit		0.36	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
177	177		cut	pit	0.8	0.37				sub-circular	near vertical	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
178	177		fill	pit		0.37	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
179	179	76, 85, 104, 145, 150, 164, 172, 189, 203, 221	cut	ditch	1.4	0.75				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	v-shaped	1	
180	179		fill	ditch		0.65	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							1	
181	179		fill	ditch	1.1	0.1	dark brown	silt clay	firm							1	
182			void														
183	183		cut	natural	0.21	0.08				circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
184	183		fill	natural		0.08	dark grey	clay	plastic							0	
185	175		cut	natural	0.23	0.08				circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
186	185		fill	natural		0.08	dark grey	clay	plastic							0	
187	187		cut	pit	0.8	0.11				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	irregular	0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
188	187		fill	pit		0.11	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
189	189	76, 85, 104, 145, 150, 164, 172, 179, 203, 221	cut	ditch	0.27	0.19				curvilinear	gentle					1	
190	189		fill	ditch		0.19	mid brown grey	clay silt	friable							1	
191	191		cut	natural	0.39	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	sharp	irregular	N-S	u-shaped	0	
192	191		fill	natural	0.39	0.1	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
193	191		fill	natural		0.1	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
194	194		cut	post hole	0.25	0.09				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
195	194		fill	post hole		0.09	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							0	
196	196		cut	natural	0.25	0.11				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
197	196		fill	natural		0.11	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
198	198		cut	natural	0.8	0.6				amorphous	near vertical				irregular	0	
199	198		fill	natural		0.6	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
200			void														
201	201		cut	natural	0.17	0.08				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
202	201		fill	natural		0.08	dark grey	silt clay	firm							0	
203	203	76, 85, 104, 145, 150, 164, 172, 179, 189, 221	cut	ditch	1.58	0.8				curvilinear	steep	gradual	flat	NW-SE		1	
204	203		fill	ditch		0.3	dark brown grey	silt clay	soft							1	
205	203		fill	ditch	0.66	0.4	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							1	
206	203		fill	ditch	0.38	0.16	mid blue grey	clay	soft							1	pottery
207	207		cut	pit	0.6	0.32				sub-rectangular	steep	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
208	207		fill	pit		0.32	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
209	207		fill	pit		0.24	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
210	207		fill	pit	0.6	0.15	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
211	211		cut	natural	0.66	0.15				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
212	211		fill	natural		0.15	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
213	213		cut	natural	0.26	0.06				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
214	214	170	cut	ditch	1	0.25				linear	gentle	gradual	irregular	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
215	214		fill	ditch		0.25	mid brown grey	clay	firm							0	
216	213		fill	natural		0.06	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							0	
217	217		cut	natural	0.35	0.06				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
218	217		fill	natural		0.06	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							0	
219			void														

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
220	220	235	cut	pit	4.25	1.1				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
221	221	76, 85, 104, 145, 150, 164, 172, 179, 189, 203	cut	ditch terminus		0.38				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	1	
222	222		cut	pit	0.8	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	0	
223	222		fill	pit		0.1	mid grey	clay silt	firm							0	
224	220		fill	pit		0.1	dark grey	sand clay	firm							0	
225	220		fill	pit		0.16	dark grey	silt clay	firm							0	
226	220		fill	pit		0.26	mid grey	clay silt	soft							0	
227	220		fill	pit		0.3	dark grey	silt clay	soft							0	
228	220		fill	pit		0.4	dark grey with orange mottling	sand clay	soft							0	
229	220		fill	pit		0.5	light grey with orange mottling	sand clay	soft							0	
230	220		fill	pit		0.68	mid grey	sand silt	soft							0	
231	220		fill	pit		1	light grey	silt clay	soft							0	
232	220		fill	pit		1.1	dark blue grey	silt clay	soft							0	
233	221		fill	ditch		0.18	dark red brown	sand clay	soft							1	
234	221		fill	ditch		0.3	dark brown	sand clay	soft							1	
235	235	220	cut	pit	2	0.22				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
236	235		fill	pit		0.22	mid red brown	clay sand	compact							0	
237	237		cut	post hole	0.6	0.14				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
238	237		fill	post hole	0.6	0.14	dark red brown	clay silt	firm							0	
239	239		cut	pit		0.27				sub-rectangular	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
240	240		fill	pit		0.27	dark brown	clay silt	firm							0	
241	241		cut	pit	0.7	0.23				sub-rectangular	gentle	sharp	slightly concave	NNW-SSE	u-shaped	0	
242	241		fill	pit		0.23	mid grey brown	clay silt	firm							0	

Table 12: STUPRO15 context data

A.4 STUALP16

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
1			layer	topsoil		0.3	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
2			layer	subsoil		0.26	mid yellow brown	clay silt	friable							0	metal-working debris, pottery
3	3		cut	natural	0.6	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
4	3		fill	natural	0.6	0.1	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
5	5		cut	natural	0.62	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
6	5		fill	natural	0.62	0.12	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
7	7		cut	post hole	0.26	0.15				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
8	7		fill	post hole	0.26	0.15	dark brown grey	clay	plastic							0	
9	10	24, 234, 318	fill	ditch	1.8	0.2	mid brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	tarmac
10	10	25, 233, 317	cut	ditch	1.8	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	flat			3.2	
11	12		fill	pit	0.8	0.1	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, pottery
12	12		cut	pit	0.8	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
13	120	120	cut	natural	0.36	0.15				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
14	13	138	fill	natural	0.36	0.15	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
15	15	92, 115, 119, 193	cut	ditch	0.48	0.07				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	flat u-shape	0	
16	15	91, 133, 137, 225	fill	ditch	0.48	0.07	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
17		19, 88	layer	natural	10	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							2.1	animal bone, pottery
18		20, 87	layer	natural	2.48	0.18	dark yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
19		17, 88	layer	natural	10	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
20		18, 87	layer	natural	10	0.14	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
21	21		cut	ditch	1.26	0.2				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
22	21		fill	ditch	1.36	0.8	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
23	21		fill	ditch	1.22	0.12	dark yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
24	25	9, 234, 318	fill	ditch	1.5	0.3	dark grey brown	clay	plastic							3.2	pottery
25	25	10, 233, 317	cut	ditch	1.5	0.3				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
26		93	layer	layer	3.1	0.24	dark brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	mortar, pottery
27	27		cut	natural	1.6	0.33				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
28	27		fill	natural	1.6	0.33	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
29	29		cut	natural	0.38	0.19				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
30	29		fill	natural	0.38	0.19	mid brown grey	sand clay	plastic							0	
31	31		cut	natural	0.28	0.12				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
32	31		fill	natural	0.28	0.12	dark grey brown	sand clay	plastic							0	
33	33	116, 118	cut	natural	0.7	0.07				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
34	33	134, 136	fill	natural	0.7	0.07	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
35	35	117	cut	natural	0.38	0.07				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
36	35	135	fill	natural	0.38	0.07	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
37	37		cut	natural	0.57	0.39				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
38	37		fill	natural	0.57	0.4	mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							0	
39	37		fill	natural	0.33	0.15	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
40	37		fill	natural	0.45	0.24	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
41	48		fill	pit	0.5	0.5	light brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
42	48		fill	pit	0.6	0.5	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
43	48		fill	pit	0.4	0.5	mid yellow brown	clay	plastic							2.1	
44	48		fill	pit	0.95	0.18	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
45	48		fill	pit	0.6	0.3	mid blue grey	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
46	48		fill	pit	0.5	0.3	light brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
47	48		fill	pit	0.7	0.1	mid yellow brown	sand clay	soft							2.1	
48	48		cut	pit	1.6	0.7				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
49	49		cut	natural	0.38	0.24				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
50	49		fill	natural	0.38	0.24	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
51	51		cut	natural	0.34	0.06				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
52	51		fill	natural	0.34	0.06	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
53	54		fill	pit	0.6	0.1	dark grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, pottery
54	54		cut	pit	0.6	0.1				irregular	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	3.2	
55	55		cut	ditch	0.34	0.15				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	irregular	0	
56	55		fill	ditch	0.34	0.15	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							0	
57	57		cut	natural	0.38	0.13				circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
58	57		fill	natural	0.38	0.13	dark grey marbled with orange brown	silt clay	compact							0	
59	59		cut	natural	0.46	0.15				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	0	
60	59		fill	natural	0.46	0.15	dark grey mottled with light orange brown	silt clay	compact							0	
61	61		cut	natural	0.48	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
62	61		fill	natural	0.48	0.14	dark grey mottled with light orange brown	silt clay	compact							0	
63	63		cut	pit	0.71	0.49				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
64	63		fill	pit	0.33	0.23	mid grey brown	sand clay	plastic							0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Find
65	63		fill	pit	0.71	0.3	mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							0	
66	66		cut	ditch	1.3	0.58				linear	gentle undercut	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	2.2	
67	66		fill	ditch		0.34	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.2	animal bone
68	66		fill	ditch		0.28	light green brown	silt clay	soft							2.2	
69	69		cut	ditch	0.72	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	u-shaped	2.1	
70	69		fill	ditch		0.2	mid yellow brown	silt clay	soft							2.1	
71	71		cut	ditch	0.72	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	irregular	3.2	
72	71		fill	ditch	0.72	0.15	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							3.2	
73	73		cut	natural	0.39	0.15				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
74	73		fill	natural	0.39	0.07	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
75	73		fill	natural	0.3	0.08	mid red brown	clay sand	soft							0	
76	76		cut	natural	0.3	0.11				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
77	76		fill	natural	0.3	0.1	dark green brown	sand clay	plastic							0	
78	78		cut	natural	0.32	0.13				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
79	78		fill	natural	0.32	0.13	dark brown grey	sand clay	friable							0	
80	80		cut	post hole	0.55	0.39				circular	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
81	80		fill	post hole	0.19	0.39	mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							0	
82	80		fill	post hole	0.29	0.39	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
83	83	380	cut	ditch		0.24				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NNE-SSW	irregular	2.1	
84	83	381	fill	ditch		0.24	dark grey	silt clay	compact							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
85	85	237, 345	cut	ditch	0.42	0.14				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
86	85	238, 346	fill	ditch	0.42	0.14	dark grey	silt clay	compact							3.2	animal bone, loom weight, pottery
87		18, 20	layer	layer	1	0.12	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	Pottery
88		17, 19	layer	layer	1	0.08	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
89	90		fill	post hole	0.2	0.07	dark grey brown	silt clay	compact							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
90	90		cut	post hole	0.2	0.07				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
91	92	16, 133, 137, 225	fill	ditch	1.2	0.3	mid brown	silt clay	plastic							0	animal bone, pottery
92	92	15, 115, 119, 193	cut	ditch	1.2	0.3				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
93		26	layer	layer	3	0.2	light brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	
94	94		cut	natural		0.16				irregular	gentle	gradual	flat			0	
95	94		fill	natural		0.16	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							0	
96	96	98	cut	ditch	0.46	0.1				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	u-shaped	0	
97	96	99	fill	ditch		0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
98	98	96	cut	ditch terminus	0.46	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
99	98	97	fill	ditch terminus		0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							0	animal bone
100	100	102, 144, 216, 698, 708	cut	ditch	0.93	0.22				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW		3.2	
101	100	103, 145, 217, 700, 711	fill	ditch		0.22	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	
102	102	100, 144, 216, 698, 708	cut	ditch	1.2	0.34				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		3.2	
103	102	101, 145, 217, 700, 711	fill	ditch	1.2	0.34	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, metal-working debris
104	104	121	cut	ditch	3.18	0.52				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.2	
105	105	123, 1187, 1191	cut	ditch	1.1	0.4				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
106	104		fill	ditch		0.4	light grey	clay silt	soft							2.2	
107	104		fill	ditch		0.46	mid grey	silt clay	compact							2.2	
108	104	122	fill	ditch		0.3	light grey brown	clay silt	compact							2.2	
109	105		fill	ditch	0.7	0.4	dark green grey	clay silt	soft							3.2	
110	105	124	fill	ditch		0.3	mid grey	clay sand	compact							3.2	
111	112		fill	post hole	0.2	0.21	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone
112	112		cut	post hole	0.2	0.21				sub-circular	vertical	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
113	113	167, 170	cut	ditch	0.77	0.38				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
114	113	168, 170	fill	ditch	0.77	0.38	dark grey	silt clay	compact							3.2	animal bone, pottery
115	115	15, 92, 119, 193	cut	ditch	1	0.28				sub-rectangular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S		0	
116	116	33, 118	cut	natural	1.3	0.32				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
117	117	35	cut	natural	0.47	0.16				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
118	118	33, 116	cut	natural	1.67	0.28				linear	gentle	gradual	irregular	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
119	119	15, 92, 115, 193	cut	ditch	0.79	0.27				linear	gentle	gradual	irregular	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
120	120	13	cut	natural	1.12	0.57				sub-circular	steep	sharp	irregular	NW-SE		0	
121	121	104	cut	ditch	0.44	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S		2.2	
122	121	108	fill	ditch		0.2	dark yellow brown	silt clay	soft							2.2	
123	123	105, 1187, 1191	cut	ditch	1.12	0.38				linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S		3.2	
124	123	110	fill	ditch		0.38	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	
125	125	695	cut	ditch	0.74	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W		2.1	
126	125	697	fill	ditch		0.15	mid yellow brown	silt clay	soft							2.1	
127	127		cut	ditch	0.45	0.23				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	ESE-WNW	u-shaped	3.2	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
128	127		fill	ditch	0.45	0.23	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							3.2	
129	129		cut	ditch	1.4	0.6				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	mod	
130	129		fill	ditch		0.6	mid grey brown	sand clay	soft							mod	
131	129		fill	ditch		0.5	dark red brown	sand clay	soft							mod	
132	129		fill	ditch		0.3	dark brown grey	clay sand	soft							mod	
133	115	16, 91, 137, 225	fill	ditch	1	0.28	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							0	animal bone, pottery
134	116	34, 136	fill	natural	1.3	0.32	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							0	animal bone, pottery
135	117	36	fill	natural	0.47	0.16	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
136	118	34, 134	fill	natural	1.67	0.28	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
137	119	16, 91, 133, 225	fill	ditch	0.79	0.27	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
138	120	14	fill	natural	1.12	0.57	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
139	140		fill	natural	0.5	0.5	dark grey	silt clay	plastic							0	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
140	140		cut	natural	0.5	0.5				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
141	142		fill	natural	1.1	0.2	dark brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
142	142		cut	natural	1.1	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
143			layer	natural		0.1	dark brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
144	144	100, 102, 216, 698, 708	cut	ditch	1.78	0.4				linear	gentle	imperceptible	flat	NW-SE		3.2	
145	144	101, 103, 217, 700, 711	fill	ditch	1.78	0.4	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
146	146		cut	natural	0.65	0.14				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
147	146		fill	natural	0.57	0.12	mid blue grey	sand clay	plastic							0	
148	146		fill	natural	0.56	0.03	dark brown grey	silt clay	plastic							0	
149	149		cut	post hole	0.53	0.3				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
150	149		fill	post hole	0.36	0.13	dark yellow brown	silt sand	soft							0	
151	149		fill	post hole	0.37	0.08	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
152	149		fill	post hole	0.4	0.11	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
153	153		cut	post hole	0.37	0.2				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
154	153		fill	post hole	0.37	0.2	mid blue grey	sand clay	plastic							0	
155	153		fill	post hole	0.28	0.16	dark grey	sand clay	friable							0	
156	156		cut	post hole	0.45	0.25				circular	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
157	156		fill	post hole	0.4	0.22	dark grey brown	sand clay	plastic							0	
158	156		fill	post hole	0.03	0.03	dark brown grey	silt clay	plastic							0	
159	159		cut	pit	0.77	0.41				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
160	159		fill	pit	0.08	0.09	mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
161	159		fill	pit	0.69	0.33	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
162	164		fill	post hole	0.38	0.23	mid grey	silt clay	firm							0	
163	164		fill	post hole	0.24	0.08	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	fired clay, pottery
164	164		cut	post hole	0.38	0.3				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
165	166		fill	ditch	1.45	0.18	mid yellow brown	sand clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, CBM
166	166		cut	ditch	1.45	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NNW-SSE	irregular	3.2	
167	167	113, 170	cut	ditch	0.73	0.28				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
168	167	114, 171	fill	ditch	0.73	0.28	dark grey	silt clay	compact							3.2	animal bone, pottery
169			fill	layer	2	0.14	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
170	170	113, 167	cut	ditch	0.8	0.14				linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W		3.2	
171	170	114, 168	fill	ditch	0.8	0.14	dark grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	pottery
172	172		cut	natural	0.65	0.13				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
173	172		fill	natural	0.65	0.13	dark grey brown	silt clay	friable							0	
174	174		cut	natural	0.31	0.19				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
175	174		fill	natural	0.31	0.19	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	
176			layer	natural			light yellow brown	clay	plastic							0	
177	177	554	cut	ditch	5	0.3				linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
178	177	553, 659	fill	ditch	2	0.1	light brown	clay silt	firm							2.1	pottery
179	179	252, 277, 404, 440	cut	ditch	1.7	0.31				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
180	179	181, 253, 278, 406, 442	fill	ditch	0.2	0.24	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	CBM
181	179	180, 253, 278, 406, 442	fill	ditch	0.35	0.3	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
182	179		fill	ditch	1.15	0.31	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	CBM
183	177		fill	ditch	5	0.2	light grey brown	clay silt	firm							2.1	
184	184		cut	ditch	2.2	0.05				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	flat u-shape	5	
185	184		fill	ditch	2.2	0.05	mid yellow brown	clay silt	friable							5	
186	186		cut	ditch	1.05	0.56				circular	steep	sharp	concave		irregular	0	
187	186		fill	ditch	0.62	0.26	dark grey	silt clay	compact							0	
188	188		cut	pit	0.75	0.26				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	NNE-SSW	u-shaped	0	
189	188		fill	pit		0.11	mid brown grey	clay silt	firm							0	
190	188		fill	pit		0.14	light brown	clay silt	firm							0	
191	186		fill	pit	0.99	0.42	light yellow brown, mottled with light grey	silt clay	compact							0	
192	186		fill	pit	1.05	0.13	dark grey	silt clay	compact							0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
193	193	15, 92, 115, 119	cut	ditch	0.83	0.3				linear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
194	194		cut	natural	0.5						gentle	gradual	concave			0	
195	194		fill	natural	0.1		mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	
196	194		fill	natural	0.45		dark brown	silt clay	firm							0	
197	197		cut	post hole	0.19	0.22				circular	vertical	sharp	flat		u-shaped	0	
198	197		fill	post hole	0.2	0.23	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
199	199		cut	natural	0.7	0.39				sub-circular	gentle	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
200	199		fill	natural	0.15	0.4	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	
201	199		fill	natural	0.45	0.35	dark brown	silt clay	firm							0	
202	202		cut	natural	0.78	0.46				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
203	202		fill	natural	0.08	0.44	dark yellow brown	silt sand	soft							0	
204	202		fill	natural	0.63	0.25	dark blue grey	clay	plastic							0	
205	202		fill	natural	0.69	0.16	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
206	206		cut	post hole	0.53	0.41				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
207	206		fill	post hole	0.26	0.41	dark yellow brown	sand	soft							0	
208	206		fill	post hole	0.3	0.13	mid green brown	clay silt	friable							0	
209	206		fill	post hole	0.37	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
210	210		cut	post hole	0.52	0.67				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
211	210		fill	post hole	0.5	0.49	dark brown grey	silt clay	plastic							0	
212	210		fill	post hole	0.52	0.23	mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							0	
213	210		fill	post hole	0.32	0.12	dark grey brown	sand silt	plastic							0	
214	214		cut	ditch	7.1	0.3				linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W		2.2	
215	214		fill	ditch		0.3	mid red brown	clay silt	plastic							2.2	pottery
216	216	100, 102, 144, 698, 708	cut	ditch	1.19	0.27				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
217	216	101, 103, 145, 700, 711	fill	ditch		0.27	light grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	pottery
218	218		cut	ditch	4					linear	steep	not excavated to base	not excavated to base	E-W		2.1	
219	218		fill	ditch		0.11	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
220	218		fill	ditch		0.44	mid brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
221	218		fill	ditch		0.26	mid grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
222	218		fill	ditch		0.3	light brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, metal-working debris, pottery
223	218		fill	ditch		0.24	light grey brown with yellow flecks	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, flint, pottery

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
224	218		fill	ditch		0.18	mid brown grey with light grey flecks	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
225	193	16, 91, 133, 137	fill	ditch	0.83	0.3	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							0	
226	226	292, 429, 443	cut	ditch	2.3	0.29				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW		2.1	
227	226	294	fill	ditch	1.9	0.1	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							2.1	
228	226	293, 430, 444	fill	ditch	2.3	0.29	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
229	229		cut	post hole	0.58	0.29				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
230	229		fill	post hole	0.22	0.06	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
231	229		fill	post hole	0.2	0.07	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
232	229		fill	post hole	0.34	0.17	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
233	233	10, 25, 317	cut	ditch	1.15	0.28				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
234	233	9, 24, 318	fill	ditch	1.15	0.28	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							3.2	
235	235		cut	natural	0.93	0.29				linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
236	235		fill	natural	0.93	0.29	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							0	
237	237	85, 345	cut	ditch		0.15				linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave	NE-SW		3.2	
238	237	86, 346	fill	ditch	0.3	0.15	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
239	239		cut	natural	0.45	0.13				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave			0	
240	239		fill	natural	0.45	0.13	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
241	241		fill	natural	0.35	0.15				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave			0	
242	241		fill	natural	0.35	0.15	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	animal bone, pottery
243	243	306, 323	cut	ditch		0.12				linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave	E-W		2.1	
244	243	308, 325	fill	ditch		0.12	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
245	245	330	cut	natural	0.45	0.06				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave			0	
246	245	331	fill	natural	0.45	0.06	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
247	247	303, 642, 727, 777, 908, 957, 1037	cut	ditch	0.92	0.42				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
248	247	304, 641, 728, 778, 909, 958	fill	ditch	0.6	0.24	mid yellow brown	silt clay	friable							3.2	
249	247	305, 639, 729, 779, 910, 959, 1038	fill	ditch	0.82	0.26	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery, shell
250	250		cut	ditch	0.68	0.46				linear	steep	sharp	flat	ESE-WNW	u-shaped	mod	
251	250		fill	ditch	0.68	0.46	mid yellow brown	silt clay	friable							mod	
252	252	179, 277, 404, 440	cut	ditch	0.32	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	ESE-WNW	u-shaped	3.2	
253	252	180, 181, 278, 406, 442	fill	ditch	0.32	0.15	mid yellow brown	silt clay	friable							3.2	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
254	254	780, 980, 982	cut	ditch	1.02	0.46				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
255	254	781, 981, 983	fill	ditch	0.53	0.25	dark grey	silt clay	compact							3.2	animal bone, daub, pottery
256	256		cut	natural	0.5	0.36				sub-circular	steep	imperceptible	concave			0	
257	256		fill	natural	0.08	0.33	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							0	
258	256		fill	natural	0.5	0.36	mid grey brown	silt	firm							0	
259	259		cut	natural	0.59	0.34				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	N-S	u-shaped	0	
260	259		fill	natural		0.32	dark grey	clay	plastic							0	
261	261	263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273	cut	ring gully terminus	0.36	0.13				curvilinear	gentle	imperceptible	concave	NW-SE		0	
262	261	264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274	fill	ring gully	0.36	0.13	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	fired clay
263	263	261, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273	cut	ring gully	0.11	0.18				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		0	
264	263	262, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274	fill	ring gully	0.11	0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	pottery
265	265	261, 263, 267, 269, 271, 273	cut	ring gully	0.39	0.11				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		0	
266	265	262, 264, 268, 270, 272, 274	fill	ring gully	0.39	0.11	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	pottery
267	267	261, 263, 265, 269, 271, 273	cut	ring gully	0.39	0.18				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave			0	
268	267	262, 264, 266, 270, 272, 274	fill	ring gully	0.39	0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	pottery
269	269	261, 263, 265, 267, 271, 273	cut	ring gully	0.56	0.18				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave			0	
270	269	262, 264, 266, 268, 272, 274	fill	ring gully	0.56	0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
271	271	261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 273	cut	ring gully	0.44					curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		0	
272	271	262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 274	fill	ring gully	0.44	0.15	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	animal bone, pottery
273	273	261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271	cut	ring gully terminus	0.4	0.14				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		0	
274	273	262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272	fill	ring gully terminus	0.4	0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	pottery
275	259		fill	natural		0.11	dark brown grey	clay	plastic							0	
276	259		fill	natural		0.25	dark blue grey	clay	plastic							0	
277	277	179, 252, 404, 440	cut	ditch	1					linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE		3.2	
278	277	180, 181, 253, 406,	fill	ditch			dark red brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Find
		442															
279	279		cut	natural	0.8	0.15				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S		0	
280	279		fill	natural	0.8	0.15	mid brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
281	281		cut	natural	0.65	0.15				circular	gentle	sharp	flat		u-shaped	0	
282	281		fill	natural	0.65	0.15	mid brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
283	283		cut	natural	0.9	0.4				amorphous	steep	sharp	flat	E-W		0	
284	283		fill	natural	0.3	0.2	dark grey	silt clay	plastic							0	
285	283		fill	natural	0.9	0.4	dark brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
286	254	984	fill	ditch	1.02	0.45	mid blue grey, mottled with light orange brown	silt clay	compact							3.2	animal bone
287	287		cut	post hole	0.5	0.27				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
288	287		fill	post hole	0.5	0.27	mid grey mottled with light orange brown	silt clay	compact							2.1	
289	287		fill	post hole	0.32	0.15	dark grey	silt clay	compact							2.1	
290	290		cut	pit	1.12	0.22				sub-circular	gentle	sharp	concave			0	
291	290		fill	pit	1.12	0.22	mid brown grey	silt clay	soft							0	
292	292	226, 429, 443	cut	ditch	2.84	0.28				linear	gentle	gradual to E, sharp to W	flat	N-S		2.1	
293	292	228, 430, 444	fill	ditch	2.84	0.16	mid brown grey	silt clay	soft							2.1	
294	292	227	fill	ditch	2.44	0.14	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
295			void														
296			void														
297			void														
298			void														animal bone
299	299		cut	post hole	0.72	0.15				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
300	299		fill	post hole	0.72	0.15	mid brown	silt clay	compact							2.1	
301	301	354, 411	cut	ditch	1.45	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
302	301	353, 412	fill	ditch			mid brown	silt clay with chalk flecks	compact							3.2	
303	303	247, 642, 727, 777, 908, 957, 1037	cut	ditch	2.3	0.5				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
304	303	248, 641, 728, 778, 909, 958	fill	ditch	2.5	0.3	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
305	303	249, 639, 729, 779, 910, 959, 1038	fill	ditch	1.7	0.25	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
306	306	243, 323	cut	ditch	0.65	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W		2.1	
307	306		fill	ditch	0.63	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
308	306	244, 325	fill	ditch	0.65	0.1	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay
309	309	336	cut	ditch		0.28				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW		3.2	
310	309	337	fill	ditch			dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
311	311		cut	pit	0.7	0.13				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
312	311		fill	pit	0.7	0.13	mid grey brown	silt clay	friable							0	fired clay, pottery
313	313		cut	natural	0.73	0.19				amorphous	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
314	313		fill	natural	0.73	0.19	mid grey brown	silt clay	friable							0	
315	315		cut	pit	1.4	0.26				sub-circular	gentle	sharp	flat		u-shaped	2.1	
316	315		fill	pit	1.4	0.26	light brown grey	sand clay	firm							2.1	
317	317	10, 25, 233	cut	ditch	1	0.15				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	N-S		3.2	
318	317	9, 24, 234	fill	ditch	1	0.15	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
319	319		cut	natural	0.2	0.05				sub-circular	vertical	gradual	flat			0	
320	319		fill	natural	0.2	0.05	dark grey	silt clay	friable							0	
321	321		cut	natural						linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE		0	
322	321		fill	natural		0.15	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
323	323	243, 306	cut	ditch		0.33				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W		2.1	
324	323		fill	ditch	0.73	0.06	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
325	323	244, 308	fill	ditch	1.25	0.28	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
326	326		cut	natural	0.57	0.16				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
327	326		fill	natural	0.57	0.16	mid grey brown	silt clay	friable							0	
328	328		cut	post hole	0.36	0.31				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
329	328		fill	post hole	0.36	0.31	dark blue grey	silt clay	friable							0	
330	330	245	cut	natural		0.07				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW		0	
331	330	246	fill	natural		0.07	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
332	332		cut	ditch		0.06				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE		mod	
333	332		fill	ditch		0.06	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							mod	
334	334	367, 376	cut	ditch	1.6	1.5				linear	steep	sharp	irregular	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
335	334	415	fill	ditch	2.6	0.4	mid grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
336	336	309	cut	ditch	0.75	0.23				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW		3.2	
337	336	310	fill	ditch		0.23	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
338	338		cut	natural	2.3	13				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
339	338		fill	natural			mid red brown	silt clay	soft							0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
340	334	368	fill	ditch	2.2	0.25	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, CBM, fired clay, flint, pottery
341	341		cut	pit						amorphous	undercutting	gradual	flat, sloping down from S to N		u-shaped	2.1	
342	341		fill	pit	1.6	0.4	mid grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
343	341		fill	pit		0.25	mid grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
344	341		fill	pit		0.12	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
345	345	85, 237	cut	ditch terminus	0.45	0.12				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW		3.2	
346	345	86, 238	fill	ditch terminus	0.45	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
347	347		cut	natural	0.38	0.06				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave			0	
348	347		fill	natural	0.38	0.06	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	animal bone
349	334	414	fill	ditch	1.5	0.45	mid blue grey	silt clay	firm							2.2	
350	334	417	fill	ditch			mid grey	silt clay	firm							2.2	animal bone
351	352		fill	ditch	1.7	0.4	dark grey	clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
352	352		cut	ditch		0.75				linear	gentle, becoming steeper towards the base	sharp	concave			3.2	
353	354	302, 412	fill	ditch	0.9	0.18	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
354	354	301, 411	cut	ditch	0.9	0.18				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	N-S		3.2	
355	355		cut	post hole	0.61	0.42				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave			0	
356	355		fill	post hole	0.61	0.42	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	
357	357		cut	natural	0.72					sub-circular	steep	sharp	irregular			0	
358	357		fill	natural	0.72	0.5	mid yellow brown	silt clay	friable							0	
359			void														
360			void														
361	361	1140, 1165	cut	ditch		0.3				linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
362	361		fill	ditch	1.4	0.2	mid grey brown	sand clay	firm							3.2	
363	361		fill	ditch		0.3	dark grey brown	silt clay	compact							3.2	
364	352		fill	ditch		0.4	dark grey	sand clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
365	352		fill	ditch		0.2	dark grey	clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone
366	352		fill	ditch		0.1	mid grey	clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
367	367	334, 376	cut	ditch	3.6	1.46				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
368	367	340	fill	ditch	2.8	0.4	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, pottery, quern

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
369	369	371, 373	cut	ditch	1.3	0.25				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
370	369	372, 375	fill	ditch	1.3	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone
371	371	369, 373	cut	ditch terminus	0.8	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
372	371	370, 375	fill	ditch terminus	0.95	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	fired clay
373	373	369, 371	cut	ditch		0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
374	373		fill	ditch		0.12	mid brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
375	373	370, 372	fill	ditch		0.8	dark brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	pottery
376	376	334, 367	cut	ditch		0.9				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE		3.2	
377	376		fill	ditch		0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
378	376		fill	ditch		0.52	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone
379	401		fill	ditch		0.22	light brown grey	silt clay	friable							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
380	380	83	cut	ditch		0.74				linear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S		2.1	
381	380	84	fill	ditch		0.21	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
382	380		fill	ditch		0.32	light yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
383	380		fill	ditch		0.8	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
384	380		fill	ditch		0.14	mid grey with red brown flecks	silt clay	friable							2.1	animal bone, pottery
385	369		fill	ditch	0.2	0.08	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
386	386		cut	post hole	0.6	0.2				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
387	386		fill	post hole	0.6	0.2	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
388	388	397, 420	cut	ditch	2.5					linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W		2.1	
389	388	398, 422	fill	ditch	1.65		mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone
390	388	399, 423	fill	ditch	2.5		mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
391	391	424	cut	ditch	1.9	0.32				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W		2.2	
392	391	425	fill	ditch	1.4	0.13	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	
393	391	426	fill	ditch	1.9	0.22	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, metal-working debris, pottery
394	391	427	fill	ditch	1.9	0.03	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	animal bone
395	395		cut	post hole	0.4	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
396	395		fill	post hole	0.4	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
397	397	388, 420	cut	ditch	3					linear	steep	not excavated to base	not excavated to base	NW-SE		2.1	
398	397	389, 422	fill	ditch	0.78		mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							2.1	
399	397	390, 423	fill	ditch	0.52	0.24	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							2.1	
400	397		fill	ditch	1.1	0.1	light brown grey	clay silt	friable							2.1	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
401	401		cut	pit	0.88	0.24				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
402	402		cut	pit	0.5	0.26				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
403	402		fill	pit	0.5	0.26	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	animal bone
404	404	179, 252, 277, 440	cut	ditch	1.11	0.44				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
405	404		fill	ditch		0.16	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	
406	404	180, 181, 253, 278, 442	fill	ditch		0.28	dark brown with red flecks	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone
407	407	409	cut	natural	0.76	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
408	407	410	fill	natural		0.12	mid brown	silt clay	firm							0	
409	409	407	cut	natural	1	0.3				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
410	409	408	fill	natural		0.3	mid brown	silt clay	firm							0	
411	411	301, 354	cut	ditch	0.84	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
412	411	302, 353	fill	ditch	0.8	0.1	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
413	367		fill	ditch	4.85	0.1	mid yellow brown	clay	plastic							3.2	
414	367	349	fill	ditch	1.1	0.2	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
415	367	335	fill	ditch	2.9	1	dark grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, pottery
416	367		fill	ditch	2.5	0.2	dark grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, daub, fired clay, flint, kiln furniture, pottery
417	367	350	fill	ditch	0.5	1	mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone
418	367		fill	ditch	0.7	0.2	light green grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, pottery
419	367		fill	ditch	0.6	0.7	mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, pottery
420	420	388, 397	cut	ditch terminus	2.15					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W		2.1	
421	420		fill	ditch	0.6	0.23	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
422	420	389, 398	fill	ditch		0.24	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	fired clay
423	420	390, 399	fill	ditch		0.3	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
424	424	391	cut	ditch terminus	1.95	0.36				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W		2.2	
425	424	392	fill	ditch	1.95	0.1	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	
426	424	393	fill	ditch	1.2	0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	fired clay, pottery
427	424	394	fill	ditch	1.45	0.22	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							2.2	
428	411		fill	ditch	0.55	0.05	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
429	429	226, 292, 443	cut	ditch		0.22				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
430	429	228, 293, 444	fill	ditch		0.22	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
431	431		cut	pit		0.21				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
432	431		fill	pit		0.21	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
433	433		cut	pit	0.9	0.32				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
434	433		fill	pit	0.9	0.32	mid grey	silt clay	firm							0	
435	433		fill	pit	0.64	0.32	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
436	436		cut	post hole	0.67	0.47				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
437	436		fill	post hole	0.67	0.47	mid grey	silt clay	firm							0	
438	438	524	cut	natural	0.28	0.05				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	0	
439	524		fill	natural	0.2	0.11	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
440	440	179, 252, 277, 404	cut	ditch	0.75					linear	steep	sharp	flat	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
441	440		fill	ditch	0.5	0.3	mid yellow brown	silt clay	indurated							3.2	
442	440	180, 181, 253, 278, 404	fill	ditch	0.7	0.2	mid brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
443	443	226, 292, 429	cut	ditch		0.2				linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
444	443	228, 293, 430	fill	ditch		0.2	mid brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
445	445		cut	natural	0.31	0.2				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave			0	
446	445		fill	natural	0.31	0.12	light grey brown	sand clay	firm							0	
447	445		fill	natural	0.23	0.02	mid yellow brown	clay	friable							0	
448	445		fill	natural	0.2	0.09	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
449	449		cut	post hole	0.52	0.44				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave			0	
450	449		fill	post hole	0.52	0.23	light grey brown	sand clay	firm							0	
451	449		fill	post hole	0.42	0.2	mid yellow brown	clay	friable							0	
452	449		fill	post hole	0.38	0.31	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
453	453		cut	post hole						sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave			0	
454	453		fill	post hole	0.58	0.25	light grey brown	sand clay	firm							0	
455	453		fill	post hole	0.42	0.02	mid yellow brown	clay	friable							0	
456	453		fill	post hole	0.38	0.22	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
457	457		cut	post hole	0.45	0.23				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave			0	
458	457		fill	post hole	0.32	0.19	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
459	459		cut	post hole	0.36	0.2				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave			0	
460	459		fill	post hole	0.31	0.17	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
461	461		cut	post hole	0.45	0.25				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave			0	
462	461		fill	post hole	0.37	0.19	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
463	463		cut	natural	0.3	0.2				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
464	463		fill	natural	0.25	0.2	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
465	463		fill	natural	0.2	0.12	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
466	466		cut	natural	0.8	0.3				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
467	466		fill	natural		0.2	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
468	466		fill	natural	0.3	0.28	dark blue grey	silt clay	firm							0	
469	436		fill	post hole	0.43	0.36	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
470	438	523	fill	natural	0.28	0.05	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
471	472		fill	natural	0.6	0.1	mid yellow brown	clay	plastic							0	
472	472		cut	natural	0.6	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
473	473		cut	natural	0.9	0.42				sub-circular	vertical	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
474	473		fill	post hole	0.2	0.2	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
475	473		fill	post hole	0.55	0.42	light grey	silt clay	firm							0	
476	457		fill	post hole	0.45	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay	friable							0	
477	459		fill	post hole	0.36	0.05	mid grey brown	silt clay	friable							0	
478	461		fill	post hole	0.45	0.07	mid grey brown	silt clay	friable							0	
479	479		cut	natural	0.97	0.45				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
480	479		fill	natural	0.97	0.45	mid brown	silt clay	compact							0	
481	481		cut	post hole	0.4	0.5				sub-circular	vertical	sharp	pointed		v-shaped	0	
482	481		fill	post hole	0.34	0.16	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
483	481		fill	post hole	0.34	0.16	light grey	silt clay	firm							0	
484	484		cut	natural	0.52	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
485	484		fill	natural	0.52	0.12	dark grey brown	silt clay	compact							0	
486	486		cut	natural	0.51	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
487	486		fill	natural	0.51	0.14	dark brown grey	silt clay	friable							0	
488	488		cut	post hole						sub-circular	vertical	sharp	irregular		u-shaped	0	
489	488		fill	post hole			dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
490	488		fill	post hole			light grey	silt clay	firm							0	
491	491		cut	natural	0.3	0.14				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
492	491		fill	natural	0.3	0.14	dark grey mottled with mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							0	
493	493		cut	ditch	0.88	0.36				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	2.1	
494	493		fill	ditch	0.68	0.06	light yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							2.1	
495	493		fill	ditch	0.68	0.3	mid yellow brown	clay silt	friable							2.1	
496	496		cut	ditch	2.1	0.5				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	2.2	
497	496		fill	ditch	1.3	0.07	light yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							2.2	
498	496		fill	ditch	2.1	0.43	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.2	pottery
499	499		cut	natural	0.45	0.09				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	wide u-shaped	0	
500	499		fill	natural	0.45	0.09	dark grey brown	clay	plastic							0	
501	501	798	cut	ditch	0.42	0.17				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
502	501		fill	ditch	0.03	0.03	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
503	501	799	fill	ditch	0.38	0.16	dark grey	clay silt	friable							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, flint
504	504	753	cut	ditch	0.75	0.23				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
505	504	754	fill	ditch	0.6	0.09	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	
506	504	755	fill	ditch	0.75	0.13	dark yellow brown	clay silt	friable							3.1	
507	507		cut	ditch	0.31	0.16				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
508	507		fill	ditch	0.31	0.16	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, pottery
509	509		cut	natural	0.35	0.23				circular	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
510	509		fill	natural	0.15	0.08	light yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							0	
511	509		fill	natural	0.3	0.15	mid red brown	clay silt	friable							0	
512	512		cut	natural	0.12	0.05				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
513	512		fill	natural	0.12	0.05	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
514	514		cut	natural	0.23	0.07				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
515	514		fill	natural	0.23	0.07	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
516	516		cut	natural	0.8	0.17				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
517	516		fill	natural	0.8	0.17	dark red brown	clay silt	friable							0	
518	518		cut	natural	0.82	0.16				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
519	518		fill	natural	0.82	0.16	light yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
520	520	537	cut	ditch	0.47	0.17				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
521	520	538	fill	ditch	0.47	0.17	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone
522	882		fill	natural	0.25	0.19	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	
523	524	470	fill	natural	0.13	0.06	mid yellow brown	sand clay	firm							0	
524	524	438	cut	natural	0.3	0.15				sub-circular	stepped	gradual	flat		u-shaped	0	
525	525	677	cut	ditch	0.82	0.3				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S		5	
526	525	678	fill	ditch	0.82	0.3	mid yellow brown	silt clay	friable							5	
527	527		cut	post hole	0.52	0.28				circular	steep	sharp	concave			0	
528	527		fill	post hole	0.52	0.28	dark grey brown	silt clay	compact							0	
529	529		cut	post hole	0.21	0.09				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
530	529		fill	post hole	0.21	0.09	dark grey brown	silt clay	compact							2.1	
531			void														
532			void														
533			void														
534			void														
535			void														

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
536			void														
537	537	520	cut	ditch terminus	0.47	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
538	537	521	fill	ditch terminus	0.47	0.15	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
539	539		cut	pit	0.88	0.2				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE		0	
540	539		fill	pit	0.88	0.16	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
541	539		fill	pit	0.84	0.11	dark grey	clay silt	friable							0	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
542	542		cut	pit	0.67	0.16				circular	steep	sharp	flat, sloping down N to S	N-S	u-shaped	0	
543	542		fill	pit	0.67	0.16	dark red brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
544	544		cut	ditch terminus	1.27	0.1				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	flat u-shape	3.2	
545	544		fill	ditch terminus	1.27	0.1	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
546	546	740, 985	cut	ditch	0.75	0.21				linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
547	546	741, 986	fill	ditch	0.75	0.21	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							3.2	
548	548		cut	post hole	0.44	0.33				sub-circular	steep	gradual	flat		u-shaped	3.2	
549	548		fill	post hole	0.44	0.33	mid grey brown	silt clay	friable							3.2	
550	550		cut	natural	0.6	0.12				sub-circular	steep	gradual	irregular		irregular	0	
551	550		fill	natural	0.6	0.12	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							0	
552	550		fill	natural	0.14	0.07	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
553	554	178, 659	fill	ditch	7.4	0.4	light brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	flint, pottery
554	554	177	cut	ditch	7.4	0.4				linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
555	555		cut	natural	0.51	0.14				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	0	
556	555		fill	natural	0.51	0.14	mid brown	silt clay	compact							0	
557	367		fill	ditch	3.6	0.5	light green grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone
558	558		cut	natural	1.44	0.34				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat			2.1	
559	558		fill	natural	1.44	0.34	light brown grey	clay	firm							2.1	
560	560	947	cut	ditch	6	0.7				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.2	
561	560	948	fill	ditch	6	0.3	dark grey	silt clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
562	560	949	fill	ditch	3.3	0.16	mid blue grey	silt clay	firm							2.2	
563	560	950	fill	ditch	2.5	0.2	mid grey	silt clay	soft							2.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
564	560	951	fill	ditch	1.2	0.26	mid grey	silt clay	soft							2.2	animal bone
565	565		cut	ditch	2.1	0.4				linear	steep	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
566	565		fill	ditch	1.4	0.15	mid grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
567	565		fill	ditch	2.05	0.25	mid grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
568	568		cut	pit	1.03	0.48				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
569	568		fill	pit	0.22	0.48	dark yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
570	568		fill	pit	0.39	0.2	mid blue grey	sand clay	plastic							0	
571	568		fill	pit	0.4	0.1	mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							0	
572	568		fill	pit	0.57	0.05	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
573	568		fill	pit	0.78	0.23	mid red brown	clay silt	friable							0	
574	574	577, 580, 583, 586, 589, 592, 595, 598, 601, 604, 607, 610, 613, 616, 619, 622	cut	gully terminus	0.28	0.2				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
575	574	578, 581, 584, 587, 590, 593, 596	fill	gully terminus	0.14	0.1	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
576	574	579, 582, 585, 588, 591, 594, 597	fill	gully terminus	0.28	0.1	dark red brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	pottery
577	577	574, 580, 583, 586, 589, 592, 595, 598, 601, 604, 607, 610, 613, 616, 619, 622	cut	gully	0.28	0.18					gentle	gradual	concave			2.1	
578	577	575, 581, 584, 587, 590, 593, 596	fill	gully			mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
579	577	576, 582, 585, 588, 591, 594, 597	fill	gully			dark red brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	animal bone, shell
580	580	574, 577, 583, 586, 589, 592, 595, 598, 601, 604, 607, 610, 613, 616, 619, 622	cut	gully	0.28	0.19				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
581	580	575, 578, 584, 587, 590, 593, 596	fill	gully	0.2	0.11	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
582	580	576, 579, 585, 588, 591, 594, 597	fill	gully	0.28	0.07	dark red brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	animal bone, shell
583	583	574, 577, 580, 586, 589, 592, 595, 598, 601, 604, 607, 610, 613, 616, 619, 622	cut	gully	0.3	0.14				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	stepped			2.1	
584	583	575, 578, 581, 587, 590, 593, 596	fill	gully			mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
585	583	576, 579, 582, 588, 591, 594, 597	fill	gully			dark red brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	fired clay
586	586	574, 577, 580, 583, 589, 592, 595, 598, 601, 604, 607, 610, 613, 616, 619, 622	cut	gully	0.24	0.15				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
587	586	575, 578, 581, 584, 590, 593, 596	fill	gully	0.18	0.07	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
588	586	576, 579, 582, 585, 591, 594, 597	fill	gully	0.24	0.08	dark red brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	pottery
589	589	574, 577, 580, 583, 586, 592, 595, 598, 601, 604, 607, 610, 613, 616, 619, 622	cut	gully	0.27	0.13				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
590	589	575, 578, 581, 584, 587, 593, 596	fill	gully			mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
591	589	576, 579, 582, 585, 588, 594, 597	fill	gully			dark red brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	pottery
592	592	574, 577, 580, 583, 586, 589, 595, 598, 601, 604, 607, 610, 613, 616, 619, 622	cut	gully	0.24	0.12				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
593	592	575, 578, 581, 584, 587, 590, 596	fill	gully	0.14	0.04	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
594	592	576, 579, 582, 585, 588, 591, 597	fill	gully	0.24	0.09	dark red brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
595	595	574, 577, 580, 583, 586, 589, 592, 598, 601, 604, 607, 610, 613, 616, 619, 622	cut	gully	0.36	0.12				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
596	595	575, 578, 581, 584, 587, 590, 593	fill	gully	0.16	0.04	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
597	595	576, 579, 582, 585, 588, 591, 594	fill	gully	0.36	0.08	dark red brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
598	598	574, 577, 580, 583, 586, 589, 592, 595, 601, 604, 607, 610, 613, 616, 619, 622	cut	gully	0.4	0.11				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
599	598	602, 605, 608, 611, 614, 617, 620, 623	fill	gully	0.4	0.11	mid grey brown	clay	firm							2.1	
600	598	603, 606, 609, 612, 615, 618, 621, 624	fill	gully	0.35	0.07	dark grey brown	clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
601	601	574, 577, 580, 583, 586, 589, 592, 595, 598, 604, 607, 610, 613, 616, 619, 622	cut	gully	0.4	0.2				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
602	601	599, 605, 608, 611, 614, 617, 620, 623	fill	gully	0.4	0.2	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
603	601	600, 606, 609, 612, 615, 618, 621, 624	fill	gully	0.35	0.2	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	fired clay, pottery, shell
604	604	574, 577, 580, 583,	cut	gully	0.34	0.2				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
		586, 589, 592, 595, 598, 601, 607, 610, 613, 616, 619, 622															
605	604	599, 602, 608, 611, 614, 617, 620, 623	fill	gully	0.27	0.15	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
606	604	600, 603, 609, 612, 615, 618, 621, 624	fill	gully	0.34	0.14	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
607	607	574, 577, 580, 583, 586, 589, 592, 595, 598, 601, 604, 610, 613, 616, 619, 622	cut	gully	0.4	0.21				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NNE-SSW	u-shaped	2.1	
608	607	599, 602, 605, 611, 614, 617, 620, 623	fill	gully	0.38	0.21	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
609	607	600, 603, 606, 612, 615, 618, 621, 624	fill	gully	0.38	0.21	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
610	610	574, 577, 580, 583, 586, 589, 592, 595, 598, 601, 604, 607, 613, 616, 619, 622	cut	gully	0.38	0.21				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
611	610	599, 602, 605, 608, 614, 617, 620, 623	fill	gully	0.36	0.21	mid grey brown	clay	firm							2.1	
612	610	600, 603, 606, 609, 615, 618, 621, 624	fill	gully	0.35	0.11	dark grey brown	clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
613	613	574, 577, 580, 583, 586, 589, 592, 595, 598, 601, 604, 607, 610, 616, 619, 622	cut	gully	0.45	0.2				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
614	613	599, 602, 605, 608, 611, 617, 620, 623	fill	gully	0.3	0.11	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
615	613	600, 603, 606, 609, 612, 618, 621, 624	fill	gully	0.44	0.2	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	pottery
616	616	574, 577, 580, 583, 586, 589, 592, 595, 598, 601, 604, 607, 610, 613, 619, 622	cut	gully	0.44	0.2				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	2.1	
617	616	599, 602, 605, 608, 611, 614, 620, 623	fill	gully	0.3	0.2	mid grey brown	clay	firm							2.1	
618	616	600, 603, 606, 609, 612, 615, 621, 624	fill	gully	0.44	0.1	dark grey brown	clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
619	619	574, 577, 580, 583, 586, 589, 592, 595, 598, 601, 604, 607, 610, 613, 616, 622	cut	gully	0.4	0.24				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
620	619	599, 602, 605, 608, 611, 614, 617, 623	fill	gully	0.33	0.15	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
621	619	600, 603, 606, 609, 612, 615, 618, 624	fill	gully	0.4	0.16	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
622	622	574, 577, 580, 583, 586, 589, 592, 595, 598, 601, 604, 607, 610, 613, 616, 619	cut	gully terminus	0.39	0.24				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
623	622	599, 602, 605, 608, 611, 614, 617, 620	fill	gully terminus	0.34	0.24	mid grey brown	clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
624	622	600, 603, 606, 609, 612, 615, 618, 621	fill	gully terminus	0.39	0.15	dark grey brown	clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay
625	625	771	cut	ditch terminus	1.09	0.14				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	flat u-shape	3.2	
626	625	772	fill	ditch terminus	1.09	0.14	mid red brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	
627	627		cut	natural	3.4	0.1				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	irregular	E-W		0	
628	627		fill	natural	3.4	0.1	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	
629	629		cut	gully	0.26	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE turning to NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
630	629		fill	gully	0.26	0.08	mid grey brown	clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
631	631		cut	pit	0.4	0.15				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	ESE-WNW	u-shaped	2.1	
632	631		fill	pit	0.4	0.15	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
633	633		cut	natural	1.8	0.35				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
634	633		fill	natural	1.8	0.35	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
635	635	646, 657, 681, 692	cut	ditch	0.74	0.4				curvilinear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
636	638		fill	pit		0.5	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, pottery
637	638		fill	pit		0.2	light grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
638	638		cut	pit		0.6				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
639	642	249, 305, 729, 779, 910, 959, 1038	fill	ditch	1.2	0.1	light yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, flint, pottery, shell
640	642		fill	ditch	1.2	0.1	mid red brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	animal bone, pottery
641	642	248, 304, 728, 778, 909, 958	fill	ditch	1.2	0.2	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
642	642	247, 303, 727, 777, 908, 957, 1037	cut	ditch	1.2	0.4				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
643	643		cut	pit	0.3	0.3				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	3.2	
644	643		fill	pit	0.3	0.18	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
645	643		fill	pit	0.3	0.2	mid brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
646	646	635, 657, 681, 692	cut	ditch terminus	0.85	0.35				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S		3.2	
647	646	654, 682, 693	fill	ditch terminus	0.85	0.05	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone
648	646	653, 658, 683, 694	fill	ditch terminus	0.85	0.3	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
649	649		cut	post hole	0.46	0.11				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat			3.2	
650	649		fill	post hole	0.46	0.11	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
651	651		cut	pit	0.6	0.27				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave			0	
652	651		fill	pit	0.6	0.27	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							0	
653	635	648, 658, 683, 694	fill	ditch terminus	0.69	0.13	dark brown grey	silt clay	friable							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
654	635	647, 682, 693	fill	ditch terminus	0.32	0.28	dark grey brown	silt clay	friable							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
655	655		cut	post hole	0.23	0.16				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	3.2	
656	655		fill	post hole	0.23	0.16		silt clay	friable							3.2	
657	657	635, 646, 681, 692	cut	ditch		0.35				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W		3.2	
658	657	648, 653, 683, 694	fill	ditch		0.35	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
659		178, 553	fill	ditch		0.1	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
660	660		cut	natural	0.4	0.14				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
661	660		fill	natural	0.4	0.14	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
662	662		cut	natural	0.7	0.19				sub-rectangular	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE	flat u-shape	0	
663	662		fill	natural	0.7	0.19	mid grey brown	clay	plastic							0	
664	664		cut	natural	0.51	0.17				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
665	664		fill	natural	0.32	0.08	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
666	664		fill	natural	0.51	0.12	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
667	667	1000	cut	ditch	0.32	0.19				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
668	667	1001	fill	ditch	0.17	0.04	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
669	667	1002	fill	ditch	0.32	0.15	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							2.1	
670	670		cut	natural	0.2	0.09				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
671	670		fill	natural	0.2	0.09	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							0	
672	672		cut	natural	0.47	0.18				circular	steep	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
673	672		fill	natural	0.47	0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
674	674		cut	natural	0.4	0.2				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
675	674		fill	natural	0.04	0.2	mid yellow brown	clay sand	loose							0	
676	674		fill	natural	0.34	0.15	dark brown grey	silt clay	plastic							0	
677	677	525	cut	ditch	1.2	0.5				linear	gentle	gradual	flat			5	
678	677	526	fill	ditch	1.2	0.5	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							5	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
679	679		cut	pit		0.6				amorphous	gentle	gradual	concave			2.1	

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680	679		fill	pit			dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
681	681	635, 646, 657, 692	cut	ditch	0.6	0.38				linear	steep	gradual	flat	NW-SE		3.2	
682	681	647, 654, 693	fill	ditch		0.1	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
683	681	648, 653, 658, 694	fill	ditch		0.3	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, shell
684	684		cut	natural	0.35	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave			0	
685	684		fill	natural	0.35	0.1	light yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	
686	686		cut	natural	0.37	0.13				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave			0	
687	686		fill	natural	0.37	0.13	light yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	
688	688		cut	pit	0.55	0.19				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave			3.2	
689	688		fill	pit	0.55	0.19	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
690	690		cut	pit	0.95	0.25				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat			3.2	
691	690		fill	pit	0.95	0.25	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone
692	692	635, 646, 657, 681	cut	ditch		0.48				linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
693	692	647, 654, 682	fill	ditch	0.8	0.3	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
694	692	648, 653, 658, 683	fill	ditch	0.4	0.19	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
695	695	125	cut	ditch	0.64	0.22				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
696	695		fill	ditch	0.56	0.04	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
697	695	126	fill	ditch	0.64	0.2	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	fired clay, pottery
698	698	100, 102, 144, 216, 708	cut	ditch	1.03	0.46				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
699	698		fill	ditch	0.75	0.05	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
700	698	101, 103, 145, 217, 711	fill	ditch	1.03	0.41	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	
701			layer	layer		0.4	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							mod	
702			layer	layer		0.54	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							mod	
703	703		cut	natural	0.41	0.18				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
704	703		fill	natural	0.41	0.18	dark yellow brown	silt sand	soft							0	
705	703		fill	natural	0.3	0.11	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
706	706		cut	pit	0.4	0.13				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	3.2	
707	706		fill	pit	0.4	0.13	mid brown grey	silt clay	friable							3.2	animal bone, pottery
708	708	100, 102, 144, 216, 689	cut	ditch	1.24					linear	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
709	708		fill	ditch	0.7	0.03	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
710	708		fill	ditch	1	0.28	dark red brown	silt	friable							3.2	
711	708	101, 103, 145, 217, 700	fill	ditch	1.24	0.19	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	

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712	712		cut	gully	0.65	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W		2.1	
713	712		fill	gully	0.65	0.15	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
714	714		cut	pit	1	0.21				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat			3.2	
715	714		fill	pit	1	0.21	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
716	716		cut	post hole	0.52	0.48				circular	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
717	716		fill	post hole	0.15	0.48	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
718	716		fill	post hole	0.3	0.46	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
719	719		cut	post hole	0.38	0.3				circular	gentle	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
720	719		fill	post hole	0.07	0.02	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
721	719		fill	post hole	0.28	0.28	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
722	722		cut	natural						sub-circular	gentle	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
723	722		fill	natural	0.13	0.34	mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							0	
724	722		fill	natural	0.25	0.31	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
725	725		cut	natural	0.68	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	0	
726	725		fill	natural	0.54	0.14	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	
727	727	247, 303, 642, 777, 908, 957, 1037	cut	ditch	1.64	0.55				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
728	727	248, 304, 641, 778, 909, 958	fill	ditch	1	0.55	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
729	727	249, 305, 639, 779, 910, 959, 1038	fill	ditch	0.9	0.44	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, metal-working debris, pottery
730	727		fill	ditch	1.7	0.34	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
731	731	733, 736	cut	ditch	0.32	0.24				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	2.1	
732	731	735, 737	fill	ditch	0.32	0.24	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, metal-working debris, pottery
733	733	731, 736	cut	ditch terminus	0.34	0.4				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
734	733		fill	ditch terminus	0.3	0.07	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
735	733	732, 737	fill	ditch terminus	0.34	0.35	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	fired clay
736	736	731, 733	cut	ditch	0.5					curvilinear	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
737	736	732, 735	fill	ditch	1	0.2	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
738	738	792	cut	ditch	0.68	0.21				curvilinear	steep	gradual	flat	E-W	u-shaped	2.2	
739	738	793	fill	ditch	0.67	0.1	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, fired clay, flint, pottery
740	740	546, 985	cut	ditch	0.97	0.56				linear	steep	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
741	740	547, 986	fill	ditch	0.97	0.56	mid grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
742	740	987	fill	ditch	0.85	0.48	dark grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery

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743	740	988	fill	ditch	0.35	0.08	light yellow brown	clay	firm							3.2	
744	744		cut	natural	0.35	0.23				circular	steep	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
745	744		fill	natural	0.27	0.15	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
746	744		fill	natural	0.35	0.08	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
747	747	749	cut	ditch terminus	0.3	0.09				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
748	747	750	fill	ditch terminus	0.3	0.09	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							2.1	animal bone, pottery
749	749	747	cut	ditch	0.45	0.16				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
750	749	748	fill	ditch	0.45	0.16	dark yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	animal bone, pottery
751	751		cut	ditch	0.31	0.06				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.2	
752	751		fill	ditch	0.31	0.06	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							2.2	
753	753	504	cut	ditch	0.78	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
754	753	505	fill	ditch	0.3	0.07	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone, fired clay
755	753	506	fill	ditch	0.5	0.15	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.1	animal bone, pottery
756	756		cut	pit	0.55	0.17				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
757	756		fill	pit	0.47	0.04	light grey	clay sand	soft							0	
758	756		fill	pit	0.55	0.13	dark grey	clay silt	friable							0	
759	725		fill	natural	0.68	0.14	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	
760	727		fill	ditch		0.14	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
761	761	766, 815, 818	cut	ditch	1	0.32				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S		5	
762	761	767, 816, 819	fill	ditch	1	0.28	mid grey brown	clay	firm							5	animal bone
763	761	817, 820	fill	ditch	1	0.06	light yellow brown	clay	firm							5	
764	764	769, 822, 824, 841, 934	cut	ditch	1.3	0.3				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W		3.2	
765	764	770, 823, 825, 842, 935	fill	ditch	0.56	0.3	mid grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	pottery
766	766	761, 815, 818	cut	ditch	1	0.32				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S		5	
767	766	762, 816, 819	fill	ditch	1	0.26	mid grey brown	clay	firm							5	animal bone, pottery
768	766		fill	ditch	1	0.06										5	
769	769	764, 822, 824, 841, 934	cut	ditch	1.32	0.18				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		3.2	
770	769	765, 823, 825, 842, 935	fill	ditch	1.32	0.18	mid brown	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone
771	771	625	cut	ditch	0.8	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
772	771	626	fill	ditch	0.8	0.15	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
773	773		cut	pit	1.4	1				sub-circular	steep	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
774	773		fill	pit			mid yellow brown	clay silt	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery

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775	773		fill	pit			dark grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
776	773		fill	pit			mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
777	777	247, 303, 642, 727, 908, 957, 1037	cut	ditch	0.9	0.33				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
778	777	248, 304, 641, 728, 909, 958	fill	ditch	0.58	0.06	dark yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
779	777	249, 305, 639, 729, 910, 959, 1038	fill	ditch	0.7	0.32	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
780	780	254, 980, 982	cut	ditch	0.9	0.22				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
781	780	255, 981, 983	fill	ditch	0.7	0.32	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
782	782		cut	post hole	0.53	0.07				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
783	782		fill	post hole	0.53	0.07	light brown grey	clay silt	friable							2.1	fired clay
784	784		cut	post hole	0.53	0.15				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	2.1	
785	784		fill	post hole	0.53	0.15	mid brown grey	clay	firm							2.1	
786	784		fill	post hole	0.29	0.11	mid grey	clay	firm							2.1	
787	787		cut	post hole		0.35				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	2.1	
788	787		fill	post hole	0.47	0.28	dark grey	clay silt	friable							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, flint, pottery
789	738	502	fill	ditch	0.5	0.1	dark red brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
790	790		cut	post hole	0.5	0.2				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
791	790		fill	post hole	0.5	0.2	dark red brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	pottery
792	792	738	cut	ditch terminus	0.45	0.11				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	2.2	
793	792	739	fill	ditch terminus	0.45	0.11	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	
794	794		cut	natural	0.51	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
795	794		fill	natural	0.51	0.14	light grey brown	clay	firm							0	
796	796		cut	ditch terminus	0.51	0.22				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
797	796		fill	ditch terminus	0.51	0.22	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
798	798	501	cut	ditch	0.21	0.11				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
799	798	503	fill	ditch	0.21	0.11	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
800	800	862	cut	ditch	1.6	0.48				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
801	800		fill	ditch	0.82	0.09	light grey	silt sand	soft							2.1	
802	800		fill	ditch	1.6	0.07	mid red brown	silt sand	soft							2.1	
803	800	863	fill	ditch	0.86	0.35	dark red brown	silt sand	soft							2.1	
804	804	864	cut	ditch	0.84	0.28				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
805	804	865	fill	ditch	0.84	0.28	dark blue grey	sand clay	plastic							3.2	
806	806	866	cut	ditch	0.72	0.24				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	flat u-shape	3.1	

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807	806	867	fill	ditch	0.72	0.24	mid blue grey	sand clay	plastic							3.1	
808	808		cut	post hole	0.32	0.15				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
809	808		fill	post hole	0.32	0.15	mid brown grey	clay	firm							2.1	animal bone
810			void														
811	811		cut	pit	0.91	0.15				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	0	
812	811		fill	pit	0.91	0.15	light grey brown	clay	firm							0	fired clay
813	787		fill	pit	0.6	0.3	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, artefact, pottery
814	787		fill	pit		0.3	mid grey brown	clay	firm							2.1	
815	815	761, 766, 818	cut	ditch terminus	1.12	0.34				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S		5	
816	815	762, 767, 819	fill	ditch terminus	1.12	0.26	mid grey brown	clay	firm							5	
817	815	763, 820	fill	ditch terminus	1.12	0.06	light yellow brown	clay	firm							5	
818	818	761, 766, 815	cut	ditch terminus	0.94	0.32				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S		5	
819	818	762, 767, 816	fill	ditch terminus	0.92	0.26										5	
820	818	763, 817	fill	ditch terminus	0.92	0.06	light yellow brown	clay	firm							5	
821	787		fill	pit		0.22	mid brown grey	clay	firm							2.1	
822	822	764, 769, 824, 841, 934	cut	ditch terminus	0.5	0.13				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
823	822	765, 770, 825, 842, 935	fill	ditch terminus	0.5	0.13	mid grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone
824	824	764, 769, 822, 841, 934	cut	ditch	0.75	0.17				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S		3.2	
825	824	765, 770, 823, 842, 935	fill	ditch	0.75	0.17	light grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	
826	826	851, 868, 870, 877, 894, 941	cut	pond	8.42	0.74				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
827	826		fill	pond	3.78	0.16	light grey brown	sand clay	plastic							2.1	
828	826		fill	pond	1.82	0.22	mid grey	clay silt	friable							2.1	
829	826		fill	pond	2.7	0.12	light red brown	sand	soft							2.1	
830	826	853, 874, 895, 942	fill	pond	1.84	0.2	mid red brown	silt	friable							2.1	
831	826	852, 878, 896, 943	fill	pond	8	0.5	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							2.1	animal bone
832	832		cut	ditch	3.24	1.2				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
833	832		fill	ditch	1.1	0.28	dark grey	sand clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, metal-working debris
834	832		fill	ditch	1.7	0.28	mid yellow brown	silt sand	soft							3.2	
835	832		fill	ditch	3.24	0.7	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	
836		879, 917	layer	layer	14.6	0.3	dark yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							5	

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837	837		cut	pit	1.1	0.42				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
838	837		fill	pit	0.64	0.22	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
839	837		fill	pit	1.1	0.2	mid red brown	clay silt	friable							0	
840	777		fill	ditch		0.15	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
841	841	764, 769, 822, 824, 934	cut	ditch	1.5	0.6				linear	steep	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
842	841	765, 770, 823, 825, 935	fill	ditch	1.5	0.6	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
843	843	883, 906	cut	ditch	0.5	0.27				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	5	
844	843	885, 907	fill	ditch	0.5	0.27	dark yellow brown	clay silt	friable							5	
845	845	854	cut	natural	0.32	0.25				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
846	845	855	fill	natural	0.32	0.25	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
847	847		cut	natural	0.29	0.15				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	0	
848	847		fill	natural	0.29	0.15	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	fired clay, pottery
849	849		cut	natural	0.8	0.24				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	irregular		irregular	0	
850	849		fill	natural	0.8	0.24	light yellow brown	clay	firm							0	
851	851	826, 868, 870, 877, 894, 941	cut	pond		0.5				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	2.1	
852	851	831, 878, 896, 943	fill	pond		0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
853	851	830, 874, 895, 942	fill	pond		0.1	mid brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
854	854	845	cut	natural	0.32	0.15				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
855	854	846	fill	natural	0.32	0.15	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
856	856		cut	natural	0.28	0.07				amorphous	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	irregular	0	
857	856		fill	natural	0.28	0.07	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	
858	858		cut	pit	0.95	0.51				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
859	858		fill	pit	0.61	0.15	dark brown grey	clay	plastic							0	
860	858		fill	pit	0.83	0.1	dark yellow brown	silt sand	soft							0	
861	858		fill	pit	0.95	0.27	mid blue grey	clay	plastic							0	
862	862	800	cut	ditch		0.48				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW		2.1	
863	862	803	fill	ditch		0.48	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
864	864	804	cut	ditch	0.4	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW		3.2	
865	864	805	fill	ditch	0.4	0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
866	866	806	cut	ditch		0.25				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
867	866	807	fill	ditch		0.25	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.1	
868	868	826, 851, 870, 877, 894, 941	cut	pond	0.42	0.08				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat			2.1	

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869	868		fill	pond	0.42	0.08	mid blue grey	clay	firm							2.1	
870	870	826, 851, 868, 877, 894, 941	cut	pond		0.72				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat			2.1	
871	870		fill	pond		0.2	mid blue grey with orange flecks (iron?)	silt clay	soft							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, metal-working debris
872	870		fill	pond		0.25	mid brown grey with orange flecks (iron?)	silt clay	soft							3.2	
873	870		fill	pond		0.22	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, metal-working debris, pottery
874	870		fill	pond		0.4	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, metal-working debris, pottery
875	875		cut	natural	1.1	0.2				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave			0	
876	875		fill	natural	1.1	0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
877	877	826, 851, 877, 894, 894, 941	cut	pond	1.3	0.36				sub-rectangular	gentle	gradual	flat			2.1	
878	877	831, 852, 896, 943	fill	pond	1.3	0.36	dark grey brown	clay	firm							2.1	
879		836, 917	layer	layer		0.28	mid grey brown	clay	firm							5	
880	880	1008	cut	ditch terminus	0.43	0.12				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
881	880	1009	fill	ditch terminus	0.43	0.12	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
882	882		cut	natural	0.26	0.2				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
883	883	843, 906	cut	ditch	1.8	0.5				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	5	
884	883		fill	ditch		0.2	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							5	
885	883	884, 907	fill	ditch		0.2	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							5	
886	883		fill	ditch		0.1	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							5	
887	887	889, 974, 978	cut	ring gully terminus	0.52	0.2				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	2.1	
888	887	890, 975, 979	fill	ring gully	0.52	0.2	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
889	889	887, 974, 978	cut	ring gully	0.4	0.27				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	2.1	
890	889	888, 975, 979	fill	ring gully	0.4	0.27	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone
891	891		cut	pit	0.45	0.09				sub-circular	steep	gradual	flat		u-shaped	3.2	
892	891		fill	pit	0.45	0.09	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
893	891		fill	pit	0.6	0.12	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, potter's stamp
894	894	826, 851, 870, 877, 894, 941	cut	pond		0.34				amorphous	steep	sharp	flat	E-W	u-shaped	2.1	
895	894	830, 853, 874, 942	fill	pond		0.23	mid red brown	clay sand	soft							2.1	
896	894	831, 852, 878, 943	fill	pond	0.4	0.12	mid grey	sand clay	plastic							2.1	
897	897		void		1.9	0.44				linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S	flat u-shape	5	

