Land north-west of Ely, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

oxfordarchaeology east east east

October 2013

Client: WSP

OA East Report No: 1448
OASIS No: oxfordar3-147174
NGR: TL 542 820

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Land north-west of Ely, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation

By Tom Phillips BA AIfA

With contributions by Matt Brudenell PhD AIfA, Chris Faine MA MSc, Carole Fletcher BA AIfA, Rachel Fosberry HNC (Cert Ed), Anthony Haskins MSc BSc PIfA, Alice Lyons MA MIfA and Stephen Wadeson Btech

Editor: Stephen Macaulay BA MPhil MIfA

Illustrator: Séverine Bézie BA MA

Report Date: October 2013

Report Number: 1448

Site Name: Land north-west of Ely

HER Event No: CHER 3853

Date of Works: January – February 2013

Client Name: WSP

Client Ref: 14260

Planning Ref: n/a

Grid Ref: TL 542 820

Site Code: ELY LNW 12

Finance Code: ELY LNW 12

Receiving Body: CCC Stores, Landbeach

Accession No:

Prepared by: Tom Phillips
Position: Project Officer
Date: October 2013

Checked by: Stephen Macaulay
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: October 2013
Signed: .....

Disclaimer
This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

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

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

Summary

Between 14th January and 28th February 2013 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an evaluation on land to the north-west of the historic city of Ely, Cambridgeshire. The area evaluated covered approximately 72ha and was bounded by the A10 to the west, Lynn Road to the east and Cam Drive to the south.

Prior to the evaluation, geophysical survey had been carried out over the entire site, to determine the presence and extent of archaeological remains buried below ground. The geophysical survey results were impressive; they revealed several areas with high potential for archaeological remains, along with large areas where there was a low potential for remains. Evaluation trenches were positioned to examine the areas of both high and low potential identified by the geophysical survey.

The evaluation was divided in to nine Fields, A – I, running north to south. In total 152 trenches were machine excavated, the majority of which were either 50m or 100m in length, which amounted to over 12500m overall. The trenching discovered three discrete settlements or areas of activity where there was a high density of archaeological features, all of which had been identified by the geophysical survey. The first of these was a farmstead covering 5ha in the north of Field E and the south of Field D. The farmstead was constructed in the Middle Iron Age and continued in use until the Early Roman period, although there was little evidence of activity after the 2nd century AD. The second area was a small Early Roman site in the north of Field A. It covered 1ha and consisted of a large pond feature set amongst several small fields. Domestic debris was sparse although there was a significant amount of ceramic building material, particularly Roman roof tile. The third area was part of an Early Roman settlement in the north of Field I, which was approximately 1ha in size and probably extended to the north underneath the housing of King Edgar Close.

There were also several areas of scattered archaeology where features were present but not dense or concentrated, as in the parts of the site already described. Early prehistory was represented by an early Neolithic pit and an Early Bronze Age pit in Field H, along with residual worked lithics in several locations. Two north-east to south-west orientated ditches in Field I were dated by pottery to the Middle Bronze Age ditch and may be part of a wider field system. It may be associated with other undated features in the east of Field H and the south of Field I. A cremation was also discovered in the south of Field I, of Early Roman date. Towards the northern end of the site, in the east of Field D, was another area of field system, potentially of Iron Age date. Close by a seemingly isolated inhumation burial was discovered. A concentration of post-medieval features were encountered in Field G (trenches 111 and 112), which correlate with the location of a building visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on an area of land north-west of the historic city of Ely, Cambridgeshire (centred at TL 542 820; Fig. 1). The site covers approximately 72 ha of agricultural land on the northern peninsula of the Isle of Ely and is bordered by the A10 to the west, Lynn Road to the east and Cam Drive to the south. The village of Chettisham is located directly to the north of the site. The site forms part of the Ely Masterplan and the proposed development is for residential housing with associated services and access.

1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council, supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Macaulay 2012). The investigation was undertaken on behalf of the client agents WSP.

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Society the underlying geology of the site is Kimmeridge Clay and Lower Greensand, overlain in parts by Boulder Clay (BGS 1980).

1.2.2 The site is situated upon the northern peninsula of the Isle of Ely, which is surrounded by low-lying fenland. Within the area of the site itself there is some variation in the topography. In the centre of the site a ridge of high land extends west to east across the northern end of Field E and the southern portion of Field D, reaching a little over 21m OD. To the north, the land remains relatively high in most of Field D at around 20m. It rises to approximately 22m OD in an area along the eastern border of Field D, around trenches 39 – 41 and 73, where there is a plateau extending across Lynn Road to the east. The land drops away in the north-west corner of the site, including the north-west corner of Field D (around 9.7m OD), Field B (8m OD at the western end of trench 10) and the north of Field A (6.1m OD at the western end of trench 1). The land drops away to the south of the high ground in the centre of the site, down to 16m OD in the south of Field E. It then rises again to the south and south-east, in Fields G, H and I, reaching 21.7m in the east of Field I. In the south-west corner of the site the land drops away to 9m OD in the corner of Field F.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following section is divided chronologically. The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) was consulted, as well as grey literature and published articles/reports.

Early prehistoric (mainly Neolithic c. 3800 – 2000 BC)

1.3.2 Early prehistoric finds are relatively rare locally, probably due to the nature of the heavy soils which were not best suited to extensive early prehistoric settlement activity. Actual early prehistoric features are limited to small pits found during excavations on both sides of West Fen Road. To the south of the road, 1km south of the current site, large scale excavation of *c*. 3ha uncovered a pair of small pits containing a total of 44 small sherds (145g) of Early Neolithic plain bowl pottery (CHER CB15477; Mortimer *et. al*. 2005: 15). To the north of the road, separate excavations uncovered a pit containing two sherds of what was identified again as Early Neolithic plain bowl type pottery (Mudd and Webster 2011: 7)

1.3.3 Individual findspots include undated flint implements from along the western boundary of the site, found during fieldwalking before construction of the present A10 (CHER 07168, 07263). Similar finds were also made to the north (CHER 07254, 07171) including some Early Mesolithic flints (CHER MCB16054).

Bronze Age (c. 2000 – 800 BC)

1.3.4 A Bronze Age flint scatter was found along the western boundary of the site, again during fieldwalking before construction of the present A10 (CHER 06137), whilst fragments of two Bronze Age vessels were found in an isolated pit during an evaluation to the south of the site, under the modern housing south of Cam Drive (CHER CB15536; Robinson and Bray 1998). The pit was located approximately 100m south of Field H and was close to three ditches which may have been associated; one of the ditches contained flint tempered pottery.

1.3.5 Approximately 0.5km to the east of Field I, a Bronze Age barrow visible as a cropmark was excavated in the 1950s to reveal a Beaker burial of a child, *c*. 9 years old (CHER 06136; Trump 1959).

1.3.6 Excavations north of West Fen Road, approximately 0.6km south of the site, uncovered a single large pit containing 25g of grog-tempered, possibly Bronze Age, pottery along with a small quantity of animal bone and two flint flakes (Mudd and Webster 2011: 7). Subsoil from another part of the site yielded 25 sherds of Bronze Age pottery, possibly fragments of a Collared Urn.

Iron Age (c. 800 BC – AD 43)

1.3.7 Fieldwork over the past twenty years has revealed that the Isle of Ely was colonised extensively in the Iron Age, particularly in the later Iron Age. Local to the current site, a network of farmsteads have been recorded, sometimes less than 1km apart.

1.3.8 There is one main area of Iron Age settlement close to the current site which has been investigated in two parts. Under 1km to the east, an excavation along Prickwillow Road revealed part of a rural farmstead which originated in the Early Iron Age (evidenced through approximately 20 pits) and continued in use in to the Middle and Late Iron Age when an enclosure was constructed (CHER CB14805; Atkins and Mudd 2003). The site was subsequently expanded in the Roman period (see section 1.3.14 below).

1.3.9 Immediately to the north, a recent evaluation at the south end of Highflyer Farm revealed a similar sequence to Prickwillow Road and should be viewed as part of the same settlement (CHER 03530; Taylor 2011). A single Early Iron Age feature was discovered in the south-west corner of the site; this being a pit measuring at least 3m wide and 1m deep with nearly 1400g of pottery spread through three fills. Sherds of Early Iron Age pottery in features near by hint at further activity. Middle and Late Iron Age activity was limited to a few fragmentary ditches along the western side of the site, with fewer than 20 sherds of pottery recovered overall.

1.3.10 A separate evaluation was carried out at the northern end of Highflyer Farm (CHER 03643; Brown 2011). It revealed scattered Iron Age features. Along the western side of the site, directly to the east of Lynn Road and Field D of the current evaluation, a large pit measuring 5.7m wide and over 0.8m deep contained 207 sherds of Middle – Late Iron Age pottery. An undated east to west orientated ditch to the north may have been contemporary. Further later Iron Age ditches were found 500m to the north and 1km to the east; the latter were part of an area of rectilinear enclosures identified by geophysics.

1.3.11 Between 0.6 and 1km south of the site, later Iron Age enclosures were discovered on either side of West Fen Road, in areas which were at least partially occupied in the Roman period and more extensively occupied in the Middle and Late Saxon periods (CHER CB15477; Mortimer *et. al*. 2005, Mudd and Webster 2011).

1.3.12 Approximately 1.2km west of the southern end of the current site, an extensive Middle/Late Iron Age settlement was excavated at Hurst Lane reservoir (CHER 15008; Evans *et. al*. 2007). The site revealed evidence for 35 roundhouses and a number of trapezoidal enclosures spread over 2.8ha; clearly a densely occupied site.

1.3.13 Individual findspots of Iron Age pottery were found fieldwalking before construction of the present A10 (CHER 06137A, 06141A and 07263A).

Roman (AD 43 – 410)

1.3.14 The peak of activity at Prickwillow Road (CHER CB14805; Atkins and Mudd 2003)/ southern part of Highflyer Farm (CHER 03530; Taylor 2011) occurred during the 2nd to 4th centuries AD with a structured pattern of rectilinear enclosures and trackways extending over approximately 2ha. The ceramic assemblage however was relatively small; only 100 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, suggesting an area of field system away from the area of domestic occupation.

1.3.15 Within the northern part of Highflyer Farm (CHER 03643; Brown 2011), a group of enclosures covering approximately 2 ha were established in the Late Roman period, in the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. Nearly 700 sherds of predominantly Late Roman pottery were recovered, including a high proportion of shelly wares and an abundance of Oxford colour-coated finewares and mortaria. A coin hoard of predominantly late 4th century AD coins was recovered from the upper fill of a ditch. It comprised 1021 coins of the latest Roman examples to reach Britain.

1.3.16 Approximately 1km to the south, the Iron Age enclosures south of West Fen Road were expanded in the Roman period to extend over most of the *c*. 3ha excavation area (CHER CB15477; Mortimer *et. al*. 2005).

1.3.17 The Iron Age site at Hurst Lane reservoir continued in use in to the Roman period, specifically the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, with the more organic looking enclosures of the Iron Age settlement becoming more rectilinear during the Early Roman period (CHER 15008; Evans *et. al*. 2007).

1.3.18 The Roman road Akeman Street runs north from Cambridge to Ely and on to Littleport, which was originally a Roman settlement. Near to the site, the road probably followed the high ground close to the modern course of Lynn Road, although no trace of it has been found in the area.

1.3.19 Further finds of pottery and other artefacts, of Roman date, were collected during fieldwalking before construction of the present A10 close to the western boundary of the site (CHER 07167 and 07263B).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

1.3.20 The first reference to Ely in the historical record is in connection with the foundation of a monastery by Etheldreda in *c*. 673. It has often been assumed that the monastery stood on the site of the cathedral precinct but other possible sites include St Mary's church or the hospital of St John the Baptist.

1.3.21 The closest Anglo-Saxon finds to the subject site are restricted to pottery sherds found during fieldwalking along the western boundary of the site (CHER 07263C). Slightly further to the west a 6th century gold finger ring was found during metal detecting at Orwell Pit Farm (CHER CB14775). To the south-east of the site an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery was discovered in 1959 during the construction of new housing along Newbarns Road (CHER 02074). Several grave goods discovered with the burials are now in Ely Museum, including several brooches, two iron shield bosses and an iron sword.

1.3.22 Within the southern part of Highflyer Farm, a re-cut of a Roman ditch contained 5 sherds (81g) of Early to Middle Saxon pottery and an antler comb of a similar date (CHER 03530; Taylor 2011).

1.3.23 A major Anglo-Saxon site was excavated to the south of West Fen Road, approximately 1km to the south of the site (CHER CB15477; Mortimer *et. al*. 2005). Excavation of over 3 ha revealed a site which was virtually continuously occupied from the later Iron Age through to the 15th century. Most archaeological evidence belonged to the Late Saxon and early medieval periods although the post-Roman occupation started in the Mid Saxon period with the laying out of an extensive settlement. The settlement consisted of post-built structures set within a series of enclosures. The settlement was expanded in the Late Saxon period to cover most of the excavated area with east to west trackways established to the north and south, the former of which follows the course of West Fen Road.

1.3.24 A separate excavation revealed that the Middle Saxon settlement also extended to the north of West Fen Road, within 600m of the south-west corner of the current site (Mudd and Webster 2011).

Medieval (AD 1066 – c. AD 1500)

1.3.25 Much of the landscape around the subject site would have been open fields during the medieval period. Ridge and furrow, and associated headlands, were identified through geophysics on parts of Highflyer Farm to the east (CHER 03530; Taylor 2011) and as earthworks and cropmarks south of West Fen Road (CHER CB15477; Mortimer *et. al*. 2005).

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank WSP who commissioned and funded the archaeological evaluation; in particular Andrew Burn and Paula Cuthbertson. WSP are representing the landowners (the Lee and Jackson Families) and Endurance Estates Strategic Lands. The evaluation was monitored by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council. The site was excavated by the author, Helen Stocks-Morgan, Patrick Moan, Robin Webb, Zoë Uí Choileáin, Nick Cox, Michael Webster, Michael Green, Steven Graham, Katherine Hamilton and Anthony Haskins. Site survey was carried out by Patrick Moan and Stuart Ladd. The project was managed by Stephen Macaulay. Metal detecting was conducted by Steve Critchley and Paul Lugg, both of whom gave up their free time.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Prior to the evaluation, a geophysical survey was undertaken (Bartlett 2012). The work was carried out by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy and took place in two parts; June and September 2012. The site was investigated by means of a recorded magnetometer survey. Readings were collected along transects 1m apart using Bartington 1m fluxgate gradiometers, and were plotted at 25cm intervals along each transect. The magnetometer survey was supplemented by background magnetic susceptibility readings taken during the June survey using a Bartington MS2 meter and field sensor loop. Susceptibility readings are influenced by various factors including geology and land use, but also indicate the overall strength of response to be expected from the magnetometer survey. The readings were higher (60+ SI) in the southern half of the site, falling (to *c*. 30) in the north. The readings suggested the gravel subsoil was less deeply buried to the south (as suggested by findings in fields H and I), but the strength of the readings was sufficient to confirm that soil conditions throughout the site should be favourable for the magnetic detection of archaeological features. The survey grid was set out and tied to the OS grid using a differential GPS system.

2.2.2 In terms of evaluation trenching, a 3% sample of the *c*. 72 ha development area was to be examined. This equated to 12,500m of linear trenching with each trench measuring just over 2m wide. In total 152 trenches were excavated, ranging in length from 25m to 100m although the vast majority were 50m or 100m in length.

2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled 360º JCB-type excavator using a 2.2m wide toothless ditching bucket. Plant was provided by L.O.C. Plant Hire of Fordham.

2.2.4 Bucket sampling of topsoil was undertaken to determine the extent, date and significance of artefactual evidence within the ploughsoil.

2.2.5 The site survey was carried out by Stuart Ladd and Patrick Moan using a Leica GPS 1200 system.

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

2.2.7 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.8 The evaluation took place in January and February. The first weeks in particular witnessed sub-zero temperatures and snow, making conditions for excavation and recording difficult. High rainfall over the previous 9 months meant that the water table was probably higher than normal; on most parts of the site it was encountered approximately 1m below the top of the trench.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented by field and then by trench. For each field there is a brief summary at the beginning of each section, followed by a summary of the geophysical survey results taken from the geophysics report (Bartlett 2012). Full context descriptions can be found in Appendix B. At the end of the results section is a summary of the bucket sample survey undertaken in each trench.

3.2 Field A

3.2.1 Located in the north-west corner of the site, Field A was 4ha in size. It contained ten trenches (Tr. 1 – 9 and 150; Fig. 5 and 5a). A small area of predominantly Early Roman activity was concentrated in trenches 3 – 6 and 150 (Fig. 5a). It consisted of a large pond feature in the west of trench 3 and the south of trench 150, located to the north of at least two small ditched fields in trenches 4, 5 and 6. The area of activity covered approximately 1ha and correlated to a high degree in terms of location and extent with a group of features identified by the geophysical survey. Finds such as pottery and animal bone were present although not in huge numbers (pottery 334 sherds, 4766g, animal bone 5076g). There was also a significant amount of Roman tile recovered (141 fragments, 11120g), including fragments of roof tile (*imbrex* and *tegula*), combed flue and floor tile. The pottery suggests use of the site mainly between the mid 1st – mid 2nd centuries AD although there are enough sherds of later date such as Horningsea wares and Nene Valley Colour Coats to indicate some degree of continued use. Significantly, the large pond feature contained large quantities of burnt grain, chaff and seed deposits. Assemblages of large ratios of chaff:grain:weeds are indicative of crop processing on an industrial scale, presumably in the immediate vicinity. This evidence, combined with its position on a north facing slope, relatively low at between 8.5 – 10m OD, suggests a non-domestic function for this small site. The only features in the south of Field A were furrows in trenches 7 and 8.

Geophysical survey

3.2.2 Ridge and furrow was visible in the field, as were recent cultivation markings. There were also magnetic anomalies which clearly indicate the presence of ditched enclosures. The linear features representing the enclosures were of variable strength, suggesting they may in part have been subject to plough erosion, but it was possible to identify a rectilinear southern enclosure. This appears to contain inner enclosures and other magnetic anomalies suggesting occupation features. To the north there is a further enclosure on a different alignment, which again may contain occupation remains.

3.2.3 Findings elsewhere in the two fields include probable land drains, and various (probably recent) disturbances near boundaries. The magnetic activity at the southern end of the field may include some possible silted pits or hollows, but they appear to be randomly located, and there are various other ground disturbances near the field entrance.

Trench 1

3.2.4 Trench 1 measured 100m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. Ditch **260** was orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 0.62m wide and 0.25m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained no finds.

3.2.5 Ditch **258** was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.55m deep with a V-shaped profile. It contained two fills, the lower of which produced a flint blade (7g).

3.2.6 Ditch **267** was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It extended for 12.5m along the trench, measuring 0.58m wide and 0.13m deep with a flat based U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained no finds.

3.2.7 Other features consisted of a shallow pit or hollow (**262**), layer (263) which sat in a natural hollow and a ditch terminal or natural feature (**265**). The only finds from these features were five tiny fragments (7g) of Ceramic Building Material (hereafter CBM) from layer (263).

Trench 2

3.2.8 Trench 2 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained 15 linear ditches, all orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. Some of these were obviously furrows, others were narrower and had a light brown sterile fill. Six of these narrower ditches were excavated, **274** was typical, measuring 0.95m wide and 0.28m deep with a U-shaped profile. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the features.

Trench 3

3.2.9 Trench 3 measured 100m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained a concentration of Early Roman features in the eastern half of the trench including a large pond feature, several linear ditches and a number of shallow pits and postholes.

3.2.10 Starting at the eastern end there were three shallow pits (**730**, **732**, **734**), measuring no wider than 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep. None of the pits contained any finds.

3.2.11 Pond **965** extended for 11m along the trench. The excavation slot measured 6.3m long and 0.5m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 13, section 240; Plate 1). The shallow depth of the feature has lead to the interpretation of it being a pond rather than a waterhole or well. It contained two fills, both of which were very dark brown clayey silts with a high organic component and a presence of burnt material. The primary fill (966) contained 15 fragments of CBM (1989g), including five fragments of *tegula* (roof tile) and two fragments of flue. Other finds consisted of eight sherds of Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – mid 2nd century AD; 163g) and animal bone (514g; identifiable bones were all cattle). The most significant finding came from environmental samples, which produced large assemblages of charred plant remains consisting of abundant charred grain and chaff elements including numerous spelt glume bases along with abundant seeds of stinking mayweed, bromes and grasses. Such assemblages are typical of crop processing waste. The feature extended 17m to the north in to trench 150 (cut **585**), where it had a similar depth and profile.

3.2.12 A group of four circular or sub-circular pits (**720**, **722**, **724**, **726**) were located to the west of pond **965**. The four pits measured between 0.7 and 0.8m wide and between 0.06 and 0.1m deep. The only find from any of the pits was a fragment of CBM (115g; a

flue fragment with combed decoration) from pit **726**. Three of the pits contained rare inclusions of charcoal.

3.2.13 Ditch **571** was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 0.11m wide and 0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained 2nd – 3rd century AD Roman pottery (2 sherds, 61g), a tiny fragment of CBM (7g) and animal bone (33g). Ditch **571** truncated posthole **573**, which measured 0.2m wide and 0.07m deep and was undated.

3.2.14 Ditch **576** was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east and extended away from ditch **571**. It measured 1.76m wide and 0.62m deep with a U-shaped profile. The ditch contained two fills, which had a humic component and yielded a large number of finds including an assemblage of predominantly Early Roman pottery but with several sherds of later wares such as Nene Valley Colour Coat (55 sherds, 513g). Twenty-four fragments (1388g) of CBM were recovered including fragments of floor tile and roof tile. Animal bone totalled 1524g and where identifiable consisted of cattle, sheep/goat and large mammal. The upper fill also contained charred spelt chaff, cereal grains and a few seeds of stinking mayweed.

3.2.15 Ditch **718** was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It measured 1m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill contained 3 sherds of pottery (31g), two of which were Early Roman and another which was residual Iron Age, as well as a tiny fragment of animal bone (5g).

3.2.16 Ditch **728** was orientated approximately east to west and extended for 4.5m before it was truncated by pit **712**. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained two small fragments of CBM (14g). Pit **712** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.48m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained two fills, the upper of which yielded Early and Late Roman pottery including a sherd of Nene Valley Colour Coat (4 sherds, 172g) and animal bone (481g; identifiable bones were all cattle).

3.2.17 Ditch **714** truncated pit **712** and ran parallel to ditch **718**, 3m to the west. It measured 1.1m wide and 0.48m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill contained 6 sherds of Roman pottery dating between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD (43g), CBM (12g) and animal bone (47g).

3.2.18 Ditch **580** was located towards the western end of the trench. It was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 0.36m wide and 0.07m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill was undated.

3.2.19 The final feature was a small posthole (**578**) in the far west of the trench. It single fill contained a fragment of daub (10g).

Trench 4

3.2.20 Trench 4 measured 55m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. It contained four linear ditches and a small undated pit or posthole (**81**). Features within the trench contained a significant amount of Roman tile and CBM (5180g).

3.2.21 Ditches **83** and **86** were both orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. The larger of the two was ditch **86**, measuring 1.4m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, the upper of which yielded two fragments of Roman tile (512g, one *imbrex* fragment and one flue fragment) and animal bone (34g).

3.2.22 Ditches **1270** and **1272** were located at the south-eastern end of the trench. The fills of these features became apparent much closer to the modern ground surface than was expected (approximately 0.3m below it). The two ditches truncated a layer (1269), which was very similar to the subsoil, but as well as being earlier than the ditches

contained predominantly Early Roman pottery (6 sherds, 73g) and four fragments of Roman CBM (225g; three *imbrex* fragments and one floor tile fragment).

3.2.23 Ditch **1270** was orientated north-west to south-east and may have terminated close to the southern baulk. It measured 1.05m wide and 0.28m deep with a shallow, U-shaped profile. A significant amount of Roman tile (46 fragments, 4196g) was recovered from its single fill, comprising fragments of tegula, imbrex, combed flue and floor tile. Early Roman pottery was also recovered (64 sherds, 1111g), nearly all dating to the mid 1st – mid 2nd century AD, including a sherd of samian ware. Animal bone totalled 231g.

3.2.24 A number of cobbles were concentrated in one location within the fill of ditch **1270**. The stones had either been dumped in the ditch or could have been a post-pad for a structure. The cobbles were left un-excavated and were covered in black plastic bags.

3.2.25 Ditch **1272** appeared to truncate ditch **1270** and was roughly perpendicular to it. It may also equate to ditch **984** in trench 5. The ditch measured 0.92m wide and 0.27m deep with a shallow, U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained eleven fragments of Roman daub and floor tile (247g), Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – early 2nd century AD; 22 sherds, 241g) and animal bone (11g).

Trench 5

3.2.26 Trench 5 measured 50m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained two linear ditches and a concentration of shallow pits at the eastern end. All datable finds from features were Roman.

3.2.27 A total of 11 shallow pits were concentrated at the eastern end of the trench (**970**, **972**, **974**, **976**, **978**, **980**, **986**, **988**, **990**, **992**, **994**). The pits measured between 0.4 and 1.5m wide and between 0.05 and 0.2m deep. Each contained a single fill; in some cases the fill contained inclusions of charcoal. Two of the pits (**978**, **980**) contained finds. Pit **978** contained Early Roman pottery (6 sherds, 210g), five fragments of tile/CBM (567g; including fragments of *imbrex* and combed flue) and animal bone (26g). Pit **980** contained Early Roman pottery (5 sherds, 109g) including one sherd of samian ware dating to AD85-110, and animal bone (37g).

3.2.28 Ditch **968** was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained 5 sherds of Roman pottery (95g) spanning the 2nd – 4th centuries AD, and animal bone (89g).

3.2.29 Ditch **984** was located at the western end of the trench. Orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, it correlated with a linear feature identified in the geophysical survey and may equate to ditch **1272** in trench 4. It measured 1m wide and 0.35m deep with steep sides and a flat base. A small assemblage of Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – mid 2nd century AD; 9 sherds, 125g) was recovered from its single fill.

Trench 6

3.2.30 Trench 6 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained at least six linear ditches, one small pit and two furrows at the southern end, orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.

3.2.31 Starting in the north, ditch **67** was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It measured 1.25m wide and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile. The single fill contained a small assemblage of Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – early 2nd century AD; 17 sherds, 177g) and burnt fragments of daub (5 fragments, 69g), possibly the remains of a circular object.

3.2.32 Narrow ditch **69** was located 3.5m to the south of ditch **67** and ran parallel to it, but was undated. It correlated with a linear feature identified in the geophysical survey.

3.2.33 Pit **71** was sub-circular in shape, measuring 0.95m long, 0.5m wide and 0.05m deep. Its single fill contained 5 sherds of Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – early 2nd century AD; 8g).

3.2.34 A group of four ditches on two different alignments, were located in the southern half of trench 6. Ditches **75** and **77** were orientated west-north-west to east-south-east, separated by 5m. Both correlated with linear features identified in the geophysical survey. Ditch **75** measured 1.8m wide and 0.45m deep with steep sides and a flattish base. Its single fill contained a small assemblage of Early Roman pottery (14 sherds, 94g). Ditch **77** measured 1.9m wide and 0.4m deep with a similar profile to ditch **75**. A small quantity of Early Roman pottery (8 sherds, 90g) was recovered from its single fill, along with Roman tile (5 fragments, 935g; mainly *tegula*) and animal bone (14g). The pottery from both ditches was predominantly mid 1st – early 2nd century AD with a few sherds of Horningsea wares which could be slightly later.

3.2.35 Ditches **73** and **79** were both orientated north-east to south-west, separated by 19m. Ditch **79** was the larger of the two, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. Both ditches contained a single undated fill.

Trench 7

3.2.36 Trench 7 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained three furrows, all orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.

Trench 8

3.2.37 Trench 8 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained six furrows in the northern half of the trench, all orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.

Trench 9

3.2.38 Trench 9 measured 50m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. No features were encountered.

Trench 150

3.2.39 Trench 150 measured 32m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It was opened as an additional trench to identify the extent of the Roman archaeology present to the south. The trench contained the northern side of the pond seen in trench 3, two linear ditches, a small undated pit (**596**) and two furrows, one of which was excavated (**590**).

3.2.40 Pond **585** extended for 9.5m from the southern end of the trench. The presence of the pond in trenches 3 and 150 means the feature measured at least 20m in diameter. The excavation slot measured 4.2m long and 0.7m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base, very similar to the profile in trench 3. It contained four fills, which were all humic and contained evidence of burnt material. An assemblage of Roman pottery (64 sherds, 958g) was recovered from throughout the fills. It was a mixture of mid 1st – early 2nd century fabrics, along with several sherds of Horningsea ware and 3rd – 4th century Nene Valley Colour Coats. Also recovered were fragments of Roman tile and daub (239g), and animal bone (1300g). Significantly, the pond also contained a similar

charred plant assemblage to that in trench 3, with the addition of numerous nutlets of great fen sedge.

3.2.41 Ditches **588** and **592** were intercutting ditches, orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. Ditch **592** was the earliest, measuring 1.6m wide and 0.54m deep with steep sides and a concave base. A small assemblage of Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – early 2nd century AD; 7 sherds, 222g) and a fragment of roof tile (99g) were recovered from the upper of its two fills.

3.2.42 Re-cut ditch **588** was wider but shallower, measuring 1.78m wide and 0.38m deep with a U-shaped profile. It also contained two fills, the upper of which was similar in appearance to that of the pond. Finds were recovered from both fills and comprised Early Roman pottery (9 sherds, 130g) including one sherd of samian ware dating to AD120-200, tile/CBM (6 fragments, 489g; including four *imbrex* fragments) and animal bone (674g).

3.3 Field B

3.3.1 Located in the far north corner of the site, Field B was 1.4ha in size. It contained three trenches (Tr. 10 – 12; Fig. 5). A single feature was encountered in Field B, a natural hollow in trench 12.

Geophysical survey

3.3.2 Ridge and furrow was visible in the field, as were various (probably recent) disturbances near boundaries.

Trench 10

3.3.3 Trench 10 measured 100m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. No features were encountered.

Trench 11

3.3.4 Trench 11 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. No features were encountered.

Trench 12

3.3.5 Trench 12 measured 100m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. The trench was located on a downward slope from east to west. Over time this had caused considerable movement of soil downhill (colluvium), leading to a greater trench depth than was normal. It was deepest in the centre of the trench at 0.72m.

3.3.6 A single feature was encountered; a small natural hollow (**736**). It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.06m deep. The single fill contained rare inclusions of charcoal. This feature was probably part of a tree throw.

3.4 Field C

3.4.1 Located in the west of the site, Field C was 1.7ha in size. It contained four trenches (Tr. 13 – 16; Fig. 6). Archaeological features were sparse, comprising a ditch and natural hollow in trench 13 and two shallow ditches and a posthole/natural hollow in trench 14. No finds were recovered from any of the features. Trenches 15 and 16 were blank.

Geophysical survey

3.4.2 Ridge and furrow was clearly visible in the south of the field, but less so to the north. There were some small background magnetic anomalies (as are typically caused by magnetic stones in gravel), but few larger ones which could be interpreted as significant findings. Some possible pit-like features were outlined in red, but again were widely dispersed.

Trench 13

3.4.3 Trench 13 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained a single linear ditch and a natural hollow, neither of which contained any finds. The natural hollow (**766**) measured 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep.

3.4.4 Ditch **768** was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile. If ditch **768** continues to the east it may equate to ditch **102** in trench 46, Field D, which was on the same alignment.

Trench 14

3.4.5 Trench 14 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. It contained two linear ditches and a posthole or, more likely, a natural hollow (**774**), none of which contained any finds.

3.4.6 Ditch **770** was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It measured 0.9m wide and 0.1m deep with a flat based U-shaped profile. The ditch did not continue in to trench 13.

3.4.7 Ditch **772** was orientated approximately east to west and terminated in the trench. It measured 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with a flat based U-shaped profile.