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898	897		layer	ditch	1.16	0.1	light brown grey	silt sand	soft							5	
899	897		layer	ditch	1.8	0.36	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							5	
900			layer	layer	2	0.15	dark red brown	silt clay	plastic							5	
901	901		cut	pit	0.35	1.36				circular	vertical	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	mod	
902	901		fill	pit	0.35	0.75	mid blue grey	clay	plastic							mod	
903	901		fill	pit	0.35	0.66	mid grey brown	clay	plastic							mod	
904	904		cut	ditch						curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE		3.2	
905	904		fill	ditch			mid grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	
906	906	843, 883	cut	ditch terminus	1	0.1				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE		5	
907	906	844, 885	fill	ditch terminus	1	0.1	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							5	
908	908	247, 303, 642, 727, 777, 957, 1038	cut	ditch	1.26	0.42				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NNE-SSW	u-shaped	3.2	
909	908	248, 304, 641, 728, 778, 958	fill	ditch	1.26	0.24	dark yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
910	908	249, 305, 639, 729, 779, 959, 1038	fill	ditch	1.02	0.22	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery, shell
911	911		cut	natural	0.26	0.07				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-E	u-shaped	0	
912	911		fill	natural	0.26	0.07	mid brown	silt clay	firm							0	animal bone
913	913		fill	pit	1.7	0.2				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
914	913		fill	pit	1.7	0.2	mid brown	silt clay	firm							0	animal bone, pottery
915	915	992	cut	ditch terminus	0.48	0.1				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
916	915	994	fill	ditch terminus	0.48	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone
917		836, 879	layer	layer	1.84	0.2	dark brown	clay silt	friable							5	
918	918	953, 955	cut	ditch	1.4	0.19				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
919	918	954, 956	fill	ditch	1.4	0.19	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
920	920		cut	post hole	0.22	0.07				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
921	920		fill	post hole	0.22	0.07	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	fired clay
922	922		cut	post hole	0.36	0.22				sub-circular	steep	gradual	irregular	E-W	irregular	2.1	
923	922		fill	post hole	0.36	0.22	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
924	924	972	cut	ditch	0.7	0.13				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
925	924	973	fill	ditch	0.7	0.13	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
926	926	1026	cut	ditch	0.79	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
927	926	1027	fill	ditch	0.79	0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay	friable							2.1	
928	928		cut	pit	1.77	1.01				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	3.2	
929	928		fill	pit	0.7		mid yellow brown	clay	firm							3.2	

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930	928		fill	pit	1.02		mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
931	928		fill	pit	1.45	0.77	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							3.2	
932	928		fill	pit			mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
933	928		fill	pit	1.77	0.68	mid brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone
934	934	764, 769, 822, 824, 841	cut	ditch	1.05	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
935	934	765, 770, 823, 825, 842,	fill	ditch	1.05	0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
936	936		cut	ditch	1	0.14				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
937	936		fill	ditch	1	0.14	mid green brown with 25% red brown streaks	sand clay	plastic							2.1	
938	938		cut	ditch terminus	1.19	0.23				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.2	
939	938		fill	ditch terminus	1.19	0.1	light brown grey	silt sand	soft							2.2	animal bone
940	938		fill	ditch terminus	1.19	0.24	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							2.2	
941	941		cut	ditch terminus	1.4	0.41				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
942	941		fill	ditch terminus	1.25	0.19	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
943	941		fill	ditch terminus	1.4	0.22	dark grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	metal-working debris
944	944		cut	natural	1	0.21				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave			0	
945	944		fill	natural	0.65	0.21	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
946	944		fill	natural	0.65	0.13	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							0	
947	947	560	cut	ditch	5.16	0.88				linear	gentle	gradual	flat			2.2	
948	947	561	fill	ditch	5.16	0.16	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	
949	947	562	fill	ditch	5.16	0.32	mid blue brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	animal bone
950	947	563	fill	ditch	2.4	0.4	mid blue grey	silt clay	firm							2.2	
951	947	564	fill	ditch	1.6	0.1	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	
952	944		fill	natural	0.35	0.12	mid red brown	silt clay	friable							0	
953	953	918, 955	cut	ditch	0.9	0.05				linear	gentle	imperceptible	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
954	953	919, 956	fill	ditch	0.9	0.05	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
955	955	918, 953	cut	ditch	1.1	0.16				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
956	955	919, 954	fill	ditch	1.1	0.16	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
957	957	247, 303, 642, 727, 777, 908, 1037	cut	ditch terminus	1.25	0.4				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
958	957	248, 304, 641, 728, 778, 909	fill	ditch	1.25	0.2	mid yellow brown	silt clay								3.2	
959	957	249, 305, 639, 729, 779, 910, 1038	fill	ditch	0.88	0.17	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
960	960	962	cut	gully terminus	0.33	0.16				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
961	960	963	fill	gully terminus	0.25	0.18	mid brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
962	962	960	cut	gully terminus	0.35	0.18				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
963	962	961	fill	gully terminus	0.25	0.18	mid brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
964	964		cut	natural	1	0.18				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
965	964		fill	natural	1	0.18	light brown	clay	firm							0	
966	928		fill	pit	0.54	0.33	dark grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
967	928		fill	pit	1.34	0.25	mid grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
968	968		cut	natural	0.33	0.16				linear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S		0	
969	968		fill	natural	0.33	0.16	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
970	970		cut	natural	0.21	0.05				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
971	970		fill	natural	0.21	0.05	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
972	972	924	cut	ditch	0.5	0.17				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
973	972	925	fill	ditch	0.5	0.17	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
974	974	887, 889, 978	cut	ditch terminus	0.39	0.15				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
975	974	888, 890, 979	fill	ditch terminus	0.39	0.15	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
976	976		cut	post hole	0.48	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
977	976		fill	post hole	0.48	0.12	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
978	978	887, 889, 974	cut	ditch	0.54	0.18				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
979	978	888, 890, 975	fill	ditch	0.54	0.18	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	fired clay
980	980	254, 780, 982	cut	ditch	1.05	0.39				linear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
981	980	255, 781, 983	fill	ditch	1.05	0.39	mid brown	clay	firm							3.2	
982	982	254, 780, 980	cut	ditch terminus	0.92	0.4				linear	steep	sharp	flat	E-W		3.2	
983	982	255, 781, 981	fill	ditch terminus	0.92	0.16	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
984	982	286	fill	ditch	0.92	0.25	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
985	985	546, 740	cut	ditch	0.92	0.62				linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S		3.2	
986	985	547, 741	fill	ditch	0.92	0.13	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
987	985	742	fill	ditch	0.76	0.12	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
988	985	743	fill	ditch	0.92	0.23	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
989	985		fill	ditch	0.34	0.16	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							3.2	
990	990	995	cut	ditch	1.2	0.23				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
991	990	996	fill	ditch	1.2	0.23	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
992	992	915	cut	ditch	1.1	0.35				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE turning to NE-SW	wide u-shaped	2.1	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
993	992		fill	ditch		0.15	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone
994	992	916	fill	ditch	1.1	0.2	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
995	995	990	cut	ditch	0.81	0.19				linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
996	995	991	fill	ditch	0.81	0.19	mid brown	clay	firm							3.2	
997	997		cut	post hole	0.35	0.22				circular	steep	sharp	concave			4	
998	997		fill	post hole	0.08	0.22	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							4	
999	997		fill	post hole	0.21	0.22	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							4	
1000	1000	667	cut	ditch terminus	0.48	0.14				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
1001	1000	668	fill	ditch terminus	0.2	0.03	mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							2.1	
1002	1000	669	fill	ditch terminus	0.41	0.13	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							2.1	
1003	1003		cut	ditch terminus	0.52	0.2				linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
1004	1003		fill	ditch terminus	0.35	0.05	mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							0	
1005	1003		fill	ditch terminus	0.52	0.13	dark yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
1006	1006		cut	post hole	0.18	0.2				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
1007	1006		fill	post hole	0.18	0.2	mid yellow brown	silt clay	friable							0	
1008	1008	880	cut	ditch	0.4	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NNW-SSE	u-shaped	2.1	
1009	1008	881	fill	ditch	0.4	0.16	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
1010	1008		fill	ditch	0.3	0.04	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
1011	1012		fill	ditch	0.85	0.2	dark grey	silt clay	plastic							0	
1012	1012		cut	ditch	0.85	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	flat	E-W	u-shaped	0	
1013			layer	natural	1	0.22	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
1014	1014		cut	natural	0.9	0.28				sub-circular	steep	sharp	Irregular	N-S	u-shaped	0	
1015	1014		fill	natural	0.33	0.03	light brown grey	clay	plastic							0	
1016	1014		fill	natural	0.55	0.07	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
1017	1014		fill	natural	0.71	0.14	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							0	
1018	1014		fill	natural	0.24	0.28	mid red brown	sand silt	friable							0	
1019	1019		cut	natural	0.6	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
1020	1019		fill	natural	0.6	0.1	mid brown	clay	plastic							0	animal bone
1021	1021		cut	natural	0.35	0.11				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
1022	1021		fill	natural	0.35	0.11	light brown grey	clay	firm							0	
1023	1023		cut	natural	0.66	0.08				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
1024	1023		fill	natural	0.66	0.08	mid brown grey	clay silt	friable							0	
1025			void														
1026	1026	926	cut	gully terminus	0.6	0.1				linear	gentle	imperceptible	flat	E-W	u-shaped	2.1	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
1027	1026	927	fill	gully terminus	0.6	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay	friable							2.1	
1028	1029		fill	natural	0.7	0.1	dark brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
1029	1029		cut	natural	0.7	0.1				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
1030	1031		fill	natural	0.5	0.2	dark grey	clay	firm							0	
1031	1031		cut	natural	0.5	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	irregular	E-W	u-shaped	0	
1032	1032		cut	natural	0.4	0.08				amorphous	gentle	gradual	irregular	NW-SE	Irregular	0	
1033	1032		fill	natural	0.4	0.08	mid grey	silt clay	plastic							0	
1034	1032		fill	natural	0.4	0.2	dark blue grey	silt clay	plastic							0	
1035	1032		fill	natural	0.4	0.16	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
1036	777	779	fill	ditch			mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
1037	1037	247	cut	ditch						linear	steep	not excavated to base	not excavated to base	NW-SE		3.2	
1038	1037	249, 305, 639, 729, 779, 910, 959	fill	ditch			dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, gaming counter, pottery, shell
1039	1037		fill	ditch			mid yellow brown	silt clay	friable							3.2	
1040	401		fill	pit	0.88	0.24	mid green brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
1100			layer	natural	20		mid yellow brown	sand clay	soft							0	
1101			layer	subsoil	20	0.17	dark yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
1102			layer	topsoil	15	0.22	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
1103	1103		cut	natural	0.22	0.13				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
1104	1103		fill	natural	0.22	0.13	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
1105	1105	1108	cut	ditch	0.82	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	mod	
1106	1105		fill	ditch	0.55	0.06	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							mod	
1107	1105	1110	fill	ditch	0.66	0.09	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							mod	
1108	1108		cut	ditch	0.95	0.17				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	mod	
1109	1108	1106	fill	ditch	0.64	0.04	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							mod	
1110	1108	1107	fill	ditch	0.87	0.13	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							mod	
1111	1111		cut	gully	0.48	0.06				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	mod	
1112	1111		fill	gully	0.48	0.06	dark grey	silt clay	compact							mod	
1113	1113		cut	post hole	0.58	0.17				circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
1114	1113		fill	post hole	0.58	0.17	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							0	
1115	1115		cut	natural	0.56	0.17				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
1116	1115		fill	natural	0.56	0.17	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	
1117	1117		cut	natural	0.7	0.12				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W		0	
1118	1117		fill	natural	0.7	0.12	light grey brown	silt clay	soft							0	

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1119	1119		cut	natural	0.8	0.3				curvilinear	gentle	sharp	flat	E-W		0	
1120	1119		fill	natural	0.8	0.18	dark grey	silt clay	soft							0	
1121	1119		fill	natural	0.8	0.12	dark blue grey	silt clay	soft							0	
1122	1122		cut	post hole	0.51	0.18				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
1123	1122		fill	post hole	0.51	0.18	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
1124	1122		fill	post hole	0.19	0.18	light brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
1125	1125		cut	natural	0.13	0.08				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
1126	1125		fill	natural	0.13	0.08	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
1127	1127	1129, 1155, 1162	cut	ditch	1.9	0.34				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
1128	1127	1130, 1156, 1163	fill	ditch	1.9	0.34	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
1129	1129	1127, 1155, 1162	cut	ditch	0.69	0.34				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
1130	1129	1156, 1156, 1163	fill	ditch	0.69	0.34	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							3.2	
1131	1131		cut	pit	0.74	0.62				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
1132	1131		fill	pit	0.74	0.62	dark grey mottled with mid yellow brown	silt clay	compact							0	
1133	1133		cut	post hole	0.42	0.19				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
1134	1133		fill	post hole	0.42	0.19	mid grey brown	clay silt	firm							0	
1135	1135	1137?	cut	ditch terminus	0.82	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	mod	
1136	1135		fill	ditch terminus	0.82	0.15	light grey brown	clay	firm							mod	
1137	1137		cut	ditch terminus	0.7	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	mod	
1138	1137		fill	ditch terminus	0.7	0.08	dark grey brown	silt clay	soft							mod	
1139	1137		fill	ditch terminus	0.7	0.1	dark grey brown	silt clay	soft							mod	
1140	1140	361, 1165	cut	ditch	5.5	0.48				linear	steep	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
1141	1140		fill	ditch	4.26	0.06	light yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							3.2	
1142	1140		fill	ditch	5.2	0.18	mid grey brown with 10% dark red brown streaks	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, pottery
1143	1140		fill	ditch	5.5	0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1144	1144		cut	pit	0.7	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
1145	1144		fill	pit	0.7	0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
1146	1146		cut	ditch	1.1	0.16				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	mod	
1147	1146		fill	ditch	1.1	0.16	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							mod	
1148	1148		cut	ditch	1.26	0.5				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW		mod	
1149	1148		fill	ditch	1.26	0.32	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							mod	
1150	1148		fill	ditch	1.26	0.18	light grey brown	silt clay	soft							mod	

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1153	1153		cut	pit	0.8	0.16				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	NNW-SSE	u-shaped	0	
1154	1153		fill	pit	0.8	0.16	dark grey brown	silt clay	compact							0	
1155	1155	1127, 1129, 1162	cut	ditch	0.97	0.41				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
1156	1155	1128, 1130, 1163	fill	ditch	0.91	0.35	mid yellow brown	silt clay	compact							3.2	
1157	1155		fill	ditch	0.41	0.26	mid grey	silt clay	compact							3.2	
1158	1159		fill	post hole	0.44	0.3	dark grey	clay	plastic							0	pottery
1159	1159		cut	post hole	0.44	0.3				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
1160	1161	1112, 1147	fill	ditch	0.6	0.15	dark brown	silt clay	soft							mod	
1161	1161	1111, 1146	cut	ditch	0.6	0.15				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	E-W	wide u-shaped	mod	
1162	1162	1127, 1129, 1155	cut	ditch terminus	0.84	0.26				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
1163	1162	1128, 1130, 1156	fill	ditch terminus	0.84	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	
1164	1162		fill	ditch terminus	0.8	0.14	mid yellow brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	
1165	1165	361, 1140	cut	ditch	4	0.36				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
1166	1165	1141	fill	ditch	3.1	0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							3.2	
1167	1165	1142	fill	ditch	2.8	0.3	dark grey brown	silt clay	compact							3.2	
1168	1168		cut	gully terminus	0.3	0.1				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	U-shaped	3.2	
1169	1168		fill	gully	0.3	0.1	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1170	1170		cut	gully	0.29	0.14				linear	Steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
1171	1170		fill	gully	0.29	0.14	dark grey brown	silt clay	compact							0	animal bone, pottery
1172	1172		cut	gully	0.21	0.2				linear	Steep	sharp	concave	E-W	V-shaped	0	
1173	1172		fill	gully	0.21	0.2	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							0	animal bone, pottery
1174	0		cut	pit	0.48	0.2				sub-circular	Steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	U-shaped	3.2	
1175	1174		fill	pit		0.2	dark grey	clay	soft							3.2	animal bone, pottery
1176	0		cut	ditch	0.5	0.17				curvilinear	Steep	gradual	concave	NE-S	U-Shaped	3.1	
1177	1176		fill	ditch		0.19	dark grey	clay	soft							3.1	animal bone, pottery
1178	1178		cut	ditch	0.72	0.36				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	2.1	
1179	1178		fill	ditch		0.11	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
1180	1178		fill	ditch		0.1	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	animal bone, pottery
1181	1178		fill	ditch		0.21	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
1182	1182		cut	ditch	0.84	0.58				linear	Steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
1183	1182		fill	ditch		0.18	dark brown grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, pottery
1184	1182		fill	ditch		0.35	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1185	1185		cut	pit	0.53	0.58				circular	Steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	5	
1186	1185		fill	pit	0.53	0.58	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							5	

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1187	1187		cut	ditch	1.75					linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW		2.1	
1188	1187		fill	ditch			dark grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone
1189	1189		cut	ditch	0.47	0.31				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	U-shaped	0	
1190	1189		fill	ditch		0.31	mid grey	silt clay	soft							0	
1191	1191	105, 123, 1187, 1217, 1231, 1247	cut	ditch	0.9	0.4				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	U-shaped	3.2	
1192	1192	1245	cut	ditch	1.5	0.48				linear	irregular	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.2	
1193	1191		fill	ditch	0.9	0.4	mid grey brown	clay	compact							3.2	pottery
1194	1192		fill	ditch	0.85	0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							2.2	animal bone, CBM, fired clay, pottery
1195	1192		fill	ditch	0.82	0.06	dark grey brown	silt clay	compact							2.2	
1196	1192		fill	ditch	1.08	0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							2.2	
1197	1192		fill	ditch	1.5	0.14	mid blue grey	silt clay	compact							2.2	pottery
1198	1198		cut	ditch	0.64	0.46				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
1199	1198	1243	fill	ditch	0.64	0.46	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							2.1	
1200	1200	1241	cut	gully	0.6	0.29				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
1201	1200		fill	gully	0.6	0.29	light grey	clay	compact							2.1	
1202	1202	1204, 1213, 1236	cut	gully	0.31	0.26				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
1203	1202	1205	fill	gully	0.31	0.26										2.1	
1204	1204	1202, 1213, 1236	cut	gully	0.5	0.3				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
1205	1204	1203	fill	gully	0.5	0.3	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
1206	1206		cut	natural	1	0.07				linear	gentle		concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
1207	1206		fill	natural	1	0.07	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
1208	1208	1240, 1251, 1283	cut	ditch	0.72	0.28				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
1209	1208		fill	ditch	0.5	0.23	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1210	1296		fill	ditch	0.45	0.14	mid brown grey	silt clay	soft							3.2	animal bone, artefact, fired clay, pottery
1211	1211	1249, 1260, 1266	cut	ditch terminus	0.95	0.35				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
1212	1211		fill	ditch terminus	0.95	0.35	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
1213	1213	1202, 1204, 1236	cut	ditch	0.6	0.2				linear	steep	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
1214	1213		fill	ditch	0.6	0.2	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
1215	1215	1223	cut	ditch/gully	0.5	0.4				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NNW-SSE	u-shaped	4	
1216	1215	1224	fill	ditch	0.5	0.4	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							4	pottery
1217	1217		cut	ditch	1.8	0.35				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W		3.2	
1218	1217		fill	ditch	0.8	0.35	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
1219	1219	1274, 1278, 1289, 1293, 1297	cut	ditch	0.6	0.3				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
1220	1219		fill	ditch	0.6	0.3	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	
1221	1221	1227	cut	gully	0.66	0.09				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.1	
1222	1221	1228	fill	gully	0.66	0.09	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.1	
1223	1223	1215	cut	ditch	0.41	0.35				linear	gentle	gradual	pointed	NW-SE	v-shaped	4	
1224	1223	1216	fill	ditch	0.41	0.35	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							4	animal bone
1225	1225	1262	cut	ditch	0.44	0.06				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
1226	1225	1263	fill	ditch	0.44	0.06	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							2.1	
1227	1227	1221	cut	ditch	1020	0.54				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
1228	1227	1222	fill	ditch	1.2	0.54	dark grey	silt clay	compact							3.1	animal bone, pottery
1229	1229		cut	ditch	1.41	0.34				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
1230	1229		fill	ditch	1.41	0.34	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	field drain, pottery
1231	1231	105, 123, 1187, 1191, 1217, 1247	cut	ditch	1.8	1.1				linear	steep		concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
1232	1231		fill	ditch	1.8	1.1	light grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, pottery
1233	1233		cut	ditch	1	0.5				linear	steep	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	mod	
1234	1233		fill	ditch	1	0.5	light brown grey	silt clay	plastic							mod	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
1235	1231		fill	ditch	2.2	0.2	light grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
1236	1236	1202, 1204, 1213	cut	gully	0.46	0.24				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
1237	1236	1203, 1205	fill	gully	0.46	0.24	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
1238	1238		cut	pit	0.32	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
1239	1238		fill	pit	0.35	0.15	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	pottery
1240	1240	1208, 1251, 1283	cut	ditch terminus	0.6	0.2				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
1241	1241	1200	cut	ditch	1.75	0.66				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
1242	1241		fill	ditch	0.45	0.07	light grey brown	clay sand	soft							2.1	animal bone, pottery
1243	1241		fill	ditch	0.88	0.32	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							2.1	
1244	1241		fill	ditch	1.26	0.34	dark yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	animal bone, pottery
1245	1245	1191	cut	ditch	0.84	0.3				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.2	
1246	1245		fill	ditch	0.84	0.3	dark brown grey	silt clay								2.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
1247	1247		cut	ditch	2.35	0.86				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
1248	1247		fill	ditch	2.35	0.86	mid blue grey	clay	compact							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
1249	1249	1211, 1260, 1266	cut	ditch	1.8	0.44				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
1250	1249		fill	ditch	1.8	0.44	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.1	animal bone
1251	1251	1208, 1240, 1283	cut	ditch	0.8	0.24				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
1252	1251		fill	ditch	0.8	0.24	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	animal bone, pottery
1253	1253		cut	pit	1.12	0.38				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.1	
1254	1253		fill	pit	0.58	0.16	mid yellow brown	silt clay	soft							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
1255	1253		fill	pit	0.86	0.33	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.1	animal bone, pottery
1256	1256		cut	pit	1.35	0.5				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
1257	1256		fill	pit	0.8	0.14	mid yellow brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	
1258	1256		fill	pit	1.46	0.34	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, artefact, fired clay, flint, pottery
1259	1240		fill	ditch terminus	0.6	0.2	dark grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, HSR, pottery, spindle whorl
1260	1260	1211, 1249, 1266	cut	ditch	0.6	0.2				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.1	
1261	1260		fill	ditch	0.6	0.2	light yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.1	
1262	1262	1225	cut	ditch	1.2	0.33				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	ENE-WSW	u-shaped	2.1	
1263	1262	1226	fill	ditch	1.2	0.33	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	CBM
1264	1264		cut	pit	1	0.32				circular	gentle	gradual	concave			2.1	
1265	1264		fill	pit	1	0.32	mid grey brown	clay	firm							2.1	animal bone
1266	1266	1211, 1249, 1260	cut	ditch	1.2	0.32				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
1267	1266		fill	ditch	1.2	0.32	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.1	animal bone, pottery
1268	1268		cut	pit	0.3	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
1269	1268		fill	pit	0.3	0.18	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.1	fired clay, pottery
1270	0		cut	pit	0.3	0.2				linear	steep	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
1271	1270		fill	pit	0.3	0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
1272	1272	1281	cut	ditch	0.6	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
1273	1272		fill	ditch	0.6	0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.1	fired clay, pottery
1274	1274	1219, 1278, 1289, 1293, 1297	cut	ditch	0.5	0.3				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
1275	1274		fill	ditch	0.5	0.3	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	
1276	1276	1291	cut	ditch	0.85	0.3				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
1277	1276		fill	ditch		0.3	mid grey brown	clay	soft							2.1	animal bone handle, artefact
1278	1278	1219, 1274, 1289, 1293, 1297	cut	ditch	0.92	0.42				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
1279	1278		fill	ditch		0.23	dark grey	silt clay	soft							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
1280	1278		fill	ditch		0.2	mid brown grey	silt clay	soft							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
1281	1281	1272	cut	ditch	0.94	0.12				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.1	
1282	1281		fill	ditch	0.94	0.12	light yellow brown	silt clay	soft							3.1	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
1283	1283	1208, 1240, 1251	cut	ditch	0.64	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
1284	1283		fill	ditch	0.64	0.18	dark grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
1285	1285		cut	pit	0.34	0.1				irregular	gentle		concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.2	
1286	1285		fill		0.34	0.1	light brown	silt clay	plastic							2.2	
1287	1287		cut	pit	0.5	0.1				irregular	gentle		concave	N-S		2.2	
1288	1287		fill		0.5	0.1	mid brown	silt clay	plastic							2.2	animal bone
1289	1289	1219, 1274, 1278, 1293, 1297	cut	ditch	0.6	0.25				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
1290	1289		fill	ditch	0.6	0.25	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	animal bone
1291	1291	1276	cut	ditch	1.4	0.34				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
1292	1291	1277	fill	ditch	1.4	0.34	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
1293	1293	1219, 1274, 1278, 1289, 1297	cut	ditch	0.64	0.31				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE		3.2	
1294	1293		fill	ditch	0.39	0.12	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1295	1293	1280	fill	ditch	0.64	0.19	dark grey brown	clay silt	soft							3.2	animal bone, fired clay
1296	1296		cut	ditch	0.45	0.14				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
1297	1297	1219, 1274, 1239, 1278	cut	ditch terminus	0.4	0.25				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
1298	1297	1212, 1274, 1293, 1278	fill	ditch terminus	0.4	0.25	dark brown grey	silt clay	friable							3.2	
1300	0		layer	natural			mid yellow brown	sand clay	firm							0	
1301	0		layer	subsoil		0.31	mid yellow brown	clay silt	friable							0	pottery
1302	0		layer	topsoil		0.25	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
1303	1303		cut	post hole	0.43	0.26				circular	steep	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
1304	1303		fill	post hole	0.16	0.06	mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							3.2	
1305	1303		fill	post hole	0.22	0.23	dark brown grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1306	1303		fill	post hole	0.14	0.18	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1307	1307		cut	post hole	0.04	0.27				circular	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
1308	1307		fill	post hole	0.04	0.27	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	
1309	1309		cut	post hole	0.44	0.12				circular	gentle	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
1310	1309		fill	post hole	0.44	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1311	1311		cut	pit	0.56	0.06				sub-rectangular	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	wide u-shaped	3.2	
1312	1311		fill	pit	0.56	0.06	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, pottery
1313	1313		cut	pit	0.57	0.16				circular	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S	wide u-shaped	5	
1314	1313		fill	pit	0.57	0.16	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							5	animal bone

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
1315	1315		cut	post hole	0.04	0.08				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	wide u-shaped	3.2	
1316	1315		fill	post hole	0.04	0.08	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone
1317	1317		cut	post hole	0.62	0.18				circular	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S	wide u-shaped	3.2	
1318	1317		fill	post hole	0.62	0.18	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable	circular						3.2	
1319	1319		cut	post hole	0.29	0.01				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
1320	1319		fill	post hole	0.29	0.01	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	
1321	1321		cut	post hole	0.42	0.15				circular	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
1322	1321		fill	post hole	0.32	0.05	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1323	1321		fill	post hole	0.47	0.01	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	
1324	1324		cut	post hole	0.03	0.01				circular	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
1325	1324		fill	post hole	0.03	0.01	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone
1326	1326		cut	pit	0.47	0.28				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE	wide u-shaped	3.1	
1327	1326		fill	pit	0.45	0.15	mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							3.1	
1328	1326		fill	pit	0.47	0.13	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.1	animal bone, flint, pottery
1329	1329		cut	post hole	0.35	0.27				circular	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
1330	1329		fill	post hole	0.35	0.27	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone
1331	1331		cut	gully	0.41	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
1332	1331		fill	gully	0.41	0.08	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, pottery
1333	1333		cut	post hole	0.02	0.01				circular	gentle	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
1334	1333		fill	post hole	0.02	0.01	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	
1335	1335		cut	post hole	0.31	0.14				circular	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
1336	1335		fill	post hole	0.31	0.14	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	
1337	1337		cut	post hole	0.32	0.06				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	wide u-shaped	3.2	
1338	1337		fill	post hole	0.32	0.06	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1339	1339		cut	post hole	0.43	0.11				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	wide u-shaped	3.2	
1340	1339		fill	post hole	0.43	0.11	mid brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	
1341	1341		cut	pit	0.04	0.27				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	flat u-shape	3.2	animal bone, pottery
1342	1341		fill	pit	0.03	0.27	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	animal bone, pottery, shell
1343	1341		fill	pit	0.23	0.21	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, pottery
1344	1344	1346	cut	ditch	0.79	0.12				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
1345	1344		fill	ditch		0.12	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
1346	1346	1344	cut	ditch	1.3	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
1347	1346		fill	ditch		0.18	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
1348	1348		cut	pit	1	0.38				sub-circular	undercutting	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
1349	1348		fill	pit	1	0.35	dark grey brown	sand clay	plastic							2.1	
1350	1348		fill	pit	0.98	0.03	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
1351	1351	1353, 1355, 1416	cut	ditch	1	0.03				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	wide u-shaped	0	
1352	1351		fill	ditch	1	0.03	mid yellow brown	clay silt	friable							0	
1353	1353	1351, 1355, 1416	cut	ditch	0.83	0.02				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE	wide u-shaped	0	
1354	1353		fill	ditch	0.83	0.02	mid yellow brown	clay silt	friable							0	
1355	1355	1351, 1353, 1416	cut	ditch	1	0.02				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NW-SE	wide u-shaped	0	
1356	1355		fill	ditch	0.83	0.05	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
1357	1355	1354	fill	ditch	1	0.15	mid yellow brown	clay silt	friable							0	
1358	1358	1419	cut	ditch	0.86	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	wide u-shaped	0	
1359	1358		fill	ditch	0.86	0.15	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
1360	1360	1363, 1366, 1369, 1372, 1375, 1378	cut	ditch	0.41	0.15				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE turning to NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
1361	1360	1364, 1367, 1370, 1373, 1376, 1379	fill	ditch	0.15	0.02	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1362	1360	1365, 1368, 1371, 1374, 1377, 1380	fill	ditch	0.41	0.13	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
1363	1363	1360, 1366, 1369, 1372, 1375, 1378	cut	ditch	0.41	0.15				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W turning to NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
1364	1363	1361, 1367, 1370, 1373, 1376, 1379	fill	ditch	0.15	0.02	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1365	1363	1362, 1368, 1371, 1374, 1377, 1380	fill	ditch	0.41	0.13	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	pottery
1366	1366	1360, 1363, 1369, 1372, 1375, 1378	cut	ditch	0.35	0.17				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W turning to NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
1367	1366	1361, 1364, 1370, 1373, 1376, 1379	fill	ditch	0.12	0.03	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1368	1366		fill	ditch	0.32	0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
1369	1369	1360, 1363, 1366, 1372, 1375, 1378	cut	ditch	0.35	0.17				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S turning to NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
1370	1369	1361, 1364, 1367, 1373, 1376, 1379	fill	ditch	0.12	0.03	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1371	1369	1362, 1365, 1368, 1374, 1377, 1380	fill	ditch	0.32	0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
1372	1372	1360, 1363, 1366, 1369, 1375, 1378	cut	ditch	0.42	0.15				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S turning to	u-shaped	3.2	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
														NW-SE			
1373	1372	1361, 1364, 1367, 1370, 1376, 1379	fill	ditch	0.27	0.04	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1374	1372	1362, 1365, 1368, 1371, 1377, 1380	fill	ditch	0.42	0.11	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	pottery
1375	1375	1360, 1363, 1366, 1369, 1372, 1378	cut	gully	0.47	0.15				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S turning to NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
1376	1375		fill	ditch	0.27	0.04	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1377	1375	1362, 1365, 1368, 1371, 1374, 1380	fill	ditch	0.42	0.11	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone
1378	1378	1360, 1363, 1366, 1369, 1372, 1375	cut	ditch	0.72	0.27				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S turning to NW-SE	wide u-shaped	3.2	
1379	1378	1361, 1364, 1367, 1370, 1373, 1376	fill	ditch	0.46	0.06	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
1380	1378	1362, 1365, 1368, 1371, 1374, 1377	fill	ditch	0.72	0.21	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
1381	1381		cut	pit		0.23				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	wide u-shaped	3.2	
1382	1381		fill	pit		0.12	mid yellow brown	sand clay	soft							3.2	
1383	1381		fill	pit			dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, pottery
1384	1384		cut	post hole	0.24	0.05				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	wide u-shaped	3.2	
1385	1384		fill	post hole	0.24	0.05	mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							3.2	
1386	1386		cut	ditch	5	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	wide u-shaped	3.1	
1387	1386	1405	fill	ditch	5	0.2	light yellow brown	silt clay	soft							3.1	
1388	1388	1400	cut	ditch	1.3	0.3				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
1389	1388	1402	fill	ditch	1.3	0.3	dark grey	silt clay	friable							2.1	
1390	0	void	cut	ditch	0.15	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped		
1391	0	void	fill	ditch	0.15	0.15	mid yellow brown	silt clay	friable								
1392	0	void	cut	ditch	0.2	0.1				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped		
1393	0	void	fill	ditch	0.2	0.1	mid blue grey	silt clay	friable								
1394	0	void	cut	ditch	1	0.4				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped		
1395	0	void	fill	ditch	1	0.4	mid brown grey	silt clay	friable								animal bone
1396	1396	1406	cut	ditch	2	0.3				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
1397	1396	1410	fill	ditch	2	0.3	light yellow brown	silt clay	friable							3.2	
1398	1398		cut	pit	0.45	0.6				circular	steep	sharp	pointed	NE-SW	v-shaped	5	
1399	1398		fill	pit	0.45	0.6	light yellow brown	silt clay	friable							5	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
1400	1400	1388	cut	ditch	1.86	1.04				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	wide u-shaped	2.1	
1401	1400		fill	ditch			mid blue grey	clay sand	loose							2.1	animal bone, pottery
1402	1400	1389	fill	ditch	1.07	0.55	mid grey	sand clay	plastic							2.1	animal bone, pottery
1403	1400		fill	ditch	1.62	0.44	mid blue grey	clay sand	loose							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
1404	1404	1386	cut	ditch	0.36	0.46				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
1405	1404	1387	fill	ditch	0.36	0.46	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	animal bone, CBM, metal-working debris, pottery
1406	1406	1396	cut	ditch	3.74	0.67				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	wide u-shaped	3.2	
1407	1406		fill	ditch	0.76	0.12	mid red brown	silt sand	soft							3.2	
1408	1406		fill	ditch	0.84	0.12	dark grey	silt sand	soft							3.2	
1409	1406		fill	ditch	2.01	0.24	mid yellow brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone
1410	1406	1397	fill	ditch	2.12	0.44	mid brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	
1411	1406		fill	ditch	2.01	0.44	dark brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, pottery
1412	1412		cut	pit	0.06	0.07				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	3.1	
1413	1412		fill	pit		0.07	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.1	
1414	1414		cut	pit	1.05	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
1415	1414		fill	pit		0.14	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay
1416	1416	1351, 1353, 1355	cut	ditch	1.14	1.15				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	wide u-shaped	0	
1417	1416	1356	fill	ditch	1.03	0.08	mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							0	
1418	1416		fill	ditch	1.14	0.07	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
1419	1419	1358	cut	ditch	0.93	0.01				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	wide u-shaped	0	
1420	1419	1359	fill	ditch	0.93	0.01	mid yellow brown	sand clay	plastic							0	
1421	1421		cut	post hole	0.34	0.06				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	3.2	
1422	1421		fill	post hole		0.06	mid grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	
1423	1423		cut	post hole	0.32	0.06				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	3.2	
1424	1423		fill	post hole		0.06	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
1425	1425		cut	natural	0.55	0.16				circular	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
1426	1425		fill	natural	0.55	0.16	dark grey	silt clay	friable							0	
1427	1427		cut	post hole	0.35	0.06				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
1428	1427		fill	post hole	0.35	0.06	dark grey	silt clay	soft							3.2	

Table 13: STUALP16 context data

A.5 STUIKO16

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Trench	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
1			layer		topsoil			dark grey brown	silt	friable							0	
2			layer	5,7,9	overburden												mod	
3			layer	5,7,9	buried soil			mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							5	
4			layer		subsoil			mid brown	silt clay	plastic							0	flint
5	5		cut	7w	ditch	0.8	0.3				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.2	
6	5		fill		ditch	0.8	0.3	dark brown grey	clay	soft							2.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
7	7		cut	4	ditch	1.7	0.46				linear	gentle	sharp	flat		wide u-shaped	4	
8	7		fill	4	ditch	1.7	0.46	mid yellow brown	silt clay	friable							4	
9	9		cut	4	ditch	0.5	0.1				linear	gentle	gradual	gradual	NW-SE	u-shaped	4	
10	9		fill	4	ditch	0.5	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							4	
11	11		cut	2	ditch	1.26	0.26				linear	gentle	gradual	irregular	N-S	u-shaped	5	
12	11		fill	2	ditch	1.26	0.26	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							5	
13		44, 50, 51	layer	5	soil	1.3	0.02	mid yellow brown	silt clay								2.2	pottery
14		45	layer	5	surface	3.15	0.03	mid brown	silt clay	plastic							2.2	pottery
15	15	34, 36, 46, 57, 62, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 93	cut		gully	0.4	0.2				circular	vertical	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
16	15	35, 37, 47, 58, 63, 65, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 94	fill		gully	0.4	0.2	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
17	17	24	cut	5	pit	1	0.9				sub-circular	not excavated	not excavated	not excavated		not excavated	2.2	
18	17	26	fill		pit	1	0.9	dark brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	
19	19		cut	1	ditch	1.28	0.26				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	5	
20	19		fill	1	ditch	1.28	0.26	mid grey brown	silt clay								5	
21			layer	1	surface (external)	10	0	dark yellow brown	clay silt	friable							0	
22	22	30, 40, 59	cut		ditch	0.76	0.41				curvilinear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	flat u-shape	2.2	
23	22	31, 43, 60	fill		ditch	0.76	0.41	dark blue grey	clay	plastic							2.2	animal bone, pottery
24	24	17	cut		pit	1.6	0.54				sub-rectangular	irregular	stepped	irregular	N-S	u-shaped	2.2	
25	24		fill		pit	1.64	0.28	mid brown	clay	firm							2.2	pottery
26	24	18	fill		pit	1.6	0.2	very dark blue grey	clay	soft							2.2	animal bone, burnt stone, fired clay, pottery
27	24		fill		pit	0.44	0.08	very dark blue grey	silt clay	soft							2.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
28	28		cut		pit	0.8	0.3				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
29	28		fill		pit	0.8	0.3	mid brown	clay	firm							2.1	pottery
30	30	22, 40, 59	cut		ditch	0.82	0.57				curvilinear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	flat u-shape	2.2	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Trench	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
31	30	23, 43, 60	fill		ditch	82	57	dark blue grey	silt clay	plastic							2.2	animal bone, pottery
32	32		cut		pit	0.88	0.26				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
33	32		fill		pit	0.88	0.26	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							2.1	pottery
34	34	15, 36, 46, 57, 62, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 93	cut		gully	0.32	0.19				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
35	34	16, 37, 47, 58, 63, 65, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 94	fill		gully	0.32	0.19	dark grey brown	clay	firm							2.2	
36	34	15, 34, 46, 57, 62, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 93	cut		gully	0.4	0.3				circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
37	36	16, 35, 47, 58, 63, 65, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 94	fill		gully	0.4	0.3	mid brown	clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, fired clay
38	38		cut		natural	1.8	0.3				square	steep	sharp	irregular		u-shaped	0	
39	38		fill		natural	1.8	0.3	dark blue grey	silt clay	plastic							0	
40	40	22, 30, 59	cut		ditch	0.7	0.49				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.2	
41	40		fill		ditch	0.02	0.02	mid grey brown	silt clay	loose							2.2	
42	40		fill		ditch	0.41	0.15	mid red brown	clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, pottery
43	40	23, 31, 60	fill		ditch	0.63	0.3	dark grey brown	clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
44		13, 50, 51	layer		buried soil	1.05	0.11	mid brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
45		14	layer		surface (external)	1.05	0.11	mid brown	silt clay	plastic							2.2	pottery
46	46	15, 34, 36, 57, 62, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 93	cut		gully	0.4	0.25				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
47	46	16, 35, 37, 58, 63, 65, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 94	fill		gully	0.4	0.25	mid grey brown	clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, pottery
48	48		cut		gully	0.26	0.07				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
49	48		fill		gully	0.26	0.07	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.2	animal bone, fired clay
50		13, 51	layer		soil	13	0.08	light yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	pottery
51		13, 50	layer		soil	0	0.05	light yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	fired clay, pottery
52			layer		surface (external)	0.53	0.04	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
53	53		cut		natural	0.8	0.1				square	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	0	
54	53		fill		natural	0.8	0.1	dark blue brown	clay	firm							0	
55	55		cut		post hole	0.15	0.1				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
56	55		fill		post hole	0.15	0.1	dark grey brown	clay	firm							2.2	
57	57	15, 34, 36, 46, 62, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 93	cut		gully	0.4	0.25				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
58	57	16, 35, 37, 47, 63, 65, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 94	fill		gully	0.4	0.25	dark brown grey	silt clay	plastic							2.2	animal bone, pottery

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Trench	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
59	59	22, 30, 40	cut		ditch	0.76	0.6				curvilinear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	flat u-shape	2.2	
60	59	23, 31, 43	fill		ditch	0.76	0.24	dark brown grey	silt clay	plastic							2.2	
61	59		fill		ditch	0.6	0.17	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
62	62	15, 34, 36, 46, 57, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 93	cut		gully	0.25	0.17				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
63	62	16, 35, 37, 47, 58, 65, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 94	fill		gully	0.25	0.17	mid brown grey	clay	firm							2.2	
64	64	15, 34, 36, 46, 57, 62, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 93	cut		gully	0.27	0.2				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
65	64	16, 35, 37, 47, 58, 63, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 94	fill		gully	0.27	0.2	mid brown grey	clay	firm							2.2	pottery
66	59		fill		ditch	0.48	0.18	dark grey brown	clay	firm							2.2	
67	67	15, 34, 36, 46, 57, 62, 64, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 93	cut		gully	0.33	0.17				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
68	67	16, 35, 37, 47, 58, 63, 65, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 94	fill		gully	0.33	0.17	dark grey brown	clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, pottery
69	69	15, 34, 36, 46, 57, 62, 64, 67, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 93	cut		gully	0.36	0.2				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
70	69	16, 35, 37, 47, 58, 63, 65, 68, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 94	fill		gully	0.36	0.2	dark grey brown	clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, pottery
71	71	15, 34, 36, 46, 57, 62, 64, 67, 69, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 93	cut		gully	0.38	0.23				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
72	71	16, 35, 37, 47, 58, 63, 65, 68, 70, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 94	fill		gully	0.38	0.23	dark grey brown	clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, pottery
73	73	15, 34, 36, 46, 57, 62, 64, 67, 69, 71, 75, 77, 79, 81, 93	cut		gully	0.41	0.18				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
74	73	16, 35, 37, 47, 58, 63, 65, 68, 70, 72, 76, 78, 80, 82, 94	fill		gully	0.41	0.18	dark grey brown	clay	firm							2.2	
75	75	15, 34, 36, 46, 57, 62, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77, 79, 81, 93	cut		gully	0.35	0.22				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
76	75	16, 35, 37, 47, 58, 63, 65, 68, 70, 72, 74, 78, 80, 82, 94	fill		gully	0.35	0.22	dark blue grey	clay	firm							2.2	
77	77	15, 34, 36, 46, 57, 62, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 79, 81, 93	cut		gully	0.34	0.18				circular	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	2.2	
78	77	16, 35, 37, 47, 58, 63, 65, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80, 82, 94	fill		gully	0.34	0.18	dark grey brown	clay	firm							2.2	
79	79	15, 34, 36, 46, 57, 62, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 81, 93	cut		gully	0.33	0.2				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
80	79	16, 35, 37, 47, 58, 63, 65, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 82, 94	fill		gully	0.33	0.2	dark grey brown	clay	firm							2.2	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Trench	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
81	81	15, 34, 36, 46, 57, 62, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 93	cut		gully	0.44	0.27				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.2	
82	81	16, 35, 37, 47, 58, 63, 65, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 94	fill		gully	0.44	0.27	dark grey brown	clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, pottery
83	83		cut		ditch	0.91	0.45				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.2	
84	83		fill		ditch	0.9	0.25	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							2.2	
85	83		fill		ditch	0.6	0.1	dark grey brown	silt clay	soft							2.2	animal bone, pottery
86	83		fill		ditch	0.74	0.2	dark yellow brown	clay	firm							2.2	
87	87		cut		ditch	1.45	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.2	
88	87		fill		ditch	1.45	0.2	mid brown grey	clay	firm							2.2	animal bone
89	89		cut		pit	1.2	0.3				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
90	89		fill		pit	1.2	0.3	mid brown grey	clay	firm							2.1	
91	91		cut		pit	1.2	0.25				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
92	91		fill		pit	1.2	0.25	light yellow brown	clay	firm							2.1	
93	93	15, 34, 36, 46, 57, 62, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81	cut		gully	0.32	0.3										2.2	
94	93	16, 35, 37, 47, 58, 63, 65, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82	fill		gully	0.32	0.3	dark grey brown	clay	firm	circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.2	

Table 14: STUIKO16 context data

A.6 STUPAR16

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
1			layer	natural			mid yellow brown	sand clay	firm							0	
2			layer	subsoil		0.15	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	pottery
3			layer	topsoil		0.15	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	iron, pottery
4	4	10, 84	cut	ditch	0.5	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
5	4	11, 85	fill	ditch	0.5	0.2	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone, pottery
6	6	22, 86	cut	ditch	0.67	0.34				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
7	6	23, 87	fill	ditch	0.67	0.34	mid grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
8	8		cut	pit	1	0.68				sub-circular	vertical	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
9	8		fill	pit	1	0.68	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, flint, pottery
10	10	4, 84	cut	ditch	0.4	0.28				linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S	wide u-shaped	3.1	
11	10	85	fill	ditch	0.4	0.28	mid grey	silt clay	firm							3.1	pottery
12	12		cut	ditch	0.37	0.19				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
13	12		fill	ditch	0.37	0.19	mid grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
14	14	41	cut	ditch	0.35	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
15	14	42	fill	ditch	0.35	0.08	dark yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
16	16	32, 88	cut	ditch	0.68	0.26				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	N-S	wide u-shaped	3.2	
17	16	33, 90	fill	ditch	0.68	0.26	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							3.2	animal bone, fired clay
18	18	118	cut	ditch terminus	0.85	0.12				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	wide u-shaped	2.1	
19	18	119	fill	ditch terminus	0.85	0.12	mid yellow brown	clay silt	friable							2.1	flint
20	20		cut	ditch	0.4	0.15				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
21	20		fill	gully	0.4	0.15	dark grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
22	22	6, 86	cut	ditch	0.65	0.27				linear	steep	sharp	pointed	N-S	v-shaped	2.2	
23	22	7, 87	fill	ditch	0.65	0.2	mid grey	silt clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, pottery
24	22		fill	ditch	0.32	0.07	light blue grey	silt clay	firm							2.2	
25	25		cut	pit	0.85	0.34				sub-rectangular	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
26	25		fill	pit	0.08	0.34	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	
27	25		fill	pit	0.6	0.34	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
28	28	34, 72, 91, 94, 105, 120	cut	ditch	1.24	0.28				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
29	28	38, 73, 99, 106, 121	fill	ditch	0.8	0.1	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
30	28		fill	ditch	1.06	0.18	dark yellow brown	clay silt	friable							2.1	
31	8		fill	pit	0.52	0.1	mid yellow brown	clay silt	soft							3.2	
32	32	16, 32, 88	cut	ditch	0.4	0.21				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
33	32	17, 90	fill	ditch	0.4	0.21	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
34	34	28,72, 91, 94, 105, 120	cut	ditch	2.1	0.46				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
35	35	80, 82	cut	ditch	0.6	0.29				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
36	36	55, 78, 103, 122	cut	ditch	1.4	0.34				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
37	34	95	fill	ditch	1.56	0.21	mid grey	silt clay	compact							2.1	
38	34	29, 99, 73, 106, 120	fill	ditch	2.1	0.25	mid brown grey	silt clay	compact							2.1	animal bone, pottery
39	35	81, 83	fill	ditch	0.6	0.28	light brown grey	silt clay	compact							3.1	animal bone
40	36	56, 79, 104, 123	fill	ditch	1.4	0.34	mid brown grey	silt clay	compact							2.1	
41	41	14	cut	ditch	0.34	0.07				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	2.1	
42	41	15	fill	ditch	0.34	0.07	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
43	43		cut	pit	1.02	0.33				linear	steep	sharp	flat	E-W	u-shaped	0	
44	43		fill	pit	1.02	0.15	mid grey	silt clay	firm							0	
45	43	26, 42, 118	fill	ditch	0.84	0.18	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
46	46		cut	pit	0.58	0.09				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	flat	N-S	u-shaped	0	
47	46		fill	pit	0.58	0.09	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
48	48		cut	post hole	0.35	0.05				sub-circular	gentle	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	2.1	
49	48		fill	post hole	0.35	0.05	mid grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	pottery
50	50	52, 57	cut	ditch	0.36	0.08				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
51	50	53	fill	gully	0.36	0.08	light grey	silt clay	firm							0	
52	52	50, 57	cut	ditch	0.86	0.41				linear	steep	sharp	pointed	E-W	v-shaped	0	
53	52	51	fill	ditch	0.86	0.41	light grey	silt clay	firm							0	
54	52		fill	ditch	0.3	0.2	mid grey	clay	compact							0	
55	55	36, 78, 103, 122	cut	ditch	0.58	0.27				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
56	55	40, 79, 104, 123	fill	ditch	0.58	0.27	light grey	silt clay	compact							2.1	
57	57	50, 52	cut	ditch	1.18	0.6				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
58	57		fill	ditch	0.46	0.16	mid red brown	silt clay	soft							0	
59	57	53	fill	ditch	1.18	0.48	light grey	silt clay	firm							0	animal bone, HSR
60	57	54	fill	ditch	0.58	0.14	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
61	61		cut	pit	1.1	0.35				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
62	61		fill	pit	1.1	0.35	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							0	
63	63		cut	post hole	0.5	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
64	63		fill	post hole	0.5	0.14	dark grey	silt clay	firm							0	animal bone
65	65		cut	natural	1.06	0.68				irregular	steep	sharp	irregular	N-S	u-shaped	0	
66	65		fill	natural	0.8	0.68	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
67	65		fill	natural	1.06	0.42	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							0	
68	65		fill	natural	0.84	0.38	dark grey	clay	firm							0	
69	65		fill	natural	0.65	0.18	dark brown grey	clay	firm							0	
70	70		cut	pit	0.86	0.13				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
71	70		fill	pit	0.86	0.13	light yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay
72	72	28, 34, 91, 94, 105, 120	cut	ditch	0.9	0.18				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
73	72	29, 38, 99, 106, 221	fill	ditch	0.9	0.18	Light brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
74	74		cut	natural	0.9	0.14				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
75	74		fill	ditch	0.9	0.14	light yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	
76	76		cut	post hole	0.16	0.1				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
77	76		fill	post hole	0.16	0.1	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
78	78	36, 55, 103, 122	cut	ditch	0.6	0.19				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
79	78	40, 56, 104, 123	fill	ditch	0.6	0.19	light grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
80	80	35, 82	cut	ditch	0.56	0.22				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
81	80	39, 83	fill	ditch	0.56	0.22	light grey	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone
82	82	35, 80	cut	ditch	0.76	0.22				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
83	82	39, 81	fill	ditch	0.76	0.22	mid grey	silt clay	firm							3.1	animal bone
84	84	4, 10	cut	ditch	0.54	0.22				linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S	u-shaped	3.1	
85	84	5, 11	fill	ditch	0.54	0.22	mid yellow brown	silt clay	compact							3.1	
86	86	6, 22	cut	ditch	0.3	0.18				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NNE-SSW	u-shaped	2.1	
87	86	7, 23	fill	gully	0.3	0.18	mid yellow brown	silt clay	compact							2.1	
88	88	16, 32	cut	ditch	1.28	0.84				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave	NNE-SSW	u-shaped	3.2	
89	88		fill	ditch	0.4	0.34	light blue grey mottled with light yellow brown	silt clay	compact							3.2	
90	88	17, 33	fill	ditch	1.28	0.56	dark grey brown	silt clay	compact							3.2	animal bone, pottery
91	91	28, 34, 72, 94, 105, 120	cut	ditch	1.6	0.36				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
92		95	fill	ditch													pottery
93			void														
94	94	28, 34, 72, 91, 105, 120	cut	ditch	2.9	0.52				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	wide u-shaped	2.1	
95	94	37	fill	ditch	1.16	0.52	light brown grey	clay	firm							2.1	
96			void														
97			void														
98	94		fill	ditch	1.06	0.36	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	pottery
99	94	29, 38, 73, 106, 121	fill	ditch	2.62	0.27	mid grey brown	clay silt	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
100			void														animal bone, flint, pottery

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
101			void														
102			void														
103	103	36, 55, 78, 103, 122	cut	ditch	0.6	0.1				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
104	103	40, 56, 79, 123	fill	ditch	0.6	0.1	light grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
105	105	28, 34, 72, 91, 94, 120	cut	ditch	1.36					curvilinear	gentle	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	2.1	
106	105	29, 38, 73, 99, 121	fill	ditch	1.36		mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	Pottery, SF
107	107		cut	post hole	0.3	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
108	107		fill	post hole	0.3	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
109	109		cut	ditch	1.15	0.09				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	wide u-shaped	4	
110	109		fill	ditch	1.15	0.09	mid yellow brown	clay	plastic							4	
111	111	350, 401	cut	ditch	1.3	0.12				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	wide u-shaped	4	
112	111	351, 402	fill	ditch	1.3	0.12	dark yellow brown	silt clay	firm							4	
113	113	352, 354, 356, 361, 363	cut	ditch	0.62	0.27				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
114	113	353, 355, 357, 362, 364	fill	ditch	0.62	0.27	dark yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
115	115		cut	natural	1.28	0.24				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	irregular	N-S	u-shaped	0	
116	115		fill	natural	1.28	0.14	dark grey	silt clay	firm							0	
117	115		fill	natural	0.74	0.2	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							0	fired clay
118	118	18	cut	ditch	2.45	0.16				linear	steep	gradual	flat	E-W	u-shaped	2.1	
119	118	19	fill	ditch	2.45	0.16	light yellow brown	silt clay	compact							2.1	
120	120	34, 72, 91, 94, 105	cut	ditch	1.66					linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	2.1	
121	120	29, 38, 73, 99, 106	fill	ditch	1.66		mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
122	122	36, 55, 78, 103	cut	ditch	0.5	0.1				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
123	122	40, 56, 79, 104	fill	ditch	0.5	0.1	light grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
124	124		cut	ditch	0.37	0.13				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
125	124		fill	gully	0.37	0.13	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							2.1	
126	126	246	cut	ditch	0.54	0.35				linear	steep	sharp	flat	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
127	126	247	fill	ditch	0.54	0.35	light grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	
128	128		cut	ditch	0.8	0.34				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	2.1	
129	128		fill	ditch	0.8	0.34	light grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
130	130	133, 135, 137, 144, 166	cut	ditch	0.79	0.16				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	ENE-WSW	u-shaped	2.1	
131	130		fill	ditch	0.79	0.16	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
132	130	134, 136, 138, 145, 167	fill	ditch	0.56	0.11	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, flint, pottery
133	133	130, 135, 137, 144, 166	cut	ditch	0.52	0.12				curvilinear	steep	gradual	flat		u-shaped	2.1	

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134	133	132, 136, 138, 145, 167	fill	ditch	0.52	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
135	135	130, 133, 137, 144, 166	cut	ditch	0.56	0.14				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
136	135	132, 134, 138, 145, 167	fill	ditch	0.56	0.14	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
137	137	130, 133, 135, 144, 166	cut	ditch	0.28	0.11				curvilinear	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
138	137	132, 134, 136, 145, 167	fill	ditch	0.28	0.11	dark grey brown	silt clay	compact							2.1	animal bone, pottery
139	139		cut	natural	0.78	0.18				irregular	gentle	gradual	concave			0	
140	139		fill	natural	0.36	0.17	mid brown grey	clay	firm							0	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
141	141	VOID								circular	gentle	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
142	142		cut	natural	0.4	0.02				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	0	
143	142		fill	natural	0.4	0.02	light brown grey	silt	firm							0	
144	144	130, 133, 135, 137, 141, 166	cut	ditch	0.8	0.24				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
145	144	132, 134, 136, 138, 167	fill	ditch	0.8	0.24	dark grey brown	silt clay	compact							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
146	146		cut	pit	1.76	0.8				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat		Irregular	2.1	
147	146		fill	pit	1.38	0.42	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone
148	146		fill	pit	1.76	0.8	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
149	149	168, 176, 216	cut	ditch	0.88	0.3				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
150	149	169, 177, 217	fill	ditch	0.56	0.05	mid grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	
151	149	170, 178, 218	fill	ditch	0.88	0.25	dark grey brown	sand clay	compact							3.2	animal bone, pottery
152	152	181	cut	ditch	0.4	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
153	152	182	fill	ditch	0.4	0.08	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	pottery
154	154	164	cut	pit	0.48	0.42				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
155	154	165	fill	pit	0.48	0.41	dark grey	clay silt	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
156	156		cut	natural	0.46	0.18				sub-circular	gentle	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
157	156		fill	natural	0.48	0.18	dark grey brown	clay silt	firm							0	animal bone, pottery
158	158	160	cut	natural	0.32	0.05				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
159	158	161	fill	natural	0.32	0.05	mid grey	clay silt	firm							0	animal bone, pottery
160	160	158	cut	natural	0.61	0.04				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
161	160	159	fill	natural	0.61	0.04	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	animal bone, pottery
162	162		cut	natural	0.45	0.15				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
163	162		fill	natural	0.45	0.15	dark brown	clay silt	friable							0	
164	164	154	cut	pit	0.46 9	0.28				linear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
165	164	155	fill	pit	0.42	0.28	dark grey	clay silt	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery

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166	166	130, 133, 135, 137, 144	cut	ditch	0.9	0.17				curvilinear	gentle	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
167	166	132, 134, 136, 138, 145	fill	ditch	0.9	0.17	mid grey brown	clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
168	168	149, 176, 216	cut	ditch	1.15	0.45				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
169	168	150, 177, 217	fill	ditch	1.15	0.45	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery, SF
170	168	151, 178, 218	fill	ditch	1	0.33	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay
171	171		cut	pit	0.5	0.15				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	2.1	
172	171		fill	pit	0.5	0.15	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
173	139		fill	natural	0.78	0.18	light brown grey	clay	firm							0	
174	174		cut	post hole	0.3	0.01				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
175	174		fill	post hole	0.3	0.01	mid grey	clay silt	friable							2.1	
176	176	149, 168, 216	cut	ditch	1	0.3				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
177	176	150, 169, 217	fill	ditch	0.8	0.17	mid brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	
178	176	151, 170, 218	fill	ditch	1	0.18	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery, quem
179	179		cut	post hole	0.4	0.19				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	2.1	
180	179		fill	post hole	0.4	0.19	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay
181	181	152	cut	ditch	0.4	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
182	181	153	fill	ditch	0.4	0.08	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	
183	183		cut	pit	0.5	0.2				sub-circular	steep	gradual	flat		u-shaped	2.1	
184	183		fill	pit		0.2	mid red brown	silt clay	friable							2.1	fired clay
185	183		fill	pit		0.2	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							2.1	
186	186		cut	natural	0.25	0.07				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
187	186		fill	natural	0.25	0.07	light grey	silt	firm							0	
188	188		cut	natural	0.71	0.09				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		wide u-shaped	0	
189	188		fill	natural	0.71	0.09	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	animal bone, flint
190	190		cut	post hole	0.28	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
191	190		fill	post hole	0.28	0.12	mid brown grey	clay	firm							2.1	
192	192	194	cut	ditch	0.25	0.05				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
193	192	195	fill	ditch	0.25	0.05	mid brown grey	clay	firm							2.1	
194	194	192	cut	ditch	0.33	0.13				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
195	194	193	fill	ditch	0.33	0.13	mid grey brown	clay	firm							2.1	
196	196		cut	pit	1.2	0.9				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	3.2	
197	196		fill	pit		0.3	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, pottery
198	198		cut	pit	0.64	0.28				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	2.1	

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199	198		fill	pit	0.64	0.28	mid grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay
200	200		cut	post hole	0.08	0.1				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
201	200		fill	post hole	0.08	0.1	mid brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
202			void														
203			void														
204	204	208	cut	pit	0.5	0.36				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
205	204		fill	pit	0.7	0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	pottery
206	204	209	fill	pit	0.52	0.18	mid grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
207			void														
208	208	204	cut	pit	1	0.24				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
209	208	206	fill	pit	0.2	0.24	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
210	196		fill	pit		0.2	mid grey	silt clay	friable							3.2	animal bone, pottery
211	196		fill	pit		0.1	dark grey	clay silt	friable							3.2	
212	196		fill	pit		0.3	mid grey	silt clay	friable							3.2	pottery
213	213		cut	pit	2.26	0.22				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	ESE-WNW	Irregular	2.1	
214	213		fill	pit	2.26	0.22	mid brown grey	clay	firm							2.1	animal bone
215	213		fill	pit	0.69	0.15	mid brown grey	clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay
216	216	149, 168, 176	cut	ditch	0.86	0.3				linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
217	216	150, 169, 177	fill	ditch	0.86	0.06	dark grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
218	216	151, 170, 178	fill	ditch	0.68	0.24	dark grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay, pottery, snail shell
219	219		cut	pit	0.8	0.18				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	3.2	
220	219		fill	pit	0.8	0.18	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
221	221		cut	post hole	0.18	0.07				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
222	221		fill	post hole	0.18	0.07	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
223	223		cut	pit	1.68	0.55				sub-circular	gentle	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
224	223		fill	pit		0.23	mid brown	clay silt	firm							0	animal bone
225	223		fill	pit	1.68	0.34	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
226	226		cut	pit	0.66	0.24				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
227	226		fill	pit	0.66	0.24	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, fired clay
228	228		cut	pit	1.6	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat		wide u-shaped	3.2	
229	228		fill	pit	1.6	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay	concrete							3.2	animal bone, pottery
230	230		cut	natural	0.16	0.06				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
231	230		fill	natural	0.16	0.06	light brown grey	clay	firm							0	pottery

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
232	232		cut	natural	0.35	0.05				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave		u-shaped	0	
233	232		fill	natural	0.35	0.05	light grey brown	clay	firm							0	pottery
234	234		cut	natural	0.48	0.12				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
235	234		fill	natural	0.48	0.12	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	Metal-working debris
236	236		cut	post hole	0.14	0.05				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
237	236		fill	post hole	0.14	0.05	dark brown grey	silt clay	concrete							2.1	pottery
238	238	240, 242	cut	ditch	0.65	0.02				linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
239	238	241, 243	fill	ditch		0.02	mid grey	silt clay	firm							3.2	glass bead
240	240	238, 242	cut	ditch	0.78	0.11				linear	gentle	imperceptible	flat	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
241	240	239, 243	fill	ditch	0.78	0.11	Mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	pottery
242	242	238, 240	cut	ditch	1.4	0.13				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	wide u-shaped	3.2	
243	242	239, 241	fill	ditch	1.4	0.13	mid red brown	silt clay	concrete							3.2	
244	244		void	ditch	1.44	0.24				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.2	
245	245		void	ditch	1.44	0.24	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							2.2	animal bone, pottery, quern
246	246	126	cut	ditch	0.8	0.21				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
247	246	127	fill	ditch	0.8	0.21	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, fired clay
248	248		cut	post hole	0.3	0.05				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	2.1	
249	248		fill	post hole	0.3	0.05	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone, pottery
250	250		cut	post hole	0.35	0.06				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
251	250		fill	post hole	0.35	0.06	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
252	252	334	cut	ditch	0.31	0.09				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
253	252	335	fill	ditch	0.31	0.09	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	animal bone
254	254		cut	natural	0.66	0.09				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
255	254		fill	natural	0.66	0.09	mid brown	silt clay	concrete							0	Metal-working debris
256	256		cut	natural	0.65	0.19				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
257	256		fill	natural	0.65	0.19	light brown grey	clay	plastic							0	
258	258		cut	natural	0.24	0.15				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
259	258		fill	natural	0.24	0.15	mid brown grey	clay	concrete							0	
260	260		cut	post hole	0.29	0.08				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
261	260		fill	post hole	0.29	0.08	mid brown grey	clay	concrete							2.1	
262	262		cut	post hole	0.24	0.13				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
263	262		fill	post hole	0.24	0.13	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
264	264		cut	natural	0.2	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
265	264		fill	natural	0.2	0.12	mid grey	silt clay	firm							0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
266	266		cut	natural	0.34	0.16				linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
267	266		fill	natural	0.34	0.16	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	
268	268		cut	post hole	0.18	0.08				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	2.1	
269	268		fill	post hole	0.18	0.08	light brown grey	clay	firm							2.1	
270	270		cut	ditch	0.7	0.1				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
271	270		fill	ditch	0.7	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
272	272		cut	natural	2.4	0.25				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
273	272		fill	natural	2.4	0.25	light yellow brown	clay	firm							0	flint, pottery
274	275		fill	ditch	1.4	0.33	light grey brown	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone, pottery
275	275	320	cut	ditch	3.94	0.9				linear	gentle	sharp	irregular	NW-SE	Irregular	3.2	
276	275		fill	ditch	0.84	0.9	mid grey with rust coloured streaks and flecks	clay silt	soft							3.2	animal bone, CBM, flint, pottery, stone
277	275		fill	ditch	2.55	0.56	light grey	clay silt	soft							3.2	animal bone
278	278		cut	post hole	0.39	0.37				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	3.2	
279	278		fill	post hole	0.39	0.37	mid grey	silt clay	soft							3.2	
280	275		fill	ditch	1.62	0.28	mid brown grey	clay	firm							3.2	
281	275		fill	ditch	2.25	0.27	mid brown grey	clay	firm							3.2	animal bone
282	275	322	fill	ditch	2.38	0.15	light brown grey	clay	firm							3.2	iron nail, pottery, stone
283	283		cut	pit	0.54	0.08				sub-circular	steep	gradual	flat		u-shaped	0	
284	283		fill	pit	0.54	0.08	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
285	285		cut	post hole	0.51	0.1				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
286	285		fill	post hole	0.51	0.1	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
287	287		cut	post hole	0.41	0.11				circular	gentle	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
288	287		fill	post hole	0.41	0.11	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
289	289		cut	post hole	0.58	0.15				circular	gentle	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
290	289		fill	post hole	0.58	0.15	mid brown grey	silt clay	firm							0	
291	291		cut	pit	0.36	0.05				irregular	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	3.2	
292	291		fill	pit	0.36	0.05	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	fired clay, pottery
293	293		cut	ditch	1.12	0.7				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	N-S	wide u-shaped	2.1	
294	293		fill	ditch	1	0.12	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
295	293		fill	ditch	1.15	0.3	mid brown grey	clay silt	friable							2.1	animal bone, fired clay
296	296		cut	ditch	0.88	0.4				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	3.2	
297	296		fill	ditch	0.66	0.2	mid yellow brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	animal bone, fired clay
298	296		fill	ditch	0.88	0.17	dark brown grey	clay silt	soft							3.2	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Find
299	299		cut	ditch	2.34	0.4				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S	wide u-shaped	4	
300	299		fill	ditch	0.94	0.25	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							4	animal bone
301	299		fill	ditch	2.34	0.4	dark brown	silt clay	firm							4	animal bone, CBM, iron nail, pottery
302	302		cut	ditch terminus	0.5	0.07				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	u-shaped	2.1	
303	302		fill	ditch terminus	0.5	0.07	light yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
304	304		cut	natural	0.45	0.16				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
305	304		fill	natural	0.45	0.16	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	
306	275		fill	ditch	0.8	0.42	light brown grey	clay	firm							3.2	pottery
307	307		cut	ditch	0.92	0.43				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
308	307		fill	ditch	0.5	0.15	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.1	
309	307		fill	ditch	0.92	0.3	mid brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	
310	310		cut	ditch	1.24	0.55				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
311	310		fill	ditch	0.88	0.26	Mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
312	310		fill	ditch	1.24	0.35	mid brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	
313	313		cut	natural	0.74	0.22				irregular	steep	sharp	irregular		Irregular	0	
314	313		fill	natural	0.74	0.22	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	pottery
315	315		cut	ditch	4.6	1.04				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	4	
316	316		cut	ditch	1.28	0.44				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
317	317	336	cut	ditch	1	0.38				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	4	
318	317	337, 342	fill	ditch	0.6	0.07	Mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							4	
319	317	343	fill	ditch	1	0.31	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							4	
320	320	275	cut	ditch	6	0.27				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	wide u-shaped	3.2	
321	320		fill	ditch	0.8	0.1	Mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
322	320	282	fill	ditch	6	0.17	dark brown grey	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
323	315		fill	ditch	1.68	0.2	dark yellow brown	silt clay	firm							4	
324	315		fill	ditch	2.8	0.2	light yellow brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
325	315		fill	ditch	2	0.26	dark grey brown	silt clay	soft							2.1	
326	315		fill	ditch	2.8	0.32	dark blue grey	silt clay	soft							2.1	animal bone, pottery
327	315		fill	ditch	1.6	0.1	mid yellow brown	sand silt	compact							2.1	
328	316		fill	ditch	1.28	0.1	mid grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
329	316		fill	ditch	1.28	0.36	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
330	330		cut	post hole	0.41	0.42				circular	vertical	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
331	330		fill	post hole	0.41	0.42	dark grey brown	clay silt	plastic							0	
332	332		cut	post hole	0.5	0.26				circular	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
333	332		fill	post hole	0.5	0.26	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
334	334	252	cut	ditch	0.26	0.09				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	2.1	
335	334	253	fill	ditch	0.26	0.09	mid grey brown	clay silt	firm							2.1	animal bone, stone
336	336	317	cut	ditch	1.5	0.4				linear	steep	sharp	irregular	E-W	u-shaped	4	
337	336	318, 342	fill	ditch	0.28	0.04	light brown grey	silt clay	soft							4	
338	338		cut	natural	1.3	0.13				irregular	gentle	irregular	concave		u-shaped	0	
339	338		fill	natural	1.3	0.13	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	flint
340	340		cut	ditch	0.7	0.13				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	5	
341	340		fill	ditch	0.7	0.13	dark red brown	sand clay	firm							5	
342	336	318, 337	fill	ditch	0.4	0.05	light grey	silt clay	soft							4	
343	336	319	fill	ditch	1.5	0.37	mid red brown	silt clay	firm							4	animal bone, pottery
344	344		cut	ditch	1.72	0.35				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.1	
345	344		fill	ditch	1	0.05	mid yellow brown	clay sand	soft							3.1	
346	344		fill	ditch	1.4	0.22	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone, pottery
347	344		fill	ditch	1.04	0.22	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							3.1	animal bone, fired clay, pottery
348	348		cut	ditch	2.16	0.3				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	wide u-shaped	3.2	
349	348		fill	ditch	2.16	0.3	dark yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	pottery
350	350	111, 401	cut	ditch terminus	1.58	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	wide u-shaped	4	
351	350	112, 402	fill	ditch terminus	1.58	0.08	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							4	
352	352	113, 354, 356, 361, 363	cut	ditch	0.4	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
353	352	114, 355, 357, 362, 364	fill	ditch	0.4	0.08	dark red brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	
354	354	113, 352, 356, 361, 363	cut	ditch	0.36	0.17				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
355	354	114, 353, 357, 362, 364	fill	ditch	0.36	0.17	dark red brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	
356	356	113, 352, 354, 361, 363	cut	ditch	0.56	0.26				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
357	356	114, 353, 355, 362, 364	fill	ditch	0.56	0.26	dark red brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	
358	358		cut	natural	0.74	0.22				irregular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
359	358		fill	natural	0.74	0.22	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	
360	358		fill	natural	0.33	0.12	dark grey brown	clay	firm							0	
361	361	113, 352, 354, 356, 363	cut	ditch	1	0.3				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
362	361	114, 353, 355, 357, 364	fill	ditch	1	0.3	dark red brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	pottery
363	363	113, 352, 354, 356, 631	cut	ditch	0.5	0.25				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
364	363	114, 353, 355, 357, 362	fill	ditch	0.5	0.25	dark red brown	clay silt	friable							3.2	
365	365		cut	post hole	0.23	0.08				circular	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
366	365		fill	post hole	0.23	0.08	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							0	
367	367		cut	post hole	0.2	0.08				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
368	367		fill	post hole	0.2	0.08	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							0	
369	369		cut	post hole	0.33	0.24				sub-circular	gentle	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
370	369		fill	post hole	0.12	0.03	dark yellow brown	clay	plastic							0	
371	369		fill	post hole	0.3	0.2	dark grey	sand clay	plastic							0	
372	372		cut	post hole	0.21	0.09				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
373	372		fill	post hole	0.21	0.09	dark grey	sand clay	plastic							0	
374	374	410, 412	cut	ditch	0.48	0.22				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
375	374	411, 413	fill	ditch	0.48	0.22	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
376	376		cut	natural	0.7	0.26				irregular	steep	gradual	flat	NE-SW	wide u-shaped	0	
377	376		fill	natural	0.7	0.16	dark yellow brown	clay	firm							0	
378	376		fill	natural	0.62	0.1	dark grey brown	silt clay	soft							0	
379	379		cut	natural	1.26	0.16				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
380	379		fill	natural	1.26	0.16	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							0	
381	381		cut	pit	0.4	0.1				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	5	
382	381		fill	pit	0.4	0.1	dark grey brown	clay	firm							5	
383	383		cut	pit	0.54	0.34				circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
384	383		fill	pit	0.05	0.34	mid yellow brown	clay silt	soft							0	
385	383		fill	pit	0.47	0.33	Dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
386	386		cut	natural	0.68	0.26				irregular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	Irregular	0	
387	386		fill	natural	0.68	0.26	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	
388	386		fill	natural	0.4	0.06	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	
389	389		cut	post hole	0.15	0.09				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
390	389		fill	post hole	0.15	0.09	mid brown grey	clay	firm							0	
391	391		cut	post hole	0.12	0.07				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
392	391		fill	post hole	0.12	0.07	light brown grey	clay	firm							0	
393	393		cut	post hole	0.24	0.06				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		wide u-shaped	0	
394	393		fill	post hole	0.24	0.06	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	
395	395		cut	post hole	0.19	0.05				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
396	395		fill	post hole	0.19	0.05	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	
397	397		cut	post hole	0.54	0.49				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	0	
398	397		fill	post hole	0.54	0.49	dark yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
399	399		cut	post hole	0.5	0.3				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
400	399		fill	post hole	0.5	0.3	dark yellow brown	sand clay	compact							0	
401	401	111, 350	cut	ditch	3.2	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	wide u-shaped	4	
402	401	112, 351	fill	ditch	3.2	0.08	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							4	
403	403		cut	natural	0.2	0.1				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE	wide u-shaped	0	
404	403		fill	ditch terminus	0.2	0.1	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							0	
405	405		cut	pit	0.7	0.26				sub-circular	gentle	sharp	flat		wide u-shaped	0	
406	405		fill	pit	0.7	0.26	mid yellow brown	clay	firm							0	
407	407		cut	post hole	0.38	0.29				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
408	407		fill	post hole	0.38	0.1	light grey brown	silt clay	soft							0	
409	407		fill	post hole	0.28	0.19	mid brown grey	silt clay	soft							0	
410	410	374, 412	cut	ditch	0.55	0.11				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
411	410	375, 413	fill	ditch	0.55	0.11	dark yellow brown	silt clay	compact							3.2	
412	412	374, 410	cut	ditch	0.64	0.29				linear	gentle	gradual to NW, sharp to SE	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.2	
413	412	375, 411	fill	ditch	0.64	0.29	mid brown grey	silt clay	compact							3.2	pottery

Table 15: STUPAR16 context data

A.7 STUCYC16

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
5010			layer	natural			mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
5011			layer	subsoil		0.1	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
5012			layer	topsoil		0.28	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
5013	5013		cut	ditch	1.12	0.34				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	NE-SW	wide u-shaped	5	
5014	5013		fill	ditch	1.12	0.34	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							5	
5015	5015		cut	ditch	1	0.09				linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave	NW-SE	square	5	
5016	5015		fill	ditch	1	0.09	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							5	
5017	5017		cut	ditch	0.55	0.11				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	5	
5018	5017		fill	ditch	0.55	0.11	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							5	
5019	5019		cut	natural	0.5	0.05				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	0	
5020	5019		fill	natural	0.5	0.06	mid grey brown	clay silt	soft							0	
5021	5021	5023	cut	ditch	0.72	0.27				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	5	
5022	5021		fill	ditch	0.72	0.27	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							5	
5023	5023	5021	cut	ditch	0.9	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S	square	5	
5024	5023		fill	ditch	0.9	0.2	mid grey brown	clay silt	compact							5	
5025	5025		cut	ditch	0.22	0.08				linear	steep	imperceptible	concave	N-S	u-shaped	5	
5026	5025		fill	ditch	0.22	0.08	light brown	silt clay	hard							5	
5027	5027		cut	ditch	0.58	0.07				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	square	5	
5028	5027		fill	ditch	0.58	0.07	mid grey brown	sand silt	soft							5	
5029	5029		cut	ditch	0.76	0.1				curvilinear	steep	gradual	flat	NE-SW	wide u-shaped	5	
5030	5029		fill	ditch	0.76	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							5	
5031	5031		cut	ditch	0.68	0.15				linear	steep	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	5	
5032	5031		fill	ditch	0.68	0.15	light brown	silt clay	hard							5	
5033	5033		cut	ditch	0.74	0.14				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	5	
5034	5033		fill	ditch	0.74	0.14	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							5	animal bone, pottery
5035	5035		cut	ditch	0.98	0.4				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NNW-SSE	u-shaped	5	
5036	5035		fill	ditch	0.98	0.4	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							5	animal bone, pottery
5037	5037		cut	natural	0.6	0.18				amorphous	vertical	sharp	concave		u-shaped	0	
5038	5037		fill	natural	0.6	0.18	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							0	
5039	5039		cut	natural	0.5	0.06				linear	gentle	imperceptible	flat	NW-SE		0	
5040	5039		fill	natural	0.5	0.06	light brown	silt clay	hard							0	
5041	5041		cut	post hole	0.4	0.5				sub-circular	vertical	imperceptible	concave		u-shaped	0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
5042	5041		fill	post hole	0.4	0.5	light yellow brown	sand clay	hard							0	
5043	5041		fill	post hole	0.3	0.35	light grey	sand clay	hard							0	
5044	5044		cut	pit	0.6	0.08				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
5045	5044		fill	pit	0.6	0.08	light brown	silt clay	hard							0	
5046	5046		cut	ditch	0.62	0.11				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	wide u-shaped	5	
5047	5046		fill	ditch	0.62	0.11	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							5	
5048	5048	5050	cut	ditch	0.66	0.24				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE	square	5	
5049	5048	5051	fill	ditch	0.66	0.24	dark brown	silt clay	firm							5	
5050	5050	5048	cut	ditch	0.6	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE	square	5	
5051	5050	5049	fill	ditch	0.6	0.2	dark brown	silt clay	firm							5	pottery
5052	5052		cut	ditch	0.42	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	square	5	
5053	5052		fill	ditch	0.42	0.2	dark brown	silt clay	firm							5	
5054	5054		cut	natural	0.5	0.33				linear	vertical	gradual	concave	E-W	irregular	0	
5055	5054		fill	natural	0.5	0.33	mid yellow brown	sand clay	friable							0	
5056	5056		cut	ditch	0.9	0.16				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	5	
5057	5056		fill	ditch	0.9	0.16	light brown	silt clay	hard							5	
5058	5058		cut	ditch	0.8	0.1				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	5	
5059	5058		fill	ditch	0.8	0.1	mid brown	silt clay	hard							5	
5060	5060	5073, 5075, 5088, 5273	cut	ditch	0.86	0.24				linear	steep	imperceptible	concave	N-S	u-shaped	4	
5061	5060	5074, 5076, 5089, 5274	fill	ditch	0.86	0.24	light yellow brown	silt clay with rare sand	hard							4	
5062	5062		cut	post hole	0.4	0.12				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	mod	
5063	5062		fill	post hole	0.3	0.1	dark grey	silt clay	friable							mod	
5064	5062		fill	post hole	0.1	0.02	pale yellow brown	clay	friable							mod	
5065	5065		cut	ditch	0.75	0.19				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE	square	5	
5066	5065		fill	ditch	0.75	0.19	mottled 50/50 mid yellow brown and dark brown	silt clay	firm							5	
5067	5067		cut	post hole	0.86	0.13				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	uneven		u-shaped	0	
5068	5067		fill	post hole	0.86	0.13	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							0	
5069	5069		cut	post hole	0.6	0.08				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat		u-shaped	0	
5070	5069		fill	post hole	0.6	0.18	mid grey brown	silt clay	hard							0	
5071	5071		cut	post hole	0.58	0.04				circular	gentle	gradual	flat		wide u-shaped	0	
5072	5071		fill	post hole	0.58	0.04	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							0	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Findings
5073	5073	5060, 5075, 5088, 5273	cut	ditch	0.7	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	4	
5074	5073	5061, 5076, 5089, 5274	fill	ditch	0.7	0.08	mid grey brown	silt clay	hard							4	pottery
5075	5075	5060, 5073, 5088, 5273	cut	ditch	1.2	0.1				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	4	
5076	5075	5061, 5074, 5089, 5274	fill	ditch	1.2	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay	compact							4	pottery
5077	5077	5281	cut	ditch	0.6	0.3				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	5	
5078	5077	5282	fill	ditch	0.6	0.3	dark grey brown	silt clay	compact							5	
5079	5079		cut	ditch	0.68	0.19				linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
5080	5079		fill	ditch	0.7	0.14	light brown grey	silt clay	hard							3.2	animal bone, pottery
5081	5079		fill	ditch	0.51	0.05	dark brown grey	clay silt	soft							3.2	
5082	5082		cut	ditch	0.58	0.21				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	5	
5083	5082		fill	ditch	0.58	0.21	dark grey brown	silt clay	compact							5	
5084	5084		cut	natural	0.24	0.04				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	uneven		u-shaped	0	
5085	5084		fill	natural	0.24	0.04	dark grey	silt clay	soft							0	
5086	5086		cut	ditch	0.82	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	5	
5087	5086		fill	ditch	0.82	0.18	dark brown	silt clay	hard							5	
5088	5088	5060, 5073, 5075, 5273	cut	ditch	1.3	0.14				linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave	E-W	u-shaped	4	
5089	5088	5061, 5074, 5074, 5076, 5274	fill	ditch	1.3	0.14	light grey brown	silt clay	hard							4	
5090	5090		cut	ditch	1.02	0.3				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
5091	5090		fill	ditch	1.02	0.3	dark red brown	sand clay	soft							2.1	
5092	5092	5094, 5096	cut	ditch	0.5	0.23				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	v-shaped	0	
5093	5092	5095, 5097	fill	ditch	0.5	0.23	dark red brown	sand clay	firm							0	
5094	5094	5092, 5096	cut	ditch	0.7	0.16				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
5095	5094	5093, 5097	fill	ditch	0.7	0.16	dark red brown	sand clay	firm							0	
5096	5096	5092, 5094	cut	ditch	0.64	0.12				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
5097	5096	5093, 5095	fill	ditch	0.64	0.12	dark red brown	sand clay	firm							0	
5098	5098		cut	ditch	0.64	0.17				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	N-S	u-shaped	5	
5099	5098		fill	ditch	0.04	0.02	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							5	
5100	5098		fill	ditch	0.55	0.15	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							5	
5101	5101		cut	post hole	0.4	0.08				circular	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	0	

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5102	5101		fill	post hole	0.4	0.08	mid yellow brown	clay silt	friable							0	
5103	5101		fill	post pipe	0.2	0.07	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
5104	5104		cut	ditch	0.44	0.2				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	NE-SW	square	2.1	
5105	5104		fill	ditch	0.44	0.2	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	pottery
5106	5106		cut	ditch	0.64	0.12				linear	gentle	sharp	uneven	N-S	square	5	
5107	5106		fill	ditch	0.64	0.12	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							5	
5108			layer	spread		0.17	mid yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							mod	
5109	5109		cut	ditch	1.05	0.08				rectilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
5110	5109		fill	ditch	1.05	0.08	mid red brown	sand clay	soft							0	
5111	5111		cut	pit	0.52	0.11				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
5112	5111		fill	pit	0.52	0.11	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
5113	5113		cut	ditch	0.96	0.05				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	wide u-shaped	0	
5114	5113		fill	ditch	0.96	0.05	dark red brown	sand silt	friable							0	
5115	5115		cut	pit	0.55	0.14				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	5	
5116	5115		fill	pit	0.55	0.14	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							5	
5117	5117		cut	pit	1.05	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
5118	5117		fill	pit	1.05	0.1	dark red brown	sand silt	firm							0	
5119	5119		cut	ditch	0.67	0.39				linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S	square	5	
5120	5119		fill	ditch	0.56	0.28	dark grey brown	clay silt	firm							5	
5121	5119		fill	ditch	0.067	0.1	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							5	
5122	5122		cut	ditch	0.75	0.38				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	square	5	
5123	5122		fill	ditch	0.75	0.38	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							5	
5124	5124		cut	ditch	0.6	0.14				linear	gentle	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	5	
5125	5124		fill	ditch	0.6	0.14	dark grey brown	clay silt	friable							5	
5126	5126		cut	post hole	0.55	0.08				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
5127	5126		fill	post hole	0.55	0.08	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							0	
5128	5128		cut	ditch	0.66	0.2				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	0	
5129	5128		fill	ditch	0.66	0.2	mid brown	silt clay	firm							0	
5130	5130		cut	post hole	0.063	0.19				sub-circular	steep	sharp	pointed	N-S	u-shaped	0	
5131	5130		fill	post hole	0.63	0.19	mid grey brown with rare mid orange streaks	silt clay	plastic							0	
5132	5132		cut	ditch	1.99	0.07				linear	gentle	gentle	flat	N-S	wide u-shaped	3.2	
5133	5132		fill	ditch	1.99	0.07	mid grey brown	clay silt	firm							3.2	
5134	5134		cut	post hole	0.36	0.07				sub-circular	gentle	gentle	concave		u-shaped	0	

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5135	5134		fill	post hole	0.36	0.07	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
5136	5136		cut	post hole	0.33	0.07				sub-circular	gentle	gentle	concave		u-shaped	0	
5137	5136		fill	post hole	0.33	0.07	light grey brown	silt clay	firm							0	
5138	5138		cut	post hole	0.19	0.14				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		v-shaped	0	
5139	5138		fill	post hole	0.19	0.14	mid grey brown	clay	firm							0	
5140	5140	5145	cut	ditch	0.33	0.05				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
5141	5140	5146	fill	ditch	0.33	0.05	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
5142	5142	5161, 5213	cut	ditch	0.65	0.1				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	5	
5143	5142	5162, 5214	fill	ditch	0.15	0.1	mid red brown	silt clay	friable							5	
5144	5142		fill	ditch	0.4	0.1	dark grey brown	silt clay	friable							5	pottery
5145	5145	5140	cut	ditch	0.5	0.05				linear	gentle	gradual	flat		wide u-shaped	0	
5146	5145	5141	fill	ditch	0.5	0.05	mid brown	silt clay	firm							0	
5147	5147		cut	ditch	0.7	0.2				linear	near vertical	sharp	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	3.2	
5148	5147	5164	fill	ditch	0.7	0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
5149	5149	5151	cut	ditch	0.75	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S	wide u-shaped	4	
5150	5149	5152	fill	ditch	0.75	0.2	dark grey brown	silt clay	friable							3.2	
5151	5151	5149	cut	ditch terminus	0.4	0.2				curvilinear	gentle	sharp	flat	N-S	wide u-shaped	4	
5152	5151	5150	fill	ditch	0.4	0.2	dark grey brown	silt clay	friable							3.2	pottery
5153	5153		cut	ditch	0.73	0.23				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	5	
5154	5153		fill	ditch	0.73	0.23	mid brown	silt clay	firm							5	
5155	5155		cut	ditch	6.68	0.25				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	u-shaped	5	
5156	5155		fill	ditch	0.68	0.25	mid brown grey	silt clay	hard							5	
5157	5157		cut	natural	0.31	0.06				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	u-shaped	0	
5158	5157		fill	natural	0.34	0.06	mid red brown	silt clay	hard							0	
5159	5159		cut	ditch	1.2	0.14				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE -SW	u-shaped	0	
5160	5159		fill	ditch	1.2	0.14	mid brown	silt clay	compact							0	
5161	5161	5142, 5213	cut	ditch	0.9	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	5	
5162	5161	5143, 5214	fill	ditch	0.9	0.2	mid brown	silt clay	compact							5	
5163	5163		cut	ditch terminus	0.58	0.14				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	4	
5164	5163	5148	fill	ditch	0.58	0.14	mid brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
5165	5165		cut	natural	0.21	0.06				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
5166	5165		fill	natural	0.21	0.06	mid brown	clay	firm							0	
5167	5167		cut	ditch	0.4	0.21				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	5	
5168	5167		fill	ditch	0.4	0.21	mid yellow brown	silt clay	firm							5	

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5169	5169		cut	ditch	0.37	0.14				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
5170	5169		fill	ditch	0.37	0.14	mid brown	silt clay	firm							3.1	
5171	5171		cut	post hole	0.35	0.12				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave		u-shaped	3.2	
5172	5171		fill	post hole	0.35	0.12	dark grey brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
5173	5173	5234	cut	ditch	0.76	0.14				linear	near vertical	sharp	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	4	
5174	5173	5235	fill	ditch	0.76	0.14	mid brown	silt clay	firm							3.2	
5175	5175		cut	pit	0.56	0.16				sub-circular	stepped	sharp	flat		uneven	0	
5176	5175		fill	pit	0.56	0.16	dark brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
5177	5177	5217	cut	ditch	0.7	0.2				sub-circular	steep	sharp	uneven	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
5178	5177		fill	ditch	0.7	0.2	mid brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
5179	5179		cut	natural	0.25	0.14				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
5180	5179		fill	natural	0.25	0.14										0	
5181	5181	5205, 5267	cut	ditch	0.8	0.18				linear	steep	gradual	flat	N-S	u-shaped	4	
5182	5181	5206, 5268	fill	ditch	0.8	0.18	dark grey brown	silt clay	friable							4	fired clay, pottery
5183	5183	5242, 5247	cut	ditch	1.4	0.8				linear	steep to east, stepped to west	gradual	concave	N-S	u-shaped	2.1	
5184	5183		fill	ditch	1.4	0.2	mid yellow grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	
5185	5183	5243, 5248	fill	ditch	1.4	0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
5186	5183	5245, 5250	fill	ditch	1.4	0.4	dark grey	clay silt	friable							2.1	
5187	5187		cut	ditch	1.4	0.8				linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	2.1	
5188	5187		fill	ditch		0.3	dark brown grey	silt clay	firm							2.1	fired clay, pottery
5189	5187		fill	ditch		0.15	mid grey	silt clay	Firm							2.1	
5190	5187		fill	ditch		0.15	dark grey brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
5191	5191		cut	pit	0.49	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	5	
5192	5191		fill	pit	0.49	0.14	light grey brown	silt clay	plastic							5	
5193	5187		fill	ditch	1	0.3	dark grey	silt clay	friable							2.1	
5194	5187		fill	ditch	1	0.3	light yellow brown	clay	firm							2.1	
5195	5195	5198	cut	ditch	0.42	0.18				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
5196	5195	5199	fill	ditch	0.04	0.04	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
5197	5195	5200	fill	ditch	0.35	0.15	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							2.1	pottery
5198	5198	5195	cut	ditch	0.6	0.13				curvilinear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S turning to NE-SW to N	u-shaped	2.1	
5199	5198	5196	fill	ditch	0.02	0.02	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							2.1	

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5200	5198	5197	fill	ditch	0.58	0.11	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							2.1	
5201	5201		cut	pit	0.48	0.1				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat		u-shaped	0	
5202	5201		fill	pit	0.48	0.1	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
5203	5203		cut	pit	0.4	0.12				sub-circular	stepped	gradual	pointed		v-shaped	0	
5204	5203		fill	pit	0.4	0.12	mid yellow brown	silt clay	compact							0	
5205	5205	5181, 5267	cut	ditch	0.7	0.06				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	4	
5206	5205	5182, 5268	fill	ditch	0.7	0.06	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							4	
5207	5207	5277	cut	natural	0.4	0.04				linear	gentle	imperceptible	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
5208	5207	5278	fill	natural	0.4	0.04	mid yellow brown	silt clay	soft							0	
5209	5209	5275	cut	ditch	0.6	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	0	
5210	5209	5276	fill	ditch	0.6	0.08	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							0	
5211	5211		cut	pit	1.05	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat		square	0	
5212	5211		fill	pit	1.05	0.14	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
5213	5213	5142, 5161	cut	ditch	0.67	0.1				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W	square	5	
5214	5213	5143, 5162	fill	ditch	0.67	0.1	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							5	
5215	5215		cut	natural	0.3	0.24				sub-circular	steep	imperceptible	concave		u-shaped	0	
5216	5215		fill	natural	0.3	0.24	light yellow brown	silt clay	soft							0	
5217	5217	5177	cut	ditch	0.7	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	2.1	
5218	5217		fill	ditch	0.7	0.2	mid brown	silt clay	firm							2.1	
5219	5219		cut	ditch	0.9	0.32				linear	gentle	gradual	pointed	N-S	v-shaped	3.2	
5220	5219		fill	ditch	0.9	0.32	light brown	clay	loose							3.2	
5221	5221	5240	cut	ditch	1	0.33				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
5222	5221	5241	fill	ditch	1	0.33	dark brown	silt clay	compact							3.2	
5223	5223		cut	ditch terminus	0.67	0.14				linear	steep	sharp	flat	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
5224	5223		fill	ditch	0.67	0.14	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							3.2	
5225	5225		cut	pit	1.37	0.4				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	3.1	
5226	5225		fill	pit	0.8	0.17	mid red brown	silt clay	plastic							3.1	
5227	5225		fill	pit	1.37	0.22	mid yellow brown	clay silt	friable							3.1	pottery
5228	5228		cut	ditch terminus	0.45	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
5229	5228		fill	ditch terminus	0.45	0.08	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
5230	5230	5254	cut	ditch	0.64	0.3				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
5231	5230	5255	fill	ditch	0.64	0.3	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	
5232	5232	5236, 5259, 5263	cut	ditch	0.5	0.03				linear	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	5	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
5233	5232	5237, 5260, 5264	fill	ditch	0.5	0.03	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							5	
5234	5234	5173	cut	ditch terminus	0.65	0.13				linear	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE	u-shaped	4	
5235	5234	5174	fill	ditch	0.65	0.13	mid grey brown	silt clay	loose							3.2	
5236	5236	5232, 5259, 5263	cut	ditch	0.8	0.07				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	5	
5237	5236	5233, 5260, 5264	fill	ditch	0.8	0.07	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							5	
5238	5238		cut	pit	0.9	0.2				linear	steep	gradual	uneven	N-S	u-shaped	0	
5239	5238		fill	pit	0.94	0.2	light yellow brown	silt clay	soft							0	
5240	5240	5221	cut	ditch	1.22	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	irregular	3.2	
5241	5240	5222	fill	ditch	1.22	0.15	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	
5242	5242	5183, 5247	cut	ditch	1.26	0.96				linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S	square	2.1	
5243	5242	5185, 5248	fill	ditch		0.24	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
5244	5242	5249	fill	ditch		0.38	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
5245	5242	5186, 5250	fill	ditch		0.21	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
5246	5242	5251	fill	ditch		0.31	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							2.1	
5247	5247	5183, 5242	cut	ditch	1.26	0.96										2.1	
5248	5247	5185, 5243	fill	ditch		0.24	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
5249	5247	5244	fill	ditch		0.38	mid grey brown	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
5250	5247	5186, 5245	fill	ditch		0.21	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							2.1	
5251	5247	5246	fill	ditch		0.32	dark brown grey	clay silt	friable							2.1	animal bone, pottery
5252	5252		cut	ditch	0.62	0.19				linear	vertical	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	5	
5253	5252		fill	ditch	0.62	0.17	mid brown	sand clay	firm							5	
5254	5254	5230	cut	ditch	0.65	0.28				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	3.2	
5255	5254	5231	fill	ditch	0.65	0.28	mid grey brown	silt clay	soft							3.2	Cu alloy
5256	5256		cut	natural	1	0.5				sub-circular	steep	imperceptible	concave	N-S	u-shaped	0	
5257	5256		fill	natural	1	0.5	light brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
5258	5252		fill	ditch	0.62	0.08	light brown	silt clay	firm							5	
5259	5259	5232, 5236, 5263	cut	ditch	0.8	0.1				linear	gentle	imperceptible	flat	E-W	u-shaped	5	
5260	5259	5233, 5237, 5264	fill	ditch	0.8	0.1	light yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							5	
5261	5261	5265	cut	natural	0.4	0.1				curvilinear	steep	imperceptible	concave		u-shaped	0	
5262	5261	5266	fill	natural	0.4	0.1	light brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
5263	5263	5232, 5236,	cut	ditch	0.65	0.11				linear	gentle	imperceptible	flat	E-W	u-shaped	5	

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Finds
		5259															
5264	5263	5233, 5237, 5260	fill	ditch	0.65	0.11	light yellow brown	silt clay	plastic							5	
5265	5265	5261	cut	natural	0.3	0.11				curvilinear	gentle	imperceptible	concave		u-shaped	0	
5266	5265	5262	fill	natural	0.3	0.11	light brown	silt clay	plastic							0	
5267	5267	5181, 5205	cut	ditch	0.69	0.15				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	4	
5268	5267	5182, 5206	fill	ditch	0.69	0.15	mid brown grey	silt clay	plastic							4	
5269	5269		cut	ditch	0.67	0.2				linear	near vertical	sharp	flat	NE-SW	u-shaped	5	
5270	5269		fill	ditch	0.38	0.2	"mid brown slightly silty clay"	silt clay	firm							5	
5271	5269		fill	ditch	0.15	0.1	mid brown	silt clay	firm							5	
5272	5269		fill	ditch	0.3	0.2	light yellow brown	clay	firm							5	
5273	5273	5060, 5073, 5075, 5088	cut	ditch	1.36	0.14				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	u-shaped	4	
5274	5273	5061, 5074, 5076, 5089	fill	ditch	1.36	0.14	mid red brown	clay silt	friable							4	
5275	5275	5209	cut	ditch terminus	0.49	0.1				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
5276	5275	5210	fill	ditch	0.49	0.1	mid yellow brown	clay silt	friable							0	
5277	5277	5207	cut	natural	0.44	0.05				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W	u-shaped	0	
5278	5277	5208	fill	natural	0.44	0.05	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							0	
5279	5279		cut	ditch	1.1	0.14				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW	u-shaped	5	
5280	5279		fill	ditch	1.1	0.14	mid grey brown	clay silt	friable							5	
5281	5281	5077	cut	ditch	0.6	0.29				linear	steep	steep	concave	S-N	v-shaped	5	
5282	5281	5078	fill	ditch	0.6	0.29	light brown	clay	compact							5	
5283	5283		cut	natural	0.6	0.26				circular	gentle	gradual	concave		u-shaped	0	
5284	5283		fill	natural	0.6	0.26	light brown	clay	compact							0	

Table 16: STUCYC16 context data

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Copper alloy artefacts

Introduction

- B.1.1 The same methodology was used for all classes of small find detailed below. Each fragment was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, a date range. Outline database entries were created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

STUALW15

- B.1.2 A single unidentifiable fragment of a copper alloy artefact was recovered from the terminus of ditch **129** within the STUALW15 area. This was too poorly preserved for identification.

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

- B.1.3 There is no potential for this artefact to provide further information on site dating. The archival catalogue entry should be completed.

STUALP16

By Chris Howard-Davis

- B.1.4 There were, in all, 10 fragments of copper alloy, representing no more than seven items. All are in poor to fair condition, with extensive corrosion on most of them, and one effectively destroyed. The distribution of copper alloy objects between contexts is as follows, ditch **218** (fill 222, Fig. 11), pit **891** (fill 892, Fig. 14), ditch **908** (fill 909, Fig. 14), and ditch **1037** (fill 1038), with the latter producing two fairly complete brooches and the pin of a third.

Date range and evaluation

- B.1.5 The group consists only of a small number of brooches, all probably dating to the 1st century AD. One of the three, SF2 from ditch fill 222, is too poorly preserved for identification, beyond noting that the fragments are obviously from a bow brooch, the catch-plate being the most easily identified fragment. In very general terms, bow brooches were more popular in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.
- B.1.6 SF21, from ditch fill 1038, is part of a rosette brooch dating to c.AD20-70. It has the standard arrangement of a separately-made spring within a cylindrical case, although any caps sealing the case are now missing. The decorated panel, often made from a repoussé sheet, is missing, although a substantial rivet remains. The fantail foot is fluted, and the catch-plate perforated. It probably falls into Mackreth's type 8b (2011, fig 18 no 6025), suggested by him to be current c.AD30-65. Such brooches have a wide distribution in Gaul and on the German frontier, but are also fairly widely distributed over southern Britain and were, perhaps going out of use by the time of the Roman Conquest (Bayley and Butcher 2004, 150). SF20, from the same context (1038) is a simple bow brooch, undoubtedly of Colchester type, typical of the early-mid 1st century

AD, although until conserved, precise detail remains obscured. The forward-facing hook which secures the spring's external chord is short, however, which Mackreth suggests as indicating an early date in the typological sequence (2011, 36), but the catchplate is absent, which limits the potential for dating. A further brooch pin (SF23) from fill 1038 does not belong to either of the above, and the loose spiral into which it is wound might suggest that it comes from a smallish penannular brooch.

- B.1.7 Two small fragments from fill 892 (SF15, SF29) could well be from the same pin, but do not appear to join. SF16, from ditch **908** (fill 909) is a second brooch pin, again possibly from a penannular brooch. None of these can be dated with any precision, but would not seem out of place in a 1st century context.

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

- B.1.8 The more complete brooches have good potential to inform the site dating. Archival catalogue entries should be completed. An illustrated report should be prepared for inclusion into any proposed publication, and some contribution be made to the incorporation of comment on the finds into the main stratigraphic text.

Complete archive catalogue entries for copper alloy finds	0.5 day	CHD
Write brief report for inclusion in publication	0.5 day	CHD
Conservation (3 brooches)		KB

STUIKO16

By James Fairbairn

- B.1.9 A single copper alloy artefact (SF1) was recovered from the STUIKO16 area of Alconbury Airfield. This was a copper-alloy penannular brooch from fill 26 from pit **24**, and could only be dated to the broader Roman period (AD43-410). The brooch is circular in form but slightly distorted. The brooch is circular in section with two tightly coiled terminals at right angles to the plane of the loop. The terminals are set together but would have originally been apart. The surface of the brooch is undecorated and corroded. The pin is present but broken. Diameter 32mm, thickness 3mm, weight 4.84g.

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

- B.1.10 The brooch has good potential to inform site dating. The archival catalogue entry should be completed. An illustrated report should be prepared for inclusion into any proposed publication, and some contribution be made to the incorporation of comment on the brooch into the main stratigraphic text.

STUPAR16

- B.1.11 A single unidentifiable fragment of a copper alloy artefact was recovered from the fill of ditch **105** in the STUPAR16 area. This was too poorly preserved for identification.

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

- B.1.12 There is no potential for this artefact to provide further information on site dating. The archival catalogue entry should be completed.

STUCYC16

- B.1.13 A copper alloy pin (SF500) weighing 0.0004kg, probably Roman, was recovered from a linear ditch (fill 5255 of cut **5254**). The terminal of the pin consists of a globular head with a 4mm diameter and a 52mm long by 1mm thick shaft that tapers to a point over the last 6mm. The stem is circular in section, and the corrosion makes it difficult to be certain whether the head is drawn into an integral shaft. The stem is bent into a v-shape, which appears to have frequently happened to similar pins across the Midlands and East Anglia entered onto the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (e.g. LEIC-D667C1; NARC-974ED1; SF-5D0AF1; WAW-2052E6). It is comparable to the Crummy Type 3 metal pins (Crummy 1983, 29) that were in use throughout the Roman period.

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

- B.1.14 There is no potential for this artefact to provide further information on site dating. The archival catalogue entry should be completed.

Summary across the study area

- B.1.15 A total of 15 copper alloy artefacts were recovered from four of the excavation phases. These included unidentifiable fragments, brooches dating to the 1st century AD and contemporary brooch pins.
- B.1.16 The more complete brooches have the potential to further inform site dating, but otherwise there is no potential for the copper alloy artefacts to provide further information on the site. The archival catalogue entries should be completed.

B.2 Iron artefacts

Introduction

B.2.1 Iron objects were examined and have been assigned a preliminary identification based on the Manning typologies (Manning 1985) of Romano-British ironwork from the British Museum. These typologies have been used as most features date from around this time.

STUALW15

B.2.2 A total of 11 iron nails were recovered from eight features within the excavation area. These consist of eight iron nail fragments (of which one was a fragment from the nail head), a single hobnail (from the terminus of ring-gully **77**), and an unidentified iron fragment (from the terminus of ring-gully **77**). Overall, the ironwork is in a poor condition, with appreciable corrosion products on all objects. They have not yet been subject to x-ray. The iron nails came from ring-gully **77**, ditches **117** and pit **174**. The metalwork came from the second and third phases of activity, showing the presence of Roman influences.

B.2.3 Recovered from context 739 in ditch **738** was an iron strip that may have been a distorted and broken loop from a barb-spring padlock case (Manning 1985, 95-96). This example bears a slight resemblance to the loop from a Type 2 padlock case. These first appeared in Britain during the Late Iron Age. From within context 905 in ditch **899** was a possible padlock bolt (Manning 1985, 95-96). These were recovered from opposite ends of the site and were unlikely to have been related to each other.

Context	Cut	Feature	Nail	Other	Phase
104	103	ring-gully 77 (same feature as context 148)	4 (including hobnail)	-	3.1
118	117	ditch	1	-	3.2
148	149	ring-gully 77 (same feature as context 104)	1	-	3.1
173	159	ditch 16 (same feature as context 231)	1 bent out of shape	-	3.1
175	174	pit	1 bent out of shape	-	3.1
231	233	ditch 16 (same feature as context 173)	1	-	3.1
739	738	ditch 669	-	1	3.1
771	768	ditch 663	1	-	3.1
835	833	ditch 831	1	-	3.1
905	899	ditch	-	1	3.2
Total	-	-	11	2	-

Table 17: Distribution of iron artefacts within STUALW15 by context

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

B.2.4 The ironwork artefacts discussed above have very limited potential to inform the dating and nature of activity on the site.

B.2.5 The assemblage should be x-rayed for final identification and a full archival catalogue should be produced. A brief report should be prepared for inclusion into any proposed publication.

STUALP16

By Chris Howard-Davis

- B.2.6 There was a small assemblage of 24 fragments, representing no more than 18 objects of iron. The largest group comprises nails (9, c.43 %) and several of the remaining items are featureless and unidentifiable fragments. Overall the ironwork is in poor condition, with appreciable corrosion products on all objects, but, in most cases, the objects could be identified with moderate confidence, and thus have not yet been subject to x-ray. Their distribution is shown below in Table 18.

Context	Nail	Spearhead	Other	Total
222	-	-	2	2
251	-	-	1	1
333	-	-	1	1
335	-	2	-	2
405	-	-	1	1
468	1	-	-	1
639	1	-	-	1
775	1	-	-	1
905	-	-	1	1
910	-	-	1	1
1038	6	-	3	9
1323	3	-	-	3
Total	9	2	10	21

Table 18: Distribution of iron objects by within STUALP16 context

Date range and evaluation:

- B.2.7 Only one object is of any particular interest, SF5 from fill 335 of ditch **334** (Fig. 12), which is a socketed projectile, probably a spearhead, and likely to be of Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British date. Although its detail is obscured by corrosion products, its general shape finds parallels amongst the small-bladed spearheads listed by Manning (1985), many of which he dates to the mid-1st century AD. A small bullet-shaped object from ditch fill 333 is possibly a bullet-shaped arrowhead, in which case it could be of late medieval date, but this cannot be confirmed without x-ray. SF8, from ditch fill 405 is a plain ring, now opened up, which could be from a buckle or chain. SF3 from ditch fill 251 is possibly a tool, and SF18 from ditch fill 905 is part of a handle intended to be fixed to the side of a large vessel, for instance a 'tin' bath, and may be of relatively recent date.

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

- B.2.8 Beyond the spearhead described above, the ironwork has only very limited potential to inform the dating and nature of activity on the site.
- B.2.9 The assemblage should be x-rayed for final identification, and archival catalogue entries should be completed. A brief report should be prepared for inclusion into any proposed publication.

X-ray	18 objects	KB ?2 plates
Complete archive catalogue entries Research local and regional comparanda Select items for illustration and liaise with illustrator	1 days	CHD
Write brief report for inclusion in publication	0.5 day	CHD

STUIKO16

By James Fairbairn

- B.2.10 Three iron nails were recovered from the STUIKO16 area of Alconbury Airfield. One was an almost complete hand forged nail (SF6) recovered from surface layer 45. The nail has a rectangular head measuring 10mm similar to Manning Type 3, and could be dated to the broader Roman period (AD43-410). The tip of the nail is missing. Length: 45mm, Width: 8mm, Thickness: 5mm, Weight: 8.48g. One hobnail (SF 7) and one probable hobnail (SF8) were also recovered. These were of Manning's Type 10 and could be dated to the broader Roman period (AD43-410). SF7 exhibits a domed head and a tapering square shank, terminating in an old break. Length 14mm, Diameter: 9mm, Weight: 0.71g. SF8 has a head that has either broken or corroded away. Length: 17mm, Diameter: 3mm, Weight: 0.37g.
- B.2.11 Two heavily corroded, fragmentary pieces of unidentifiable iron were also recovered. SF2 was recovered from fill 26 of pit **24** and is rectangular in section and one edge has a lip and below a possible nail head or iron rivet. Length: 49mm, Width: 24mm, Thickness: 3.5mm. SF5 was recovered from fill 58 of gully **57** and is slightly twisted tapers to a broken terminal. The section is rectangular and so is unlikely to come from a knife blade or other utilitarian implement. Length: 44mm, Width: 24mm, Thickness: 4mm, Weight: 11.49g. Neither of these could be confidently dated or identified without x-ray.

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

- B.2.12 These iron artefacts have only very limited potential to inform the dating and nature of activity on the site.
- B.2.13 The assemblage should be x-rayed for final identification, and archival catalogue entries should be completed. A brief report should be prepared for inclusion into any proposed publication.

STUPAR16

- B.2.14 A total of four iron objects were recovered from three features and the topsoil. These included three nail fragments (SFs2, 7 and 8) and a possible stylus (SF2). The nails recovered from features were only small fragments, whilst the one from the topsoil appeared almost complete with a square shaft. The stylus tapers to a point at one end and begins flattening out at the other before a break, and is possibly a Manning Type 1 (Manning 1985, 85). Iron styli were the cheapest to make and were common (Manning 1985, 85).

Context	Cut	Feature	Fe Nail	Fe Other	Total	Phase
3	-	Topsoil	1	-	1	-
169	168	Ditch 150	-	1	1	3.2

Context	Cut	Feature	Fe Nail	Fe Other	Total	Phase
282	275	Ditch	1	-	1	3.2
301	299	Ditch	1	-	1	5

Table 19: Summary of STUPAR16 ironwork

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

- B.2.15 The ironwork discussed above has very limited potential to inform dating and nature of activity on the site.
- B.2.16 The assemblage should be x-rayed for final identification and a full archival catalogue should be produced. A brief report should be prepared for inclusion in any proposed publication.

Summary across the study area

- B.2.17 A total of 38 iron artefacts were recovered from four of the excavation areas. These included unidentifiable fragments, nails and hobnails, a possible stylus, and a possible spearhead and arrowhead. One artefact stood out – a socketed projectile, probably a spearhead that was either Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British.
- B.2.18 The iron artefacts that were recovered were largely in a poor condition with appreciable corrosion across all objects. One artefact, a possible bullet-shaped arrowhead was of possible late medieval date, but this cannot be confirmed without x-ray. Beyond the spearhead, the ironwork has very limited potential to inform the dating and nature of activity on the site.

B.3 Metalworking debris

By Simon Timberlake

Methodology

- B.3.1 The slag and vitrified clay was examined using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate. A magnet was used to approximately determine the presence of free iron or wustite according to a simple magnetic scale (0-4).

STUALW15

Introduction

- B.3.2 A total of 369g (21 pieces) of iron slag were examined from this excavation. This probably relates to iron smithing. The assemblage included 201g of vitrified clay, 168g of glassy or iron-rich slag. Amongst this was one small but identifiable smithing hearth base (SHB). The slag would appear to be Roman in date.

Catalogue and description of slag

- B.3.3 Some 21 small pieces of vitrified clay, most of which probably consisted of shallow bowl-shaped lining from broken-up smithing hearth(s) were identified. These contained very small amounts of iron oxide and silicate.

Fabric description

- B.3.4 A vesicular, slightly iron-rich and oxidised vitreous opaque white to grey-green/ brown cindery mass with occasional white powdery chalky inclusions. For the most part this was finely porous (2-5mm vesicles) with dark brown-black glass inclusions and iron staining.
- B.3.5 The two pieces of denser iron-rich glassy slag (SSL and SHB) were associated with iron smithing (secondary forging) activity and the coalescence of slag droplets within a hearth(s). The very low incidence of this slag suggests very minor evidence for forging, and also the dispersal and re-deposition of the waste across features.

context	SF no	weight (g)	nos. pieces	dimension (mm)	slag type / furnace lining	magnet scale (0-4)	intern furnace diam (mm)	NOTES
657		58	1	40-50	SHB	1-2	50	iron smithing
702		3	1		VHL?			iron smithing
704		12	1		SM/ SHB?			iron smelting slag or SHB fragment? + charcoal
771		5	1		VHL?			iron smithing
789	35	162	6		VHL	0		iron smithing

context	SF no	weight (g)	nos. pieces	dimension (mm)	slag type / furnace lining	magnet scale (0-4)	intern furnace diam (mm)	NOTES
789	35	98	1		SSL	0		iron smithing
890	41	<1	1		VHL			iron smithing
893		5	1		VHL			iron smithing
920	44	8	2		VHL			iron smithing
926		2	1		VHL			iron smithing
948	50	5	1		VHL			iron smithing
950		2	1		VHL			iron smithing
952	47	8	3		VHL?			iron smithing

Table 20: A catalogue of iron slag from STUALW16

The scale of magnetisation indicates the presence/absence of iron or wustite within the slag. VHL = vitrified hearth lining SSL = slag smithing lump SHB = smithing hearth base SM = smelting slag

Summary of potential and recommended further work

B.3.6 No further work is required on this material and all of it may be disposed of.

STUALP16

Introduction

B.3.7 A total of 19.67 kg of iron slag and iron furnace hearth lining material was recovered from 10 different contexts within the STUALP16 excavation areas. Most of this consisted of iron smelting slag and furnace wall material which came from contexts 833 (8.23 kg), 943 (5.07 kg), 874 (2.99 kg), and 873 (2.86 kg). At least 19.64 kg of the slag appeared to be associated with iron smelting, with only 28g likely to be from the residue of iron smithing (secondary smithing) activities.

Catalogue and description of slag/ furnace materials

B.3.8 Table 21 provides a summary catalogue description and basic commentary upon the slag and iron smelting furnace materials recovered. These have been divided up into a minimum of five different categories, recognisable primarily by function (see Fig. App. B3.1). Smelting waste (which includes associated fired clay and vitrified heath lining) makes up 99% of the current iron slag assemblage.

smelting furnace waste

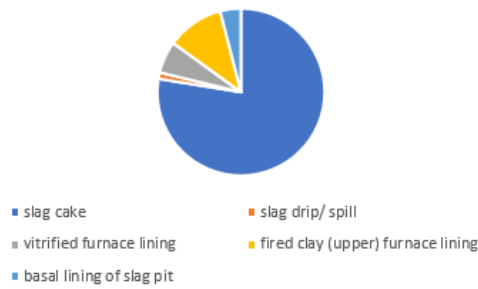


Fig. App. B.3.1: Chart showing proportions (by weight) of the various different categories of smelting furnace waste from STUALP 16. These help define the type of furnace being used.

B.3.9 Two different fired clay fabrics have been recognised and are described here. One of these probably represents the thicker (upper) clay wall of the furnace (Fabric 2), and the other the lining of the (basal) slag pit (Fabric 1).

Fabric 1: light grey sandy clay with sub-millimetre chalky inclusions forming a hard sub-vitreous biscuit-like fabric.

Fabric 2: buff to pinky-red (burnt) sandy clay with sub-millimetre inclusions of crushed black flint, water-worn grains of limestone and broken shell. Colour zoned.

Context	SF no	Weight (g)	Number of pieces	Dimensions (mm)	Slag type / furnace lining	Magnetscale (0-4)	internal furnace diameter (mm)	NOTES
2		380	1	125x75x50	SMELT	2		coarsely vesicular slag cake with frag clay-lined base
103		79	1	80x50x15	SMELT			spill from edge of slag cake + clay lining below
393		5	1	20	FURN	3		VHL
732		28	2	60 x10	SMITH	3/4	60-70	small SHB?
833	59	4	1	25	SMELT	0		small drip fayalitic slag
833		226	3	40-70	SMELT	0		slag cake 30mm deep (charcoal incl 25 mm)
833		8000	1	300x120	SMELT	1-2	300+	50%+ of large conglomeratic slag cake (120mm deep) with split roundwood charcoal inclus (45x60mm)/ flat to concave base
833		214	1	85	SMELT	1-2		broken piece of above

Context	SF no	Weight (g)	Number of pieces	Dimensions (mm)	Slag type / furnace lining	Magnetscale (0-4)	internal furnace diameter (mm)	NOTES
833		367	1		SMELT	0-1		frag bottom surface of slag cake with charcoal
833		228	1		FURN	3		VHL with reduced clay outer and baked red clay ext/ 50mm thick
871	19	24	1	40	SMELT?			slag cake frag?
873		813	1	90	FURN	1-2	500?	cracked lower furnace lining with slag on inside penetrating/ roundwood charcoal (150mm x30mm)
873		143	4		SMELT	0-1		slag drips
873		202	1		SMELT	0		conglom slag cake with unvitrif basal clay lining
873		479	6		FURN	0-1	450-500	VHL with red clay ext/ wall 50mm thick
873		1032	45		FURN			fired clay furnace lining with little vitrif / wall 50-60mm thick/ mostly lower side and base frags
873		191	3		FURN	0		chalky calcined limstn pieces from furnace
874		23	1	45x20x18	SMELT	0		slag drip from underside tuyere?
874		2050	9	30-110	SMELT	0-1		conglomeratic slag cake with drips on underside/ impression of tongs or tool/ charcoal inclusions/ baked clay lining base
874		397	4	40-110	FURN		400+	red oxidised exterior/ x1 piece with vitrif (depth 10-25mm)/depth wall 45mm
874		550	3	100	FURN			VHL (vitrified 5-20mm/ reduced zone <10mm/ exterior oxidised 20mm+
943		1223	2	50x80-100	SMELT	0-1		massive fayalite slag cake with stalactitic drips
943		3845	6		SMELT	1-2	350?	40% of slag cake with convex bottom + concave top with charcoal inclus
1177	75	<1	1	10	FURN	0		VHL

Table 21: A catalogue of iron slag and furnace material from STUALP16.

The scale of magnetisation indicates the presence/absence of iron or wustite within the slag. VHL = vitrified hearth lining

B.3.10 Analysis of the different types of smelting waste materials recovered from these contexts suggests smelting was undertaken within what were probably round squat clay-lined shaft furnaces with internal diameters of 300-500mm and probably with sub-

surface slag pits underneath. From these pits slag cakes composed of dense vesicular conglomeratic slag (some up to 120mm deep with large charcoal inclusions in them) were removed. The uppermost walls of these furnaces were up to 50mm thick and were often highly vitrified upon their interior surfaces, but reduced-oxidised and considerably fire reddened on their exteriors. There is no evidence of tap slag.

- B.3.11 From the examination of the various slag cake fragments it has been possible to estimate the presence of/or repeated use of at least five different smelting hearths.
- B.3.12 Secondary iron smithing is represented by just one small smithing hearth base (SHB) found within context 732.

Summary of potential and recommended further work

- B.3.13 After photographing the various different categories of slag (2-3 types of slag cake, slag spill, VHL, fired clay lining and basal lining) select examples of slag cake and furnace lining etc. should be retained solely for use as reference material. Most of this material may then be discarded.

STUALP16 Vitrified clay

Introduction

- B.3.14 A total of 0.560kg (32 pieces) of vitrified clay were examined from this excavation. These may represent lumps of daub clay burnt within a high-temperature fire, parts of a furnace or kiln which had collapsed and then been burnt at high temperature. They are probably Iron Age or Roman in date.

Methodology

- B.3.15 The vitrified clay was examined 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 vitrified clay

- B.3.16 Some 32 pieces ranging from 20mm to 90mm in size (total weight 0.560kg) were recovered from context 222 (0.540kg) and context 729 (0.020kg). The fabric was of the same type for virtually all of the pieces.

Fabric description: A coarsely vesicular, slightly iron-rich and oxidised sub-vitreous opaque cream white to grey-green/ brown coloured cindery mass with white powdery chalky inclusions in places. This included zones of finer 'frothy' porosity (2-5mm vesicles), although typically most pieces were more coarsely porous with vesicles in the order of 10-20mm in diameter.

- B.3.17 Within one of the larger fragments (from context 222) there was evidence for an external layer which was c.5-20mm thick and distinctly less vitrified. This 'lining' was made up of a cream yellow-white chalky fabric which contained small fragments of shell, chalk pellets and also fired buff-coloured clay as grog.
- B.3.18 One possible explanation for this assemblage is as daub derived from structures engulfed in fire. However, no conclusive examples of wattle impressions were observed. An alternative explanation is that this material derives from the lining of a hearth or kiln which was demolished (or collapsed) and then vitrified within the fire. The walling from which the daub came would appear to be 75mm thick.

Summary of potential and recommended further work

- B.3.19 The coarsely vesicular vitrified clay collected from contexts 222 and 729 of STUALP16 may be highly (possibly accidentally fired) daub, yet in the context of nearby iron smelting, this might equally be iron-poor furnace waste. This type of material is common on Iron Age – Romano-British sites, but its origin is difficult to determine.
- B.3.20 All of this material may be disposed of.

Summary of metalworking debris from across Alconbury Airfield

Distribution and significance of finds

- B.3.21 It has not been possible to assess this in much detail due to the complexity and widespread nature of the various interventions. However, something can be said about the most significant (and also most abundant) category of iron slag, the majority of which appears to be iron (bloomery) smelting slag (19.64 kg), most of it found close to the current Incubator site.

Iron smelting slag

- B.3.22 Significant amounts of the broken-up vitrified lining from these shaft furnaces together with pieces of conglomeratic slag cake were recovered from a series of pits, some of which appeared to be *in situ* deposits, including perhaps the actual slag pits themselves located within the base, or to the side of the furnaces. The largest amounts of slag came from several fairly closely-related contexts: 833 (8.23 kg), 943 (5.07 kg) and 874 (2.99 kg). Context 833 in particular seems likely to be the site of a now-destroyed furnace, with the volume of slag recorded possibly being the actual amount produced from a single smelting cycle. The furnace would probably have been used just once before being completely re-built, probably at a different location.
- B.3.23 Analysis of the smelting waste materials recovered from these contexts suggests smelting was undertaken within what were probably round squat clay-lined shaft furnaces with internal diameters of 300-500mm and sub-surface slag pits underneath. From these pits slag cakes composed of dense vesicular conglomeratic slag (some up to 120mm deep with large charcoal inclusions in them) were removed. The uppermost walls of these furnaces were up to 50mm thick and were often highly vitrified upon their interior surfaces, but reduced-oxidised and considerably fire reddened upon their exteriors. There is no evidence of tap slag, which is consistent with the types of local, or 'native', Romano-British iron furnaces inherited essentially from the Late Iron Age.
- B.3.24 Given the calculated diameter of the Alconbury furnaces, it seems probable that these shared similarities with the sunken shaft furnace model which characterised the Late Iron Age Iron smelting industry investigated at Prior's Hall, Corby in Northamptonshire (Hall 2008). Other possibly similar but smaller models of this furnace type were being used by the Arras Culture in South Lincolnshire during the Middle Iron Age. The Alconbury assemblage would seem to be small by comparison with the latter (the dumps of slag cakes at Whelham Bridge in the Lincolnshire Wolds amounted to some 5.54 tons [Halkon 1997, Halkon and Millett 1999]). Nevertheless, the piecemeal archaeological sampling of the Alconbury site could be quite misleading, in so far that primary iron production here might have been equivalent in some respects to better known sites associated with the Corby (Jurassic Ironstone) Roman iron industry and to the numerous locations of Romano-British iron smelting spread across the area of the Rockingham Forest to the west of Water Newton.

- B.3.25 The general consensus is that iron production area was developed during the Late Iron Age – Roman period within this broad area, which includes Alconbury at its southern limit (Jackson 1979; Condrón 1997; Schröder-Kolb 2007). It has been acknowledged, however, that many of the identified iron smelting sites within the Rockingham Forest and west of Godmanchester (Cambridgeshire) remain to be properly investigated and more fully dated (see Deegan and Ford 2007).
- B.3.26 Alconbury Airfield is an interesting new locality for probable Romano-British iron smelting using iron ores no doubt brought in from the Jurassic Northamptonshire Ironstone outcrop. There would appear to have been an ‘industrial area’ to this settlement where iron was smelted in a more traditional fashion similar to the smelting process of the later Iron Age. There appears to be no obvious evidence of Roman technical involvement, in which situation we might expect to find larger tap-slagging furnaces.

Iron smithing slag

- B.3.27 There is limited evidence of blacksmithing in the form of forging waste from STUALP16 (28g) and from STUALW15 (369g), in the latter case mostly consisting of vitrified clay lining associated with shallow smithing hearths and rare small and fragmentary smithing hearth bases (slag cakes). Rather significantly the locations of these do not correspond with the features/contexts associated with iron smelting, suggesting perhaps that there is no particular evidence for enhanced secondary ironworking at the settlement, and that any smithing is most likely to be domestic in origin and normal to below average in its frequency.

Statement of potential

- B.3.28 The metalworking debris has little potential to add to our knowledge of Roman craft processes, with only a small amount (28g) from smithing activities, and the assemblage has been fully assessed.

B.4 Stone

By Simon Timberlake (with flint by Anthony Haskins)

Methodology

- B.4.1 All the stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological worked stone reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite within the rocks.

STUALW15

Introduction

- B.4.2 A total of 93g (3 pieces) of burnt stone and 53g (1 piece, SF21) of worked stone were examined from this excavation. The worked stone is a small, flat pebble of sandstone used as a whetstone, which may be Roman in date.

Catalogue and description of worked stone

- B.4.3 A whetstone (SF6) was recovered from the subsoil (2). This was a rounded flat tablet-shaped pebble (50mm x 40mm x 12-15mm; weight 53g) of slightly micaceous, laminated fine-grained sandstone which has been worn smooth on both faces as a result of its use as a sharpening stone. The stone may have been opportunistically collected locally as a glacial erratic, or else may be an imported tabular type whetstone, perhaps fashioned from a non-glaucopit facies greensand rock, such as the Lower Greensand (Kentish Hythe Beds) or Upper Greensand (Reigate Stone) of south-east England (Allen 2014, 59-61). One of the whetstone faces has been worn flat, the other being very slightly concave. There is no evidence here of extensive use. The stone is lightly burnt, probably subsequent to it being a whetstone.

Burnt stone

- B.4.4 Three small pieces of burnt stone were collected. They included a single flake of arkosic sandstone (from context 175) weighing 30g, two pieces of burnt chalk (from contexts 997 and 986), and weighing 42g and 21g respectively. These may be Roman or re-deposited prehistoric in date.

Summary of potential and recommended further work

- B.4.5 Thin-section analysis of the whetstone should help to resolve the question of whether this object was artefacted from an imported (and therefore known) source rock such as the Upper Greensand (Reigate Stone), or else was collected locally, picked out as a suitably fine-grained glacial erratic sandstone pebble from the river gravels. This work should be undertaken if the site goes to publication stage.
- B.4.6 Except for the whetstone (SF21), all of this material may be disposed of.

STUALP16

Introduction

- B.4.7 A total of 2.4 kg (114 pieces) of worked stone, burnt stone and building stone were examined from this excavation; of which at 1.29 kg was composed of worked stone and

shaped constructional stone, consisting of 0.54 kg of broken-up lava quern (110 fragments), part of a disc-shaped stone pedestal (0.57 kg), and a small pebble of limestone with a scratched stone engraving upon it (0.18 kg), two pieces of burnt stone (1.11 kg). The majority of these finds were probably Roman in date.

Catalogue and description of worked stone

Quern

- B.4.8 Fill 387 from posthole **386**, 110 small, burnt and abraded fragments of lava quern (SF6) included no diagnostic pieces, although the maximum thickness of these (35mm) suggest that they came from an incomplete small and worn thin handmill quernstone which was less than 40mm thick, and which had been burnt following breakage and discard. The petrology of the stone was typical of some of the lithologies of the lava beds found within the Roman quarries at Mayen, near Andernach in the Rhineland. This source was producing and exporting lava querns and millstones between the 1st and 4th centuries AD.

Stone pedestal or column base

- B.4.9 A stone pedestal or column base was recovered from context 623, and consisted of part of a rounded-edge circular stone disc (110mm x 110mm x 30-35mm; weight 574g) made out of *Nanogyra* sp. (oyster-rich) muddy limestone, most probably from the local Upper Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay. The disc was roughly chiselled and ground to shape, and would originally have been c.300mm in diameter, slightly convex on the top and flat on the bottom, and 30-35mm thick. This might have been fashioned as a small stone pedestal or perhaps as a column base.

Engraved pebble

- B.4.10 An scratched pebble (SF14, dimensions: 70mm x 65mm x 25mm; weight 177g) was recovered from context 813). A burnt waterworn pebble of Upper Jurassic white limestone which has been crudely ground and polished upon one side and then lightly engraved over the top with a cross-hatch motif consisting of six or more sub-parallel vertical lines c.8-10mm apart, and at 120° to this a further series of more lightly-cut horizontal lines c.6-8mm apart. This faint engraving would appear to have been undertaken using the tip of a sharp knife, most likely of metal, but possibly of flint. There is also evidence of minor abrasion on the underside of the pebble, but not of polish. The burning seems likely (but not certainly) to have taken place prior to the engraving. The purpose of this *graffito*-type is unclear, although there are many examples of similar scratched pebbles from the Upper Palaeolithic to Bronze/Iron Age periods. Whilst typically prehistoric, when dated, there is no real reason why such an object could not be Roman.

Burnt stone

- B.4.11 Just two fractured cobbles of burnt stone were collected. One of these came from context 833. It had not been artefacted, and was a fragment of burnt porphyritic andesite (size 40mm; weight 44g), presumably collected as a glacial erratic from the gravels. The other cobble from context 383 was of dolerite (dimensions: 115mm x 80mm x 55mm; weight 1062g). Both cobbles had been burnt and then used as potboilers and discarded, probably in the prehistoric period.

Summary of potential and recommended further work

- B.4.12 With the exception of the engraved stone (SF14) and the stone disc pedestal from context 623, no further work is required and all of this material may be disposed of.

STUPAR16

Introduction

- B.4.13 A total of 0.5 kg (7 pieces) of burnt stone and 4.47 kg of worked stone (1 fragment of quern) were examined from this excavation. The quern was from the upper stone of a rotary quern made of Millstone Grit, and was recognisably Roman in date.

Worked stone

- B.4.14 Approximately half of an upper stone of a rotary quern handmill (SF5 from context 245) was made from Millstone Grit sandstone (dimensions:300mm x 200mm x 50-60mm; weight 4.473 kg). The lithology of this is composed of a medium-fine grained low felspathic quartz-cemented arkosic sandstone with its origin in the Namurian of the Upper Carboniferous – almost certainly Peak District in origin and most probably from the Late Iron Age–Roman period quarries at Wharnccliffe Crag near Sheffield. The original diameter of the stone would have been in the region of 530mm+. It is flat-topped (Type 1b-c) with the normal pecking pattern (grind surface dressing) upon the underside (see Shaffrey 2006, 33 Fig.4.11 & 35-36). The stone is moderately thin and well-worn (concave but not smooth) on the underside, and is also sooted, suggesting that it was burnt following its disposal.

Burnt stone

- B.4.15 Seven pieces of burnt stone, one unused stone (from context 282) were examined. The burnt stones include: a split and laminated micaceous-quartzitic sandstone erratic weighing 407g from context 178; two flakes of a lithic sandstone (50g) from context 276; and four fragments of a micritic shelly limestone which included a belemnite guard and which were partly calcined (40g) from context 335. The stones may have been used as potboilers which were then discarded, most probably in the prehistoric period.

Summary of potential and recommended further work

- B.4.16 Except for the quernstone (SF5), no further work is required and all of this material may be disposed of.

Flint

by Anthony Haskins

STUCYC16

- B.4.17 A single primary flake, struck from a pale yellowish-grey opaque flint, with a weathered and abraded cortex was recovered from an undated posthole (fill 5043 of cut **5041**) that had no clearly related features. It was not diagnostic to period.

Summary of potential and recommended further work

- B.4.18 No further work is required, and it is recommended that the flint is discarded.

Summary of architectural stone

- B.4.19 No faced stone walling material was recovered. From context 623 of STUALP16 came a circular stone disc (574g) made out of *Nanogyra* sp. (oyster-rich) muddy limestone most probably from the (local) Upper Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay. The disc was roughly chiselled and ground to shape, and would originally have been c.300mm in diameter, and thus may have been a pedestal or small column base. A rather similar example was recently found at the Romano-British settlement of Northstowe, Cambridgeshire.

Summary of non-architectural stone

Engraved pebble

- B.4.20 An unusual scratched (engraved chequer-work designed) pebble of white limestone came from context 813 of STUALP16. There are numerous comparable examples of similar lightly engraved stones, but most have been identified as prehistoric (Palaeolithic – Bronze/Iron Age) in date. This one comes from a Roman context and is probably *graffito*.

Quern

- B.4.21 Numerous small burnt fragments of basaltic lava quern were recovered from just one context (386) of the excavation of STUALP16. These came from the disintegrated stone(s) of a worn rotary handmill manufactured from lava blanks extracted from the Roman quarries at Mayen, near Andernach in the Rhineland. This source was producing and exporting lava querns and millstones to Britain between the 1st and 4th centuries AD (Watts 2002; Horter *et al.* 1951). The remains of such objects, often weathered and burnt, are commonly found within Romano-British and Early Saxon settlements throughout the east of England. The complete quern handmills were imported from Germany through the ports of *Londinium* (London) and *Camulodunum* (Colchester).
- B.4.22 The most complete quern fragment recovered was of an upper stone of a Millstone Grit handmill from context (245) of STUPAR16. This had also been discarded once worn, and then burnt. The origin of this is almost certainly the Southern Pennines, possibly from Wharnecliffe Crag just outside Sheffield. These were in common use from the end of the 1st century AD and were widely distributed across eastern England.
- B.4.23 This small amount of quern is unusual in a moderate-sized Romano-British settlement. It might have been expected that 4-5 times this amount would have been recovered from open area excavations.

Statement of potential

- B.4.24 The stone recovered from the different excavation areas has no potential to add further understanding of the Airfield site.

B.5 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.5.1 Excavation across the Alconbury Airfield areas produced a single blue glass bead, recovered from Phase 3.2 ditch **238**, in STUPAR16 Area 2; no other finds were recovered from this section of the ditch.

Methodology

- B.5.2 The bead is complete and in good condition, being almost unweathered and showing only slight wear. The bead was cleaned with a 1:1 acetone and water solution, no preservation was undertaken. Classification was undertaken using Guido (1978).

Assemblage

- B.5.3 Recorded as SF4, a single, Cobalt blue (wound) slightly tapering, medium annular bead (Group 6: undecorated annular beads) was recovered from ditch **238**. Guido states 'this type of bead becomes important in the 6th century BC [...] their importance continuing throughout the Iron Age. [...] On Roman sites [...] [they] are far from uncommon [...] and in England [...] certainly persist into post-Roman times [...] It seems possible that these blue beads were in use from about the 6th or 5th centuries BC to at least the 8th century AD'. (Guido 1978, 66-68).

Discussion

- B.5.4 The bead was recovered from a Roman ditch; however, the bead is of little value in terms of dating. Guido indicates it being of a long-lived form and, with both Iron Age and Roman pottery recovered from the excavation, it cannot confidently be said to belong to either period.

Summary of potential and recommended further work

- B.5.5 The bead was recovered as an isolated find within a ditch fill and is not a primary deposit. It may have become incorporated into this feature through casual loss or, more likely, by the re-deposition of material, possibly due to later manuring. The original site and date of the bead's loss or deposition is unknown. This bead type is not uncommon and the form is long-lived, it therefore offers little in the way of potential for further study other than to indicate the use of glass beads, most likely for personal adornment.
- B.5.6 The bead should be photographed and a statement prepared for publication. Beyond this, no further work is required and the catalogue acts as a full record.
- B.5.7 The bead should be retained and deposited with the full archive.

Catalogue

Group 6: undecorated annular beads (iva), medium blue translucent or opaque.

Cobalt blue (wound) slightly tapering, medium annular bead (with minor globular characteristics), slightly flattened on one side. Held to the light, the glass shows dark blue and paler blue swirls, indicating how the glass was wound around a mandrel. Slight surface weathering (microscopic pitting) and some deeper pits, which may be the remains of small bubbles in the glass surface. Single striation indicates the winding of

the molten glass. Overall in good, stable condition. Diameter 19.3mm. Height varies, maximum 9.6mm, minimum 7.8mm, perforation slightly oval 7.4mm by 6.5mm. SF4, Phase 3.2, Ditch **238**, fill 239.

B.6 Prehistoric pottery

By Sarah Percival

Methodology

- B.6.1 Assemblages from each site are briefly described by site. The report concludes with an overview, considering the pottery across the different excavation areas as a whole is included in Section B8.
- B.6.2 The prehistoric assemblage includes a small quantity of mid Bronze Age and possible earlier Iron Age pot with the remainder all being of Later and Late Iron Age date. Most of the Iron Age pottery represents a continuum with the Early Roman and Roman pottery with which it was found.
- B.6.3 The prehistoric assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue prepared. The sherds were examined using a hand lens and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion type: F representing flint, G representing grog and Q representing quartz. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Vessel form was recorded: R representing rim sherds, B representing base sherds, D representing decorated sherds and U representing undecorated body sherds. Where appropriate forms were recorded following Hill (2003) for Later Iron Age vessels or Thompson (1982) for Late Iron Age transitional forms. Decoration, condition, food residues and sooting were noted.

Fabric	Description
Q1	Common quartz sand; sparse mica. Dark grey throughout;
Q1chalk	Common quartz sand with occasional chalk
Q1F	Common quartz sand with occasional flint
Q1G	Common quartz sand with occasional grog
Q1M	Common quartz sand, micaceous
Q1ox	Common quartz sand; micaceous oxidised surfaces
Q1SH	Sand and fine shell, soapy
Q2	Common quartz sand; occasional angular flint, occasional rounded white quartz Orange buff surfaces grey matrix;
QFCh	common quartz sand; occasional angular flint, occasional rounded white chalk Orange buff surfaces grey matrix;
S1	Common, soft white shell plates up to 6mm; sparse quartz sand. Dark grey to buff surface dark grey throughout
S1coarse	Common very coarse shell up to 8mm which protrude from surface
S1fine	Abundant small shell pieces. Soft Dark grey orange surface, dark grey matrix
EGW	Early greyware
SGW	Sandy greyware

Fabric	Description
SGWox	Sandy greyware oxidised surfaces
SGWSh	Sandy greyware with sparse fine shell
SMRW	Sandy micaceous reduced ware
SOW	Sandy oxidised ware
SOWblacksurface SOWredsurf	Sandy oxidised ware black (reduced) surface
SOWgrit	Sandy oxidised ware with sparse grit
SRW	Sandy reduced ware
SRWoxsurf	Sandy reduced ware oxidised surface
SRWSh	Sandy reduced ware with some shell
STW	Shell tempered ware
STWChalk	Shell tempered ware with occasional chalk
STWcoarse	Shell tempered ware coarse
STWfine	Shell tempered ware fine
STWfinered	Shell tempered ware fine reduced surfaces
STWG	Shell tempered ware with grog
STWGoxsurf	Shell tempered ware with oxidised surface
STWredsurf	Shell tempered ware with reduced surfaces
STWsparse	Shell tempered ware with sparse shell inclusions

Table 22: Iron Age fabric descriptions

STUABE14

B.6.4 A total of seven sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 17g were collected from two contexts. All are small, poorly preserved fragments of Later Iron Age date (350-50BC). A single shell-tempered sherd weighing 88g came from context 1 and a further six sherds weighing 9g from context 16, of these five sherds (6g) are made of sandy fabric with sparse rounded quartz inclusions and one is sandy with sparse flint temper.