Trench 15

3.4.8 Trench 15 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. No features were encountered.

Trench 16

3.4.9 Trench 16 measured 50m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. No features were encountered.

3.5 Field D

3.5.1 Field D was by far the largest single field, forming much of the eastern part of the site. It was 30.7ha in size and contained a total of 58 trenches (Tr. 17 – 74; Fig. 5, 6 and 7). There were two main areas of archaeological activity. The most significant or easily defined area was in the southern most trenches (Tr. 64 – 70; Fig. 7a), which were positioned to investigate possible boundaries and enclosures identified by the geophysics. The geophysics proved extremely accurate; the features formed the eastern side of a later Iron Age/ Early Roman farmstead, the main part of which was in the north of Field E. Scattered features, mainly ditches, were present in trenches to the north and east of this area (such as Tr. 62, 66, 63 and 74) and may have been associated with the farmstead although finds were rare. Some of these features appeared to be cultivation strips or lazy beds, which are usually Roman in date.

3.5.2 The second area where there was a concentration of features was in the eastern, central portion of Field D, defined roughly by the site boundary to the east, trench 59 in the south, trench 38 to the west and trench 35 to the north. Although this is a large area (approximately 4ha) the density of features was low, consisting of scattered boundary ditches, pits and postholes. The very small amount of pottery recovered combined with the type of features encountered suggested a Middle to Late Iron Age date. In addition, a seemingly isolated inhumation burial was discovered in trench 35.

3.5.3 Evidence of Neolithic land use was visible, particularly in the south of the field. A small area of potential buried land surface in trench 64 contained unabraded knapping debitage, while two hollows in trench 65 contained struck flint including a single Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic core, two later prehistoric scrapers, a retouched flake and a large amount of angular shatter and short squat flakes.

3.5.4 A number of other trenches within Field D contained features (other than furrows) but on the whole these were at a very low density and were poorly dated. The geophysical survey also identified ridge and furrow within parts of Field D, mainly in the south and east.

Geophysical survey

3.5.5 Findings were sparse in the north of the field, but there were distinct archaeological features to the south. Traces of ridge and furrow which align with those in field A extend into the north-west corner, where there were also linear features which may form part of an incompletely detected enclosure. Other findings included a curving linear feature defined by a broken sequence of magnetic anomalies, as is characteristic of land drains, and a disturbed strip indicating a former field boundary. To the east of the field were recent disturbances around the farm, and curving north-south linear cultivation markings which extended the full length of the field. These were intersected by an east-west pattern, suggesting the field has been cultivated in different directions at various times.

3.5.6 Cultivation effects were only weakly defined in the central part of the field, but were stronger to the south of another former boundary. Curving linear features in the south eastern corner of the field appeared to be headlands which terminate the ridge and furrow pattern.

3.5.7 A group of three ditched enclosures, possibly containing hut circles, was detected in the south west corner of the field. This appeared to be an eastern continuation of the archaeological findings in Field E. A further ditch-like feature could be a further enclosure, but is associated with various recent disturbances in the south east corner of the field.

Trench 17

3.5.8 Trench 17 was located in the far north-west corner of Field D. It measured 50m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained a single furrow (**738**) in the far north of the trench. The furrow was orientated roughly west-north-west to east-south-east, measuring at least 1.5m wide and 0.1m deep.

Trench 18

3.5.9 Trench 18 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. No features were encountered. There was a significant depth of soil at the eastern end of the trench, up

to 1m deep approximately 30m from the eastern end. This may be explained by hillwash (colluvium) as the trench was located on a north and west facing slope.

Trench 19

3.5.10 Trench 19 was located along the northern boundary of Field D. It measured 100m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. No features were encountered.

Trench 20

3.5.11 Trench 20 measured 97m in length and was orientated north to south. The trench was re-positioned slightly because of a modern field drain running down the centre of the trench at the northern end. Trench 20 contained an undated boundary ditch, a tree throw (**290**) and at least three furrows, which were orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.

3.5.12 Ditch **288** was orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep with a U-shaped profile. It contained a single sterile fill and no finds were recovered. It possibly equates to ditch **284** in trench 25 and ditch **998** in trench 30, both to the south-east.

Trench 21

3.5.13 Trench 21 measured 50m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained a tree throw at the southern end. No other features were encountered.

Trench 22

3.5.14 Trench 22 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. The trench was re-positioned slightly, about 35m from the southern end, because of a modern field drain running along the length of the trench. It contained one linear ditch and seven furrows, which were orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.

3.5.15 Ditch **1274** was orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.28m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained no finds.

Trench 23

3.5.16 Trench 23 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. It contained one linear ditch, two narrow gullies and one furrow.

3.5.17 Ditch **744** was orientated north-east to south-west and equated to a boundary identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep with a flat based U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained no finds.

3.5.18 Gullies **740** and **742** were both orientated north-east to south-west although gully 742 turned slightly at its northern end. Both were narrow and shallow, measuring no more than 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep. Neither gully contained any finds. One interpretation is that the gullies belong to some form of structure.

Trench 24

3.5.19 Trench 24 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained three ditches, a natural feature (**94**) and a furrow, orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.

3.5.20 Ditches **88** and **90** were a pair of intercutting boundaries which were slightly curvilinear in plan although aligned approximately north to south. Ditch **88** was the later of the two and the larger, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile. Both ditches contained a single fill, which yielded no finds.

3.5.21 Ditch terminal **92** was orientated north to south, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained no finds.

Trench 25

3.5.22 Trench 25 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained two linear ditches and five furrows, orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.

3.5.23 Both ditches were on the same alignment as the furrows, west-north-west to east-south-east but both were deeper and had a more pronounced profile. Ditch **284** measured 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep with a V-shaped profile. Its single fill contained no finds. It possibly equates to ditch **288** in trench 20 to the north-west and ditch **998** in trench 30, to the south-east.

3.5.24 Located 12m to the south-west, ditch **286** measured 1m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 26

3.5.25 Located in the far north-east of Field D, close to Lynn Road, trench 26 measured 50m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained a possible ditch and a furrow, both orientated north-north-east to south-south-west.

3.5.26 Ditch **996** measured 2.3m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill. The feature was recorded as a ditch rather than a furrow because of its profile although the alignment matches that of the furrow.

Trench 27

3.5.27 Trench 27 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. It contained a small natural feature and two furrows, orientated north-north-east to south-south-west.

Trench 28

3.5.28 Trench 28 measured 100m in length and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It contained four furrows orientated north-west to south-east and a narrow linear feature (**1276**), which was on the same alignment as the furrows and was either a furrow or a post-medieval drain. It measured 0.65m wide and 0.19m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained no finds.

Trench 29

3.5.29 Trench 29 measured 50m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained a narrow linear ditch and eight furrows, orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.

3.5.30 Ditch **1000** was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill. The ditch was roughly perpendicular to the potential boundary formed by ditch **288** (trench 20), ditch **284** (trench 25) and ditch **998** (trench 30).

Trench 30

3.5.31 Trench 30 measured 50m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained one linear ditch and eight furrows, orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.

3.5.32 Ditch **998** was orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep with a U-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from its single fill. It possibly equates to ditch **288** in trench 20 and ditch **284** in trench 25, both to the north-west.

Trench 31

3.5.33 Trench 31 measured 50m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained no archaeological features.

Trench 32

3.5.34 Trench 32 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. No features were encountered.

Trench 33

3.5.35 Trench 33 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained seven furrows, all orientated west-north-west to east-south-east, and a small natural feature.

Trench 34

3.5.36 Trench 34 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained six furrows, all orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.

Trench 35

3.5.37 Trench 35 measured 100m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained six linear ditches, three pits and a grave which contained an inhumation burial. There were also two furrows, orientated north-north-east to south-south-west.

3.5.38 At the eastern end of the trench were three parallel, equally spaced ditches (**746**, **748**, **752**). They were orientated roughly east to west and each two ditches were separated by 12.5m. All three shared similar dimensions, measuring between 0.4 and 0.8m wide and between 0.08 and 0.2m deep with steep sides and flat bases. No finds were recovered from any of the three ditches. The possibility of these ditches being furrows was discounted because they didn't have the appearance that the fills of furrows tended to have on the site (such as inclusions of small fragments of coke and tile) and the furrows in this part of Field D were orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, as indicated by the geophysics and within the trenches.

3.5.39 Ditch **756** was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east along most of its length but curved slightly at its eastern end. It was a narrow ditch, measuring 0.25m wide and 0.08m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained no finds. It was truncated by furrow **758**.

3.5.40 Grave **764** was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 2m long and 0.6m wide. It was originally thought to be a pit as no bone was visible on the surface. Human skeletal remains were encountered approximately 0.1m below the top of the feature with the skull resting on the southern end of the cut. A few fragments of ulna (forearm) were retained because they were loose, as were four fragments of copper alloy from the exposed forearm, including a small strip. An iron object was

partially visible near the pelvis and was left *in situ*. The burial was then covered in black plastic bags.

3.5.41 There were three pits in the trench (**750**, **754** and **760**), none of which measured greater than 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep. Each contained a single fill and no finds were recovered.

Trench 36

3.5.42 Trench 36 measured 50m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained a single furrow, orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.

Trench 37

3.5.43 Trench 37 measured 50m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained two parallel linear ditches (**686** and **688**), orientated roughly east to west. These appeared to be part of the same system of ditches as the three present in the eastern end of trench 35 to the north. Ditches **686** and **688** measured between 0.6 and 0.9m wide and between 0.11 and 0.26m deep with U-shaped profiles. Neither ditch contained any finds.

Trench 38

3.5.44 Trench 38 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. It contained six linear ditches and a small pit or natural hollow.

3.5.45 Ditches **524** and **527** were orientated roughly east to west and appeared to belong to the same system of ditches visible to the north in trenches 35 and 37. Ditch **527** was the larger of the two, measuring 1.16m wide and 0.42m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. It contained two fills, neither of which yielded any finds although the upper fill contained frequent inclusions of charcoal. The single fill of ditch **524** also contained inclusions of charcoal but no finds.

3.5.46 At the south-east end of the trench were four narrow, shallow linear ditches, all of which were undated. Three ditches (**514**, **516** and **522**) were orientated north to south whilst the other (**518**) was orientated north-west to south-east. The four ditches measured no greater than 0.52m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and flat bases.

3.5.47 Small pit or natural hollow **520** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.4m wide and only 0.07m deep. Its single fill contained no finds.

Trench 39

3.5.48 Located adjacent to Lynn Road, trench 39 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained a large pit or ditch terminal, three postholes and seven east to west orientated furrows (including furrow **678**).

3.5.49 Pit or ditch terminal **47** appeared to be linear in plan but did not continue in to trench 41 so must either have been a ditch terminal or an oval shaped pit. The feature measured 2.5m wide and 0.8m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained three sterile fills, the middle of which contained animal bone (427g) and a struck flint (a secondary flake; 15g).

3.5.50 There were three postholes located in the southern end of the trench (**680**, **682** and **684**). They measured between 0.28 and 0.35m wide and between 0.1 and 0.15m deep, with steep sides and concave bases. Each contained a single undated fill with rare inclusions of charcoal.

Trench 40

3.5.51 Trench 40 measured 50m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained a single furrow, orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.

Trench 41

3.5.52 Trench 41 measured 50m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained a single furrow, orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.

Trench 42

3.5.53 Trench 42 measured 100m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained a single linear ditch (**1416**), which was orientated roughly north to south and measured 1.61m wide and 0.15m deep. Its single fill contained two sherds of Early Roman pottery dating to the mid 1st – mid 2nd century AD (31g).

Trench 43

3.5.54 Trench 43 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained a single linear ditch and two west-north-west to east-south-east orientated furrows.

3.5.55 Ditch **108** was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 1.7m wide and 0.3m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill. Ditch **108** possibly equates to ditch **46** in trench 49.

Trench 44

3.5.56 Trench 44 measured 50m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. No features were encountered.

Trench 45

3.5.57 Trench 45 measured 50m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained a slightly curvilinear ditch at the western end, which was excavated in trench 46 (ditch **100**).

Trench 46

3.5.58 Trench 46 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained four ditches and two possible postholes.

3.5.59 Three ditches within the trench were orientated north-west to south-east (**96**, **100** and **106**), although ditch **100** was also exposed in trench 45 where it appeared to be slightly curvilinear. The three ditches all measured 0.6m wide and between 0.1 and 0.3m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each contained a single fill and no finds were recovered.

3.5.60 Ditch **102** was similar in appearance but was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.24m deep with a U-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.5.61 The two possible postholes (**98** and **104**) measured between 0.3 and 0.45m wide and between 0.1 and 0.2m deep, with steep sides and concave bases. Posthole **98** contained a single tiny sherd (3g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

Trench 47

3.5.62 Trench 47 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained a single furrow at the eastern end, orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.

Trench 48

3.5.63 Trench 48 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained two furrows in the centre of the trench, orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.

Trench 49

3.5.64 Trench 49 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained two linear ditches and two west-north-west to east-south-east orientated furrows.

3.5.65 Ditches **44** and **46** were orientated north-east to south-west, separated by 9.5m. The two ditches measured between 1 and 1.1m wide; both were 0.35m deep. Each contained a single undated fill. Ditch **46** possibly equates to ditch **108** in trench 43.

Trench 50

3.5.66 Trench 50 measured 100m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained two furrows or field drains, orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, including furrow **1218**, which measured 1.1m wide and 0.12m deep.

Trench 51

3.5.67 Trench 51 measured 50m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained seven parallel linear ditches, a possible pit or natural hollow and a north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrow.

3.5.68 The seven linear ditches were orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. Two of the seven were excavated (**36** and **40**). Both measured 0.5m wide and between 0.1 and 0.15m deep with steep sides and concave bases. Each contained a single undated fill. These ditches have been interpreted as cultivation strips or lazy beds, which continue to the south in trench 52 and possibly to the north in trench 38. They were on a different alignment to the furrows, as indicated by the geophysical survey and confirmed by furrow **42**, orientated north-north-east to south-south-west.

3.5.69 Feature **38** was probably a natural feature rather than a pit as it measured only 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep.

Trench 52

3.5.70 Trench 52 measured 100m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained eleven linear ditches, nine of which were interpreted as cultivation strips or lazy beds. The trench also contained two shallow pits and four postholes.

3.5.71 Nine regularly spaced parallel ditches were interpreted as cultivation strips or lazy beds. Interestingly there were two separate alignments. At the western end of the trench, three ditches, each 6m from the next, were orientated north-east to south-west. To the east a group of six ditches, each separated by 3.5m, were orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, equating to those in trench 51 to the north. Six of the lazy beds were excavated (**512**, **664**, **666**, **668**, **670** and **672**), measuring between 0.48 and 0.68m wide and between 0.1 and 0.2m deep. One of the lazy beds (**664**) contained a single sherd of Early Roman pottery (3g).

3.5.72 Pit **506** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.29m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill contained 8g of animal bone. Pit **506** was truncated by ditch **502**=**504**.

3.5.73 Ditch **502**=**504** extended perpendicular to the eastern set of lazy beds and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It measured between 0.74 and 0.96m wide and between 0.11 and 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill contained 2 sherds of Early-Middle Iron Age pottery (18g).

3.5.74 Ditch **498** was orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 0.97 and 0.48m deep with a V-shaped profile. It contained two fills, neither of which yielded finds.

3.5.75 There were three postholes in the eastern end of the trench (**495**, **508** and **510**). They were circular, measuring between 0.23 and 0.37m wide and between 0.05 and 0.09m deep. The only posthole which produced any finds was **495**, which yielded residual struck flint (18g), specifically a scraper of Early Neolithic date, and animal bone (8g).

3.5.76 Pit **500** was located in the eastern end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.02m wide and 0.1m deep. Its single fill contained no finds.

Trench 53

3.5.77 Located parallel with the western boundary of Field D, trench 53 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained a modern boundary ditch which correlated with one identified in the geophysical survey, and a modern pit (**493**).

Trench 54

3.5.78 Trench 54 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained a natural hollow, two pits or postholes and four north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrows.

3.5.79 Natural hollow **1036** measured 5.6m wide and 0.29m deep with an irregular profile. Its single fill contained a single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (9g), animal bone (6g) and struck flint (a secondary flake; 9g).

3.5.80 The two pits or postholes (**1038** and **1040**) were sub-circular in plan, measuring between 0.53 and 0.8m wide and between 0.19 and 0.23m deep with steep sides and concave bases. Pit/posthole **1040** contained a single sherd of Early Roman pottery (6g).

Trench 55

3.5.81 Trench 55 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained eight furrows, orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, including furrow **32** which measured 1m wide and 0.1m deep.

Trench 56

3.5.82 Trench 56 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained a natural hollow, a modern pit (**1214**) and three north-east to south-west orientated furrows.

3.5.83 Natural hollow **1216** measured 1.95m wide and 0.2m deep with an irregular profile. Its single fill contained 2 sherds of medieval Ely ware pottery (30g), dating to AD 1150 – 1350, as well as one fragment of Roman tile (22g).

Trench 57

3.5.84 Trench 57 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained a shallow pit, a modern boundary ditch which correlated with one identified in the geophysical survey, and seven north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrows.

3.5.85 Pit **900** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.65m wide and 0.15m deep with a U-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 58

3.5.86 Trench 58 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained four linear ditches and a natural hollow.

3.5.87 Three of the ditches were orientated north to south (**904**, **906** and **908**) and were close together, separated by only 2.5m. They measured between 0.5 and 0.9m wide and between 0.2 and 0.35m deep with steep sides and concave bases. The only finds came from ditch **904**, which produced 2 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery (12g) and struck flint (46g), specifically a core fragment of Early Neolithic date.

3.5.88 Ditch **902** was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep. Its single fill contained 2 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery (7g).

Trench 59

3.5.89 Trench 59 measured 50m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained a single linear ditch and a north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrow.

3.5.90 Ditch **34** was orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 1m wide and 0.3m deep. Its single fill contained a tiny sherd of Early Roman pottery (2g) and animal bone (13g). The ditch did not extend as far as trench 60.

Trench 60

3.5.91 Trench 60 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained two postholes and a modern boundary ditch, which correlated with one identified in the geophysical survey.

3.5.92 Postholes **660** and **662** were circular in plan, measuring between 0.35 and 0.64m wide and between 0.1 and 0.2m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each contained a single undated fill.

Trench 61

3.5.93 Trench 61 measured 100m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained three north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrows, two of which were excavated (**1210** and **1212**). Furrow **1212** contained one sherd of pottery (17g) from a Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware jar dating to the 17th century.

Trench 62

3.5.94 Trench 62 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. It contained a high density of features including at least 5 cultivation strips or lazy beds, two linear ditches, a modern boundary and several north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrows, including **878** and **888**.

3.5.95 The lazy beds were concentrated at the south-eastern end (**890**, **892**, **894** and **896**). They were orientated north to south, measuring between 0.5 and 0.6m wide and

between 0.1 and 0.2m deep with U-shaped profiles (Fig. 13, sections 173 and 175). Each contained a single undated fill.

3.5.96 Further to the north-west were ditches **884** and **886**. These may also have been lazy beds but were on a slightly different alignment, north-north-east to south-south-west. They measured between 0.7 and 0.8m wide and between 0.1 and 0.15m deep with U-shaped profiles. Once again, each contained a single undated fill.

3.5.97 Ditch **882** was on a different orientation than any of the other ditches in the trench, north-west to south-east, and it truncated ditch **884**. It measured 0.75m wide and 0.45m deep with steep sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 63

3.5.98 Trench 63 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It contained two linear ditches, two pits and two postholes, along with a modern boundary ditch, which correlated with one identified in the geophysical survey. The ditches and pits were clustered together in the northern half of the trench.

3.5.99 Ditch **1414** was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west, measuring 1.37m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a very pale fill which yielded no finds.

3.5.100 Pit **1410** was sub-circular in plan but was only partially exposed within the trench. It measured 0.71m wide and 0.38m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The pit contained two fills; animal bone was recovered from both the lower (19g) and upper (202g) fills.

3.5.101 Pit **1412** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.66m wide and 0.12m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Animal bone (21g) was recovered from its single fill.

3.5.102 Ditch **1405** was slightly irregular in plan but appeared to be orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It measured 1.6m wide and 0.38m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base.

3.5.103 Postholes **599** and **1403** were separated by 12m in the southern half of the trench. They were circular in plan, measuring between 0.4 and 0.42m wide and between 0.11 and 0.28m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each contained a single fill; the only find was one sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (13g) from the fill of posthole **599**.

Trench 64

3.5.104 Located in the south-west corner of Field D, trench 64 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained a significant number of postholes, twenty-two in total, along with four linear ditches, three pits and a north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrow (**484**).

3.5.105 The earliest deposit was layer (491), which filled a shallow natural hollow in the centre of the trench. It measured approximately 4m long and only 0.2m deep, and was clearly truncated by postholes **486**, **488** and **490**. An assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery (40 sherds, 279g) was recovered from the layer, along with struck flint (7 fragments, 23g). The flint included a retouched blade and debitage, potentially from the same core, and may represent knapping debris consistent with Early Neolithic working.

3.5.106 The postholes were nearly all located in the northern half of the trench (**454**, **457**, **467**, **469**, **471**, **473**, **475**, **477**, **480**, **482**, **486**, **488**, **490**, **638**, **640** (Fig. 13, section 75), **644**, **646**, **648**, **650**, **652**, **654** and **656**). Some were clustered together in small groups and a few appeared to form linear arrangements (see detail in Fig. 7a) although it was difficult

to say more in an evaluation trench. There was a degree of variation in the dimensions; the postholes measured between 0.23 and 0.68m wide and between 0.09 and 0.42m deep with steep sides and a concave base. All the postholes contained a single fill, which were generally devoid of finds apart from a few exceptions. Pottery was recovered from postholes **475** (Early Roman, mid 1st – early 2nd century AD; 1 sherd, 3g) and **490** (Early-Middle Iron Age; 1 sherd, 6g), whilst animal bone was recovered from postholes **454**, **471**, **486**, **488**, **640** and **646**, although the largest amount was only 24g from **471**.

3.5.107 Four ditches were encountered, spread throughout the trench. Starting in the north, ditch **452** was orientated east to west, measuring 1.23m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It contained two fills, the upper of which contained 24g of animal bone.

3.5.108 Ditch **465** was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 0.67m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained 55g of animal bone.

3.5.109 Ditch **642** was orientated east to west, measuring 0.58m wide and 0.1m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained no finds.

3.5.110 Ditch **658** was orientated east to west, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.26m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained 5 sherds of pottery (25g). The pottery was of mixed date, comprising one Early Iron Age sherd, three Late Iron Age sherds and one sherd of samian dating between AD120-200.

3.5.111 Pits **459** and **636** were located close together, to the south of ditch **452**. Both were sub-circular, measuring between 0.33 and 0.73m wide and between 0.17 and 0.34m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each contained a single fill, which in pit **459** produced 80g of animal bone and in pit **636** produced 16g of animal bone.

3.5.112 Pit **463** truncated ditch **465** and was only partially exposed within the trench. It measured 2.4m wide and 0.55m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The pit contained three fills, the middle of which had frequent inclusions of charcoal. Animal bone was recovered from the upper fill (128g).

Trench 65

3.5.113 Trench 65 measured 100m in length and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It contained three natural hollows, a linear ditch, a modern boundary ditch, which correlated with one identified in the geophysical survey, and two north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrows (**248** and **250**).

3.5.114 Natural hollows **242** and **244** were located at the eastern end of the trench whilst hollow **252** was at the western end. The hollows were all slightly irregular in shape and profile, measuring between 3.2 and 5m wide and between 0.16 and 0.6m deep. Each contained a pale fill which was difficult to differentiate from the natural geology. All the hollows produced finds. Middle Iron Age pottery (9 sherds, 70g) and struck flint (36 pieces, 264g) were recovered from hollow **242**. The assemblage of struck flint was the largest from a single feature on the entire site and included a single Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic core, two later prehistoric scrapers, a retouched flake and a large amount of angular shatter and short squat flakes. Three fragments of burnt flint were also recovered.

3.5.115 Hollow **244** also yielded pottery (Late Iron Age/Early Roman; 6 sherds, 24g) and struck flint (27g) including six flakes and two angular chunks. Hollow **252** produced only

two sherds of pottery (17g), one dated as Early-Middle Iron Age and the other dated as Middle Iron Age.

3.5.116 Ditch **246** was orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.18m deep with a U-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 66

3.5.117 Trench 66 measured 100m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained a single linear ditch, two pits and three furrows, which were orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. Two further linear ditches at the eastern end were either furrows or lazy beds.

3.5.118 Ditch **1278** was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, measuring 0.85m wide and 0.43m deep with steep sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill. It is possible that ditch **1278** was a lazy bed, as several; were present in trench 62 to the north. However, the orientation was not quite right and the depth of the feature was greater than would be expected for a lazy bed.

3.5.119 Pits **1280** and **1282** were sub-circular in plan, measuring between 0.36 and 0.6m wide and between 0.16 and 0.18m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each contained a single undated fill.

Trench 67

3.5.120 Trench 67 measured 100m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained a single small pit or posthole (**30**), which measured 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. A sherd of possible Early Iron Age pottery (13g) was recovered from its single fill.

Trench 68

3.5.121 Trench 68 measured 100m in length and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It contained three linear ditches, two pits, a tree throw (**865**) and three north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrows, including furrow **855**.

3.5.122 The three ditches were all close together in the eastern half of the trench. They were all orientated north-north-west to south-south-east and at least one matched part of a small enclosure identified during the geophysical survey. Ditch **852** was by far the largest, measuring 2.2m wide and 0.8m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the lower of which contained a single sherd (10g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.5.123 Ditches **857** and **863** measured between 0.7 and 0.8m wide and both were 0.2m deep. Each contained a single fill although only the fill of ditch **857** yielded finds, comprising an abraded rim sherd from a Post-medieval Redware vessel (10g) and CBM (10g).

3.5.124 Pits **859** and **861** were sub-circular in plan. Pit **859** was the largest, measuring 2m wide and 0.45m deep, whilst pit **861** measured 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep. Each contained a single fill, which in pit **859** had frequent inclusions of charcoal. Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit **859** (4 sherds, 52g) and Early-Middle Iron Age pottery from pit **861** (3 sherds, 24g).

Trench 69

3.5.125 Located in the south of Field D, trench 69 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It contained three linear ditches and an east-north-east to west-south-west orientated furrow.

3.5.126 Ditches **18** and **28** (Fig. 13, section 9 and Plate 2) were located next to each other in the north of the trench, orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. The two ditches correlate with a long-running slightly curvilinear boundary identified in the geophysical survey. Significantly, the northern of the two (**28**) dates to the Middle Iron Age, whilst the southern (**18**) dates to the Early Roman period. The double boundary was also present in trench 70 as ditches **871** and **873**.

3.5.127 Ditch **28** measured 2.2m wide and 0.8m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained three fills, the lowest of which produced Middle Iron Age pottery (10 sherds, 167g) and animal bone (22g). The upper fill also contained Middle Iron Age pottery (13 sherds, 201g) including a burnished late La Tène-style decorated sherd, ornamented with a grooved curvilinear line. This is likely to date to the second or first century BC.

3.5.128 Ditch **18** measured 1.7m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill yielded animal bone (153g) and Early Roman pottery (5 sherds, 142g), including a sherd of samian ware dating to AD120-200.

3.5.129 Ditch **16** was located at the southern end of the trench and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.35m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 70

3.5.130 Trench 70 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It contained three linear ditches, a small pit and five east-north-east to west-south-west orientated furrows.

3.5.131 Ditches **871** and **873** were located next to each other in the north of the trench, orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. The two ditches equate to ditches **18** and **28** in trench 69 to the west and correlate with a long-running slightly curvilinear boundary identified in the geophysical survey.

3.5.132 Ditch **871** measured 1.3m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a concave base. A small assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery (9 sherds, 181g) was recovered from its single fill, along with a fragment of vitrified hearth lining (17g).

3.5.133 Ditch **873** measured 1.8m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the upper of which yielded a sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (7g).

3.5.134 The third ditch in trench 70 (**876**) was post-medieval in date and had a field drain running through it.

3.5.135 Pit **867** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.8m wide and only 0.1m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. A small assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery (6 sherds, 122g) was recovered from its single fill.

Trench 71

3.5.136 Trench 71 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained two postholes and two modern boundary ditches.

3.5.137 Postholes **1288** and **1290** were located at opposite ends of the trench. They measured between 0.36 and 0.46m wide and between 0.1 and 0.22m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each posthole contained a single undated fill.

Trench 72

3.5.138 Located in the south-east corner of Field D, trench 72 measured 100m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained three linear ditches, a modern boundary ditch and a tree throw (**298**).

3.5.139 Ditch **296** was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east and extended for 12m along the eastern end of the trench before terminating. It measured 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.5.140 Ditches **292** and **294** were located next to each other; **292** was orientated north-east to south-west and **294** was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. They measured between 0.8 and 1m wide and between 0.3 and 0.4m deep with steep sides and flat bases. No finds were recovered from either ditch.

Trench 73

3.5.141 Located parallel with the eastern boundary of Field D, trench 73 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained two postholes (**674** and **676**). They measured between 0.58 and 0.6m wide and between 0.18 and 0.22m deep with steep sides and concave bases. Each posthole contained a single fill and no finds were recovered.

Trench 74

3.5.142 Trench 74 measured 100m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained a linear ditch, a tree throw (**1286**) and two north to south orientated furrows or modern boundaries.

3.5.143 Ditch **1284** was orientated north-east to south-west. It measured 0.48m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained 2 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery (17g).

3.6 Field E

3.6.1 Located in the west of the site, Field E was 7.6ha in size. It contained eighteen trenches (Tr. 75 – 92; Fig. 8 and 8a). The highest density of archaeological features present anywhere on the site were encountered in Field E. Specifically, this was a later Iron Age/ Early Roman farmstead located on the higher ground in the north of the field. The farmstead comprised a series of ditched enclosures, within which were possible roundhouses, a number of pits, minor boundaries, postholes and a large pond like feature at the junction of trenches 79 and 80. The quantities of finds, including pottery and animal bone, suggest occupation within the evaluated area. The farmstead extended in to the south of Field D although features became sparser and finds were fewer. Dating suggests a background presence of Early Iron Age activity, which possibly provides a date for the earliest settlement at this location. The first major construction of enclosures and boundaries occurred in the Middle Iron Age. The farmstead continued in use in to the Early Roman period but there was very little evidence to suggest use after the 2nd century.

3.6.2 The main elements of the farmstead were identified in the geophysical survey although evaluation showed that features were denser than the geophysics suggested. The densest areas were in trenches 75 – 82 (Fig. 8a) although features were still present on the south facing slope in trenches 83 – 89.

3.6.3 There was also a background scatter of Neolithic flint in the north of the field, all of which appeared to be residual in later features. Struck flint was recovered mainly from trenches 75, 79, 80 and 81.

Geophysical survey

3.6.4 Findings included a complex pattern of settlement features and enclosures. To the north of the field there was a well-defined rectilinear enclosure containing hut circles. These features are intersected by north-south ridge and furrow, which appeared to terminate at a former field boundary. A curving feature may form part of a large enclosure extending into Field H.

Trench 75

3.6.5 Trench 75 (Plate 3) measured 100m in length and was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It contained three linear ditches, a possible roundhouse gully and three postholes.

3.6.6 Starting at the northern end of the trench, ditch **603** was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.18m deep with a U-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from its single fill. The ditch possibly equates to ditch **807**, located in trench 77 to the south-west.

3.6.7 Posthole **406** was circular in plan, measuring 0.52m wide and 0.15m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained no finds.

3.6.8 Ditch **404** was orientated north to south, measuring 0.68m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Two sherds of pottery (12g) were recovered from its single fill, one dating to the Early Iron Age, the other dating to the Middle Iron Age.