Context	Fabric	F2	dsc	qty	wt (g)	Spot date
1	S1	S	U	1	8	LIA
16	QF	Q	U	1	3	LIA
16	Qqu	Q	U	5	6	LIA
				7	17	

Table 23: STUABE14 prehistoric pottery catalogue

Discussion and statement of potential

B.6.5 The small fragmentary assemblage suggests activity at the site from perhaps 350BC. However, the pottery is too small and abraded to contribute further to individual site analysis.

STUALW15

B.6.6 This report considers the pottery from the full excavation. Late Iron Age transitional pottery found during the evaluation was scarce and is discussed within the Roman pot report.

Introduction

B.6.7 A total of 479 sherds weighing 8,020g and including rims from a minimum of 40 vessels was recovered from 69 contexts. The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds are mostly small and moderately to poorly preserved and the average sherd weight is 16g.

B.6.8 Area A1 produced 5,940g of pottery representing 74% of the assemblage whilst the remaining 26% (2,280g) was found in Area 2. Around 64% of the pottery was recovered from ditches and ditch termini with a further 31% being found in the fills of pits. The remainder of the sherds came from natural features (Table 24).

Trench	Feature type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Count of	No of vessels	% Weight
A1	Ditch	269	3,394		20	42.32%
	Ditch terminus	4	22			0.27%
	Natural	6	53			0.66%
	Pit	83	2,471		6	30.81%
A2	Ditch	93	1,738		14	21.67%
	Natural	20	322			4.01%
	Pit	4	20			0.25%
Total		479	8,020		40	100.00%

Table 24: Quantity, weight and % weight of Iron Age pottery from STUALW15 by feature type

Fabric and form

B.6.9 Three main fabric groups are represented (Table 22). Shell-tempered fabrics are most numerous forming 60% of the assemblage by weight. Sand-tempered fabrics form a further 25% of the assemblage and grog-tempered sherds 15%. The majority of the assemblage is handmade (82% 6,562g), 17% has been finished on a slow wheel (1,339g) and less than 2% is wheel thrown.

B.6.10 Over 87% of the shell-tempered fabrics are handmade, with the remaining 13% being slow wheel finished. The shell-tempered group includes rims from 21 vessels of which 20 are handmade and one slow-wheel turned.

B.6.11 Within the sand tempered group sixteen vessels were identified of which 13 are handmade and three are slow-wheel finished. Sandy fabrics are predominantly handmade (80%, 1,610g), with a further 19% being slow wheel finished and 2% wheelmade.

B.6.12 The grog-tempered group are also predominantly handmade (64%, 745g), however 30% (345g) is slow-wheel finished and 7% (82g) wheelmade. Rims from three vessels, all slow-wheel finished, were identifiable to form.

Pot type	Pot form	Form description	Spot date	Count
Jar	Hill A	Slack shouldered/ ovoid jar with upright neck and direct rim	350-50BC	5
	Hill D	Slack shouldered/ ovoid jar with everted neck	350-50BC	1
	Hill P	Barrel-shaped jar with everted rim	C1BC	1
	B1-3	Plain everted necked jars	LC1BC-MC1AD	4
	B2	Jar with corrugated neck	MCIBC-MLC1AD	1
	B3-1	Everted rim wide mouthed jars with bulges between cordons on shoulder	MCIBC-MLC1AD	8
	B3-2	Jars with tall narrow cordoned rims	C1AD	1
	B5-5	Grooved globular barrel shaped jar	LC1BC-MC1AD	1
	C1-1	Bead rim jar	LC1BC	
	C1-2	Round-shouldered bead rim jar	LC1BC	7
	C3	Wide-rimmed straight-sided jars with bead rims	EMC1BC+	1
	C5-1	Plain lid-seated jars	EMC1BC+	2
	C5-3	Globular jars with lid-seated rim and rilling on girth	AD5-50	1
	C6-1	Storage jars large, heavy, coarse with everted rims, usually cordoned and sometimes decorated on the shoulder, and combed below.	MC1BC-LC1AD	3
	Cup	E1-1	Simple carinated cup with one cordon constricting waist	LC1BC-MC1AD
Bowl	D2-1	Everted rim wide mouthed bowl with bulges between cordons on shoulder	C1AD	2
	G2-1	Plain round wide-mouthed bowl with a bead rim and cordon under the bead rim	C1AD	1
Total				40

Table 25: Quantity, weight and % weight of Iron Age pottery from STUALW15 by vessel form

B.6.13 The assemblage includes rims from six Later Iron Age slack-shouldered or ovoid jars with either upright necks and direct rims or everted rims, some decorated with sharply incised scoring to the vessel body and slashes to the rim top. Four of the jars are shell-tempered and two are made of sandy fabrics.

B.6.14 A range of Late Iron Age forms were also recovered (Table 25) of which wide-mouthed cordoned jars (Thompson B3-1) and round-shouldered bead rim jars (Thompson C1-2) were most numerous. Course, robust storage jars with everted rims decorated with combed arcs were also recovered along with smaller numbers of carinated cups and wide-mouth cordoned bowls. These forms are comparable with the earliest pottery recovered during the evaluation phase.

Discussion and statement of potential

- B.6.15 The small Mid to Later Iron Age component of the assemblage is characterised by handmade jars some scored and mostly in shell-tempered fabrics. These compare well with contemporary assemblages found locally at Margetts Farm (Percival 2004), Bob's Wood, Hinchingsbrooke (Percival forthcoming a) Little Paxton (Hancocks 2003) and Loves Farm, St Neots (Percival forthcoming b). During the Late Iron Age at Alconbury STUALW15, and again comparable to Bob's Wood, Little Paxton and Loves Farm, subsequent ceramic development saw the adoption and adaptation of slow-wheel finished and wheelmade pottery and consequent diversification of fabrics in the late 1st century BC and into the 1st century AD to include more sandy and grog-tempered forms comprising a range of carinated, cordoned and wide mouth jars, bowls, cups and storage jars (Thompson 1982, Hill 2001). The main focus of Iron Age activity at STUALW15 appears to be during this Late Iron Age transitional period, which forms a continuous assemblage with the early Roman pottery with which it was found (Lyons below).

STUPRO15

Introduction

- B.6.16 STUPRO15 is the only site within the area under consideration to have produced earlier prehistoric pottery. A total of 110 sherds weighing 248g were collected from nine excavated contexts comprising six highly truncated Middle Bronze Age cremations and three ditch sections. The pottery is extremely fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved, with an average sherd weight of 1.9g. No rim sherds and few body sherds survive with the only diagnostic sherds being a few much degraded base angles.

Nature of the Assemblage

- B.6.17 The small and scrappy assemblage was principally collected from heavily truncated cremations. No rim sherds and few body sherds survive with the only diagnostic sherds being a few very degraded base angles.

Fabrics

- B.6.18 All the sherds are made of a vesicular fabric with numerous plate-like voids from leached shell inclusions. The fabric also contains rare grog or clay pellets within a fine silty-clay matrix. This fabric is very similar to those identified within the better preserved Deverel-Rimbury cremation urn assemblages found at Papworth Everard, Colne Fen and Hutchison Site, Addenbrooke's (Edwards 2010, 14; Knight 2013, 123; Knight 2008, 35).

Forms

- B.6.19 The sherds are too small and poorly preserved to identify to form, however the small fragments of base angle suggest tub-shaped vessels compatible with urn forms found at Papworth Everard and other contemporary sites (Edwards 2010, 15; Evans 2013, fig.4.16; Evans 2008 fig.2.9, 4-6).

Deposition

- B.6.20 Urn fragments were recovered from six cremations (Table 26). As the cremations were truncated the presence of base sherds within the assemblages from cremation pits **117**,

122 and **149** suggest that the pots had been placed upright in shallow pits when the cremations were deposited, similar to those excavated at Papworth Everard (Gilmour *et al* 2010, figs. 5 and 6).

B.6.21 The remainder of the assemblage came from an enclosure ditch (**76**, excavated segments **172** and **203**) which each produced only single sherds. These sherds are also very poorly preserved, probably reflecting the highly friable fabric used.

Feature Type	Feature	Quantity	Weight (g)
Cremation	116	7	5
	117	7	127
	118	26	20
	119	30	14
	121	20	55
	126	18	19
Ditch	172	1	2
	203	1	6
Total		110	248

Table 26: STUPRO15 Quantity and weight of pottery by feature

Discussion

B.6.22 The small assemblage is of similar fabric to the more substantial Middle Bronze Age cremation urns found locally at Papworth Everard. Here, radiocarbon dating suggests that the cemetery came into use around 1430-1310 cal BC (95% probability) probably 1410-1340 cal BC (68% probability) and to have ceased around 1380-1240 cal BC (95%) probably 1350-1270 cal BC (68%; Gilmour *et al.* 2010, 20).

Summary of potential and recommended further work

B.6.23 This assemblage is too small and too poorly preserved to necessitate further analysis.

STUALP16

Earlier Iron Age Pottery

B.6.24 Three undecorated body sherds (16g) were recovered from the fills of ditches **309**, **420** and **1233**. Two of the sherds are made of flint-tempered fabric, the third contains coarse shell. A tentative earlier Iron Age date is suggested for these sherds which appear to be residual within later (later Iron Age – Roman) features.

Mid to Later Iron Age Pottery

B.6.25 The Mid to Later Iron Age pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds include small and poorly preserved sherds alongside larger, more robust examples. The average sherd weight is 15g.

Feature type	Quantity	Weight (g)	% Weight	Count of No of vessels
Ditch	276	4,692	89.15%	10

Feature type	Quantity	Weight (g)	% Weight	Count of No of vessels
Ditch terminus	15	281	5.34%	1
Natural	1	11	0.21%	1
Pit	37	256	4.86%	2
Ring gully	5	23	0.44%	
Total	334	5,263	100.00%	14

Table 27: Quantity, weight and % weight of mid to later Iron Age pottery from STUALP16 by period

- B.6.26 The assemblage is predominantly handmade. Two main fabric groups are represented (Table 22). Shell-tempered fabrics are most numerous forming 68% of the assemblage by weight. Sand-tempered fabrics form a further 32% of the assemblage.
- B.6.27 The Later Iron Age assemblage includes rims from 14 vessels. Common forms are slack-shouldered or ovoid jars with either upright necks and direct rims or everted rims, some decorated with sharply incised scoring to the vessel body and slashes to the rim top (form A and D). Neckless ovoid and globular jars/bowls are also common (form K) along with barrel shaped jars with everted or bead rims (form P). A slow wheel finished wide mouth carinated jar was also found (form Q; Thompson 1982 form B1).

Pot type	Pot form	Form description	Spot date	Count
Bowl	Hill K	Ovoid jar with no neck	350-50BC	1
Jar	Hill P	Barrel-shaped jar with everted rim	LC1BC	3
	Hill A	Slack shouldered/ ovoid jar with upright neck and direct rim	350-50BC	3
	Hill D	Slack shouldered/ ovoid jar with everted neck	350-50BC	2
	Hill K	Ovoid jar with no neck	350-50BC	3
	Hill M	Round globular jar/bowl	350-50BC	1
	Hill Q	Carinated open jar/bowl	MLC1BC	1
Total				14

Table 28: Number of Iron Age vessels from STUALP16 by rim count pottery

Late Iron Age Pottery

- B.6.28 The Late Iron Age assemblage is also fragmentary with no complete vessels recovered. The sherds are mixed including small abraded sherds alongside larger well preserved fragments. The average sherd weight is 10g. Rims are present from 144 vessels.
- B.6.29 Three main fabric groups are represented amongst the Late Iron Age assemblage (Table 22). Shell-tempered fabrics are most numerous forming 49% of the assemblage by weight (14,987g). Grog-tempered fabrics form a further 27% of the assemblage (8,389g) and sand-tempered sherds 24% (7,482g). The majority of the assemblage is handmade (82%, 25,063g), 15% has been finished on a slow wheel (4,655g) and 4% is wheel thrown (1,140g). Over 93% of the shell-tempered fabrics are handmade, with the 5% being slow wheel finished and 2% wheelmade. The shell-tempered group includes rims from 61 vessels of which 45 are handmade 14 slow-wheel turned and two wheelmade.

B.6.30 Within the sand tempered group 50 vessels were identified of which 31 are handmade, 17 are slow-wheel finished and two are wheelmade. Sandy fabrics are predominantly handmade (78%, 5,835g), with a further 19% being slow wheel finished and 3% wheelmade.

Feature type	Quantity	Weight (g)	% Weight	Count of No of vessels
Ditch	2,061	23,083	74.80%	102
Ditch terminus	317	1,760	5.70%	16
Gully	113	929	3.01%	
Gully terminus	31	944	3.06%	2
Layer	27	122	0.40%	1
Natural	32	176	0.57%	2
Pit	452	2,831	9.17%	20
Pond	6	38	0.12%	
Post hole	6	42	0.14%	
Ring gully	49	763	2.47%	
Ring gully terminus	1	3	0.01%	
Subsoil	18	152	0.49%	1
Unstratified	1	15	0.05%	
Total	3,114	30,858	100.00%	144

Table 29: Quantity, weight and % weight of Late Iron Age pottery from STUALP16 by period

B.6.31 The grog-tempered group are also predominantly handmade (63% 5225g), however 30% (2,461g) is slow-wheel finished and 8% (696g) wheelmade. Rims from 33 vessels, 18 handmade, 13 slow wheel finished, and 2 wheelmade were identifiable to form.

B.6.32 The majority of the assemblage consists of plain and cordoned wide-mouthed jars, alongside round-shouldered bead rim jars (Thompson C1-2). Course, robust storage jars with everted rims decorated with combed arcs were also recovered along with smaller numbers of carinated cups and lids (Table 30). Fine grey wares include rouletted body sherds from butt beakers (Tyers 1996, 163, fig. 200, no 113), and locally made mid to late 1st century AD platters, copies of popular contemporary Gaulish forms (*ibid*, 162, fig. 198, nos 1-8).

Pot Type	Pot form	Form description	Spot date	Count
Beaker	G5-2	Butt-Beaker	EC1AD	0
Bowl	D1-1	Cordoned bowl with off-set neck	LC1BC-MC1AD	4
Cup	E1-4	Plain carinated cup	LC1BC-MC1AD	3
Jar	B1-1	Plain everted necked jars (rims only)	LC1BC-MC1AD	50
	B1-2	Tall plain everted necked jars	LC1BC-MC1AD	1
	B1-3	Short rounded everted necked jars	LC1BC-MC1AD	2
	B1-4	Long-necked everted necked jars	C1AD	1

Pot Type	Pot form	Form description	Spot date	Count
	B1-5	Everted necked jars with girth groove	LC1BC-MC1AD	2
	B2	Jar with corrugated neck	MCIBC-MLC1AD	1
	B2-4	Rounded jar with corrugated neck	MCIBC-MLC1AD	4
	B3-1	Cordoned everted rim jar	MCIBC-MLC1AD	2
	B3-3	Everted rim jar with cordon under rim	C1AD	6
	B3-5	Rounded cordoned jar	LC1BC-MC1AD	14
	B5-1	Barrel shaped jar bead rim	LC1BC-MC1AD	1
	B5-2	Barrel shaped jar upright rim	LC1BC-MC1AD	1
	B5-5	Grooved globular barrel jars	LC1BC-MC1AD	4
	C1-2	Rounded bead rim jars	LC1BC	9
	C3	Wide-rimmed straight-sided jars with bead rims	EMC1BC+	5
	C5-3	Globular jars with lid-seated rim and rilling on girth	AD5-50	13
	C6-1	Storage jars large, heavy, coarse with everted rims, usually cordoned and sometimes decorated on the shoulder, and combed below.	MC1BC-LC1AD+	1
Lid	L7	Conical lid	VLC1BC-MC1AD	5
Platter	G1	Platter	LC1BC-EC1AD	0
	G1-1	Platter Cam 2.1	LC1BC-EC1AD	2
Storage jar	C6-1	Storage jars large, heavy, coarse with everted rims, usually cordoned and sometimes decorated on the shoulder, and combed below.	MC1BC-LC1AD+	11
Uncertain				2
Total				144

Table 30: Number of Late Iron Age vessels from STUALP16 by rim count pottery

Discussion and statement of potential

- B.6.33 The STUALP16 assemblage contains a small quantity of potentially early, although probably residual flint-tempered sherds. The presence of possible earlier Iron Age pottery is unusual within the larger Alconbury assemblage where such sherds are almost entirely absent though it is probably too small a group to be of further interest. The Mid to Later Iron Age component of the assemblage is similar to pottery found elsewhere within the Alconbury group – characterised by being handmade, mostly in shell-tempered fabrics jars including some scored wares. These compare well with contemporary assemblages found locally at Margetts Farm (Percival 2004), Bob's Wood, Hinchingsbrooke (Percival forthcoming a) Little Paxton (Hancocks 2003) and Love's Farm, St Neots (Percival forthcoming b).
- B.6.34 As with the majority of sites discussed, the main focus of Iron Age activity at STUALP16 is during the Late Iron Age transitional period of the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD and as such forms an unbroken assemblage with the early Roman pottery with which it was found (Lyons below). The Late Iron Age assemblage from STUALP16

is again comparable to many sites found locally including Bob’s Wood, Little Paxton and Loves Farm.

STUALP16 Ceramic token

By Chris Howard-Davis

Quantification and evaluation

B.6.35 A single pottery roundel, possibly a gaming piece or a tally or token, was recovered from the STUALP16 excavation areas – from ditch **1037** (fill 1038, SF22). It appears to exploit the decorative scheme of the pottery vessel from which it was made, the surface being covered with fine, combed lines. The pottery is probably Late Iron Age in date, which would accord with the dating of the brooches, given in Appendix B.1.

Conservation

B.6.36 The object is well packed and requires no cleaning or conservation.

Summary of potential and recommended further work

B.6.37 This item has almost no potential to further inform the dating and interpretation of this site.

B.6.38 Archival catalogue entries should be updated and a brief comment should be prepared for inclusion into any proposed publication.

Complete archival catalogue entry and write brief report for inclusion in publication	0.25 days	CHD
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STUIKO16

Nature of the Assemblage

B.6.39 The assemblage of prehistoric pottery from this site spans the Late Iron Age from the early 1st century BC. A locally produced stamped grey ware platter manufactured in the Gaulish tradition is described separately. No earlier prehistoric pottery was recovered.

Site Code	Pot Date	Date Range	Quantity	Weight (g)	% of site total
STUIKO16	Late Iron Age	C1BC-e C1AD	217	2,268	99.96%
STUIKO16	Early Roman	m-l C1AD	1	6	0.04%
Total			218	2,274	100.00%

Table 31: Quantity, weight and percentage weight of pottery from STUIKO16

Introduction

B.6.40 A total of 217 sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 2.268kg were collected from 16 excavated contexts and from sealed surface collection. A single sherd of mid 1st century AD Roman pottery was also recovered and is discussed in Appendix B.7.

B.6.41 The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved and the average sherd weight is 10g.

B.6.42 The assemblage comprises 217 sherds, all of late Iron Age date spanning the mid 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD and includes rims from 18 vessels.

Fabrics

B.6.43 Three fabric groups were identified (Table 32). The most abundant of these are the shell-tempered fabrics which form 47% of the total assemblage by weight (1.066kg), including large rim sherds from a substantial storage jar. Grog-tempered sherds are also numerous, contributing 33.5% of the assemblage (0.761kg) and sandy sherds 19.4% (0.441kg). Shell-tempered wares often make up a considerable proportion of Iron Age assemblages from western Cambridgeshire (Hancocks 2003, table 7.6; Abrams and Ingham 2008, fig.2.11). The shell-tempered fabrics are made from clays from Jurassic formations common to the south-western area in which fossiliferous shell is naturally occurring.

Fabric	Description	Quantity	Weight (kg)
GSH	moderate sub-rounded pale grog, sparse fine shell in fine clay matrix	13	0.210
GTW	moderate sub-rounded pale grog in fine clay matrix	61	0.551
MSGW	micaceous sandy greyware	5	0.081
MSRW	micaceous sandy reduced ware	4	0.030
Q1	common quartz sand in fine clay matrix	3	0.011
S1	common shell >3mm in fine clay matrix	7	0.026
SOW	sandy oxidised ware	46	0.268
SRW	sandy reduced ware	2	0.051
STW	shell-tempered ware	76	1.040
Total		217	2.268

Table 32: Quantity and weight of Late Iron Age pottery by fabric

B.6.44 Assemblages from broadly contemporary local sites such as Bob's Wood, Hinchingsbrooke display a similar range of fabrics, though in slightly differing proportions. At Bob's Wood shelly fabrics formed 67% of the assemblage, sandy fabrics 16% and grog-tempered 11% (Percival 2008). The greater percentage of grog-tempered sherds found at the STUIKO16 site reflects the exclusively later Iron Age date for this assemblage, contrasting with Bob's Wood where occupation began slightly earlier. Other Late Iron Age sites such as Scotland Farm, Dry Drayton show an analogous limited range of fabrics with grog-tempered fabrics most numerous (Percival 2009).

Forms

B.6.45 Jars form the most abundant component within the assemblage with everted bead rim jars, of Thompson's form B1-1, being most numerous (Table 33). These utilitarian jar forms are found most commonly in grog-tempered fabric, but examples are also present in micaceous sandy greyware and sandy oxidised fabric. A cordoned jar, of typical 'Belgic' form in grog-tempered fabric was also found. Two rims from lid-seated jars (Thompson form C5-1) with scored lines around the girth are both in shell-tempered fabric as is a large 'S' profile jar (form B1-7) and the rolled rim storage jar (B1-7). A sherd from a lid with slightly out-turned rim (form L-1) is also shell-tempered. One rim is from a slack-shouldered jar with everted rim in shell-tempered fabric. This jar form is ubiquitous from the Mid Iron Age, surviving into the late 1st century BC at sites such as Werrington (MacKreth 1988, fig. 25, 23).

B.6.46 A rim from a fine carinated bowl is made of sandy oxidised ware and two Butt-beaker rims with combed and cordoned decoration are made of micaceous sandy reduced ware. One foot ring base is from a fine bowl. No other fine wares, samian, amphora or mortaria were recovered.

Form	Type (Thompson 1982)	Quantity	Weight (kg)	No of rims
everted necked jar with bead rim	B1-1	15	0.108	9
butt-Beaker	G5-5	1	0.065	1
	G5-2	2	0.006	
carinated bowl	G2-4	1	0.013	1
cordoned jar	B3-3	17	0.096	1
	B3-4 (body sherd)	14	0.170	
slack-shouldered jar		1	0.006	1
lid	L1	1	0.010	
lid seated jar	C5-1	3	0.144	2
S profile jar	B1-7	1	0.421	1
storage jar	C6-1	1	0.066	1
unknown		1	0.002	1
Total		58	1.107	18

Table 33: Quantity and weight of Late Iron Age pottery by form

Deposition

B.6.47 The pottery was dispersed through the fills of pits, a ring gully and ditches (Table 34). Over 42% of the assemblage came from pits with one example, pit **24** producing nearly 40% of the total assemblage including rims from five vessels. The pottery recovered from the pits has a large mean sherd weight of 21g.

B.6.48 A further 24% of the assemblage was recovered from gully fills and 15% from ditches. Sherds from these features have a mean sherd weight of 8g.

Feature	Feature type	Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)
5	ditch	6	4	0.002
13	surface	13	1	0.005
		50	1	0.001
		51	2	0.004
14	surface	14	1	0.005
		45	1	0.003
15	ring gully	16	39	0.242
		35	1	0.003
		47	3	0.072
		58	4	0.098
		65	2	0.009

Feature	Feature type	Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)
		68	6	0.033
		70	4	0.035
		72	7	0.016
		82	1	0.006
22	ditch	23	8	0.110
		31	3	0.029
		42	1	0.123
		43	22	0.084
		61	55	0.377
24	pit	25	2	0.032000
		26	26	0.342
		27	3	0.528
28	pit	29	4	0.015
32	pit	33	9	0.043
83	ditch	85	7	0.051
Total			217	2.268

Table 34: Quantity and weight of Late Iron Age pottery by feature

Discussion and statement of potential

- B.6.49 The small assemblage dates from the end of the Iron Age, and is dominated by shell-tempered lid-seated jars and other forms which date from the mid 1st century BC, alongside grog-tempered, everted rim, necked and cordoned jars of contemporary date (Thompson 1982, 87). Although cordoned jars continued to be produced into the Early Roman period, and have been found in deposits of this date elsewhere within the Alconbury Weald Enterprise Zone, the lack of fully Romanised forms here indicates an earlier date for this assemblage. The absence of amphora or samian within the assemblage parallels Bob's Wood, suggesting that access to the small quantity of imported goods being traded into the Cambridgeshire region during the mid-late Iron Age was restricted (Lyons 2008).
- B.6.50 The assemblage largely pre-dates, but perhaps slightly chronologically overlaps, the early Roman assemblage found previously on an adjacent evaluation (Webb 2016b) which dates to the mid-late 1st century AD, with grog-tempered cordoned jars found at both sites (Lyons 2016), particularly given the presence of the single Roman sherd (SF9) from the upper fill of ditch **22** (Appendix B.7). Both assemblages suggest low density domestic activity with storage and food preparation taking place.
- B.6.51 The assemblage should be considered alongside the other Iron Age and Roman pottery recovered from the site to provide a full picture of settlement characteristics and chronology across the landscape.

STUPAR16

- B.6.52 A moderate assemblage of 301 sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 2,600g was recovered from 39 stratified features as well as unstratified topsoil and subsoil contexts.

The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved and the average sherd weight is 9g. Unstratified pottery forms 1.35% of the assemblage (35g) with the majority of stratified sherds coming from ditches and pits (Table 35).

Feature type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Vessel count	% Weight (g)
Ditch	165	1,198	14	46.08%
Hollow	1	4		0.15%
Natural	12	92	1	3.54%
Pit	116	1,258	4	48.38%
Post hole	5	37		1.42%
Subsoil	1	9		0.35%
Topsoil	1	24		0.92%
Total	301	2600	19	100.00%

Table 35: Quantity, weight, vessel rim count and % weight of Iron Age pottery from STUPAR16

- B.6.53 Three main fabric groups are represented (Table 22). Shell-tempered fabrics are most numerous forming 68% of the assemblage by weight (3,575g). Sand-tempered fabrics form a further 32% of the assemblage (1,680g) and grog-tempered sherds less than 1% (8g). The majority of the assemblage is handmade (99%, 2,588g), the remainder being finished on a slow-wheel (12g). No wheel thrown vessels were recorded.
- B.6.54 The shell-tempered group includes rims from 10 vessels, all of which are handmade. These include Later Iron Age slack-shouldered or ovoid jars with everted rims (Hill 2003 form D), some decorated with sharply incised scoring to the vessel body and ovoid or globular jars and bowls with no neck and direct or beaded rims (Hill 2003 forms K and M). A handmade lid-seated jar, precursor to Thompsons form C5-1, and a straight-sided jar with bead rim (Thompson 1982 form C3) were also found.
- B.6.55 Within the sand tempered group eight vessels were identified, all handmade. The assemblage includes slack shoulder upright and everted rim jars, an ovoid jar with no neck and direct rim and a straight sided bead rim jar (Hill 2003 forms, A, D and K; Thompson 1982 form C3).
- B.6.56 A single cordoned jar with bulges between cordoned shoulders was the only identifiable grog-tempered vessels. The jar is probably handmade but could be slow wheel finished.

Fabric and Form

Pot type	Pot form	Form description	Form date	Vessel count
Jar	Hill D	Slack shouldered/ ovoid jar with everted neck	350-50BC	7
	Hill M	Globular jar with no neck and bead rim	350-50BC	2
	Hill A	Slack shouldered/ ovoid jar with upright neck and direct rim	350-50BC	2
	Hill K	Ovoid jar with no neck and direct rim	350-50BC	3
	Thompson C5-1	Plain lid-seated jars	EMC1BC+	1

Pot type	Pot form	Form description	Form date	Vessel count
	Thompson B3-1	Everted rim wide mouthed jars with bulges between cordons on shoulder	MC1AD-MC1AD	1
	Thompson C3	Wide-rimmed straight-sided jars with bead rims	LC1AD-MC1AD	2
	Uncertain			1
Total				19

Table 36: Vessel form by rim count of Iron Age pottery from STUPAR16

Discussion and statement of potential

B.6.57 The assemblage dates from the Later Iron Age and is dominated by handmade shell-tempered and sand tempered slack-shouldered and ovoid jar forms. The low percentage of grog-tempered fabrics and absence of wheel-made pottery suggests that this assemblage is contemporary with assemblages from STUABE14 and STUCYC16, each having only a small component of Late Iron Age pottery. This contrasts with sites at STUALP16, STUALW15 and STUIKO16 which mostly produced large assemblages of predominantly Late Iron Age transitional date

B.6.58 The assemblage should be considered alongside the other Iron Age and Roman pottery recovered from the site to provide a full picture of settlement characteristics and chronology across the landscape

STUCYC16

By Carole Fletcher, pottery identification by Matt Brudenell

B.6.59 A small assemblage of prehistoric and undiagnostic pottery sherds was recovered from the excavation; the watching brief (WB) and evaluation having also produced prehistoric pottery (Fletcher and Brudenell 2017).

B.6.60 A total of five sherds of pottery were recovered from a series of ditches, with only a single abraded sherd recovered from each feature. None should be considered reliable dating for the feature, although, where datable, they indicate low levels of Mid-Late Iron Age activity somewhere in the vicinity of the excavation. All of the material is abraded, due to later agricultural activity.

B.6.61 The abraded nature of the Iron Age material indicates significant reworking of the deposits, with the latest phases of activity most likely to be post-medieval manuring and later ploughing, as indicated in the WB and evaluation.

Discussion and statement of potential

B.6.62 The following catalogue acts as a full record and the pottery may be deselected prior to archival deposition. No further work.

Context	Cut	Fabric	MNV	No. of Sherds	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
5034	5033	small abraded sandy ware sherd, oxidised outer surface, reduced inner surface.	1	1	<0.001	not closely datable
5036	5035	reduced abraded shell-tempered sherd	1	1	<0.001	not closely datable

Context	Cut	Fabric	MNV	No. of Sherds	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
5051=5049	5050=5048	small abraded sandy shelly ware sherd	1	1	0.001	not closely datable
5105	5104	small abraded sandy shelly ware sherd	1	1	0.001	Mid-Late Iron Age (350BC -AD50)
5188	5187	abraded shelly ware body sherd	1	1	0.007	Mid-Late Iron Age (350BC -AD50)
Total			5	5	0.009	

Table 37: Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery from STUCYC16 (MNV=minimum number of vessels)

B.7 Roman pottery

By Alice Lyons

Methodology

- B.7.1 The pottery was analysed following the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004). Local (Hancocks *et al* 1998) and national (Tomber and Dore 1998; Tyers 2006) publications were used for referencing the fabrics and forms.
- B.7.2 The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into broad fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted.

STUABE14

By Alice Lyons, based on a report by Stephen Wadson and Carole Fletcher

The Pottery

- B.7.3 A total of seven sherds, weighing 31g, were recovered with an additional 12g of pottery (uncounted) fragments collected from a sample. The pottery is very severely abraded, with an average sherd weight of only 4g.

Coarse wares

- B.7.4 Severely fragmented pieces of (probably Roman) Shelly ware jar/bowl and a single piece from a Verulamium-type white ware jar were recovered.

Fine wares

- B.7.5 A fragment of locally produced fine grey ware butt beaker, copying a Gaulish form, was found (Tyers 1996, 163, fig. 200, no 113). An abraded base sherd from an undiagnostic South Gaulish samian vessel (120-200AD). In addition, two rouletted decorated sherds from a Nene Valley Colour Coated (NVCC) beaker (mid-2nd to 3rd century AD) and another NVCC beaker sherd with slip trailed decoration (3rd century AD) were found. A sherd of heavily abraded fine late Roman red ware (late 3rd-4th century AD) was also retrieved.

Discussion and statement of potential

- B.7.6 This Roman pottery spans the 1st to 4th centuries with locally produced coarsewares, but also with domestic and imported finewares present. In isolation such a small group has little potential for further analysis but it should be joined with the larger Alconbury assemblage for fuller consideration.

STUALW15

Introduction

B.7.7 An assemblage of early to mid-Roman pottery comprising 1,134 fragments, weighing 18,835g and representing a minimum of 391 vessels, were recovered during this archaeological intervention. The pottery was most commonly recovered from a series of ditches, but also pits, and with lesser amounts also found in other features (Table 38). The pottery is in an abraded fragmentary condition, with an average sherd weight of 16.6g.

Feature	Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Ditch	710	13,080	69.45
Pit	224	2,608	13.85
Gully	36	1,165	6.18
Unassigned	56	670	3.56
Floor	39	464	2.46
Subsoil	23	411	2.18
Natural	21	324	1.72
Post hole	25	113	0.60
Total	1,134	18,835	100.00

Table 38: The Roman pottery quantified by feature

The Pottery

B.7.8 A total of 16 broad fabric families were identified (Table 39).

Coarsewares

B.7.9 The earliest type of pottery within this assemblage comprises a group of handmade storage jars and wheelmade jar/bowl forms, the fabric of which were tempered with common grog (crushed pot) inclusions (GW(GROG)), often with distinctive oxidised surfaces. This type of pottery was produced locally reflecting Gaulish influence in the south and east of Britain before the Roman conquest (AD43) and is considered transitional between the Iron Age and Roman periods (Thompson 1982; Hancocks *et al* 1998, 77). The jars were well made often with cordons on their necks and with burnished surfaces, while the lack of use residues (such as soot or lime) may indicate they were not used for cooking. Similar grog tempered vessels, but entirely oxidised, were found in smaller numbers (OW(GROG)).

Fabric name	Abbreviation(s)	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware	SGW; SGW(OX SURFACES); GW; GW(FINE)(OX SURFACE) GW(OX SURFACES)	Beaker, bowl, dish, flagon, jar, lid, platter, storage jar	435	5,413	28.75

Fabric name	Abbreviation(s)	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Grey ware with grog inclusions	GW(GROG); GW(GROG)(OX SURFACES)	Bowl, jar, storage jar, lid	239	4,331	23.00
Shell tempered ware	STW; STW(GROG)	Jar, bowl, storage jar	168	3,321	17.63
Nene Valley colour coat	NVCC	Beaker, dish, jar	29	1,270	6.74
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW; OW; WW	Beaker, bowl, dish, flagon, jar, lid, mortaria, platter, storage jar	86	1,113	5.91
Grey ware with calciferous (shell) inclusions	GW(CALC&GROG)(OX SURFACES); GW(CALC); GW(CALC)(OX SURFACES)	Bowl, jar	57	901	4.78
Oxidised ware with grog inclusions	OX(GROG); OW(GROG); SOW(GROG)	Jar, storage jar	48	884	4.69
Spanish amphora fabric	BAT AM	Amphora	3	436	2.31
Verulamium white ware	VOW	Beaker, dish, flagon, jar, mortaria	20	430	2.28
Sandy red ware	SREDW	Beaker, jar, storage jar	13	322	1.71
Central Gaulish samian	SAM CG	Bowl, cup, dish, mortaria	9	145	0.77
Undiagnostic Sandy coarse ware	SCW	Jar, storage jar	11	120	0.64
Manchetter-Hartshill white ware	MANCHH	Mortaria	2	48	0.25
Fine grey ware	SGW(FINE); GW(FINE)	Beaker, jar	4	46	0.24
South Gaulish samian	SAM SG	Cup, bowl	9	35	0.19
Pompeii Red Ware	POM RED WARE	Platter	1	20	0.11
Total			1,134	18,835	100.00

Table 39: The pottery, listed in descending order of percentage of weight.

B.7.10 The grog tempered material, described above, was replaced in the ceramic repertoire (with a period of over-lap) by locally made early to mid-Roman Sandy grey wares (SGW). The fabric of these early Roman vessels was generally poorly mixed with common sand inclusions, sparse flint and small amounts of grog, some vessels also contained calciferous inclusions (GW(CALC)). Moreover, the firing process was not consistent with the result that many vessels have a 'sandwiched' appearance (a red core with a grey to off-white surface). Contemporary with this material, however, are a small group of finer SGW vessels, such as the SGW(MICA) vessel imitating a Gaulish platter form (Tyers 1996, 162, fig 198, nos 1-8). The platter base fragment was found in

deposit (612), ditch **610**, and was stamped with its maker's mark. Although this stamp awaits full analysis it is in the same tradition as that described by Val Rigby for Site STUIKO16 (see below) and probably dates to the early Flavian period (AD65-90).

- B.7.11 As the Roman period progressed the production of SGW pottery fabric became more standardised and it was consistently produced in a hard fired blue-grey fabric with few inclusions or temper. The SGW fabric family was mainly used to produce a limited range of utilitarian jars and storage jars, although a small number of beakers and dishes were also found. A number of vessels from specific factories such as Hadham (HADGW; Tyers 12996, 168-169) and the Nene Valley (NVGW; Tyers 1996, 173-175) could be recognised. Also found in a similar fabric, but fired in an oxidising atmosphere (SOW and SREDW), were a small number of jar and flagon fragments. Some of this material may have been produced in the Lower Nene valley (Tomber and Dore 1998, 119), others more locally. A small group of oxidised material could be identified as originating from the Verulamium kilns around St Albans (VOW), which were active between the mid-1st and mid-2nd centuries AD (Tyers 1996, 199-201).
- B.7.12 Less common than SGW vessels, although still well represented, were jars and storage jars manufactured from clay containing abundant fossilised shell fragments (STW), early versions of which are grog tempered (STW(GROG)). The Lower Nene Valley was known to have been a production centre for shell-tempered storage jars (Perrin 1996, 119-20) between the late Iron Age and 3rd century AD and may have been the source of this material. It is worthy of note, however, that the jars are consistent with local production possibly at Earith on the eastern Fen-edge (Anderson 2013, 311) or another unknown local source (Tomber and Dore 1998, 212).

Finewares

- B.7.13 The earliest recognisable import is a platter foot ring base fragment from a Pompeii red ware platter manufactured between AD40-80 (Tyers 1996, 156-159). All other imported finewares comprise fine Gaulish red slipped table samian wares which found their way to this site between the mid-1st and 2nd centuries. The assemblage includes the remains of two South Gaulish cups (Dr 27 & Rittering 8), central Gaulish bowls (Dr36 &37), cup (Dr27), dish (Dr18/31) and a mortaria (Dr45). No makers' stamps were found.
- B.7.14 Small numbers of domestically produced fine reduced wares (GW(FINE)) were also found in the form of beakers and jars. These are local copies of Gaulish forms (Tyers 1996, 162-163, figs 198-200).
- B.7.15 Nene valley colour coated (NVCC) beakers, dishes and jars were also found in significant numbers. These were produced in the Lower Nene Valley (Tyers 1996, 173-175; Tomber and Dore 1998, 118) between the mid-2nd and 4th centuries AD.

Specialist wares

Amphora

- B.7.16 Three fragments of Spanish globular olive oil amphora were recovered (Tyers 1996, 87-89), one of which is a handle stamped with the maker's name. Although imported between the end of the Iron Age and the mid-3rd century AD, most arrived within this area in the 2nd century AD.

Mortaria

- B.7.17 Mortaria, gritted mixing bowls, were also found but only in very small numbers. Individual coarseware white ware examples were found from the three large factories

within the region at Verulamium or St Albans in southern Hertfordshire (Tyers 1996, 132-4), the Lower Nene Valley (Tyers 1996, 127-9) and Manchetter-Hartshill on the Warwickshire/Leicester border (Tyers 1996, 123-4). An imported central Gaulish samian tableware example (Dr45) was also found (Tyers 1996, 110, fig 94).

Fabric	Abbreviation	Form	Count	Weight (g)
Lower Nene Valley white ware	SOW – NVOW	Reeded rim	4	148
Manchetter-Hartshill white ware	MANCHH		2	48
Central Gaulish samian	SAM CG	Dr45	1	46
Verulamium white ware	VER OW		1	38
Total			8	280

Table 40: The mortaria

Discussion and statement of potential

- B.7.18 This is primarily an early Roman (mid to late 1st century AD) utilitarian pottery assemblage with some continuance into the Mid/Late Romano-British period. It consists mostly of domestically produced utilitarian coarse ware jars and storage jars, although some imported finewares and traded specialist wares are also present. Although the majority of the material is fragmentary and is thought to have found its way into the Roman ditch system as part of the rubbish/manuring disposal process, other vessels have survived in an almost complete state and may have been deliberately placed. This assemblage is typical of the area and chronological period in which it was made and forms part of a growing corpus of ceramic data with good potential for further analysis (see overview).
- B.7.19 Further detailed analysis of the fabrics and forms, and placing them firmly within the context of their archaeological data, will maximise the possible extraction of useful data. The amphora stamp will also need to be identified. This limited amount of additional work will enable this ceramic assemblage to contribute to the interpretation of the site within its local, regional and national context.

Detailed analysis of the pottery fabrics and forms	1.00	AL
Choose pottery for illustration and write a catalogue	0.50	AL
Write an archive report suitable for incorporation into any future publication.	2.00	AL
Send illustrated amphora stamp to David Williams at Southampton University for identification.	*fee to be established	DW

STUALP16

Introduction

- B.7.20 An assemblage of Early to Mid-Roman pottery comprising 292 fragments, weighing 3,005g and representing a minimum of 87 vessels, was recovered during this archaeological intervention. The pottery was most commonly recovered from a series of ditches, although lesser amounts were also found in other features (Table 41). The pottery is in an abraded fragmentary condition, with an average sherd weight of c.10g.

Feature	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Ditch	267	2,748	91.45
Gully	10	143	4.76
Pit	13	59	1.96
Natural	2	55	1.83
Total	292	3,005	100.00

Table 41: The Roman pottery by feature type, listed in descending order of weight

The Pottery

B.7.21 A total of 10 broad fabric families were identified (Table 42).

Coarse wares

- B.7.22 The earliest type of pottery within this assemblage comprises a group of handmade storage jar and wheel-made jar/bowl forms, the fabric of which are tempered with common grog (crushed pot) inclusions ((GW(GROG); OW(GROG))). This type of pottery was produced locally in the Early Roman period, although closely related to the late Iron Age tradition (Thompson 1982; Hancocks *et al* 1998, 77). The jars were well made often with cordons on their necks and with burnished surfaces, while the lack of use residues (such as soot or lime) may indicate they were not used for cooking.
- B.7.23 Replacing the grog tempered material, described above, in the ceramic assemblage is a group of Early to Mid-Roman locally produced Sandy grey wares (SGW). The majority of which are fairly coarse jar/bowl and storage jar pieces. Found in a similar fabric to the SGW, but fired in an oxidising atmosphere (SOW and SREDW), were a small number of beaker, jar, flagon and storage jar fragments. Some of this material may have been produced in the Lower Nene valley (Tomber and Dore 1998, 119), and others more locally.
- B.7.24 Less common than SGW vessels were several jar, bowl and storage jar fragments manufactured from clay containing fossilised shell (STW). The Lower Nene Valley was known to have been a production centre for shell-tempered storage jars (Perrin 1996, 119–20) between the late Iron Age and 3rd century AD and may have been the source of this material. It is worthy of note, however, that the jars are also consistent with local production possibly at Earith on the eastern Fen-edge or another unknown local source (Anderson 2013, 311).

Fabric name	Abbreviation	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware	SGW	Bowl, dish, flagon, gaming counter, jar	112	967	32.17
Shell tempered ware	STW	Jar, bowl, storage jar	21	515	17.14
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	Beaker, platter, flagon, jar	64	481	16.01
Grey ware with grog inclusions	GW(GROG)	Jar, bowl, storage jar	30	432	14.37
Oxidised ware with grog	OX(GROG)	Jar, storage jar	27	415	13.81

Fabric name	Abbreviation	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
inclusions					
Spanish amphora fabric	BAT AM	Amphora	1	54	1.80
Sandy red ware	SREDW	Beaker, flagon or jar,	16	48	1.60
Fine grey ware	GW(FINE)	Beaker, lid, platter	15	42	1.40
Nene Valley colour coat	NVCC	Beaker	2	36	1.20
South Gaulish samian	SAM SG	Bowl, dish	4	15	0.50
Total			292	3005	100.00

Table 42: The pottery, listed in descending order of percentage of weight

Finewares

B.7.25 Fine grey wares were found as pieces of rouletted butt beaker (Tyers 1996, 163, fig. 200, no 113), platters (*ibid*, 162, fig. 198, nos 1-8) which are local mid to late 1st century AD copies of popular Gaulish forms. Probably contemporary, but imported from Southern Gaul, are a small number of samian table wares (Tyers 1996, 112-113). In addition, two Nene Valley colour coated beaker fragments were found, produced from the mid-2nd century (Tyers 1996, 173-175).

Specialist wares

B.7.26 No mortaria (Tyers 1996 117-135) were recovered.

B.7.27 A single fragment from a Spanish globular olive oil amphora (DR20) was found (Tyers 1996, 87-89).

Discussion and statement of potential

B.7.28 This is small, moderately abraded, early Roman (mid to late 1st century AD) pottery assemblage that is very similar in character to the pottery recovered during the evaluation of the same site (STUALP15).

B.7.29 It consists mostly of domestically produced utilitarian coarse ware jars and storage jars, although some fine ware beaker fragments are also present. All the pottery is fragmentary and none was recovered from deliberately placed deposits (such as burial) rather the pottery has found its way into cut features as part of the rubbish/manuring disposal process.

B.7.30 This assemblage is typical of the area and chronological period in which it was made and forms part of a growing corpus of ceramic data with good potential for further analysis (see overview).

STUIKO16

By Val Rigby

B.7.31 A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the STUIKO16 excavation area. This was a potter's stamp (SF9) and was recovered from the upper fill (42, excavated segment **40**) of the terminus of ditch **22**.

Discussion

- B.7.32 The fabric suggests a relatively local source and a fairly early Roman date. The die was made by a skilled literate die-cutter which is comparatively unusual on coarse wares. The potter may have been an immigrant based in the vicinity of a military garrison. The closest name is ANIGETI recorded in Britain at Staines and *Londinium*, Greater London, under the bases of folded beakers in mica-coated wares and probably imports from northern Gaul rather than local products (VR archive stamps YO1 and Y45).
- B.7.33 The die itself could be imported or it could be a locally made moulage but it probably indicates production by an immigrant potter in the vicinity of a military establishment.

Discussion and statement of potential

- B.7.34 It is a significant find and should be illustrated in any publication since such well-cut literate name dies are rare on coarse ware products

Catalogue

- B.7.35 One stamp has been included in Rigby Archive Database of Stamps on Course Wares. Abbreviations used in the archive:

V – Vessel Number

C – Coarse ware potter number prefix

Die Codes:

A – die with no border frame

B – bordered die

XAL1 STUIKO16 (42)/9\ V694 Potter C342 ANGI..[] Die 01A01

Stamp – a central name with at least six letters, abraded impression. Incomplete reading: ANGI..[?ANGIII ?ANGIIT ?ANGITI]

Decoration – no evidence survives.

Form – a small platter probably with a foot ring since the sherd is less than 5mm thick and the lower surface is unfinished.

Fabric – brown fine sandy matrix with occasional black organic inclusions; abraded grey-brown weathered surfaces with no trace of the original finish.

Source – clamp-fired clay. Despite neat die it is not an import.

Date – probably early Flavian; date range AD65-90

Condition – a small sherd with very weathered fracture edges therefore residual and redeposited in its excavated context.

STUPAR16

Introduction

- B.7.36 An assemblage of Early Roman pottery comprising 70 fragments, weighing 1,725g and representing a minimum of 31 vessels, was recovered during this archaeological intervention.
- B.7.37 The pottery was mostly commonly recovered from a series of pits, but also ditches, and lesser amounts were found in other features (Table 43). The pottery is in a fragmentary condition, with an average sherd weight of c. 25g.

Feature	Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Pit	22	1,146	66.44
Ditch	45	565	32.75
Natural	2	10	0.58
Post hole	1	4	0.23
Total	70	1,725	100.00

Table 43: Roman pottery by feature

The Pottery

B.7.38 A total of seven broad fabric families were identified (Table 44).

Coarse wares

B.7.39 The earliest coarse wares within this assemblage are a small number of handmade grog tempered white ware storage jar fragments. Contemporary with this are handmade Shelly ware (some with grog temper) jar and storage jar pieces. The majority of the assemblage, however, comprises locally produced utilitarian Sandy grey ware jar and storage jar vessels.

Finewares

B.7.40 Fine wares are represented by a mid to late 1st century AD grey ware butt beaker which is a local copy of popular Gaulish form (Tyers 1996, 163, fig. 200, no 113), contemporary with this is a single South Gaulish samian bowl (*ibid*, 112-113).

Fabric name	Abbreviation	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW (VER)	Bowl, jar, mortaria	9	935	54.20
Sandy grey ware	SGW	Jar, storage jar	41	390	22.61
Shell tempered ware	STW; STW(GROG)	Jar, storage jar	11	217	12.58
Undiagnostic Sandy coarse ware	SCW	Storage jar	2	99	5.74
Fine grey ware	GW(FINE)	Butt beaker	4	62	3.60
South Gaulish samian	SAM SG	Bowl	1	14	0.81
Oxidised ware with grog inclusions	OW(GROG)	Storage jar	2	8	0.46
Total			70	1,725	100.00

Table 44: The pottery, listed in descending order of percentage of weight

Specialist wares

B.7.41 No amphora (Tyers 1996 85-105) were found.

B.7.42 A single large piece from a bead and flanged Verulamium mortarium was recovered (880g). The rim is stamped on one side by 'FECIT' (made by) opposed by the makers'

name 'MARINUS'. Marinus was a prolific potter working in St Albans between 80-125AD (Tyers 1996, 132, table 40).

Discussion and statement of potential

- B.7.43 This is small, severely abraded, Early Roman (Mid to Late 1st century AD) pottery assemblage. It consists mostly of domestically produced utilitarian coarse ware jars and storage jars, although some fine ware fragments are also present. All the pottery is fragmentary and none was recovered from deliberately placed deposits (such as burial); rather the pottery has found its way into cut features as part of the rubbish/manuring disposal process. The severe levels of abrasion indicate it has also suffered repeated post-depositional disturbance possibly due to ploughing or repeated flooding.
- B.7.44 This assemblage is typical of the area and chronological period in which it was made and forms part of a growing corpus of ceramic data with good potential for further analysis (see overview).

STUCYC16

The Pottery

- B.7.45 A total of four sherds, weighing 32g of Roman pottery were recovered during this intervention. The pottery is severely abraded with an average sherd weight of only 8g.
- B.7.46 The assemblage comprises a small number of utilitarian locally produced Sandy grey ware jar sherds. Also found was a single Sandy oxidised ware jar fragment of Verulamium type (Tyers 1996, 199-201).

Fabric	Abbreviation	Form	Count	Weight (g)
Sandy grey ware	SGW	Jar	3	20
Sandy white ware	VER OW	Jar	1	12
Total			4	32

Table 45: The Roman Pottery, listed in context order

Discussion and statement of potential

- B.7.47 This Roman pottery spans the mid-1st to 2nd century AD and consists of locally produced coarse wares. In isolation such a small group has little potential for further analysis but it should be joined with the larger Alconbury assemblage for fuller consideration.

B.8 Prehistoric and Roman pottery overview

By Alice Lyons and Sarah Percival

- B.8.1 The bulk of the assemblages considered within this report represent a continuum from handmade pottery of the Later and Late Iron Age to transitional and Early Roman forms (Hill 2002 and 2007). The exceptions are STUPRO15 which produced a small Middle Bronze Age assemblage and STUABE14 and STUCYC16 which are substantially Later Iron Age with only small Late Iron Age and transitional components. The Middle Bronze Age pottery from STUPRO15 represents the only earlier prehistoric pottery found during the Alconbury Weald excavations with no other Bronze Age or Neolithic pottery recovered.

Site Code	Main pot date	Date range	Quantity	Weight (g)	% of site total
STUABE14	Later Iron Age	350-50BC	7	17	0.02
	Roman	C1-C4AD	7	31	0.04
STUAWL15	Late Iron Age	C1BC-C1AD	479	8,020	10.92
	Early Roman +	mC1BC-m-IC1AD+	1,134	18,835	25.65
STUPRO15	Mid Bronze Age	1430-1310BC	110	248	0.34
STUALP16	Late Iron Age	C1BC-C1AD	3,464	36,161	49.25
	Early Roman	m-I C1AD	292	3,005	4.09
STUIKO16	Late Iron Age	C1BC -e C1AD	217	2,268	3.09
	Early Roman	m-I C1AD	1	6	0.01
STUPAR16	Later Iron Age	C3BC-C1AD	301	2,600	3.54
	Early Roman	m-I C1AD	70	1,725	2.35
STUCYC16	Later Iron Age	350-50BC +	5	9	0.01
	Roman	mC1-IC2AD	4	32	0.04
Total			6,097	73,434	

Table 46: Quantity and weight of pottery by site and date

STUABE14

B.8.2 The small assemblage from STUABE14 comprises 14 sherds (60g) of Later Iron Age and Roman date. No earlier prehistoric pottery was recovered.

STUALW15

B.8.3 Two phases of archaeological activity at STUAWL15 produced a combined assemblage of 1,804 sherds weighing 27,227g. The assemblage includes 106 sherds (1,892g) of Later Iron Age form (350-50BC) and 368 (6,124g) Late Iron Age sherds (50BC-70BC) alongside 1,134 sherds (18,835g) of Early Roman date. Five sherds (4g) are later prehistoric but are otherwise not closely datable. No earlier prehistoric pottery was recovered.

STUPRO15

B.8.4 STUPRO15 is the only site within the area under consideration to have produced earlier prehistoric pottery. A total of 110 sherds weighing 248g were collected from nine excavated contexts comprising six highly truncated Middle Bronze Age cremations and three ditch sections. The pottery is extremely fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved, with an average sherd weight of 1.9g. No rim sherds and few body sherds survive with the only diagnostic sherds being a few much degraded base angles.

STUALP16

B.8.5 The large assemblage from STUALP16 is predominantly of Late Iron Age transitional date with a smaller component of broadly contemporary Early Roman forms. As with the other sites discussed it is likely that the bulk of the pottery represents an uninterrupted assemblage spanning the later Iron Age principally from the 1st century BC into the 1st

century AD. A total of 334 sherds, 5,263g are Mid-to-Late Iron Age forms (350-50BC) and three sherds (16g) are probably Earlier Iron Age. A further 13 (24g) are prehistoric but are not closely datable. No earlier prehistoric pottery was found.

STUIKO16

- B.8.6 The assemblage spans the Late Iron Age from the early 1st century BC. A total of 217 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery weighing 2,268g were collected from 16 excavated contexts and from unstratified finds collection. The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. No earlier prehistoric pottery was recovered, although a single early Roman grey ware platter was recovered.

STUPAR16

- B.8.7 This small assemblage is predominantly of Later/Late Iron Age date with a smaller Early Roman component. No earlier prehistoric pottery was recovered.

STUCYC16

- B.8.8 A small assemblage of five prehistoric and undiagnostic pottery sherds were recovered alongside four sherds of mid-1st to 2nd century AD Roman date.

The Middle Bronze Age Pottery

By Sarah Percival

- B.8.9 The small assemblage of 227 sherds (248g) found at STUPRO15 is of similar fabric to the more substantial Middle Bronze Age cremation urns found locally at Papworth Everard. Radiocarbon dates from the cemetery at Papworth Everard suggest that it was in use from c.1430-1310 cal BC (95% probability) probably 1410-1340 cal BC (68% probability) to around 1380-1240 cal BC (95%) probably 1350-1270 cal BC (68%; Gilmour *et al.* 2010, 20).

Discussion and statement of potential

- B.8.10 The small size and poor preservation of the Middle Bronze Age pottery from Alconbury prohibit further useful analysis. Radiocarbon dates for the human bone recovered with the Middle Bronze Age pottery can be seen in Appendix C1).

The Iron Age Pottery

By Sarah Percival

- B.8.11 A total of 4,473 Iron Age sherds weighing 49,075g were collected from six sites across Alconbury Weald. Within the Iron Age assemblage three main ceramic phases were identified, these being Earlier Iron Age (650-350BC), Later Iron Age (350-50BC) and Late Iron Age (transitional c.50BC – c.AD70).
- B.8.12 A very small quantity of flint tempered and coarse shell-tempered pottery of probable earlier Iron Age date was recovered from ditch fills at STUALP16. These three sherds (16g) represent the only potentially Early Iron Age pottery recovered from Alconbury Weald. The small size and residual context of the Early Iron Age assemblage restricts the scope for further analysis, although the presence of the sherds should be noted in the publication report.
- B.8.13 Later Iron Age pottery (350-50BC) formed the principal component of assemblages from three sites (STUABE14, STUPAR16 and STUCYC16). Further Later Iron Age sherds

were recovered from the predominantly Late Iron Age assemblages found at STUALW15 and STUALP16 where it forms 24% and 15% respectively of the total Iron Age assemblage by weight (Table 47).

Site Code	Quantity	Weight (g)	MSW
STUABE14	7	17	3g
STUPAR16	301	2,600	9g
STUCYC16	5	9	2g
STUAWL15	106	1,892	18g
STUALP16	344	5,263	15g
Total	763	9,781	9g

Table 47: Later Iron Age pottery by site

- B.8.14 The Later Iron Age pottery is characterised by the extensive use of shell-tempered fabrics with a moderate to common sand-tempered component and sparse use of grog. Forms are principally slack-shouldered and ovoid jars with either short upright or everted necks or no necks compatible with vessels found locally at sites such as Bob's Wood (Percival and Lyons forthcoming); Margetts Farm (Percival 2004) and Wardy Hill, Ely (Hill 2003). A small percentage of the vessels have slashed or scored surface treatment and some have slashes around the rim top. The deposition of the Later Iron Age pottery is principally in ditches and pits and the mean sherd weight for the entire assemblage is small being just 9g. This varies between 18g and 2g across the five sites from which it was recovered.
- B.8.15 The Late Iron Age assemblage is again predominantly composed of handmade shell-tempered forms but includes a proportion of slow-wheel finished and wheelmade forms. The handmade vessels include ovoid jars with upright rims and barrel-shaped jars with bead rims (Hill 2003 forms A, D and K) alongside robust storage jars with everted rims, usually cordoned and sometimes decorated on the shoulder with combed arcs below which continue in use into and beyond the 1st century AD (Thompson 1982 C6-1 and C6-2). Vessels in sandy and grog-tempered fabrics comprise a range of transitional forms including wide-mouth, often carinated jars and bowls) with bead rims (Thompson 1982 B1-1 and B3-1) as well as lid-seated jars often rilled (Thompson 1982 C5-1, C5-3). A small fineware component within the larger assemblages from STUALW15 and STUALP16 includes rouletted body sherds from butt beakers (Tyers 1996, 163, fig. 200, no 113), and locally made mid to late 1st century AD platters, copies of popular contemporary Gaulish forms (*ibid*, 162, fig. 198, nos 1-8). Both the grog-tempered coarsewares and greyware finewares are also found with the contexts containing predominantly Early Roman pottery. The Late Iron Age pottery was mostly recovered from ditch fills with a smaller component from pits and postholes and a scattering from other features. The overall mean sherd weight for the Late Iron Age assemblage is 39g.

Site Code	Pot Date	Quantity	Weight (g)	MSW
STUALW15	Late Iron Age	479	8,020	17g
STUALP16	Late Iron Age	3,464	36,161	100g
STUIKO16	Late Iron Age	217	2,268	10g
Total		4,160	46,449	39g

Table 48: Late Iron Age pottery by principle site

Discussion and statement of potential

- B.8.16 Several contemporary assemblages have been analysed or published from the region including the large Iron Age transitional assemblages from Werrington, Little Paxton, and Bob's Wood (MacKreth 1988, Jones 2011, Percival and Lyons forthcoming) and these provide suitable comparanda for the pottery found at Alconbury Weald.
- B.8.17 The combined Iron Age assemblage shows some variation across the six sites from which it was collected with differences not only in date and size but also in assemblage composition, with these differences being greatest between the handmade Later Iron Age assemblages and those which include a higher proportion of Late and Transitional forms. The overlap between the fabric, forms and technology which characterise the Late Iron Age transitional assemblages and those from several of the Early Roman sites is apparent and should be taken into account during full analysis, ideally including the production of a combined catalogue and discussion to integrate elements within the assemblage where cross over occurs.

Task List

Integrate final context data and phasing	1 day	SP
Construct and edit a summary pottery catalogue for all sites	2 days	SP/AL
Review recent publications and research agenda	2 days	SP
Write a publication text	5 days	SP
Select sherds for illustration and construct a catalogue	2 days	SP
Edits and revisions	1 day	SP

The Roman Pottery

By Alice Lyons

- B.8.18 A total of 1,608 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 24,132kg, of Early to Mid-Roman pottery was recovered from seven sites within the Alconbury Weald Enterprise Zone. Although these sites were excavated separately and have different Site Codes (Table 49) – they are effectively one landscape and should be treated as one site for the purposes of analysis.

Site	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
STUABE14	7	31	0.18
STUALW15	1,134	18,835	78.02
STUPRO15	0	0	0.00
STUALP15	101	498	2.06
STUALP16	292	3,005	12.45
STUIKO16	1	6	0.02
STUPAR16	70	1,725	7.14
STUCYC16	4	32	0.13
RB pot total	1,609	24,132	100.00

Table 49: Quantification of Roman pottery by site

B.8.19 The majority of Roman pottery found during this project was recovered from field systems (ditches), pits and gullies, with small amounts of pottery recovered from other features (Table 50). None of the pottery appears to have been deliberately placed, for example no funerary accessory vessels were found. The majority of pottery was fragmentary with high levels of abrasion, denoting significant post-depositional disturbance – the average sherd weight of 15g reflects this process.

Feature	Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Ditch	1,066	16,701	69.25
Pit	259	3,813	15.78
Gully	96	1,456	6.03
Unassigned	73	771	3.19
Floor	39	464	1.92
Subsoil	23	411	1.70
Natural	25	389	1.61
Post hole	26	117	0.48
Hollow	1	6	0.02
Furrow	1	4	0.02
Total	1,609	24,132	100.00

Table 50: Table of features

B.8.20 A total of fifteen broad fabric families were found across the whole project.

Fabric	Abbreviation	Vessel Form	Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware	SGW; SGW(OX SURFACES); GW; GW(FINE)(OX SURFACE) GW(OX SURFACES)	Beaker, bowl, dish, flagon, jar, lid, platter, storage jar	606	6,971	28.92
Grey ware with grog inclusions	GW(GROG); GW(GROG)(OX SURFACES)	Bowl, jar, storage jar, lid	322	4,946	20.49
Shell tempered ware	STW; STW(GROG)	Jar, bowl, storage jar	203	4,118	17.06
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW; OW; WW; VOW	Beaker, bowl, dish, flagon, jar, lid, mortaria, platter, storage jar	188	2,984	12.36
Oxidised ware with grog inclusions	OX(GROG); OW(GROG); SOW(GROG)	Jar, storage jar	81	1,347	5.58
Nene Valley colour coat	NVCC	Beaker, dish, jar	34	1,316	5.45
Grey ware with calciferous (shell) inclusions	GW(CALC&GROG)(OX SURFACES); GW(CALC); GW(CALC)(OX SURFACES)	Bowl, jar	57	901	3.73

Fabric	Abbreviation	Vessel Form	Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Spanish amphora fabric	BAT AM	Amphora	4	490	2.03
Sandy red ware	SREDW	Beaker, jar, storage jar	30	380	1.57
Undiagnostic Sandy coarse ware	SCW	Jar, storage jar	13	219	0.91
Fine grey ware	GW(FINE)	Beaker, lid, platter	43	180	0.74
Central Gaulish samian	SAM CG	Bowl, cup, dish, mortaria	9	145	0.60
South Gaulish samian	SAM SG	Cup, bowl, dish	15	67	0.28
Manchetter-Hartshill white ware	MANCHH	Mortaria	2	48	0.20
Pompeii Red Ware	POM RED WARE	Platter	1	20	0.08
Total			1,609	24,132	100.00

Table 51: The Roman Pottery, listed by fabric in descending order of weight (%) *shaded data shows pottery representing over 10% (by weight) of the total assemblage

Statement of potential

B.8.21 The majority of the pottery is Early to Mid-Roman in date, locally produced and utilitarian in character with few finewares or specialist vessels found. Recovered primarily from within relict field systems the pottery was not deliberately placed but represents accumulated rubbish from nearby settlement activity. Unfortunately, the majority has suffered from post-depositional damage (probably from ploughing) and is severely abraded with a small average sherd size. The potential of the assemblage lies in the fact that it was recovered from a wide area within one landscape, seamlessly following on from Iron Age settlement, and is of sufficient size to give a meaningful overview of how pottery was made, used and deposited, also how these processes changed over time. Indeed, when combined this ceramic data set forms a substantial assemblage typical of many low order rural groups in the area such as Bob's Wood (Percival and Lyons forthcoming), Werrington (Mackreth 1988) and Little Paxton (Jones 2011). That other nearby well recorded ceramic datasets exist means analysis will provide a rare opportunity to understand how pottery used by the Roman people within a large inter-related area over a period of several hundred years.

Recommendations for future work

Send all samian for specialist comment	1 day	SW
Send all grey ware stamps for analysis (?x2 – check)	0.5 day	VR
Ensure the amphora stamp is analysed (x1)	0.5 day	DW
Ensure the mortaria stamp is analysed (x1)	0.5 day	KHa
Integrate final context data and phasing	1 day	AL
Construct and edit a summary pottery catalogue for all sites	2 days	AL

Send all samian for specialist comment	1 day	SW
Review recent publications and research agenda	2 days	AL
Write a publication text	6 days	AL
Select sherds for illustration and construct a catalogue	2 days	AL
Edits and revisions	1 day	AL

B.9 Medieval and Post-medieval pottery

By Carole Fletcher with contributions from Stephen Wadeson

STUABE14

- B.9.1 A single sherd of post-medieval Redware was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 5.

Statement of potential

- B.9.2 The post-medieval pottery represents later manuring activity across the site and will provide no further information on the dating or nature of the site. No further work is required.

STUPAR16

Assemblage

- B.9.3 Post-medieval pottery, consisting of a single moderately abraded post-medieval Redware bowl sherd, was recovered from the backfill (343) of ditch **317**. The pottery is of little significance, and the bowl probably indicates some form of domestic or dairying activity in the vicinity of the site, the material having become incorporated into the ditch, probably through rubbish deposition.

Statement of potential

- B.9.4 The post-medieval pottery represents later manuring activity across the site and will provide no further information on the dating or nature of the site. No further work is required. The following catalogue acts as a full record and the pottery may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Context	Cut	Fabric	MNV	No. of Sherds	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
343=319	336=317	Post-medieval Redware bowl, flat base sherd, internally clear glazed, abraded	1	1	0.164	mid 16th-end 18th century

Table 52: Pottery

MNV=minimum number of vessels

STUCYC16

- B.9.5 A total of two sherds (0.004kg) of glazed post-medieval Redware (1550-1800) from a single vessel were recovered from ditch **5073**, and two fragments (0.001kg) from a Medieval Ely ware vessel (1150-1350) were recovered from ditch **5181**. The sherds are small, moderately abraded and should not be considered reliable dating for the feature.

Statement of potential

- B.9.6 The post-medieval pottery represents later manuring activity across the site and will provide no further information on the dating or nature of the site. No further work is required. The pottery may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.10 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

By Ted Levermore and Sarah Percival

Methodology

- B.10.1 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976), Warry (2006) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating.
- B.10.2 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Fabrics

- B.10.3 The assemblage was assigned to seventeen fabrics, some of which were subtypes of another, these are described below (Table 53).
- B.10.4 Generally, the fabrics were either silty or sandy and had a range of inclusions typical of the style and era of the brick and tile examined. It is likely that most of the inclusions were naturally occurring in the clay, with some of the coarser, angular or denser inclusions added as temper to the pastes.

Code	Colour	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions	Moulding sand	Comments
A	pink/orange faces with yellow and light purplish core	silty clay	occasional calcareous flecks and rounded voids, ?grog/?clay pellets, rounded ferrous material	occasional calcareous flecks and rounded voids and rounded ferrous chunks	Fine	
A1	"	"	"	"	"	<i>same but more evenly fired</i>
B	yellowish to pink	silty clay	rare fine angular flint, occasional rounded voids	no visible	coarse	Burwell yellow?
B1	"	"	"	"	<i>fine</i>	<i>same but finer moulding sand and denser</i>
C	brown-orange	sandy	rare calcareous flecks, rounded stones/ferrous material	no visible	fine	
D	orange	sandy	common rounded quartz, angular flint and rounded ferrous material and voids	rare rounded stone and sub-angular flint and ferrous material	fine	
E	grey	silty clay	crushed stone/?ferrous material	none visible	none visible	Post-Med-Mod Field Drain
F	red with dark red core	sandy	occasional fine angular flint	occasional rounded ? calcareous and voids	none visible	
G	mid orange	silty clay	occasional rounded quartz, ferrous material and calcareous	occasional fossiliferous calcareous and ferrous material and elongate voids	coarse	
H	dark orange	sandy	common quartz, occasional calcareous., ferrous material and crushed flint	rare crushed flint and rounded calcareous	fine	Roman
I	orange	silty clay	occasional clay pellets	occasional rounded voids	fine	poor mixing
J	orange	silty clay	common rounded voids, rare calcareous and clay pellets	no visible	fine	
J1	"	"	"	<i>very rare rounded ?limestone inclusions</i>	<i>coarse (shelly, calcareous sand)</i>	sometimes grey core
J2	<i>same but buff / cream / orange colour</i>	"	"	"	"	"
K	brown-orange	silty clay	common rounded and elongate voids	rare rounded flint	fine	extruded
L	orange	soft silt	common rounded voids, occasional very fine calcareous flecks, rare clay pellets	common rounded and elongate voids	none visible	very soft fabric
M	brown-orange	sandy	common rounded and elongate voids, occasional calcareous flecks	common rounded voids, ? ferrous/ironstone chunks and clay pellets	none visible	

Table 53: CBM fabric descriptions

STUABE14

By Sarah Percival

B.10.5 A small assemblage of three pieces of CBM were collected from two contexts. The buried soil (1) produced a single fragment of post medieval floor tile in dense orange fabric with inclusions of chalk and rounded, orange clay pellets. The remainder of the assemblage came from the subsoil (2) in Trench 5 and comprises a piece of post-medieval roof tile in dense pale orange fabric with no visible inclusions, and a very small fragment of modern field drain, also in dense silty fabric with no visible inclusions.

Context	Fabric	qty	Weight (kg)	Type	Form	peg	Date
1	dense fine clay with common small rounded chalk and moderate rounded orange clay pellets	1	0.035	tile	floor tile	n	Post-med
2	orange dense clay with few visible inclusions	1	0.080	tile	roof tile	n	Post-med
2	fine orange clay few visible inclusions	1	0.001	field drain		n	Post-med
		3	0.116				

Table 54: STUABE14 CBM catalogue

STUALW15

Introduction

B.10.6 Archaeological works produced 21 fragments (2.012kg) of CBM. The assemblage comprises Roman roof tile fragments and medieval to post-medieval brick and tile. The assemblage from both date ranges was fragmentary and abraded.

Assemblage

B.10.7 The assemblage was collected from 17 features across the site; the majority of these were ditch contexts. Much of the assemblage was undiagnostic in form due to heavy abrasion and breakage. A summary CBM catalogue can be found in Table 55.

Roman

B.10.8 The majority of the assemblage is Roman in date and was made up of tile fragments; which included flat tile, *tegula* (flanged roof tile), several *imbrex* (curved roof tile) fragments and a flue tile. These fragments were derived from features assigned to the Roman phases.

Medieval and Post-Medieval

B.10.9 A smaller portion of the assemblage was made up of medieval to post-medieval brick and tile that came from the subsoil and an unphased post hole.

Discussion

B.10.10 The CBM assemblage collected from and assessed for STUALW15 is largely uninformative due to its fragmentary and abraded nature. The Roman material suggests that there was a degree of investment put into the structures from which they derive. However, beyond that, there is little more to be said. The presence of medieval to

modern brick and tile within a modern landscape is not uncommon. Indeed, such material was often used for levelling for construction or manuring on farmland. The fact that no whole examples were recovered here and that they span these dates means they offer little information and represent nothing more than background noise within the archaeological landscape.

Statement of potential

B.10.11 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. The report should be incorporated into the archive report and updated, where necessary.

B.10.12 The non-Roman and undiagnostic portion of the assemblage is recommended for discard.

Phase	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Description	Fabric	Date	Notes	Count	Weight (kg)
0	2	0	subsoil	brick	?floor tile	M	Medieval to Post-Med	1 inch thick floor tile. Reduced, to purplish-brown, upper surface and orange body.	1	0.093
0	2	0	subsoil	tile	flat tile	L	Medieval to Post-Med	1/2 inch thick flat tile. Fragment is not highly indicative of being a tile per se. However, it does present one end face and a suggestion of an upper smoothed face and a lower less finished face	1	0.052
0	143	142	post hole	undiag.	undiag.	?C	No date	-	1	0.015
0	609	607	ditch terminus	tile	flat tile	K	Post-Med - Mod	-	1	0.017
2.2	201	203	ditch	undiag.	undiag.	J	ncd	-	1	0.039
3.1	83	87	ditch	tile	?flue	D	Roman	small fragment of ?Roman tile with evidence of combing/keying. At least one, probably 2, grooves on one face. Reverse is sanded.	1	0.022
3.1	101	102	ditch	tile	undiag.	I	Roman	-	1	0.061
3.1	137	138	ditch	tile?	Roman brick/tile	I	Roman	fragment of a substantial Roman brick or tile with a smooth and dark red upper surface and remnants of an irregular reverse.	1	0.341
3.1	137	138	ditch	undiag.	undiag.	J2	ncd	fragment of very lightweight brick/tile. Borderline fired clay but has remnants of two faces at 90 degrees to each other	1	0.032
3.1	239	242	ditch	tile	?tegula	J	Roman	fragments of a Roman tile, no diagnostic features. Probably a <i>tegula</i> fragment, sherd being from the central body.	3	0.385

Phase	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Description	Fabric	Date	Notes	Count	Weight (kg)
3.1	251	250	ditch	tile	<i>imbrex</i>	J	Roman	basal fragment of <i>imbrex</i> tile. Typical sanding on the inside of the curved body fragment. Slight carbonised/reduced outer surface. Smoothed outer surface. Coarse sand adhered to the inner face.	1	0.282
3.1	251	250	ditch	tile	<i>imbrex</i>	J1	Roman	2 fragments of an <i>imbrex</i> tile. The larger fragment is a body sherd and the smaller is a basal fragment. The basal fragment has typical sanding on the inside curve and base with a smoothed outer face	2	0.170
3.1	704	701	ditch	tile	tile	J1	Roman	-	1	0.094
3.1	733	731	ditch	tile	<i>imbrex</i>	G	Roman	fragment of <i>imbrex</i> tile. Typical sanding on the inside of the curved body fragment. Coarse sand.	1	0.122
3.2	118	117	ditch	undiag.	undiag.	J	ncd	-	1	0.005
3.2	748	745	ditch	tile	<i>tegula</i>	H	Roman	fragment of <i>tegula</i> with a flange. Finger groove running along the length of the upper inside face of the flange. Outside lower corner is chamfered. Surfaces are reduced to a purplish hue. A4 Flange.	2	0.267
8	229	230	ditch	undiag.	undiag.	C	ncd	-	1	0.015
Grand Total									21	2.012

Table 55: Summary CBM catalogue

STUALP16

Introduction

B.10.13 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of CBM; 27 fragments (1.092kg). The assemblage comprises intrusive Roman and medieval to post-medieval fragments of brick and tile. This report will characterise the CBM assemblage.

Assemblage

B.10.14 The assemblage was collected from 14 features from Incubator 2, Area 4 and the KP1B Excavation. The features were assigned to the Iron Age (2.1), Late Iron Age (2.2) and Later Roman (3.2) phases. The majority of this CBM assemblage is, however, probably much later in origin. Medieval to post-medieval dates were assigned to this assemblage which suggests that the CBM is largely intrusive or the phasing for some features needs to be reconsidered. A summary CBM catalogue can be found in Table 56.

Phase	Area	Context	Cut	Form	Description	Fabric	Date	Count	Weight (kg)
0	Inc. 2	1405	1404	undiag.	undiag.	?	ncd	1	0.002
2.1	Area 4	1263	1262	undiag.	undiag.	D	Medieval to Post-Med	1	0.016
2.2	Area 4	1194	1192	tile	flat tile	B	Medieval to Post-Med	1	0.018
3.2	KP1B	165	164	brick	frag	B	Medieval to Post-Med	1	0.018
3.2	KP1B	165	164	undiag.	frag	D	Medieval to Post-Med	3	0.039
3.2	KP1B	180	177	undiag.	undiag.	C	Medieval to Post-Med	1	0.003
3.2	KP1B	182	177	brick	frag	D	Medieval to Post-Med	10	0.648
3.2	KP1B	182	177	tile	curved or ridge	A	11th – 16th C	3	0.166
3.2	KP1B	182	177	tile	flat tile	A1	Medieval to Post-Med	1	0.012
3.2	KP1B	182	177	tile	flat tile	B	Medieval to Post-Med	1	0.026
3.2	KP1B	182	177	undiag.	undiag.	B	Medieval to Post-Med	1	0.002
3.2	KP1B	340	334	tile	flat tile	B1	Post-Med	1	0.019
3.2	KP1B	959	928	undiag.	undiag.	F	?Roman	1	0.055
3.2	KP1B	1230	1229	tile	field drain	E	Post-Med to Mod	1	0.068
Total								27	1.092

Table 56: Summary CBM catalogue

Discussion

B.10.15 The CBM assemblage collected from and assessed for STUALP16 is largely uninformative. It was fragmentary, abraded and probably intrusive to many features. The presence of medieval to modern brick and tile within a modern landscape is not uncommon.

Summary of potential and recommended further work

B.10.16 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. The report should be incorporated into the archive report and updated, where necessary.

B.10.17 The whole assemblage is recommended for discard/dispersal.

STUPAR16

Introduction and Assemblage

B.10.18 Archaeological works produced two fragments (0.192kg) of CBM. The assemblage comprises a *tegula* fragment from ditch **275** and undiagnostic, probably Roman, a

fragment of CBM from ditch **299**. Although both Roman in date the significance of this material is minimal. The presence of this material serves to bolster the evidence for Roman-era activity at Alconbury. The following table summarises this assemblage.

Phase	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Description	Fabric	Date	Comment	Count	Weight (kg)
3.2	276	275	ditch	tile	<i>tegula</i>	G	Roman (240-380 AD)	fragment of <i>tegula</i> with a flange. Flange type D (Warry, 2006), cutaway C or just a chamfer?. Later 3rd century AD (<i>ibid.</i>). Finger groove along inside/upper corner. Very irregular and unformed base. Late Roman by cutaway date.	1	0.097
5	301	299	ditch	tile	undiag	C	Roman	-	1	0.095
Total									2	0.192

Table 57: CBM fabric descriptions

Statement of potential

B.10.19 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. The report should be incorporated into the archive report and updated, where necessary.

B.10.20 The whole assemblage is recommended for discard/dispersal.

STUCYC16

By Carole Fletcher

Assemblage

B.10.21 A single fragment of CBM was recovered from ditch **5075**, which also produced Roman pottery. The fragment is an abraded piece of tile, probably Roman, and represents material unintentionally introduced into the ditch fill.

Summary of potential and recommended further work

B.10.22 The following catalogue acts as a full record and the material may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Context	Cut	CBM Description and Form	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
5076	5075	hard fired quartz-tempered dull orange-pink irregular tile fragment with no surviving surfaces. Mid grey reduced core with occasional small calcareous inclusions and rare mica.	1	0.088	Roman
Total			1	0.088	

Table 58: STUCYC16 CBM catalogue

Summary of CBM from across Alconbury Airfield

B.10.23 Taken together, the ceramic building material from the KP1B and Strategic Main excavation areas is indicative of Roman and later medieval to post-medieval activity.

The wide spread and relatively small quantity of this material is, however, a limiting factor for in-depth archaeological conclusions.

Roman CBM

B.10.24 The Roman assemblage largely comprised roof tiles (*tegula* and *imbrex*). It also contained a fragment of flue tile, and will have come from substantial structures. The CBM was very fragmentary, abraded and widely distributed through the sites, mostly being recovered from ditch contexts, pointing to a considerable amount of movement after discard. The scattered nature of this building material is a result of demolition, discard and the continued use of the land beyond the Roman era. This material may have travelled some distances before becoming sealed in the contexts in which they were found. As such, the assertion that a high-level or high-ranking building had been extant in the vicinity is a tentative one. Instead, it is best to see this material as an indicator for Roman era activity at Alconbury that utilised structures that required a high level of investment.

Medieval and post-medieval CBM

B.10.25 The medieval and post-medieval CBM assemblage was also very fragmentary and abraded. Its presence in this landscape is due to similar demolition and discard events as well as movement through the modern landscape. Most of the material was collected from the subsoil or the uppermost disuse fills of ditches although some of the material appears to have been collected from features that were assigned to much earlier phases.

B.11 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Methodology

- B.11.1 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 assigned on the basis of the dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Fired clay collected from samples that weighed less than 1g were not assessed.
- B.11.2 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. Summaries of the catalogue can be found in Tables 61 and 62.

Fabrics

- B.11.3 The fired clay was attributed to eight fabric types, four of which were sub-types of two main fabrics (F1, F1a, F1b, F2, F2a, F2b, F3 and F5).
- B.11.4 There were three main groups; silty or sandy clay with quartz, ironstone/ferrous material and rounded stones (F3, F4 and F7), silty or sandy clay with rounded calcareous chunks, angular flint and stones (F1 and F2) and a silty clay with few to no visible inclusions (F5). The first group was most common, the second was more specific to the kiln and hearth related objects and the third was most likely to have been used as daub. Although the exact source of the clay or inclusions has not been proven for these assemblages, they are likely to have been naturally occurring in the local clay. The poor sorting of the inclusions suggests minimal paste preparation, although organic matter (chaff?) and the angular flint were likely to have been added to some of the recipes.
- B.11.5 The fabrics were found across the phases assigned to the features. This is not surprising considering the fragmentary and abraded nature of the assemblage as well as the fact that nothing was found *in situ*. This assemblage has been subjected to discard and post-depositional processes which has meant that any archaeological conclusions that will be drawn are tentative.

Code	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions	Mixing	Comments
F1	fine silt	common rounded voids and occasional calcareous flecks, rare ?clay/?grog pellets	none visible	well	kiln bar fabric
F1a	"	" - plus: occasional crushed/angular flint	" - plus: occasional crushed/angular flint and in some cases oyster shell	Well	
F1b	"	"	"-plus: occasional rounded calcareous and/or stone	Well	
F1c	fine silt/marly clay	Very common rounded calcareous chunks, occasional rounded stones (fine to coarse)	Very common rounded calcareous chunks, occasional rounded stones (coarse to very coarse)	Poor Sorting	almost like marl, but seems like a chalky version of F1
F2	sandy clay	common quartz, rounded calcareous and ferrous chunks	rounded calcareous and ferrous material	moderate	
F2a	"	"	" - plus: occasional crushed/angular flint	moderate	same but more densely packed with flint
F2b	"	"	F2 plus stony inclusions	"	
F2c	"	common quartz	occasional crushed flint and ferrous material	moderate	highly fired
F3	silt	common rounded voids, occasional ferrous material/clay pellets	no visible	moderate	reddish and yellowish swirls
F4	sandy clay	common quartz, sparse rounded stones/flint	rare rounded stone/ferrous material	moderate	
F5	silt	common rounded voids	none visible	moderate	untempered clay. possibly organic voids
F7	sandy clay	no visible	rare rounded to angular stone	moderate	

Table 59: Fired clay fabric descriptions

STUABE14

By Sarah Percival

B.11.6 A single piece of fired clay, in pale orange fabric with cream swirls was found in the subsoil (2). The fragment is probably post-medieval.

Context	Fabric	qty	Weight (kg)	Type	Date
2	fine orange clay few visible inclusions cream swirls	1	0.010	baked clay	Post-med

Table 60: STUABE14 fired clay catalogue

Statement of potential

- B.11.7 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. The report should be incorporated into the archive report and updated, where necessary.
- B.11.8 The whole assemblage is recommended for discard/dispersal.

STUALW15

Introduction

- B.11.9 Archaeological work produced 261 fragments (3.079kg) of fired clay from the STUALW15 area. The assemblage was collected from mostly Roman contexts. The assemblage comprised both amorphous and structural fragments (129 fragments, 0.812kg and 132 fragments, 2.267kg respectively). The latter group contained fragments of portable kiln or oven furniture and a fragment of a spindle whorl.

Assemblage

- B.11.10 The fired clay was collected from 75 contexts from across the STUALW15 site. It was made up of both amorphous and structural fragments, with the latter group containing a small collection of diagnostic objects that are Iron Age and Roman in style.

Amorphous fired clay

- B.11.11 Forty-two contexts produced amorphous fired clay (129 fragments, 0.812kg). These were fragments that could only be attributed to a fabric group. Such pieces of fired clay provide little information beyond indicating the historic presence of kilns, ovens, hearths, light industrial or domestic objects. However, amorphous fragments from contexts that also contained structural material are likely to have originated from the same objects as the latter. The amorphous portion of the assemblage is summarised in Table 61.

Structural fired clay

- B.11.12 The majority of the fired clay, by weight, recovered from the site was characterised as structural (132 fragments, 2.267kg). The fragments were collected from 32 contexts. These were fragments with identifiable characteristics or diagnostic forms. The majority of the structural fragments exhibited flattened surfaces and/or evidence of hand forming. Some of these fragments were larger than the average fragment of fired clay, suggesting a very local origin to the objects. A small portion of the structural assemblage was made up of diagnostic fragments of clay objects (although in most cases this suggestion is tentative). The clay objects identified were fragments of kiln bar, clay plate, kiln or oven pedestal, triangular weights and a globular spindle whorl. The structural portion of this assemblage is summarised in Table 62.

Spindle whorl

- B.11.13 An incomplete globular/spherical spindle whorl with a central perforation was recovered from ditch **654**. It is about 40% complete (0.006kg) with diameter: 27mm and perforation diameter: 5mm. This form is common in the Iron Age and Roman periods.

Kiln furniture

- B.11.14 Two wedge shaped clay objects were part of the structural assemblage; collected from ditch **87**. Whilst their purpose and complete forms are unknown, it is suggested that they were probably pedestals used in a kiln, oven or hearth (cf. Swan 1984, 61). One

was a triangular fragment of clay (0.716kg) with three remnant faces. It was probably a corner of a larger, possibly wedge-shaped, clay object. Its surviving faces are exacted and smoothed. The other was possibly an end/base fragment (0.135kg) of a pedestal. It too was wedge-shaped and had squared edges and faces. The flattest face appears to have been a base, suggesting it might be from the platform of a pedestal. These two fragments share fabrics and colouration, and as such may be from the same object which means it would have been quite large. There was also a small collection of structural fragments that exhibited characteristics expected from Iron Age to Roman kiln bars. The presence of large fragments of flattened fired clay should also be noted here, as they may also have been related to this collection of probable kiln furniture.

Discussion

- B.11.15 The fired clay assemblage taken as a whole is indicative of Iron Age and Romano-British domestic and craft activity. However, the significance of any pottery 'industry' at this site should not be overstated. The fired clay was not recovered *in situ*, was very fragmentary and some of it abraded. As such, this is clearly a discard assemblage that has been subjected to post-depositional processes related to continued land use. Little can be gleaned from the amorphous fragments beyond their quantity and spread across the site. They do no more than to suggest the scope of the activity through their bulk. The structural fragments and the diagnostic objects paint a better picture of the kinds of activities taking place, however, the material is very fragmentary.

Statement of potential

- B.11.16 The assemblage has been fully assessed and described and do not provide the potential to provide further information on the Alconbury area. The amorphous fragments are recommended for discard.

Phase	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Count	Weight (kg)
0	25	27	pond	F2	1	0.009
0	674	672	natural	F2	4	0.011
0	878	877	post hole	F1	1	0.002
0	984	978	ditch	F1	5	0.004
0	986	985	pit	F2	1	0.002
2.2	189	193	ditch terminus	F1	1	0.003
2.2	224	223	gully	F2	1	0.003
2.2	688	687	pit	F5	1	0.002
2.2	778	778	ditch	F1b	3	0.037
2.2	915	915	ditch	F1	3	0.002
2.2	975	974	ditch	F3	1	0.002
3.1	99	100	ditch terminus	F2	2	0.004
3.1	104	103	gully	F1b	6	0.051
3.1	110	109	ditch	F1	18	0.008
3.1	110	109	ditch	F3	1	0.015
3.1	111	112	gully	F2	3	0.055
3.1	127	129	ditch terminus	F1b	4	0.145
3.1	127	129	ditch terminus	F5	1	0.006
3.1	148	149	ditch	F2	1	0.012
3.1	160	159	ditch	F5	1	0.004
3.1	176	174	pit	F3	1	0.004
3.1	251	250	ditch	F2	3	0.041
3.1	699	698	ditch	F2	2	0.015
3.1	707	705	ditch	F1	1	0.014
3.1	739	738	ditch	F5	12	0.045
3.1	920	918	ditch	F2	1	0.038
3.2	73	74	ditch	F2	1	0.003
3.2	118	117	ditch	F2	4	0.015
3.2	121	122	ditch	F1	1	0.002
3.2	620	619	pit	F2	4	0.013
3.2	621	619	pit	F1	1	0.012
3.2	621	619	pit	F3	3	0.043
3.2	621	619	pit	F5	3	0.018
3.2	622	619	pit	F5	2	0.018
3.2	657	654	ditch	F1	1	0.014

Phase	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Count	Weight (kg)
3.2	657	654	ditch	F2	1	0.006
3.2	692	691	pit	F5	1	0.008
3.2	811	811	ditch	F1	1	0.003
3.2	926	925	ditch	F2	4	0.006
3.2	927	925	ditch	F2	13	0.020
3.2	963	961	ditch	F2	2	0.026
3.2	993	994	ditch	F2	8	0.071
Total					129	0.812

Table 61: Summary catalogue of amorphous fired clay

Phase	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Structural type	Object Form	Notes	Count	Weight (kg)
0	162	162	natural	F1	fs/w/c	?Kiln Bar	Fragments of a clay object with flattened surfaces. Largest fragment features a flattened surface with a perforation running almost parallel to the face within the body of the object. Another fragment is remnant turn/corner, much like a kiln bar. Iron Age/Roman Kiln bar made around a stick?	6	0.080
2.2	727	725	ditch	F2	fs	-	-	4	0.046
3.1	14	16	ditch	F2	fs	-	-	2	0.012
3.1	75	77	ditch	F2	fs	-	-	2	0.012
3.1	83	87	ditch	F2	fs	-	-	2	0.066
3.1	85	87	ditch	F2b	fs	-	Face fragment from a clay object. Face is smoothed, core is heavily reduced in patches. Identity of original object is unclear. It is suggestive of a kiln bar as the clay core is twisted and suggests the object may have been narrow	1	0.085
3.1	86	87	ditch	F1	object	?pedestal	A triangular fragment of a large clay object. It has three remnant faces and a shape that suggests that this is a corner of a larger, possible wedge shaped, clay object. Remaining faces are exacted and smoothed. Similar to other wedge/tapered pedestals found.	4	0.716
3.1	86	87	ditch	F2/F5	object	?pedestal	Possible end/base fragment of a pedestal. Fragment is doorstep shaped with reddish surfaces and a reduced core. Wedge shaped with squared edges and faces. Flattest face appears to be the base, suggesting it might be from the platform for a pedestal.	1	0.135
3.1	93	95	ditch	F1b	fs	-	Face fragment of a large clay object, possibly a weight or large clay plate.	1	0.062
3.1	93	95	ditch	F5	fs	-	Fragment of handformed and smoothed clay object. No clear identity.	1	0.063
3.1	110	109	ditch	F2	fs	-	-	7	0.051
3.1	125	126	pit	F2	fs	-	-	3	0.034
3.1	127	129	ditch terminus	F1	fs	-	-	17	0.045
3.1	130	132	ditch	F1	fs/hf	-	-	5	0.068
3.1	137	138	ditch	F2	fs	?clay plate	Large slightly concave face fragment from unknown object. ?kiln plate or a ?weight.	1	0.035
3.1	155	158	pit	F2	fs	-	-	2	0.017
3.1	173	159	ditch	F2	fs/hf	?kiln bar	Fragments of a kiln bar. On of the fragments is part of the body with a longitudinal edge.	8	0.044
3.1	186	188	ditch	F2a	fs	-	-	1	0.027
3.1	241	242	ditch	F2	fs	-	-	1	0.08
3.1	653	651	ditch	F2	fs	-	-	1	0.030
3.1	771	768	ditch	F1	fs	-	-	7	0.011
3.1	771	768	ditch	F2	fs	?clay plate	Face fragment from a large object. Remaining face is smoothed. Clay plate face?	1	0.039
3.1	952	951	ditch	F1a	fs	?weight	Face fragment from a clay object. Made in a dense and well sorted fabric, is it a weight?	1	0.033
3.2	106	108	pit	F2	fs	-	-	5	0.048
3.2	621	619	pit	F1	fs	-	-	2	0.011
3.2	621	619	pit	F1b	object	?weight ?plate	A fragment of a rounded clay object. A fragment of a plate-like clay object with a rounded circumference and smoothed faces. Exact object id. Unknown. ?clay plate ?weight	1	0.035
3.2	621	619	pit	F2	fs	-	-	9	0.037
3.2	622	619	pit	F2	fs	-	-	2	0.023
3.2	657	654	ditch	F1	object	globular	An incomplete globular/spherical spindle whorl with a central perforation. About 40% complete, enough survives to measure its likely diameter	1	0.006
3.2	693	691	pit	F2	fs	-	Face fragments of at least two difference platy objects	16	0.282
3.2	695	691	pit	F2	fs	-	-	17	0.106
Total								132	2.267

Table 62: Summary catalogue of structural fired clay (fs – flattened surfaces, hf – hand-forming)

STUPRO15

Introduction

B.11.17 The excavations yielded 73 fragments of fired clay (0.076kg). These pieces are amorphous fragments with no discernible structural features. This report provides a quantified characterisation and assessment of the material.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No. Fragments	Weight (kg)	Notes
8	7	tree rooting	3	0.001	sample <1>
46	39	tree rooting	1	0.002	-
47	40	tree rooting	1	0.001	sample <4>
57	56	pit	10	0.004	sample <5>
72	71	tree rooting	11	0.015	sample <8>
72	71	tree rooting	4	0.012	sample <8>; one piece with 3mm stem impression
74	64	tree rooting	7	0.010	-
74	64	tree rooting	1	0.002	-
148	117	cremation pit	3	0.004	Associated with SF 2
144	142	tree rooting	8	0.006	sample <25>; oxidised pieces
163	162	pit	11	0.010	sample <26>
163	162	pit	13	0.009	sample <26>
Total	-	-	73	0.076	-

Table 63: STUPRO15 fired clay by context

Fabrics

F1. Fine sandy clay with rare to no flint, rare sub-rounded voids from leached calcareous inclusions and rare mica

F2. Fine sandy clay with rare to no flint or calcareous inclusions and moderate mica

F3. Fine sandy clay with common fine flint and calcareous inclusions

F4. Fine sandy clay with common fine sub-rounded voids and sub-angular voids possibly from organic inclusions

Assemblage characteristics

B.11.18 The excavations yielded a total of 73 fragments of fired clay (76g). These pieces are amorphous fragments with no discernible structural features. The fragments are found in fabrics F1, F2, F3 and F4, principally the first. These have no discernible features, but probably derive from ovens or heaths.

Fabric Type	No. Fragments	Weight (kg)	% by weight
F1	35	0.039	51.3
F2	15	0.013	17.1

Fabric Type	No. Fragments	Weight (kg)	% by weight
F3	19	0.012	15.8
F4	4	0.012	15.8
Total	73	0.076	100.0

Table 64: STUPRO15 fired clay fragments by fabric and type

Discussion

B.11.19 The assemblage of fired clay assessed for this site consists entirely of amorphous fragments. These had no discernible form or function but most likely derive from ovens and hearths. Most, if not all of this material is fired a reddish-brown colour.

Statement of potential

B.11.20 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. The report should be incorporated into the archive report and updated, where necessary. No further work required.

STUALP16

Introduction

B.11.21 Archaeological work produced 944 fragments, 10.178kg, of fired clay from the STUALP16 excavation areas. The assemblage was collected from mostly Iron Age and Roman contexts. The assemblage consisted of both amorphous and structural fragments (405 fragments, 1.681kg and 539 fragments, 8.497kg respectively). The latter group contained fragments of hearth or kiln lining, portable kiln furniture and probable triangular weights.

Assemblage

B.11.22 The fired clay was collected from 126 contexts from the STUALP16 site. It was made up of both amorphous and structural fragments, with the latter group containing a small collection of diagnostic objects.

Amorphous fired clay

B.11.23 Fifty-eight contexts produced amorphous fired clay (405 fragments, 1.681kg). These were fragments that could only be attributed to a fabric group. Such pieces of fired clay provide little information beyond indicating the historic presence of kilns, ovens, hearths, light industrial or domestic objects. However, amorphous fragments from contexts that also contained structural material are likely to have originated from the same objects as the latter. The amorphous portion of the assemblage is summarised in Table 71.

Structural fired clay

B.11.24 The majority of the fired clay, by weight, recovered from the site was characterised as structural (539 fragments, 8.497kg). The fragments were collected from 68 contexts. Structural fragments are those with identifiable characteristics or diagnostic forms. The majority of the structural fragments exhibited flattened surfaces, evidence of hand forming and perforations or rod impressions. For this site, the identifiable objects were kiln bars, kiln lining and probable props or spacers of Late Iron Age and Early Romano-

British type. There was also a single diagnostic fragment of an Iron Age triangular weight, along with several fragments with flattened surfaces that may have derived from similar objects. The structural portion of this assemblage is summarised in Table 66.

Triangular weight

- B.11.25 An apex fragment of a middle to later Iron Age triangular 'loom' weight was recovered from ditch **85**. This fragment is an intact apex with converging faces, it had broken along the perforation line, which is common because this tends to be the weakest point of such a heavy object. The perforation goes through the flat faces, as opposed to the angled faces which may suggest this weight was, in fact, more pyramidal than triangular.

Kiln Furniture and superstructure

- B.11.26 Several kiln bar fragments were recovered from ditch contexts across the site. There were no *in situ* kiln related clay objects, which is probably a result of discard and post-depositional processes. There were no complete examples, although those that were collected all appeared to be fragmentary, largely unabraded. Some exhibit key features having tapered ends and being square in cross-section. All the bars were made in the F1 fabric group which shows a degree of care and planning involved in the preparation of the pastes. Each example was formed from a single slab of clay rather than rolled or folded (Swan 1984). These characteristics are typical of later Iron Age and early Romano-British portable kiln bars (*ibid.*). Other fragments of fired clay that exhibited exacted and flattened surfaces in these fabrics were probably derived from kiln bars.
- B.11.27 Context 416 of ditch **367** produced the largest volume of fired clay (120 fragments, 3.484kg) in the form of a dump of kiln wall and/or lining (as well as the best-preserved kiln bar fragment, SF7). These were fragments made in a marly/chalky fabric similar to that of the kiln bars. Generally, the fragments had a white finger-smoothed surface and an irregular deep red reverse. These were probably fragments of the permanent lining applied to the inner wall of the kiln oven chamber. The larger pieces recovered were arched in section and were identified as being the lip of the kiln wall. The largest fragment was sufficiently large to suggest that the diameter of the kiln was at least one metre and the wall some 80mm thick. It is not apparent that any kiln-like features were found on the site. However, it is likely that the parent kiln for this material was somewhere in the vicinity of context 416 as this quantity of material is not likely to have travelled far to be discarded.

Discussion

- B.11.28 The fired clay assemblage taken as a whole is indicative of Iron Age and Romano-British domestic and light industrial activity. Triangular 'loom' weights suggest domestic activity and the presence of a considerable amount of kiln superstructure and a scatter of kiln bar fragments suggests that pottery production was happening somewhere near to, or on, this site. However, the significance of this 'industry' should not be overstated. The fired clay was not recovered *in situ*, was very fragmentary and some of it abraded. As such, this is clearly a discard assemblage that has been subjected to post-depositional processes related to continued land use. Little can be gleaned from the amorphous fragments beyond their quantity and spread through the site. They do no more than to suggest the scope of the activity through their bulk. The structural fragments and the diagnostic objects paint a better picture of the kinds of activities

taking place.

Statement of potential

B.11.29 The assemblage has been fully assessed and described. This report should be included in the full report and the catalogue with the archive. The amorphous fragments are recommended for discard.

B.11.30 The presence of kiln related material should be reported to romankilns.net.

Phase	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Notes	Count	Weight (kg)
0	312	311	pit	F1	-	1	0.001
0	848	847	natural	F1	-	1	0.011
2.1	88	85	layer	F3	possible smoothed surface	4	0.022
2.1	325	323	ditch	F1	-	12	0.011
2.1	422	420	ditch	F1	-	2	0.008
2.1	503	501	ditch	F1	-	2	0.001
2.1	603	601	gully	F2	-	1	0.007
2.1	621	619	gully	F2a/b	-	2	0.009
2.1	732	731	ditch	F5	-	2	0.004
2.1	735	733	ditch terminus	F1	-	9	0.014
2.1	737	736	ditch	F1	-	2	0.004
2.1	748	747	ditch terminus	F2	-	1	0.001
2.1	788	738	post hole	F1	-	53	0.088
2.1	799	798	ditch	F1a	fragments of a largish object – loom weight? Kiln related? No diagnostic features.	34	0.325
2.1	881	880	ditch terminus	F5	-	1	0.001
2.2	426	411	ditch	F2	fragments of a largish object – loom weight? No diagnostic features.	9	0.117
2.2	561	560	ditch	F2	-	2	0.018
2.2	739	738	ditch	F1	-	1	0.001
2.2	1194	1192	ditch	F5	-	1	0.008
2.2	1246	1245	ditch	F2	organic?	1	0.006
3.1	754	727	ditch	F2	-	1	0.008
3.1	1273	1272	ditch	F7	-	1	0.003
3.2	238	237	ditch	F5	-	1	0.002
3.2	249	247	ditch	F2	-	1	0.013

Phase	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Notes	Count	Weight (kg)
3.2	255	254	ditch	F4	-	3	0.010
3.2	304	303	ditch	F2	-	2	0.008
3.2	304	303	ditch	F5	-	1	0.020
3.2	340	334	ditch	F1a	fragments of an object with flattened surfaces, possible kiln bar.	4	0.013
3.2	351	334	ditch	F1	-	2	0.010
3.2	364	352	ditch	F5	-	1	0.007
3.2	366	352	ditch	F5	-	60	0.030
3.2	378	376	ditch	F5	-	1	0.027
3.2	637	635	pit	F1a	-	1	0.004
3.2	654	635	ditch terminus	F1	-	16	0.042
3.2	654	635	ditch terminus	F5	organic fabric, very porous	7	0.012
3.2	689	688	pit	F5	-	1	0.002
3.2	693	692	ditch	F1	-	3	0.012
3.2	728	727	ditch	F5	-	2	0.002
3.2	729	727	ditch	F5	-	1	0.002
3.2	742	740	ditch	F1	-	10	0.024
3.2	774	773	pit	F5	-	1	0.007
3.2	833	832	ditch	F4	highly fired, almost CBM-like	2	0.025
3.2	871	870	pond	F5	-	1	0.002
3.2	873	870	pond	F1	-	3	0.004
3.2	909	908	ditch	F5	-	1	0.008
3.2	910	908	ditch	F1	fragments of a blob of clay – quite organic looking	7	0.048
3.2	910	908	ditch	F5	-	20	0.029
3.2	966	928	pit	F5	-	5	0.007
3.2	983	982	ditch terminus	F2	probably fragments of a kiln bar	2	0.030
3.2	987	985	ditch	F2	-	2	0.010
3.2	1038	401	ditch	F1	probably part of the same object in this context.	13	0.121
3.2	1210	1208	ditch	F1	fragments of a large object?	18	0.243
3.2	1218	1217	ditch	F2	one reduced bit in amongst - ?core	20	0.062
3.2	1259	1240	ditch terminus	F2	-	10	0.085

Phase	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Notes	Count	Weight (kg)
3.2	1280	1278	ditch	F2	-	1	0.002
3.2	1295	0	ditch	F1	-	8	0.054
3.2	1415	1414	pit	F1	-	31	0.036
Total						405	1.681

Table 65: Summary catalogue of amorphous fired clay

Phase	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Type	Object Class	Object Form	Notes	Count	Weight (kg)
2.1	294	292	ditch	F1	object	kiln furniture	kiln bar	fragment from the body of a kiln bar, enough surviving to show some of the square cross-section. Although no surviving measurements.	2	0.034
0	139	120	natural	F2	fs	-	-	fragments with brownish surfaces, smoothed, and reddish core	12	0.073
0	322	321	natural	F1b	fs	-	-	fragments of a flattened surface	1	0.015
0	322	321	natural	F2	fs	-	-	fragments of a flattened surface	4	0.010
2.1	46	37	pit	F1	object	kiln furniture	kiln bar	fragment of an LIA/ERB portable kiln bar. Tapering kiln bar with square cross-section; tapers to a rounded end. Formed from a single slab of clay, no internal evidence of rolling or folding. Smoothed surface with several finger/thumb impressions.	1	0.310
2.1	308	306	ditch	F1b	fs	-	-	fragments of an object with flattened surface	9	0.048
2.1	325	323	ditch	F2b	fs	-	-	-	7	0.045
2.1	379	376	ditch	F2	fs/w	daub	-	2 fragments with multiple wattle and withie impressions	2	0.075
2.1	379	376	ditch	F4	w	daub	-	fragment with remnant wattle and withie impressions	1	0.036
2.1	623	622	gully terminus	F1	fs	-	-	-	13	0.069
2.1	732	731	ditch	F2	fs/c	?kiln furniture	?kiln bar	corner cross-section fragment of a kiln bar	1	0.008
2.1	783	782	post hole	F1	fs	-	-	fired dark red	2	0.010
2.1	788	738	post hole	F1	fs/w	?weight	?triangular weight	fragments of an object with flattened surfaces, on fragment, has remnant wattle/perforation. Possibly fragments of loom weight	18	0.184
2.1	788	738	post hole	F7	fs	-	-	-	8	0.024
2.1	799	798	ditch	F1a	fs/c	-	-	fragments of a largish object – loom weight? Kiln related? No diagnostic features. Amorphous fragments in same context are same object.	30	0.383
2.1	979	978	ditch	F1a	fs	-	-	-	6	0.040
2.1	1180	1178	ditch	F2	fs	?kiln furniture ? weight	-	possible face fragment from loomweight or kiln bar	1	0.012
2.1	1403	1400	ditch	F2	fs	-	-	-	3	0.012
2.2	561	560	ditch	F1	fs	-	-	-	2	0.012
2.2	563	560	ditch	F1b	fs	-	-	-	5	0.050
2.2	739	738	ditch	F2	fs	?kiln furniture ? weight	-	face fragment from a loom weight or kiln bar	1	0.008
2.2	1194	1192	ditch	F2	fs	?kiln furniture ? weight	-	-	1	0.003
3.1	1212	1211	ditch terminus	F2	fs	?kiln furniture ? weight	-	orange all the way through	1	0.015
3.1	1254	1253	pit	F1a	fs	-	-	-	1	0.013
3.1	1269	1268	pit	F1	fs	-	-	-	12	0.073
3.2	86	85	ditch	F2a	object	weight	triangular weight	apex fragment of an M/LIA-ERB triangular 'loom' weight. This fragment is an intact apex with converging faces, it is broken along the perforation line as is common. Perforation appears to go through the flat faces,	1	0.260

Phase	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Type	Object Class	Object Form	Notes	Count	Weight (kg)
								as opposed to the angled faces.		
3.2	255	254	ditch	F2	fs/perf.	-	-	Fragments of an object? Some flattened surfaces. Large fragment has half surviving perforation – very circular. Object or construction? Wattle?	9	0.144
3.2	335	334	ditch	F1a	blank	?kiln furniture	?kiln bar	fragment of an object with flattened surfaces.	1	0.011
3.2	340	334	ditch	F1a	fs	?kiln furniture	?kiln bar	fragments of an object with flattened surfaces.	10	0.119
3.2	378	376	ditch	F2	fs	?daub	-	same as daub in F2 in 379	1	0.021
3.2	416	367	ditch	F1a shell	object	?weight	?triangular weight	probably a fragment of IA loom weight. This fragment is a piece with a rod impression/perforation that is fired through. Suggesting it was open to the firing atmosphere, as occurs in triangular weights	1	0.042
3.2	416	367	ditch	F1c	fs/w	kiln super-structure	kiln wall?	fragment of fired clay in the same heavily tempered chalky material as the kiln lining. This fragment has a very distinct rod impression (10mm), suggesting it is part of the above ground superstructure of the kiln.	1	0.046
3.2	416	367	ditch	F1c	object	kiln super-structure	kiln lip	fragments of kiln lip, forming the upper part of the kiln wall. The largest fragment (80mm thick) suggests the diameter of the kiln was probably around 1m. These fragments are from the permanent wall of the kiln oven and are the rounded lip that would ha	5	1.167
3.2	416	367	ditch	F1c	object		lining	fragments of kiln lining. All fragments have wiped and chalky face and an irregular reverse. Some possess finger grooves and evidence of handforming and smoothing.	115	2.317
3.2	416	367	ditch	F2	fs	-	-	-	6	0.068
3.2	639	638	ditch	F2	fs	-	-	-	2	0.019
3.2	641	638	ditch	F1	fs	-	-	fragments of an object with flattened surfaces	14	0.048
3.2	653	635	ditch terminus	F1a	fs	?kiln furniture	?kiln bar	flat surfaces and a turn	4	0.035
3.2	658	657	ditch	F2	fs	-	-	fragments of an object with flattened surfaces	11	0.046
3.2	693	692	ditch	F5	fs/hf	?kiln furniture	?prop / spacer	fragments of a small flattened clay object – <i>ad hoc</i> prop/spacer?	3	0.019
3.2	693	692	ditch	F5	fs	?kiln furniture	?kiln plate	fragment of an object with flattened surfaces, Quite organically tempered and organic impressions	10	0.079
3.2	729	727	ditch	F1	fs	-	-	-	1	0.006
3.2	729	727	ditch	F2	fs/c	?kiln furniture	?kiln bar	corner cross-section fragment of a kiln bar	1	0.011
3.2	741	740	ditch	F1	fs	?weight	?triangular weight	face fragments of a large object, possible Loom weight	2	0.034
3.2	775	773	pit	F1a	fs	-	-	fragments of a largish object – loom weight? No diagnostic features.	29	0.355
3.2	779	777	ditch	F5	c	-	-	-	1	0.003
3.2	874	870	pond	F2c	fs	?hearth	?lining	fragments of high fired, low tempered, fired clay with vitrified/slag like remains adhering to some fragments. Fired to bright orange/red.	14	0.182
3.2	910	908	ditch	F1b	fs/c/w	?kiln furniture	?kiln bar	fragments of an object with flattened surfaces. One fragment is a rounded/tapered nub end. At least two fragments have a small withie/wattle/perforation impression within a corner/turn. Looks like they might be part of a kiln bar that was made around a stick, rather than a loomweight with a corner perforation.	34	0.487
3.2	910	908	ditch	F2	fs/c	?kiln furniture ? weight	-	fragments of smoothed face from a clay object – kiln furniture or a loom weight?	5	0.054
3.2	910	908	ditch	F5	fs	-	-	-	4	0.010

Phase	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Type	Object Class	Object Form	Notes	Count	Weight (kg)
3.2	967	928	pit	F1	fs	?kiln furniture ? weight	-	face fragments of a ceramic object. Smoothed. ?kiln bar or weight?	2	0.009
3.2	967	928	pit	F5	fs	-	-	-	9	0.024
3.2	1038	401	ditch	F1	fs	-	-	-	9	0.037
3.2	1038	401	ditch	F1	fs/c/hf	?kiln furniture ? weight	?kiln bar	fragments of a clay object with flattened surfaces and perpendicular faces. Kiln bar?	27	0.342
3.2	1210	1208	ditch	F1	fs	-	-	-	4	0.017
3.2	1210	1208	ditch	F1	fs/c	kiln furniture	kiln bar	fragments of a kiln bar	14	0.162
3.2	1235	1231	ditch	F1	fs	-	-	-	1	0.008
3.2	1235	1231	ditch	F2	fs	-	-	-	1	0.013
3.2	1248	1247	ditch	F2	fs	-	-	-	2	0.015
3.2	1258	1240	pit	F2a/b	fs	?weight	?triangular weight	large fragments both structural and amorphous that probably derive from the loomweight from this context	8	0.177
3.2	1258	1240	pit	F2a/b	fs/c/hf	?weight	?triangular weight	hand formed and smoothed corner fragment of a clay object. Probably an apex of a triangular 'loom' weight.	1	0.059
3.2	1259	1240	ditch terminus	F1	fs/hf	-	-	fragments of a large object, irregular	13	0.210
3.2	1259	1240	ditch terminus	F2	fs	-	-	-	1	0.006
3.2	1279	1278	ditch	F2	fs	?kiln furniture ? weight	-	fragments of a clay object with flattened surfaces and perpendicular faces.	1	0.011
3.2	1284	1283	ditch	F2	fs/hf	?Kiln furniture ? weight	-	face fragment from a loom weight or kiln bar	12	0.199
mod	1234	1231	ditch	F2	fs	?kiln furniture ? weight	-	fragments of a clay object with flattened surfaces and perpendicular faces.	5	0.063
Total									539	8.497

Table 66: Summary catalogue of structural fired clay

fs – flattened surfaces, c – corner, hf – hand-forming, w – wattle/rod impressions

STUIKO16

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

B.11.31 A total of 101 pieces of fired clay weighing 1.404kg were collected from three excavated features and from the subsoil. The assemblage includes some structural debris perhaps from an oven or similar all from a single feature, pit **24**. The remainder of the fired clay is undiagnostic (Table 67).

Feature	Feature type	Class	Sum of Qty	Sum of Weight (kg)
13	surface layer	miscellaneous	1	0.003
24	pit	structural	96	1.350
15	gully	miscellaneous	1	0.023
22	ditch	miscellaneous	3	0.028
Total			101	1.404

Table 67: Quantity and weight of fired clay by feature

Structural and undiagnostic fired clay

B.11.32 The function of the majority of the pieces is uncertain as they have no surviving surfaces. However, 96 fragments (1.350kg) have one flat surface and a rough opposing surface suggesting that they may be structural, the clay having been pressed onto a former which was then baked to produce structural elements. Included within this structural debris are two fragments with three flattened surfaces forming a 100mm thick square rim perhaps from an oven.

B.11.33 Two fabrics were identified, though it is likely that they are actually the same, one containing sub-rounded chalk, the other voids of similar shape where the chalk has dissolved out (Table 68). The fabrics were used for both structural and miscellaneous forms.

Fabric	Quantity	Weight (kg)
common sub-rounded chalk >5mm, sparse rounded quartz, rare flint >8mm in sandy clay matrix	62	1.025
common sub-rounded voids, sparse rounded quartz, rare flint >8mm in sandy clay matrix	39	0.379
Total	101	1.404

Table 68: Quantity and weight of fired clay by fabric

Statement of potential

B.11.34 The small assemblage represents undated debris from domestic occupation. No further work is required.

STUPAR16

Introduction

B.11.35 Archaeological work produced 324 fragments, 1.886kg, of fired clay from STUPAR16. The assemblage was largely collected from Iron Age and Roman contexts. The assemblage was comprised of both amorphous and structural fragments (201, 0.738kg and 123, 1.143kg respectively). The latter group was made up of fragments of possible portable kiln furniture.

Assemblage

B.11.36 The fired clay was collected from 41 contexts from across the STUPAR16 site. It was made up of both amorphous and structural fragments, with the latter group containing a small collection of diagnostic objects.

Amorphous fired clay

B.11.37 Twenty-six contexts produced amorphous fired clay (201 fragments, 0.738kg). These were fragments that could only be attributed to a fabric group. Such pieces of fired clay provide little information beyond indicating the historic presence of kilns, ovens, hearths, light industrial or domestic objects. However, amorphous fragments from contexts that also contained structural material are likely to have originated from the same objects as the latter. The amorphous portion of the assemblage is summarised in Table 69.

Structural fired clay

B.11.38 The majority of the fired clay, by weight, recovered from the site was characterised as structural (123 fragments, 1.148kg). The fragments were collected from 15 contexts from across the site. These were fragments with identifiable characteristics or diagnostic forms. The majority of the structural fragments exhibited flattened surfaces, evidence of hand forming and perforations or rod impressions. In terms of diagnostic forms, this assemblage was very limited. There was a small collection of structural fragments that were tentatively attributed to an Iron Age triangular weight (context **156**), a clay plate-like object (pit **164**) and a possible kiln bar (ditch **176**).

B.11.39 The structural portion of this assemblage is summarised in Table 70.

Discussion

B.11.40 The fired clay assemblage from this site provides minimal archaeological information. The assemblage was not recovered *in situ*, was very fragmentary and some of it abraded. As such, it is clearly a discard assemblage that has been subjected to post-depositional processes related to continued land use. Little can be gleaned from these fragments beyond their quantity and spread through the site.

Statement of potential

B.11.41 The assemblage has been fully assessed and described. This report should be included in the full report and the catalogue with the archive.

B.11.42 The whole assemblage is recommended for deselection/discard.

Phase	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Count	Weight (kg)
0	117	115	natural	F5	1	0.006

Phase	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Count	Weight (kg)
0	140	139	natural	F5	3	0.005
0	284	283	pit	F5	3	0.019
2.1	132	130	ditch	F1	1	0.005
2.1	132	130	ditch	F5	3	0.010
2.1	134	133	ditch	F2a	1	0.006
2.1	136	135	ditch	F5	4	0.017
2.1	145	144	ditch	F1	1	0.006
2.1	155	154	pit	F2a	7	0.066
2.1	167	166	ditch	F1	1	0.004
2.1	167	166	ditch	F2	1	0.005
2.1	180	179	post hole	F1	23	0.063
2.1	180	179	post hole	F2	79	0.264
2.1	184	183	pit	F5	13	0.045
2.1	199	198	pit	F2	6	0.042
2.1	227	226	pit	F1	1	0.009
2.1	227	226	pit	F5	3	0.006
3.2	151	149	ditch	F5	5	0.020
3.2	170	168	ditch	F1	20	0.050
3.2	170	168	ditch	F5	4	0.019
3.2	178	176	ditch	F1	3	0.011
3.2	178	176	ditch	F2a	3	0.029
3.2	217	216	ditch	F5	6	0.012
3.2	218	216	ditch	F2	9	0.019
Total					201	0.738

Table 69: Summary catalogue of amorphous fired clay

Phase	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Notes	Count	Weight (kg)
0	157	156	natural	F2b	fs	?weight	-	probably fragments of a triangular weight	2	0.071
2.1	71	70	pit	F1	fs	-	-	-	1	0.007
2.1	132	130	ditch	F1	fs	-	-	-	1	0.008
2.1	145	144	ditch	F2	fs	-	-	fragments of an object with flattened surfaces, burnt or reduced surfaces	6	0.042

Phase	Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Notes	Count	Weight (kg)
2.1	154	154	pit	F1	fs	-	-	-	3	0.009
2.1	154	154	pit	F1	fs/c	-	-	fragment from an object with a rounded surface	1	0.020
2.1	165	164	pit	F2	object	?kiln furniture	?kiln plate	fragments of a flattened object. One smoothed face, the reverse is uneven/unfinished. Reduced core.	6	0.077
2.1	172	171	pit	F1	fs	-	-	-	2	0.010
2.1	180	179	post hole	F1	fs/w	-	-	fragments with wattle/rod impressions and flattened surfaces. Friable. Possible weight? Or daub?	86	0.759
2.1	215	213	pit	F1	fs	-	-	-	1	0.004
3.1	347	344	ditch	F1	fs	-	-	-	2	0.017
3.2	17	16	ditch	F2	fs	-	-	-	3	0.022
3.2	169	168	ditch	F2	fs	-	-	-	4	0.016
3.2	178	176	ditch	F2	fs/c	?kiln furniture	?kiln bar	fragment of a probably square cross-sectioned object, possible kiln bar? Or is it a weight?	1	0.048
3.2	218	216	ditch	F2	fs	-	-	fragments of an object with flattened surfaces, burnt or reduced surfaces	4	0.038
Total									123	1.148

Table 70: Summary catalogue of structural fired clay

fs – flattened surfaces, c – corner, hf – hand-forming, w – wattle/rod impressions

STUCYC16

By Carole Fletcher

Assemblage

B.11.43 Two very small pieces of fired clay were recovered from ditches **5181** and **5187**. In themselves they are not closely datable, however, the fired clay from **5187** was recovered alongside Iron Age pottery and may be dated by association.

Statement of potential

B.11.44 The following catalogue acts as a full record and the material may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Context	Cut	CBM Description and Form	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
5182	5181	medium fired dark red formless fragment, rare calcareous inclusions.	1	<0.001	?Roman
5188	5187	medium fired reduced dark greyish brown formless fragment, occasional calcareous inclusions.	1	0.002	?Iron Age
Total			2	0.003	

Table 71: STUCYC16 fired clay catalogue

Summary of fired clay

B.11.45 The combined fired clay assemblage for the KP1B and Strategic Main areas was sizeable. Taken together around 48% (by count) of the material was classed as amorphous and was therefore uninformative beyond the fabric category assigned and where it was found. The other 52% (by count), 79% by weight, of the fragments exhibited some kind of ‘structural’ characteristic; flattened surfaces, hand formed corners or wattle/rod impressions. Within this latter group, there were several fragments of recognisable clay objects; the majority were related to late Iron Age and early Roman pottery production. Kiln bars and a large proportion of kiln lining were found at STUALP16 with fewer diagnostic fragments found elsewhere. There were also hints of Iron Age domestic activity, with the presence of fragments of a triangular ‘loom’ weight and a possible globular spindle whorl. There were no *in situ* or complete examples of these clay objects and the spread of this assemblage across the site means there is little scope for more detailed archaeological discussion. In general, however, the fired clay assemblage is indicative of Iron Age to Roman domestic and light industrial activity in the vicinity.

B.12 Mortar

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

- B.12.1 A total of 0.140kg (2 pieces) of mortar was recovered from across the KP1B and Strategic Main excavation areas. These both came from the STUALP16 area. One of these pieces may be modern, although the other seems likely to be Roman, perhaps from a laid floor or wall surface.

Methodology

- B.12.2 The mortar 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 within the mortar.

Description of mortars

- B.12.3 Both pieces were recovered from the same context (22) – yet look quite different.
- (a) The smaller sample of fine-grained cream-white homogeneous sandy cement, which may be modern, seemingly eroded-out from in-between courses of brick, perhaps from a bonding layer of c. 20 mm (max.) indicating also the presence right-angled faces (50mm x 40mm x 20mm; weight 48g). Probably modern
- (b) A coarse mortar composed of occasional flint grit (1-3mm), coarse grain quartz sand, crushed and burnt limestone (1-2mm), rare crushed red tile (< 1mm) and moderate amounts (<15%) of finely crushed burnt animal bone (1-4mm). The presence of parallel flat bonding surfaces suggests either a piece of flooring, wall fill or 'plaster' (dimensions: 60mm x 40mm x 40mm; weight 92g). The measured thickness suggests a depth of c.40mm for this layer. Probably Roman.

Discussion

- B.12.4 The only confirmed Roman mortar (*opus caementicum*) came from context (22) of STUALP16 and weighed 0.092kg. This may have been either wall plaster or floor plaster, though the low incidence of crushed tile and thus greater softness suggested the former.

Summary of potential and recommended further work

- B.12.5 Both pieces may be disposed of.

B.13 Worked bone

By Ian Riddler

STUIKO16

Bone hand guard from an early Roman sword

Introduction

- B.13.1 A single bone object has been considered in this assessment. It consists of an incomplete bone hand guard from an Early Roman sword (SF4). This was recovered from the upper fill (71, excavated segment **59**) of ditch **22**.

Methodology

- B.13.2 The object has been examined and identified to species, material and bone type as far as possible, with the aid of a hand lens. It has been examined for traces of manufacture and use wear.

Object Description

- B.13.3 The object is incomplete but is readily identifiable as a bone hand guard from a sword. It has fractured along its length but sufficient of the object survives to be able to identify it. All of its original dimensions can be determined. An irregular rectangular slot has been drilled and then cut through the central area, after the object had been decorated, to accommodate the tang. It has been roughly cut and is slightly off-centre, running diagonally across the lower surface of the object. This contrasts noticeably with the considerable skill used to model the outer surface of the hand guard and it might suggest that the person who made the object may not have positioned it on the sword.

Discussion

- B.13.4 The object is fragmentary but survives in good condition, to the extent that it is possible to determine the tools utilised in its manufacture and the sequence of its production. Although it comes from a site of Late Iron Age date, there is no doubt that this is a Roman object. Bone, ivory and wooden hand guards are a characteristic feature of early principate swords (Bishop and Coulston 2006, 78 and fig 40.5-6; Unz and Deschler-Erb 1997, taf 2.22-4; Deschler-Erb 1998, 175 and taf 41.4000). In most cases they are now separate from the swords themselves. By comparing the Alconbury example with a number of those found on the Continent, including a hand guard from Avenches (Schenk 2008, 112 and fig 140), it is possible to see that it has a slightly flattened lower edge and that the two perforations (which would have secured the guard to the tang) would originally have been close to the lower surface, with the central inscribed area thus effectively Y-shaped. One side of the object is now missing.
- B.13.5 Given the good condition of the object it is possible to determine precisely how it was made and how it was intended to be used. There are no traces of any iron staining around the rivet holes or the slot for the tang and it may never have been attached to a sword blade, but equally it may have fractured and detached whilst in use, causing it to be discarded. If it was detached from the sword before it was discarded, then it would not necessarily have acquired any iron staining.
- B.13.6 One of the earliest examples of the object type comes from the Magdalensberg in Austria, from a context of around 20bc (Gostenčnik 2005). The majority of examples are

dated to the first century AD, with some extending into the 2nd century AD (Deschler-Erb 1998, 175; Schenk 2008, 112). They have been found both in Roman towns, like Augst, Avenches, Lyon and Vindonissa, and also in early military camps, particularly in Germany. It is surprising, therefore, that this hand guard came from an Iron Age site with little evidence of Roman occupation. With this in mind, it is clearly an important object and a statement of Roman military identity.

- B.13.7 There are very few examples of this object type from Roman Britain and they are much more common on the Continent, with a sparse but widespread distribution that extends as far as Masada in Israel (Stiebel and Magness 2007, 6-7 and pl 6). Thus, it is a comparatively rare object type that is rarer still in an English context. The object type is reasonably well dated (essentially the 1st century AD) and that may assist in the dating framework for the site. It is very likely to be an object imported into England, not simply as a hand guard, but as a part of an Early Roman sword that found its way to an Iron Age site in Cambridgeshire. As such, it has an intriguing object biography and it also adds an entire dimension to the analysis of the site itself.

Statement of potential

- B.13.8 The object should be fully published, as a rare example of an early Roman object type found, conceivably, 'out of context' on an Iron Age site.
- B.13.9 It is recommended that it should be illustrated.

Tasks

Catalogue of Object	0.25 days	IR
Preparation of Final Report	0.5 days	IR

Acknowledgements

- B.13.10 I would like to thank Chiara Bianchi, Sabine Deschler-Erb and Kordula Gostenčnik for their help with this report.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human Remains

by Zoë Uí Choileáin

Methodology

C.1.1 Analysis of the bone was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines laid out by McKinley (2004). Human bone was identified where possible and aged and sexed according to the standards in Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994).

Cremations

C.1.2 The cremation vessels found at site STUPRO15 were poorly preserved and highly fragmented leading to the decision to excavate them on site in accordance with IFA guidelines (McKinley and Roberts 1993). The entirety of each deposit was retained for processing, and all material was passed through a 2mm mesh sieve then separated using 2mm, 5mm and 10mm stacked sieves as recommended by McKinley (2004).

C.1.3 Age was assessed, where possible using the general size of bone and observations of epiphyseal fusion (Schaefer *et al.* 2009). Individuals 18 years or older were classified as 'adult', those between 18-25 years as 'young adult'. The neonate (0-6mos) remains were identified by the stage of tooth development (Ubelaker 1989, fig. 71). It was not possible to sex the remains as the required skeletal markers were not present.

C.1.4 The weight (in grammes) of each fraction size was recorded and the total weight noted. Due to the high truncation levels only the total weight of bone per fraction has been presented not the weight per spit. Fragment size and colour were recorded based upon a macroscopic examination of the bones.

STUALW15

Introduction

C.1.5 Two fragments of disarticulated human bone comprising of the proximal half of an adult humerus and an adult mandible were excavated from fill 948 of ditch **946** within the STUALW15 excavation area.

Results

C.1.6 Context 948 contained the proximal half of an adult humerus and an adult mandible. The surface condition was good scoring only a 1 on the McKinley grading system (McKinley grade 4, 2004, 11). Both specimens are fragmented with only half of each bone being present. The bone was determined to be adult based on epiphyseal fusion and size and robusticity. It was not possible to narrow the age range further.

C.1.7 The vertical diameter of the humeral head measured 40.39mm. Studies suggest that an adult humeral head measuring less than 43mm is likely to be that of a female (Chamberlain 1994, 11 Bass 1995, 156). No other measurements are possible on these specimens.

Statement of potential

- C.1.8 It is not unusual for fragments of human bone to appear in boundary ditches and no further human skeletal remains were recovered during the excavation. No further work is required as this assemblage has no potential for providing further information about the nature of the site.

STUPRO15

Introduction

- C.1.9 A total of nine pits containing calcined bone were found during the excavations ahead of the MMUK Processing Plant at Alconbury Airfield. Six of the pits could be classified as cremation burials, but three pits (**120**, **127** and **128**) contained only a few grammes of calcined bone and should be considered as cremation related features. The six definite cremation burials are urned and dated by the pottery to the Middle Bronze Age. The three undated pits are presumed to be of the same period.

Provenance of the Material

- C.1.10 The cremation pits were clustered together to form a half-circle alignment, suggesting that there may have been a now extant feature that they respected. The pits were located 130m to the north of enclosure ditch **76**, which dates to the same period.

Preservation of the Material

- C.1.11 All of the pits were between 5- 25cm in depth and averaged around 0.3m in diameter. Both ploughing and aggressive soil conditions had damaged the urns and very little survived excavation. Only pit **117** contained a substantial quantity of calcined bone, being slightly less truncated.

Results

- C.1.12 Details regarding the quantity of bone recovered from each deposit, the number of individuals and their ages, and the degree of fragmentation are summarised in Tables 72 and 73.
- C.1.13 Bone weight in each feature ranged from 1- 2930g.
- C.1.14 With the exception of deposit (148) the majority of fragments were in the 2-4mm fraction limiting the number of identifiable fragments on which to base any analysis. Numerous post-depositional factors contribute to bone fragmentation.
- C.1.15 Pits **119** and **126** contained a minimum of two individuals with deposits from each containing both adult and neonate bone. Signs of possible joint disease on a single phalanx were noted on bone from cremation pit **117**.
- C.1.16 The majority of deposits were consistently oxidised white in colour. Colour reflects the degree of heat used during cremation with bone that was exposed to the highest temperatures having a buff white appearance (Holck, 2008 110-115). Pits **117** and **118** contained a small quantity of blue-black bone suggesting that pyre conditions were perhaps slightly different for these deposits.
- C.1.17 The surface of all material observed showed both transverse and curved transverse cracking which is common when bone is exposed to high temperatures. A degree of warping and shrinkage was also observed which again is a result of exposure to higher temperatures.

Cut	Context	Weight (g)	Depth (m)	Deposit Type	Age and Pathology
116	123	8	0.05	urned	adult individual
117	148	2188	0.15	urned	adult individual. Possible joint disease on phalanges
	149	479			
118	125	321	0.08	urned	young Adult individual
119	129	15	0.07	urned	adult and neonate bone
	130	1			
120	124	2	0.05	debris	-
121	122	59	0.03	urned	adult Individual
126	131	171	0.07	urned	adult and neonate bone
	132	79			
127	133	1	0.08	debris	-
128	134	2	0.07	debris	-

Table 72: Summary of the calcined bone

Cut	Context	>10mm	%	5mm – 10mm	%	2-5mm	%	Total
116	123	0	0	0	0	1	100	1
117	148	88	46	753	39	268	14	1909
	149	1	<1	266	56	211	44	478
118	125	5	2	189	59	125	39	319
119	129	0	0	1	7	14	93	15
	130	0	0	1	100	0	0	1
120	124	0	0	0	0	2	100	2
121	122	1	2	2	3	56	95	59
126	131	2	<1	71	15	398	85	471
	132	1	1	1	1	77	97	79
127	133	0	0	0	0	1	100	1
128	134	0	0	1	50	1	50	2

Table 73: Weight per fraction

Discussion

C.1.18 The majority of Middle Bronze Age cremation burial grounds in Cambridgeshire are either associated with a monument; Colne Fen (Dodwell 2013), Barleycroft (Evans and Knight 1998) or are flat cemeteries often near boundary ditches; Eye Quarry (Pattern 2004) Fordham Bypass (Mortimer 2005). This cluster of pits would appear to represent a flat cemetery such as that at Fordham Bypass (*ibid.*). As these cremation deposits are urned, reference to sites such as Papworth-Everard (Gilmour *et al.* 2010), where similar shaped urns were identified, should be investigated. It can be difficult to establish precise dates for Middle Bronze Age pottery, therefore comparison with similar urn

types in conjunction with radiocarbon dating may help add to the reference collection available to specialists.

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

- C.1.19 Large cremation cemeteries such as Papworth-Everard are infrequent and comparisons with smaller local Middle Bronze Age clusters of cremation burials within the area such as Fordham Bypass (Mortimer 2005), Eye Quarry (Pattern 2004) and Manor Farm, Doddington (Jones 2006) should be explored. Of clusters numbering below 20 cremations, only Fordham Bypass shows signs of any possible semi-circular alignment and the significance of this should be explored. Overall, full analysis of this small assemblage would not only add to the picture of Middle Bronze Age activity in the Alconbury area but would help add to the wider archaeological record.
- C.1.20 No further analysis is required on the bone. Further research should explore how these burials compare with other middle Bronze Age cremation burials in the area (1.5 days)
- C.1.21 All human bone above 2mm should be retained in the archive. The smaller, unsorted residues have been scanned for identifiable fragments and discarded.

Summary of the radiocarbon results

- C.1.22 Three samples were sent for radiocarbon analysis. These gave dates for the cremations as between 3156 and 3261 BP +/- 32 years. These place the cremations within the Middle Bronze Age, with a few generations between the deposition of the first and the last remains.

Radiocarbon dating certificates



Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor R M Ellam Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229698 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

29 March 2017

Laboratory Code SUERC-72344 (GU43197)

Submitter Rachel Fosberry
Oxford Archaeology East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambs. CB23 8SQ

Site Reference STUPRO15
Context Reference 125
Sample Reference 12

Material Calcined bone : Human

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.7 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 3156 \pm 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 29/03/2017

Checked and signed off by :- *P. Nayantub*

Date :- 29/03/2017



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC206401



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Calibration Plot

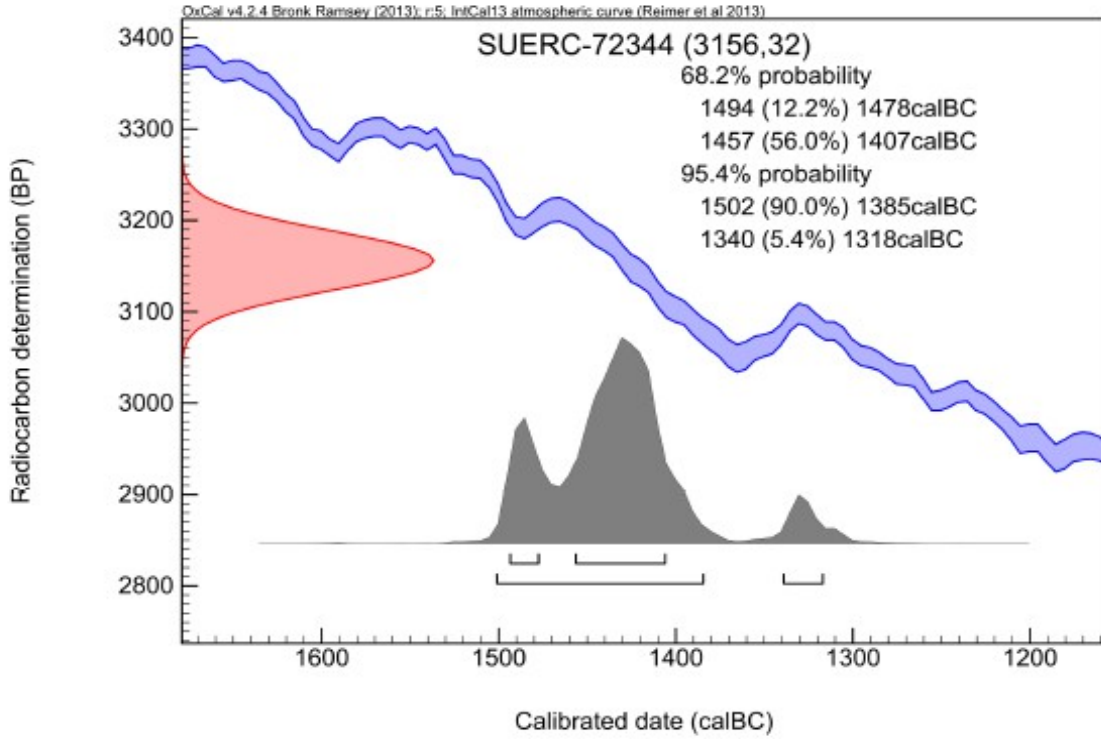


Fig. App. C1.1: Radiocarbon dating certificate



Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor R M Eilam Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

29 March 2017

Laboratory Code SUERC-72345 (GU43198)

Submitter Rachel Fosberry
Oxford Archaeology East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cams. CB23 8SQ

Site Reference STUPRO15

Context Reference 131

Sample Reference 30

Material Calcined bone : Human

$\delta^{14}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.0 ‰ assumed

Radiocarbon Age BP 3261 \pm 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 29/03/2017

Checked and signed off by :- *P. Nayantub*

Date :- 29/03/2017



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC204471



Calibration Plot

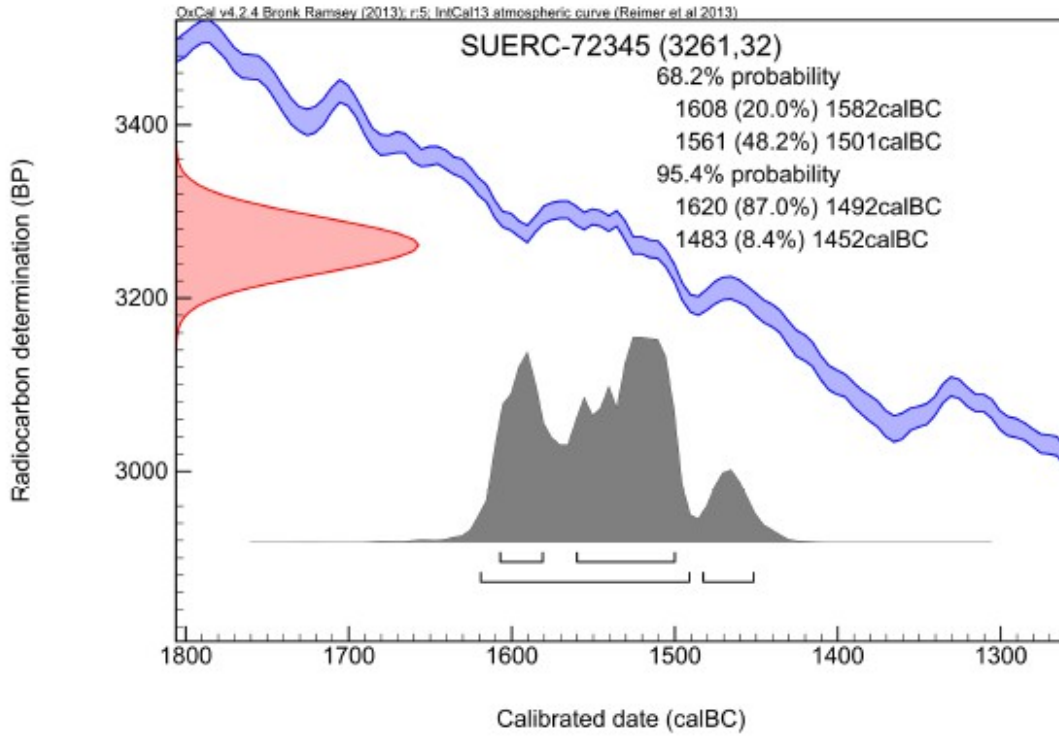


Fig. App. C.1.2: Radiocarbon dating certificate



Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor R M Ellam Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229698 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

29 March 2017

Laboratory Code SUERC-72343 (GU43196)

Submitter Rachel Fosberry
Oxford Archaeology East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambs. CB23 8SQ

Site Reference STUPRO15

Context Reference 148

Sample Reference 22

Material Calcined bone : Human

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -20.2 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 3199 \pm 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 29/03/2017

Checked and signed off by :- *P. Nayantub*

Date :- 29/03/2017



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC024471



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Calibration Plot

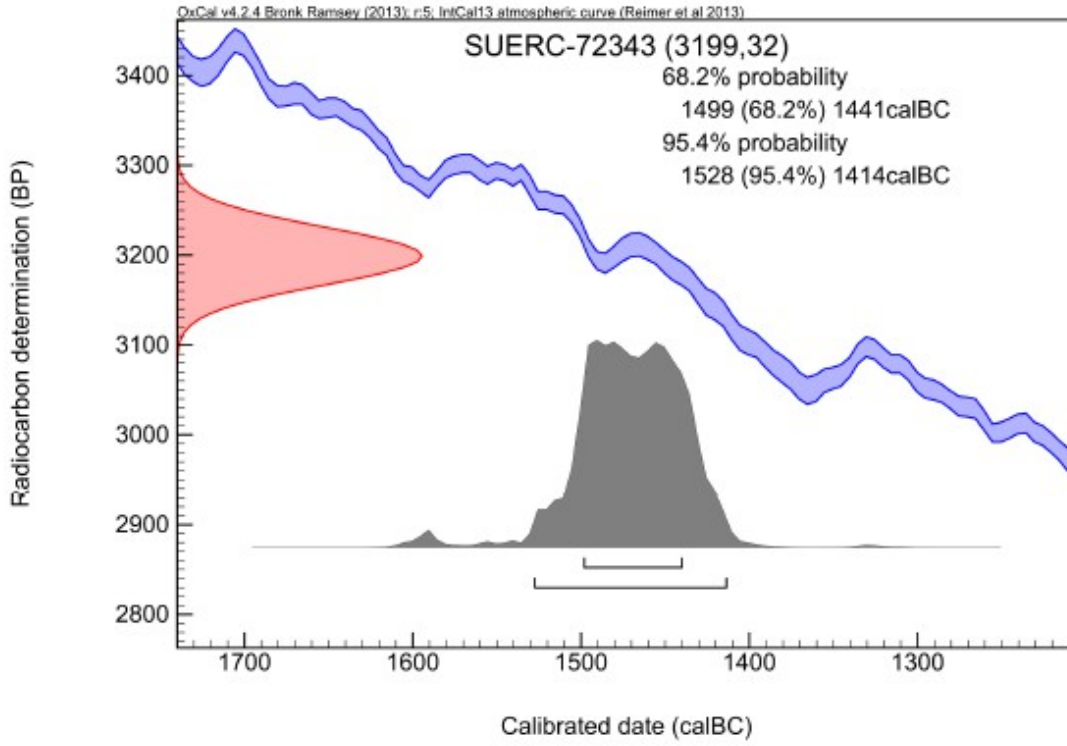


Fig. App. C.1.3: Radiocarbon dating certificate

STUALP16

Introduction

- C.1.23 A small collection of disarticulated human bone was retrieved from features at site STUALP16. In total only two contexts contained human skeletal remains and neither represents a burial.