3.6.9 Ditch **203** was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west, measuring 2.7m wide and 0.7m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base (Fig. 13, section 22 and Plate 4). It correlated with the northern side of a rectangular enclosure clearly visible in the geophysical survey. The ditch contained four fills, all of which produced finds. The primary fill (204) yielded Late Iron Age pottery (4 sherds, 40g), animal bone (122g) and a fragment of tile (21g). Early-Middle Iron Age pottery (2 sherds, 49g) was recovered from fill (205) along with animal bone (73g) and daub (6g). Fill (206) yielded only one sherd of pottery (4g), animal bone (27g), struck flint (2 broken blades; 19g) and daub (1 fragment, 143g). The upper fill produced the most including pottery again dating to the Early-Middle Iron Age (24 sherds, 231g), animal bone (150g) and daub (4 fragments, 45g).

3.6.10 Gullies **201** and **801** were opposite sides of a possible roundhouse eaves drip gully, which was identified in the geophysical survey. Both were slightly curvilinear in plan. Gully **201** measured 0.71m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill contained 2 sherds (9g) of Early-Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.6.11 Gully **801** measured 1.1m wide and 0.35m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill contained a single sherd (10g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone (55g).

3.6.12 Postholes **402** and **601** were located within the possible roundhouse. They were sub-circular in plan, measuring between 0.34 and 0.4m wide and between 0.1 and 0.2m deep with U-shaped profiles. The only find from either was a tiny sherd of Early Iron Age pottery (2g) recovered from posthole **402**.

Trench 76

3.6.13 Trench 76 measured 50m in length and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It contained two linear ditches, a pit and a posthole.

3.6.14 Ditch **3** was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, measuring 3m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It correlated with the eastern side of a rectangular enclosure clearly visible in the geophysical survey. The ditch contained two fills, the upper of which yielded a tiny sherd (2g) of Early-Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.6.15 Ditch **805** was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep with a U-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.6.16 Pit or tree throw **803** truncated ditch **805.** It measured 1.6m wide and 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.6.17 Posthole **5** was circular in plant, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained a single sherd (6g) of Early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 77

3.6.18 Trench 77 measured 50m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained four linear ditches and four postholes.

3.6.19 Starting at the northern end of the trench, ditch **807** was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill. The ditch possibly equates to ditch **603**, located in trench 75 to the north-east.

3.6.20 Ditch **408** was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, measuring 0.53m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.6.21 Clustered around ditch **408** were three postholes (**410**, **412**, **414**) and another 5m to the south (**607**). The postholes were either circular or sub-circular in plan, measuring between 0.3 and 0.4m wide and between 0.15 and 0.28m deep with steep sides and concave bases. None of the postholes contained any finds.

3.6.22 Ditch **605** was parallel with ditch **408**. It measured 0.58m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – early 2nd century AD; 2 sherds, 77g) along with animal bone (15g) was recovered from its single fill.

3.6.23 Ditch **809** was orientated east to west, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill contained animal bone (95g).

Trench 78

3.6.24 Trench 78 measured 50m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained two ditches, one gully, two pits and a posthole.

3.6.25 Pits **813** and **815** were located together at the western end of the trench. Both were sub-circular in plan. They measured between 1.4 and 1.6m wide and between 0.3 and 0.55m deep. Pit **813** was the deeper of the two; its sides were near vertical and it had a

flat base. It was also the only one to contain finds. The single fill yielded Middle Iron Age pottery (11 sherds, 144g) along with animal bone (26g) and struck flint (1 secondary flake; 3g).

3.6.26 Gully **817** was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.6.27 Posthole **819** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained no finds.

3.6.28 Feature **821** was either a ditch terminal, which was only partially visible within the trench, or a pit. It measured 1m wide and 0.5m deep with a V-shaped profile. Finds within its single fill consisted of animal bone (2g) and struck flint (1 tertiary flake; 8g).

3.6.29 Ditch **823** was orientated north to south in trench 78 although turned east to west as it entered trench 79. It measured 0.8m wide and at least 0.5m deep with a stepped V-shaped profile, reminiscent of a palisade ditch. Its single fill contained a sherd of Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – early 2nd century AD; 15g) and struck flint (1 blade; 11g).

Trench 79

3.6.30 Trench 79 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained the densest concentration of features for any trench within the area of the farmstead and by extension, for any trench within the entire site. There were eighteen ditches present within the trench, along with a large pond-like feature or waterhole, three pits, one gully and two east to west orientated furrows (**430** and **432**).

3.6.31 Starting in the northern end of the trench, pit **416** was sub-circular in plan and only partially exposed within the trench. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill contained two sherds of probable Middle Iron Age pottery (13g).

3.6.32 Ditch **609** was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.07m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch did not appear to continue in to trench 78 directly to the south-west. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.6.33 Pit **611** truncated ditch **609**. It was sub-circular in plan and only partially exposed within the trench. The pit measured 0.8m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained Middle Iron Age pottery (2 sherds, 9g) and animal bone (494g), including cattle and non-identifiable large mammal bones.

3.6.34 Ditches **418**=**426** and **428** were two intercutting ditches, which were orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. Ditch **428** appeared to be the earlier of the two. They measured between 0.41 and 0.54m wide and between 0.08 and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and irregular bases. Each contained a single fill although only ditch **418**=**426** produced finds. These consisted of pottery of either Middle or Late Iron Age date (6 sherds, 19g), animal bone (74g) and struck flint (1 secondary flake; 9g).

3.6.35 Ditch **420** truncated ditch **418**=**426** and was orientated east to west. It measured 2.6m wide and 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Pottery of Early-Middle Iron Age date (8 sherds, 40g) was recovered from its single fill along with animal bone (40g) and struck flint (10g), specifically a scraper of Early Neolithic date.

3.6.36 Ditch **613** was orientated approximately north to south although was slightly curvilinear. It measured 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Pottery

of Late Iron Age (5 sherds, 31g) and Early Roman date (mid 1st – mid 2nd century AD; 6 sherds, 81g) was recovered from its single fill.

3.6.37 Ditch **424** truncated ditch **613**. It was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, measuring 0.32m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Its single fill contained 4 sherds of Early Roman pottery (9g) dating between the mid 1st – mid 2nd centuries AD.

3.6.38 Ditch **615** was orientated east to west, measuring 0.58m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, which, despite the small size of the feature, yielded one of the largest assemblages of pottery anywhere on site (167 sherds, 3204g). The pottery dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition, specifically the mid 1st – early 2nd century AD. The assemblage included fragments of a jar reused as a strainer and fragments from several carinated or cordoned jars. A small quantity of animal bone was also recovered (40g).

3.6.39 Pit **14** was only partially exposed within the trench. It measured at least 7.4m long north to south and 0.3m deep. Its single fill contained a small quantity of animal bone (81g).

3.6.40 Ditches **6**, **7** and **8** represented a boundary which had been re-cut on more than one occasion. The series of ditches correlates with a linear feature identified in the geophysical survey. Ditch **6** represented the earliest version, followed by re-cut ditch **8** and finally re-cut ditch **7**. The boundary was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west and the overall it measured 3.4m wide and 0.9m deep with steep sides and a flat base. The two re-cuts both contained finds. Ditch **8** yielded Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (12 sherds, 266g) and animal bone (158g). Pottery of Early Roman date (mid 1st – mid 2nd century AD; 5 sherds, 203g) was recovered from ditch **7**, along with animal bone (7g) and struck flint (1 secondary flake and a natural flint; 29g).

3.6.41 A similarly orientated double boundary ditch was located directly to the south. Ditch **1004** measured 1.4m wide and 0.8m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 13, section 101). A single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (13g) and a larger amount of animal bone (701g) was recovered from its single fill. Re-cut **1001** measured 3.6m wide and 0.48m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the upper of which yielded Early Roman pottery of the mid 1st – early 2nd centuries (9 sherds, 148g) and animal bone (432g).

3.6.42 Feature **219** was interpreted as a pond or waterhole. Its shape was not visible in the trench but a large feature was indicated by the presence of a pale fill stretching at least 10m from a convincing edge in trench 79 west in to trench 80 and south for 9m in trench 79. The excavated slot in trench 79 measured at least 0.6m deep with a steep edge. It contained three fills; finds were recovered from the upper two and included pottery dated as both Early-Middle Iron Age and Middle Iron Age (12 sherds, 199g), animal bone (604g) and residual struck flint (92g), specifically a Neolithic core fragment and a retouched blade. A sondage was also excavated close to the southern edge. It was excavated to a depth of 0.5m before incoming water made it impossible to continue. The single fill which was excavated (223) produced Middle Iron Age pottery (23 sherds, 333g), animal bone (765g) and an antler knife handle (SF 1).

3.6.43 Ditch **211**=**213** truncated pond or waterhole **219**. It was orientated east to west and extended for 20m in trenches 79 and 80. It measured between 0.78 and 0.9m wide and between 0.34 and 0.37m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Finds were recovered from the single fill in both excavated slots. The finds comprised Middle Iron Age pottery in ditch **211** (6 sherds, 126g) and mixed Late Iron Age/ Early Roman

pottery in ditch **213** (9 sherds, 142g). Animal bone totalled 232g. Given that the ditch truncated pond/waterhole **219**, it is most likely Late Iron Age or Early Roman in date.

3.6.44 Ditch **215** also truncated pond or waterhole **219**. It was orientated east to west and terminated within the trench. The ditch measured 0.25m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained animal bone (32g) and a flint scraper of Neolithic date, which was residual.

3.6.45 South of pond or waterhole **219** in trench 79 there were no further features.

Trench 80

3.6.46 Trench 80 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained eleven ditches, three postholes, one pit, a pond or waterhole (described within the text for trench 79 above, see 3.6.42) and six north to south orientated furrows.

3.6.47 Starting in the western end of the trench, posthole **20** was a substantial feature, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.7m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Three sherds (8g) of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from its single fill.

3.6.48 Ditch **833** was orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.14m deep with steep sides and a flat base. A tiny sherd of Early Roman pottery (2g) was recovered from its single fill.

3.6.49 Ditch **829** was orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 1.45m wide and 0.38m deep with steep sides and a concave base. A mixed assemblage of Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery (20 sherds, 120g) was recovered from its single fill, along with animal bone (98g), fired clay (6 fragments, 42g) and struck flint (28g), in the form of several small flakes and a scraper, probably of later prehistoric date.

3.6.50 Postholes **1206** and **1208** measured between 0.2 and 0.25m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and concave bases. Each contained a single undated fill.

3.6.51 Ditch **827** was orientated roughly north to south, measuring 1.65m wide and 0.15m deep with a U-shaped profile. Considering its depth, a large assemblage of finds were recovered from the single fill, including Early Roman pottery (41 sherds, 691g), animal bone (96g) and 26 fragments of daub (244g). Nearly all of the pottery dated between the mid 1st – early 2nd century AD, although there were also two sherds of residual Iron Age wares. The ditch correlates with a small circular structure identified in the geophysical survey.

3.6.52 Ditch **619** was orientated north to south, measuring 0.76m wide and 0.16m deep with steep sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.6.53 Pit **621** truncated ditch **619.** It measured 1.52m wide and 0.46m deep with steep to vertical sides and a flat base. The single fill yielded 12 sherds of Early Roman pottery (197g), animal bone (43g) and daub (4g).

3.6.54 Ditch **841** was orientated north to south, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill but no finds were recovered.

3.6.55 Ditch **838** truncated ditch **841** and the western edge of pond/waterhole **219**. It was orientated north to south, measuring 1.7m wide and 0.85m deep with a V-shaped profile. It contained two fills, the upper of which yielded 4 sherds of Middle and Late Iron Age pottery (96g), animal bone (249g) and daub (4 fragments, 189g). The ditch correlates with a small circular structure identified in the geophysical survey.

3.6.56 In the centre of the trench was pond or waterhole **219**, which has been described above in trench 79 (3.6.42). Within trench 80, a slot or sondage measuring 7m long and 1m wide was excavated. The fill was excavated to a depth of 0.6m before incoming water made it impossible to continue. The fill was homogeneous across the sondage, supporting the idea of this being a single, large feature.

3.6.57 Feature **217** was a potential ditch or pit only partially exposed at the point where trenches 79 and 80 crossed. It measured 0.59m deep and contained an assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery in its single fill (16 sherds, 336g) although three sherds were identified as Early-Middle Iron Age.

3.6.58 At the eastern end of the trench, feature **1201** was either a ditch or a large pit which continued beyond the eastern baulk. It measured at least 4m wide and 0.48m deep with gently sloping sides. The feature was not excavated to its base because of incoming water. Two fills were recorded, the upper of which yielded a small assemblage of Middle and Late Iron Age pottery (6 sherds, 44g) and struck flint (1 flake; 8g).

3.6.59 Ditch **1204** truncated ditch **1201**. It was orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.87m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill contained Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – early 2nd century AD; 11 sherds, 319g) and animal bone (5g).

Trench 81

3.6.60 Trench 81 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained eighteen ditches although many of these were multiple re-cuts of the same boundary, one gully, one pit and one posthole.

3.6.61 Starting in the northern end of the trench, ditches **1006**, **1008**, **1010** and **1012** were all different versions of the same north to south orientated boundary ditch. Overall the boundary measured 2m wide and 0.22m deep. No finds were recovered.

3.6.62 Ditches **436**, **438** and **440** were all different versions of the same north to south orientated boundary ditch. Overall the boundary measured 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep. Each ditch contained a single fill. Ditch **436** yielded animal bone (340g) and a pottery assemblage of mixed Early, Middle and Late Iron Age date (20 sherds, 226g), although the feature is most likely Late Iron Age in date. A residual find was a flint scraper (7g) of Early Neolithic date. Late Iron Age pottery (30 sherds, 202g) was also recovered from ditch **438**.

3.6.63 In the centre of the trench were a series of six boundary ditches (**1014**, **1016**, **1019**, **1022**, **1024**, **1027**), all orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. The ditches were similar in size, measuring between 1.1 and 2.3m wide and between 0.31 and 0.66m deep with U-shaped profiles. Four of the ditches contained finds. Ditch **1014** contained Middle Iron Age pottery (14 sherds, 203g), animal bone (315g; sheep/goat and cattle) and fired clay (6g). Ditch **1016** contained one sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (6g), animal bone (60g) and struck flint (1 angular fragment; 27g). Ditch **1019** contained Middle-Late Iron Age pottery (8 sherds, 73g), Early Roman pottery (11 sherds, 87g) and animal bone (188g). Ditch **1022** contained Early Roman pottery (5 sherds, 39g), animal bone (10g) and struck flint (1 retouched flake; 3g).

3.6.64 Ditch **446** was orientated north to south, measuring 0.59m wide and 0.07m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill but no finds were recovered.

3.6.65 Pit **448** was circular in plan, measuring 0.19m wide and 0.09m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. It contained a single dark greyish brown fill with frequent inclusions of charcoal and several fragments of burnt bone (6g). The bone was too small and fragmented to be identified as human or otherwise although the possibility that this was a cremation should be considered.

3.6.66 Ditches **442** and **444** were orientated west-north-west to east-south-east in the south of the trench. They measured between 0.47 and 1m wide and between 0.09 and 0.3m deep with U-shaped profiles. The single fill of each ditch contained pottery; predominantly Middle Iron Age sherds along with three Early Iron Age sherds were recovered from ditch **442** (12 sherds, 79g in total), whilst Middle Iron Age fabrics (2 sherds, 76g) were recovered from ditch **444**.

Trench 82

3.6.67 Trench 82 measured 50m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained three linear ditches, seven postholes, three north to south orientated furrows and significantly, one or possibly two, inhumation burials.

3.6.68 Ditch **846** was located at the western end of the trench. It was orientated north to south, measuring 1.5m wide and 0.75m deep with a V-shaped profile. The ditch contained a single fill, which yielded a predominantly Early Roman pottery assemblage (mid 1st – mid 2nd century AD; 41 sherds, 378g), several fragments of lava stone (542g; includes SF 2) and animal bone (35g). Ditch **846** possibly equates to ditch **234** in trench 83 to the south.

3.6.69 Ditches **226** and **228** were a pair of intercutting ditches, located at the eastern end of the trench. Both were orientated north to south; ditch **226** was the earliest. They measured between 0.5 and 0.61m wide and between 0.28 and 0.33m deep with steep sides and concave bases. Each contained a single fill although finds were only recovered from ditch **228** and consisted of Early Roman pottery (2 sherds, 33g), CBM (5 fragments, 20g) and animal bone (36g).

3.6.70 Five postholes appeared to form an L-shape to the east of the two burials (**625**, **628**, **630**, **632** and **634**), while another two were located 5m to the east (**232** and **623**). They measured between 0.4 and 0.6m wide and between 0.05 and 0.28m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each contained a single fill and no finds were recovered.

3.6.71 To the east of ditch **846** was at least one grave (SK 224 and 225; retained bones assigned context 226). The remains of one individual were clear, possibly in a crouched position, but a second may have extended beyond the southern trench edge. The burial or burials had been placed in very shallow cuts meaning they were truncated during machining. The bones which had been removed were retained and no further excavation took place. There were no repeated elements within the retained bones, which consisted of leg, arm and pelvis fragments. The bones are likely to belong to an adult. The graves were covered in black plastic bags before backfilling took place.

Trench 83

3.6.72 Trench 83 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained two linear ditches, one pit, one posthole and six north to south orientated furrows.

3.6.73 Ditch **234** was orientated north to south, measuring 1.54m wide and 0.57m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Late Iron Age pottery (4 sherds, 47g), animal bone (54g) and fired clay (2 fragments, 30g) was recovered from its single fill. Ditch **234** possibly equates to ditch **846** in trench 82 to the north.

3.6.74 Ditch **238** was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.6.75 Pit **240** and posthole **236** were both shallow features; pit **240** contained two tiny sherds (3g) of Late Iron Age pottery.

Trench 84

3.6.76 Trench 84 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained three linear ditches and a north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrow.

3.6.77 Ditch **843** was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east, measuring 2m wide and 0.9m deep with a U-shaped profile. It contained two fills, the lower of which yielded an assemblage of Early Roman pottery (23 sherds, 370g) and animal bone (223g). Further Early Roman pottery (9 sherds, 123g) was recovered from the upper fill, along with struck flint (43g). The pottery dated predominantly between the mid/late 1st – mid 2nd century AD.

3.6.78 Ditch **848** was orientated east to west, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained 3 sherds (15g) of Late Iron Age pottery.

3.6.79 Ditch **850** was also orientated east to west, located 13m to the south of ditch **848**. It measured 1m wide and 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained 4 sherds (83g) of Early Roman pottery along with animal bone (153g).

Trench 85

3.6.80 Trench 85 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. It contained a single furrow, orientated north to south.

Trench 86

3.6.81 Trench 86 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained a single small pit (**911**), measuring 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 87

3.6.82 Trench 87 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained a single furrow, orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.

Trench 88

3.6.83 Trench 88 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. It contained two linear ditches.

3.6.84 Ditch **22** was orientated north to south, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.6.85 Ditch **24** was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill. The position of ditch **24** correlates with a curvilinear boundary identified in the geophysical survey. It also equates to ditch **1220** in trench 89 to the south.

Trench 89

3.6.86 Trench 89 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained a single ditch (**1220**). The ditch extended across the trench, measuring 2.2m wide. Only the surface was investigated due to flooding at the western end of the trench. Fragments of CBM (9 fragments 229g) and clay pipe were recovered from the fill, along with a single sherd (3g) of Refined White Earthenware dating to the late 18th-19th century. The CBM included fragments of a possible mould and may have been Roman in date. The position of ditch **1220** correlates with a curvilinear boundary identified in the geophysical survey. It also equates to ditch **24** in trench 88 to the north.

Trench 90

3.6.87 Trench 90 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained a single linear ditch and two north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrows, one of which truncated the linear ditch.

3.6.88 Ditch **913** was orientated north to south, measuring at least 1m wide and 0.45m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 91

3.6.89 Trench 91 measured 100m in length and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It contained two linear ditches and two west-north-west to east-south-east orientated furrows.

3.6.90 Ditches **915** and **917** were orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, both measuring 0.7m wide and between 0.2 and 0.35m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each contained a single undated fill. Neither ditch continued as far as trench 90 to the north.

Trench 92

3.6.91 Trench 92 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. No features were encountered.

3.7 Field F

3.7.1 Located in the far south-west corner of the site, Field F was 4ha in size. It contained six trenches (Tr. 93 – 98; Fig. 9). Most features within Field F were medieval or post-medieval furrows. The exceptions were narrow ditches in trenches 93 and 94.

Geophysical survey

3.7.2 Cultivation effects of various periods were visible in this field, but it was difficult to identify any findings of clear archaeological significance.

3.7.3 Features included ridge and furrow. This was aligned in two directions divided by a headland. The ridge and furrow was intersected by narrow lines caused by modern cultivation. A few small magnetic anomalies (which show rounded profiles typical of silted pits in the graphical plot) are indicated in red.

Trench 93

3.7.4 Trench 93 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained a single linear ditch and ten east to west orientated furrows or drains. One of these was furrow/drain **963**, which measured 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with gently

sloping sides and a concave base. These features did not appear wide enough to be furrows but were regular, parallel and on the same alignment as the furrows in this part of the site.

3.7.5 Ditch **961** was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, which contrasted with that of the furrows or drains. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill and no finds were recovered.

Trench 94

3.7.6 Trench 94 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained three linear ditches and four east to west orientated furrows.

3.7.7 Ditch **1267** was orientated east to west, measuring 0.93m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill. The ditch may have been a furrow but the alignment was slightly different.

3.7.8 Ditches **1263** and **1265** were both orientated north to south, which contrasted with that of the furrows or drains. They measured between 0.46 and 0.48m wide and between 0.1 and 0.12m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each contained a single undated fill.

Trench 95

3.7.9 Trench 95 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained twelve east to west orientated furrows or drains, four of which were excavated (**565**, **567**, **581** and **583**). They measured between 0.45 and 1.04m wide and between 0.06 and 0.26m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each contained a single fill; the only find recovered from any was a sherd of post-medieval Redware pottery (24g; 16th – 17th centuries AD) in **563**.

Trench 96

3.7.10 Trench 96 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained ten east to west orientated furrows or drains, one of which was excavated (**569**). It measured 0.5m wide and 0.11m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 97

3.7.11 Trench 97 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained a single shallow natural feature (**559**), two north to south orientated furrows, a post-medieval or modern boundary ditch and an east to west orientated furrow. The furrows and boundary ditch all correlate with features identified in the geophysical survey. The boundary ditch was also present in trench 98 to the south.

Trench 98

3.7.12 Trench 98 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained a post-medieval or modern boundary ditch, orientated north to south. The boundary correlated with a linear feature identified in the geophysical survey. It was also present in trench 97 to the north.

3.8 Field G

3.8.1 Located in the south of the site, Field G was 7.4ha in size. It contained nineteen trenches (Tr. 99 – 117; Fig. 10). Archaeological features were sparse within the field. The main exception to this was a concentration of early post-medieval features in trenches 111 and 112. These features correlated with features identified during the geophysical survey and match the location of a small building visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (see 4.3.21 in discussion for further detail). The ceramic assemblage from the features in trenches 111 and 112 suggests domestic activity in the 16th and 17th centuries in the vicinity.

3.8.2 In addition, there were several undated linear ditches spread across the trenches in the north end of the field, some of which may have been cultivation strips or lazy beds, and a similar series of features in trench 113. This interpretation was based on the profiles of these features and the fact that their orientations differed with that of the furrows.

Geophysical survey

3.8.3 A possible (but uncertain) isolated circular enclosure about 16m in width was visible through the ridge and furrow in the grey scale plot (trench 99). The group of magnetic anomalies around it was heavily intersected by ridge and furrow, and includes strong (and perhaps recent) magnetic anomalies, and so was difficult to interpret. It is possible, even so, that it contains linear features and enclosures of archaeological origin.

Trench 99

3.8.4 Trench 99 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained one linear ditch, a tree throw and six east to west orientated furrows.

3.8.5 Ditch **706** was orientated north to south and extended for 20m along the north end of the trench. It measured 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a flat base. The single fill contained 3 sherds of Early Roman pottery (54g), dating to the mid 1st – mid 2nd century AD.

3.8.6 Tree throw **709** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.7m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the lower of which yielded 2 sherds of possible Middle Bronze Age shell-tempered pottery (24g) and animal bone (20g). The upper fill contained four small pottery sherds of a similar fabric (14g).

Trench 100

3.8.7 Trench 100 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. It contained six parallel, north to south orientated ditches. These did not match the orientation of the furrows on this part of the site, which according to the geophysical survey is east to west. This was also confirmed by the presence of two east to west orientated furrows in the trench. Therefore the north to south orientated ditches may be cultivation strips or lazy beds, matching ditch **706** in trench 99.

3.8.8 Two of the cultivation strips were excavated (**951** and **953**). They measured between 0.6 and 0.75m wide and between 0.15 and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and concave bases. Each contained a single undated fill.

Trench 101

3.8.9 Trench 101 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained a single linear ditch and three east to west orientated furrows.

3.8.10 Ditch **1261** was orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 0.67m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 102

3.8.11 Trench 102 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained six parallel north to south orientated ditches, possibly cultivation strips or lazy beds, which are associated with those in trenches 99 and 100. As in trench 100, the furrows on this part of the site are orientated east to west according to the geophysical survey.

3.8.12 Three of the cultivation strips were excavated (**60**, **62** and **64**). They measured between 0.6 and 1m wide and between 0.05 and 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides and flat bases. Each contained a single undated fill.

Trench 103

3.8.13 Trench 103 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained one north to south orientated ditch, possibly a cultivation strip or lazy bed, and two east to west orientated furrows. No features were excavated.

Trench 104

3.8.14 Trench 104 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. It contained two more possible cultivation strips, one pit and three east to west orientated furrows.

3.8.15 Cultivation strips **955** and **957** were orientated north to south, measuring between 0.4 and 0.6m wide and between 0.15 and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and concave bases. Each contained a single undated fill.

3.8.16 Pit **959** was circular in plan, measuring 1m wide and 0.4m deep with a U-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 105

3.8.17 Trench 105 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained a single linear ditch (possibly a cultivation strip), a post-medieval drain (**1427**), one pit and four east to west orientated furrows.

3.8.18 Ditch **1425** was orientated north to south, measuring 0.28m wide and 0.05m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained a tiny sherd of possible Early Roman pottery (2g).

3.8.19 Pit **1431** was sub-square in shape, measuring 0.56m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. Its single fill contained no finds.

Trench 106

3.8.20 Trench 106 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained one east to west orientated furrow and a linear ditch on the same alignment, which could also be a furrow.

3.8.21 Ditch **325** measured 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained no finds.

Trench 107

3.8.22 Trench 107 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained a small pit and eleven east to west orientated furrows.

3.8.23 Pit **776** measured 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained no finds.

Trench 108

3.8.24 Trench 108 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. It contained a single linear ditch and three east to west orientated furrows.

3.8.25 Ditch **112** was orientated east to west, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 109

3.8.26 Trench 109 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained one linear ditch (possibly a cultivation strip) and ten east to west orientated furrows.

3.8.27 Ditch **110** was orientated north to south and extended for 10m along the south end of the trench. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained no finds.

Trench 110

3.8.28 Trench 110 measured 50m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained one linear ditch (possibly a cultivation strip) and one east to west orientated furrow.

3.8.29 Ditch **323** was orientated north to south, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 111

3.8.30 Trench 111 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained four ditches dated to the early post-medieval period, one of which was curvilinear.

3.8.31 Ditch **304** was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east, measuring 3m wide and 0.55m deep with a U-shaped profile. It contained three fills, the lowest of which (305) yielded 2 sherds of post-medieval pottery, specifically Ely Broad Street Fineware pottery (35g) dating to AD 1550-1600. Finds were also recovered from the middle fill (306), consisting of 18th century pottery (21 sherds, 556g), animal bone (1296g; predominantly horse), medieval/post-medieval roof tile (13 fragments, 667g) and two fragments of clay pipe (29g) comprising a complete bowl dating to *c*. 1640-60 and a complete heel and partial stem dating to *c*. 1700-40.

3.8.32 Ditch **1295** was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, measuring 0.78m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill produced one sherd of an unprovenanced late medieval Glazed Ware jug (24g), dating to 13th – mid 14th centuries.

3.8.33 Ditch **1292** was a curvilinear ditch which extended in to trench 112, where it was recorded as ditch **1419**. In trench 111 it measured 1.24m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 13, section 381). It contained two fills, the upper of which (1294) yielded an assemblage of 17th century pottery (12 sherds, 377g), including six sherds from Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware drinking vessels and four

sherds of Post-medieval Redware. The upper fill also produced animal bone (340g; horse, cattle and sheep/goat), a fragment of tile (124g) and two iron nails.

3.8.34 Ditch **1297** was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east, measuring 0.96m wide and 0.33m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 112

3.8.35 Trench 112 measured 50m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained two ditches, one of which was curvilinear, and two north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrows, including **1423**.

3.8.36 Ditch **1419** was curvilinear in plan and extended in to trench 112, where it was recorded as ditch **1292**. In trench 112 it measured 1.8m wide and 0.54m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, the upper of which (1417) produced a large assemblage of finds. Pottery dated to the 17th century (33 sherds, 469g) and included Post-medieval Redware and 12 sherds from two or more Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware drinking vessels. The upper fill also contained animal bone (53g), roof tile (3 fragments, 102g), clay pipe (7g), an iron nail (SF 7) and three fragments of worked stone (1257g). Interestingly, two of the fragments were moulded elements that had the appearance of window tracery from an ecclesiastical building. Alternatively, the fragments could be part of a window frame. Either way, the fragments are probably earlier than the early post-medieval date suggested by the pottery and have probably come from elsewhere, although how close or far away is difficult to say.

3.8.37 Ditch **1421** was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 0.78m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained an iron nail (SF 8).

Trench 113

3.8.38 Trench 113 measured 100m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. As well as nine north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrows, there were a second set of parallel ditches but on a north to south alignment. These were interpreted as cultivation strips; there were seven in total, all of which were excavated (**309**, **311**, **313**, **315**, **317**, **319** and **321**). They measured between 0.55 and 0.7m wide and between 0.15 and 0.3m deep with U-shaped profiles. No finds were recovered from any of the cultivation strips.

Trench 114

3.8.39 Trench 114 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained four north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrows and a small natural feature (**300**).

Trench 115

3.8.40 Trench 115 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained a single linear ditch and four north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrows.

3.8.41 Ditch **302** was orientated north to south, measuring 0.55m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 116

3.8.42 Trench 116 measured 50m in length and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It contained three north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrows.

Trench 117

3.8.43 Trench 117 measured 50m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained four north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrows.

3.9 Field H

3.9.1 Located in the south of the site, Field H was 11ha in size. It contained nineteen trenches (Tr. 118 – 136; Fig. 11). Archaeological features were sparse within the field apart from part of a field system in the north-east corner (probably later Iron age in date) and evidence for cultivation strips or lazy beds in certain parts of the south of the field. In the south-east of the field was an undated ditch terminal containing burnt material in trench 128. Close by were two early prehistoric features; a small early Neolithic pit in the north of trench 132 which contained pottery, worked flint, burnt bone and charred hazelnut shells, and a small well in the west of trench 131 which contained Early Bronze Age Collared Urn.

Geophysical survey

3.9.2 This field appeared to contain few archaeological findings other than a possible continuation of the enclosure ditch from Field E, and a complex pattern of ridge and furrow. This pattern centred around an area of indeterminate small magnetic anomalies, as indicated by light brown outlines in the north-west of the field. Areas of increased background magnetic activity such as this may sometimes indicate an area of shallow topsoil above gravel, or an outcrop of exposed gravel subsoil.