Results

- C.1.24 Context 521 contained a shaft fragment from the proximal end of an adult tibia. The surface badly eroded scoring a four on the McKinley grade and no further information can be determined.
- C.1.25 Context 621 consists of fragments of adult skull, humerus and long bone. Again the surface is badly eroded and no further information can be determined. It is possible that this collection of remains may represent a displaced burial.

Cut	Feature	Context	Comments
520	ditch	521	tibia
619	gully	621	skull, humerus, long bone

Table 74: Disarticulated human skeletal remains

Statement of potential

- C.1.26 In total, the human remains consisted of a small collection of disarticulated bone. There is no potential for ageing, sexing or assessing pathology on any of the fragments due to size and poor bone condition (McKinley grade 4, 2004, 11). No further work is required on this assemblage.

STUPAR16

Introduction

- C.1.27 A single fragment of occipital bone from a human skull was excavated from context 59 which was the fill of undated ditch **57**. The condition of the bone was determined to best represent grade two on the McKinley scale where some erosion is present but little of the surface condition is masked (Brickley and McKinley 2004, 15). The skull was determined to be adult based on the closure of the lamboid suture (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994).

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

- C.1.28 No further work is necessary on this fragment.

Alconbury Human Skeletal Remains Summary

- C.1.29 Human remains were recovered from four of the excavated areas at Alconbury Airfield. A brief description of what elements were found and some contextual information is presented below together with a summary table and details of further work required.

Site	Burial Type	Period
STUALW15	disarticulated	Roman
STUPAR16	disarticulated	undated
STUALP16	disarticulated	undated
STUPRO15	urned cremation burials	Middle Bronze Age

Table 75: Summary of HSR across the Alconbury sites

STUAWL15

C.1.30 Two fragments of disarticulated human bone comprising of the proximal half of an adult humerus and an adult mandible were excavated from context 948, the fill of a Roman ditch (946).

STUPRO15

C.1.31 Six Middle Bronze Age urned cremation burials, clustered in a semi-circle were identified on this site. All of the features were truncated to unknown degrees. The weight of bone from each burial ranged from 8-2930g and two of the urns contained the remains of two individuals (an adult and a neonate).

STUALP16

C.1.32 Context (521) contained a shaft fragment from the proximal end of an adult tibia. Context (621) consists of fragments of adult skull, humerus and long bone. It is not unusual for fragments of human bone to appear in ditches and no further human skeletal remains was recovered during the excavations.

STUPAR16

C.1.33 A single fragment of occipital bone was excavated from context 59 which was the fill of undated ditch 57.

Statement of potential

C.1.34 No further recording of the bone form any of these sites is necessary.

C.1.35 The formation of the burials in a semicircle is unusual; Middle Bronze Age cremation burials in this region tend to be associated with monuments or, if they are flat cemeteries often respect an existing feature such as a boundary ditch. These cremation burials need to be discussed with reference to the landscape and compared to sites in the region such as Eye Quarry (Pattern 2004), Fordham Bypass (Mortimer 2005) Papworth-Everard (Gilmour *et al.*2010) and others (Robinson 2007).

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Hayley Foster, Angelos Hadjikoymis and Zoë Uí Choileáin

Methodology

- C.2.1 During data recording, obvious new breaks were refitted in an effort to improve identifiability. Identification of anatomical element and species (or more general taxonomic category) was attempted on every specimen with the aid of published osteological atlases for macromammals (e.g. Barone 1976; Cohen and Serjeantson 1996; Davis 1992; Hillson 1992; Pales and Garcia 1981; Schmid 1972; von den Driesch 1976). The most generic level of anatomical identification involved attributing each fragment to one of three broad anatomical categories; 'flat/cubic bone' (e.g. scapula, pelvis, astragalus, vertebrae, ribs), 'long bone' (e.g. humerus, radius, femur) and 'tooth' (i.e. specimens that could not be attributed more specifically to mandibular/maxillary and cheek or other tooth type). The most generic level of taxonomic identification employed was a three-size scheme; large (e.g. cattle, equids, red deer), medium (e.g. sheep/goat, pig, fallow deer) and small (approximately rabbit-size or smaller).
- C.2.2 Distinguishing between sheep and goat was attempted on postcranial remains mainly following Boessneck *et al* (1964) on mandibular cheek teeth following Halstead *et al* (2002) and Payne (1985), and on morphological characteristics and metric data following Boessneck (1969, 339-341) and Prummel and Frisch (1986, 569-570). The distinction between equids (i.e. horse, donkey or mule/hinny) was based on criteria from several authors summarised in Johnstone (2004: 165, table 4.1).
- C.2.3 Besides anatomical and taxonomic identification, age-at-death was estimated based on dental eruption and wear, as well as the epiphyseal fusion state of selected postcranial anatomical elements. Eruption and wear of mandibular dental remains were recorded following Payne (1973; 1987) for sheep and goats, Grigson (1982) and Halstead's (1985) adaptation of Payne for cattle, and Grant (1982) and Bull and Payne (1982) for pig. Age-at-death based on epiphyseal fusion follows Silver (1969; 1970) and Schmid (1972) for sheep, goat, cattle and pig. Each specimen has also been recorded in terms of its potential to yield information related to sex, biometry, pathology, butchery and fragmentation. Taphonomic information (e.g. carnivore/rodent gnawing, burning and copper staining) was also recorded in order to gain an understanding concerning which agents might have affected the formation of this faunal assemblage prior to its excavation and study. The extent of erosion/abrasion on bone surfaces was graded from 0 (unaffected) to 5 (heavy erosion across whole surface) using a simplified version of Brickley and McKinley's scheme for human remains (2004, 14-15).

Quantification

- C.2.4 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). This involves analysing and recording bones from the assemblage but omitting those fragments that are considered 'low grade' and not worthy of being counted. In order for an element to be recorded 50% of the diagnostic zone on a bone must be present. This method narrows down the assemblage so that fragmented elements are not counted multiple times. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. Any fragments that did not fit into the above criteria but were still of interest, which may include butchery marks, gnawing, or pathology, would be considered 'non-countable'. These fragments were recorded but not included in the

quantification. Ribs and other vertebrae were not counted. Recordable elements were separately recorded on an Access database. Information recorded includes: context, species, element, side, condition, state of fusion, zone present, percentage present, signs of butchery, gnawing, pathology, ageing, and any other observations worthy of noting.

- C.2.5 In regards to NISP tables (see Tables 85-88) loose teeth include loose maxillary teeth and teeth that could not be classified as either mandibular or maxillary. Cranium includes zygomatic arch or tooth row where 3 or more teeth of the dP4/P4-M3 tooth row were present. For calculation of MNI; loose teeth or unfused epiphyses were not counted. Pig canines were divided by 2. M1/2 were divided by 4, M3 were divided by 2 and phalanges were divided by 8. With the exception of teeth and phalanges, left and right were taken into account for all elements. Proximal and distal ends were taken into account for all elements where applicable. In the case of cattle or sheep/goat metapodials MC2/MT2/MP2 were counted as 05 units. In the case of pig MC/MT/MP were counted as 0.5 units.
- C.2.6 All identifiable specimens contributed to the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), which is the main quantification unit for species frequencies. Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) was calculated, based on specimens identifiable to a taxonomic level more specific than the three broad size categories (i.e. large, medium, small), based on the most abundant anatomical element and taking into account the side of the body. Quantification was carried out on the basis of the three *main* phases at the site (i.e. Phase 2.2 [Transitional Late Iron Age-Roman], Phase 3.1 [Early Roman] and Phase 3.2 [Mid-Late Roman]).

Ageing

- C.2.7 Higham (1967) mandibular wear stages (MWS) were assigned to loose mandibular M3s and mandibles with the innermost tooth still present. The Higham wear stages are used to estimate a minimum age of an individual animal.

Gnawing, Butchery and Burning

- C.2.8 Gnawing marks made by carnivores and rodents were noted. For all identified bones and non-countable bone butchery marks were recorded. Butchery marks were described as 'chop' or 'cut' marks. There were no bones that showed evidence of sawing. Burning on bones was simply recorded as either burnt/blackened, calcined or singed.

STUABE14

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction

- C.2.9 Three fragments of animal bone (of which two were identifiable) weighing 3g were collected within the STUABE14 trenching areas.

Results

- C.2.10 Results are presented in the table below:

Context	Feature	Taxon	Element	Chronology	Weight (kg)	Age
1	buried soil	sheep/goat	tooth	3.2	0.001	adult

Context	Feature	Taxon	Element	Chronology	Weight (kg)	Age
1	buried soil	sheep/goat	phalanx	3.2	0.001	adult
1	buried soil	medium mammal	long bone	3.2	0.001	-

Table 76: STUABE14 faunal catalogue

C.2.11 The overall condition of the bone was determined to represent a grade 3 as laid out by Brickley and McKinley (2004, 14-15) where most of the bone is masked by erosion. Fragmentation was high. The only species present was sheep/goat.

Statement of potential

C.2.12 This is a small assemblage in poor condition and requires no further analysis.

STUALW15 Club House

By Angelos Hadjikoumis

Introduction

C.2.13 The size of the faunal assemblage recovered from this site is of modest size, even if both hand-collected and material from residues (combined >2mm fractions) of bulk samples has been recorded and combined.

C.2.14 Phase 2.2 (Transitional Late Iron Age/Roman) is represented by a handful of faunal remains, while Phases 3.1 (Early Roman) and 3.2 (Mid-Late Roman) are better represented, although far from being considered as reliable for elaborate analysis and interpretation. Even concerning the faunal composition in each phase, the assemblage is of limited reliability and can only serve as a tentative indication of the importance of each animal species at the site.

C.2.15 The general aim of this assessment is to approach the importance of each animal species identified at the site and try to identify possible changes through time. Based primarily on faunal composition, as well as other evidence generated by this zooarchaeological study, it is attempted to characterise the site (i.e. type of settlement) through broad comparisons with coeval sites in Cambridgeshire and beyond.

Results

Taxonomic composition

C.2.16 Overall, 420 fragments from the hand-collected samples and 125 from the residues (combined >2 mm fractions) of bulk samples were identified to some degree. The overall preservation condition of the material is good with the majority of specimens belonging to categories 0-3 (see Table 84).

C.2.17 The size of the sample dating to the transition between the Late Iron Age and the Romano-British period is insufficient to provide even an approximation of species frequencies (Table 77). It is reliable only concerning the presence of the rather expected animal species (cattle, sheep, pig and equids). Only in the form of speculation, it can be suggested that, in accordance to most Late Iron Age and Early Roman faunal assemblages in Cambridgeshire, the two main pylons of pastoral activities are sheep and cattle husbandry, while pig husbandry appears to have been of secondary importance.

Phase 2.2 (Transitional Late Iron Age/Romano-British)							
Taxon	Hand collection		Flotation		Combined		
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Equid	1	6%	0	0%	1	5%	1
Cattle	6	35%	1	33%	7	35%	1
Sheep/goat	7	41%	1	33%	8	40%	1
Pig	3	18%	1	33%	4	20%	1
Total	17	100%	3	100%	20	100%	4
Large mammal	3	43%	1	50%	4	44%	N/A
Medium mammal	4	57%	1	50%	5	56%	N/A
Total	7	100%	2	100%	9	100%	N/A

Table 77: Taxonomic composition of Phase 2.2 (Transitional Late Iron Age - Romano-British).

- C.2.18 The sample of Phase 3.1 (Early Roman) remains is the largest sub-sample in the assemblage. It is, nevertheless, still considered small but can be used as an approximation of the importance of each species for the site's inhabitants in the earliest stages of the Roman period. The sample is dominated by cattle and sheep remains, with lesser quantities of pig and equid remains (Table 78). Goat remains were absent from all three phases but it is possible that it may have been present in the Roman period as suggested by a goat horncore identified in an undated context (41). Concerning equids, horse was present at the site identified by its more diagnostic dental remains. Although the presence of mules or donkeys cannot be excluded, with the data at hand it is more likely that horse was the only, or at least the most abundant, equid species at the site.
- C.2.19 Besides the remains of macromammals, a small number of bird, fish and micromammal remains were recorded in the Phase 3.1 sub-sample. More specifically, a tibiotarsus and a tarsometatarsus of a galliform bird species (of pheasant/chicken size) and a fish remain were recorded in hand-collected material. One more fish bone and a rodent tibia were identified in the flotation residues.

Phase 3.1 (Early Roman)							
Taxon	Hand collection		Flotation		Combined		
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Equid	9	10%	0	0%	9	9%	2
Cattle	38	42%	1	20%	39	41%	4
Sheep/goat	30	33%	4	80%	34	35%	3
Pig	14	15%	0	0%	14	15%	2
Total	91	100%	5	100%	96	100%	11
Large mammal	86	70%	24	29%	110	53%	N/A
Medium mammal	37	30%	58	70%	95	46%	N/A
Small mammal	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	N/A
Total	123	100%	83	100%	206	100%	N/A

Table 78: Taxonomic composition of Phase 3.1 (Early Roman)

C.2.20 Phase 3.2 (Mid-Late Roman) is represented by an even smaller sample than Phase 3.1. Its composition (Table 79) is almost identical to that of the previous period. Due to the size of the sample, the slightly higher pig and slightly lower equid percentages cannot be considered as definite indications of change in faunal composition. The presence of dog at the site is suggested by a single remain. In addition, both in Phases 3.1 and 3.2, bones gnawed by carnivores have been recorded thus suggesting a constant, albeit in low numbers, presence of dog at the site during throughout the Roman period.

Phase 3.2 (Mid-Late Roman)							
Taxon	Hand collection		Flotation		Combined		
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Equid	4	5%	0	0%	4	5%	1
Cattle	34	44%	0	0%	34	40%	4
Sheep/goat	23	29%	7	100%	30	35%	4
Pig	16	21%	0	0%	16	19%	3
Dog	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	1
Total	78	100%	7	100%	85	100%	N/A
Large mammal	36	40%	0	0%	36	36%	N/A
Medium mammal	54	60%	11	100%	65	64%	N/A
Total	90	100%	11	100%	101	100%	N/A

Table 79: Taxonomic composition of Phase 3.2 (Mid-Late Roman)

C.2.21 Besides the three samples attributed to a chronological period, a small number of faunal remains derived from contexts of unknown chronology (Table 80). Given the very small number of such remains, the composition is similar to all the other samples presented so far. Moreover, as in Phase 3.1, a bird femur of chicken size (although not necessarily galliform) was also recorded.

Unphased							
Taxon	Hand collection		Flotation		Combined		
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Equid	1	9%	0	0%	1	7%	1
Cattle	7	64%	0	0%	7	50%	1
Sheep/goat	3	27%	1	33%	4	29%	1
Pig	0	0%	2	67%	2	14%	1
Total	11	100%	3	100%	14	100%	4
Large mammal	3	100%	1	9%	4	29%	N/A
Medium mammal	0	0%	10	91%	10	71%	N/A
Total	3	100%		100%	14	100%	N/A

Table 80: Taxonomic composition of unphased faunal remains

Age-at-death

C.2.22 In Phase 2.2 only three cattle postcranial specimens could be assigned an age-at-death. One suggests an animal 18 months or older, while the other two 24 months or older.

C.2.23 For Phases 3.1 and 3.2, there are slightly more epiphyseal fusion data (Table 81), although the samples cannot be used in the construction of robust mortality profiles for the cattle populations involved. The general impression is one of low mortality in the first three years, while in the fourth year and beyond mortality rises. This trend is supported by the only three cattle mandibles, all from Phase 3.2, that could be assigned an age-at-death. One represented a young adult animal and the other two adult animals. This, in conjunction with the epiphyseal fusion data (Table 81), raises the question of whether cattle mortality peaked at around 4-5 years, or if it was more gradual from those ages onwards.

Phase 3.1 (Early Roman)				
Fusion age	Fused	Fused%	Unfused	Unfused%
7-10 months	0	N/A	0	N/A
18 months	5	100.0%	0	0.0%
24-36 months	4	100.0%	0	0.0%
36-48 months	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
Phase 3.2 (Mid-Late Roman)				
Fusion age	Fused	Fused%	Unfused	Unfused%
7-10 months	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
18 months	3	75.0%	1	25.0%
24-36 months	4	100.0%	0	0.0%
36-48 months	1	50.0%	1	50.0%

Table 81: Age-at-death for cattle based on epiphyseal fusion data

- C.2.24 Concerning the caprines, Phase 3.2 yielded only a fused distal tibia (i.e. older than 18-28 months) and a mandible of an animal 12-24 months old. Both these specimens belonged to sheep.
- C.2.25 As with cattle, more data are available in Phases 3.1 and 3.2, although they are cannot support reliable reconstructions of mortality profiles (Table 82). The data merely suggest that, despite some mortality even in the youngest age intervals, the majority of animals (almost exclusively sheep) reached full adulthood. Five mandibles were also aged based on the eruption and wear state of the teeth. A sheep mandible was aged at 6-12 months, a sheep/goat mandible at 12-24 months and three more sheep/goat mandibles/loose mandibular rows were aged at 24-36 months. This discrepancy between epiphyseal fusion and eruption/wear data is attributable to the small sample sizes, but if viewed as complementary then they suggest that some mortality occurred in almost all age intervals.

Phase 3.1 (Early Roman)				
Fusion age	Fused	Fused%	Unfused	Unfused%
6-10 months	3	100.0%	0	0.0%
13-16 months	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
18-28 months	0	N/A	0	N/A
30-42 months	4	100.0%	0	0.0%
Phase 3.2 (Mid-Late Roman)				
Fusion age	Fused	Fused%	Unfused	Unfused%
6-10 months	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
13-16 months	0	N/A	0	N/A
18-28 months	6	100.0%	0	0.0%
30-42 months	2	100.0%	0	0.0%

Table 82: Age-at-death for sheep/goat based on epiphyseal fusion data

- C.2.26 Pig remains were even scarcer than those of cattle and caprines (Table 83). Both samples suggest that most pigs were probably culled in their first or second year. Mandibular data are compatible with this as one specimen from Phase 3.1 was aged at 12-24 months, while another from Phase 3.2 at 6-12 months.

Phase 3.1 (Early Roman)				
Fusion age	Fused	Fused%	Unfused	Unfused%
12 months	2	100.0%	0	0.0%
24-30 months	0	0.0%	2	100.0%
36-42 months	0	0.0%	2	100.0%
Phase 3.2 (Mid-Late Roman)				
Fusion age	Fused	Fused%	Unfused	Unfused%
12 months	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
24-30 months	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
36-42 months	0	0.0%	1	100.0%

Table 83: Age-at-death for pig based on epiphyseal fusion data

C.2.27 The only two equid remains that yielded epiphyseal fusion data were both fused and all recorded teeth were permanent and in wear, thus suggesting that most animals reached full adulthood.

Other data

C.2.28 As a result of the overall small size of the assemblage and its chronological subdivisions, other lines of zooarchaeological evidence have little to contribute to our knowledge on human-animal interaction in each period. Information on the sex of the animals was scarce. A cattle pelvis from Phase 3.2 was identified as female, while a sheep pelvis from the same phase also belonged to a female animal. As far as pigs are concerned, a mandible was attributed to a boar and another to a sow.

Discussion

C.2.29 The size of the studied samples inhibits any reliable inferences. Some aspects of the analyses presented above, however, deserve comment even if only to raise working hypotheses for relevant future research to confirm, refute or refine.

C.2.30 The faunal composition is more compatible with assemblages from rural sites of the Roman period (e.g. Maltby 2014), especially of the Cambridgeshire area (Albarella and Pirnie 2008). The assemblage exhibits remarkable stability in terms of species frequencies throughout the three phases, although this stability should be confirmed with larger samples. Assemblages based on cattle and sheep, with relatively high equid and low pig percentages are more likely to be rural 'producer' sites than Roman military, town or high-status sites.

C.2.31 A single goat remain was identified in the assemblage and that derives from an undated context but it is more likely that goat was also present at the site in the Roman period.

C.2.32 The scarcity of dog remains is in contrast with the relatively high occurrence of gnawing marks (see Table 84), which suggests that the main reason may be the deposition of dogs in locations other than those excavated, possibly further away from the site itself.

C.2.33 The variable age-at-death can also be used as evidence against a centralised system of provision for the site.

C.2.34 The presence of bird remains compatible with domestic fowl at the site suggests that an additional type of animal husbandry, besides that of cattle sheep and pig, was practised in the Roman period. The same can be mentioned about equids, presumably horse, the

use of which must have been mainly for transportation. No butchery marks were noted on equid remains to suggest that they were consumed.

C.2.35 The presence of fish is also intriguing as it suggests either the exploitation of yet another local resource (e.g. riverine or lacustrine environments) or imports of fish from other areas.

Preservation

C.2.36 The preservation of the material was overall very good (see column 'erosion' in Table 84).

Contamination

C.2.37 No obvious contamination has been identified during the study and recording of the material.

Sampling Bias

C.2.38 Since material from both hand-collected and residues of bulk samples was included in this study, no significant bias was found to have affected this faunal assemblage.

Statement of potential

C.2.39 Without the availability of additional material that would substantially increase the volume for each phase, the potential of this assemblage will remain limited. The only margin to yield additional information from this assemblage lies in collecting biometric measurements for comparisons with other sites and the study of the few bird and fish remains with the help of a reference collection to achieve more specific identifications.

Context	Phase	Collection method	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
113	2.2	hand	humerus	1	cattle	2	√			
201	2.2	hand	loose max tooth	1	cattle	n/a				
113	2.2	hand	metatarsus	1	cattle	1	√	√		
125	2.2	hand	metatarsus	1	cattle	3				
133	2.2	hand	PH1	1	cattle	0		√		
125	2.2	hand	tibia	1	cattle	3				
113	2.2	hand	humerus	1	equid	0				
133	2.2	hand	femur	1	pig	0			√	
4	2.2	flot 2	humerus	1	pig	3			√	
190	2.2	hand	tibia	1	pig	2				
63	2.2	hand	ulna	1	pig	1	√			
4	2.2	hand	astragalus	1	sheep	0		√		

Context	Phase	Collection method	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
113	2.2	hand	loose mand tooth	1	sheep	n/a				
125	2.2	hand	mandible	1	sheep	2				
224	2.2	hand	metatarsus	1	sheep	4			√	
125	2.2	hand	tibia	1	sheep	2	√	√		
125	2.2	hand	atlas	1	sheep/goat	2			√	
125	2.2	hand	loose max tooth	1	sheep/goat	n/a				
4	2.2	flot 2	radius	1	sheep/goat	2			√	
125	2.2	hand	lumbar	1	large mammal	1				√
4	2.2	flot 2	skull	1	large mammal	n/a				
125	2.2	hand	skull	1	large mammal	4				
133	2.2	hand	skull	1	large mammal	0				
4	2.2	flot 2	rib	1	medium mammal	1				
63	2.2	hand	rib	1	medium mammal	0				
125	2.2	hand	rib	1	medium mammal	0				
189	2.2	hand	rib	1	medium mammal	1				
5	2.2	hand	skull	1	medium mammal	n/a				
86	3.1	hand	atlas	1	cattle	0	√	√	√	
120	3.1	hand	atlas	1	cattle	1	√	√	√	
120	3.1	hand	axis	1	cattle	3				
176	3.1	hand	calcaneus	1	cattle	n/a			√	
76	3.1	hand	femur	1	cattle	0				
76	3.1	hand	femur	1	cattle	1	√			
97	3.1	hand	femur	1	cattle	2		√	√	
97	3.1	hand	femur	1	cattle	1		√		
153	3.1	hand	femur	1	cattle	1				
176	3.1	hand	femur	1	cattle	1			√	
200	3.1	hand	horncore	1	cattle	2				
175	3.1	flot 20	humerus	1	cattle	n/a				√
75	3.1	hand	humerus	1	cattle	1	√	√	√	
110	3.1	hand	humerus	1	cattle	0	√			
110	3.1	hand	loose max tooth	1	cattle	n/a				
202	3.1	hand	loose max tooth	1	cattle	n/a				
202	3.1	hand	loose max tooth	1	cattle	n/a				

Context	Phase	Collection method	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
153	3.1	hand	loose max row	1	cattle	n/a				
110	3.1	hand	maxilla	1	cattle	n/a				
127	3.1	hand	maxilla	1	cattle	1				
127	3.1	hand	maxilla	1	cattle	1				
175	3.1	hand	Mcondyle	1	cattle	3				
88	3.1	hand	metacarpus	1	cattle	0	√	√		
130	3.1	hand	metacarpus	1	cattle	1				
147	3.1	hand	metacarpus	1	cattle	3				
157	3.1	hand	metacarpus	1	cattle	3		√		
86	3.1	hand	metatarsus	1	cattle	0	√	√		
176	3.1	hand	metatarsus	1	cattle	3				
127	3.1	hand	pelvis	1	cattle	0	√		√	
175	3.1	hand	PH1	1	cattle	4		√		
84	3.1	hand	radius	1	cattle	0				
88	3.1	hand	radius	1	cattle	0				
88	3.1	hand	radius	1	cattle	1	√			
130	3.1	hand	radius	1	cattle	0				
137	3.1	hand	radius	1	cattle	1			√	
88	3.1	hand	tibia	1	cattle	2	√	√		
127	3.1	hand	tibia	1	cattle	1		√		
148	3.1	hand	tibia	1	cattle	1	√		√	
88	3.1	hand	ulna	1	cattle	1		√		
251	3.1	hand	mandible	1	equid	1				
150	3.1	hand	PH1	1	equid	2		√	√	
110	3.1	hand	radius	1	equid	1		√		
137	3.1	hand	loose mand tooth	1	equid	n/a				
153	3.1	hand	atlas	1	pig	2		√		
127	3.1	hand	femur	1	pig	1	√		√	
147	3.1	hand	humerus	1	pig	2			√	
251	3.1	hand	humerus	1	pig	2				
76	3.1	hand	mandible	1	pig	2				
104	3.1	hand	mandible	1	pig	1	√	√		
137	3.1	hand	mandible	1	pig	1		√		

Context	Phase	Collection method	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
148	3.1	hand	mandible	1	pig	0				
76	3.1	hand	metatarsus IV	1	pig	1		√		
130	3.1	hand	scapula	1	pig	0		√		
157	3.1	hand	scapula	1	pig	3		√		
120	3.1	hand	tibia	1	pig	2		√		
185	3.1	hand	tibia	1	pig	n/a			√	
120	3.1	hand	ulna	1	pig	0	√			
127	3.1	hand	humerus	1	sheep	0		√		
128	3.1	hand	humerus	1	sheep	1	√	√		
153	3.1	hand	loose mand row	1	sheep	n/a				
64	3.1	hand	mandible	1	sheep	1				
175	3.1	hand	mandible	1	sheep	1				
147	3.1	hand	metatarsus	1	sheep	1		√	√	
148	3.1	hand	axis	1	sheep/goat	3		√	√	
99	3.1	hand	calcaneus	1	sheep/goat	0				
200	3.1	flot 23	femur	1	sheep/goat	3			√	
176	3.1	hand	femur	1	sheep/goat	1	√			
176	3.1	hand	horncore	1	sheep/goat	1				
176	3.1	hand	humerus	1	sheep/goat	2	√			
176	3.1	flot 19	incisor	1	sheep/goat	n/a				
99	3.1	flot 8	incisor	1	sheep/goat	n/a				
147	3.1	hand	incisor	1	sheep/goat	n/a				
76	3.1	hand	loose mand tooth	1	sheep/goat	n/a				
83	3.1	hand	mandible	1	sheep/goat	1	√			
176	3.1	hand	mandible	1	sheep/goat	1				
120	3.1	hand	maxilla	1	sheep/goat	n/a				
88	3.1	hand	Mcondyle	1	sheep/goat	1				
110	3.1	hand	metacarpus	1	sheep/goat	1			√	
153	3.1	hand	metacarpus	1	sheep/goat	1				
176	3.1	hand	metacarpus	1	sheep/goat	3				
76	3.1	hand	metatarsus	1	sheep/goat	2				
127	3.1	hand	metatarsus	1	sheep/goat	0				
76	3.1	hand	pelvis	1	sheep/goat	1				

Context	Phase	Collection method	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
147	3.1	hand	pelvis	1	sheep/goat	1				
200	3.1	flot 23	PH1	1	sheep/goat	4				
88	3.1	hand	radius	1	sheep/goat	0		√		
147	3.1	hand	radius	1	sheep/goat	0	√			
137	3.1	hand	scapula	1	sheep/goat	1		√		
84	3.1	hand	tibia	1	sheep/goat	0				
176	3.1	hand	ulna	1	sheep/goat	1				
76	3.1	hand	radius	1	sheep/goat	0				
104	3.1	flot 14	various	4	rodent	n/a				
76	3.1	hand	cervical	1	large mammal	1	√			
148	3.1	hand	cervical	1	large mammal	2	√			
75	3.1	hand	flat/cubic bone	1	large mammal	1				
101	3.1	hand	flat/cubic bone	1	large mammal	1				
148	3.1	hand	flat/cubic bone	1	large mammal	0				
155	3.1	hand	flat/cubic bone	4	large mammal	3				
104	3.1	flot 14	long bone	1	large mammal	1				
175	3.1	flot 20	long bone	3	large mammal	1				√
88	3.1	hand	long bone	1	large mammal	0				
110	3.1	hand	long bone	1	large mammal	0				
101	3.1	hand	long bone	1	large mammal	2				
120	3.1	hand	long bone	1	large mammal	3				
127	3.1	hand	long bone	1	large mammal	1				
130	3.1	hand	long bone	1	large mammal	0	√		√	
157	3.1	hand	long bone	1	large mammal	3				
175	3.1	hand	long bone	1	large mammal	1				
176	3.1	hand	long bone	1	large mammal	1				
185	3.1	hand	long bone	1	large mammal	2				
238	3.1	hand	long bone	1	large mammal	4				
251	3.1	hand	long bone	7	large mammal	1				
76	3.1	hand	lumbar	2	large mammal	0			√	
8	3.1	flot 1	rib	1	large mammal	3				
200	3.1	flot 23	rib	1	large mammal	3				
200	3.1	flot 23	rib	1	large mammal	3				

Context	Phase	Collection method	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
64	3.1	hand	rib	1	large mammal	2				
76	3.1	hand	rib	1	large mammal	0				
82	3.1	hand	rib	1	large mammal	0	√			
99	3.1	hand	rib	1	large mammal	1				
148	3.1	hand	rib	1	large mammal	0				
150	3.1	hand	rib	1	large mammal	0				
176	3.1	hand	rib	1	large mammal	0			√	
176	3.1	hand	rib	5	large mammal	1				
127	3.1	flot 12	skull	12	large mammal	n/a				
127	3.1	flot 13	skull	5	large mammal	n/a				
76	3.1	hand	skull	1	large mammal	0				
86	3.1	hand	skull	1	large mammal	0				
127	3.1	hand	skull	20	large mammal	0				
127	3.1	hand	skull	1	large mammal	0	√			
148	3.1	hand	skull	1	large mammal	1				
176	3.1	hand	skull	5	large mammal	3				
200	3.1	hand	skull	4	large mammal	2				
75	3.1	hand	thoracic	1	large mammal	1			√	
75	3.1	hand	thoracic	1	large mammal	3				
104	3.1	hand	thoracic	1	large mammal	0			√	
148	3.1	hand	thoracic	1	large mammal	0	√			
76	3.1	hand	vertebra	1	large mammal	1				
76	3.1	hand	vertebra	2	large mammal	1				
120	3.1	hand	vertebra	1	large mammal	3			√	
127	3.1	hand	vertebra	1	large mammal	1			√	
176	3.1	hand	vertebra	1	large mammal	2				
176	3.1	hand	vertebra	1	large mammal	2				
251	3.1	hand	vertebra	1	large mammal	1				
8	3.1	flot 1	flat/cubic bone	3	medium mammal	n/a				
104	3.1	flot 14	flat/cubic bone	7	medium mammal	n/a				
83	3.1	flot 9	flat/cubic bone	2	medium mammal	n/a				
153	3.1	hand	flat/cubic bone	1	medium mammal	0				√
127	3.1	flot 13	long bone	7	medium mammal	n/a				√

Context	Phase	Collection method	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
104	3.1	flot 14	long bone	1	medium mammal	1				
104	3.1	flot 14	long bone	6	medium mammal	n/a				√
175	3.1	flot 20	long bone	13	medium mammal	1				√
99	3.1	flot 8	long bone	2	medium mammal	n/a				
83	3.1	flot 9	long bone	1	medium mammal	n/a				
120	3.1	hand	long bone	1	medium mammal	0				√
127	3.1	hand	long bone	1	medium mammal	0				
130	3.1	hand	long bone	1	medium mammal	0				√
148	3.1	hand	long bone	1	medium mammal	1				
153	3.1	hand	long bone	1	medium mammal	0				
155	3.1	hand	long bone	1	medium mammal	4				
175	3.1	hand	long bone	1	medium mammal	2				
127	3.1	flot 12	rib	8	medium mammal	2				
127	3.1	flot 13	rib	4	medium mammal	n/a				
104	3.1	flot 14	rib	1	medium mammal	2				
175	3.1	flot 20	rib	3	medium mammal	n/a				√
76	3.1	hand	rib	1	medium mammal	0				
84	3.1	hand	rib	1	medium mammal	0				
104	3.1	hand	rib	2	medium mammal	0				
130	3.1	hand	rib	2	medium mammal	0				
148	3.1	hand	rib	1	medium mammal	0				
176	3.1	hand	rib	1	medium mammal	0				
155	3.1	hand	scapula	1	medium mammal	0				√
76	3.1	hand	skull	1	medium mammal	2				
120	3.1	hand	skull	12	medium mammal	1				
130	3.1	hand	skull	1	medium mammal	0				
202	3.1	hand	skull	2	medium mammal	1				
110	3.1	hand	thoracic	1	medium mammal	n/a				
104	3.1	hand	vertebra	1	medium mammal	0	√			
127	3.1	hand	vertebra	1	medium mammal	0				
127	3.1	hand	vertebra	1	medium mammal	0				
83	3.1	flot 9	rib	1	small mammal	n/a				
104	3.1	flot 14	indet	4	fish	n/a				

Context	Phase	Collection method	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
104	3.1	hand	indet	2	fish	n/a				
176	3.1	hand	tarsometatarsus	1	size 3 galliform	2				
176	3.1	hand	tibiotarsus	1	size 3 bird	2				
111	3.2	hand	astragalus	1	cattle	0	√	√	√	
173	3.2	hand	axis	1	cattle	1				√
111	3.2	hand	femur	1	cattle	3				
111	3.2	hand	femur	1	cattle	1			√	
173	3.2	hand	femur	1	cattle	3				
216	3.2	hand	femur	1	cattle	3			√	
93	3.2	hand	horncore	1	cattle	0	√	√		
93	3.2	hand	horncore	1	cattle	0		√		
107	3.2	hand	humerus	1	cattle	2				
160	3.2	hand	humerus	1	cattle	3	√	√		
93	3.2	hand	mandible	1	cattle	0	√			
107	3.2	hand	mandible	1	cattle	2				
218	3.2	hand	mandible	1	cattle	2	√			
107	3.2	hand	maxilla	1	cattle	0				
111	3.2	hand	maxilla	1	cattle	1			√	
165	3.2	hand	Mcondyle	1	cattle	3				
145	3.2	hand	metacarpus	1	cattle	2	√			
216	3.2	hand	metatarsus	1	cattle	4				
231	3.2	hand	metatarsus	1	cattle	3				
106	3.2	hand	pelvis	1	cattle	1	√		√	
216	3.2	hand	pelvis	1	cattle	2	√		√	
239	3.2	hand	PH1	1	cattle	1				
91	3.2	hand	radius	1	cattle	0	√			
94	3.2	hand	radius	1	cattle	0	√	√		
66	3.2	hand	tibia	1	cattle	2			√	
94	3.2	hand	tibia	1	cattle	0		√		
106	3.2	hand	tibia	1	cattle	0				
111	3.2	hand	tibia	1	cattle	1			√	
111	3.2	hand	tibia	1	cattle	1	√	√		
111	3.2	hand	tibia	1	cattle	2		√		

Context	Phase	Collection method	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
118	3.2	hand	tibia	1	cattle	3			√	
239	3.2	hand	tibia	1	cattle	1		√	√	
111	3.2	hand	ulna	1	cattle	1			√	
111	3.2	hand	ulna	1	cattle	0	√	√		
111	3.2	hand	humerus	1	equid	1			√	
111	3.2	hand	incisor	1	equid	n/a				
218	3.2	hand	incisor	1	equid	n/a				
231	3.2	hand	loose mand tooth	1	equid	n/a		√		
183	3.2	hand	femur	1	pig	4				
232	3.2	hand	femur	1	pig	2	√			
106	3.2	hand	humerus	1	pig	1				
160	3.2	hand	humerus	1	pig	2			√	
173	3.2	hand	humerus	1	pig	2	√			
216	3.2	hand	humerus	1	pig	2	√			
160	3.2	hand	mandible	1	pig	1		√		
106	3.2	hand	maxilla	1	pig	0				
14	3.2	hand	metatarsus III	1	pig	2	√	√	√	
106	3.2	hand	metatarsus III	1	pig	1	√			
111	3.2	hand	pelvis	1	pig	0				
107	3.2	hand	scapula	1	pig	3			√	
107	3.2	hand	scapula	1	pig	2	√			
239	3.2	hand	scapula	1	pig	1	√	√		
173	3.2	hand	tibia	1	pig	3	√			
183	3.2	hand	tibia	1	pig	4				
118	3.2	hand	humerus	1	sheep	3	√	√		
241	3.2	hand	humerus	1	sheep	2		√		
118	3.2	hand	mandible	1	sheep	3				
160	3.2	hand	metacarpus	1	sheep	1		√		
239	3.2	hand	metacarpus	1	sheep	1		√		
173	3.2	flot 18	pelvis	1	sheep	4				
160	3.2	hand	tibia	1	sheep	2	√	√		
160	3.2	hand	tibia	1	sheep	2		√		
173	3.2	hand	tibia	1	sheep	1				

Context	Phase	Collection method	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
173	3.2	flot 18	calcaneus	1	sheep/goat	2				
118	3.2	flot 16	incisor	3	sheep/goat	n/a				
173	3.2	flot 18	incisor	1	sheep/goat	n/a				
111	3.2	hand	loose max tooth	1	sheep/goat	n/a				
111	3.2	hand	loose max tooth	1	sheep/goat	n/a				
118	3.2	hand	loose max tooth	1	sheep/goat	n/a				
160	3.2	hand	loose max row	1	sheep/goat	n/a				
173	3.2	hand	mandible	1	sheep/goat	4				
111	3.2	flot 11	maxilla	1	sheep/goat	n/a				
173	3.2	hand	Mcondyle	1	sheep/goat	3				
118	3.2	hand	metacarpus	1	sheep/goat	4	√			
173	3.2	hand	metacarpus	1	sheep/goat	2				
239	3.2	hand	metacarpus	1	sheep/goat	2			√	
91	3.2	hand	metatarsus	1	sheep/goat	1				
14	3.2	hand	pelvis	1	sheep/goat	0	√			
91	3.2	hand	tibia	1	sheep/goat	0	√		√	
106	3.2	hand	tibia	1	sheep/goat	2				
173	3.2	hand	tibia	1	sheep/goat	2	√			
173	3.2	hand	tibia	1	sheep/goat	0				√
107	3.2	hand	cervical	1	large mammal	2				
173	3.2	hand	cervical	1	large mammal	2				
239	3.2	hand	cervical	1	large mammal	1				
217	3.2	hand	flat/cubic bone	1	large mammal	2				
218	3.2	hand	flat/cubic bone	1	large mammal	4				
14	3.2	hand	long bone	1	large mammal	0				
107	3.2	hand	long bone	1	large mammal	0				
173	3.2	hand	long bone	1	large mammal	2				
173	3.2	hand	long bone	1	large mammal	1				√
217	3.2	hand	long bone	1	large mammal	4				
232	3.2	hand	long bone	1	large mammal	1				
118	3.2	hand	lumbar	1	large mammal	2	√		√	
165	3.2	hand	lumbar	1	large mammal	2				
232	3.2	hand	mandible	1	large mammal	3				

Context	Phase	Collection method	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
183	3.2	hand	radius	1	large mammal	4				
91	3.2	hand	rib	1	large mammal	0			√	
93	3.2	hand	rib	1	large mammal	0				
106	3.2	hand	rib	1	large mammal	3				
111	3.2	hand	rib	1	large mammal	0				
111	3.2	hand	rib	1	large mammal	0				
111	3.2	hand	rib	1	large mammal	1			√	
173	3.2	hand	rib	1	large mammal	3				
173	3.2	hand	rib	1	large mammal	3				
216	3.2	hand	rib	1	large mammal	3				
218	3.2	hand	rib	2	large mammal	2				
231	3.2	hand	rib	3	large mammal	3				
239	3.2	hand	rib	1	large mammal	1	√			
173	3.2	hand	sacrum	1	large mammal	0				
111	3.2	hand	skull	1	large mammal	1				
216	3.2	hand	skull	3	large mammal	1				
232	3.2	hand	vertebra	1	large mammal	1				
118	3.2	hand	cervical	1	medium mammal	3				
118	3.2	flot 16	flat/cubic bone	8	medium mammal	n/a				
14	3.2	hand	flat/cubic bone	1	medium mammal	0				
106	3.2	hand	flat/cubic bone	3	medium mammal	1				
118	3.2	hand	flat/cubic bone	8	medium mammal	2				
160	3.2	hand	flat/cubic bone	1	medium mammal	1	√			
173	3.2	hand	flat/cubic bone	1	medium mammal	2				
173	3.2	hand	flat/cubic bone	11	medium mammal	1				√
173	3.2	hand	flat/cubic bone	1	medium mammal	1				√
118	3.2	flot 16	long bone	1	medium mammal	n/a				√
173	3.2	flot 18	long bone	1	medium mammal	3				
14	3.2	hand	long bone	1	medium mammal	1	√			
160	3.2	hand	long bone	1	medium mammal	3				
173	3.2	hand	long bone	3	medium mammal	1				
173	3.2	hand	long bone	1	medium mammal	0				√
231	3.2	hand	long bone	1	medium mammal	1				

Context	Phase	Collection method	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
232	3.2	hand	long bone	1	medium mammal	2				
106	3.2	hand	pelvis	1	medium mammal	2				
14	3.2	hand	rib	2	medium mammal	0				
106	3.2	hand	rib	1	medium mammal	1	√			
106	3.2	hand	rib	1	medium mammal	3				
118	3.2	hand	rib	1	medium mammal	1				
160	3.2	hand	rib	1	medium mammal	0				
173	3.2	hand	rib	2	medium mammal	2				
173	3.2	hand	rib	3	medium mammal	0				√
183	3.2	hand	rib	1	medium mammal	4				
165	3.2	hand	scapula	1	medium mammal	1				
118	3.2	hand	skull	1	medium mammal	2				
14	3.2	hand	thoracic	1	medium mammal	1	√			
173	3.2	flot 18	vertebra	1	medium mammal	n/a				
106	3.2	hand	vertebra	1	medium mammal	1				
111	3.2	hand	vertebra	1	medium mammal	0				
173	3.2	hand	vertebra	1	medium mammal	2				
216	3.2	hand	mandible	1	dog	2		√		
229	modern	hand	metacarpus	1	cattle	3			√	
61	modern	hand	pelvis	1	cattle	1				
229	modern	hand	tibia	1	cattle	4				
163	natural	hand	pelvis	1	sheep	4				
222	natural	hand	loose mand tooth	1	cattle	n/a				
222	natural	hand	loose max tooth	1	cattle	n/a				
222	natural	hand	loose mand row	1	equid	n/a				
197	undated	hand	horncore	1	cattle	4				
205	undated	hand	tibia	1	cattle	2	√			
41	undated	hand	horncore	1	goat	0				
41	undated	hand	mandible	1	large mammal	1				
40	undated	flot 5	rib	1	large mammal	2				
143	undated	hand	rib	1	large mammal	0				
171	undated	hand	rib	1	large mammal	4				
40	undated	flot 5	flat/cubic bone	1	medium mammal	0				

Context	Phase	Collection method	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
40	undated	flot 5	long bone	1	medium mammal	1				
40	undated	flot 5	skull	7	medium mammal	n/a				
40	undated	flot 5	vertebra	1	medium mammal	n/a				
40	undated	flot 5	fibula	1	pig	2				
40	undated	flot 5	incisor	1	pig	n/a				
40	undated	flot 5	indet	1	rodent	n/a				
40	undated	flot 5	incisor	1	sheep/goat	n/a				
41	undated	hand	metatarsus	1	sheep/goat	0				
40	undated	flot 5	femur	1	size 3 bird	n/a				

Table 84: Raw data on anatomical element and species

Erosion grades (simplified version of Brickley & McKinley 2004, 14-15): 0 (surface morphology clearly visible, fresh appearance), 1 (light and patchy surface erosion), 2 (more extensive surface erosion than grade 1), 3 (most of bone surface affected by some degree of erosion), 4 (all of bone surface affected by erosive action), 5 (heavy erosion across whole surface, completely masking normal surface morphology). √= present. Examples of bird sizes, size 1: sparrow/songthrush, size 2: pigeon/crow, size 3: chicken/pheasant and size 4: goose/peafowl.

STUALW15 Areas 1 and 2

By Hayley Foster

Introduction

- C.2.40 This animal bone assessment details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from STUALW15 Areas 1 and 2. The assemblage was of a modest size and the number of assessable fragments totalled 329. Material from securely dated contexts was divided into three phases. The phases were: Phase 2.2 (Transitional Late Iron Age-Roman), Phase 3.1 (Early Roman) and Phase 3.2 (Mid-Late Roman). There was also a small amount of faunal material that was undated/unphased.
- C.2.41 Phase 3.2 contained the largest amount of faunal material, while Phase 2.2 only contained a very small amount. The species represented included cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus domesticus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), field vole (*Microtus agrestis*) and rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). There was also a presence of fish bones, mainly ribs and a vertebra fragment recovered, but they were not identified to species. The faunal remains from this site were largely recovered from ditches and pits.

Results of Analysis

- C.2.42 The faunal material from STUALW15 Areas 1 and 2 were mainly from Phases 3.1 (Early Roman) and 3.2 (Mid-Late Roman). Remains from seven types of mammal were identified.
- C.2.43 All of the remains analysed were hand collected with the smaller remains from rabbit, field vole and fish being hand collected from environmental samples. From the data collected (Tables 85-88), each phase was dominated by cattle followed by sheep and then pig. This very much concurs with the trends observed in the previous faunal analysis conducted on remains for this site.

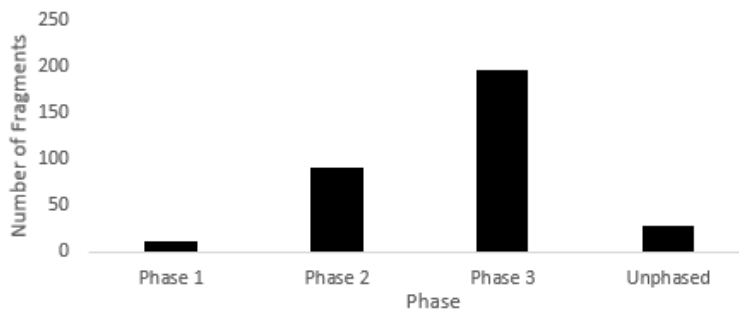


Fig. App. C2.1: Distribution of faunal remains present by phase

Phase 2.2: Transitional Late Iron Age-Romano-British

- C.2.44 Phase 2.2 contained the smallest amount of animal remains in the assemblage, with only 12 recordable fragments. The main domestic mammals, cattle, sheep/goat, horse and pig account for all of the identifiable bone in the Late Iron age/Roman period (Table 85). Where sheep/goat bones could be speciated, only sheep was identified. As this phase contains such a small amount of material no solid interpretations can be provided. In terms of taphonomy there was no evidence of gnawing or butchery and there was only one fragment that exhibited evidence of burning, a cattle humerus that was calcined. For ageing, all bones for all species were fused for this phase and only one MWS could be assessed which was for a sheep/goat ageing to 12-21 months.

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Total
Loose lower M1/2	1	1			2
Loose lower M3				1	1
Mandible		1			1
Scapula				1	1
Humerus	1				1
Metacarpal		1			1
Femur			1	1	2
Astragalus	2				2
Scafocuboid	1				1
NISP	5	3	1	3	
%NISP	41.7	25.0	8.3	25.0	

MN	1	1	1	1	4
%MN	25	25	25	25	

Table 85: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for Phase 2.2

Phase 3.1: Early Roman

C.2.45 Phase 3.1 (Early Roman) contained the largest quantity of animal bone after Phase 3.2. The main domestic mammals, cattle, sheep/goat, horse and pig account for the majority of the identifiable bone in the Early Roman period (Table 86). A few micro-vertebrate species are present, in the form of field vole and rabbit that were recovered from contexts 771 and 704 respectively. Where sheep/goat bones could be speciated, only sheep was identified. In terms of taphonomy, there were no signs of gnawing or burning and there was one case of butchery on a sheep/goat distal astragalus, in which three sharp knife cut marks were visible on the distal facet on the anterior side.

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Field Vole	Rabbit	Total
Horncore		1					1
Loose teeth				10			10
Loose lower canine			1				1
Loose lower premolar	3	4					7
Loose lower M1/2	5	6	1				12
Loose lower M3	1						1
Mandible	2	4	1		1		8
Atlas		1					1
Scapula	1						1
Humerus	1	2	2			2	7
Radius	3						3
Ulna	2					1	3
Metacarpal	3	2					5
Pelvis	3	2					5
Femur	1	1	4				6
Tibia	3		2		1	1	7
Astragalus	1	2					3
Calcaneum	1	1					2
Metatarsal	2		0.5				2.5
Metapodial	1	2					3
Scafocuboid	2	1					3
Phalanx 1		1					1
NISP	35	30	11.5	10	2	4	92.5
%NISP	37.8	32.4	12.4	10.8	2.2	4.3	
MNI	2	3	3	1	1	1	11
%MNI	18.2	27.3	27.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	

Table 86: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for Phase 3.1

Ageing

Fusion

C.2.46 The fusion data for cattle from Phase 3.1 shows that there was evidence of unfused middle and late fusing elements, indicating the presence of younger animals (Table 89). There were more unfused late fusing elements than those that were fused, indicating animals were generally younger than 42-48 months of age. Fusion data for sheep/goat (Table 90) indicated that the majority of sheep middle fusing elements were unfused, all of which were distal metapodia that fuse at 18-28 months of age. For pig (Table 91), over 83% of the late fusing elements were unfused indicating that most of the pigs from Phase 3.1 were younger than 42 months of age. All horse elements were fused.

Tooth wear

C.2.47 The tooth wear data is limited for the Early Roman phase. For cattle there is evidence of an animal that is 50 months of age at death and for sheep/goat there is evidence of two animals, one that was mature (almost adult) and one that was older than 12 months.

Phase 3.2: Mid-Late Roman

C.2.48 The faunal material from Phase 3.2 (Mid-Late Roman) is the largest sub-sample in the assemblage. It is still considered small, but can be used as a general comparison in terms of trends of species present. The sample is dominated by cattle and sheep remains, with lesser quantities of pig and horse remains (Table 88). There was also a mandible from a dog found in this phase. The distribution of skeletal elements for cattle and sheep/goat suggests that all stages of carcass processing and consumption are represented here. There were two cases of carnivore gnawing observed. One case was seen on a pig proximal calcaneus and one case of a cattle distal humerus. There were no signs of identifiable elements with burning yet there were some calcined small unidentifiable fragments from context 622. In terms of butchery there was evidence found on six different elements. Some of these examples include clear disarticulation points in the form of a chop to a cattle femoral head, which was evidence of separation of the upper leg from the pelvis. There were also a series of cut marks on the ascending ramus of a cattle mandible, a probable sign of skinning.

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Total
Horncore	1					1
Cranium		1				1
Loose teeth	7	14		3		24
Loose lower incisor			3			3
Loose lower canine			1			1
Loose lower premolar	2	5	3	1		11
Loose lower M1/2	11	8	2			21
Loose lower M3	4	1	1			6
Mandible	5	12	1		1	19
Atlas	1	1				2

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Total
Axis	1					1
Scapula	1	1	2			4
Humerus	2	2	2			6
Radius	8	4	1			13
Ulna	3		1			4
Metacarpal	6	1	0.5			7.5
Pelvis	9	2		1		12
Femur	8	1		1		10
Patella			1			1
Tibia	7	4	3	2		16
Astragalus	4	2	1			7
Calcaneum	1	1	1			3
Metatarsal	3	2	0.5			5.5
Metapodial		1				1
Scafocuboid	2					2
Phalanx 1	1	3		2		6
Phalanx 2			1	1		2
Phalanx 3	3	1				4
NISP	90	67	25	11	1	194
%NISP	46.4	34.5	12.9	5.7	0.5	
MNI	7	5	2	2	1	17
%MNI	41.2	29.4	11.8	11.8	5.9	

Table 87: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for Phase 3.2

Ageing

Fusion

C.2.49 Age of death for cattle is variable, highlighting a mixture of slightly older and younger animals. Fifty percent of mid-fusing elements were unfused, thus indicating there were animal younger than 42 months of age and probably younger. Sheep/goat had no evidence on unfused elements in the early fusion stage, indicating all animals were older than 18 months of age. The fusion data for pig was somewhat different to sheep/goat and cattle as 50% of the early fusion elements were unfused.

Tooth wear

C.2.50 All of the cattle mandibles and M3s from Phase 3.2 aged to 50 to over 50 months of age at death. Sheep goat mandible wear stages varied from MWS 7 (5-7 months) to 17 (adult). The presence of a young sheep/goat specimen was not seen in the bones that could be assessed for fusion. It should be taken in to account that unfused sheep/goat long bones may have not survived as they are more porous and fragile. There was only one assessable M3 for pig and it aged to MWS 20 which ages to 21-23 months of age.

Unphased material

C.2.51 There were 29 fragments that could not be assigned to a phase or were unstratified material. The vast majority of the remains were from cattle. While no interpretations can be made on this material, there was evidence of burning, gnawing and butchery present.

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Total
Loose teeth	1	1			2
Loose lower premolar	2	1			3
Loose lower M1/2	6				6
Loose lower M3	2				2
Mandible	2	1			3
Scapula	1				1
Radius	2	1			3
Metacarpal	1	1			1
Tibia			1		1
Astragalus	1				1
Calcaneum		1			1
Metapodial				1	1
Phalanx 1	2				2
Phalanx 2	1				1
NSP	21	6	1	1	29
%NISP	72.4	20.7	3.4	3.4	
MNI	2	1	1	1	5
%MNI	40	20	20	20	

Table 88: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for unphased material

Other information

C.2.52 Fish remains, including multiple rib fragments and a vertebra were found in Phase 3.2, yet they were not quantified as they were not identified to species. Context 700, dating to Phase 3.1, contained two fragments of a worked bone pin (see App. B13).

Discussion

C.2.53 At Alconbury, domestic animals were the mainstay of the food economy with cattle, sheep and pig dominating the assemblage. Cattle are numerically predominant over sheep in this assemblage, given the relative sizes of cattle and sheep carcasses, beef would still have contributed more to the diet of the residents than lamb, mutton or pork in all periods. This assemblage has the expected range of animals present for the time periods and demonstrates the exploitation of domestic animals, mostly for meat. While this assemblage is small in size, there is a clear mixture of ages of cattle and sheep/goat. While it is possible that they were being exploited for secondary products it is likely these species were used for meat and a number of adults were retained as breeding stock. Pig were mostly slaughtered before reaching 42 months of age, which would be expected as they provide no secondary products and would be consumed at

their prime age for consumption. All of the horse remains that could be assessed for fusion were determined to be fused. The presence of horse in all phases should be highlighted. There were no signs of butchery therefore it is a likely scenario that horses were being used for transportation or traction purposes. The only dog bone recovered was a mandible from Phase 3.2. While there was varying amounts of faunal material from each phase, the general species order in terms of amounts stayed the same with cattle making up the most of the remains, followed by sheep/goat, pig and then horse in all phases. The preservation of the remains overall was good with very little signs of erosion noted.

Statement of potential

C.2.54 As this assemblage is small in regards to the amount of material recovered, the potential for further investigation is somewhat limited. The clearly defined phasing is a strength of the assemblage so that comparisons can be drawn. Collecting full biometric data would allow for comparison to be made with other sites and to determine if there were any changes in size of all of the main species recovered. Identifying the fish remains to species with the aid of a reference collection would also aid in adding further detail.

Other tables:

Cattle		Age in months	Phase 2.2 N=1		Phase 3.1 N=11		Phase 3.2 N=29		
			No. fused	No. unfused	No. fused	No. unfused	No. fused	No. unfused	
Early fusing	humerus d.	12-18	0	0	0	0	2	0	
	radius p.		0	0	1	0	1	1	
	Total early fusing		0	0	1	0	3	1	
	%		0	0	100	0	75	25	
Middle fusing	tibia d.	24-36	0	0	2	0	4	4	
	metapodium d.		0	0	0	2	3	3	
	calcaneum p.	36-42	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	Total mid fusing			0	0	2	2	8	8
	%			0	0	50	50	50	50
Late fusing	humerus p.	42-48	0	1	0	2	0	0	
	radius d., ulna p.		0	0	1	1	5	2	
	femur p. & d.		0	0	0	1	3	4	
	tibia p.		0	0	0	1	3	0	
	Total late fusing			0	0	1	5	11	6
	%			0	100	16.7	83.3	64.7	35.3

Table 89: Number of fused (fused and fusing) and unfused specimens classified under early, middle or late-fusing stages for cattle following Schmid (1972) and Silver (1970)

Sheep		Age in months	Phase 2.2 N=1		Phase 3.1 N=9		Phase 3.2 N=16		
			No. fused	No. unfused	No. fused	No. unfused	No. fused	No. unfused	
Early fusing	humerus d.	3-10	0	0	2	0	0	0	
	radius p.		0	0	0	0	4	0	
	scapula p.	6-8	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	phalanx 1&2 p.	6-16	0	0	1	1	2	0	
	Total early fusing			0	0	3	1	7	0
	%			0	0	75	25	100	0
Middle fusing	tibia d.	15-24	0	0	0	0	4	0	
	metapodium d.	18-28	0	1	0	3	1	2	
	calcaneum p.	30-36	0	0	1	0	0	1	
	Total mid fusing			0	1	1	3	5	3
	%			0	100	25	75	62.5	37.5
Late fusing	femur p.	30-42	0	0	0	1	0	1	
	humerus p.	36-42	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	tibia p.		0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total late fusing			0	0	0	1	0	1
	%			0	0	0	100	0	100

Table 90: Number of fused (fused and fusing) and unfused specimens classified under early, middle or late-fusing stages for sheep/goat following Schmid (1972) and Silver (1970).

Pig		Age in months	Phase 2.2 N=1		Phase 3.1 N=9		Phase 3.2 N=16		
			No. fused	No. unfused	No. fused	No. unfused	No. fused	No. unfused	
Early fusing	humerus d.	12-18	0	0	1	0	1	1	
	radius p.	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	phalanx 2 p.		0	0	0	0	1	1	
	scapula p.		0	0	0	0	2	2	
	Total early fusing			0	0	1	0	5	5
	%			0	0	100	0	50	50
Middle fusing	tibia d.	24	0	0	1	0	1	1	
	metapodium d.	24-27	0	0	0	1	0	1	
	calcaneum p.	24-30	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	Total mid fusing			0	0	1	1	2	2
	%			0	0	50	50	50	50
Late fusing	humerus p.	42	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	radius d.		0	0	0	0	0	0	
	femur p.&d.		0	1	0	2	0	0	
	tibia p.		0	0	0	1	1	1	
	Total late fusing			0	1	0	3	2	1
	%			0	100	0	100	66.7	33.3

Table 91: Number of fused (fused and fusing) and unfused specimens classified under early, middle or late-fusing stages for pig following Schmid (1972) and Silver (1970)

STUPRO15

By Angelos Hadjikoumis

Introduction

C.2.55 Thirteen specimens of animal bone were recovered during this excavation, both through hand-collection and the residues from bulk samples. All specimens of recovered animal bone were studied to assess the preservation condition and overall potential of zooarchaeological remains at the site.

Species Present and Preservation

C.2.56 Animal remains were identified in only three contexts (125, 173 and 174). All three date to the Middle Bronze Age. Seven out of the thirteen animal bone fragments studied were unidentifiable, including all fragments recovered from the residue of bulk samples. Six fragments, all hand-collected, were identified to some taxonomic level (see Table 92). Only one mammal species (cattle) was identified in the assemblage, represented by two fragments dating from Bronze Age ditch fills (173 and 174 from enclosure ditch 76). One of the two fragments belonged to a newborn calf. Moreover, three fragments (one from a cremation burial context and two from ditch fills) were attributable to a

medium-sized mammal (possibly sheep/goat or pig), while the presence of gnawing marks on a cattle scapula fragment dating to the Bronze Age suggests the presence of dog during that period.

- C.2.57 No butchery marks were recorded on the recorded remains. Two fragments exhibited signs of burning, one of which belonged to a medium-sized mammal long bone and was recovered from the Middle Bronze Age cremation burial context. The other specimen was unidentifiable and derived from a Bronze Age enclosure ditch context (174).

Context	Cut	Feature	Function	Period	Collection	Element	Fragments	Taxon	Erosion
125	118	cremation	burial	Bronze Age	hand	long bone	1	medium mammal	3
173	172	ditch	disuse	Bronze Age	hand	scapula	1	cattle	0
174	172	ditch	disuse	Bronze Age	hand	metatarsus	1	cattle	1
174	172	ditch	disuse	Bronze Age	hand	rib	1	large mammal	2
173	172	ditch	disuse	Bronze Age	hand	rib	1	medium mammal	2
174	172	ditch	disuse	Bronze Age	hand	long bone	1	medium mammal	0
173	172	ditch	disuse	Bronze Age	hand	indet	1	indet	0
174	172	ditch	disuse	Bronze Age	flotation	indet	1	indet	1
174	172	ditch	disuse	Bronze Age	flotation	indet	5	indet	1

Erosion grades (simplified version of Brickley & McKinley 2004, 14-15): 0 (surface morphology clearly visible, fresh appearance), 1 (light and patchy surface erosion), 2 (more extensive surface erosion than grade 1), 3 (most of bone surface affected by some degree of erosion), 4 (all of bone surface affected by erosive action), 5 (heavy erosion across whole surface, completely masking normal surface morphology). Flotation includes the combined fractions of 2-10 mm

Table 92: STUPRO15 summary table of the data collected from the analysed samples.

Contamination

- C.2.58 No obvious contamination has been noted in the assemblage.

Sampling Bias

- C.2.59 The scarcity of faunal remains at the site and the inevitably small sample size render any results produced tentative and of limited reliability. The scarcity of faunal remains is consistent both in hand-collected material and bulk sample residues, which suggests that this picture holds true throughout the site. The reasons might be related with the use of the specific area by humans in the past (i.e. faunal remains discarded elsewhere) or the preservation and post-depositional loss of bone in general (e.g. truncated deposits).

Statement of potential

- C.2.60 The study of the faunal sample suggests that the potential of a more detailed study of animal remains from the site is low, mainly due to the lack of sufficient volume of material for reliable analyses to be based on. The faunal assemblage from this site is of limited value in shedding light into human-animal interactions in the area.

STUALP16

By Hayley Foster

Introduction

- C.2.61 This animal bone assessment covers the animal bone recovered from STUALP16. The assemblage was of medium size and the number of assessable fragments totalled 653 recordable fragments. Material dated to four securely dated phases and grouped into three groups for the purposes of comparison. These phases were: Phase 2.1 (Iron Age), Phase 2.2 (Transitional Iron Age - Romano-British), Phase 3.1 (Early Roman) and Phase 3.2 (Mid-Late Roman). The Early Roman and the Roman were grouped together for purposes of assessment of this data due to the small amount of material recovered from the Early Roman phase. The species represented included cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus domesticus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), house mouse (*Mus musculus*), amphibian, rodent, and three various species of bird. The faunal remains from this site is largely from ditches and pits.
- C.2.62 Study of the faunal remains was carried out by Angelos Hajikoumis at Oxford Archaeology East using a customised access faunal database.

Results of Analysis

- C.2.63 The faunal material is from hand-collection and environmental samples, which has allowed for rodent, bird and amphibian remains to be identified in the assemblage. The Roman material makes up the vast majority of the assemblage.

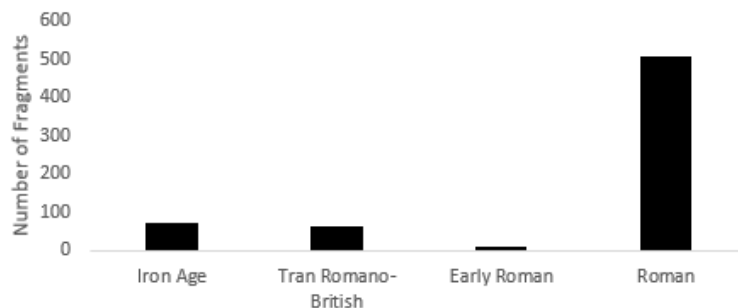


Fig. App. C2.2: Distribution of faunal remains present by phase

Phase 2.1: Iron Age

- C.2.64 This phase contains the second largest amount of animal remains in the assemblage, with only 74 recordable fragments. The main domestic mammals – cattle, sheep/goat, horse and pig – account for all of the identifiable bone in this period. Where sheep/goat bones could be speciated, only sheep was identified. Cattle and sheep/goat were the best represented species. In terms of mortality there was only a small amount of data, a few long bones of cattle and sheep/goat were identified as young individuals. From the dental wear data there is evidence of cattle from 36-50 months of age at death and sheep/goat 25-28 months of age at death.
- C.2.65 There are noticeable indications of taphonomic changes in the form of burning, gnawing and butchery on numerous fragments in this phase. Burning occurred solely on

sheep/goat remains from context 621 and 732, with blackened and calcined fragments present. Pig fragments are only made up of head and feet elements, probably initial butchery waste. Sheep/goat and cattle consist of cranial elements such as mandibles, although they also contain meat bearing elements.

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig
Antler			
Horncore	2		
Cranium			
Loose teeth		3	
Loose lower incisor			
Loose lower canine			
Loose lower premolar	1		
Loose lower M1/2		2	
Loose lower M3	3	1	
Mandible	2	5	4
Atlas			
Axis			
Scapula	1		
Humerus	3	2	
Radius	3		
Ulna		1	
Metacarpal	1	2	
C3			
Pelvis			
Femur	1	1	
Patella			
Tibia	3	6	
Astragalus		1	
Calcaneum	2		1
Metatarsal	3	2	
Metapodial			
Scafocuboid			
Phalanx 1	1		2
Phalanx 2	2	1	
Phalanx 3			
NISP	28	27	7
%NISP	37.8	36.5	9.5
MNI	2	3	2
%MNI	25	37.5	25

Table 93: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for the Iron Age phase

Phases 2.2: Transitional Iron Age – Romano-British

- C.2.66 The Transitional Iron Age – Roman-British phase contains the same key domestic species as the Iron Age phase. Where sheep/goat bones could be speciated, only sheep was identified. There were no long bones with unfused epiphyses indicating a lack of very young animals. Sheep/goat specimens of 25-26 months of age and adult are identifiable. A single pig mandible could be aged to over 30 months of age at death. There are no cattle teeth that are suitable for ageing.
- C.2.67 In terms of taphonomy, burnt fragments are present in context 739 and 426. Gnawing and butchery evidence are also present. The material from this phase is similar in the types of elements and species recovered.

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig
Loose teeth			
Loose lower M1/2		3	
Mandible		1	1
Axis		1	
Scapula		2	
Humerus	1	1	
Radius	2		
Ulna			1
Metacarpal	1	1	
Pelvis			1
Tibia	3	3	
Astragalus	1		
Calcaneum	2		
Metatarsal	1		
Phalanx 3	11	12	3
NISP	22	24	6
%NISP	34.4	37.5	9.4
MNI	2	2	1
%MNI	33.3	33.3	16.7

Table 94: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for the Transitional Iron Age – Romano-British Phase.

Phase 3: Early Roman and Roman

- C.2.68 The Early Roman material was grouped with the Roman material as there was only 9 fragments from the Early Roman phase. This group has the largest amount of faunal material from the assemblage. A variety of species are present, including wild species such as red deer and also micro-mammals, amphibian and birds. Sheep/goat dominate the phase, making up 41.4% of the NISP with cattle comprising 32.8%. The fusion evidence is scant but supports the presence of a small number of immature animals.