Trench 118

3.9.3 Trench 118 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained a natural hollow (**931**), which was sub-circular in shape, measuring 6m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill contained a sherd of Early Roman pottery (1st – 2nd century AD; 18g).

Trench 119

3.9.4 Trench 118 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained only natural features and field drains.

Trench 120

3.9.5 Trench 120 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained an east to west linear ditch with two further linear ditches extending perpendicular to it to the north. There was also one pit, one posthole and one tree throw within the trench.

3.9.6 Ditch **919**=**921** was orientated east to west and was slightly sinuous. It extended for 34m along the trench, measuring between 0.7 and 0.9m wide and between 0.2 and 0.37m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained a small assemblage of Middle-Late Iron Age pottery (6 sherds, 43g).

3.9.7 Ditch **929** extended north to south from its junction with ditch **919**=**921**. It measured 1.05m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.9.8 Pit **927**, posthole **925** and tree throw **923** were all shallow and contained no finds.

Trench 121

3.9.9 Trench 121 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. No features were encountered.

Trench 122

3.9.10 Trench 122 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained one ditch and one gully, both orientated north-east to south-west. Ditch **933** measured 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep with a V-shaped profile. Gully **935** measured 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Both features contained a single undated fill.

Trench 123

3.9.11 Trench 123 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. The features within the trench were very similar to trench 120 to the north; there was an east to west boundary ditch with two other ditches extending away from it.

3.9.12 Ditch **1222** was orientated east to west and was slightly sinuous. It extended for 30m along the trench, measuring 0.28m wide and 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.9.13 Ditches **1224** and **1226** both extended south from ditch **1222**. They measured between 0.41 and 0.6m wide and between 0.16 and 0.18m deep with U-shaped profiles. Both ditches contained a single undated fill.

Trench 124

3.9.14 Trench 124 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. No features were encountered.

Trench 125

3.9.15 Trench 125 measured 50m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained three north to south orientated furrows.

Trench 126

3.9.16 Trench 126 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. It contained six linear ditches, thought to elements of a field system similar to that in trenches 120 and 123 to the north. A series of parallel ditches which may have been cultivation strips or lazy beds extended away from another ditch.

3.9.17 Ditch **1228** was orientated north-west to south-east. It extended for 10m along the trench, measuring 0.46m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.9.18 A series of five narrow ditches or cultivation strips extended perpendicular to ditch **1228** (**529**, **531**, **533**, **1230** and **1232**). At least two extended directly from ditch **1228**. They measured between 0.44 and 0.64m wide and between 0.1 and 0.23m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each cultivation strip contained a single undated fill.

Trench 127

3.9.19 Trench 127 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained one linear ditch, one natural feature (**694**) and one north to south orientated furrow (**690**).

3.9.20 Ditch **692** was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 128

3.9.21 Trench 128 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained one ditch terminal and a series of seventeen north to south orientated linear ditches. These had the appearance of cultivation strips because they were narrow and all five examples had pronounced profiles. However, the furrows on this part of the site were also orientated north to south.

3.9.22 Ditch terminal **543** was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 0.73m wide and 0.32m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Plate 5). It contained two fills; the main, upper fill consisted of a very dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal and occasional fragments of burnt sandstone. The main fill also yielded animal bone (36g) and a fragment of daub (9g).

3.9.23 Five cultivation strips were excavated (**535**, **537**, **545**, **547** and **548**). They measured between 0.4 and 0.7m wide and between 0.05 and 0.15m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each cultivation strip contained a single fill. The only finds were five small fragments of CBM/daub (25g) from **547**.

Trench 129

3.9.24 Trench 129 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained one pit and seven cultivation strips, which varied in alignment from the furrows. There were three furrows present, orientated north to south.

3.9.25 Pit **1249** was only partially exposed within the trench. It measured 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.9.26 The cultivation strips were orientated west-north-west to east-south-east; five were excavated (**1251**, **1253**, **1255**, **1257** and **1259**). They measured between 0.37 and 0.64m wide and between 0.1 and 0.25m deep with steep sides and concave bases. Each cultivation strip contained a single undated fill.

Trench 130

3.9.27 Trench 130 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained three linear ditches and two north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrows. The linear ditches are most likely cultivation strips as their alignment varies from that of the furrows. However, they are on a different alignment to the cultivation strips in trenches 128 and 129.

3.9.28 The three cultivation strips were parallel (**52**, **54** and **56**), orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. They measured between 0.6 and 0.8m wide and between 0.05 and 0.2m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each cultivation strip contained a single undated fill.

Trench 131

3.9.29 Trench 131 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained one linear ditch, a pit or well, a tree throw (**702**) and a series of north to south

orientated ditches, three of which were interpreted as cultivation strips and one of which was interpreted as a furrow (**700**).

3.9.30 Ditch **1237** was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, measuring 0.58m wide and 0.11m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.9.31 Pit/well **1234** was only partially exposed within the trench. It measured 0.76m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 13, section 133). It contained two fills, the lowest of which yielded two sherds (12g) of Early Bronze Age Collared Urn (*c.* 1900-1500 BC). A further 6 small sherds (9g) of Collared Urn were recovered from the upper fill, along with animal bone (3g).

3.9.32 The three cultivation strips were parallel (**696**, **698** and **704**), orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. They measured between 0.7 and 0.85m wide and between 0.1 and 0.17m deep with steep sides and flat bases. Each cultivation strip contained a single undated fill. The cultivation strips matched the orientation of those in trench 128 to the north.

Trench 132

3.9.33 Trench 132 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained a single shallow pit with inclusions of burnt bone, and two modern boundary ditches, which extended parallel to the field boundary directly to the east.

3.9.34 Pit **947** was circular in plan, measuring 0.7m in diameter and 0.1m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill with frequent inclusions of charcoal and occasional small fragments (<10mm) of burnt bone (14g). The fill also contained three sherds (14g) of Early Neolithic pottery and a long retouched flint blade of similar date (15g). Eleven smaller flakes and three small fragments of burnt flint were recovered from an environmental sample, along with fragments of charred hazelnuts. Unfortunately the bone fragments were too small to identify as human or otherwise. Although the possibility remains that the feature was a cremation pit, the sherds of Neolithic pottery and the flint suggests it may simply be domestic waste in a pit.

Trench 133

3.9.35 Trench 133 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained one cultivation strip, one pit, one pit or ditch and three north to south orientated furrows, including furrow **554**.

3.9.36 Starting to the eastern end, pit **556** was only partially exposed within the trench. It measured 0.48m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills and no finds were recovered.

3.9.37 Cultivation strip **552** was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east, matching the orientation of similar features in trench 129 to the north. It measured 0.56m wide and 0.07m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.9.38 Feature **550** was either a pit or ditch terminal, which was only partially exposed within the trench. It measured 0.66m wide and 0.23m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 134

3.9.39 Trench 134 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. It contained a single linear ditch and three north to south orientated furrows.

3.9.40 Ditch **949** was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep with a U-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 135

3.9.41 Trench 135 measured 100m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained seven north to south orientated linear ditches, five of which were excavated. The ditches were interpreted as cultivation strips.

3.9.42 The five excavated cultivation strips (**937**, **939**, **941**, **943** and **945**) measured between 0.3 and 0.7m wide and between 0.1 and 0.22m deep with steep sides and flat bases. Each cultivation strip contained a single undated fill. The cultivation strips matched the orientation of those in trenches 128 and 131 to the north.

Trench 136

3.9.43 Trench 136 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. It contained one east to west linear ditch and six north to south linear ditches. The north to south linear ditches were interpreted as cultivation strips.

3.9.44 Linear ditch **1239** was orientated east to west, measuring 0.65m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.9.45 Four cultivation strips were excavated (**1241**, **1243**, **1245** and **1247**). They measured between 0.44 and 0.55m wide and between 0.06 and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and concave bases. Each cultivation strip contained a single undated fill. The cultivation strips matched the orientation of similar in trenches 128, 131 and 135 to the north.

3.10 Field I

3.10.1 Located in the south of the site, Field I was 5.3ha in size. It contained fifteen trenches (Tr. 137 – 149 and 151 – 152; Fig. 12 & 12a). There was a high density of features in the north-east corner of the field (particularly trenches 137 – 139), which corresponded to an area of activity identified in the geophysical survey. Trenching revealed that this represented a Late Iron Age – Early Roman settlement covering approximately 1ha. Features comprised boundary ditches, pits and a possible roundhouse gully. The quantities of finds, including pottery and animal bone, suggest occupation within the evaluated area or very close by. The pottery was mainly Early Roman and as with the main farmstead in Fields D and E there was virtually no evidence to suggest use continuing beyond the 2nd century AD. A single ditch or roundhouse gully in the east end of trench 139 contained a large assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.10.2 An isolated un-urned cremation burial was discovered in trench 143. Pottery from the fill dated to the Early Roman period.

3.10.3 A significant finding was a Middle Bronze Age ditch, extending through trenches 145 and 147, matching a linear feature identified in the geophysical survey, which extended for approximately 70m. It was dated by an assemblage of Deverel-Rimbury pottery in its lower fill. There were other minor boundaries in the south of the field which were undated and may be associated with the Middle Bronze Age ditch.

Geophysical survey

3.10.4 The magnetically disturbed area in the north of the field was stronger than in Field H. It could be another natural gravel outcrop, but also contains stronger magnetic anomalies which could indicate recent debris or disturbances.

3.10.5 The southern part of the field was intersected by linear features which could be drains, but also a possible isolated ditch-like feature. Findings at the north of the field were obscured in part by recent disturbances and cultivation, but they appeared to include a group of hut circles and enclosures.

Trench 137

3.10.6 Trench 137 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained a concentration of Roman ditches and pits in the northern end of the trench. In total there were ten ditches, nine pits and one east to west orientated furrow.

3.10.7 Starting in the north, there was a series of intercutting boundary ditches (**1435**, **1437**, **1441**, **1443** and **1445**), orientated approximately west-north-west to east-south-east. The ditches measured between 0.4 and 3.12m wide and between 0.22 and 0.52m deep with U-shaped or flat based U-shaped profiles (Fig. 13, section 355). Each ditch contained a single fill and finds were recovered from four of the ditches. In total the ditches contained a large assemblage of Early Roman pottery (238 sherds, 2079g). The pottery dated predominantly between the mid 1st – early 2nd century AD although there were also several sherds of 2nd – 3rd century Horningsea ware and one sherd of 3rd – 4th century Nene Valley Colour Coat. Assemblages of animal bone (431g) and daub (29g) were also recovered.

3.10.8 Ditch **1452** was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east, measuring 1.48m wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained two sherds of Roman pottery (20g) including one sherd of Nene Valley Colour Coat, and a sherd of post-medieval pottery (19g). Post-medieval tile was also recovered (5 fragments, 114g). The ditch possibly equates to ditch **1045** in trench 152 to the west.

3.10.9 A group of four small pits were located to the north and south of ditch **1452** (**1447**, **1450**, **1454**, **1456**). They were all circular in plan, measuring between 0.39 and 0.47m in diameter and between 0.05 and 0.14m deep with shallow U-shaped profiles. The pits contained up to two fills and three of the pits yielded a small amount of Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery. Pit **1447** produced a tiny sherd of Early Roman pot (2g). Pit **1450** yielded slightly more (4 sherds, 11g) and slightly more again was recovered from pit **1456** (Late Iron Age; 5 sherds, 36g).

3.10.10 Pit **1458** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.73m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.10.11 Pit **349** was a large, slightly amorphous feature, measuring 2.1m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained a small assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery (7 sherds, 125g).

3.10.12 To the south of pit **349** were a group of three features, comprising two pits (**357** and **361**) and a narrow ditch (**359**). The most noteworthy of the three was pit **357**, which measured 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep. It contained two fills, the primary of which consisted of a clay lining. The function of the lining was unclear. Ditch **359** was the only well dated of the three, containing Early Roman pottery in its single fill (mid 1st – mid 2nd century AD; 12 sherds, 81g).

3.10.13 Ditch **363** was orientated east to west, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.45m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill contained animal bone (127g).

3.10.14 Ditch **368** was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east, measuring 3.1m wide and at least 0.6m deep with steep sides. It was not fully excavated due to incoming water. Its single fill contained Late Iron Age pottery (2 sherds, 107g), animal bone (366g; cattle and sheep/goat) and significantly, a fragment of human skull, that of an adult.

3.10.15 Narrow ditch terminal **365** was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – early 2nd century AD; 4 sherds, 32g).

Trench 138

3.10.16 Trench 138 measured 25m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained three ditches, two pits and one north to south orientated furrow (**114**). At least four other features, possible pits or ditches, were not excavated because they extended beyond the trench edges.

3.10.17 Starting in the north, ditch **127** was orientated north to south although was slightly curvilinear. It measured 1m wide and 0.4m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained a small assemblage of Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – early 2nd century AD; 3 sherds, 71g).

3.10.18 Ditch **125** was orientated east to west, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill contained Roman pottery (2 sherds, 35g), one sherd of which was Early Roman and one of which was late (Oxford Colour Coat, 3rd – 4th century).

3.10.19 Pit **123** truncated ditches **125** and **127**. It was sub-square in plan and was only partially exposed within the trench, measuring at least 0.8m wide and 0.55m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. Its single fill contained Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – early 2nd century AD; 3 sherds, 36g) including a decorated sherd, as well as animal bone (27g).

3.10.20 Pit **121** was sub-circular in plan and was only partially exposed within the trench, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.10.21 Layer (119) was a deposit of dark midden-like material sitting in a shallow hollow. It measured 0.1m thick and contained a small assemblage of Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – early 2nd century AD; 3 sherds, 68g). This layer equates to layer (329) in trench 139 directly to the south.

3.10.22 Ditch **118** was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.65m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, both of which produced finds. In total, 8 sherds of predominantly Early Roman pottery (111g) were recovered, along with animal bone (586g), mainly cattle and sheep/goat.

Trench 139

3.10.23 Trench 139 measured 100m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained the highest density of features in Field I, with a total of fifteen ditches, three pits and two north to south orientated furrows, including furrow **1326**.

3.10.24 Starting at the eastern end of the trench ditch **1299** and its re-cut **1302** were orientated north to south and corresponded to a potential circular feature, possibly a

roundhouse gully, identified in the geophysical survey. Ditch **1299** measured 0.4m wide and 0.65m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained two fills which yielded a large assemblage of finds. In total 25 sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (414g) were recovered, along with animal bone (818g; cattle, sheep/goat and horse) and burnt stone (121g). The re-cut **1302** was much shallower, measuring 1.08m wide and 0.19m deep. An even larger assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from its single fill (85 sherds, 1682g) and was dominated by fragments of two jars. However, several sherds of Late Roman wares including Nene Valley mortaria, were recovered from the surface of the feature during machining.

3.10.25 Ditch **1304** was truncated by furrow **1326** and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It measured 1.23m wide and 0.37m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Pottery of mixed date (6 sherds, 20g) was recovered from its single fill. Five sherds were Middle or Late Iron Age while the final sherd was Early Roman. Animal bone totalled 77g.

3.10.26 Pits **1306** and **1308** were intercutting features, which were truncated by a furrow. They measured between 0.32 and 1.1m wide and between 0.25 and 0.51m deep with U-shaped profiles. Both contained a single fill which produced Early Roman pottery of mid 1st – early 2nd century AD date. Pit **1306** contained one sherd (25g), while pit **1308** contained 11 sherds (68g).

3.10.27 Ditch **332** was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It measured 1m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 13, section 319). Early Roman pottery (8 sherds, 97g) was recovered from its single fill, including one sherd of samian dating to AD120-200.

3.10.28 Layer (329) was a deposit of dark midden-like material sitting in a shallow hollow. It equated to layer (119) in trench 138 and appeared to seal ditch **332**. The layer extended for 7m and measured up to 0.35m thick. It contained a large assemblage of Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – mid 2nd century AD; 37 sherds, 591g) including one sherd of samian. Faunal remains totalled 91g and included burnt fish vertebrae. Two environmental samples from the layer produced small quantities of charred cereal grains and weed seeds as well as a charred pea.

3.10.29 Ditch **327** truncated layer (329). It was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained a moderate sized assemblage of Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – early 2nd century AD; 18 sherds, 515g) and animal bone (244g; cattle and sheep/goat where identifiable).

3.10.30 Pit **781** was a shallow sub-circular feature, which contained articulated juvenile cattle remains. It measured 1.25m long, 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. Apart from the cattle skeleton, the single fill contained 3 sherds of Early Roman pottery (13g).

3.10.31 Ditch **782** was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, both of which produced finds. In total, 19 sherds of Early Roman pottery (203g) were recovered, along with animal bone (84g) and a fragment of rotary quern or millstone (1305g).

3.10.32 Ditch **783** truncated ditch **782**. It was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 0.74m wide and 0.29m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the upper of which produced 6 sherds of Early Roman pottery (55g) and animal bone (26g).

3.10.33 Ditch **335** was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 1.7m wide and 0.55m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill contained Early Roman pottery pottery (3 sherds, 14g), animal bone (248g) and an iron nail.

3.10.34 At the western end of the trench were elements of a field system which was very similar in appearance to that seen in trenches 120, 123 and 126 in field H. A sinuous east to west ditch ran along the trench with three narrower ditches extending away from it. Ditches **337** and **347** were both orientated east to west. They measured between 0.5 and 0.8m wide and between 0.25 and 0.4m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each contained a single fill; ditch **347** yielded 6 sherds of Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – early 2nd century AD; 43g).

3.10.35 Ditches **339**, **341** and **343** all extended away from ditch **337**. They measured between 0.4 and 0.44m wide and between 0.1 and 0.12m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each contained a single undated fill.

3.10.36 Ditch **345** was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.45m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained Early Roman pottery (1st - 2nd century AD; 13 sherds, 163g).

Trench 140

3.10.37 Trench 140 measured 100m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained three ditches and one north to south orientated furrow.

3.10.38 Ditch **131** was orientated east to west, measuring 2.8m wide and 1.7m deep with a V-shaped profile. Its single fill contained Late Iron Age (5 sherds, 29g) and Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – early 2nd century AD; 32 sherds, 525g) including a large rim sherd. Animal bone was also recovered (79g).

3.10.39 Ditch **129** truncated ditch **131**. It was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.42m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained Early Roman pottery (mid 1st – mid 2nd century AD; 3 sherds, 74g).

3.10.40 Ditch **133** was orientated east to west, measuring 0.95m wide and 0.42m deep with a U-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 141

3.10.41 Trench 141 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. It contained a single post-medieval ditch terminal (**1312**) measuring 1.05m wide and 0.14m deep. Its single fill contained post-medieval pottery (3g) and fragments of field drain (13g).

Trench 142

3.10.42 Trench 142 measured 100m in length and was orientated north to south. The only feature was a small modern pit (**135**).

Trench 143

3.10.43 Trench 143 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained a cremation burial pit, a hollow or posthole, a linear ditch and a layer of colluvium.

3.10.44 The earliest deposit was layer (796) in the north-east of the trench. The exact nature of this layer was unclear although it could be colluvial or could be sitting in a hollow. No edges were identified but a sondage dug in to the layer proved that it measured approximately 0.5m thick and did contain finds, specifically Early Roman pottery (mid

1st – early 2nd century AD; 5 sherds, 24g). The layer was truncated by cremation pit **788** and hollow/posthole **791**.

3.10.45 Cremation pit **788** was amorphous in shape, measuring 1.7m long, 0.7m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. The feature had more of the appearance of a natural hollow rather than a cut pit, which the cremated remains had been deposited in to. The majority of the cremated bone (379g) was recovered from a dark fill (789) which was rich in charcoal and flecks of fired clay. However, there was also bone (99g) in the lower fill (790). This fill was more sterile but still contained flecks of charcoal and two fragments of burnt flint. Two fragments of bone were identified as human; a 1st metatarsal and a hand phalanx. The upper fill also contained a small amount of Early Roman pottery (15 sherds, 78g) dating between the mid 1st – early 2nd century AD, which seemed secure within the fill. The pot sherds were inclusions within the fill rather than evidence of a cremation vessel.

3.10.46 Feature **791** was located directly to the south of cremation pit **788**. It was either a small natural hollow, possibly even part of the cremation pit, or a posthole. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.26m wide and 0.07m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained 2g of burnt bone, 2 sherds of Early Roman pottery (17g) and CBM (20g), along with inclusions of charcoal.

3.10.47 Ditch **795** was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained a relatively large assemblage of Middle Bronze Age pottery (42 sherds, 299g), consisting of shell-tempered body sherds, probably from a single vessel.

Trench 144

3.10.48 Trench 144 measured 50m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained five linear ditches, three of which were cultivation strips or lazy beds, and six north to south orientated furrows.

3.10.49 The cultivation strips (**1316**, **1318** and **1320**) were on a north-north-east to south-south-west orientation, which differed slightly from the alignment of the furrows. They measured between 0.64 and 0.85m wide and between 0.15 and 0.22m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each contained a single undated fill.

3.10.50 Ditches **1314** and **1322** were orientated west-north-west to east-south-east, measuring between 0.38 and 0.69m wide and between 0.8 and 0.24m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each contained a single undated fill.

Trench 145

3.10.51 Trench 145 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-west to south-east. It contained a linear ditch of Middle Bronze Age date, a small tree throw, and nine north to south orientated furrows, including furrow **142**.

3.10.52 Ditch **138** was orientated north-east to south-west and corresponded to a linear feature identified in the geophysical survey, which extended for approximately 70m. It was a relatively substantial boundary ditch, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.9m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 13, section 436). It contained two fills, the lower of which contained a small but unabraded assemblage of Middle Bronze Age pottery (9 sherds, 253g). The assemblage was heavily shell-tempered and comprised refitting rim and body sherds from a classic bucket-shaped Deverel-Rimbury type vessel, decorated with a row of fingertip impressions around the waist. The lower fill also contained

animal bone (19g) and struck flint (1 secondary flake; 25g). Ditch **138** equates to ditch **1461** in trench 147.

3.10.53 Tree throw **140** was located 5m to the west of ditch **138**, only partially exposed within the trench. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Its single fill contained five small sherds of pottery (17g), dated to the Early Neolithic.

Trench 146

3.10.54 Trench 146 measured 94m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It contained a single curvilinear gully (**374**) at the northern end, which terminated within the trench. It measured 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 147

3.10.55 Trench 147 measured 97m in length and was orientated east to west. It contained one linear boundary ditch of Middle Bronze Age date, and fourteen linear ditches all orientated roughly north to south, some of which were definite furrows and some of which may have been cultivation strips or ditches associated with drainage.

3.10.56 Ditch **1461** (Plate 6) was orientated north-east to south-west and corresponded to a linear feature identified in the geophysical survey, which extended for approximately 70m. As in trench 145, it was a relatively substantial boundary ditch, measuring 1.22m wide and 0.7m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the upper of which contained two sherds of pottery (17g). Interestingly, the pottery was residual, consisting of one Early Neolithic sherd (6g) and one sherd (11g) of Beaker (*c.* 2300-1900 BC). The upper fill also contained animal bone (42g).

3.10.57 Five north to south orientated ditches were excavated (**1463**, **1465**, **1467**, **1469**, **1471**), which were either cultivation strips or some form of drainage gully, probably contemporary with the furrows. They measured between 0.49 and 0.88m wide and between 0.07 and 0.31m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each contained a single undated fill.

Trench 148

3.10.58 Trench 148 measured 50m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained a linear ditch and four north to south orientated furrows.

3.10.59 Ditch **1324** was orientated east to west, measuring 0.65m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Considering how isolated the ditch appeared, it contained a large assemblage of Early Roman pottery in its single fill (mid 1st – early 2nd century AD; 45 sherds, 438g), along with residual struck flint (11g; specifically a core trimming flake, probably of Early Neolithic date).

Trench 149

3.10.60 Trench 149 measured 100m in length and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained two definite north to south orientated furrows and a series of seven similarly orientated linear ditches which may have been cultivation strips or ditches associated with drainage. These features were also present in trench 147. The seven ditches were all excavated (**376**, **378**, **380**, **382**, **384**, **386** and **388**), measuring between 0.3 and 0.8m wide and between 0.1 and 0.25m deep with steep sides and concave bases. Each cultivation strip contained a single undated fill.

Trench 151

3.10.61 Trench 151 measured 39m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained two narrow gullies or ditches, one of which was orientated north-west to south-east (**370**) and one which was orientated east to west (**372**). They measured between 0.36 and 0.4m wide and between 0.1 and 0.14m deep with U-shaped profiles. The only find was a fragment of struck flint from gully **372** (15g).

Trench 152

3.10.62 Trench 152 was located in the north-west corner of Field I and was opened as an extra trench to determine the extent of Roman archaeology. It measured 33m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west. The trench contained two linear ditches and one east to west orientated furrow.

3.10.63 Ditch **1043** was orientated east to west, measuring 1.14m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.10.64 Ditch **1045** was orientated east to west, measuring 1.34m wide and 0.32m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained a small assemblage of animal bone (117g).

3.11 Bucket sample survey

3.11.1 Ten litres of topsoil from each trench were examined by hand to determine the extent, date and significance of artefactual evidence within the ploughsoil. The results are listed in Table 1.

Trench	Finds type	Weight (kg)	Date
1	Tile	0.053	post-med
2	Tile	0.397	post-med
	Pottery	0.041	post-med
	Clay pipe	0.002	post-med
3	Pottery	0.005	post-med
4	Animal bone	0.001	
	Iron artefact	0.047	
	Tile	0.029	post-med
	Pottery	0.017	post-med
5	Tile	0.051	post-med
6	Clay pipe	0.003	post-med
	Tile	0.037	post-med
7	Tile	0.016	post-med
	Glass	0.011	post-med
	Brick	0.275	post-med
8	Tile	0.020	post-med
9	Tile/ field drain	0.263	post-med
12	Tile	0.074	post-med
19	Tile	0.157	post-med
21	Tile/ field drain	0.027	post-med
23	Pottery	0.022	post-med
24	Oyster shell	0.010	
	Tile	0.047	post-med
26	Tile	0.032	post-med
	Clay pipe	0.004	post-med
27	Slate	0.004	
	Brick	0.004	
30	Clay pipe	0.002	post-med
	Tile	0.013	post-med
32	Tile	0.003	post-med
37	Tile	0.035	post-med
38	Clay pipe	0.005	post-med
41	Clay pipe	0.003	post-med
47	Tile	0.041	post-med
49	Tile	0.002	post-med
	Pottery	0.003	modern
50	Tile	0.007	post-med
53	Tile	0.041	post-med
57	Tile	0.030	post-med
61	Pottery	0.004	post-med
61	Tile	0.014	post-med

Trench	Finds type	Weight (kg)	Date
62	Pottery	0.004	post-med
	Clay pipe	0.039	post-med
64	Tile	0.104	post-med
	Brick	0.384	post-med
65	Clay pipe	0.002	post-med
67	Tile	0.058	post-med
68	Tile	0.078	post-med
69	Tile	0.084	post-med
70	Clay pipe	0.003	post-med
	Animal bone	0.287	
	Tile	0.035	post-med
	Pottery	0.006	post-med/ modern
71	Tile	0.071	post-med
75	Tile	0.023	post-med
76	Tile	0.023	post-med
77	Pottery	0.008	Late Iron Age/ Early Roman
78	Pottery	0.008	post-med
80	Pottery	0.007	post-med
82	Pottery	0.003	post-med
83	Pottery	0.001	Late Iron Age/ Early Roman?
84	Pottery	0.004	post-med
88	Pottery	0.003	post-med
105	Pottery	0.009	medieval?
107	Tile/ brick	0.030	post-med
108	Clay pipe	0.003	post-med
112	Tile	0.027	post-med
114	Pottery	0.006	post-med
115	Pottery	0.006	medieval
	Tile	0.022	post-med
117	Tile	0.002	post-med
142	Tile	0.010	post-med
146	Tile	0.035	post-med
147	Tile	0.007	post-med
148	Tile	0.013	post-med
149	Pottery	0.010	post-med
150	Tile/ brick	0.096	post-med
151	Tile	0.016	post-med

Table 1: Bucket sample survey results

3.11.2 The bucket sample survey revealed a low density of finds in the topsoil. Only 59 out of 152 trenches yielded finds. The main find type was post-medieval tile, typically one or two fragments. Pottery was rare; the majority of sherds were post-medieval, two sherds were medieval and two sherds were Late Iron Age or Early Roman. Even in the trenches located in parts of the site where archaeology was present, such as the later Iron Age farmstead in fields D/E, the topsoil did not contain any higher concentration of finds.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The discussion is presented initially by field, to provide a simple breakdown of areas with archaeology and how large or small those areas might be. Following this is an overall chronological discussion, which helps to establish the findings in a wider landscape setting.

4.2 By field

4.2.1 Table 2 summarises the areas where archaeological features are present within each field, based on the results of the evaluation. It provides an approximate size of area based on the extent of features found in the trenches.

Field (Total size)	Trenches	Periods represented	Detail	Approximate size of area (ha.)
A (4 ha)	3 – 6 and 150	Early Roman	Large pond, small fields, pits	1
D (30.7 ha)	35, 37-39, 49-52, 58-60 and 73	Iron Age*	Low density ditches, postholes, pits, 1 burial	4
	62-63 and 74	Iron Age*, Roman*	Cultivation strips, minor ditches	1
	61, 64-71	Later Iron Age, Early Roman	Neolithic flints. Eastern half of Iron Age-Roman farmstead	3.1
E (7.6 ha)	75-84	Later Iron Age, Early Roman	Western half of Iron Age-Roman farmstead	3
G (7.4 ha)	99-100, 102, 104	Roman*	Cultivation strips	0.5
	111-112	Post-medieval	Ditches	0.3
H (11 ha)	120, 123, 126	Iron Age*, Roman*	Ditches, cultivation strips	2
	128, 131-132, 135-136	Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman*	Early Neo pit, EBA pit, prehistoric ditch?, Roman cultivation strips?	2
I (5.3 ha)	137-140 and 152	Later Iron Age, Early Roman	Enclosures, pits, postholes	1
	143-145, 147	Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age, Roman*	Neolithic tree throw, MBA ditches, Roman cremation? Cultivation strips	1

*Table 2: Areas of archaeology within the evaluation, all Fields (A-I). * denotes lack of certainty due to a paucity in dating evidence.*

4.2.2 In terms of the overall area examined (72 ha), the majority (around 75%) contained no archaeological remains or remains representing low density activity, with more concentrated activity restricted to discrete areas in Fields A, D, E and I. The findings in Fields A, C and F were of negligible archaeological interest.

4.2.3 The most dense concentration of archaeological features occurred in the west central area of the site (either side of the shared boundary between Fields D and E), with a 6ha farmstead dating from the Middle Iron Age – Early Roman periods.

4.2.4 Two other dense clusters of archaeological features were discovered; a small non-domestic Early Roman site in Field A (covering 1ha) and a small predominantly Early Roman settlement in the north of Field I (again covering 1ha).

4.2.5 Additional features of archaeological interest were also identified in the central portion of Field D with an area of about 4 ha. However, the features were of a low density and included scattered boundary ditches, postholes, pits and an inhumation burial. Dating evidence was very rare but the activity is thought to have occurred in the later Iron Age.

4.2.6 Further areas of low density remains were encountered in the south of the site. In Field G the main area of interest was a small concentration of early post-medieval ditches in the west of the field. Early prehistoric features were encountered in the south-east of Field H in the form of a single early Neolithic pit and a single Early Bronze Age pit. The south-west of Field I contained two Middle Bronze Age ditches, an Early Roman cremation and possible Roman cultivation strips.

4.2.7 It is worth stressing how well the geophysical survey worked on the site. The results correlated to a high degree with the areas where archaeological features were present and also matched the extent of those areas.

4.3 Chronological

Early prehistoric (mainly Neolithic c. 3800 – 2000 BC)

4.3.1 Identifying early prehistoric activity or land use during evaluation can often be difficult, particularly given the general lack of pre-Iron Age finds on most local sites. With this in mind, the findings from north-west are impressive. The lithic assemblage included ten scrapers, six retouched blades or flakes, two cores and many smaller pieces of debitage. The assemblage was in a good condition and the majority was recovered from features, albeit later ones, and had probably not travelled far at all. The discrete area of buried land surface in trench 64, Field D contained both Neolithic flint knapping debitage and a relatively large assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery. The hollows in trench 65, whilst containing finds of mixed date, certainly suggest that knapping was taking place very close by during the Neolithic. A high number of pieces from the lithic assemblage were residual finds in features of the Later Iron Age farmstead. This suggests a similarity in the choice of location for settlement, not surprising given the higher, drier and well sheltered location in the north of Field E. However, it also shows that the cutting of features such as ditches and pits through an earlier landscape helps to preserve finds from that earlier use.

4.3.2 One definite Early Neolithic feature was pit **947** in trench 132, Field H. It contained 3 sherds of Early Neolithic pottery, several struck flints including a long retouched flint blade, fragments of charred hazelnuts, charcoal and a small amount of burnt or calcined bone. This is a very typical assemblage for Early Neolithic pits. Excluding all other finds for a moment, charred hazelnut shells are often found in Neolithic pits from across the region, including typesites such as Kilverstone in Norfolk (Garrow *et. al*. 2006). Typically, such features appear in very small numbers on large sites. To find one in an evaluation, even at this scale, is fortuitous and may point to others close by. In the local area, the only other contemporary features are similar sized pits uncovered during open area excavations on either side of West Fen Road. To the south of the road two small pits contained a total of 44 small sherds (145g) of Early Neolithic plain bowl pottery (Mortimer *et. al*. 2005: 15), while to the north a single pit contained two sherds of similar pottery (Mudd and Webster 2011: 7).

4.3.3 A second feature of possible Neolithic date was tree throw **140** in trench 145 (Field I). It contained 5 small sherds of Early Neolithic pottery (17g) although this could be residual. The tree throw was 80m to the south-east of pit **947**.

Bronze Age (c. 2000 – 800 BC)

4.3.4 A single feature of Early Bronze Age date was encountered in trench 131 (Field H). Pit or small well **1234** measured 0.76m wide and 0.5m deep. A total of eight small sherds (21g) of Collared Urn (*c.* 1900-1500 BC) were recovered from both the upper and lower fills.

4.3.5 Two ditches in Field I can confidently be dated to the Middle Bronze Age. The first of these (**138**=**1461** in trenches 145 and 147) was a substantial boundary first identified in the geophysical survey, which managed to trace its north-east to south-west course for approximately 70m. It was dated by an assemblage of Deverel-Rimbury pottery (9 sherds, 253g) from a classic bucket-shaped vessel, in the primary fill of cut **138**. The pottery is almost certainly similar in date to the construction of the ditch given its stratigraphic position, the unabraded nature of the assemblage and the number of sherds in a single 1m section. The only pottery from cut **1461** were from the upper fill and were actually residual, consisting of individual sherds of Early Neolithic pottery and Beaker pottery.

4.3.6 The second ditch (**795** in trench 143) was a much smaller boundary and was not identified in the geophysical survey. However, from the 4m length of ditch visible in the trench, it did appear to be parallel with ditch **138**=**1461**. It was dated again by an assemblage of Middle Bronze Age pottery (42 sherds, 299g), which was relatively large considering the ditch was only 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep.

4.3.7 Other undated ditches in this part of the site may also be Middle Bronze Age in date. Ditch terminal **543** in trench 128 (Field H) was also orientated north-east to south-west. While it contained no datable evidence it was rich in charcoal and had inclusions of burnt sandstone.

4.3.8 The two securely dated ditches are a significant find as Middle Bronze Age land divisions or areas of field system are almost completely absent on the predominantly heavy clay soils of the Isle of Ely. The nearest extensive Middle Bronze Age field systems are at Block Fen, Mepal, over 10km to the west. Slightly nearer, at Wardy Hill, Coveney, 5.5km to the west but still on the Isle, a system of ditches and banks pre-dating the well excavated Iron Age ringwork may be Middle Bronze Age in date (Evans 2003). Closer to the site however, there are no known parallels. It is worth noting that fragments of two Bronze Age vessels were found in an isolated pit during an evaluation to the south of the site, under the modern housing south of Cam Drive (Robinson and Bray 1998). The pit was located approximately 250m south-west of Field I and was close to three ditches which may have been associated; one of the ditches contained flint tempered pottery.

4.3.9 At this stage it is difficult to determine exactly what these two ditches represent but they are unlikely to exist in isolation and some form of Middle Bronze Age rectilinear field system, albeit limited, may be present in the south-east corner of the site.

Iron Age (c. 800 BC – AD 43)

4.3.10 A considerable amount of Iron Age activity was discovered during the evaluation. There was evidence for Early Iron Age land use, the majority of it in the south of Field D and the north of Field E, the area subsequently occupied by the later Iron Age/ Early Roman farmstead. Only a very small number of features were exclusively Early Iron Age in terms of dating evidence. These include postholes **402** and **5**, located only 10m apart in trenches 75 and 76 respectively, and posthole **30** in trench 67. A large assemblage of pottery (40 sherds, 279g) was recovered from buried soil (491) in trench 64 and

probably dates this remnant of buried land surface. However, Neolithic flintwork was also present. Further Early Iron Age dating evidence was recovered from later features on this part of the site, including ditches **436**, **442** and **1027** in trench 81. Overall, the background presence of Early Iron Age pottery suggests that the farmstead may have originated at this time.

4.3.11 Although the farmstead may have originated in the Early Iron Age, it was not until the Middle Iron Age that more tangible evidence for its use becomes apparent. Some of the main features in the south of Field D/north of Field E date to the Middle Iron Age. These include the rectangular enclosure identified in the geophysical survey in trenches 75 and 76 (ditches **3** and **203**), the possible roundhouse within this enclosure (gullies **201** and **801**), the large pond like feature at the junction of trenches 79 and 80 (**219**), several of the east to west boundaries in trench 81 (**442**, **1014**, **1016**, **1019**), and several features in trenches 68-70 in Field D. Principal amongst these was a long-running boundary identified in the geophysical survey extending north-east to south-west from trench 70 through trench 69. The boundary then appears to swing round close to the east end of trench 80 (roughly where cut **1204** is located) to run north-west to south-east. In fact the west side of the main rectangular enclosure in trenches 75-76 appears to sit along it suggesting this was a key early land division. All of these features were well dated; over 200 sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery weighing approximately 2,800g were recovered from the area of the farmstead. The majority of this was typical of Middle Iron Age assemblages from Ely and large parts of southern Cambridgeshire, dating *c*. 350/300-50 BC. However, some dated a little earlier and should be seen as transitional or of *earlier* Middle Iron Age origin, *c*. 400-300 BC. Key amongst this group was the assemblage of pottery from ditch 203 (27 sherds, 284g), the rectangular enclosure in trenches 75-76, suggesting a possible early date for the construction of the enclosure.

4.3.12 The only significant Middle Iron Age feature away from the farmstead was a gully and its re-cut (**1299** and **1302**; possibly a roundhouse) in the east end of trench 139 (Field I). The gully contained a large assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery (110 sherds, 2,096g), suggesting the feature does not exist in isolation.

4.3.13 The Late Iron Age saw continued use of the Field D/E farmstead although this activity spanned the period 50BC – AD50 when the first wheel-turned vessels of the Late Iron Age 'Belgic' tradition appear. Alongside these are Early Roman wares which are very difficult to separate chronologically from those termed 'Late Iron Age'. Within the Field C/D farmstead approximately 100 sherds weighing 1kg were identified as Late Iron Age. There was also evidence for limited Late Iron Age activity preceding the Roman settlement in the north of Field I although again, this is based on ceramic forms which are very similar to the earliest Roman forms.

4.3.14 The pattern of Iron Age settlement on the site, specifically within the area of the farmstead, is mirrored to varying degrees locally. At Prickwillow Road (Atkins and Mudd 2003) and Highflyer Farm (Taylor 2011 and Brown 2011) there was evidence for occupation beginning in the Early Iron Age before expanding in the Middle and Late Iron Ages, although at Highflyer Farm the pre-Late Iron Age activity was very limited. On either side of West Fen Road 1km to the south, the first tangible features, in the form of sub-square enclosures, appeared in the later Iron Age (Mortimer *et. al*. 2005, Mudd and Webster 2011). Further to the west an extensive Middle/Late Iron Age settlement was excavated at Hurst Lane reservoir (Evans *et. al*. 2007). All of the above relate to open area excavations, which makes it difficult to compare them with the evidence from the current site. Questions that should be considered include how much

evidence is there for Early Iron Age settlement on the current site and is it more substantial than on other local sites? How early in the Middle Iron Age are the main enclosures and boundaries of the farmstead constructed?

Roman (AD 43 – 410)

4.3.15 Three main Roman sites were discovered during the evaluation, two of which could certainly be described as rural farmsteads of the kind recorded on several local sites and common across the region. These were located in the north of Field E and the north of Field I, both around 21m OD. The third site, in Field A, was rather different and had a non-domestic feel. It was also on a lower contour at 8-10m OD. All three sites were Early Roman in date and in fact none appeared to continue in use in any significant way beyond the 2nd century AD. Approximately ten sherds of Late Roman Nene Valley Colour Coats recovered from features in Field A was the most convincing evidence for later use.

4.3.16 Principal amongst the two farmstead sites was the one in the north of Field E. This was a continuation of the settlement which had originated in the Middle (possibly even the Early) Iron Age. At this stage it is difficult to determine any phases of use within the farmstead but the ceramic evidence suggests continued use from the Middle Iron Age through to the Early Roman period. However, where as the Middle-Late Iron Age farmstead extended in to the south of Field D, the Early Roman settlement appeared to be restricted mainly to Field E, specifically the area around trenches 79 and 80 and south in to trench 84. There was very little Roman pottery recovered from the south of Field D, the exception being ditch **18** in trench 69, which was presumably a re-working of the long-running curvilinear boundary established in the Iron Age (see above 4.3.11). Within Area E there was enough pottery (approximately 430 sherds, over 7kg) to suggest direct occupation on the site or very close by.

4.3.17 The settlement in the north of Field I covered *c*. 1ha although it appeared that the trenching had caught the southern side of a larger site, one which probably continues to the north under the housing of King Edgar Close. Features were particularly dense in trench 138 and overall the amount of Early Roman pottery from this small area (approximately 480 sherds, 5.3kg) suggests definite occupation.

4.3.18 The site in Field A was quite different from the other two. As already mentioned, it was on a much lower contour, around 7-8m OD opposed to 21m OD. It was located on a small plateau on a north-facing slope where as the other two sites were on south-facing or at least partially south-facing slopes. Pottery was present in slightly lower densities (334 sherds, 4.7kg) although not dramatically so. There was also a large amount of Roman tile within features (141 fragments, 11.12kg), which was almost entirely absent from the other two sites. The tile was a mixture of roof tile (both imbrex and tegula), floor tile and fragments of flue. The fact that such a mixture of tile was present suggests it had been brought in from a high-status structure elsewhere and re-used for some specific purpose. Perhaps the most significant finding from the Early Roman site in Field A was the vast quantity of crop processing waste which was present in the large pond-like feature (**585**=**965**). It consisted of charred grain, chaff and seed deposits. Assemblages of large ratios of chaff:grain:weeds, such as the assemblage in the pond, are indicative of crop processing on an industrial scale, presumably in the immediate vicinity. If this is the case, the presence of corn driers would also be expected. None were encountered within the trenches but could certainly exist within the areas between trenches. The presence of so much re-used tile may be linked to the crop processing as it could have been used within corn driers, either as stacks or flooring.

4.3.19 The density of Roman sites within the *c*. 70ha evaluation area fits with the pattern of contemporary local settlements on the northern peninsula of the Isle of Ely. This pattern seems to suggest enclosed farmsteads, sitting in favourable locations, separated by approximately 0.5-1km. The two settlements within Fields E and I are separated by c. 0.4m. The settlement at Prickwillow Road (CHER CB14805; Atkins and Mudd 2003)/ southern part of Highflyer Farm (CHER 03530; Taylor 2011) is about 1km south-east of the Field E farmstead and about 0.8km east of Field I. This is itself one of two settlements at Highflyer Farm, the second being 0.8km to the north (CHER 03643; Brown 2011). It is important to note however, that these other sites are slightly later in date. The south end of Highflyer Farm saw its peak use during the 2nd to 4th centuries AD while the settlement at the north end was established in the Late Roman period, during the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. The Roman settlement on either side of West Fen Road saw continued use from the Iron Age in to the Early Roman period but there was also a slight intensification of use in the later 3rd and 4th centuries (CHER CB15477; Mortimer *et. al*. 2005, Mudd and Webster 2011) and is *c*. 1.6km from both the Field E and Field I sites. Hurst Lane reservoir, *c.*1.7km south-west of Field E, was also contemporary with the current site, with evidence of use in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD but no later (CHER 15008; Evans *et. al*. 2007).

Post-Roman (AD 410 – c. AD 1500)

4.3.20 There were no Anglo-Saxon features or finds from the evaluation and only a few sherds of medieval pottery from either later features or the topsoil. Ridge and furrow were identified during the geophysical survey over large parts of the site and may be medieval in origin.

Post-medieval (c. AD 1500 – 1900)

4.3.21 A small group of early post-medieval ditches were encountered in the west of Field G (trenches 111 and 112). These ditches correlated with features identified during the geophysical survey and match the location of a small building visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. The building was situated in the north-west corner of a field, the northern boundary of which (orientated east to west) is no longer present but can be seen in the change of orientation of the furrows at the northern end of trench 111. The ceramic assemblage from the features in trenches 111 and 112 suggests domestic activity in the 16th and 17th centuries in the vicinity. One of the ditches (**1292**=**1419**) was curvilinear, which is unusual for a ditch of this date.

4.4 Recommendations

4.4.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by WSP in consultation with the County Archaeology Office.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions

Trench number	Field	Length (m)	Maximum topsoil depth (m)	Maximum subsoil depth (m)
1	A	100	0.33	0.3
2	A	100	0.3	0.28
3	A	100	0.36	0.2
4	A	50	0.34	0.24
5	A	50	0.41	0.05
6	A	100	0.34	0.27
7	A	100	0.3	0.16
8	A	100	0.35	0.23
9	A	50	0.34	0.26
10	B	100	0.3	0.3
11	B	100	0.25	0.4
12	B	100	0.42	0.3
13	C	100	0.28	0.6
14	C	50	0.4	0.38
15	C	100	0.28	0.4
16	C	50	0.31	0.32
17	D	50	0.5	0.48
18	D	100	0.4	0.3
19	D	100	0.33	0.39
20	D	100	0.35	0.35
21	D	50	0.36	0.13
22	D	100	0.49	0.21
23	D	100	0.3	0.38
24	D	100	0.34	0.18
25	D	100	0.3	0.1
26	D	50	0.35	0.3
27	D	50	0.33	0.15
28	D	100	0.44	0.17
29	D	50	0.42	0.2
30	D	50	0.4	-
31	D	100	0.37	-
32	D	100	0.35	0.2
33	D	100	0.33	0.15
34	D	100	0.36	0.2
35	D	100	0.35	0.42

Trench number	Field	Length (m)	Maximum topsoil depth (m)	Maximum subsoil depth (m)
36	D	50	0.28	0.22
37	D	50	0.36	0.36
38	D	100	0.32	0.22
39	D	100	0.36	0.11
40	D	50	0.3	0.19
41	D	50	0.33	0.13
42	D	100	0.32	0.33
43	D	100	0.27	0.2
44	D	50	0.31	0.27
45	D	50	0.29	0.31
46	D	100	0.3	0.36
47	D	100	0.35	0.16
48	D	100	0.31	0.18
49	D	100	0.39	0.21
50	D	100	0.32	0.31
51	D	50	0.39	0.29
52	D	100	0.32	0.3
53	D	100	0.26	0.32
54	D	100	0.2	0.38
55	D	100	0.41	0.21
56	D	100	0.3	0.14
57	D	100	0.4	-
58	D	100	0.44	0.3
59	D	50	0.34	0.2
60	D	100	0.6	0.4
61	D	100	0.31	0.35
62	D	100	0.4	0.1
63	D	100	0.32	0.3
64	D	100	0.44	0.23
65	D	100	0.4	0.35
66	D	100	0.36	0.25
67	D	100	0.35	0.28
68	D	100	0.35	0.4
69	D	50	0.31	0.26
70	D	100	0.35	0.3
71	D	50	0.36	0.35
72	D	100	0.4	0.3
73	D	50	0.4	0.4

Trench number	Field	Length (m)	Maximum topsoil depth (m)	Maximum subsoil depth (m)
74	D	100	0.37	0.28
75	E	100	0.45	0.4
76	E	50	0.31	0.41
77	E	50	0.5	0.2
78	E	50	0.31	0.15
79	E	100	0.35	0.15
80	E	100	0.35	0.25
81	E	50	0.34	0.3
82	E	50	0.48	0.38
83	E	100	0.4	0.2
84	E	100	0.38	0.21
85	E	50	0.43	0.26
86	E	100	0.4	0.4
87	E	100	0.35	0.2
88	E	100	0.32	0.48
89	E	100	0.52	0.32
90	E	100	0.4	0.2
91	E	100	0.4	0.25
92	E	50	0.37	0.25
93	F	100	0.45	-
94	F	100	0.3	0.19
95	F	100	0.32	0.15
96	F	100	0.38	0.04
97	F	100	0.36	0.27
98	F	100	0.32	0.25
99	G	100	0.3	0.12
100	G	50	0.3	0.2
101	G	100	0.33	0.47
102	G	50	0.31	0.19
103	G	50	0.31	0.1
104	G	50	0.35	0.15
105	G	100	0.37	0.2
106	G	50	0.4	-
107	G	100	0.45	0.3
108	G	50	0.35	0.1
109	G	100	0.33	0.23
110	G	50	0.35	0.2
111	G	100	0.38	0.15

Trench number	Field	Length (m)	Maximum topsoil depth (m)	Maximum subsoil depth (m)
112	G	50	0.35	0.27
113	G	100	0.35	0.2
114	G	100	0.41	-
115	G	100	0.35	0.2
116	G	50	0.4	0.15
117	G	50	0.36	0.25
118	H	100	0.3	0.1
119	H	100	0.4	0.3
120	H	100	0.3	0.4
121	H	100	0.35	0.3
122	H	100	0.32	0.35
123	H	100	0.4	0.36
124	H	100	0.3	0.32
125	H	50	0.35	0.25
126	H	100	0.4	0.35
127	H	100	0.25	0.25
128	H	100	0.34	0.2
129	H	100	0.26	0.42
130	H	100	0.35	0.31
131	H	100	0.26	0.18
132	H	100	0.3	0.36
133	H	100	0.38	0.25
134	H	50	0.32	0.1
135	H	100	0.35	0.2
136	H	50	0.3	0.25
137	I	100	0.3	0.4
138	I	25	0.33	0.29
139	I	100	0.34	0.44
140	I	100	0.3	0.27
141	I	100	0.35	0.46
142	I	100	0.36	0.31
143	I	50	0.3	0.6
144	I	50	0.31	0.25
145	I	50	0.3	0.2
146	I	100	0.4	0.1
147	I	100	0.35	0.18
148	I	50	0.34	0.31
149	I	100	0.4	0.3

Trench number	Field	Length (m)	Maximum topsoil depth (m)	Maximum subsoil depth (m)
150	A	32	0.34	0.3
151	I	39	0.3	0.2
152	I	33	0.38	0.35

Appendix B. Context Inventory

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
1	3	76	fill	ditch	3	0.4
2	3	76	fill	ditch	3	0.1
3	3	76	cut	ditch	3	0.5
4	5	76	fill	posthole	0.5	0.25
5	5	76	cut	posthole	0.5	0.25
6	6	79	cut	ditch	0.35	0.4
7	7	79	cut	ditch	1.7	0.8
8	8	79	cut	ditch	2.4	0.9
9	6	79	fill	ditch	0.35	0.4
10	7	79	fill	ditch	1.7	0.8
11	8	79	fill	ditch	2.4	0.5
12	8	79	fill	ditch	2.4	0.3
13	14	79	fill	pit	0.5	0.3
14	14	79	cut	pit	0.5	0.3
15	0	69	fill	ditch	0.5	0.35
16	0	69	cut	ditch	0.5	0.35
17	18	69	fill	ditch	1.7	0.5
18	0	69	cut	ditch	1.7	0.5
19	20	80	fill	post hole	0.5	0.7
20	20	80	cut	post hole	0.5	0.7
21	22	88	fill	ditch	1.3	0.5
22	0	88	cut	ditch	1.3	0.5
23	24	88	fill	ditch	1.1	0.5
24	0	88	cut	ditch	1.1	0.5
25	28	69	fill	ditch	1.6	0.3
26	28	69	fill	ditch	1.4	0.4
27	28	69	fill	ditch	0.9	0.35
28	28	69	cut	ditch	2.2	0.8
29	30	67	cut	post hole	0.6	0.2
30	30	67	cut	post hole	0.6	0.2
31	32	55	fill	furrow	1	0.1
32	32	55	cut	furrow	1	0.1
33	34	59	fill	ditch	1	0.3
34	34	59	cut	ditch	1	0.3
35	36	51	fill	ditch	0.5	0.15
36	36	51	cut	ditch	0.5	0.15
37	38	51	fill	natural	0.4	0.1
38	38	51	cut	natural	0.4	0.1
39	40	51	fill	ditch	0.5	0.1
40	40	51	cut	ditch	0.5	0.1
41	42	51	fill	furrow	0.6	0.25
42	42	51	cut	furrow	0.6	0.25
43	44	49	fill	ditch	1.1	0.35
44	44	49	cut	ditch	1.1	0.35
45	46	49	fill	ditch		0.35
46	46	49	cut	ditch	1	0.35

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
47	47	39	cut	pit	2.5	0.8
48	48	39	cut	pit	0.8	0.7
49	47	39	fill	pit	1.9	0.3
50	47	39	fill	pit	1.8	0.5
51	47	39	fill	pit	2.5	0.7
52	48	39	fill	pit	0.8	0.7
53	54	130	fill	ditch	0.6	0.2
54	54	130	cut	ditch	0.6	0.2
55	56	130	fill	ditch	0.8	0.1
56	56	130	cut	ditch	0.8	0.1
57	58	130	fill	ditch	0.6	0.05
58	58	130	cut	ditch	0.6	0.05
59	60	102	fill	ditch	0.6	0.05
60	60	102	cut	ditch	0.6	0.05
61	62	102	fill	ditch	0.7	0.15
62	62	102	cut	ditch	0.7	0.15
63	64	102	fill	ditch	1	0.25
64	64	102	cut	ditch	1	0.25
65	65	102	cut / fill	ditch		
66	67	6	cut	ditch	1.25	0.3
67	67	6	cut	ditch	1.25	0.3
68	69	6	fill	ditch	0.25	0.08
69	69	6	cut	ditch	0.25	0.08
70	71	6	fill	pit	0.5	0.05
71	71	6	cut	pit	0.5	0.05
72	73	6	fill	ditch	0.75	0.23
73	73	6	cut	ditch	0.75	0.23
74	75	6	fill	ditch	1.8	0.45
75	75	6	cut	ditch	1.8	0.45
76	77	6	fill	ditch	1.9	0.4
77	77	6	cut	ditch	1.9	0.4
78	79	6	fill	ditch	1.3	0.2
79	79	6	cut	ditch	1.3	0.2
80	81	4	fill	post hole	0.24	0.2
81	81	4	cut	post hole	0.4	0.2
82	83	4	fill	ditch	0.4	0.15
83	83	4	cut	ditch	0.4	0.15
84	86	4	fill	ditch	1.2	0.25
85	86	4	fill	ditch	1.6	0.4
86	86	4	cut	ditch	1.4	0.4
87	88	24	fill	ditch	0.6	0.3
88	88	24	cut	ditch	0.6	0.3
89	90	24	fill	ditch	0.5	0.25
90	90	24	cut	ditch	0.5	0.25
91	92	24	fill	ditch	0.75	0.1
92	92	24	cut	ditch	0.8	0.1
93	94	24	fill	natural?	0.6	0.08
94	94	24	cut	natural	0.6	0.08

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
95	96	46	fill	ditch	0.6	0.25
96	96	46	cut	ditch	0.6	0.25
97	98	46	fill	post hole	0.3	0.1
98	98	46	cut	post hole	0.3	0.1
99	100	46	fill	ditch	0.6	0.3
100	100	46	cut	ditch	0.6	0.3
101	102	46	fill	ditch	0.5	0.24
102	102	46	cut	ditch	0.5	0.24
103	104	46	fill	post hole	0.45	0.2
104	104	46	cut	post hole	0.45	0.2
105	106	46	fill	ditch	0.6	0.1
106	106	46	cut	ditch	0.6	0.1
107	108	43	fill	ditch	1.7	0.3
108	108	43	cut	ditch	1.7	0.3
109	110	109	fill	ditch	0.6	0.14
110	110	109	cut	ditch	0.6	0.14
111	112	108	fill	ditch	0.8	0.3
112	112	108	cut	ditch	0.8	0.3
113	114	138	fill	furrow	1.2	0.08
114	114	138	cut	furrow	1.2	0.08
115	118	138	fill	ditch	1	0.3
116	118	138	fill	ditch	0.6	0.4
118	118	138	cut	ditch	1.2	0.65
119	0	138	layer	layer	1	0.1
120	121	138	fill	pit	1.3	0.4
121	121	138	cut	pit	1.2	0.4
122	123	138	fill	pit	0.8	0.55
123	123	138	cut	pit	0.8	0.55
124	125	138	fill	ditch	1.1	0.4
125	125	138	cut	ditch	1.1	0.4
126	127	138	fill	ditch	1	0.4
127	127	138	cut	ditch	1	0.4
128	129	140	fill	ditch	1.3	0.42
129	129	140	cut	ditch	1.3	0.42
130	131	140	fill	ditch	2.8	0.7
131	131	140	cut	ditch	2.8	0.7
132	133	140	fill	ditch	0.95	0.4
133	133	140	cut	ditch	0.95	0.42
134	135	142	fill	pit	0.3	0.4
135	142	142	cut	pit	0.3	0.4
136	138	145	fill	ditch	1.3	0.7
137	138	145	fill	ditch	0.7	0.3
138	138	145	cut	ditch	1.3	0.9
139	140	145	fill	tree throw	1.2	0.1
140	140	145	cut	tree throw	1.2	0.1
141	142	145	fill	furrow	0.7	0.1
142	142	145	cut	furrow	0.7	0.1
201	201	75	cut	ditch	0.71	0.2

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
202	201	75	fill	ditch	0.71	0.2
203	203	75	cut	ditch	2.7	0.7
204	203	75	fill	ditch	1.46	0.1
205	203	75	fill	ditch	2.05	0.3
206	203	75	fill	ditch	0.74	0.08
207	203	75	fill	ditch	2.7	0.4
208	208	79	cut	ditch	0.55	0.5
209	208	79	fill	ditch	0.55	0.2
210	208	79	fill	ditch	0.55	0.3
211	211	80	cut	ditch	0.9	0.37
212	211	80	fill	ditch	0.9	0.35
213	213	79	cut	ditch	0.78	0.34
214	213	79	fill	ditch	0.78	0.34
215	215	79	cut	gully	0.25	0.08
216	215	79	fill	gully	0.25	0.08
217	217	80	cut	ditch?		0.59
218	217	80	fill	ditch		0.59
219	219	79	cut	pond/waterhole?		0.6
220	219	79	fill	pond/waterhole?		0.06
221	219	79	fill	pond/waterhole?		
222	219	79	fill	pond/waterhole?		
223	219	79	fill	pond/waterhole?	2	0.6
224		82		grave		
225		82		grave		
226	226	82	cut	ditch	0.55	0.28
227	226	82	fill	ditch	0.55	0.28
228	228	82	cut	ditch	0.61	0.33
229	228	82	fill	ditch	0.61	0.33
230	230	82	cut	furrow		
231	230	82	fill	furrow		
232	232	82	cut	post hole	0.4	0.05
233	232	82	fill	post hole	0.4	
234	234	83	cut	ditch	1.54	0.57
235	234	83	fill	ditch	1.54	0.57
236	236	83	cut	post hole	0.4	0.08
237	236	83	fill	post hole	0.4	0.08
238	238	83	cut	ditch	0.4	0.09
239	238	83	fill	ditch	0.4	0.09
240	240	83	cut	pit	0.8	0.2
241	240	83	fill	pit	0.8	0.2
242	242	65	cut	hollow	5	0.6
243	242	65	fill	hollow		0.6
244	244	65	cut	hollow	3.2	0.16
245	244	65	fill	hollow		0.16
246	246	65	cut	furrow	1.1	0.18
247	246	65	fill	furrow	1.1	0.18
248	248	65	cut	furrow	0.78	0.21
249	248	65	fill	furrow	0.78	0.21

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
250	250	65	cut	furrow	0.88	0.22
251	250	65	fill	furrow	0.88	0.22
252	252	65	cut	hollow	4.2	0.24
253	252	65	fill	hollow		0.24
256	258	1	fill	ditch	0.85	0.34
257	258	1	fill	ditch	1.3	0.25
258	258	1	cut	ditch	1.3	0.55
259	260	1	fill	ditch	0.62	0.25
260	260	1	cut	ditch	0.62	0.25
261	262	1	fill	pit	0.4	0.1
262	262	1	cut	pit	0.4	0.1
263		1	layer	hollow		0.2
264	265	1	fill	ditch	0.38	0.13
265	265	1	cut	ditch	0.38	0.13
266	267	1	fill	ditch		
267	267	1	cut	ditch	0.58	0.13
268		1	layer	hollow	3.2	0.18
271	272	2	fill	ditch	0.78	0.36
272	272	2	cut	ditch	0.78	0.36
273	274	2	fill	ditch	0.95	0.28
274	274	2	cut	ditch	0.95	0.28
275	276	2	fill	ditch	0.5	0.2
276	276	2	cut	ditch	0.5	0.2
277	278	2	fill	ditch	0.77	0.25
278	278	2	cut	ditch	0.77	0.25
279	280	2	fill	ditch		
280	280	2	cut	ditch		
281	282	2	fill	ditch		
282	282	2	cut	ditch		
283	1000	29	cut	ditch	0.6	0.2
284	284	25	cut	ditch	1.4	0.6
285	284	25	fill	ditch	1.4	0.6
286	286	25	cut	ditch	1	0.4
287	286	25	fill	ditch	1	0.4
288	288	20	cut	ditch	1.1	0.4
289	288	20	fill	ditch	1.1	0.4
290	290	20	cut	pit / natural	1	0.22
291	290	20	fill	pit / natural	1	0.22
292	292	72	cut	ditch	1	0.4
293	292	72	fill	ditch	1	0.4
294	294	72	cut	ditch	0.8	0.3
295	294	72	fill	ditch	0.8	0.3
296	296	72	cut	ditch	0.7	0.25
297	296	72	fill	ditch	0.7	0.25
298	298	72	cut	tree throw	0.5	0.3
299	298	72	fill	tree throw	0.5	0.3
300	300	114	cut	natural	0.2	0.1
301	300	114	fill	natural	0.2	0.1