There were very few young cattle recovered, except those with unfused metapodials, which fuses at 24-36 months of age. There was a presence of young sheep from context 729 and 775 and young pigs from 1038 and 351. Tooth wear data indicates that most cattle aged to 30-50 months and also the presence of an adult. Sheep/goat were mainly 25-26 months of age with one mature individual present. Pigs were 21-25 months of age with evidence of two mature animals.

C.2.69 There was of evidence of butchery, burning and gnawing throughout the Roman faunal material. There were no distinct patterns in terms of disposal of butchery waste, as pits and ditches contained a variety of elements, not just exclusively head and feet or solely meat bearing elements. This suggests that all stages of carcass processing were taking place. The larger amount of sheep/goat is slightly unusual as cattle fragments tend to outnumber sheep/goat fragments in Roman faunal assemblages. Dog is represented only by mandibles, a humerus and a metatarsal all of which are from adult individuals. The presence of tiny fragments from rodent, mouse, amphibian and bird in this phase highlights the importance of environmental samples.

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Bird
Horncore	8	2				
Cranium	1	1	3			
Loose teeth	14	13	5			
Loose lower incisor				2		
Loose lower canine			1			
Loose lower premolar	2		1			
Loose lower M1/2	1	11		2		
Loose lower M3	2	2				
Mandible	14	21	11	1	3	
Atlas		1	1			
Axis	1	2				
Scapula	13	6	5	1		1
Coracoid						1
Humerus	15	10	6	2	1	
Radius	13	34	4	2		
Ulna	5	4	7			1
Metacarpal	10	19	1	1		
Pelvis	12	3	5	6		
Femur	13	13	7	4		
Tibia	13	37	5	3		
Astragalus	6	3	4	1		
Calcaneum	2	1	3	3		
Metatarsal	8	24	3	3	1	
Metapodial	1		3			
Phalanx 1	7	3	7	1		

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Bird
Phalanx 2	4	2		1		
Phalanx 3	4	1		1		
NISP	169	213	82	34	5	3
%NISP	32.8	41.4	15.9	6.6	1.0	0.6
MNI	8	17	6	3	2	3
%MNI	18.6	39.5	14.0	7.0	4.7	7.0

Table 95: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for Early Roman and Roman phases

Discussion

- C.2.70 At this site domestic animals were the mainstay of the food economy with cattle, sheep/goat and pig comprising most of the assemblage. Sheep/goat are numerically predominant over cattle, however, given the relative sizes of cattle and sheep/goat carcasses, beef still would have contributed more to the diet of the residents than lamb, mutton or pork across all periods. This assemblage has the expected range of animals present for the time periods and demonstrates the exploitation of domestic animals, mostly for meat. The small presence of red deer highlights that wild animals were also exploited. There is a small presence of young animals, which is evidence of minimal onsite breeding. While it is possible that stock were being exploited for secondary products it is likely these species were used for meat with some adults retained as breeding animals. Pig were mostly slaughtered before reaching maturity, which would be expected as they provide no secondary products and would be slaughtered at their prime age for consumption. A few adult pigs were present, possibly used for breeding purposes. All the horse remains that could be assessed for epiphyseal fusion were determined to be fused. The presence of horse in all phases should be highlighted. Horses would have been used for transportation and traction purposes.
- C.2.71 The only dog remains recovered are from the Roman period. Dogs would have been kept as guards and working animals.
- C.2.72 The percentage of sheep/goat and pig increased in the Roman phase from the previous phases. This is an interesting point as generally cattle grew in importance during the Roman period with sheep/goat decreasing. All parts of the main domestic animals have been recovered from the site and, with both meat bearing and waste elements present, this demonstrates that entire animals were butchered there. The assemblage has provided insight on husbandry practices and dietary habits of the area. The preservation of the assemblage overall is good and the fragmentation is moderate.

Statement of potential

- C.2.73 The preservation condition is good, which increases the volume of data that can be extracted and the size of the assemblage is also a strength. Collecting full biometric data would allow for comparisons to be made with other sites and to determine if there were any changes in size of all the main species recovered. Identifying bird, amphibian and rodent remains to species with the aid of a reference collection would also aid in adding further detail. It is recommended for a full faunal report that a more detailed

study of spatial distribution of species and skeletal element to further investigate features. For a full faunal report to be produced an additional 4 days would be required.

STUIKO16

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction

C.2.74 A total weight of 1.175kg (86 fragments) of animal bone were recovered from excavations at STUIKO16. Of the 86 specimens, 56 were identifiable to species. All bone recorded was dated to either the Iron Age (2.1) or Transitional Iron Age – Romano-British (2.2) periods.

Results

C.2.75 The overall surface condition of the bone was determined to be consistent with Brickley and McKinley's Grade 2 where the surface erosion is greater than Grade 1 but does not yet cover most of the bone. Only a small percentage of the bone met the criteria for Brickley and McKinleys Grade 3.

C.2.76 The assemblage was primarily composed of cattle and sheep/goat remains, with a small percentage of pig bones identified. A single equid tooth was recovered from context 88.

C.2.77 The number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and the minimum number of individuals (MNI) per phase are presented in the table below.

Species	NISP				MNI	
	2.1	(%) 2.1	2.2	(%) 2.2	3.1	(%) 3.2
Sheep/goat	17	51.5	9	39.1	2	2
Cattle	13	39.3	11	47.8	2	5
Pig	2	6	3	13	1	1
Equid	1	3	-	-	1	-

Table 96: STUIKO16 NISP and MNI per phase

C.2.78 There appears to be a slight rise in the percentage of cattle specimens during the Transitional Iron Age – Romano-British period. However, overall there is little change over both phases in the proportion of species present.

C.2.79 Several features contained repeated elements; most notably ditch **59** which contained three separate right cattle mandibles and two left sheep mandibles.

C.2.80 There are many fragments with at least one surviving epiphysis, and tooth wear is recordable from multiple contexts. Therefore this assemblage has a strong potential for determining age. The majority of surviving epiphyses are fused, suggesting an average age of at least young adult for this assemblage.

C.2.81 As many bones are complete there would be high potential for recording biometry.

C.2.82 Contexts 61 (fill of ditch **59**) and 31 (fill of ditch **30**) were the only contexts to show signs of cut marks, meaning that the potential for analysing methods of butchery is low.

C.2.83 Context 23 contained an unsided sheep/goat metatarsus with signs of possible polishing.

Context	Cut	Type	Taxon	Phase	Weight (kg)
6	5	ditch	cattle	2.2	0.013
16	15	gully	cattle	2.1	0.067
			sheep/goat	2.1	0.008
22	23	ditch	pig	2.2	0.003
			sheep	2.2	0.052
26	24	pit	cattle	2.1	0.130
26	24	pit	pig	2.1	0.009
26	24	pit	sheep/goat	2.1	0.072
27	24	pit	pig	2.1	0.007
27	24	pit	sheep/goat	2.1	0.008
31	30	ditch	cattle	2.2	0.011
31	30	ditch	cattle	2.2	0.056
58	57	gully	cattle	2.1	0.042
58	57	gully	sheep/goat	2.1	0.038
61	59	ditch	cattle	2.2	0.458
61	59	ditch	pig	2.2	0.048
61	59	ditch	sheep	2.2	0.055
68	67	gully	sheep/goat	2.1	0.006
70	69	gully	sheep/goat	2.1	0.010
82	81	gully	cattle	2.1	0.014
85	83	ditch	sheep/goat	2.2	0.008
88	87	ditch	cattle	2.1	0.014
88	87	ditch	equid	2.1	0.050
Total					1.175

Table 97: STUIKO16 weight of bone per context

Statement of potential

C.2.84 This is a small assemblage but it has potential for providing information on age at death of species and burning practices. To produce a full report, ageing and biometry would need to be carried out which would take an additional day of work. In its present state there is little information that can be provided about diet or industrial practices however all material should be retained as it is a useful addition to the wider group of sites excavated during this project.

STUPAR16

By Hayley Foster

Introduction

C.2.85 This animal bone assessment details the animal bone recovered from Alconbury Weald Parcel 4 (STUPAR16). The assemblage was small in size and the number of

assessable fragments totalled 238. Faunal material from securely dated contexts are divided into four phases. The phases are: Phase 2 (Iron Age), Phase 3.1 (Early Roman), Phase 3.2 (Roman) and Phase 4 (Medieval). The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus domesticus*), cat (*Felis catus*), hare (*Lepus sp.*) and mouse (*Mus musculus*).

Results of Analysis

C.2.86 All of the remains are from hand collection and environmental samples. From the data collected material from the Iron Age and Roman phases make up the majority of the recordable faunal fragments.

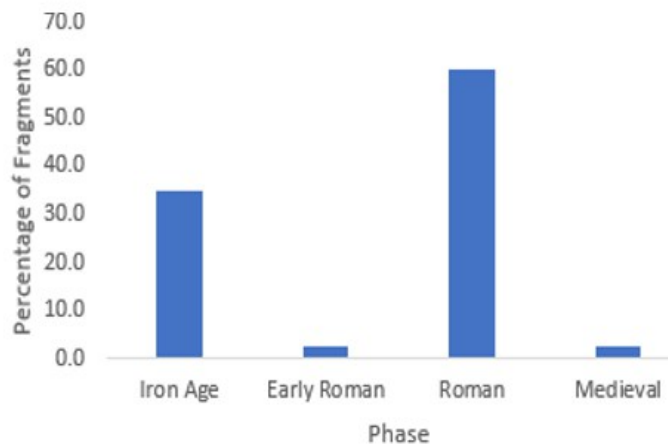


Fig. App. C2.3: Distribution of faunal remains present by phase

Phase 2: Iron Age

C.2.87 The Iron Age phase contains the second largest sub-sample of animal remains in the assemblage, with 83 recordable fragments. The main domestic mammals, cattle, sheep/goat, horse and pig account for all of the identifiable bone in this phase (Table 98). Much of the material is from context 132 and 148 which are fills of ditch **130** and pit **146**. Cattle aged to 31-32 months and 40 months of age at death according to tooth wear analysis. All long bone epiphyses for cattle were fused. Young sheep/goat mandibles are present in this phase, ageing to 5 months and 7-9 months of age at death. Sheep/goat long bone fragments of less than 30-42 months of age at death are also present. The ageing evidence indicates that there is a likelihood that onsite breeding for sheep/goat was taking place.

C.2.88 There is no evidence of gnawing, butchery or burning present on any of the remains in this phase. Sheep/goat comprise the most fragments, which is a common trend during the Iron Age period. One pig maxillary canines could be assessed for sexing and is identified as male based on morphology.

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Total
Horncore	1				1
Loose teeth	12	13			25
Loose lower incisor			1		1

Loose lower canine			1		1
Loose lower premolar		6		3	9
Loose lower M1/2	2	7	1	7	17
Loose lower M3	1	2			3
Mandible	3	3		1	7
Atlas	1				1
Scapula	1			1	2
Humerus	2				2
Radius	1				1
Pelvis		1			1
Femur		2			2
Tibia		3			3
Metatarsal				1	1
Metapodial		1		1	2
Phalanx 1				2	2
Phalanx 2				1	1
Phalanx 3				1	1
NISP	24	38	3	18	83
%NISP	28.9	45.8	3.6	21.7	
MNI	2	2	1	1	6
%MNI	33.3	33.3	16.7	16.7	

Table 98: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for the Iron Age phase.

Phase 3: Early Roman and Roman

C.2.89 The Early Roman phase makes up very little faunal material and comprises only sheep/goat and cattle teeth and toes. Whereas the Roman phase contains the largest amount of material, with 143 recordable fragments coming mainly from ditches. The ageing evidence indicates the presence of cattle ranging from 18-24 months of age at death up until adulthood. There were no juvenile cattle remains recovered. Sheep/goat range from 25 months up to adulthood according to the tooth wear data, which also corresponds with the epiphyseal fusion ageing data. Four pig canines are identifiable from the Roman phase, three were from a male and one was from a female animal. There are a few small fragments of medium mammal that were non-recordable that show evidence of burning and there are several fragments of cattle, including a singed tibia and a blackened femur. One case of butchery is seen on a cattle metatarsal with fine cut marks on the anterior proximal surface, probably caused by skinning of the animal. A puncture mark on the posterior proximal side of a sheep/goat radius, which represents the sheep forelimb butchered in a manner where the forelimbs were hooked up or nailed. There is no evidence of very young animals in these phases suggesting that on site breeding was not necessarily taking place. However, young bones are generally far more fragile and porous and may not have survived in the soil. The small

presence of mouse, cat and hare is also of interest as this phase contains the widest variety of species.

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Total
Loose teeth	1		1
Loose lower M1/2	1		1
Loose lower M3	1		1
Phalanx 1	2	1	3
NISP	5	1	6
%NISP	83.3	16.7	
MNI	1	1	2
%MNI	50.0	50.0	

Table 99: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for the Phase 3

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Mouse	Cat	Hare
Cranium	1	2	2				
Loose teeth	9	28	2	9			
Loose lower incisor		3					
Loose lower canine			1				
Loose lower premolar	4	3		2			
Loose lower M1/2	3	8		2			
Loose lower M3	1	3	1				
Mandible	2	4	3			1	
Atlas	1						
Scapula	2	2					
Humerus		2	1				1
Radius		3					
Ulna		1	2				
Metacarpal	1	1					
Pelvis	1	3					
Femur	2	1			2		
Tibia	3	2				1	
Fibula						1	
Astragalus	1	2					
Metatarsal	2	2	1				
Phalanx 1	1	3					
Phalanx 2	2	2					
NISP	36	75	13	13	2	3	1
%NISP	25.2	52.4	9.1	9.1	1.4	2.1	0.7
MNI	2	2	1	1	2	1	1

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Mouse	Cat	Hare
%MNI	20	20	10	10	20	10	10

Table 100: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for the Phase 3

Phase 4: Medieval

C.2.90 The medieval phase contains only a very small amount of faunal material. Elements consist of teeth and a horse toe. No elements could be used to assess age or sex. There was no evidence of burning, gnawing or butchery.

Element	Cattle	Horse	Total
Loose teeth	1		1
Loose lower M1/2	3	1	4
Phalanx 1		1	1
NISP	4	2	6
%NISP	66.7	33.3	
MNI	1	1	2
%MNI	50.0	50.0	

Table 101: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species for the Medieval phase

Discussion

- C.2.91 Domestic animals were the mainstay of the food economy at this site, with sheep/goat, cattle and pig dominating the assemblage. Sheep/goat were numerically predominant over cattle in the Iron Age and Roman phase. However, given the relative sizes of cattle and sheep carcasses, beef still would have contributed more to the diet of the residents than lamb, mutton or pork in all periods. This assemblage has the expected range of animals present for the time periods and demonstrates the exploitation of domestic animals, mostly for meat. In Iron Age assemblages, sheep are the central part of husbandry, and usually dominate faunal assemblages (Albarella, 2007).
- C.2.92 During the Roman period sheep were often slaughtered for meat when reaching a good carcass weight at the end of their immaturity (around 18-36 months), and those sheep that were adults were exploited for wool production (Maltby, 2016). This corresponds with the ageing data found in this assemblage, it is likely that adult animals were also used as breeding stock. Sheep/goat remains were still more abundant than cattle remains in the Roman period. Pig remains were limited in number across all periods, which implies that pig husbandry played only a minor economic role. Those pigs that were present would have been exploited for meat and lard.
- C.2.93 Horses would have been used for transportation and traction purposes. The horse remains assemblage from the Early Roman and medieval periods consisted solely of teeth and toes, likely to be debris from initial butchery waste. The burning and butchery evidence in the Roman period highlights the activities of roasting meat and of carrying out butchery processes on carcasses.

Statement of potential

C.2.94 The chronological periods that this assemblage covers are well-known in the area and in many other parts of the UK. Moreover, the fact that the assemblage can be divided into four periods is another of its strengths. The preservation condition is good, which increases the volume of data that can be extracted from it. As this assemblage is small the potential for further investigation is somewhat limited, however the clearly defined phasing is a strength of the assemblage so that comparisons can be drawn. Collecting full biometric data would allow for comparison to be made with other sites and between phases to determine if there were any changes in size of the main species recovered. Overall, there is some research potential as the fragmentation is moderate and there is clear difference between the Iron Age and Roman sub-samples. A full report could be produced with an additional three days of work.

STUCYC16

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction

C.2.95 Three fragments of bone weighing 12g were found in the excavation area along the route of the STUCYC16 excavation area.

Results

Feature	Context	Feature type	Element	No of fragments	Taxon	Erosion*	Weight (kg)
5033	5034	ditch	indet	1		3 (most surface)	0.001
	5036		indet	1		3 (most surface)	0.002
5077	5080	ditch	loose mandible cheek tooth	1	cattle	3 (most surface)	0.009

**Erosion grades are a simplified version of Brickley & McKinley 2004, 14-15*

Table 102: STUCYC16 summary of faunal remains

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

C.2.96 Only cattle remains were identified. Due to the small and fragmentary nature of this assemblage no further work is required.

Summary of the Faunal Remains from Alconbury Airfield

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Discussion

C.2.97 The faunal remains from Alconbury Airfield consist of small and medium assemblages from seven sites across the area. The majority of the material recovered is from areas of occupation dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods. Those sites with good amounts of animal bone show evidence of settlement activity, exploitation of animals for dietary purposes, and indications of animal husbandry taking places in nearby hinterlands.

Chronology

Bronze Age (Phase 1)

- C.2.98 There was very little faunal material dating to the Bronze Age phase. The only remains came from STUPRO15 from cremation pit **118**, consisting of a long bone of a medium mammal, potentially used as an offering; and cattle and medium-large mammals from an enclosure ditch (**76**).

Iron Age (Phase 2.1) and Transitional Iron Age – Romano-British (Phase 2.2)

- C.2.99 A large proportion of the faunal material dated to the Iron Age phase. Five of the seven sites contained material from Iron Age features and layers. The trends during the Iron Age phase reveal that sheep/goat were the most prominent species and sheep/goat husbandry was of key importance during this period. Cattle were generally just behind sheep/goat according to number of fragments, but would have contributed more to the diet as their meat value is much higher. Presence of young sheep indicates the likelihood of onsite breeding on the nearby hinterland. Young sheep/goat were recovered from the larger assemblages, STUALP16, STUPAR16, and STUALW15. The ageing data suggests that sheep/goat and cattle were mainly slaughtered when reaching their optimum age for slaughter, before reaching adulthood. The adult animals were probably kept as breeding stock and for secondary products. The presence of most body parts of the domestic species, indicates that most animals were likely slaughtered locally, and livestock rearing was occurring close by. The ageing evidence suggests that cattle and sheep were exploited for their meat and both lamb and beef were a significant part of their diet. There was no evidence for intensive farming practices such as milk production or the wool industry. Pig and horse were present in small amounts in most of the Iron Age assemblages.

Early Roman (Phase 3.1) and Roman (Phase 3.2)

- C.2.100 Faunal material from the Early Roman Phase (3.1) was not very well represented, with far more material coming from the Roman Phase (3.2). Three sites had material from the Early Roman period comprising of mainly sheep/goat and cattle. The material from the upper contexts of STUALW15 had a good representation of cattle remains, small micro-mammals were also present such as field vole and rabbit. Butchery activity evidence was visible on sheep remains. The Roman phase contained material from five of the seven sites from across Alconbury airfield. STUPAR16 contained 143 recordable fragments from the Roman period. There was substantial evidence of animal exploitation seen through butchery marks and burnt bone fragments. All stages of animal processing were taking place as most anatomical elements were present, which is also the case for STUALW15. STUCYC16 contained only a cattle tooth from this phase and STUABE14 contained only a very small amount of sheep/goat fragments. Ageing evidence suggested that cattle generally were slaughtered around 2 years of age and sheep/goat were slaughtered from 18 months up until adulthood. There is varying evidence in terms of onsite breeding. STUPAR16 lacks any very young animals, yet it should be taken in to consideration that young bones are more porous and brittle and may not have survived well in the soil.

Medieval (Phase 4)

- C.2.101 The only assemblage that had faunal remains that dated to the medieval phase was STUPAR16. Only six elements could be identified to species and consisted of only cattle teeth and a horse toe, probably debris of initial butchery waste.

Post-Medieval (Phase 5)

C.2.102 Bone from only two contexts (5034 and 5036) of STUCYC16 dated to the post-medieval period, with all the remains identified as cattle.

Other Information

C.2.103 The faunal material from across the KP1B and Strategic Main areas was mainly recovered from ditches and pits. The outlying field systems that surround the enclosures are likely to have been related to animal husbandry, particularly of the raising of cattle and sheep.

C.2.104 A related site on Alconbury Airfield was excavated by Cotswold Archaeology (Mordue and Hart 2013) under the site of the Incubator Building, close to the excavation of STUALW15. The majority of faunal fragments from this site also came from Iron Age and Roman phases. Similar patterns were seen in this assemblage with sheep/goat comprising more of the remains (57.09%) versus cattle remains (35.82%) in the Iron Age phase; but then cattle consisting of a greater percentage (51.84%) versus (41.3%) for sheep/goat in the Roman phase. Pig remains stayed consistent, making up 7% of the assemblage for both the Iron Age and Roman material.

C.2.105 The assemblages from Alconbury airfield seem to largely follow the trends of faunal remains recovered from Iron Age and Roman settlements of the region (Albarella and Pirne 2008).

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

C.2.106 The amount of faunal remains from Alconbury airfield is significant as it provides insight into the diet, including animal exploitation and husbandry practices of domestic species of the area. Cattle and sheep/goat were the mainstay of the domestic economy, with pig and horse playing a minor role.

C.2.107 Study of biometry would provide more detail with comparisons of stature of species, and size changes over time, along with population characteristics and sexing. Tooth wear ageing data from all assemblages needs to be gathered to obtain a more comprehensive view of kill off patterns across Alconbury Airfield. To gain a broader understanding of husbandry and economy in the region, including spatial distribution, further analysis would be required. It is recommended that these faunal assemblages are retained as they hold significant research potential.

C.3 Marine Shell

By Carole Fletcher and Alexandra Scard

Methodology

- C.3.1 The marine shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted where identification can be made, and the minimum number of individuals (MNI) established. Average size was recorded for complete or near-complete shells, age, infestations and descriptive characteristics have also been noted using Winder (2011) as a guide.
- C.3.2 Oysters have a defined left and right valve. The left is more concave in shape and displays radiating ribs on the outer surface. The right is generally flatter and lacks said ribs, though concentric growth rings are often visible (Winder 2011, 11). To obtain the MNI, the number of left and right valves were counted. The largest number was then taken as the MNI.
- C.3.3 For this site, oysters have been described as large (7-10cm) or small (2-7cm), taking the average size on most cases. Where oysters were found to be of a uniform size, it would suggest that they were harvested at a particular time. The larger the oysters, the longer they have been left before harvesting. Smaller oysters might suggest a greater need for food and perhaps a period of bad harvest elsewhere.

STUALW15

Introduction

- C.3.4 A total of 0.955kg of shells were collected by hand during the excavation. The shells recovered are almost all edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine, shallow coastal waters and intertidal zones. The shell is relatively moderately well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed.
- C.3.5 There is evidence of damage on several shells that might be the result of shucking, and several examples of this, normally in the form of small 'V' or 'U' -shaped hole on the outer edge of the left valves, indicating the opening or shucking of the oyster prior to its consumption.

Assemblage

- C.3.6 In total, shells representing a MNI of 29, were recovered from ditches and pits where the shells likely became incorporated into the fills as general rubbish. Few, if any, contained enough mollusca shells to indicate a single meal of oysters alone, however, they may have been combined with other foods. The number of mollusca present are too few 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 majority of features produced only one or two shells, of these, shells from pit **619** and ditch **745** shows evidence of damage in the form of a small 'V' or 'U' -shaped hole on the outer edge of the left valved shell. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening or shucking of the oyster prior to its consumption; further shells from ditches **725** and **745** may have shucking marks or damage caused by knives.

Discussion

- C.3.7 The shells are mostly complete and of a moderate size with some larger individuals, and represent general discarded food waste, the oyster being eaten from the left valve. Having both left and right valves present may indicate that the oysters were being prepared close to the area where they were, the shells being disposed of after eating. Although not closely datable in themselves, the shells may be dated by their association with pottery or other datable material also recovered from the features.
- C.3.8 Some of the assemblage produced oyster shell of large size and great thickness (contexts 106 and 107). A large size, combined with the particularly thick nature of the oyster, implies a late harvest and older age of specimen and indirectly suggests a settlement holding knowledge of oysters and the best season for harvest. More importantly, the size and thickness of the oysters is indicative of a period of good harvest conditions in which the species would have thrived.
- C.3.9 Polychaete worm infestation was observed on many of the shells, with fills 106 and 107 producing particularly clear evidence of such activity. More significantly, fill 106 contained a right oyster valve, with distinct markings resulting from *Cliona celata* (Grant Boring Sponge) activity. Though the preferred 'nesting' spot of the said species is either limestone, or oyster shells specifically, the fact that evidence of this marine-dwelling sponge only appears on one valve recovered from the site, could prove significant.
- C.3.10 Evidence of shucking is prominent throughout the oyster shell assemblage. Further to this, one particular left valve, from fill 176, along with the remnants of a 'shucking mark' on the outer edge of the shell, revealed a clear perforation, rather linear in shape, and measuring 2cm long by 3mm wide, central on the ecofact. The fact that this damage is line with the evidence of shucking, combined with the nature and form of the fracture, strongly implies that this is an intentional, man-made characteristic. In this instance, it seems highly probable that the perforation was made when the oyster was shucked for consumption. This interpretation is supported by the observation that shattering has occurred on the outer side of the valve, whilst leaving a fairly clean cut on the inner side. This is much to be expected with such a process, given that pressure would be heaviest on the entrance of the perforation, leaving the force to increase and shatter an already much weaker part of the shell. If this is the case, this mark could be indicative of the implement used to open oysters on this site. Given the size, shape and location of the perforation, a knife seems the most likely tool to have been used in this instance of shucking. This notion is supported by the nature of the perforation, containing a more circular middle, with the linear shape going outward from this: much as one would expect when piercing an object using the point of a knife. No other marks were observed on the specimen, making the ornamentation of oyster shell on this site highly improbable.
- C.3.11 Pits are the primary feature in which oyster shell was recovered. The associated finds within each fill were animal bone, pottery and occasionally ceramic or burnt clay. This suggests waste material, perhaps middens containing the remnants of diet.

STUALP16

Introduction

- C.3.12 A total of 0.599kg of shells were collected by hand during the excavation. The shells recovered are almost all edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine, shallow coastal waters and intertidal zones. The shell is relatively moderately well-preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed.

Assemblage

- C.3.13 In total, shells representing a MNI of 18, were recovered, mainly from ditches, where the shells likely became incorporated into the fills as general rubbish. Few, if any, contain enough mollusca shells to indicate a single meal of oysters alone, however, they may have been combined with other foods. The largest number of shells were recovered from ditch **1037**, however, eight shells (MNI 5), is too small a sample to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. Most features produced only one or two shells. Of these, a single shell from gully **580** shows evidence of damage in the form of small 'V' or 'U' shaped hole on the outer edge of the left-valved shell. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or shucking, of the oyster, prior to its consumption; a further three shells from ditches **642**, **681** and **1037** may have shucking marks, but this is unclear.

Discussion

- C.3.14 The shells are mostly relatively old, thick shells of a moderate size with some larger individuals. They represent general discarded food waste, the oyster being eaten from the left valve. Having both left and right valves present may indicate that the oysters were being prepared close to the area where the shells were disposed of after eating. Although not closely datable in themselves, the shells may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features.

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

- C.3.15 The mollusca recovered are few in number and represent a small number of meals, indicating transportation of a marine food source to the site and forming a minor part of the Roman diet. However, the assemblage has little potential to aid the regional or local research objectives, beyond indicating the ability of the occupants of the settlement(s) to access foods sources outside their immediate area and surrounding hinterland.
- C.3.16 A statement should be prepared for publication. Beyond this no further work is recommended.

The mollusca may be of some use for educational/handling collections, otherwise it may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Catalogue

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Common Name	Habitat	MNI	No. left valve	No right valve	Avg. size (mm)	Description/Comment	Weight (kg)
88	89	3.1	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	2	0	-	-	0.025
106	108	3.2	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	12	5	12	-	-	0.460
107	108	3.2	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	1	2	-	-	0.120
176	174	3.1	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1	1	-	-	0.034
613	610	2.2	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1	1	71	complete right valve and partial left valve, slight traces of <i>Polydora ciliate</i> borings present on both shells	0.036
620	619	3.2	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	2	1	61	partial right valve and two near-complete left valves and undiagnostic fragments. The larger near-complete left valve is from a relatively old, thick specimen and has a shuck mark on the ventral margin	0.068
621			<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1	1	62	partial right valve and left valves, the left valve is from a relatively old, thick specimen and shows evidence of borings from <i>Polydora ciliate</i>	0.029
692	691	3.2	<i>mytilus edulis</i>	mussel	intertidal zone	1				partial, relatively thick shell, fragment of anterior with partial dorsal and ventral edges	0.005
694			<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water					fragment of ?left valve	0.004
695			<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1			partial left valve, somewhat irregular in shape. Burrows of <i>Polydora ciliate</i> present	0.019
699	698	3.1	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water					fragment of shell. Burrows of <i>Polydora ciliate</i> present	0.005
704	701	3.2	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1		incomplete right valve	0.008
727	725	2.2	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1		79	one near-complete and one partial left valve, a small amount of <i>Polydora ciliata</i> burrowing on the partial shell. The near-complete shell has the remains of two attachments for adult or juvenile oysters on its surface and a small notch that may be the result of shucking	0.035
747	745	3.2	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1	1	72	near-complete right and left valves from different shells, left shell has shucking mark	0.036
748			<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1		62	near-complete left valve, possible shucking damage	0.018
771	768	3.1	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1		71	near-complete left valve with the remains of attachment for adult or juvenile oyster on its surface.	0.025
800	799	3.1	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1		69	near-complete right valve from a moderately thick older shell, slightly misshapen.	0.028
Total						12	10	5			0.316

Table 103: STUALW15 mollusca catalogue

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Common Name	Habitat	MNI	No. left valve	No right valve	Avg. size (mm)	Description/Comment
249	247	3.1	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1	83	near-complete right valve.
579	577	2.2	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	2			partial left valves and fragments from old, thick specimen(s).
582	580	2.2	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	3		88	old, thick specimens. Burrows of <i>Polydora ciliate</i> present on all three shells. A single shell is somewhat irregular in shape and the other two shells have possible remains of attachments for adult or juvenile oysters. A shuck mark is evident on a single shell.
603	601	2.2	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	?1			incomplete? left valve. Burrows of <i>Polydora ciliate</i> present.
639	642	3.1	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	2		92	two near-complete shells. Relatively old, thick specimens and both shells are somewhat irregular in shape. Burrows of <i>Polydora ciliate</i> present on both shells and small area of <i>Cliona celata</i> borings on one shell. Possible shuck mark evident on one shell.
683	681	3.2	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1		79	near-complete shell. Relatively old, thick specimen. Burrows of <i>Polydora ciliate</i> present and possible shuck mark evident.
910	908	3.1	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	2		2		two incomplete right valves. Burrows of <i>Polydora ciliate</i> present internally on one shell.
1038	1037	3.1	<i>ostrea edulis</i>	oyster	estuarine and shallow coastal water	5	3	5	71	two near-complete and one partial left valve from relatively old, thick specimens, one with a small amount of <i>Polydora ciliata</i> burrowing on the internal surface, one with possible remains of attachment for adult or juvenile oyster. The partial left valve has boring holes from <i>Cliona celata</i> . One complete, two near complete and two partial right valves. Eight fragments from right and left valves; a single possible shuck mark is evident on one fragment.
1342	1341	3.2	<i>mytilus edulis</i>	mussel	intertidal zone	1				partial shell, fragment of posterior edge and undiagnostic fragment.
Total						18	11	8		

Table 104: STUALP16 mollusca catalogue

C.4 Environmental samples

by Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.4.1 A total of 232 environmental samples were taken from features within the investigated areas at Alconbury Airfield in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Results from samples taken during the evaluation phases of each of the areas indicated that the potential for preservation of plant remains was low leading to a revised sampling strategy in which certain deposits were targeted.

Methodology

- C.4.2 The amount of each sample that was processed was dependent on the area and the type of deposit sampled. Any sample that was known or suspected to contain human remains was processed in full. The remaining samples had a sub-sample processed for an initial assessment and the remaining soil was subsequently processed if considered appropriate. The volumes processed of each sample are included in the results tables.
- C.4.3 The samples were all 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 samples were pre-treated with a solution of sodium carbonate for 24 hours prior to processing to break down the clay matrix. 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 Tables 105-107, 109-112. 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:
- # = 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens
- C.4.6 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal has been scored for abundance
+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

STUABE14

Introduction

- C.4.7 Five bulk samples were taken at this site. Features sampled include pits or post holes, gullies and a buried soil thought to date to the Roman period.

Results

- C.4.8 Preservation is by carbonisation and is restricted to wood charcoal which is abundant in the samples from undated pit **3** and Iron Age pit **15**.

Sample no.	Context no.	Cut no.	Feature type	Trench no.	Volume processed (l)	Flot volume (ml)	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments	Residue comments
1	4	3	pit	3	20	200	+++	+++	abundant charcoal	no finds
2	1		buried soil	1	20	20	+	0	sparse charcoal only	no finds
3	6	5	gully	5	18	1	0	0	no preservation	no finds
4	12	11	gully	5	6	5	+	+	sparse charcoal	burnt flint
5	16	15	pit	5	20	200	+++	++	abundant charcoal	no finds

Table 105: Environmental samples from STUABE14

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

- C.4.9 The samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. The charred plant remains consist of charcoal which only serves as evidence of the burning of wood.
- C.4.10 It is not considered that further processing of the remaining soil from the bulk samples would generate any significant material and no further work is recommended.

STUALW15

Introduction

- C.4.11 Fifty samples were taken during excavations at Alconbury Weald Watch Tower Green. Twenty-three samples taken during the evaluation of this area had indicated that scarce carbonised plant remains may be present. Features sampled include ditches, pits and post holes dating from the Transitional Late Iron Age to the Mid-Roman period.

Results

- C.4.12 Only samples taken from Roman deposits were productive in terms of preserved plant remains. Preservation in these samples is by carbonisation and is generally poor with limited survival of only the more robust items. Charred cereal grains were recovered from pits **25**, **42**, **115**, **619** and **788** and ditches **87**, **103**, **208**, **233**, **654**, **698** and **768**. These are mostly as one or two grains that cannot be considered significant. Fill 771 of ditch **768** produced five indeterminate grains and four charred wheat grains. The wheat is probably spelt (*Triticum spelta*) or emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) wheat as a single degraded hulled wheat glume base is also present. A single charred legume (Fabaceae) fragment is present in ditch **233** and occasional fragments of charred hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell were recovered from pit **174**. Neither of the vessel contents contain preserved remains.

C.4.13 Blacksmithing activities appear to have been taking place in the area. Slag and hammerscale were recovered from a few of the samples, the most notable from Sample 35, fill 789 of Roman pit **788**.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	SeedsWeed	Estimated charcoal volume (ml)
1	8	7	pit	20	10	40	0	0	0	5
2	4	6	gully	20	8	5	0	0	0	0
3	33	X	layer	10	10	1	0	0	0	<1
4	25	27	pit	20	10	15	#	0	0	<1
5	40	42	pit	20	6	1	#	0	0	<1
6	43	44	ditch	20	8	5	0	0	0	<1
7	97	98	ditch	20	10	1	0	0	0	0
8	99	100	ditch	20	10	1	0	0	0	0
9	83	87	ditch	20	10	1	#	0	0	<1
10	110	109	ditch	20	8	1	0	0	0	0
11	111	112	ditch/gully	20	6	1	0	0	0	0
12	127	129	ditch	20	10	1	0	0	0	0
13	127	129	ditch	<10	4	2	0	0	0	0
14	104	103	gully	10	10	2	1	0	0	0
15	116	115	pit	10	10	1	1	0	0	0
16	118	117	ditch	20	8	1	0	0	0	0
17	129	119	ditch	20	8	1	0	0	0	0
18	173	159	ditch	20	8	1	0	0	0	0
19	176	174	pit	20	8	5	0	0	3f	0
20	175	174	pit	1 bag	1	1	0	0	0	0
21	231	233	ditch	20	6	3	2	0	0	0
22	243	245	ditch	20	10	20	0	0	0	0
23	200	208	ditch	20			0	0	0	0
24	120	-	surface	<10	1	1	0	0	0	0
25	120	-	surface	<10	1	1	0	0	0	0
30	609	607	ditch	25	18	2	0	0	#	<1
31	620	619	pit	40	17	10	#	0	0	30
32	657	654	ditch	<10	17	20	#	0	0	1
33	700	698	ditch	90	9	15	##	0	#	3
34	771	768	ditch	75	19	15	##	#	0	5
35	789	788	pit	25	17	20	#	0	#	1
36	826	822	ditch	100	8	10	0	0	0	<1

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	SeedsWeed	Estimated charcoal volume (ml)
37	875	874	posthole	50	8	5	0	0	0	<1
38	878	877	posthole	50	5	5	0	0	#	<1
39	883	881	posthole	50	5	3	0	0	0	<1
40	888	887	ditch	<10	6	10	0	0	0	<1
41	890	889	pit	20	7	2	0	0	0	<1
42	898	896	pit	40	10	5	0	0	0	2
43	917	915	ditch	60	8	20	0	0	0	2
44	920	918	ditch	>1	7	10	0	0	#	<1
45	941	940	pit	100	6	5	0	0	0	<1
46	927	925	ditch	25	9	10	0	0	0	<1
47	952	951	ditch	>1	8	10	0	0	#	<1
48	960	959	ring gully	5	7	5	0	0	0	<1
49	963	961	ditch	>1	8	10	0	0	0	<1
50	948	946	ditch	10	9	10	0	0	0	<1
51	973	972	pit	50	8	5	0	0	0	<1
52	980	978	ditch	<10	9	10	0	0	0	<1
53	986	985	pit	30	8	10	0	0	0	<1
54	997	995	pit	10	9	5	0	0	0	<1

Table 106: Environmental bulk samples from STUALW16

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

- C.4.14 The charred plant remains consist mainly of cereal grains that are all poorly preserved. Several of the samples also contain pottery and animal bone suggesting that domestic material has been disposed of in these features but either the domestic waste did not contain culinary waste/hearth material or it simply has not survived due to the heavy clay matrix of the soils in this area.
- C.4.15 It is not considered that further processing of the remaining soil from the bulk samples would generate any significant material and no further work is recommended.

STUPRO15

Introduction

- C.4.16 Thirty-three samples were taken. The features sampled included ditches, pits, post holes, and six Middle Bronze Age cremation pits and three associated pits.

Results

C.4.17 A small fragment of charred cereal grain was recovered from fill 133 of a Middle Bronze Age cremation pit **127**. All other samples were devoid of plant remains other than modern rootlets and sparse charcoal fragments.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Related numbers	Volume processed (L)	Charcoal	Pottery
1	8	7	posthole?	50	-	9	0	0
2	21	19	pit	25	-	10	0	0
3	46	39	posthole	50	4	10	0	0
4	47	40	posthole	60	3	10	0	0
5	57	56	pit?	50	-	9	++	0
8	73	64	tree rooting?	10	-	9	+	0
33	87	85	ditch	<10	-	7	+	0
25	144	142	posthole	25	-	5	+	0
26	163	162	posthole/pit?	50	-	6	+	0
32	174	172	ditch	<10	-	8	+	#
34	195	194	posthole	50	-	3	0	0
36	202	201	posthole	50	-	3	0	0
37	223	222	pit	50	-	8	+++	0

Table 107 Environmental bulk samples from STUPRO15

Sample No.	No. Context	Cut No.	Related numbers	Volume processed (L)	Cereals	Charcoal	Pottery
9	122	121	-	2	++	++	0
10	123	116	-	1	0	0	#
19	148	117	20-24	1	0	++	##
20	148	117	19-24	2	0	0	#
21	148	117	19-24	<1	0	0	0
22	148	117	19-24	3	0	++	##
23	148	117	19-24	3	0	+	##
24	149	117	19-23	10	0	+	###
12	125	118	12B	1	0	++	#
27	125	118	12A	2	0	0	0
13	129	119	14, 28, 29	2	0	0	#
14	130	119	13, 28, 29	2	0	0	#

Sample No.	No.Context	Cut No.	Related numbers	Volume processed (L)	Cereals	Charcoal	Pottery
28	129	119	13, 14, 29	1	0	0	0
29	129	119	13, 14, 28	1	0	0	0
11	124	120	-	5	0	0	0
15	131	126	16	1	0	0	0
16	132	126	15	2	0	0	##
30	131	126	16	1	0	0	#
17	133	127	-	1	#	0	0
18	134	128	-	2	0	0	0

Table 108: Environmental samples from cremation deposits at STUPRO15

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

- C.4.18 Preservation of plant remains is extremely poor on this site. The heavy clay soils may be a contributory factor although it appears that there is little evidence of human occupation in the area. None of the cremation samples contain significant volumes of charcoal suggesting that the burnt bone was picked out of the cremation pyres. There was a considerable amount of rooting in all of the samples and the small charred grain fragment recovered from cremation **127** could be intrusive due to bioturbation.
- C.4.19 It is not considered that further processing of the remaining soil from the bulk samples would generate any significant material and no further work is recommended.

STUALP16

Introduction

- C.4.20 One hundred and two bulk samples were taken from features of Roman (Phase 3) and medieval (Phase 4) date.

Results

- C.4.21 Preservation of by plant remains is poor. Of the 102 samples processed, approximately half were devoid of preserved remains. There is occasional preservation by carbonisation and a number of deposits were taken from below the water table with the potential for preservation by waterlogging. Unproductive samples include possible cremations **891** and **706**.
- C.4.22 All of the samples in areas A3 and A4 produced flots that were comprised of rootlets and reed stems. It is assumed that these organic remains have been preserved by waterlogging due to the depth of the deposits sampled. Waterlogged deposits are usually more productive and often contain preserved seeds but the samples from these areas produced only a single untransformed seed of chickweed (*Stellaria media*).
- C.4.23 Sample 14, fill 53 of pit **54** produced 300ml charcoal. Samples 30 and 35 were both taken from fill 416 of ditch **467** and contain occasional charred grains of spelt/emmer (*Triticum spelta/dicocum*). Sample 30 also contains a glume base (chaff fragment) that is too degraded for accurate identification but is also from spelt or emmer wheat in

addition to a charred sloe/cherry stone (*Prunus spinosa/avium/cerasus*). Sample 36 was taken from fill 418 just above the basal fill of this deep ditch. It contains seeds of water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *batracium*) and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) that appear untransformed but were probably preserved by waterlogging. The lack of any other organic material within this sample suggests that the preservation of the seeds is differential due to the tough outer seed coat (testa) that is characteristic of both species that provides resistance to decay. Water crowfoot is an obligate aquatic that grows in still or slow-moving freshwater. The elderberries are likely to have been growing on the banks of the ditch.

C.4.24 Single charred berries/nuts were retrieved from the residues of samples taken from ring gully **574**. Sample 42, fill 624 (**622**) contains a charred sloe/cherry stone and Sample 44, fill 640 (**642**) contains a fragment of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell as well as two charred barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains. The feature was located to the south-east of a Roman rectangular enclosure **635** and is probably contemporary. Associated pit **773** was located to the south-east of ring-gully **574**. Middle fill 775 (Sample 52) contained pottery and animal bone and a single charred wheat grain.

C.4.25 Sample 49 was taken from fill 637 of ditch **638** which was located in the deepest part of the natural hollow in the same area. It contains ostracods and untransformed seeds of water-crowfoot, providing evidence that the ditch held water.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Provisional phasing	Related numbers	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Charcoal
1	28	27	ditch	0	-	<10	8	1	0	0	0	0
3	56	55	ditch terminus	0	-	<10	9	10	0	0	0	0
5	79	78	posthole	0	-	100	10	1	0	0	0	0
13	139	140	ditch	0	-	10	8	1	0	0	0	0
15	163	164	posthole	0	-	50	4	10	0	0	0	0
19	262	261	ring gully terminus	0	20, 21	100	10	1	0	0	0	0
20	270	269	ring gully	0	19, 21	50	10	1	0	0	0	0
21	274	273	ring gully terminus	0	19, 20	100	9	1	0	0	0	0
31	462	461	posthole	0	-	50	7	1	0	0	0	0
32	456	453	posthole	0	-	50	5	1	0	0	0	0
33	465	463	posthole/burnt area	0	-	50	5	1	0	0	0	0
34	541	539	pit	0	-	50	10	1	0	0	0	0
51	758	756	pit	0	-	50	8	1	0	0	0	+
58	812	811	pit	0	-	20	9	1	0	0	0	++
70	1113	1111	gully	0	-	<1	5		0	0	0	0
71	1132	1131	pit	0	-	5	7		0	0	0	0
73	1171	1170	gully	0		<10	7	20	0	0	0	0
102	1334	1333	posthole	0		100	2	1	0	0	0	++

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Provisional phasing	Related numbers	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Charcoal
85	1320	1319	posthole	0		100	4	2	0	#	0	+
86	1323	1321	posthole	0		100	8	5	0	0	0	+
87	1325	1324	posthole	0		100	5	1	0	0	0	+
91	1336	1335	posthole	0		100	5	5	0	0	0	+
92	1340	1339	posthole	0		100	10	1	0	0	0	+
99	1424	1423	posthole	0		100	5	1	0	0	0	+
2	45	48	pit	2.1	-	<25	7	1	0	0	0	0
6	84	83	ditch terminus	2.1	-	10	9	1	0	0	0	0
8	88	-	layer	2.1	-	<10	8	2	0	0	0	0
10	89	90	posthole	2.1	-	50	3	1	0	0	0	0
11	111	112	posthole	2.1	-	50	4	5	0	0	0	0
17	20	199	posthole	2.1	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	325	323	ditch	2.1	-	-	8	1	0	0	0	+
37	576	574	ring gully terminus	2.1	-	-	9	1	0	0	0	0
38	594	592	ring gully	2.1	-		10	1	0	0	0	0
39	606	604	ring gully?	2.1	-	100	9	1	0	0	0	0
40	624	622	ring gully terminus?	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	624	622	ring gully	2.1	-	40	9	1	0	0	#	0
43	600	598	ring gully terminus	2.1	-	40	7	1	0	0	0	+
57	788	787	pit	2.1	-	40	9	1	0	0	0	+
60	881	880	ditch terminus	2.1	-	<10	9	1	0	0	0	+
67	1002	1000	ditch terminus	2.1	-	75	9	1	0	0	0	0
68	975	974	ditch terminus	2.1	-	<20	4	1	0	0	0	0
69	829	826	pond	2.1	-	<10	10	1	0	0	0	0
80	1242	1241	ditch	2.1		25	7	100	0	0	0	0
101	1349	1348	pit	2.1		50	8	1	0	0	0	0
97	1401	1400	ditch	2.1		10	10	5	0	0	0	0
4	68	66	ditch	2.2	-	<5	7	50	0	0	0	0
65	947	947	ditch	2.2	-	<5	8	1	0	0	0	0
75	1177	1176	ditch	3.1		<10	7	50	0	0	0	0
78	1212	1211	ditch terminus	3.1	77	25	8	175	0	0	0	0
83	1254	1253	pit	3.1		<20	8	50	0	0	0	0
7	86	85	ditch	3.2	-	20	9	10	0	0	0	+
9	101	100	ditch	3.2	-	<10	8	5	0	0	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Provisional phasing	Related numbers	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Charcoal
12	114	113	ditch	3.2	-	20	9	5	0	0	0	0
14	53	54	pit	3.2	-	100	27	300	0	0	0	++++
16	168	167	ditch	3.2	-	20	9	1	0	0	0	+
18	255	254	ditch	3.2	-	20	8	1	0	0	0	0
23	337	336	ditch	3.2	-	-	8	1	0	0	0	0
24	340	334	ditch	3.2	25	10	8	2	0	0	0	+
25	335	334	ditch	3.2	24	10	9	5	0	0	0	+
26	351	352	ditch	3.2	27	<10	9	10	0	0	0	+
27	366	352	ditch	3.2	26	30	7	5	0	0	0	++
28	372	371	ditch terminus	3.2	-	40	6	1	0	0	0	0
29	368	367	ditch	3.2	30	<10	8	1	0	0	0	0
30	416	367	ditch	3.2	29, 35	<10	8	1	#	#	#	++
35	416	367	ditch	3.2	30	<10	8	1	#	0	#	++
41	626	625	ditch terminus	3.2	-	25	10	10	0	0	0	0
44	640	642	ditch	3.2	-	20	9	1	#	0	#	+
45	648	646	ditch terminus	3.2	46, 47, 48	20	9	1	0	0	0	+
46	644	643	pit	3.2	45, 47, 48	100	8	1	0	0	0	+
47	653	635	ditch terminus	3.2	45, 46, 48	20	9	5	0	0	0	+
48	694	692	ditch corner	3.2	45, 46, 47	20	9	1	0	0	0	+
49	637	638	ditch terminus	3.2	-	20	8	1	0	0	#u	+
50	729	727	ditch	3.2	-	20	10	1	0	0	0	0
52	775	773	pit	3.2	-	20	7	1	#	0	0	+
53	779	777	ditch	3.2	-	20	5	1	0	0	0	0
54	707	706	pit	3.2	55, 56	-	3	1	0	0	0	0
59	833	832	ditch	3.2	-	20	10	1	0	0	0	+
61	892	891	pit	3.2	-	100	13	1	0	0	0	+
62	893	891	pit	3.2	-	<10	3	1	0	0	0	0
63	893	891	pit	3.2	-	<10	4	1	0	0	0	0
64	910	908	ditch	3.2	-	<10	7	1	0	0	0	++
66	966	928	pit	3.2	-	<10	8	1	0	0	0	+
72	1167	1165	ditch	3.2	-	<1	7		0	0	0	0
74	1175	1172	gully	3.2		<10	7	3	0	0	0	0
76	1183	1122	ditch	3.2		<1	7	90	0	0	0	0
77	1210	1208	ditch	3.2	78	75	9	80	0	0	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Provisional phasing	Related numbers	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Charcoal
79	1224	1223	ditch	3.2		<10	6	60	0	0	0	0
81	1259	1240	ditch terminus	3.2		20	5	100	0	0	0	0
82	1279	1278	ditch	3.2		<10	7	40	0	0	#w	0
84	1258	1256	pit	3.2		<20	7	40	0	0	#	0
100	1365	1363	ring gully	3.2		100	4	1	0	0	0	+++
88	1330	1329	posthole	3.2		100	6	10	#	0	0	+++
89	1332	1331	gully	3.2		100	6	5	0	0	0	+
93	1342	1341	pit	3.2		100	8	1	0	0	0	+
94	1343	1341	pit	3.2		100	8	1	0	0	0	+
95	1374	1372	ring gully	3.2		100	8	1	0	0	0	0
96	1383	1381	pit	3.2		25	10	1	0	0	0	0
98	1408	1406	ditch	3.2		100	6	1	0	0	0	0
36	418	367	ditch		-	<10	10	1	0	0	#u	+
55	707	706	pit		54, 56	-	9	1	0	0	0	0
56	707	706	pit		54, 55	-	9	1	0	0	0	0
90	2521	2520	ditch			20	7	2	0	0	0	0

Table 109: Environmental samples from STUALP16

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

C.4.26 Despite having the potential for waterlogged preservation in addition to carbonisation, the samples from this area are barely more productive than those from elsewhere on Alconbury Airfield. No further work is recommended, Terrestrial mollusc preservation is generally good and several samples have an abundance of shells that are well preserved and show good potential for assessment of density and diversity.

STUIKO16

Introduction

C.4.27 Seventeen bulk samples were taken from Iron Age deposits.

Results

C.4.28 Preservation of plant remains is extremely poor. Single charred grains of wheat and barley were recovered from Sample 5, taken from the lowest fill 27 of Late Iron Age pit **24**. No other plant remains apart from charcoal (which is also scarce) were recovered from the samples.

Sample No	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Related numbers	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm
1	6	5	ditch	<1	-	9	1	0	0	0
2	16	15	ring gully	~10	10, 11, 13, 15	9	1	0	+	++
3	20	19	ditch	10	-	7	1	0	0	0
4	26	25	pit	10	5	9	5	0	++	++
5	27	25	pit	10	4	8	1	#	++	++
6	33	32	pit	<10	-	10	5	0	0	0
7	42	40	ditch	<10	8	8	25	0	++	++
8	43	40	ditch	<10	7	8	10	0	++	++
9	39	38	tree rooting	<10	-	6	15	0	+	0
10	35	34	ring gully	<10	2, 11, 13, 15	8	1	0	0	0
11	37	36	ring gully	<10	2, 10, 13, 15	8	1	0	0	0
12	45	44	soil	<10	-	8	20	0	0	0
13	47	46	ring gully	<10	3, 10, 11, 15	9	1	0	0	0
14	49	48	crescent gully	50	-	7	1	0	+	0
15	51	-	layer	10	2, 10, 11, 13	9	1	0	0	0
16	56	55	posthole	100	-	5	1	0	0	0
17	92	91	pit	25	-	8	1	0	0	0

Table 110: Environmental samples from STUIKO16

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

C.4.29 The environmental samples taken at Alconbury STUIKO16 have shown that preservation of plant remains is extremely poor despite other domestic waste (pottery and animal bone) being frequently recovered. The scarcity of charred grain in these samples is therefore thought to reflect that these burnt food remains were not included in the burial of other domestic waste. It is not considered that the processing of additional soil is likely to produce any significant results and no further work is recommended.

STUPAR16

Introduction

C.4.30 Twenty-six samples were taken from two areas of excavation.

Results

C.4.31 Samples taken from Area 1 are from features that were associated with pastoral farming such as field boundaries, stock control and possible storage pits. Fill 64 of undated posthole **63** produced approximately 15ml charcoal.

- C.4.32 There is little environmental evidence of activity in the Roman period. Possible storage pit **8** contains occasional charcoal fragments and fill 39 of recut (35) of prehistoric boundary ditch (**36**) contains sparse charcoal only.
- C.4.33 Samples taken from Area 2 were from features relating to the settlement periphery at the western end of the site and also from boundary ditches across the majority of the area.

Phase 2.1 (Iron Age)

- C.4.34 Most of the samples from Phase 1 features were unproductive. Pits (**154, 171, 198**) enclosed within in a ring gully along with numerous postholes all contain moderate amounts of charcoal. Fill 155 of pit **154** (marked as gully on sample sheet) also contains single seeds of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and knotgrass-type (*Polygonum* sp.). Within fill 172 of pit **171** were three poorly-preserved charred cereal grains. Beyond the ring-gully, pit **146** produced a single charred grains and both fills (184, 185) of fire-pit **183** did not contain any preserved remains, including charcoal.

Phase 2.2 (Transitional Iron Age - Romano-British) and Phase 3 (Roman)

- C.4.35 Ditch **149** truncated the earlier roundhouse. The sample from fill 151 contains six poorly preserved charred cereal grains. The degree of abrasion and fragmentation suggests that they either accumulated through wind-blow or they may be re-worked from the earlier phase. Pit **196**, also within the area of settlement, contains sparse charcoal only and enclosure ditch **275** did not contain preserved remains.
- C.4.36 Fill 218 of ditch **216** produced the largest assemblage of preserved plant remains from this site. Of the 23 charred grains, barley) and hulled wheat can both be identified. The wheat is probably spelt (as seven glume bases and a spikelet fork of this species are present. Single seeds of rushes (*Juncus* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) represent plants that would have been growing in damp soils (possibly field margins) and single seeds of docks (*Rumex* sp.) and clover (*Trifolium* sp.) are also present.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Related numbers	Area/Trench No.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	(ml) Estimated charcoal volume
1	9	8	pit	<10		1	12	1	0	0	0	<1
2	23	22	gully	<10			10	1	0	0	0	<1
3	39	35	ditch	<10		1	16	1	0	0	0	<1
4	64	63	pit	100		1	17	15	0	0	0	13
5	83	82	ditch	<10			8	5	0	0	0	<1
6	116	115	pit	<10	7		8	20	0	0	0	20
7	117	115	pit	<10	6		8	10	0	0	0	<1

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Related numbers	Area/Trench No.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	(ml) Estimated charcoal volume
9	132	130	ditch	30			19	30	#	0	#	2
10	138	137	ring gully	40		2	17	5	0	0	0	1
10	145	144	ring gully	20		2	17	20	#	0	#	<1
11	148	146	pit	<10		2	20	20	#	0	0	10
12	151	149	ditch	<10		2	18	5	##	0	0	1
13	155	154	pit	<10		2	16	25	#	0	#	20
14	169	168	ditch	<10	23	2	20	15	#	0	0	5
15	172	171	pit	<10		2	14	20	#	0	0	5
16	180	179	posthole	<10		2	15	10	0	0	0	1
17	178	176	ditch	<10		2	13	30	#	#	0	5
18	189	188	posthole	<10		2	5	5	0	0	0	0
19	184	183	pit	40	20	2	5	5	0	0	0	0
20	185	183	pit	40	19	2	8	5	0	0	0	0
22	199	198	pit	<10		2	16	10	0	0	0	2
23	218	216	ditch	<10	14	2	19	60	###	##	##	30
24	210	196	pit	20		2	13	15	0	0	0	1
25	167	166	roundhouse	<10		2	20	5	#	0	#	<1
26	134	133	ring gully	<10		2	16	5	#	0	0	<1
27	276	275	ditch	<10		2	17	15	0	0	0	0

Table 111: Environmental samples from STUPAR16

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

C.4.37 The environmental samples have extremely limited potential for the recovery and identification of preserved plant remains. The samples have been fully processed and no further work is required.

STUCYC16

Introduction

C.4.38 Four bulk samples were taken from prehistoric ditch fills.

Results

C.4.39 No plant remains, including charcoal, were preserved.

Sample No.	Context	Feature	Feature Type	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)
500	5095	5094	Ditch	20	15
501	5141	5140	Ditch	25	9
502	5197	5195	Ditch	50	14
503	5251	5242	Ditch	40	15

Table 112: Environmental samples from STUCYC16

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

C.4.40 The environmental samples have extremely limited potential for the recovery and identification of preserved plant remains. The samples have been fully processed and no further work is required.

Summary of environmental samples from across the KP1B and Strategic Main areas

C.4.41 Despite extensive sampling, none of the excavated sites at Alconbury Airfield have been productive in terms of preserved plant remains. Many of the deposits sampled had been considered during excavation to have had the potential for the recovery of plant remains due to evidence of burning and visual indication of charcoal. It would appear that the charcoal from these soils was lost during flotation but charred grains are usually more robust and are more likely to survive the process. The scarcity of charred grain in these samples is therefore thought to reflect that these burnt food remains were not included in the burial of other domestic waste

C.4.42 Preservation of charred plant remains in clay soils is often poor and there are several potential explanations for this. The nature of clay soils is not conducive to preservation of charred remains as the carbonisation process results in carbon 'skeletons' of the plant parts (usually seeds) that are fragile and are susceptible to mechanical destruction by the freeze/thaw action of clay soils in cold/hot/wet weather. Most clay soils are alkaline in pH which should not affect preservation of plant remains but the method of extracting plant remains from soil (flotation) is notoriously difficult and the process is highly likely to be destructive. The clay matrix often adheres to charred plant remains which prevents them from floating and requires an experienced eye to recognise and retrieve these items when sorting sample residues. On a more pragmatic note, clay soils are generally less favourable for human settlement which could suggest that charred plant remains are less likely to be deposited either deliberately or accidentally.

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

C.4.43 The samples have extremely limited potential for the recovery and identification of preserved plant remains. The initial assessment was based on sub-samples

(approximately 10 litres) and there is remaining soil of most of the samples that were examined. Archaeological deposits are not generally homogeneous in content of preserved plant remains and it is possible that a second bucket of a sample will contain additional material. Additional processing of the remaining soil was carried out on 30 samples but none of the flots produced contain more than 5 preserved plant specimens. The processing of any remaining soil would be time-consuming due to the clay content of the soil and it is considered unlikely that they would produce any significant and interpretable plant remains based on the results obtained so far.

- C.4.44 There are several deposits that may be suitable for pollen assessment, in particular the waterlogged deposits encountered in STUALP16. There is a sub-sample from Sample 49, fill 637 of ditch **638** that would be suitable for assessment. Pollen, if it survives, has the potential to provide information on the vegetation in the local landscape.
- C.4.45 Terrestrial molluscs also have the potential to provide information on the more local landscape and can provide a context for occupation activity and past land-use. Although specific sampling has not been undertaken for mollusc assessment, selected flots may have sufficient density and diversity for identification and interpretation.

APPENDIX D. RISK LOG

Risk Number: 1

Description: Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems

Probability: Medium

Impact: Variable

Countermeasures: OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary.