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
302	302	115	cut	ditch	0.55	0.26
303	302	115	fill	ditch	0.55	0.26
304	304	111	cut	ditch	3	0.55
305	304	111	fill	ditch	3	0.18
306	304	111	fill	ditch	1.4	0.22
307	304	111	fill	ditch	3	0.15
309	309	113	cut	ditch	0.6	0.3
310	309	113	fill	ditch	0.6	0.3
311	311	113	cut	ditch	0.6	0.15
312	311	113	fill	ditch	0.6	0.15
313	313	113	cut	ditch	0.65	0.25
314	313	113	fill	ditch	0.65	0.25
315	315	113	cut	ditch	0.6	0.3
316	315	113	fill	ditch	0.6	0.3
317	317	113	cut	ditch	0.7	0.25
318	317	113	fill	ditch	0.7	0.25
319	319	113	cut	ditch	0.6	0.15
320	319	113	fill	ditch	0.6	0.15
321	321	113	cut	ditch	0.55	0.15
322	321	113	fill	ditch	0.55	0.15
323	323	110	cut	ditch	0.6	0.2
324	323	110	fill	ditch	0.6	0.2
325	325	106	cut	ditch	0.45	0.1
326	325	106	fill	ditch	0.45	0.1
327	327	139	cut	ditch	1.1	0.6
328	327	139	fill	ditch	1.1	0.6
329	0	139	layer		7	0.35
330	330	139	cut	gully	0.3	0.1
331	330	139	fill	gully	0.3	0.1
332	332	139	cut	ditch	1	0.5
333	332	139	fill	ditch	0.5	0.15
334	333	139	fill	ditch	1	0.35
335	335	139	cut	ditch	1.7	0.55
336	335	139	fill	ditch	1.7	0.555
337	337	139	cut	ditch	0.8	0.25
338	337	139	fill	ditch	0.8	0.25
339	339	139	cut	gully	0.4	0.1
340	339	139	fill	gully	0.4	0.1
341	341	139	cut	gully	0.4	0.1
342	341	139	fill	gully	0.4	0.1
343	343	139	cut	gully	0.44	0.12
344	343	139	fill	gully	0.44	0.12
345	345	139	cut	ditch	1.3	0.45
346	345	139	fill	ditch	1.3	0.45
347	347	139	cut	ditch	0.5	0.4
348	347	139	fill	ditch	0.5	0.4
349	349	137	cut	pit	2.1	0.3
350	349	137	fill	pit	2.1	0.3

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
357	357	137	cut	pit	0.6	0.35
358	357	137	fill	pit		0.05
359	359	137	cut	ditch	0.4	0.15
360	359	137	fill	ditch	0.4	0.15
361	361	137	cut	pit	1	0.3
362	361	137	fill	pit	1	0.3
363	363	137	cut	ditch	1.2	0.45
364	363	137	fill	ditch	1.2	0.45
365	365	137	cut	ditch	0.4	0.2
366	365	137	fill	ditch	0.4	0.2
367	357	137	fill	pit	0.6	0.3
368	368	137	cut	ditch	3.1	0.6
369	368	137	fill	ditch	3.1	0.6
370	370	151	cut	gully	0.4	0.1
371	370	151	fill	gully	0.4	0.1
372	372	151	cut	gully	0.36	0.14
373	372	151	fill	gully	0.36	0.14
374	374	146	cut	gully	0.4	0.1
375	374	146	fill	gully	0.4	0.1
376	376	149	cut	ditch	0.5	0.1
377	376	149	fill	ditch	0.5	0.1
378	378	149	cut	ditch	0.45	0.1
379	378	149	fill	ditch	0.45	0.1
380	380	149	cut	ditch	0.8	0.25
381	380	149	fill	ditch	0.8	0.25
382	382	149	cut	gully	0.3	0.1
383	382	149	fill	gully	0.3	0.1
384	384	149	cut	gully	0.35	0.1
385	384	149	fill	gully	0.35	0.1
386	386	149	cut	ditch	0.4	0.1
387	386	149	fill	ditch	0.4	0.1
388	388	149	cut	gully	0.3	0.15
389	388	149	fill	gully	0.3	0.15
401	402	75	fill	post hole	0.34	0.2
402	402	75	cut	post hole	0.34	0.2
403	404	75	fill	ditch	0.68	0.09
404	404	75	cut	ditch	0.68	0.09
405	406	75	fill	post hole	0.52	0.15
406	406	75	cut	post hole	0.52	0.15
407	408	77	fill	ditch	0.53	0.12
408	408	77	cut	ditch	0.53	0.12
409	410	77	fill	post hole	0.32	0.22
410	410	77	cut	post hole	0.32	0.22
411	412	77	fill	post hole	0.38	0.28
412	412	77	cut	post hole	0.38	0.28
413	414	77	fill	post hole / natural	0.3	0.15
414	414	77	cut	post hole / natural	0.3	0.15
415	416	79	fill	pit		0.08

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
416	416	79	cut	pit		0.08
417	418	79	cut	ditch	0.54	0.2
418	418	79	cut	ditch	0.54	0.2
419	420	79	fill	ditch	2.6	0.25
420	420	79	cut	ditch	2.6	0.25
421	422	79	fill	ditch	0.48	0.18
422	422	79	cut	ditch	0.48	0.18
423	424	79	fill	ditch	0.32	0.15
424	424	79	cut	ditch	0.32	0.15
425	426	79	fill	ditch	0.37	0.05
426	426	79	cut	ditch		0.05
427	428	79	fill	ditch		
428	428	79	cut	ditch	0.41	0.08
429	430	79	fill	furrow	1.9	0.19
430	430	79	cut	furrow	1.9	0.19
431	432	79	fill	furrow?	1.4	
432	432	79	cut	furrow	1.4	
433	434	79	fill	ditch	0.29	0.14
434	434	79	cut	ditch	0.29	0.14
435	436	81	fill	ditch	1.3	0.4
436	436	81	cut	ditch	1.3	0.4
437	438	81	fill	ditch	0.33	0.16
438	438	81	cut	ditch	0.33	0.16
439	440	81	fill	ditch	0.26	0.15
440	440	81	cut	ditch	0.26	0.15
441	442	81	fill	ditch	1	0.3
442	442	81	cut	ditch	1	0.3
443	444	81	cut	ditch	0.47	0.09
444	444	81	cut	ditch	0.47	0.09
445	446	81	fill	ditch	0.59	0.07
446	446	81	cut	ditch	0.59	0.07
447	448	81	fill	cremation?	0.19	0.09
448	448	81	cut	cremation?	0.19	0.09
449	450	81	fill	post hole	0.31	0.07
450	450	81	cut	post hole	0.31	0.07
451	452	64	fill	ditch	1.23	0.07
452	452	64	cut	ditch	1.23	0.18
453	454	64	fill	post hole	0.25	0.42
454	454	64	cut	post hole	0.23	0.42
455	452	64	fill	ditch	0.68	0.1
456	457	64	fill	post hole	0.36	0.13
457	457	64	cut	post hole	0.36	0.13
458	459	64	fill	pit	0.33	0.17
459	459	64	cut	pit	0.33	0.17
460	463	64	fill	pit	0.49	0.19
461	463	64	fill	pit		0.26
462	463	64	fill	pit		0.1
463	463	64	cut	pit		0.55

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
464	465	64	fill	ditch	0.67	0.2
465	465	64	cut	ditch	0.67	0.2
466	466	64	fill	post hole	0.25	0.1
467	467	64	cut	post hole	0.25	0.1
468	468	64	fill	post hole	0.26	0.1
469	469	64	cut	post hole	0.26	0.1
470	471	64	fill	post hole	0.6	0.7
471	471	64	cut	post hole	0.6	0.17
472	473	64	fill	post hole	0.4	0.11
473	473	64	cut	post hole	0.4	0.11
474	475	64	fill	post hole	0.7	0.23
475	475	64	cut	post hole	0.7	0.23
476	477	64	fill	pit	0.65	0.23
477	477	64	cut	post hole	0.65	0.23
478	477	64	fill	post hole	0.26	0.23
479	480	64	fill	post hole	0.45	0.23
480	480	64	cut	post hole	0.45	0.23
481	482	64	fill	post hole	0.34	0.23
482	482	64	cut	post hole	0.34	0.23
483	484	64	fill	furrow	1.57	0.08
484	484	64	cut	furrow	1.57	0.08
485	486	64	fill	post hole	0.38	0.17
486	486	64	cut	post hole	0.38	0.17
487	488	64	fill	post hole	0.39	0.17
488	488	64	cut	post hole	0.39	0.17
489	490	64	fill	post hole	0.4	0.14
490	490	64	cut	post hole	0.4	0.14
491	491	64	layer	buried soil	1	0.2
492	493	53	fill	post hole	0.48	0.12
493	493	53	cut	post hole	0.48	0.12
494	495	52	fill	post hole	0.37	0.07
495	495	52	cut	post hole	0.37	0.07
496	498	52	fill	ditch	0.68	0.24
497	498	52	fill	ditch	0.97	0.24
498	498	52	cut	ditch	0.97	0.48
499	500	52	fill	pit	1.02	0.1
500	500	52	cut	pit	1.02	0.1
501	502	52	fill	ditch	0.96	0.11
502	502	52	cut	ditch	0.96	0.11
503	504	52	fill	ditch	0.74	0.17
504	504	52	cut	ditch	0.74	0.17
505	506	52	fill	pit	0.6	0.29
506	506	52	cut	pit	0.6	0.29
507	508	52	fill	post hole	0.23	0.05
508	508	52	cut	post hole	0.23	0.05
509	510	52	fill	post hole	0.28	0.09
510	510	52	cut	post hole	0.29	0.09
511	512	52	fill	ditch	0.38	0.28

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
512	512	52	cut	ditch		
513	514	38	fill	ditch	0.35	0.12
514	514	38	cut	ditch	0.35	0.12
515	516	38	fill	ditch	0.47	0.08
516	516	38	cut	ditch	0.47	0.08
517	518	38	fill	ditch	0.38	0.08
518	518	38	cut	ditch	0.38	0.08
519	520	38	fill	post hole	0.4	0.07
520	520	38	cut	post hole	0.4	0.07
521	522	38	fill	ditch	0.52	0.1
522	522	38	cut	ditch	0.52	0.1
523	524	38	fill	ditch	0.44	0.17
524	524	38	cut	ditch	0.44	0.17
525	527	38	fill	ditch	1.16	0.14
526	527	38	fill	ditch	1.04	0.28
527	527	38	cut	ditch	1.16	0.42
528	529	126	fill	gully	0.62	0.23
529	529	126	cut	gully	0.62	0.23
530	531	126	fill	gully	0.55	0.1
531	531	126	cut	gully	0.55	0.1
532	533	126	fill	gully	0.64	0.18
533	533	126	cut	gully	0.64	0.18
534	535	128	fill	gully	0.58	0.15
535	535	128	cut	gully	0.58	0.15
536	537	128	fill	gully	0.47	0.11
537	537	128	cut	gully	0.47	0.11
538	548	128	fill	gully	0.7	0.05
539	540	128	fill	furrow	1.26	0.14
540	540	128	cut	furrow	1.26	0.14
541	543	128	fill	ditch	0.73	0.29
542	543	128	fill	ditch	0.34	0.07
543	543	128	cut	ditch	0.73	0.32
544	545	128	fill	gully	0.44	0.12
545	545	128	cut	gully	0.44	0.12
546	547	128	fill	gully	0.4	0.14
547	547	128	cut	gully	0.4	0.14
548	548	128	cut	gully	0.7	0.05
549	550	133	fill	ditch	0.66	0.23
550	550	133	cut	ditch	0.66	0.23
551	552	133	fill	ditch	0.56	0.07
552	552	133	cut	ditch	0.56	0.07
553	554	133	fill	furrow	1.19	0.07
554	554	133	cut	furrow	1.19	0.07
555	556	133	fill	pit	0.3	0.08
556	556	133	cut	pit	0.48	0.19
557	556	133	fill	pit	0.48	0.19
558	559	97	fill	natural	0.37	0.07
559	559	97	cut	natural	0.37	0.07

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
560	561	95	fill	gully	0.53	0.15
561	561	95	cut	gully	0.53	0.15
562	563	95	fill	furrow	1.04	0.26
563	563	95	cut	furrow	1.04	0.26
564	565	95	fill	gully	0.45	0.06
565	565	95	cut	gully	0.45	0.06
566	567	95	fill	gully	0.71	0.24
567	567	95	cut	gully	0.71	0.24
568	569	96	fill	gully	0.5	0.11
569	569	96	cut	gully	0.5	0.11
570	571	3	fill	ditch	1.1	0.24
571	571	3	cut	ditch	0.11	0.24
572	573	3	fill	post hole	0.2	0.07
573	573	3	cut	post hole	0.2	0.07
574	576	3	fill	ditch	1.6	0.3
575	576	3	fill	ditch	1.78	0.32
576	576	3	cut	ditch	1.76	0.62
577	578	3	fill	post hole	0.43	0.05
578	578	3	cut	post hole	0.43	0.05
579	580	3	fill	gully	0.36	0.07
580	580	3	cut	gully	0.36	0.07
581	585	150	fill	pond	1.2	0.1
582	585	150	fill	pond	2.8	0.14
583	585	150	fill	pond		0.57
584	585	150	fill	pond		0.1
585	585	150	cut	pond		0.7
586	588	150	fill	ditch	1.48	0.12
587	588	150	fill	ditch	1.76	0.3
588	588	150	cut	ditch	1.78	0.38
589	590	150	fill	furrow	1.6	0.15
590	590	150	cut	furrow	1.6	0.15
591	592	150	fill	ditch	0.5	0.36
592	592	150	cut	ditch	1.6	0.54
593	596	150	fill	pit	0.47	0.04
594	596	150	fill	pit	0.25	0.07
595	596	150	fill	pit	0.25	0.09
596	596	150	cut	pit	0.47	0.2
597	592	150	fill	ditch	0.6	0.14
598	599	63	fill	post hole	0.4	0.11
599	599	63	cut	post hole	0.4	0.11
600	601	75	fill	post hole	0.4	0.1
601	601	75	cut	post hole	0.4	0.1
602	603	75	fill	ditch	0.7	0.16
603	603	75	cut	ditch	0.7	0.18
604	605	77	fill	ditch	0.58	0.09
605	605	77	cut	ditch		
606	607	77	fill	ditch	0.4	0.18
607	606	77	cut	post hole	0.4	0.18

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
608	609	79	fill	ditch	1.1	0.07
609	609	79	cut	ditch	1.1	0.07
610	611	79	fill	pit	0.5	0.14
611	611	79	cut	pit	0.4	0.14
612	613	79	fill	ditch	0.7	0.25
613	613	79	cut	ditch	0.7	0.25
614	615	79	fill	ditch	0.58	0.2
615	615	79	cut	ditch	0.58	0.2
616	617	79	fill	ditch		0.2
617	617	79	cut	ditch		0.2
618	619	80	fill	ditch	0.76	0.16
619	619	80	cut	ditch	0.76	0.16
620	621	80	fill	pit	1.52	0.46
621	621	80	cut	pit	1.52	0.46
622	623	82	fill	post hole	0.6	0.25
623	623	82	cut	post hole	0.6	0.25
624	625	82	fill	post hole	0.48	0.12
625	625	82	cut	post hole	0.48	0.12
626			HSR	disarticulated hsr		
627	628	82	fill	post hole	0.52	0.28
628	628	82	cut	post hole	0.52	0.28
629	630	82	fill	post hole	0.45	0.15
630	630	82	cut	post hole	0.45	0.15
631	632	82	fill	post hole	0.4	0.16
632	632	82	cut	post hole	0.4	0.16
633	634	82	fill	post hole	0.55	0.18
634	634	82	cut	post hole	0.55	0.18
635	636	64	fill	pit	0.73	0.34
636	636	64	cut	pit	0.73	0.34
637	638	64	fill	post hole	0.68	0.2
638	638	64	cut	post hole	0.68	0.2
639	640	64	fill	post hole	0.38	0.27
640	640	64	cut	post hole	0.38	0.27
641	642	64	fill	ditch	0.58	0.1
642	642	64	cut	ditch	0.58	0.1
643	644	64	fill	post hole	0.55	0.09
644	644	64	cut	post hole	0.55	0.09
645	646	64	fill	post hole	0.58	0.14
646	646	64	cut	post hole	0.58	0.14
647	648	64	fill	post hole	0.35	0.09
648	648	64	cut	post hole	0.35	0.09
649	650	64	fill	post hole	0.3	0.1
650	650	64	cut	post hole	0.3	0.1
651	652	64	fill	post hole	0.3	0.09
652	652	64	cut	post hole	0.3	0.09
653	654	64	fill	post hole	0.4	0.09
654	654	64	cut	post hole	0.4	0.09
655	656	64	fill	post hole	0.5	0.1

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
656	656	64	cut	post hole	0.5	0.1
657	658	64	fill	ditch	1.1	0.26
658	658	64	cut	ditch	1.1	0.26
659	660	60	fill	post hole	0.35	0.1
660	660	60	cut	post hole	0.35	0.1
661	662	60	fill	post hole	0.64	0.2
662	662	60	cut	post hole	0.64	0.2
663	664	52	fill	ditch	0.68	0.2
664	664	52	cut	ditch	0.68	0.2
665	666	52	fill	ditch	0.52	0.1
666	666	52	cut	ditch	0.52	0.1
667	668	52	fill	ditch	0.6	0.14
668	668	52	cut	ditch	0.6	0.14
669	670	52	fill	ditch	0.48	0.1
670	670	52	cut	ditch	0.48	0.1
671	672	52	fill	ditch	0.44	0.2
672	672	52	cut	ditch	0.44	0.2
673	674	73	fill	post hole	0.58	0.22
674	674	73	cut	post hole	0.58	0.22
675	676	73	fill	post hole	0.6	0.18
676	675	73	cut	post hole	0.6	0.18
677	678	39	fill	furrow	1.6	0.2
678	678	39	cut	furrow	1.6	0.2
679	680	39	fill	post hole	0.3	0.15
680	680	39	cut	post hole	0.3	0.15
681	682	39	fill	post hole	0.28	0.14
682	682	39	cut	post hole	0.28	0.14
683	684	39	fill	post hole	0.35	0.1
684	684	39	cut	post hole	0.35	0.1
685	686	37	fill	ditch	0.6	0.11
686	686	37	cut	ditch		
687	688	37	fill	ditch	0.9	0.26
688	688	37	cut	ditch		
689	690	127	fill	furrow	1.1	0.05
690	690	127	cut	furrow	1.1	0.05
691	692	127	fill	ditch	0.5	0.2
692	692	127	cut	ditch	0.5	0.2
693	694	127	fill	natural	0.4	0.12
694	693	127	cut	natural	0.4	0.12
695	695	131	fill	ditch	0.8	0.17
696	696	131	cut	ditch	0.8	0.17
697	698	131	fill	ditch	0.7	0.1
698	698	131	cut	ditch	0.7	0.1
699	700	131	fill	furrow	1.7	0.05
700	700	131	cut	furrow	1.7	0.05
701	702	131	fill	natural	0.6	0.05
702	702	131	cut	natural	0.6	0.05
703	704	131	fill	ditch	0.85	0.17

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
704	704	131	cut	ditch	0.85	0.17
705	706	99	fill	ditch	0.7	0.2
706	706	99	cut	ditch	0.7	0.2
707	709	99	fill	tree throw	1.6	0.2
708	709	99	fill	tree throw	1.7	0.2
709	709	99	cut	tree throw	1.7	0.4
710	712	3	fill	pit	0.12	0.1
711	712	3	fill	pit	1.4	0.3
712	712	3	cut	pit	1.48	0.3
713	714	3	fill	ditch	1.1	0.48
714	714	3	cut	ditch	1.1	0.48
715	716	3	fill	ditch	0.5	0.06
716	716	3	cut	ditch	0.5	0.06
717	718	3	fill	ditch	1	0.2
718	718	3	cut	ditch	1	0.2
719	720	3	fill	pit	0.8	0.06
720	720	3	cut	pit	0.8	0.06
721	722	3	fill	pit	0.8	0.08
722	722	3	cut	pit	0.8	0.08
723	724	3	fill	pit	0.8	0.1
724	724	3	cut	pit	0.8	0.1
725	726	3	fill	pit	0.7	0.08
726	726	3	cut	pit	0.7	0.08
727	728	3	fill	ditch	0.5	0.12
728	728	3	cut	ditch	0.5	0.12
729	730	3	fill	pit	0.5	0.1
730	730	3	cut	pit	0.5	0.1
731	732	3	fill	pit	0.8	0.08
732	732	3	cut	pit	0.8	0.08
733	734	3	cut	pit	0.7	0.08
734	734	3	cut	pit	0.7	0.06
735	736	12	fill	natural	1.1	0.06
736	736	12	cut	natural	1.1	0.06
737	738	17	fill	furrow	1.3	0.1
738	738	17	cut	furrow	1.5	0.1
739	740	23	fill	gully	0.6	0.08
740	740	23	cut	gully	0.6	0.08
741	742	23	fill	gully	0.4	0.1
742	742	23	cut	gully		
743	744	23	fill	ditch	1.3	0.3
744	744	23	cut	ditch	1.3	0.3
745	746	35	fill	ditch	0.8	0.2
746	746	35	cut	ditch	0.8	0.2
747	748	35	fill	ditch	0.4	0.08
748	748	35	cut	ditch	0.4	0.08
749	750	35	fill	pit	0.8	0.16
750	750	35	cut	pit	0.8	0.16
751	752	35	fill	ditch	0.8	0.2

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
752	752	35	cut	ditch	0.8	0.2
753	754	35	fill	pit / treethrow	0.78	0.16
754	754	35	cut	pit / treethrow	0.78	0.16
755	756	35	fill	gully	0.25	0.08
756	756	35	cut	gully	0.25	0.08
757	758	35	fill	furrow	0.6	0.24
758	758	35	cut	furrow	0.6	0.24
759	760	35	fill	pit	0.5	0.22
760	760	35	cut	pit	0.5	0.22
761	762	35	fill	gully	0.4	0.1
762	762	35	cut	gully	0.4	0.1
763	764	35	fill	grave	0.6	
764	764	35	cut	grave	0.6	
765	766	13	fill	pit	0.7	0.1
766	766	13	cut	pit	0.7	0.1
767	768	13	fill	ditch	1.5	0.2
768	768	13	cut	ditch	1.5	0.2
769	770	14	fill	ditch	0.9	0.1
770	770	14	cut	ditch	0.9	0.1
771	772	14	fill	ditch	0.4	0.1
772	772	14	cut	ditch	0.4	0.1
773	774	14	fill	post hole	0.38	0.1
774	774	14	cut	post hole	0.38	0.1
775	776	107	fill	pit	0.8	0.2
776	776	107	cut	pit	0.8	0.2
777	779	107	fill	furrow		0.2
778	779	107	fill	furrow		0.2
779	779	107	cut	furrow	5	0.2
780	781	139	fill	pit	0.5	0.08
781	781	139	cut	pit	0.5	0.08
782	782	139	cut	ditch	1.1	0.5
783	783	139	cut	ditch	0.74	0.29
784	782	139	fill	ditch	0.2	0.2
785	782	139	fill	ditch	0.9	0.4
786	783	139	fill	ditch	0.12	0.1
787	783	139	fill	ditch	0.62	0.2
788	788	143	cut	cremation	0.7	0.17
789	788	143	fill	cremation	0.65	0.17
790	788	143	fill	cremation	0.9	0.17
791	791	143	cut	hollow/posthole	0.26	0.07
792	791	143	fill	hollow/posthole	0.26	0.07
793	795	143	fill	ditch	0.7	0.3
794	795	143	fill	ditch	0.36	0.09
795	795	143	cut	ditch	0.7	0.3
796	797	143	layer	sondage	1	0.7
797	797	143	cut	sondage	1	0.7
801	801	75	cut	ditch	1.1	0.35
802	801	75	fill	ditch	1.1	0.35

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
803	803	76	cut	pit / tree bole	1.6	0.2
804	803	76	fill	pit / tree bole		0.2
805	805	76	cut	ditch	0.5	0.1
806	805	76	fill	ditch	0.5	0.1
807	807	77	cut	ditch	0.7	0.3
808	807	77	fill	ditch	0.7	0.3
809	809	77	cut	ditch	1.3	0.15
810	809	77	fill	ditch	1.3	0.15
811	811	77	cut	tree bole	0.7	0.2
812	811	77	fill	tree bole	0.7	0.2
813	813	78	cut	pit	1.6	0.55
814	813	78	fill	pit	1.6	0.55
815	815	78	cut	pit	1.4	0.3
816	815	78	fill	pit	1.4	0.3
817	817	78	cut	gully	0.2	0.1
818	817	78	fill	gully		
819	819	78	cut	post hole	0.3	0.3
820	819	78	fill	post hole	0.3	0.3
821	821	78	cut	pit / ditch terminus	1	0.5
822	821	78	fill	pit / ditch terminus	1	0.5
823	823	78	cut	ditch	0.8	
824	823	78	fill	ditch	0.8	
825	219	80	fill	ditch / watering hole		0.1
826	219	80	fill	ditch / watering hole		0.1
827	827	80	cut	ditch	1.65	0.15
828	827	80	fill	ditch	1.65	0.15
829	829	80	cut	ditch	1.45	0.38
830	829	80	fill	ditch	1.45	0.38
831	831	80	cut	ditch?	0.28	0.16
832	831	80	fill	ditch	0.28	0.16
833	833	80	cut	ditch	0.5	0.14
834	833	80	fill	ditch	0.5	0.14
835	219	79	fill	ditch / watering hole		0.2
836	836	80	cut	ditch	0.2	0.2
837	836	80	fill	ditch	0.2	0.2
838	838	80	cut	ditch	1.7	0.85
839	838	80	fill	ditch	0.7	0.35
840	838	80	fill	ditch	1.7	0.5
841	841	80	cut	ditch	0.5	0.2
842	841	80	fill	ditch	0.5	0.2
843	843	84	cut	ditch	2	0.9
844	843	84	fill	ditch	2	0.9
845	843	84	fill	ditch	0.9	0.3
846	846	82	cut	ditch	1.5	0.75
847	846	82	fill	ditch	1.5	0.75
848	848	84	cut	ditch	0.5	0.3
849	848	84	fill	ditch		
850	850	84	cut	ditch	1	0.25

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
851	850	84	fill	ditch	1	0.25
852	852	68	cut	ditch	2.2	0.8
853	852	68	fill	ditch	1.7	0.55
854	852	68	fill	ditch	2.2	0.3
855	855	68	cut	furrow	0.8	0.3
856	855	68	fill	furrow	0.8	0.3
857	857	68	cut	ditch	0.8	0.2
858	857	68	fill	ditch	0.8	0.2
859	859	68	cut	pit	2	0.45
860	859	68	fill	pit		0.45
861	861	68	cut	pit	1.1	0.3
862	861	68	fill	pit		0.3
863	863	68	cut	ditch	0.7	0.2
864	863	68	fill	ditch	0.7	0.2
865	865	68	cut	tree bole	0.6	0.2
866	865	68	fill	tree bole	0.6	0.2
867	867	70	cut	pit	0.8	0.1
868	867	70	fill	pit		
869	869	70	cut	post hole	0.4	0.26
870	869	70	fill	post hole	0.4	0.26
871	871	70	cut	ditch	1.3	0.6
872	871	70	fill	ditch	1.3	0.6
873	873	70	cut	ditch	1.8	0.6
874	873	70	fill	ditch	0.3	0.6
875	873	70	fill	ditch	1.4	0.6
876	876	70	cut	ditch	1.1	0.25
877	876	70	fill	ditch		0.25
878	878	62	cut	ditch	0.6	0.2
879	878	62	fill	ditch	0.6	0.2
880	880	62	cut	gully	0.15	0.1
881	880	62	fill	gully	0.15	0.1
882	882	62	cut	ditch	0.7	0.45
883	882	62	fill	ditch	0.7	0.45
884	884	62	cut	ditch	0.7	0.1
885	884	62	fill	ditch	0.7	0.1
886	886	62	cut	ditch	0.8	0.15
887	886	62	fill	ditch	0.8	0.15
888	888	62	cut	ditch	1	0.5
889	888	62	fill	ditch	1	0.5
890	890	62	cut	ditch	0.6	0.2
891	890	62	fill	ditch	0.6	0.2
892	892	62	cut	ditch	0.5	0.1
893	892	62	fill	ditch	0.5	0.1
894	894	62	cut	ditch	0.6	0.2
895	894	62	fill	ditch	0.6	0.2
896	896	62	cut	ditch	0.6	0.15
897	896	62	cut	ditch	0.6	0.15
898	898	57	cut	ditch	1.1	0.4

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
899	898	57	fill	ditch	1.1	0.4
900	900	57	cut	pit	0.65	0.15
901	900	57	fill	pit	0.65	0.15
902	902	58	cut	ditch	1.1	0.3
903	902	58	fill	ditch	1.1	0.3
904	904	58	cut	ditch	0.9	0.35
905	904	58	fill	ditch	0.9	0.35
906	906	56	cut	ditch	0.5	0.25
907	906	58	fill	ditch	0.5	0.25
908	908	58	cut	ditch	0.6	0.2
909	908	58	fill	ditch	0.6	0.2
910		58	layer	natural	5	0.15
911	911	86	cut	pit	0.35	0.2
912	911	86	fill	pit	0.35	0.2
913	913	90	cut	ditch	1	0.45
914	913	90	fill	ditch	1	0.45
915	915	91	cut	ditch	0.7	0.35
916	915	91	fill	ditch	0.7	0.35
917	917	91	cut	ditch	0.7	0.2
918	917	91	fill	ditch	0.7	0.2
919	919	120	cut	ditch	0.9	0.37
920	919	120	fill	ditch	0.9	0.37
921	921	120	cut	ditch	0.7	0.2
922	921	120	fill	ditch	0.7	0.2
923	923	120	cut	pit / tree bole	0.5	0.2
924	923	120	fill	pit / tree bole		
925	925	120	cut	post hole	0.2	0.05
926	925	120	fill	post hole	0.2	0.05
927	927	120	cut	pit	0.5	0.1
928	927	120	fill	pit	0.5	0.1
929	929	120	cut	ditch	1.05	0.4
930	929	120	fill	ditch	1.05	0.4
931	931	118	cut	natural	6	0.3
932	931	118	fill	natural	6	0.3
933	933	122	cut	ditch	0.4	0.2
935	935	122	cut	gully	0.2	0.1
936	935	122	fill	gully	0.2	0.1
937	937	135	cut	ditch	0.7	0.1
938	937	135	fill	furrow	0.7	0.1
939	939	135	cut	ditch	0.4	0.2
940	939	135	fill	ditch	0.4	0.2
941	941	135	cut	ditch	0.5	0.22
942	941	135	fill	ditch		
943	943	135	cut	ditch	0.3	0.15
944	943	135	fill	ditch	0.3	0.15
945	945	135	cut	ditch	0.3	0.1
946	945	135	fill	ditch	0.3	0.1
947	947	132	cut	cremation?	0.7	0.1

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
948	947	132	fill	cremation?	0.7	0.1
949	949	134	cut	ditch	0.9	0.4
950	949	134	fill	ditch	0.9	0.4
951	100	100	cut	ditch	0.75	0.2
952	951	100	fill	ditch	0.75	0.2
953	953	100	cut	ditch	0.6	0.15
954	953	100	fill	ditch	0.6	0.15
955	955	104	cut	ditch	0.4	0.15
956	956	104	fill	ditch	0.4	0.15
957	957	104	cut	ditch	0.6	0.2
958	957	104	fill	ditch	0.6	0.2
959	959	104	cut	pit	1	0.4
960	959	104	fill	pit	1	0.4
961	961	93	cut	ditch	0.5	0.2
962	961	93	fill	ditch		
963	963	93	cut	ditch	0.4	0.1
964	963	93	fill	ditch	0.4	0.1
965	965	3	cut	pond?	10	0.5
966	965	3	fill	pond?	10	0.5
967	965	3	fill	pond?	3.5	0.2
968	968	5	cut	ditch	0.6	0.3
969	968	5	fill	ditch		
970	970	5	cut	pit	0.5	0.15
971	970	5	fill	pit		
972	972	5	cut	pit	0.45	0.08
973	972	5	fill	pit	0.45	0.08
974	974	5	cut	pit	0.4	0.05
975	974	5	fill	pit		
976	976	5	cut	pit	0.8	0.07
977	976	5	fill	pit	0.8	0.07
978	978	5	cut	pit		0.2
979	978	5	fill	pit		0.2
980	980	5	cut	pit	4.5	0.15
981	980	5	fill	pit	4.5	0.15
982	982	5	cut	pit	1.5	0.05
983	982	5	fill	pit	1.5	0.05
984	984	5	cut	ditch	1	0.35
985	984	5	fill	ditch	1	0.35
986	986	5	cut	pit	1	0.1
987	986	5	fill	pit	1	0.1
988	988	5	cut	pit	1.2	0.11
989	988	5	fill	pit		
990	990	5	cut	pit	1	0.1
991	990	5	fill	pit	1	0.1
992	992	5	cut	pit		0.08
993	992	5	fill			0.08
994	994	5	cut	pit	1.2	0.1
995	994	5	fill	pit	1.2	0.1

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
996	996	26	cut	ditch	2.3	0.3
997	996	26	fill	ditch	2.3	0.3
998	998	30	cut	ditch	0.85	0.35
999	998	30	fill	ditch	0.85	0.35
1000	1000	29	cut	ditch	0.6	0.2
1001	1001	79	cut	ditch	3.6	0.48
1002	1001	79	fill	ditch		0.46
1003	1001	79	fill	ditch		0.48
1004	1004	79	cut	ditch	1.4	0.8
1005	1004	79	fill	ditch		
1006	1006	81	cut	ditch?	0.28	0.08
1007	1006	81	fill	ditch		
1008	1008	81	cut	ditch	0.7	0.22
1009	1008	81	fill	ditch		
1010	1010	81	cut	gully	0.3	0.08
1011	1010	81	fill	gully		
1012	1012	81	cut	ditch??	0.4	0.05
1013	1012	81	fill	ditch??		
1014	1014	81	cut	ditch	2.3	0.48
1015	1014	81	fill	ditch		
1016	1016	81	cut	ditch	1.36	0.38
1017	1016	81	fill	ditch		
1018	1019	81	fill	ditch		0.31
1019	1019	81	cut	ditch	1.1	0.59
1020	1022	81	fill	ditch		0.32
1021	1022	81	fill	ditch		
1022	1022	81	cut	ditch	1.2	0.38
1023	1024	81	fill	ditch		0.4
1024	1024	81	cut	ditch	1.55	0.51
1025	1027	81	fill	ditch		0.56
1026	1027	81	fill	ditch		0.66
1027	1027	81	cut	ditch	1.22	0.66
1028	1028	81	fill	ditch		0.52
1029	1029	81	cut	ditch		0.52
1030	1024	81	fill	ditch		0.31
1031	1014	81	fill	ditch		0.48
1032	1019	81	fill	ditch		0.35
1033	1033	81	fill	ditch		0.59
1034	1027	81	fill	ditch		0.28
1035	1036	54	fill?	hollow?	5.6	0.29
1036	1036	54	cut?	hollow?	5.6	0.29
1037	1038	54	fill	pit / posthole	0.8	0.19
1038	1038	54	cut	pit / posthole		
1039	1040	54	fill	pit / posthole	0.53	0.23
1040	1040	54	cut	pit / posthole		0.23
1041	0	3	finds unit	finds		
1042	1043	152	fill	ditch	1.14	0.25
1043	1043	152	cut	ditch	1.14	0.25

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
1044	1045	152	fill	ditch	1.34	0.32
1045	1045	152	cut	ditch	1.34	0.32
1201	1201	30	cut	pit / ditch		0.48
1202	1201	80	fill	pit / ditch		0.48
1203	1201	80	fill	pit / ditch		
1204	1204	80	cut	ditch	0.9	0.87
1205	1204	80	fill	ditch		0.37
1206	1206	80	cut	post hole	0.25	0.15
1207	1206	80	fill	post hole		0.15
1208	1208	80	cut	post hole	0.2	0.15
1209	1208	80	fill	post hole		0.15
1210	1210	61	cut	furrow	2.15	0.07
1211	1210	61	fill	furrow		0.07
1212	1212	61	cut	furrow	0.75	0.08
1213	1212	61	fill	furrow		0.08
1214	1214	56	cut	pit	0.8	0.19
1215	1214	56	fill	pit		0.19
1216	1216	56	cut	hollow	1.95	0.2
1217	1216	56	fill	hollow		0.2
1218	1218	50	cut	furrow	1.1	
1219	1218	50	fill	furrow		
1220	1220	89	cut	ditch	2.5	
1221	1220	89	fill	ditch		
1222	1222	123	cut	gully	0.28	0.2
1223	1222	123	fill	gully		0.2
1224	1224	123	cut	gully	0.41	0.18
1225	1224	123	fill	gully		0.18
1226	1226	123	cut	gully	0.6	0.16
1227	1226	123	fill	gully		0.16
1228	1228	126	cut	gully	0.46	0.28
1229	1228	126	fill	gully		0.28
1230	1230	126	cut	gully	0.44	0.2
1231	1230	126	fill	gully		0.2
1232	1232	126	cut	gully	0.6	0.2
1233	1232	126	fill	gully		0.2
1234	1234	131	cut	pit	0.76	0.5
1235	1234	131	fill	pit		
1236	1234	131	fill	pit		0.28
1237	1237	131	cut	ditch / furrow	0.58	0.11
1238	1237	131	fill	ditch / furrow		0.11
1239	1239	136	cut	ditch	0.65	0.24
1240	1239	136	fill	ditch		0.24
1241	1241	136	cut	gully	0.49	0.1
1242	1241	136	fill	gully		0.1
1243	1243	136	cut	gully	0.45	0.06
1244	1243	136	fill	gully		0.06
1245	1245	136	cut	gully	0.55	0.09
1246	1245	136	fill	gully		0.09

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
1247	1247	136	cut	gully	0.44	0.09
1248	1247	136	fill	gully		0.09
1249	1249	129	cut	pit		0.4
1250	1249	129	fill	pit		0.4
1251	1251	129	cut	ditch	0.37	0.11
1252	1251	129	fill	ditch		0.11
1253	1253	129	cut	gully	0.62	0.1
1254	1253	129	fill	gully		0.1
1255	1255	129	cut	ditch	0.6	0.25
1256	1255	129	fill	ditch		0.25
1257	1257	129	cut	ditch	0.52	0.23
1258	1257	129	fill	ditch		
1259	1259	129	cut	ditch	0.64	0.2
1260	1259	129	fill	ditch		0.2
1261	1261	101	fill	ditch	0.67	0.12
1262	1261	101	fill	ditch	0.67	0.12
1263	1263	94	cut	gully	0.48	0.12
1264	1263	94	fill	gully		0.12
1265	1265	94	cut	gully	0.46	0.1
1266	1265	94	fill	gully		0.1
1267	1267	94	cut	ditch	0.93	0.18
1268	1267	94	fill	ditch		0.18
1269		4	layer	spread		
1270	1270	4	cut	ditch	1.05	0.28
1271	1270	4	fill	ditch		0.28
1272	1272	4	cut	ditch	0.92	0.27
1273	1272	4	fill	ditch		0.27
1274	1274	22	cut	ditch	1.2	0.28
1275	1274	22	fill	ditch		0.28
1276	1276	28	cut	ditch	0.65	0.19
1277	1276	28	fill	ditch		0.19
1278	1278	66	cut	ditch	0.85	0.43
1279	1278	66	cut	ditch	0.85	0.43
1280	1280	66	cut	pit	0.36	0.16
1281	1280	66	fill	pit		0.16
1282	1282	66	cut	pit	0.6	0.18
1283	1282	66	fill	pit	0.6	0.18
1284	1284	74	cut	ditch	0.48	0.19
1285	1284	74	fill	ditch		0.19
1286	1286	74	cut	tree throw	0.75	0.19
1287	1286	74	fill	tree throw		0.19
1288	1288	71	cut	post hole	0.46	0.22
1289	1288	71	fill	post hole	0.46	0.22
1290	1290	71	cut	post hole	0.36	0.1
1291	1290	71	fill	post hole	0.36	0.1
1292	1292	111	cut	ditch	1.24	0.6
1293	1292	111	fill	ditch		
1294	1292	111	fill	ditch		0.5

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
1295	1295	111	cut	ditch	0.78	0.19
1296	1295	111	fill	ditch		0.19
1297	1297	111	cut	ditch	0.96	0.33
1298	1297	111	fill	ditch		0.33
1299	1299	139	cut	ditch	0.4	0.65
1300	1299	139	fill	ditch		0.11
1301	1299	139	fill	ditch		0.52
1302	1302	139	cut	ditch	1.08	0.19
1303	1302	139	fill	ditch		0.19
1304	1304	139	cut	ditch	1.23	0.37
1305	1304	139	fill	ditch		0.37
1306	1306	139	cut	pit	0.32	0.25
1307	1306	139	fill	pit		0.25
1308	1308	139	cut	pit	1.1	0.51
1309	1308	139	fill	pit		0.19
1310	1308	139	fill	pit		0.2
1311	1308	139	fill	pit		0.2
1312	1312	141	cut	ditch	1.05	0.14
1313	1312	141	fill	ditch		0.14
1314	1314	144	cut	ditch	0.69	0.24
1315	1314	144	fill	ditch		0.24
1316	1316	144	cut	ditch	0.84	0.19
1317	1316	144	fill	ditch		0.19
1318	1318	144	cut	ditch	0.64	0.15
1319	1318	144	fill	ditch		0.15
1320	1320	144	cut	ditch	0.85	0.22
1321	1320	144	fill	ditch		0.22
1322	1322	144	cut	ditch	0.38	0.08
1323	1322	144	fill	ditch		0.08
1324	1324	148	cut	ditch	0.65	0.24
1325	1324	148	fill	ditch		0.24
1326	1326	139	cut	furrow	2.1	0.1
1327	1326	139	fill	furrow		0.1
1328	1204	80	finds unit	ditch		
1401	1403	63	fill	post hole	0.42	0.1
1402	1403	63	fill	post hole	0.27	0.18
1403	1403	63	cut	post hole	0.42	0.28
1404	1405	63	fill	ditch	1.6	0.38
1405	1405	63	cut	ditch	1.6	0.38
1406	1410	63	fill	pit	0.71	0.08
1407	1410	63	fill	pit	0.1	0.05
1408	1410	63	fill	pit	0.71	0.3
1409	1410	63	fill	pit	0.4	0.06
1410	1410	63	cut	pit	0.71	0.38
1411	1412	63	fill	pit	0.66	0.12
1412	1412	63	cut	pit	0.66	0.12
1413	1414	63	fill	ditch	1.37	0.15
1414	1414	63	cut	ditch	1.37	0.15

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
1415	1416	42	fill	ditch	1.61	0.15
1416	1416	42	cut	ditch	1.61	0.15
1417	1419	112	fill	ditch	1.8	0.3
1418	1419	112	fill	ditch	1	0.24
1419	1419	112	cut	ditch	1.8	0.54
1420	1421	112	fill	ditch	0.78	0.14
1421	1421	112	cut	ditch	0.78	0.14
1422	1423	112	fill	furrow	1.53	0.05
1423	1423	112	cut	furrow	1.53	0.05
1424	1425	105	fill	gully	0.28	0.05
1425	1425	105	cut	gully	0.28	0.05
1426	1427	105	fill	ditch	0.53	0.08
1427	1427	105	cut	ditch	0.53	0.08
1428	1431	105	fill	pit	35	0.17
1429	1431	105	fill	pit	0.24	
1430	1431	105	fill	pit	0.36	0.14
1431	1431	105	cut	pit	0.56	0.17
1432	0	137	layer	layer	2	0.3
1433	0	137	layer		1	0.24
1434	1435	137	fill	ditch	1	0.3
1435	1435	137	cut	ditch	1	0.3
1436	1437	137	fill	ditch	1	0.52
1437	1437	137	cut	ditch	1	0.52
1438	1439	137	fill	pit	0.54	0.34
1439	1439	137	cut	pit	0.54	0.34
1440	1441	137	fill	ditch	0.4	0.25
1441	1441	137	cut	ditch	0.4	0.25
1442	1443	137	fill	ditch	3.12	0.44
1443	1443	137	cut	ditch	3.12	0.44
1444	1445	137	fill	ditch	0.42	0.22
1445	1445	137	cut	ditch	0.42	0.22
1446	1447	137	fill	pit	0.47	0.12
1447	1447	137	cut	pit	0.47	0.12
1448	1450	137	fill	pit	0.23	0.08
1449	1450	137	fill	pit	0.47	0.14
1450	1450	137	cut	pit	0.47	0.14
1451	1452	137	fill	ditch	1.48	0.22
1452	1452	137	cut	ditch	1.48	0.22
1453	1454	137	fill	pit	0.39	0.07
1454	1454	137	cut	pit	0.39	0.07
1455	1456	137	fill	pit	0.45	0.05
1456	1456	137	cut	pit	0.45	0.05
1457	1458	137	fill	pit	0.73	0.19
1458	1458	137	cut	pit	0.73	0.19
1459	1461	147	fill	ditch	1.04	0.57
1460	1461	147	fill	ditch	0.44	0.15
1461	1461	147	cut	ditch	1.22	0.7
1462	1463	147	fill	ditch	0.62	0.2

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
1463	1463	147	cut	ditch	0.62	0.2
1464	1465	147	fill	ditch	0.62	0.31
1465	1465	147	cut	ditch	0.62	0.31
1466	1467	147	fill	ditch	0.88	0.26
1467	1467	147	cut	ditch	0.88	0.26
1468	1469	147	fill	ditch	0.58	0.11
1469	1469	147	cut	ditch	0.58	0.11
1470	1471	147	fill	ditch	0.49	0.07
1471	1471	147	cut	ditch	0.49	0.07

Appendix C. Finds Reports

C.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction and methodology

C.1.1 A total of 574 sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from the investigations, weighing 6935g (mean sherd weight of 12.1g). The material derived from 78 contexts relating to 68 features. These were found across 33 trenches, and comprised ditches, pits, hollows, a pond/waterhole, a posthole, tree-throw and a buried soil (Table 3). The assemblage was dominated by Iron Age ceramics primarily dating to the Middle and Late Iron Age. However, a minor Early Iron Age component was identified, though much of this material was residual. The assemblage also included a small group of Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury ceramics, as well a few sherds of Collared Urn, Beaker and pottery of early Neolithic date (Table 4).

Cut/ Feature	Trench	Feature type	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Feature date	Residual (No./wt. (g))
3	76	Ditch	1	2	MIA	-
5	76	Posthole	1	6	EIA	-
20	80	Posthole	3	8	MIA	-
28	69	Ditch	23	368	MIA	-
30	67	Posthole	1	13	EIA	-
98	46	Posthole	1	3	MIA	-
131	140	Ditch	5	29	LIA	-
138	145	Ditch	9	253	MIA	-
140	145	Tree-throw	5	17	NEO	-
201	75	Ditch	2	9	MIA	-
203	75	Ditch	27	284	MIA	-
211	80	Ditch	6	126	MIA	-
217	80	Ditch	16	336	MIA	-
219	79, 80	Pond/waterhole	38	537	MIA	EIA 4/12
234	83	Ditch	5	47	LIA	EIA1/17
240	83	Pit	2	3	LIA	EIA 1/2
242	65	Hollow	9	70	MIA	-
252	65	Hollow	2	17	MIA	-
349	137	Pit	7	125	LIA	-
368	137	Posthole	2	107	LIA	-
402	75	Ditch	1	2	EIA	-
404	75	Pit	2	12	MIA	EIA 1/10
416	79	Ditch	2	12	MIA	EIA 1/5
420	79	Ditch	8	40	MIA	-
422	79	Ditch	1	37	LIA	-
436	81	Ditch	20	226	LIA	EIA 4/26
438	81	Ditch	30	202	LIA	-
442	81	Ditch	12	155	MIA	EIA 4/33
490	64	Posthole	1	6	MIA	-
491	64	Buried soil	49	279	EIA	-
502	52	Ditch	2	18	MIA	-
599	63	Posthole	1	13	MIA	-
611	79	Pit	2	9	MIA	-
615	79	Ditch	6	15	LIA	-
617	79	Ditch	5	31	LIA	-
709	99	Pit	6	38	MBA	-
795	143	Ditch	42	229	MBA	-
801	75	Ditch	1	10	MIA	-

Cut/ Feature	Trench	Feature type	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Feature date	Residual (No./wt. (g))
813	78	Pit	11	144	MIA	-
815	78	Pit	1	7	MIA	-
838	80	Ditch	4	96	LIA	-
848	84	Ditch	3	15	LIA	-
852	68	Ditch	1	10	MIA	-
859	68	Pit	4	52	MIA	-
861	68	Pit	3	24	MIA	-
867	70	Pit	6	122	MIA	-
871	70	Ditch	9	181	MIA	-
873	70	Ditch	1	7	MIA	-
902	58	Ditch	2	7	LIA	-
904	58	Ditch	2	12	LIA	EIA 1/5
919	120	Ditch	6	43	LAI	EIA 2/32
921	120	Ditch	1	3	MIA	-
947	132	Pit	3	16	NEO	-
965	3	Pond?	1	4	MIA	-
1004	79	Ditch	1	13	MIA	-
1014	81	Ditch	14	203	MIA	-
1016	81	Ditch	1	6	MIA	-
1019	81	Ditch	3	13	MIA	-
1027	81	Ditch	4	7	MIA	EIA 2/4
1036	54	Hollow?	1	9	MIA	-
1201	80	Pit/ditch	6	44	LIA	-
1210	61	Furrow	2	9	LIA	EIA 1/6
1234	131	Pit	8	21	EBA	-
1284	74	Ditch	2	17	LIA	-
1299	139	Ditch	25	414	MIA	-
1302	139	Ditch	85	1682	MIA	EIA 1/12
1456	137	Posthole	5	36	LIA	-
1461	147	Ditch	2	17	NEO, BK	-
NA	73	Surface find	1	7	NEO	-
TOTAL	-	-	*574*	*6935*	-	-

Table 3. Feature assemblage spot dates. NEO = Neolithic; BK = Beaker, EBA = Early Bronze Age; EIA = Early Iron Age; MIA = Middle Iron Age; LIA = Late Iron Age

Period/pottery type	Date	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MNV
Early Neolithic	3700-3500 BC	10	46	1
Beaker	2300-1900 BC	1	11	1
Collared Urn	1900-1500 BC	8	21	-
Middle Bronze Age	1500-1100 BC	57	520	2
Early Iron Age	800-400/350 BC	75	464	6
Middle Iron Age	400/350-50 BC	318	4860	27
Late Iron Age	50 BC-AD 43/50	105	1013	12
TOTAL	-	*574*	*6935*	*49*

Table 4. Quantified assemblage by period/pottery type. MNV = minimum number of vessels, calculated as the total number of different rims and bases.

C.1.2 This assessment provides a quantified overview of the assemblage, a summary of the material by period, and a brief discussion of its dating and local affinities. All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009).

Assemblage characteristics

C.1.3 The pottery was in a good condition, with a fairly typical mean sherd weight for a prehistoric assemblage from eastern England. In terms of sherd sizes, 65% of

fragments were classified as small (measuring less than 4cm in length), 32% medium (4-8cm) and 3% large (over 8cm).

Fabric	Group	No./(wt.) sherds	% of fabric (by wt.)	MNV	MNV burnished	MNV wheel-made	Fabric date
F1	Flint	6/24	0.3	-	-	-	NEO
FQ1	Flint & sand	60/424	6.1	7	-	-	NEO, EIA, MIA
FQ2	Flint & sand	17/180	2.6	1	-	-	EIA, MIA
FQ3	Flint & sand	14/78	1.1	2	1	-	EIA, MIA
G1	Grog	8/21	0.3	-	-	-	EBA
G2	Grog	8/24	0.3	-	-	-	MBA, LIA
GQ1	Grog & sand	3/28	0.4	1	-	-	BK, LIA
Q1	Sand	303/4162	60.0	26	6	5	EIA, MIA, LIA
Q2	Sand	21/544	7.8	4	1	-	MIA, LIA
QF1	Sand & flint	41/547	7.9	3	-	-	EIA, MIA
S1	Shell	50/293	4.2	1	-	-	MBA, MIA
S2	Shell	8/109	1.6	2	-	-	MBA, MIA
S3	Shell	3/9	0.1	1	1	-	EIA, MIA, LIA
S4	Shell	9/253	3.6	1	-	-	MBA
SQ1	Shell & sand	5/60	0.9	-	-	-	MIA
SQ2	Shell & sand	10/120	1.7	-	-	-	MBA, MIA
SQ3	Shell & sand	9/59	0.9	-	-	-	MIA, LIA
TOTAL	-	*574/6935*	*99.8*	*49*	*9*	*5*	-

Table 5. Quantified assemblage by fabric. MNV = minimum number of vessels, calculated as the total number of different rims and bases (33 rims, 16 bases). NEO = Neolithic; BK = Beaker, EBA = Early Bronze Age; EIA = Early Iron Age; MIA = Middle Iron Age; LIA = Late Iron Age

Flint fabrics

F1: Moderate to common coarse flint (mainly 2-3 mm)

Flint and sand fabrics

FQ1: Moderate to common coarse flint (mainly 2-3 mm) in a sandy clay matrix

FQ2: Moderate to common medium flint (mainly 1-2 mm) in a sandy clay matrix

FQ3: Moderate to common fine flint (mainly <1mm) in a sandy clay matrix

Grog fabrics

G1: Moderate to common coarse grog (mainly 2-3 mm)

G2: Moderate to common fine or medium grog (<2 mm)

Grog and sand fabrics

GQ1: Sparse to common fine grog (mainly <1.5m) and moderate to common sand

Sand fabrics

Q1: Moderate to common sand (possibly glauconitic). Some sherds may contain rare coarse sub-rounded quartz granules (up to 3mm), or rare coarse partially burnt flint

Q2: Moderate to common sand and sparse voids from burnt out vegetable matter

Shell fabrics

S1: Moderate to common fine to coarse shell (1-4mm)

S2: Moderate to common fine to medium shell (1-2mm)

S3: Moderate shell flecks (<1mm)

S4: Abundant fine to coarse shell (1-4mm)

Sand with flint fabrics

QF1: Moderate to common sand and sparse to moderate fine to coarse flint, well sorted (1-3mm)

Shell and sand fabric

SQ1: Moderate to common fine to coarse shell (1-4mm) and sand

SQ2: Sparse to common fine to medium shell (1-2mm) and sand

SQ3: Moderate shell flecks (<1mm) and sand

C.1.4 A total of 17 fabric types were identified, which belonged to eight basic groups (Table 4). In general, sand wares (Q1-2) dominated, accounting for 68% of the pottery by weight, with sherds in fabric Q1 being particularly prolific. Shelly wares (S1-4, 10%) were the second most common along with flint-and-sand tempered wares (FQ1-3), followed by sherds tempered with sand-with-flint (QF1, 8%). The remaining 4% was split between minor fabric groups with a combination of shell-and-sand (SQ1-3), grog (GQ-2), grog-and-sand (GQ1), and flint (F1). As Table 4 demonstrates, most fabric types were not unique to specific periods.

Early Neolithic, c. 3700-3500 BC

C.1.5 Ten small sherds (46g) of early Neolithic pottery were identified in the assemblage. These derived from pit **947** (Field H, Trench 132; three sherds, 16g), tree-throw **140** (Field I, Trench 145; five sherds, 17g), ditch **1461** (Field I, Trench 147; one sherd, 6g), and the topsoil in Trench 73 (context 1100; one sherd, 7g). The pottery was characterised by plain sherds in fabrics F1 and FQ1, and included an externally rounded rim from pit **947**. The sherd from ditch **1461** was found alongside a piece of Beaker pottery described below.

Beaker, c. 2300-1900 BC

C.1.6 A single abraded sherd of Beaker pottery (11g) was recovered from ditch **1461** in Trench 147 (Field I). The sherd was a rim fragment in fabric GQ1, which displayed faint impressed decoration, possibly rustication (M. Knight pers. comm.).

Early Bronze Age, c. 1900-1500 BC

C.1.7 Eight small body sherds (21g) of Early Bronze Age pottery were recovered from pit **1234** in Trench 131 (Field H). The sherds were in a coarse grog tempered fabric (G1), typical of Collared Urns from the Cambridgeshire region (M. Knight pers. comm.).

Middle Bronze Age, c. 1500-1100 BC

C.1.8 A total of 57 sherds (520g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the site. These derived from pit **709** (Field G, Trench 99; six sherds, 38g), ditch **138** (Field I, Trench 145; nine sherds, 253g) and ditch **795** (Field I, Trench 143; 42 sherds, 299g). The pottery was characterised by sherds in shell tempered fabrics (S1, S2 and S4), but also included four grog tempered wares (fabric G2, 14g) and a single sherd in fabric SQ2 (3g) – these being from pit **709**. The pottery from ditch **138** comprised refitting rim

and body sherds from a classic bucket-shaped Deverel-Rimbury type vessel in fabric S4, decorated with a row of fingertip impressions around the waist (the exterior retaining traces of carbonized residue). Around 13% of the vessel rim survived, with the original mouth diameter being *c*. 29cm. The pottery from ditch **795** was also likely to have derived from a single vessel, this time in fabric S1. However, with the exception of a pinched-out base (*c*. 12cm in diameter), all the recovered sherds were plain body fragments.

Early Iron Age, c. 800-400/350 BC

C.1.9 Pottery attributed to the Early Iron Age comprised 75 sherds weighing 464g. The material was recovered from 17 contexts relating to 16 features in Trenches 58, 61, 64, 67, 75-76, 79, 80-81, 83, 120 and 139, spread across Fields D, E, H and I. However, at least 23 of these sherds (164g) were residual in later Iron Age contexts, particularly ditches. In fact, the distinction between some Early and Middle Iron Age sherds was not always clear-cut, since flint-and-sand tempered fabrics continued to be used in the earlier stages of the Middle Iron Age. That being said, a number of diagnostic Early Iron Age ceramics were identified, including coarseware rims decorated with fingertip impression on the exterior lip, fingertip decorated angular shoulder sherds, grooved and incised decorated finewares, and burnished, finely mouldered everted rims. In general, the pottery attributed to this period was dominated by flint-and-sand tempered wares (FQ1-3, 91% by weight), with only a few other sherds in fabric Q1 (one sherd, 12g), QF1 (9 sherds, 30g) and S3 (one sherd, 1g). Features or contexts yielding exclusively Early Iron Age type pottery were rare. The largest assemblage derived from the buried land surface (context 491) in Trench 64. This yielded 40 sherds (279g), including three rims and an angular shoulder fragment. The only other groups were from postholes **5** (one sherds, 6g), **30** (one sherd, 13g) and **402** (one sherd, 2g) in Trenches 67, 75 and 76.

Middle Iron Age, c. 400/350-50 BC

C.1.10 The pottery assigned to the Middle Iron Age comprised 318 sherds weighing 4860g. This was the largest sub-assemblage and derived 44 contexts related to 38 features. These comprised ditches (22), pits (7), hollows (3), postholes (4), a possible pond, and a pond/waterhole. The features were found across 18 trenches in total (Trenches 3, 46, 52, 54, 63-65, 68-70, 75-76, 78-81, 120 and 139), with most clustering in the northern part of Field E and the southern end of Field D. Overall, the assemblage was dominated by plain sherds in dense sandy fabrics (79% by weight), and included the partial profiles of several ovoid and globular vessels, most displaying weakly pronounced shoulders and short necks terminating in either rounded, flat-topped or externally thickened rims. In general, both the forms and fabrics represented are typical of Middle Iron Age assemblages from Ely and large parts of southern Cambridgeshire, dating to *c*. 350/300-50 BC. However, some groups of pottery attributed to this period may date a little earlier at the site, and are tentatively classed as transitional or of *earlier* Middle Iron Age origin, *c*. 400-300 BC. These assemblages were characterised by a mix of fabric types (sand, flint-and-sand, sand-with-flint, shell, and shell-and-sand), but like the Early Iron Age material, had a relatively high percentage of flint-and-sand tempered wares (34% in total), or sand-with-flint sherds (16%)

C.1.11 The pottery in this group comprised 44 sherds (383g), and derived from nine contexts relating to seven features (Trenches 52, 64, 68, 55, 76, 79: ditches **3** (one sherd, 2g), **202** (two sherds, 9g), **203** (27 sherds, 284g), **420** (eight sherds, 40g) **502** (two sherds, 18g), pit **861** (three sherds, 24g) and posthole **490** (one sherd, 6g)). The only sizeable

assemblage was from ditch **203** (Field E, Trench 76), and in the case of the other features, it remains debatable whether some of the sherds are in fact residual pieces of Early Iron Age pottery.

C.1.12 The rest of the Middle Iron Age assemblage (244 sherds, 4477g) had very little flint-and-sand or sand-with-flint tempered pottery (just 20 sherds in total, 11% by weight), which is much more typical of the period and region. Most of these feature assemblages (26 out of 31) weighed less than 250g, and contained between 1-14 sherds. The five largest pottery groups derived from ditches **28** (Trench 69; 23 sherds, 368g), **217** (Trench 80; 16 sherds, 336g), **1299** (Trench 139, 25 sherds, 414g) **1302** (Trench 139; 84 sherds, 1670g) and pond/waterhole **219** (Trenches 79-80; 34 sherds, 525g). Noteworthy is the assemblage from ditch **1302**, which was dominated by fragments of two jars – the rim of one adjoining to a fragment in ditch **1299**. Also of note is a burnished late La Tène-style decorated sherd from ditch **28** (fabric Q1, 12g), ornamented with a grooved curvilinear line. This is likely to date to the second or first century BC.

Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC-AD 43/50

C.1.13 Pottery attributed to the Late Iron Age comprised 105 sherds weighing 1013g. The material was recovered from 19 contexts in 19 different features across Trenches 58, 61, 74, 79-81, 83-84, 120, 137 and 140 (14 ditches, two pits, a pit/ditch, a furrow and a posthole). The assemblage included a combination of handmade sherds in the Middle Iron Age-type tradition, and grog-tempered pottery and wheel-turned vessels of the Late Iron Age 'Belgic' tradition. As in the previous period, sandy wares continued to dominate (85% of the assemblage by weight), with grog and grog-and-sand tempered fabrics accounting for just 3% of the material. A total of 44 sherds (459g) were wheel-made, and of these, 17 (237g) were combed, rilled or cordoned. Partial vessel profiles were rare, but two necked wheel-made jars were identified, together with one shouldered handmade vessel with an off-set upright neck. None of the feature assemblages were substantial, and all weighed less than 250g (1-30 sherds apiece).

Discussion

C.1.14 Pottery from most periods of British prehistory is represented in the excavated assemblage, albeit in very different quantities. The earlier prehistoric material comprises a small group of early Neolithic pottery, a single piece of decorated Beaker, and a few plain sherds of Collared Urn. These probably attest to sporadic activities in the landscape. The later prehistoric sequence is represented by more substantial assemblages of Iron Age pottery, combined with a small of group of Middle Bronze Age ceramics. The latter belong to the Deverel-Rimbury tradition, and are unusual in being recovered from a clayland context in this region, particularly from Ely. Iron Age sites, on the other hand, are fairly common in clayland settings, and the Middle and Late Iron Age assemblage recovered from this site is wholly typical for the period and local area, with close parallels to the published material from West Fen Road (Percival 2005), Wardy Hill (Hill and Horne 2003) and Hurst Lane (Percival 2007). Slightly less common, however, is the group of Early Iron Age ceramics (whose finewares have affinities to Cunliffe's Fengate-Cromer group (1991, 76-77)), and the small assemblage of transitional or early Middle Iron Age pottery from the site. As with the Deverel-Rimbury component, these are still unrepresented locally, though some similar pottery has been published from Prickwillow Road (Jackson 2003), and more recently, a transitional pit assemblage was defined at High Flyer Farm (Anderson and Brudenell 2011).

C.2 Roman Pottery

By Stephen Wadeson with Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 A total of 1457 sherds, weighing 19.049kg of Roman pottery were recovered from the evaluation. It was predominantly an Early Roman assemblage (mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century AD) although a smaller quantity of Romano-British and post-Roman material were also identified (Table 6). The assemblage was recovered from 119 stratified deposits with the majority of the pottery retrieved from ditches thought to be the remains of field systems associated with a small number of farmsteads (1081 sherds, 14.518kg, c. 76% by weight).