Estimated time/cost: Variable

Owner:

Date entry last updated:

Risk Number: 2

Description: non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on Co-authors

Probability: Medium

Impact: Medium – High

Countermeasures: Liaise with OA Management team

Estimated time/cost: Variable

Owner:

Date entry last updated:

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Maps Consulted

1791 Alconbury Enclosure Map

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APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-214189		
Project Name	Alconbury Airfield, Alconbury Weald Enterprise Zone		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	02-09-2014	Finish	06-05-2017
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	STUALCPX	Planning App. No.	1201158OUT; 10/01847/REM
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	oxfordar3-212519; 197796

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Planning condition
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Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Cremation	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	Pottery	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700
Ditch	Iron Age -800 to 43	Pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
Ditch	Roman 43 to 410	Pottery	Roman 43 to 410

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Huntingdon	Alconbury Weald Huntingdon Cambridgeshire PE28 4WX
Parish	The Stukeleys	
HER	Cambs Historic Environment Record	
Study Area	112 ha	National Grid Reference TL 19133 76906

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Cambridgeshire County Council
Project Design Originator	CgMs Consulting
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	Robin Webb

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC	OA East	CCC
STUALCPX	STUALCPX	STUALCPX

Archive Contents/Media

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

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

Notes:

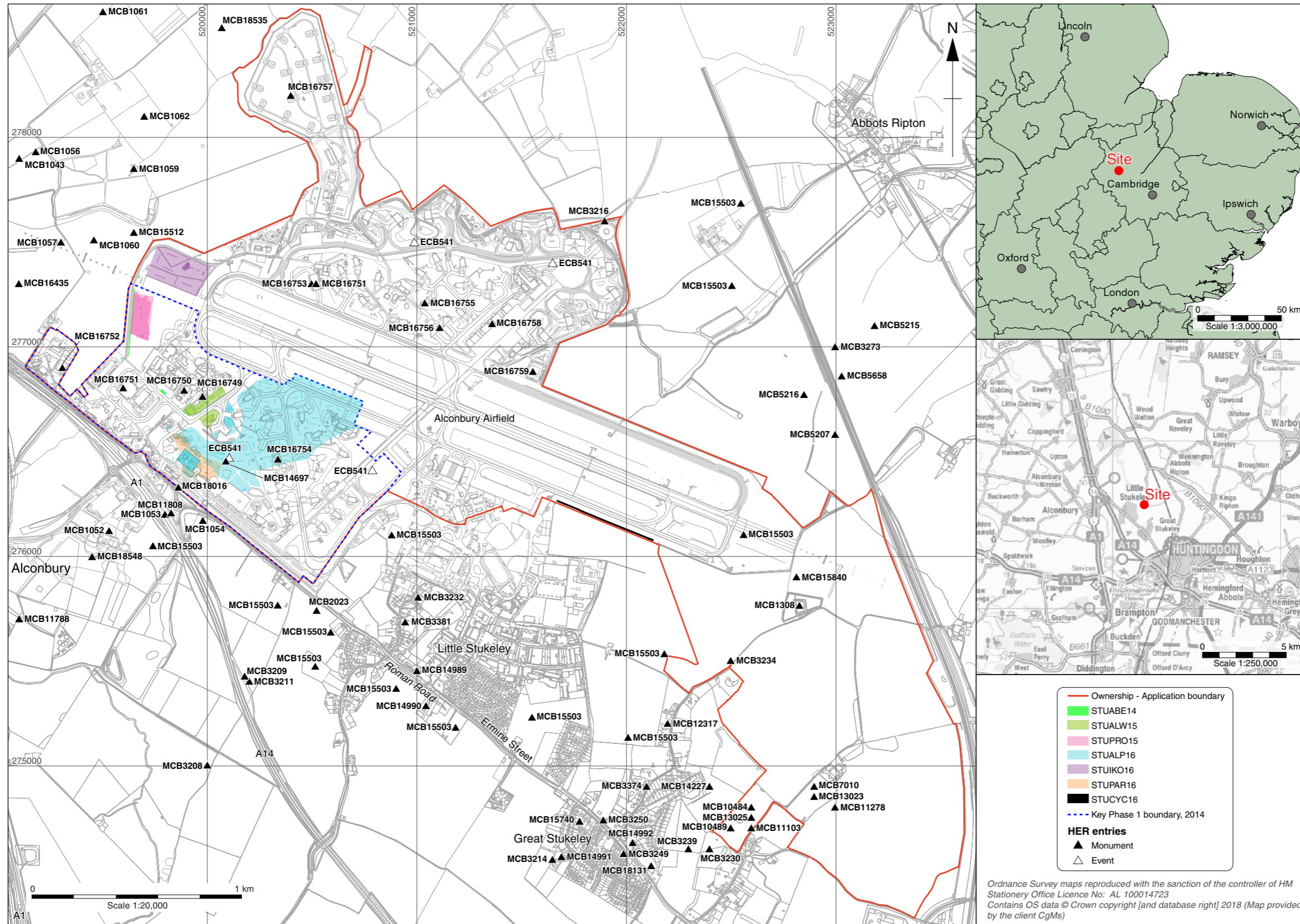


Figure 1: Site location map

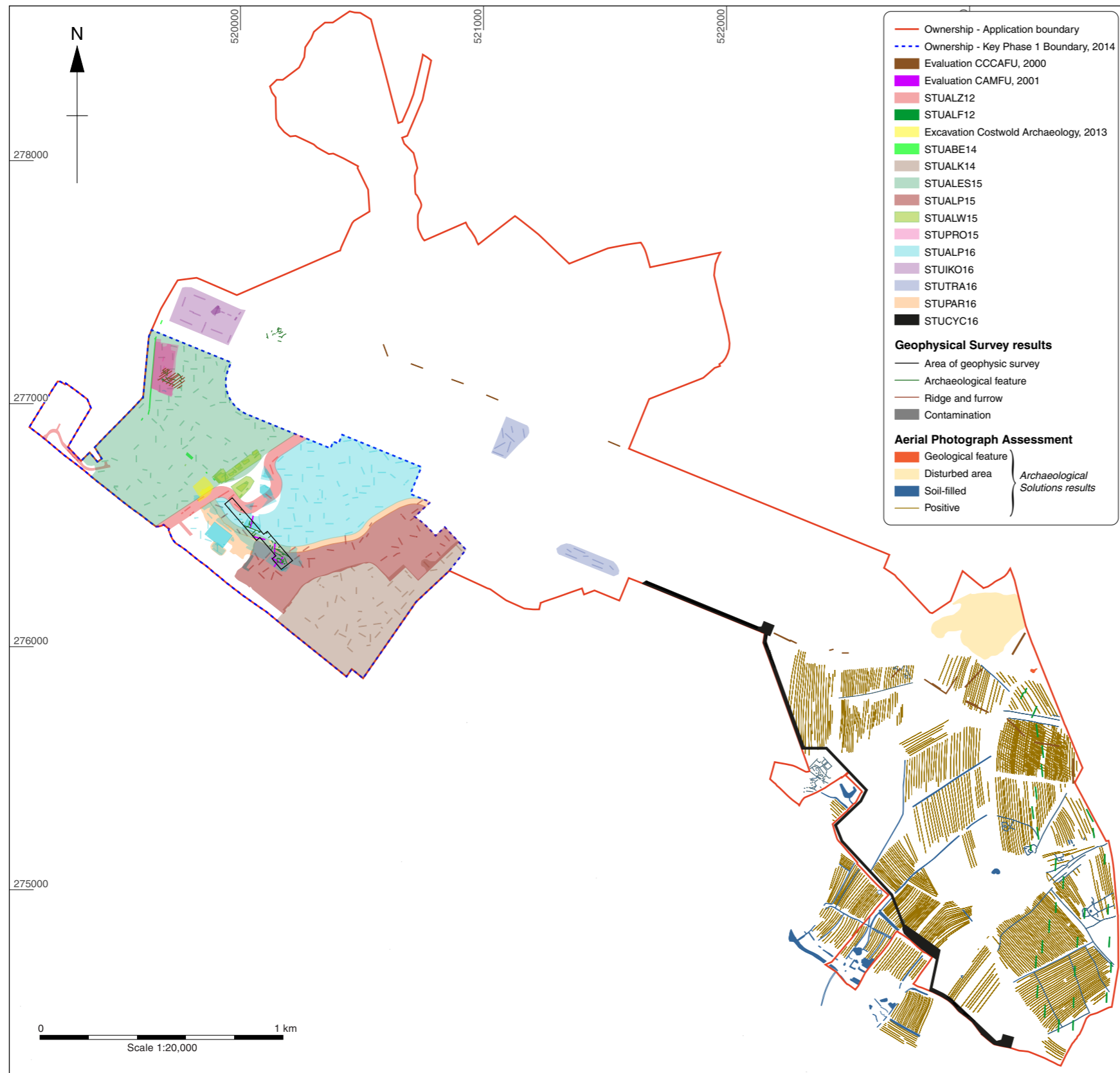


Figure 2: Archaeological works in the vicinity of Alconbury Airfield overlying geophysical survey results

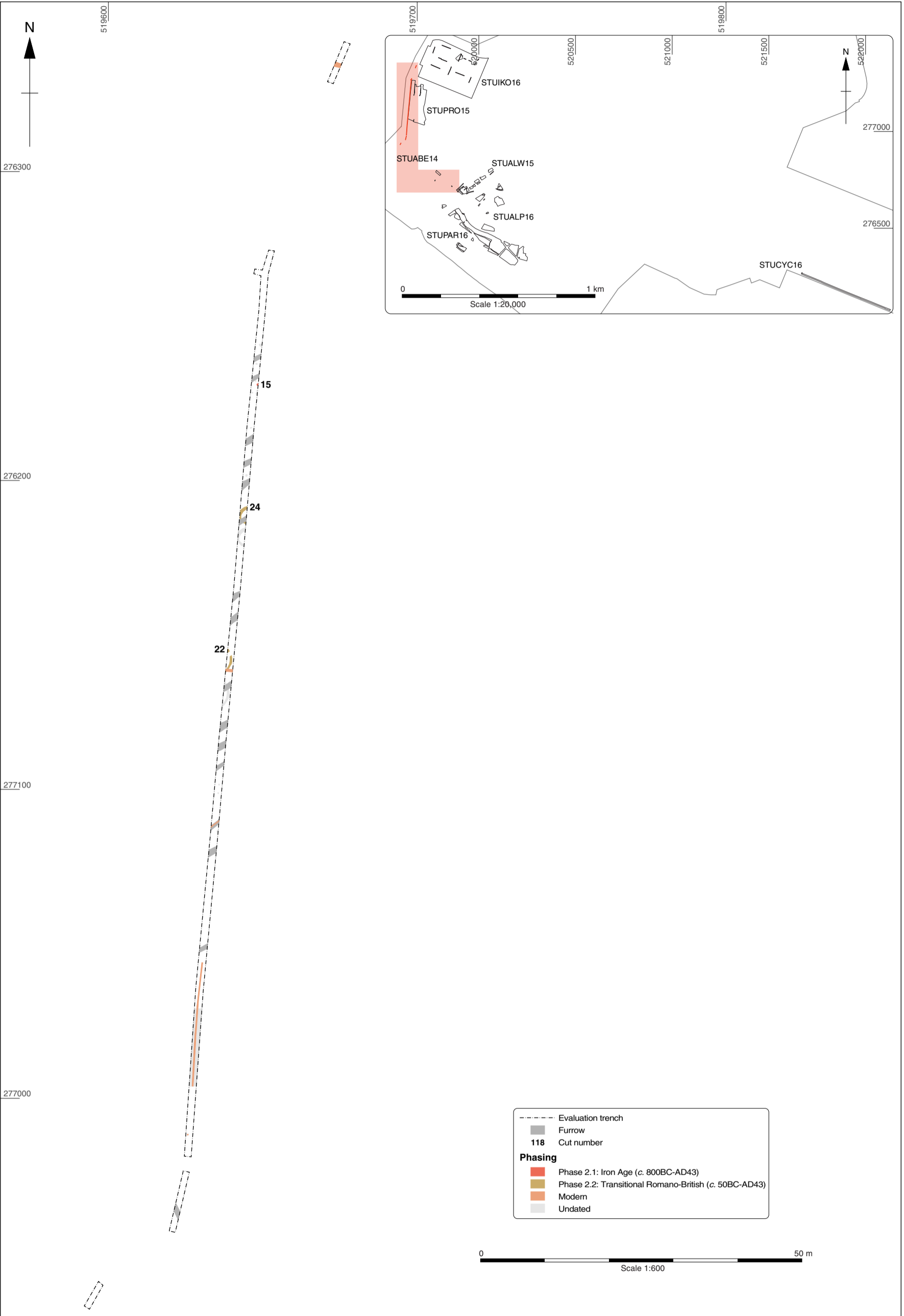


Figure 3: Site plan of the northern end of STUABE14

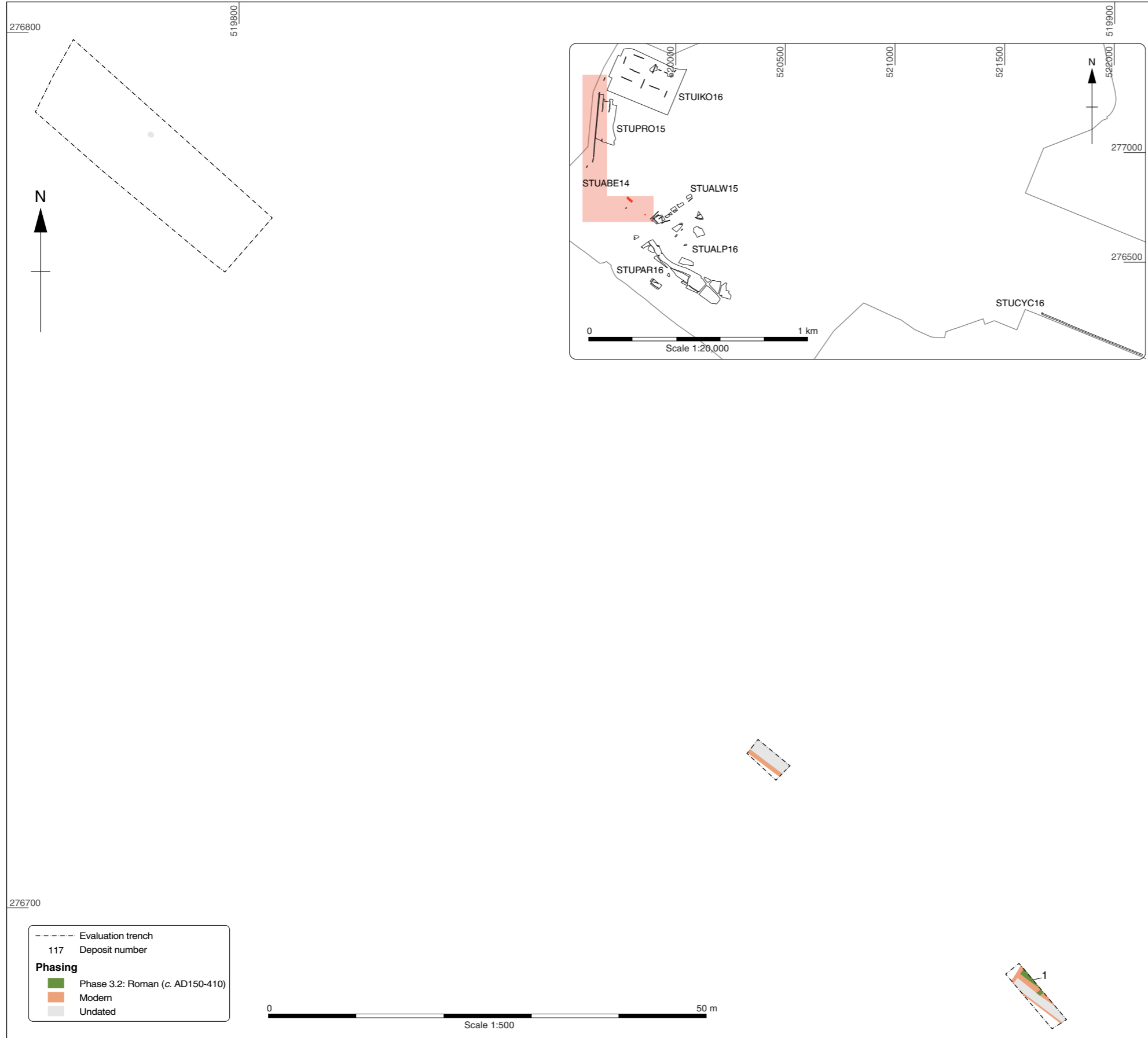


Figure 4: Site plan of the southern end of STUABE14

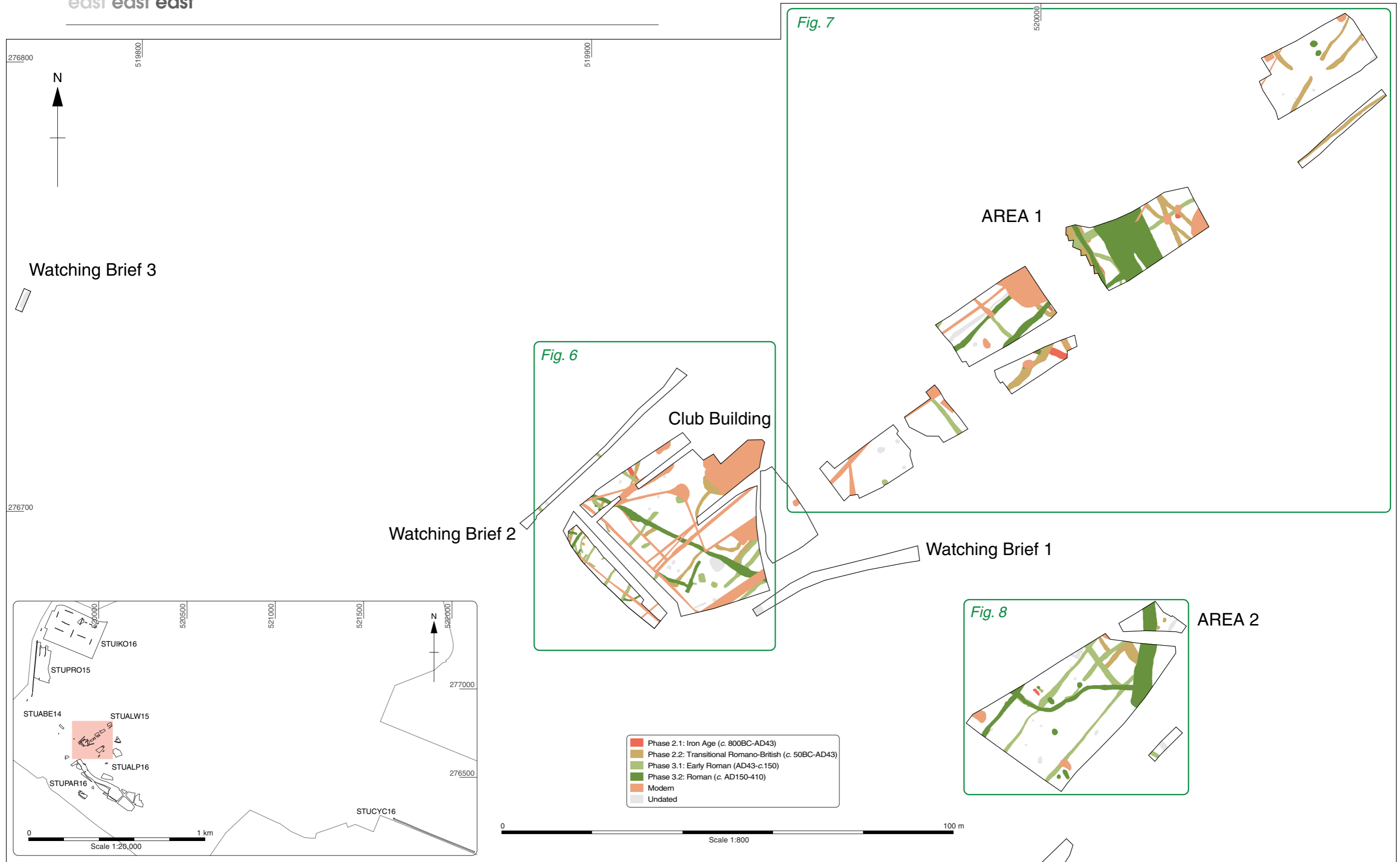


Figure 5: Phase plan of STUALW15

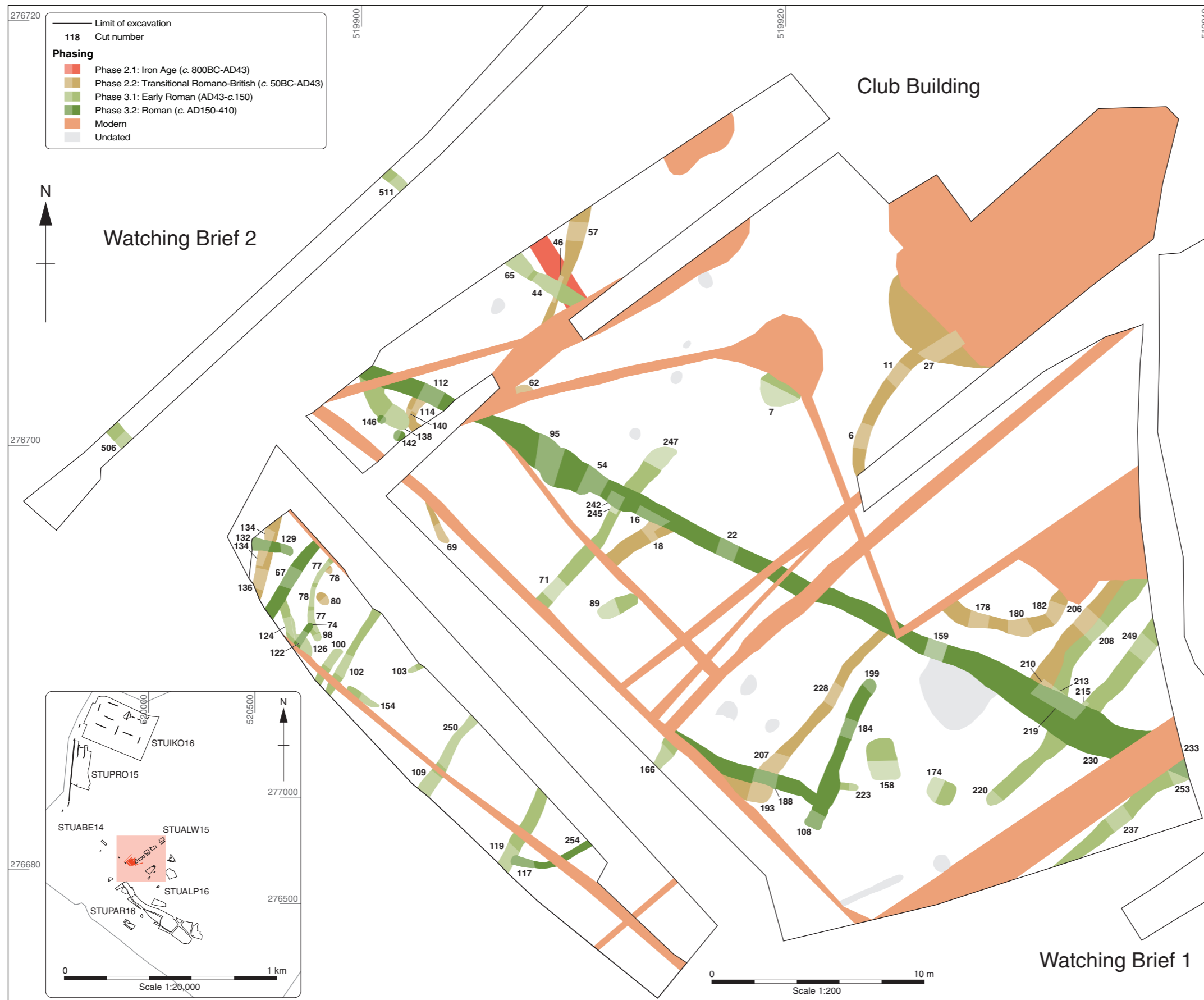


Figure 6: Phase plan of STUALW15 Club House and Watching Brief areas

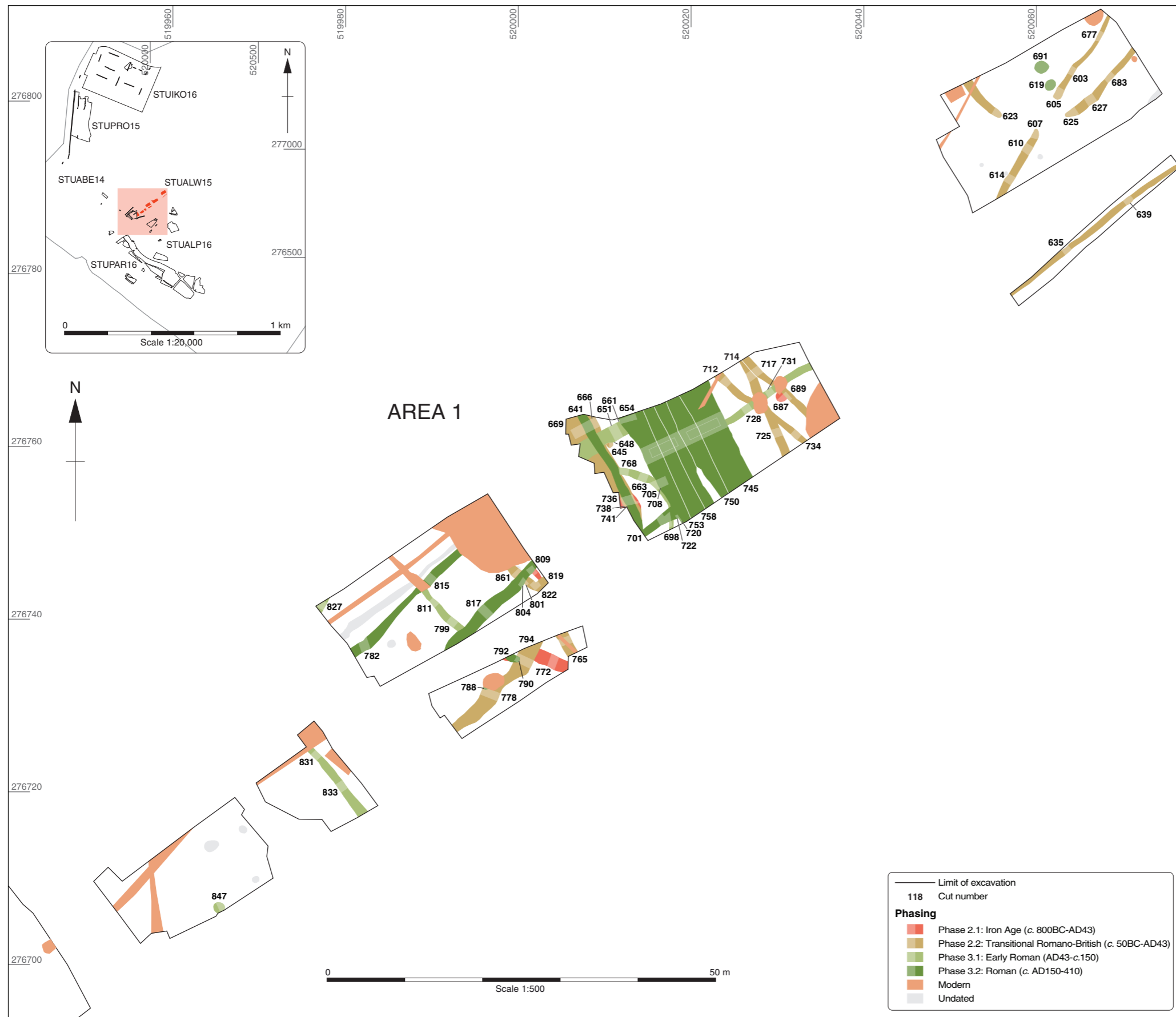


Figure 7: Phase plan of STUALW15 Area 1



Figure 8: Phase plan of STUALW15 Area 2

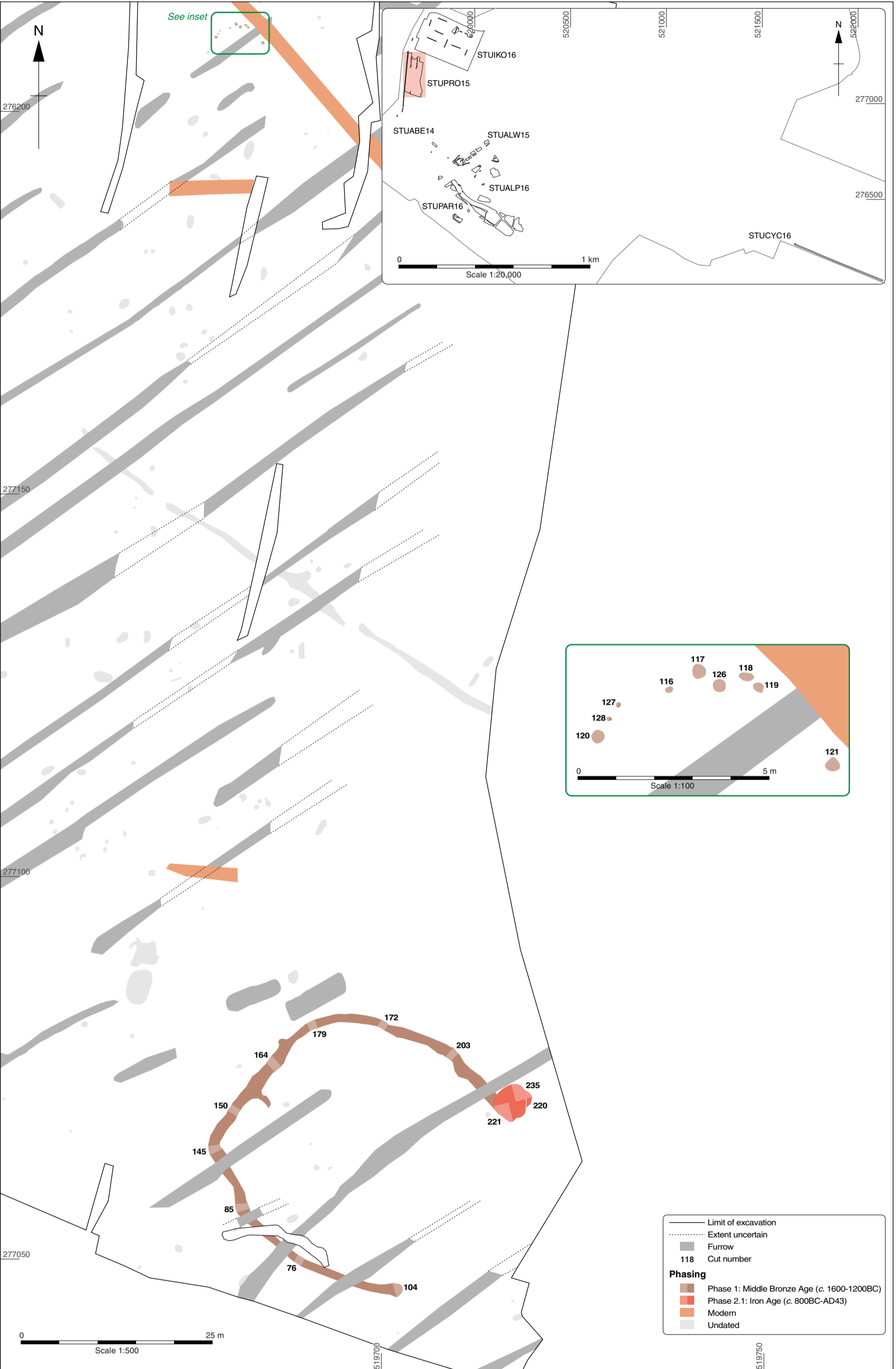


Figure 9: Phase plan of STUPRO15



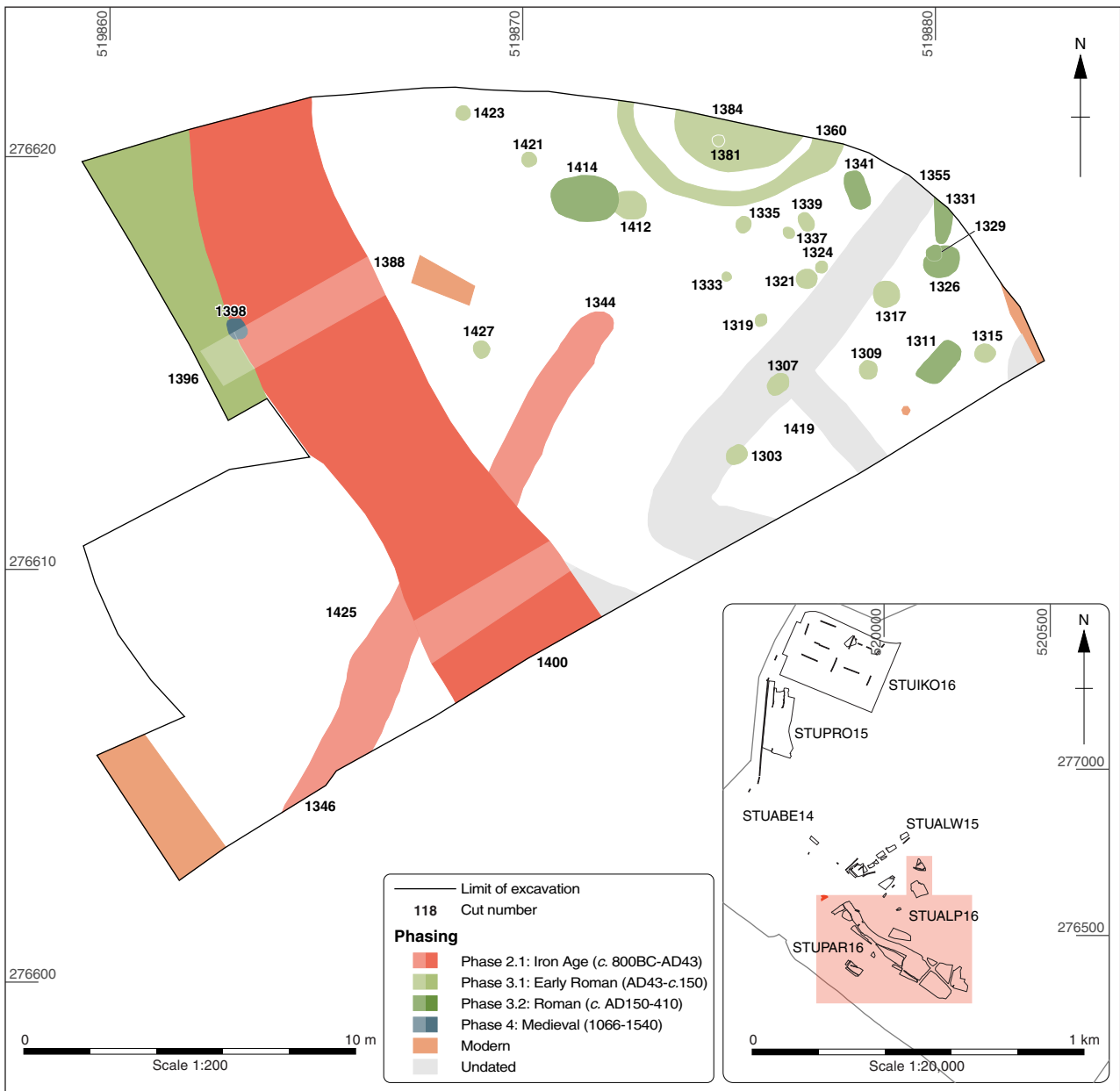


Figure 11: Phase plan of the western end of STUALP16

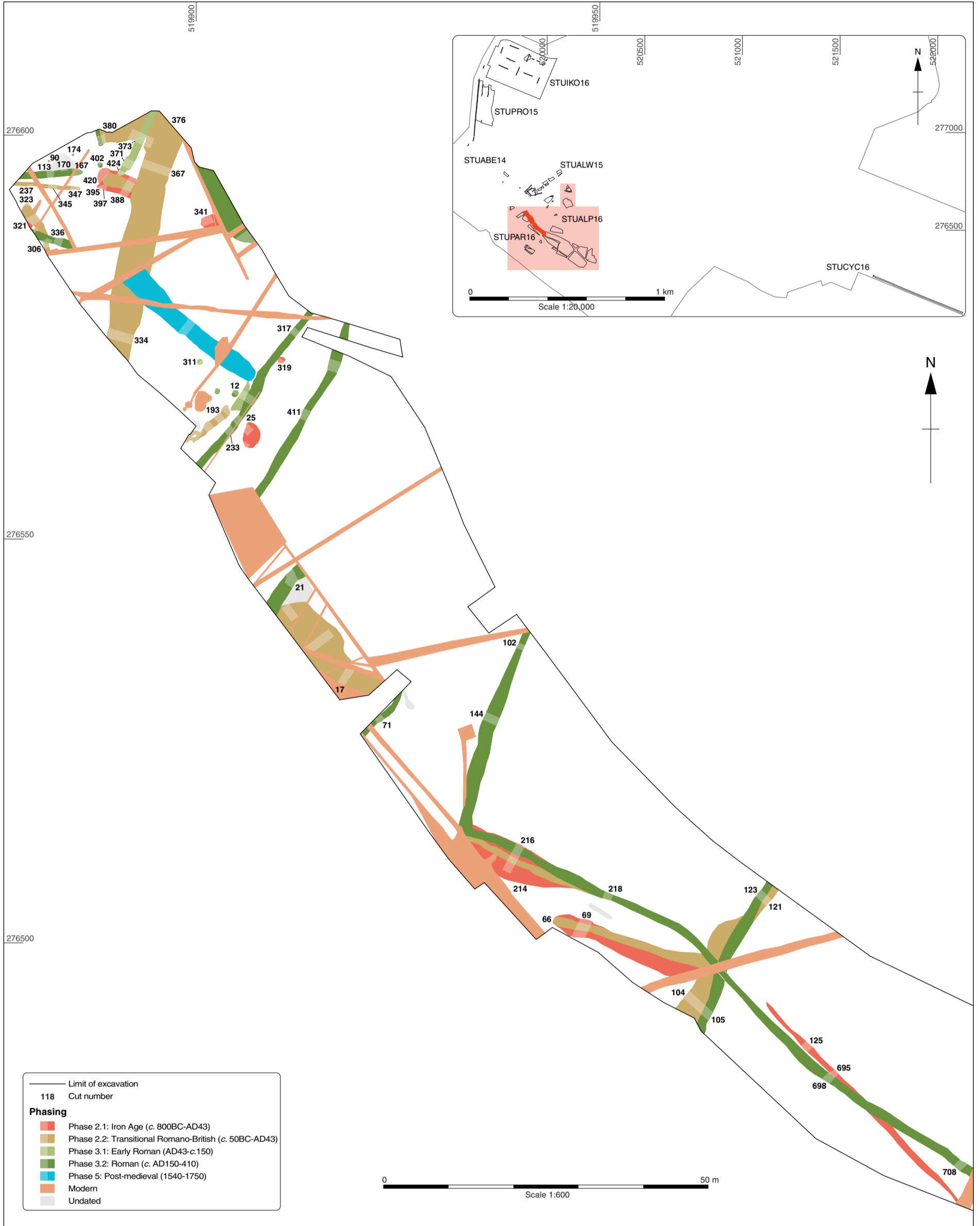


Figure 12: Phase plan of the mid-western area of STUALP16

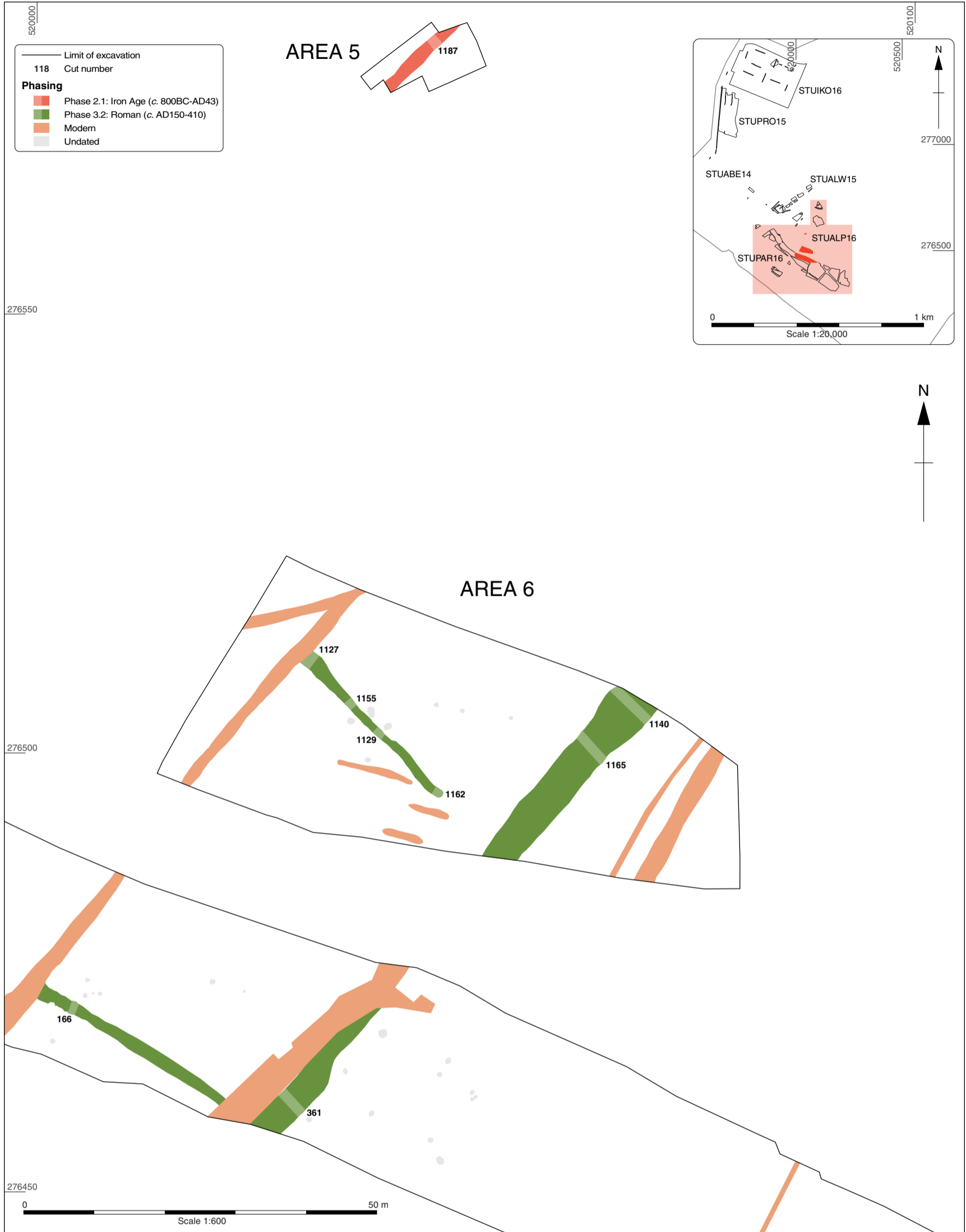


Figure 13: Phase plan of the central area of STUALP16 and Areas 5 and 6



Figure 14: Phase plan of the mid-east area of STUALP16

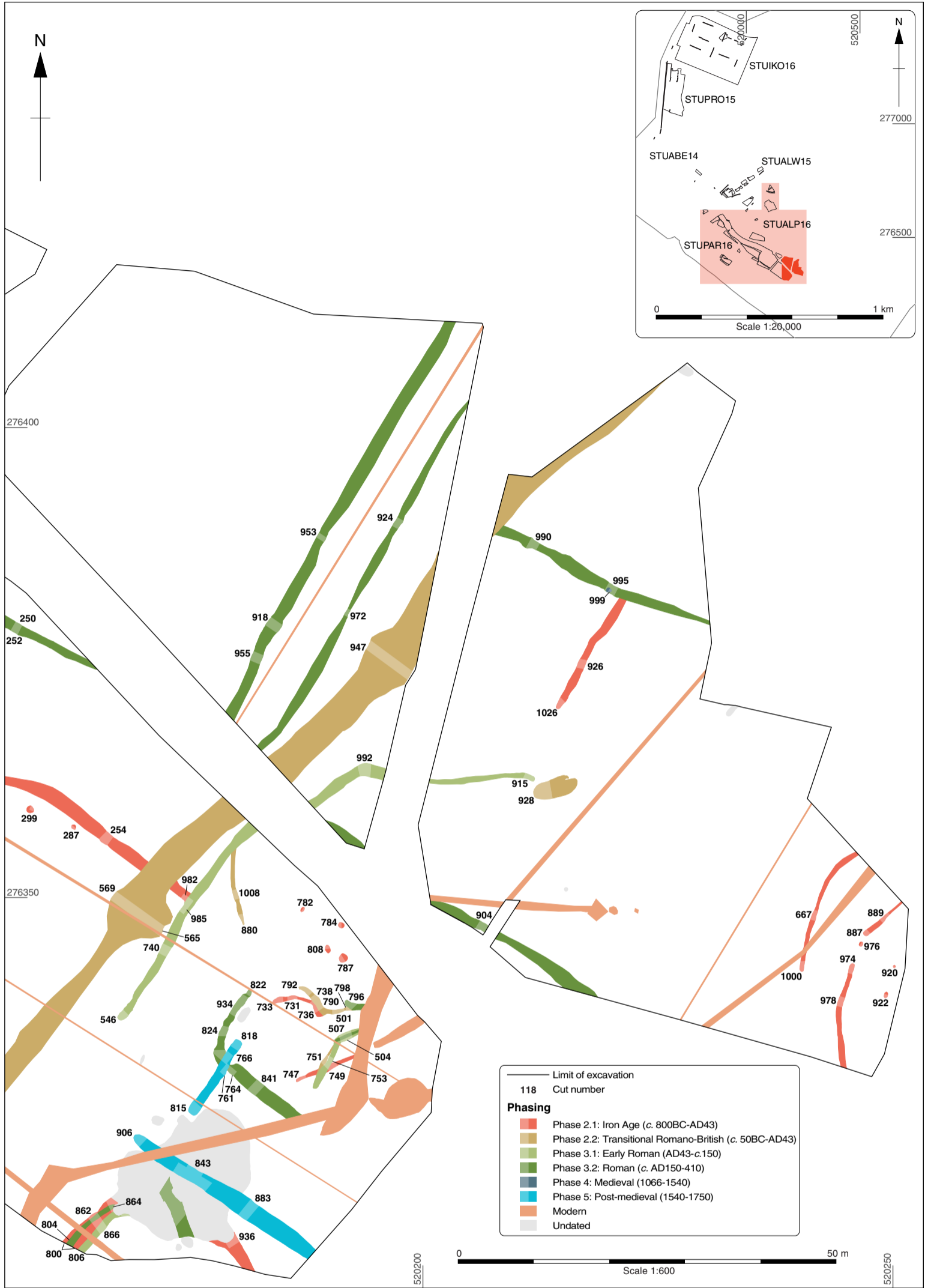


Figure 15: Phase plan of the eastern end of STUALP16

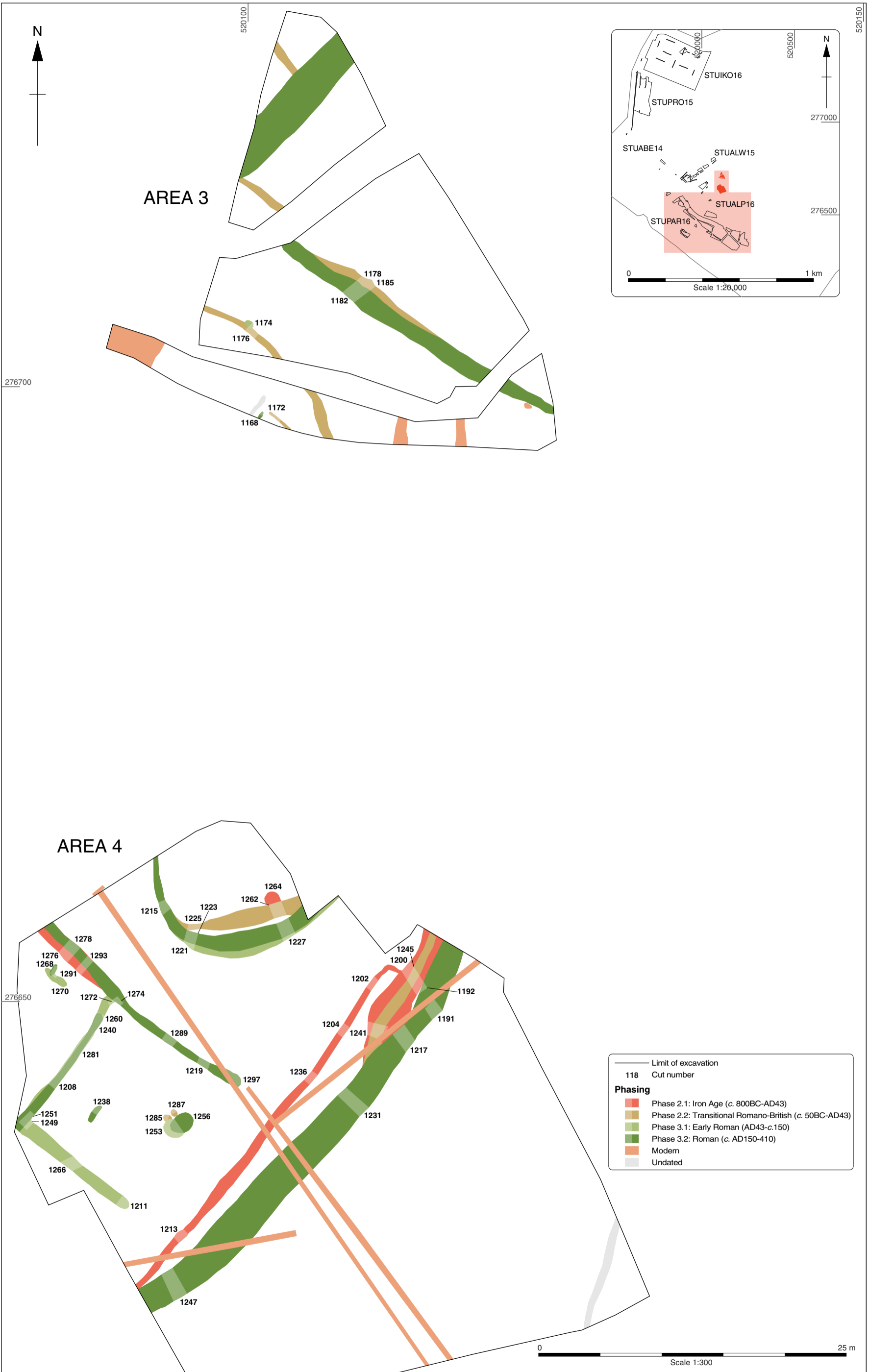


Figure 16: Phase plan of STUALP16 Areas 3 and 4

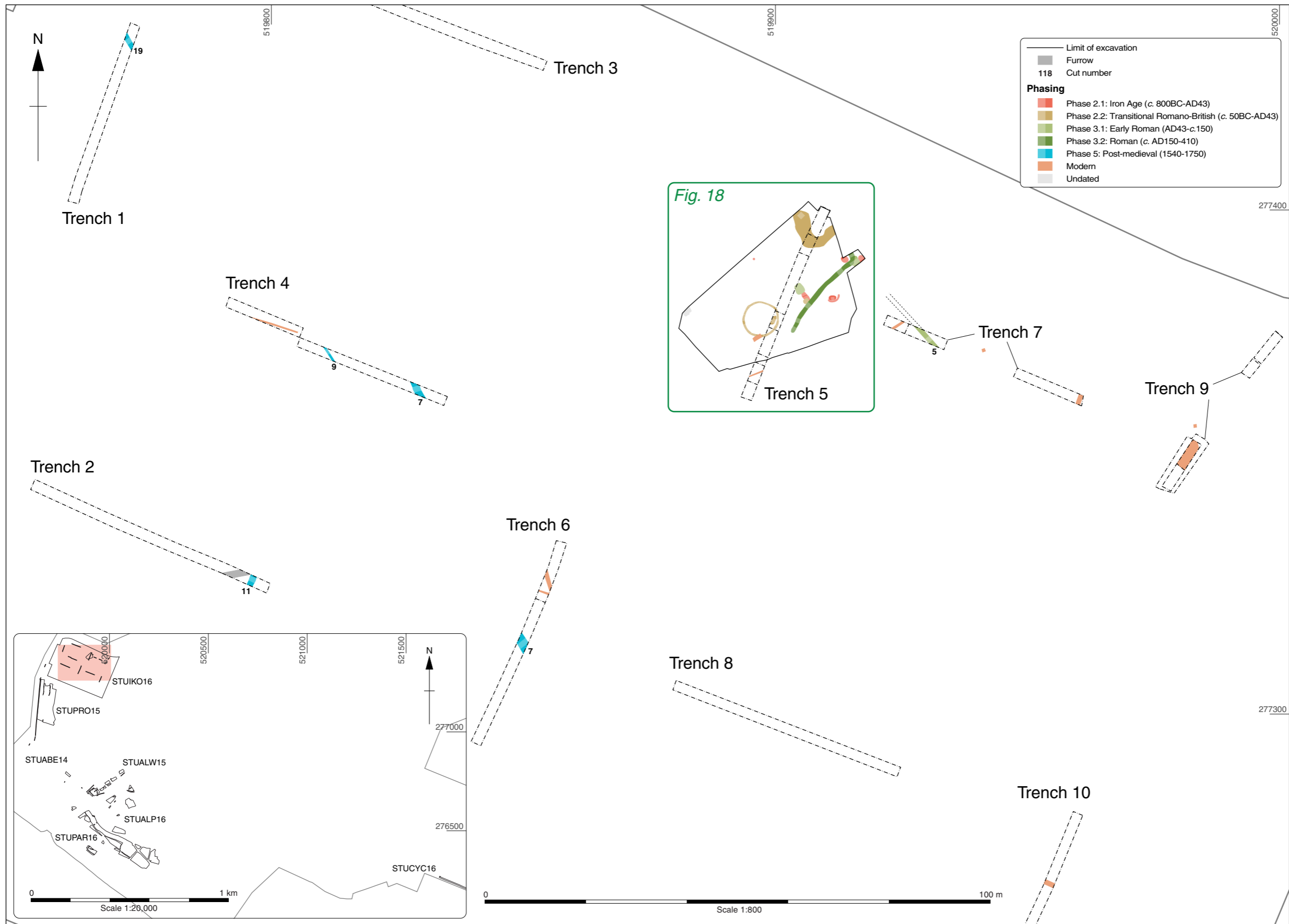


Figure 17: Phase plan of STUIKO16

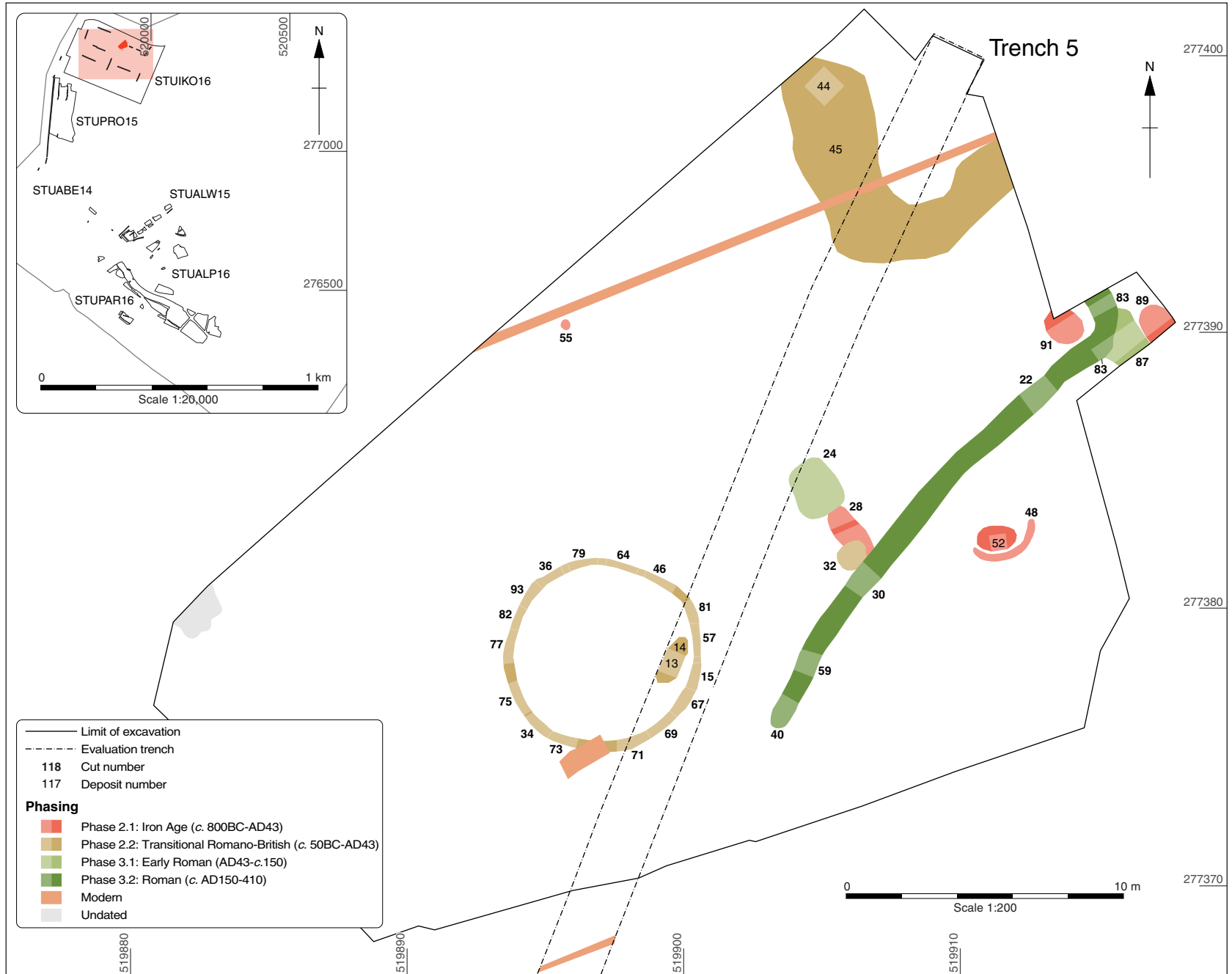


Figure 18: Detail phase plan of STUIKO16

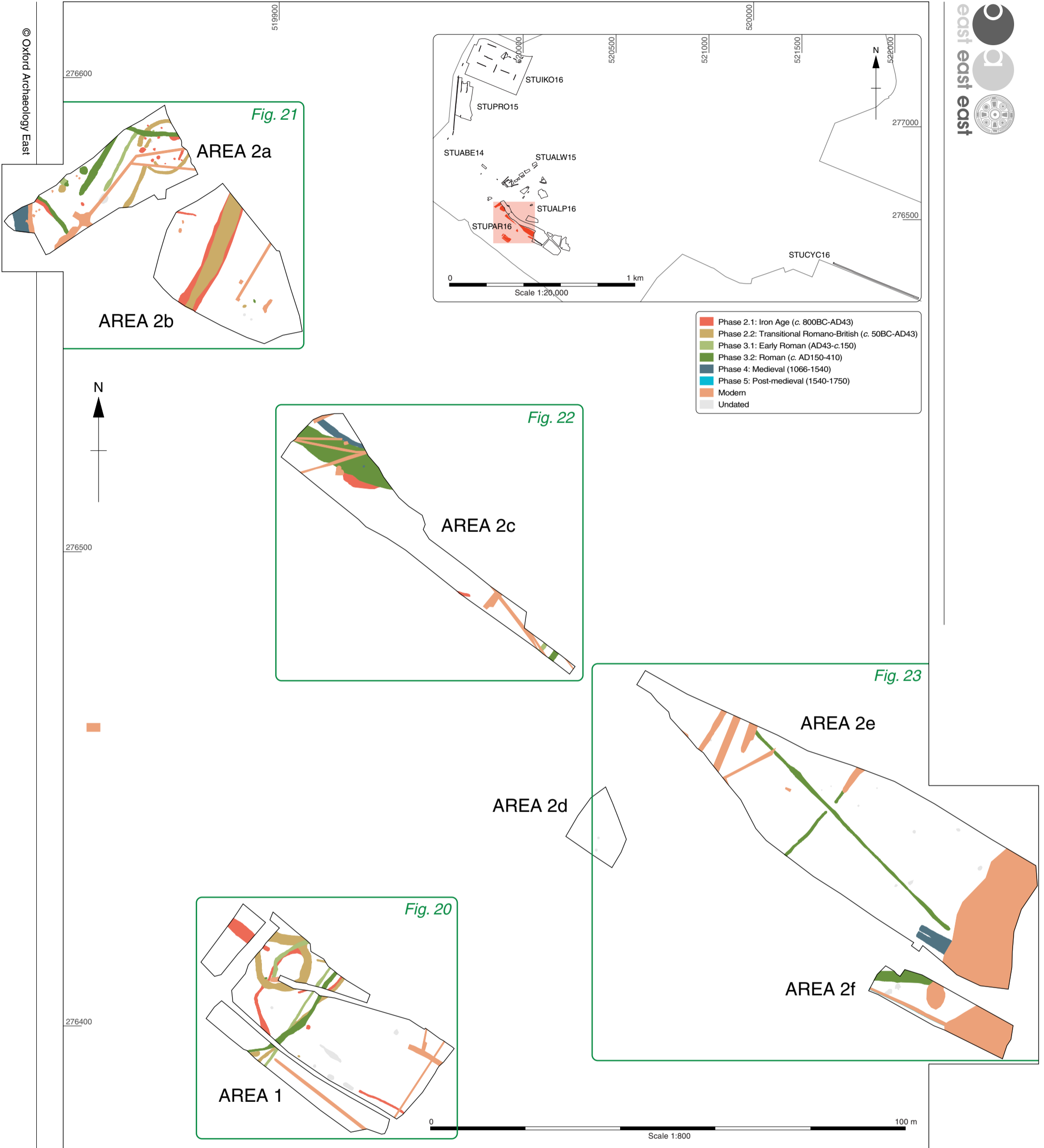


Figure 19: Phase plan of STUPAR16



Figure 20: Phase plan of STUPAR16 Area 1

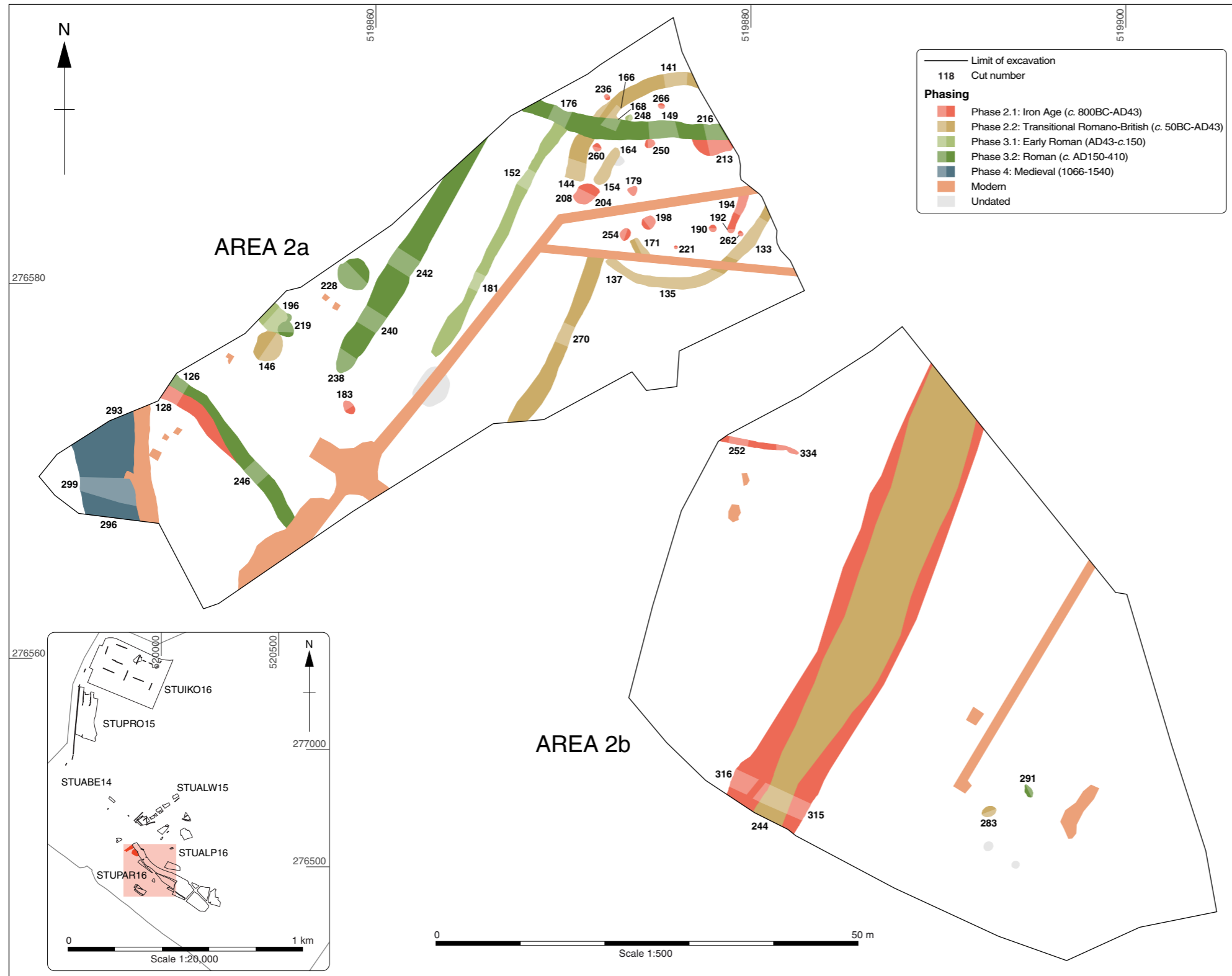


Figure 21: Phase plan of STUPAR16 Areas 2a and 2b

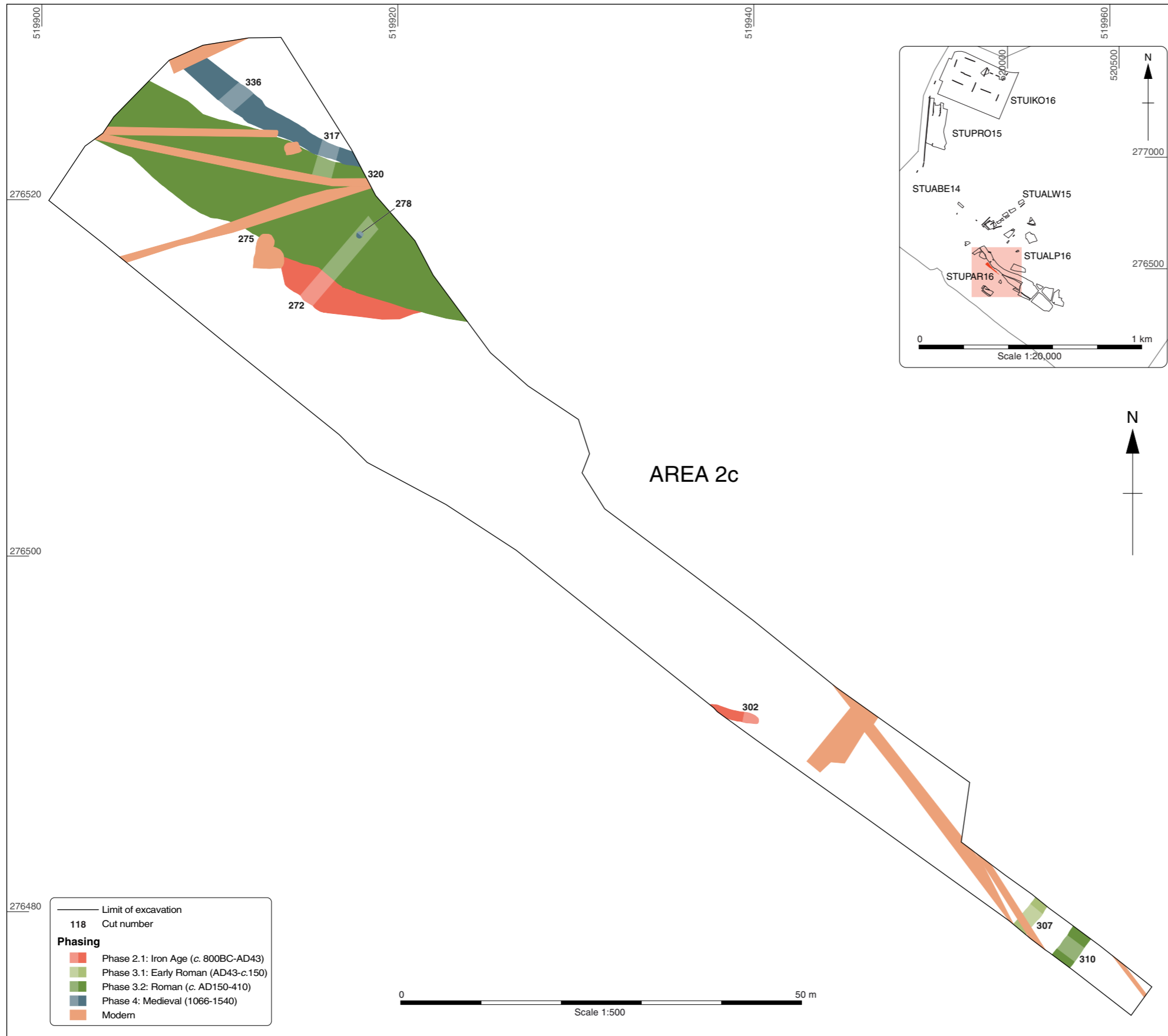


Figure 22: Phase plan of STUPAR16 Area 2c

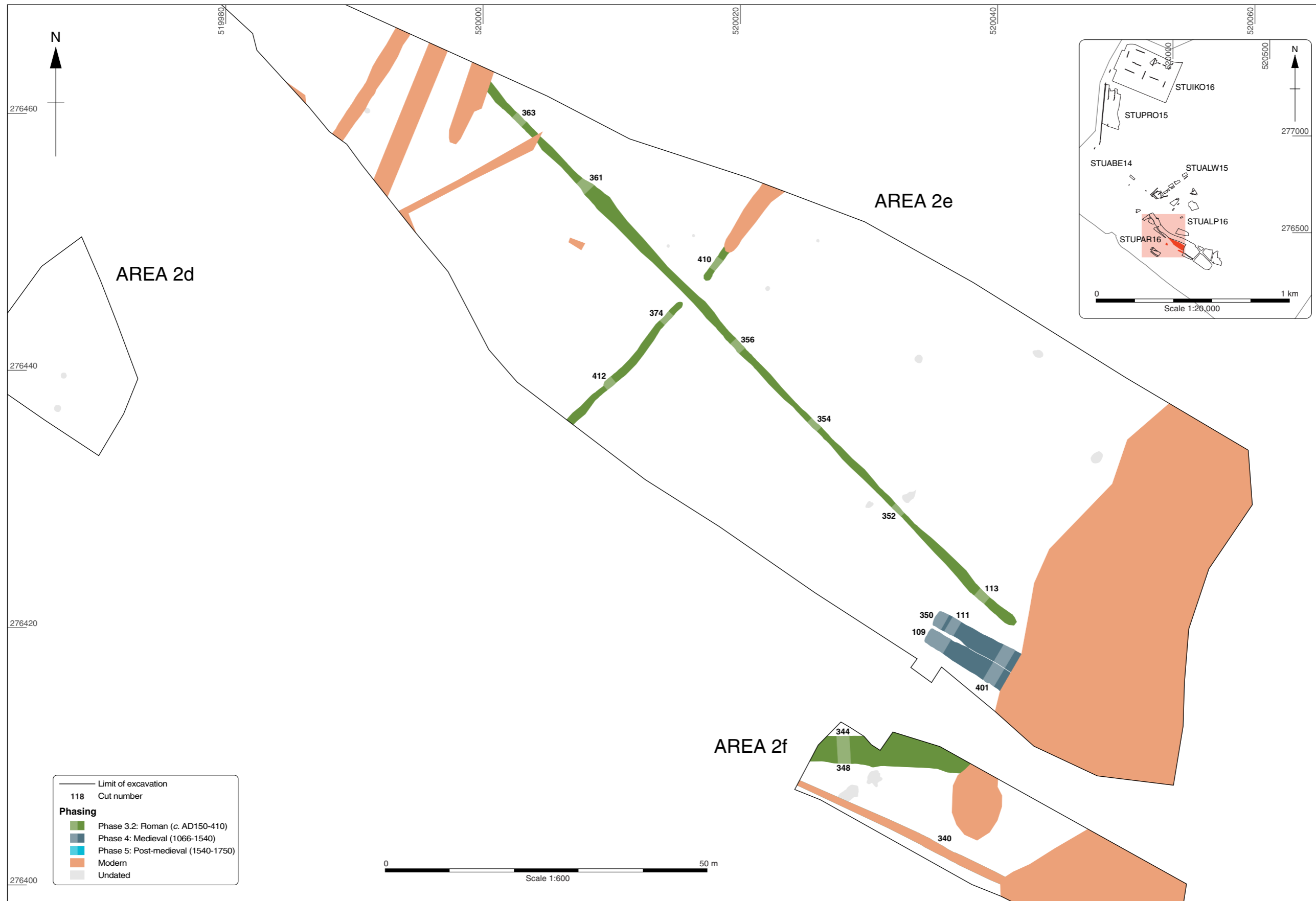


Figure 23: Phase plan of STUPAR16 Areas 2d, 2e and 2f

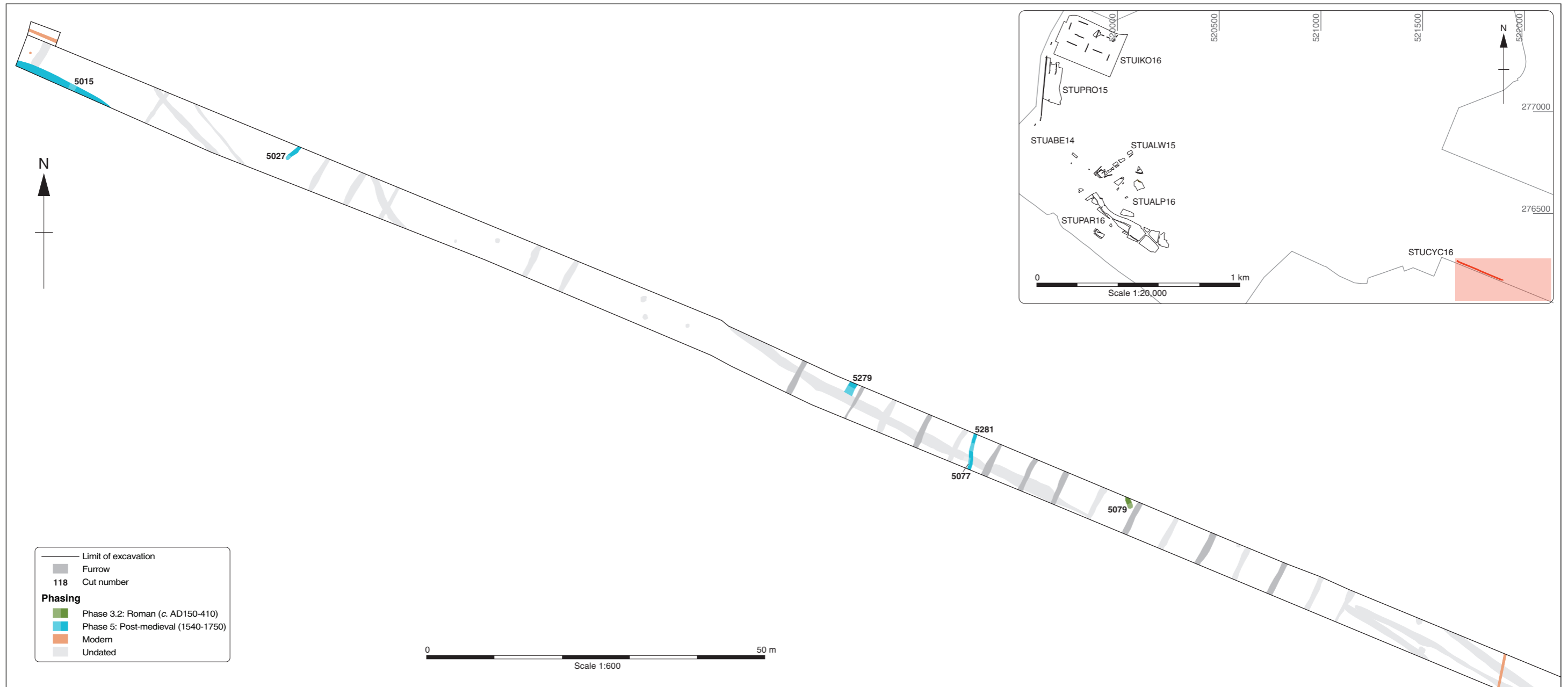


Figure 24: Phase plan of the north-western end of STUCYC16

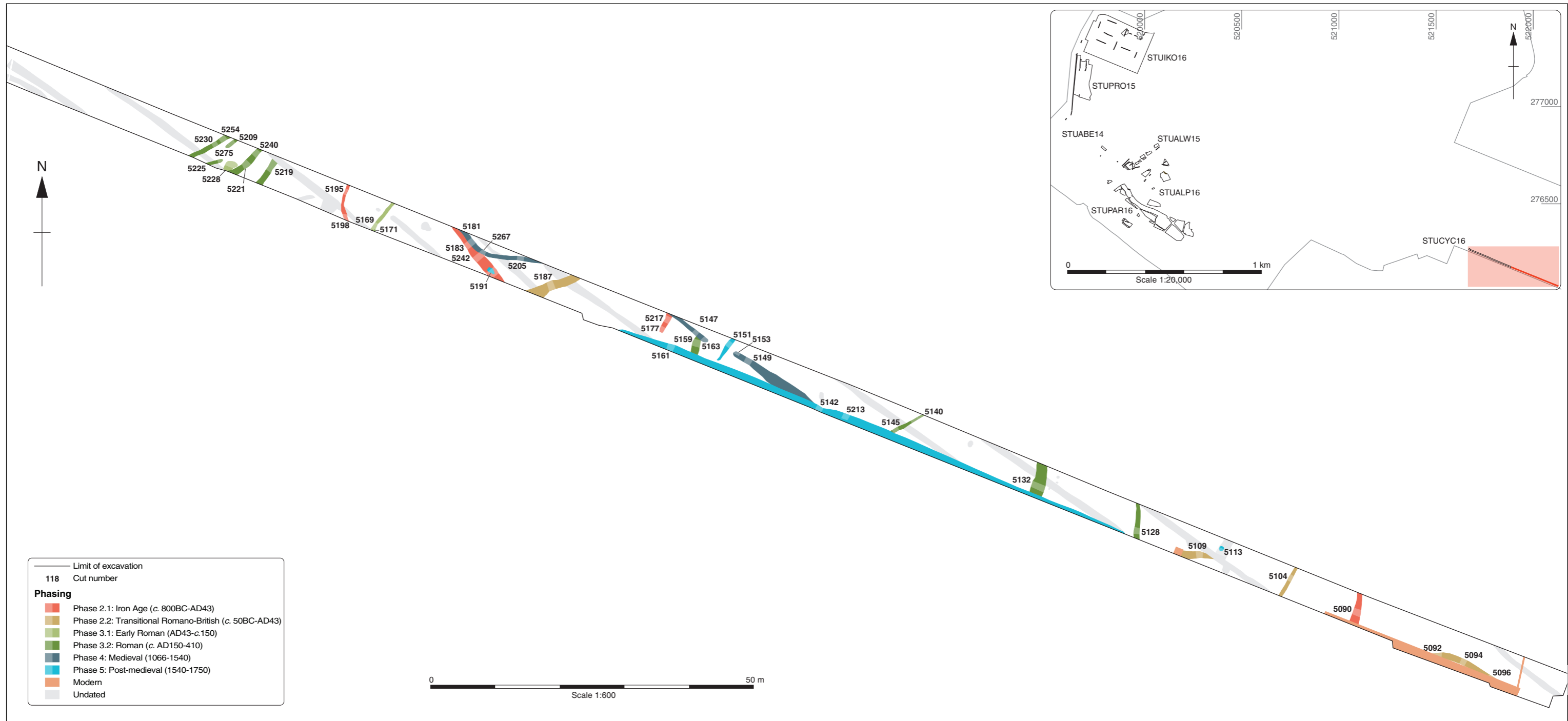


Figure 25: Phase plan of the south-eastern end of STUCYC16



Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIFA
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