Period	Quantity	Quantity (%)	Weight (Kg)	Weight (%)	MSW
Early Roman	1402	96.2	18.270	95.9	13.0
Romano-British	42	2.9	0.631	3.3	15.0
Post Roman	13	0.9	0.148	0.8	11.4
Total	**1457**	**100.00**	**19.049**	**100.00**	**13.0**

Table 6: Quantity and weight of pottery by ceramic period (MSW = Mean sherd weight)

C.2.2 The majority of the assemblage is fragmentary and abraded suggesting that the majority of the sherds were not located at their primary site of deposition. The pottery has an average sherd weight of 13g. Many of the sherds have not retained their original surfaces or evidence of wear and use, the relatively poor condition of the pottery is attributed not only to the action of local soils but also to post-depositional disturbance such as middening and/or manuring as part of the waste management during the Roman and post-Roman periods.

Methodology

C.2.3 The assemblage was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976; Darling 2004; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue was prepared. A sample of the sherds were examined using a magnifying lens (x10 magnification). The pottery was divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. The fabric codes (used primarily in the archive) are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (Sandy grey ware = SGW); vessel form was also recorded.

C.2.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

Quantification

C.2.5 All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted and a spot date has been provided for each individual sherd and context.

Sampling Bias

C.2.6 The evaluation was carried out by hand and feature selection made through standard sampling strategies. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental and artefactual remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery. These are small quantities of abraded sherds and have not been quantified, and serious bias is not likely to result.

The Assemblage

C.2.7 Recovered from a total of 36 trenches the assemblage consists primarily of locally produced utilitarian coarse wares (reduced and oxidised), specifically sandy reduced wares *c*. 49% and sandy coarse wares *c*. 24% (by weight); although small quantities of fine wares and traded wares were also identified. The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from Field E (by weight). In addition a significant quantity of material was recovered from Fields A and I. Table 7 illustrates the distribution of the pottery by quantity and weight across all fields.

Field	Quantity	Quantity (%)	Weight (Kg)	Weight (%)
E	530	36.3	7.899	41.5
I	557	38.2	6.013	31.6
A	333	22.9	4.758	25.0
D	16	1.1	0.194	1.0
G	20	1.4	0.167	0.9
H	1	0.1	0.018	0.1
Total	**1457**	**100.00**	**19.049**	**100.00**

Table 7: Total quantity and weight of pottery by field.

Field A

C.2.8 Field A produced the third largest assemblage of the evaluation, a total of 333 sherds, weighing 4.758kg recovered from trenches 3, 4, 5, 6 and 150. Consisting primarily of pottery of an early Roman date (mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century AD) the majority of the pottery identified was recovered from ditches (232 sherds: 3.060kg).

C.2.9 The bulk of the assemblage comprises of locally produced domestic coarse wares with sandy reduced wares accounting for the majority of the Field A assemblage (c. 30% by weight). The bulk of the pottery was recovered from trench 4 (92 sherds;1.425kg) the majority of which came from the fill of ditch **1270**.

C.2.10 Pottery recovered from ditch **1270** includes 27 sherds (0.672kg) of sandy coarse wares and 10 sherds (0.158kg) of sandy oxidised wares and a further 11 sherds of sandy red ware. Other fabrics present include sandy grey wares and a single sherd of Horningsea Sandy grey ware (Evans *et al*, forthcoming) identified as a triangular rim dish dating from the mid 2nd century AD. In addition a single sherd of Central Gaulish samian (Tomber and Dore, 1998, 32) from Lezoux (AD120-200) was the only fine ware identified.

C.2.11 Trench 150 produced an assemblage of 82 sherds, weighing 1.315kg the majority of which were recovered from pond **585** (64 sherds; 0.958kg). These included 26 sherds (0.424kg) of shell tempered wares, which represents the single largest group of shell tempered ware sherds recovered. Other fabrics are present in smaller numbers, of which only sherds of sandy reduced ware sherds were present in double figures (13

sherds; 0.138kg) the remaining early Roman fabrics (mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century AD) producing only three sherds or fewer.

C.2.12 A small number of Romano-British sherds were also recovered from pond **585**, these included seven sherds of shell tempered ware, four sherds of Nene Valley colour coat (Tyers 1996, 173-175; Perrin 1999, 87) and a single sherd of Central Gaulish samian from Lezoux (AD120-200).

C.2.13 The pond is an interesting feature and the presence of a relatively large number of shell tempered wares, both early Roman and Romano-British on a site where the preference is for sand tempered wares suggests that the feature is significant and warrants further investigation.

C.2.14 Ditch **592** produced the only other assemblage of some size (by weight) with seven sherds weighing 0.222kg; these include sandy reduced ware vessels (2 sherds 0.181kg) other fabrics present are Horningsea oxidised (Peachey 2001), sandy grey ware and a single shell of shell tempered ware.

C.2.15 Trench 3 produced an assemblage of 78 sherds (0.982kg) containing both early Roman and Romano-British pottery from seven features of these only ditch **576** produced a large group of sherds in a single fabric of any significance; sandy reduced ware (21 sherds, weighing 0.130kg). Other fabrics present in the trench assemblage are sandy oxidised wares, sandy grey wares and a number of Horningsea ware fabrics. Nene Valley colour coats including a large sherd from a flanged dish dating from the 4th century AD and a single sherd of Central Gaulish samian from Lezoux (AD120-200) were also recovered.

C.2.16 The remaining trenches in Field A produced a relatively small amount of pottery and are summarised in Table 8. Worthy of note is that from trench 5, pit **980**; a single sherd from a South Gaulish (Tomber and Dore, 1998, 28) form 37 bowl (AD85-110). This is the only example of South Gaulish samian recovered from the evaluation. Also of note was a single fragment from a Dressel 20 amphora (Tomber and Dore 1998, 84-6), recovered from ditch **79**, trench 6.

Ceramic Period	Trench	Fabric	Quantity	Weight (kg)
Early Roman	5	Sandy coarse ware	1	0.021
Early Roman	5	South Gaulish Samian	1	0.033
Early Roman	5	Sandy grey ware	13	0.158
Early Roman	5	SGW Horningsea	1	0.004
Early Roman	5	Sandy oxidised ware	3	0.024
Early Roman	5	Sandy reduced ware	2	0.140
Early Roman	5	Shell tempered ware	2	0.099
Early Roman	6	Amphorae	1	0.076
Early Roman	6	Horningsea reduced ware	1	0.010
Early Roman	6	Sandy grey ware	6	0.047
Early Roman	6	SGW Horningsea ware	2	0.019
Early Roman	6	Sandy oxidised ware	2	0.003
Early Roman	6	Sandy reduced ware	38	0.295
Early Roman	6	Shell tempered ware	4	0.040
Romano-British	5	Nene Valley colour coat	1	0.006
Romano-British	5	Nene Valley oxidised ware	1	0.054

Ceramic Period	Trench	Fabric	Quantity	Weight (kg)
Romano-British	6	Hadham red ware	1	0.004
Romano-British	6	Nene Valley colour coat	1	0.003

Table 8: Field A, quantity and weight of pottery by trench and fabric type.

Field D

C.2.17 Field D produced a small quantity of pottery consisting of sixteen sherds (194g) accounting for just 1% (by weight) of the total site assemblage. It was recovered from eight trenches (42, 52, 54, 56, 63, 64, 65 and 69) with the bulk of the material recovered from ditches.

C.2.18 The majority of the assemblage consists of utilitarian coarse wares, with sandy reduced wares accounting for c. 40% (by weight) of the Field D assemblage. Dating to the early Roman period it includes a single fragment from a cordoned jar recovered from ditch **18** (trench 69). In addition, two sherds of Central Gaulish samian from Lezoux (AD120-200) were the only fine wares identified. One of these sherds is a rim fragment from a form 46 cup, a form most common during the pre Antonine period (Webster 1996, 57) and would be consistent with an early Roman date along with the majority of the pottery recovered.

Field E

C.2.19 Field E produced the largest single assemblage by weight (530 sherds; weighing 7.899kg) from seven trenches (77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 84). The majority of the pot was recovered from trench 79 (241 sherds; weighing 4.356kg) and consists of locally produced domestic coarse wares. Fabrics present include sandy coarse wares (139 sherds; 2.503kg), the majority of which came from a single vessel recovered from ditch **615**. This ditch produced the bulk of the pottery recovered from trench 79 (167 sherds; weight 3.204kg). Also present were a large quantity of sandy reduced ware sherds (82 sherds; weighing 1.524kg) of which 50 sherds (1.138kg) were recovered from ditch **615**. Small numbers of other fabric types present include sandy grey wares and Horningsea oxidised wares. Vessel types present include a large number of cordoned jars (and other forms) of Gallo-Belgic style (Thompson 1982) including a wide-mouthed everted rim cup (Thompson 1982, Type E), Butt Beaker (Type G) and Storage jar (Type C6-1).

C.2.20 Trench 80 produced a smaller but significant quantity of early Roman pottery (mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century AD). This includes 62 sherds (0.916kg) of sandy reduced ware and 15 sherds (0.378kg) of sandy coarse ware. Other fabric types present include a small amount of shell tempered ware and a single sherd of sandy oxidised ware.

C.2.21 The remaining trenches produced assemblages of less than 0.600kg and contain a similar range of fabrics and vessels consistent with an early Roman date. These are summarised in Table 9.

Ceramic Period	Trench	Fabric	Quantity	Weight (kg)
Early Roman	77	Sandy reduced ware	2	0.077
Early Roman	78	Sandy reduced ware	1	0.015
Early Roman	81	Horningsea reduced ware	2	0.010
Early Roman	81	Sandy grey ware	2	0.029
Early Roman	81	SGW Horningsea	1	0.006
Early Roman	81	Sandy reduced ware	10	0.076

Ceramic Period	Trench	Fabric	Quantity	Weight (kg)
Early Roman	81	Horningsea oxidised ware	1	0.005
Early Roman	82	Sandy grey ware	5	0.020
Early Roman	82	Sandy reduced ware	13	0.255
Early Roman	82	SGW (Oxidised Surfaces)	2	0.033
Early Roman	82	Sandy coarse ware	1	0.007
Early Roman	82	Black surfaced red ware	1	0.006
Early Roman	82	Sandy oxidised ware	20	0.085
Early Roman	84	Sandy reduced ware (Fine)	1	0.008
Early Roman	84	SGW (Oxidised Surfaces)	2	0.065
Early Roman	84	SGW Horningsea	1	0.009
Early Roman	84	Sandy red ware	1	0.011
Early Roman	84	Sandy reduced ware	31	0.483

Table 9: Field E, quantity and weight of pottery by trench and fabric type.

Field G

C.2.22 A small assemblage consisting of 20 sherds (169g) of pottery was recovered from trenches 99, 105, 107 and 111 in Field G. The assemblage consists primarily of small abraded sherds of early Roman domestic sandy coarse wares recovered principally from ditch fills. In addition furrow **779** in trench 107 produced a small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery including three abraded medieval Ely ware sherds, four sherds of post-medieval redware and a single sherd from an English stoneware vessel.

Field H

C.2.23 Field H produced a single abraded sherd of 1st to 2nd century AD (18g) shell tempered ware in trench 19.

Field I

C.2.24 Pottery was recovered from eight trenches, of these trenches 137 (293 sherds; 2.563kg) and 139 (126 sherds; 1.793kg) produced relatively large assemblages. The remainder produced assemblages of less than 600g and are summarised in Table 9.

C.2.25 The dominant fabric in Field I is sandy reduced wares with 188 sherds, weighing 1.601kg followed by sandy grey wares with 48 sherds (0.294kg). Other fabrics identified include sandy red wares, sandy oxidised ware, black surface red wares including a cordoned jar/bowl and a small quantity of Nene Valley colour coat. The majority of these sherds were recovered from ditch **1443** and ditch **1435** in Trench 137. Ditch **1443** produced 96 sherds of sandy reduced wares (0.848kg) alongside small numbers of sandy coarse wares, Horningsea wares and sandy grey wares.

C.2.26 Ditch **1435** produced 33 sherds of sandy reduced ware (0.292kg) and 23 sherds of sandy grey ware (0.126kg) alongside small amounts of Horningsea, sandy oxidised and sandy red ware fabrics.

C.2.27 The majority of pottery recovered from trench 139 came from layer 329 (37 sherds; 0.591kg) and includes sandy reduced ware, sandy coarse ware and sandy grey wares. Of these the majority were sandy reduced wares (16 sherds; 0.311kg). The second largest group of pottery was recovered from trench 139, ditch **327** (18sherds; 0.515kg)

and include sandy reduced wares (10 sherds; 0.282kg) and small amounts of sandy oxidised and sandy coarse wares.

Ceramic Period	Trench	Fabric	Quantity	Weight (kg)
Early Roman	138	Black surfaced red ware	1	0.032
Early Roman	138	Grey ware	4	0.067
Early Roman	138	Sandy grey ware	5	0.093
Early Roman	138	Sandy reduced ware	4	0.068
Romano-British	138	Misc red ware	3	0.024
Romano-British	138	Shell tempered ware	2	0.037
Early Roman	140	Sandy coarse ware	4	0.109
Early Roman	140	Sandy grey ware	6	0.008
Early Roman	140	Sandy oxidised ware	1	0.023
Early Roman	140	Sandy red ware	1	0.003
Early Roman	140	Sandy reduced ware	22	0.433
Romano-British	140	Sandy grey ware	1	0.023
post-medieval	141	Post-Medieval Glazed redware	1	0.001
Early Roman	143	Sandy grey ware	3	0.021
Early Roman	143	Sandy reduced ware	18	0.095
Early Roman	148	Sandy reduced ware	45	0.438
Early Roman	149	Sandy reduced ware	17	0.182

Table 10: Field I, quantity and weight of pottery by trench and fabric type.

Discussion

C.2.28 This is a relatively small assemblage (1457 sherds; 19.049kg) when considered in relation to the number of trenches evaluated (152 in total), however it identifies distinct areas of activity, primarily in Fields A, E and I, indicating settlement through the early Roman period (mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century AD).

C.2.29 The majority of the assemblage consists of unprovenanced but locally produced utilitarian sandy reduced ware sherds. This is a broad fabric group and is of variable consistency and colour and some sherds can be referred to as 'proto' grey wares, which was the result of poor clay preparation and firing technology in the period during the 1st and early 2nd century before the use of both the fast wheel and the semi-permanent kiln became widespread (Swan 1984).

C.2.30 Where specific vessel types could be identified most sherds within this group belong to cordoned jars (and other forms) of Gallo-Belgic style (Thompson 1982). These are diagnostic of the mid 1st-early/mid 2nd century AD before domestic pottery production became industrialised and pottery styles became more standardised and generally utilitarian (Gibson and Lucas 2002).

C.2.31 It is worthy of note that the use of sand to temper the clay used for pottery production appears to have been a deliberate cultural choice, making the people in and around Ely distinct from the shell temper users in the west of the region (Percival in prep). Indeed only a relatively small quantity of shell tempered ware sherds (c. 4% total assemblage by weight) were recovered during this archaeological intervention.

C.2.32 Vessel forms present indicate a domestic coarse ware assemblage with limited access to high status products. Specialist wares are present, however only in relatively small

amounts. Imported fine wares are rare within the assemblage with only small quantities of Early Roman South Gaulish and Central Gaulish samian present. This sparse use of imported wares on rural sites is typical of low order settlements in the region (Evans 2003,105).

C.2.33 Forms and fabrics associated with specialist wares are present only in small numbers within the assemblage, however this may be due to the pottery not having been deposited within the area of excavation or may reflect the use of local alternatives. Later domestically produced fine wares (3rd to 4th century AD), consisting mostly of Nene Valley colour coat but also Hadham red wares (Tomber and Dore 1998, 151) were identified from a small number of features, indicating perhaps later Roman activity was taking place elsewhere on the site.

C.2.34 The use of the land for farming is reflected in the condition of the pottery, most of which was recovered from field boundary ditches where it had gradually accumulated. Repeated movement and mixing of deposits resulted in moderate to heavily abraded sherds.

C.2.35 The moderate number of late Roman sherds suggests later Roman activity was taking place close to the area of evaluation, and the small number of post-Roman sherds also recovered suggests low levels of settlement activity or waste disposal on site in the medieval and post medieval periods.

Statement of Potential

C.2.36 This preliminary assessment has shown the assemblage has the potential to answer a range of local and regional research aims. A more detailed analysis of this assemblage combined with the results of future excavations would allow us to increase our knowledge of pottery manufacture, use, trade and exchange in this area during the early Roman period in particular. The assemblage recovered is of a smaller size to that excavated at Prickwillow Road (Mackreth 2003, 25-30) with a similar range of fabrics and vessel types recovered. The size of the assemblage from this evaluation suggests that this area if fully excavated would produce a similar quantity of material to that from Prickwillow Road.

Acknowledgements

C.2.37 Special thanks to Alice Lyons, OA East for her time, support and specialist knowledge of Roman pottery and Carole Fletcher OA East for her editorial skills and specialist knowledge of post Roman pottery.

C.3 Medieval and post-medieval pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.3.1 The evaluation recovered a small pottery assemblage of 83 sherds, weighing 1.443kg from 17 contexts across different areas of the evaluation. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded. The average sherd weight from individual contexts is moderate at approximately 17g.

Methodology

C.3.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.

C.3.3 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis. The archives are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

C.3.4 No Saxon or early medieval pottery was recovered from the excavation and only a small number of medieval sherds, including Sible Hedingham and Grimston wares, were identified mainly as a residual element in post-medieval contexts. A single feature, hollow **1216** in Trench 56, produced only medieval pottery, consisting of two sherds of medieval Ely ware.

C.3.5 The bulk of the assemblage is post-medieval, broadly dating from the 16th to the end of the 17th century. Within this is a distinct group of 17th-century Post-medieval Black-Glazed wares, most likely Babylon wares produced in Ely, which were recovered alongside a number of Post-medieval Redware sherds. Many of these may also have been produced in Ely from the redware kilns described in the Broad Street Ely report (Cessford, Alexander and Dickens 2006). Two sherds of Broad Street Fineware were recovered from Trench 111, ditch **304**.

Assemblage by Trench

C.3.6 Trench 2 produced a small abraded sherd of Post-medieval Redware, while trench 56 produced two shards of medieval Ely Ware. A single feature in trench 61 produced a sherd from a Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware jar dating to the 17th century. Ditch **857** in trench 68 produced an abraded rim sherd from a Post-medieval Redware vessel. Furrows in trenches 79, 82 and 95 each produced a single abraded sherd from Post-medieval Redware vessels dating from the 16th-end of the 17th century.

C.3.7 Pit **1220** in trench 89 produced a single sherd of Refined White Earthenware, while a further sherd of Refined White Earthenware was recovered from ditch **1427** in trench 105; both sherds date to the late 18th-19th century.

C.3.8 Trench 111 produced the largest post-medieval assemblage recovered during the evaluation and includes six sherds from 17th century Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware

drinking vessels from ditch **1292**, while from ditch **304** 21 sherds (0.537kg) of post-medieval pottery were recovered, including sherds of Post-medieval Redware, Staffordshire Mottled ware and Staffordshire Slipware.

C.3.9 Ditch **1419** in trench 112 produced 33 sherds (0.445kg) of post-medieval pottery including Post-medieval Redware and 12 sherds from two or more Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware drinking vessels.

Discussion

C.3.10 The assemblage is domestic in origin, mainly dating to the 16th and 17th centuries and much of the post-medieval pottery is likely to be of local origin from the kilns in Ely. The material recovered from trench 111 and trench 112 suggest domestic activity in the 16th and 17th centuries in the vicinity of these trenches. Elsewhere on the site the post-medieval pottery and the small number of medieval sherds represent low levels of rubbish disposal or dispersal.

Summary Pottery Catalogue

Context	*Full name*	*Basic Form*	*Sherd Count*	*Weight (kg)*	*Date Range*
231	Post-medieval Redware	Jug	1	0.035	16th-end of the 17th century
275	Post-medieval Redware		1	0.004	16th-end of the 17th century
305	Broad Street fineware?	Jar	2	0.034	Mid 16th-early 17th century
306	Post-medieval Redware	Jar	9	0.312	18th century
	Post-medieval Redware	Jar/bowl	5	0.076	
	Metropolitan type slipware	Bowl	1	0.052	
	Metropolitan type slipware	Jar	1	0.022	
	Staffordshire mottled ware	Drinking Vessel	2	0.017	
	Staffordshire slipware	bowl/plate	1	0.003	
	Transitional Redware/Post-medieval Redware	Jar	2	0.055	
431	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl	1	0.005	16th-end of the 17th century
553	Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware/Babylon ware		1	0.01	17th century
562	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl	1	0.024	16th-end of the 17th century
689	Post-medieval Redware	Jug	1	0.02	16th-end of the 17th century
858	Post-medieval Redware	Jar/bowl	1	0.01	16th-end of the 17th century
1213	Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware/Babylon ware	Jar	1	0.017	17th century
1217	Medieval Ely ware		2	0.005	Mid 12th-mid 14th century

Context	Full name	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Date Range
1221	Refined white earthenware		1	0.003	Late 18th-19th century
1294	Bichrome/Late medieval transitional		1	0.002	17th century
	Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware/Babylon ware	Drinking Vessel	6	0.074	
	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl	4	0.165	
	Sible Hedingham?	bowl	1	0.005	
1296	Unprovenanced Glazed Ware	Jug	1	0.024	13th-mid 14th century
1417	Babylon ware/Cistercian	Drinking Vessel	1	0.004	17th century
	Post-medieval Redware		4	0.035	
	Post-medieval Redware	Jug	16	0.13	
	Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware/Babylon ware	Drinking Vessel	12	0.276	
1426	Refined white earthenware		1	0.01	Late 18th-19th century
99999	Post-medieval Redware		1	0.002	Unstratified
	Grimston	Jug	1	0.012	

Table 11: Pottery Dating Summary Catalogue

C.4 Lithics

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction

C.4.1 An assemblage of 144 flints were submitted for assessment from the evaluation. This report covers a basic assessment of the typological and chronological indicators.

Methodology

C.4.2 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table 14). Unmodified flakes were assigned to an arbitrary size scale in order to identify the range of debitage present within the assemblage. Edge retouched and utilised pieces were also characterised. Beyond this no detailed metrical or technological recording was undertaken during the preliminary analysis. The results of this report are therefore based on a rapid assessment of the assemblage and could change if further work is undertaken.

Quantification

C.4.3 As the site was divided into Fields the quantification looked at the concentrations within each field (See Table 12). Field D contained the most flints (66 flints 45.83%) and Fields E and H contained the majority of the rest of the assemblage (33 and 29 flints respectively).

Field	Total	% of Assemblage
A	4	2.78
D	66	45.83
E	33	22.92
F	1	0.69
G	3	2.08
H	29	20.14
I	8	5.56

Table 12: Quantification by Field

C.4.4 Table 13 looks at the breakdown of the flint by trench. This shows that the majority of the flint was found spread across the site in small concentrations, although Trench 65 contained a large percentage of the material (31.25%, 45 flints). Trenches 132 and 79 contained the next highest amounts of flint (10.42%, 15 flints and 7.64%, 11 flints respectively). The remaining trenches contained assemblages of between 1 and 8 flints.

Trench	Total
1	1
3	3
34	1
39	1
49	3
52	1
54	1
58	3

Trench	Total
59	1
61	1
62	1
64	7
65	45
68	1
75	6
78	3
79	11
80	8
81	4
84	1
98	1
99	2
105	1
118	1
120	5
128	4
131	2
132	15
133	2
137	1
143	2
145	1
148	3
151	1

Table 13: Quantification by trench

C.4.5 Finally if we look at the breakdown by context numbers, fill (948) in possible cremation **947**, and fill (243) in hollow **242**, stand out in terms of numbers with 15 and 36 flints respectively (see table 14). The remaining material is spread across a large number of features.

C.4.6 The assemblage is composed of a range of tools, core technology and debitage, with flakes between 10 and 25mm in length making up the majority of the material (48 flints). A small assemblage of 13 blades, 6 cores and related trimming flakes were also recovered along with 21 fragments of angular shatter and 19 tools or utilised pieces. Finally 18 fragments of undiagnostic fire cracked material and three natural flints were also recovered but will be ignored for the rest of the report.

Results

C.4.7 A number of raw materials were used to make the struck flints recovered from the site, ranging from semi-translucent dark reddish-brown with occasional inclusions, translucent mid greyish-brown and semi-translucent dark blackish-brown material. Where present these higher quality flints have a thin light greyish-white cortex, that would imply the material was collected from secondary deposits, most likely from the river.

C.4.8 The remaining poorer quality material has internal flaws and is a yellowish-brown opaque flint with a light yellowish to brownish white cortex, which is also likely to have been collected from riverine deposits.

C.4.9 Technology used in the production of material can be discerned from the core fragments, core and core trimming flakes recovered from the fill of pond/watering hole **219**, the fill of hollow **242**, the fill of ditch **904** and the fill of ditch **1324** (contexts 222, 243, 905 and 1325 respectively).

C.4.10 The core fragment recovered from fill (222) (pond/watering hole **219**, trench 79/80) was on poorer quality flint with a badly worked but structured single platform used to produce blades. A similar blade core fragment was recovered from (905) (ditch **904**, trench 58) although only a small amount of platform is present.

C.4.11 A single core was recovered from fill (243) (hollow **242**, trench 65) with two platforms at right angles with removals systematically worked into the body of the material.

C.4.12 Finally an overshoot blade from (1325) (ditch **1324**, trench 148) was likely to have been used to remove a stepped fracture on the surface of the core and to set-up a new opposed platform. All of the above core technologies aimed at producing blades from well made and structured cores would suggest that the working is likely to be of either Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.

C.4.13 A variety of forms of debitage were recovered with forty eight flakes between 25 and 10mm in length. Of these thirty were secondary flakes, suggesting that small cores were used, probably due to the available material. A lack of primary flakes would suggest that the cores were prepared elsewhere, most likely the point of procurement. Less prominent within the assemblage are blades with only thirteen recovered.

C.4.14 The size range and forms of the debitage, combined with the signs of soft hammer and indirect percussion used to remove flakes would suggest that the majority of the assemblage is likely to be of Early Neolithic date, although some of the shorter squat hard hammer struck material is likely to be Bronze Age in date.

C.4.15 Debitage recovered from buried soil layer (491), trench 64, is potentially from the same core and may represent *in-situ* knapping debris consistent with Early Neolithic working.

C.4.16 The relatively large assemblage from (243) (hollow **242**, trench 65) contains elements likely to be of Early Neolithic date such as the blade core. However, it also contains a large amount of angular shatter and short squat flakes suggesting some later prehistoric working is also present.

C.4.17 Scrapers are the most commonly recovered tool form from this site. The scrapers from gully **215** (trench 79), ditches **420** (trench 79) and **436** (trench 81), posthole **495** (trench 52) and the topsoil in trench 98 are generally either end or side and end scrapers, although the scraper from the topsoil in trench 98 is a double ended scraper, and are of Early Neolithic date, formed on flakes generally with cortex present on the dorsal surface and semi-abrupt retouch on the scraping edge.

C.4.18 Later prehistoric scrapers are formed on angular shatter and less well struck flakes with abrupt and semi-abrupt retouch on the scraping edge. Examples were recovered from hollow **242** (trench 65), ditch **829** (trench 80), topsoil (1100) and unstratified in trench 49.

C.4.19 The retouched blades were recovered from pond/watering hole **219** (trench 79/80), buried soil (491) (trench 64) and possible cremation **947** (trench 132). The blade recovered from (491) has retouch at the distal end partially damaged but is likely to be

an end scraper, and therefore Early Neolithic, whilst the other two are denticulated blades and again Early Neolithic in date.

C.4.20 The retouched flakes had small areas of retouch but did not confirm to known tools forms and are likely expedient tools made for a single use.

C.4.21 The utilised flakes and blades although undiagnostic shown signs of structure working and come from cores aimed at producing blades suggesting that they are Early Neolithic.

Discussion

C.4.22 The majority of the material recovered is likely to be residual in nature, concentrated in the area of settlement in and around Fields D and E.

C.4.23 Early Neolithic tool forms recovered on the site from contexts 10, 50, 222, 223, 243, 419, 491, 494, 547, 905, 948, 1325 and 1424 suggest that some Early Neolithic activity occurred close by and has been reworked into later features. It is centred around trenches 64, 65 and 79 in the south of Field D/north of Field E, trenches 39, 52 and 58 in the north-east of Field D and trenches 128, 132 and 148 in Fields H and I.

C.4.24 The remaining material is mainly Bronze Age in date and more widely spread across the site but is mainly centred in the area of Fields D and E.

Trench	Context	Sample	Classification	Core Technology			Flakes (>50mm)			Flakes (>25mm <50mm)				Flakes (>10mm <25mm)		small flakes <10mm	All Blades			chunks/angular shatter (>50mm)	chunks/angular shatter (<50mm)	Tools and retouched						burnt flint (all types)	other	Totals
			Type	Core fragment	Platform at Right Angles - Blade	Core Trimming Flake	primary	secondary	tertiary	primary	secondary	tertiary	broken	secondary	tertiary		secondary	tertiary	broken			retouched blade	retouched flake	edge wear – flake	edge wear – blade	scraper		natural flint	
79	10										1																	1	2
39	50							1																					1
145	137							1																					1
75	205																		2										2
75	206																											1	1
75	207												1																1
79	216																								1				1
79	219												1																1
79	222			1							1										2								4
79	223																				1								1
65	243				1					1	8	3		1	2			2			10		1	1	1	2	3		36
65	245										1			2	3						2								8
1	257																1												1
151	373																			1									1
75	401														1												1		2
79	417										1																		1
79	419																									1			1
81	435																									1			1
64	491										1	2						2											5
64	491	48														1						1							2
52	494																									1			1
128	541																				1						1		2
128	547											1							1										2
133	557	52																									2		2
99	707								1																				1
99	707	66																									1		1
143	790	68																									2		2
78	814										1																		1
78	822											1																	1
78	824																1												1
80	828										1												1						2
80	830										2	1														1	1		5
84	845																				1								1
68	853										1																		1
58	905			1							1	1																	3
120	928	83																									1		1
132	948																				1								1
132	948	65																									3		3

Trench	Context	Sample	Classification	Core Technology			Flakes (>50mm)				Flakes (>25mm <50mm)				Flakes (>10mm <25mm)		small flakes <10mm	All Blades			chunks/angular shatter (>50mm)	chunks/angular shatter (<50mm)	Tools and retouched						burnt flint (all types)	other		Totals
			Type	Core fragment	Platform at Right Angles - Blade	Core Trimming Flake	primary	secondary	tertiary		primary	secondary	tertiary	broken	secondary	tertiary		secondary	tertiary	broken			retouched blade	retouched flake	edge wear – flake	edge wear – blade	scraper		natural flint	
132	948	65										3	2	1	1	1		1		1					1						11
3	966	85																										3			3
81	1017																					1									1
81	1018												1																		1
81	1020																						1								1
54	1035											1																			1
120	1100																										1				1
65	1101													1																	1
62	1101																				1										1
80	1202						1																								1
61	1211											1																			1
131	1235													1																	1
131	1238											1																			1
148	1325					1						1										1									3
105	1424																	1													1
137	1436											1																			1
59	99999											1																			1
120	99999											2			1																3
49	99999																		1			1					1				3
34	99999								1																						1
118	99999																													1	1
98	Topsoil																										1				1
Totals				*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*30*	*12*	*5*	*5*	*7*	*1*	*4*	*5*	*4*	*2*	*19*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*10*	*18*	*3*	*144*

Table 14: Flint quantification Catalogue

C.5 Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

By Alice Lyons

Introduction

C.5.1 A total of 258 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), including tile and baked clay, weighing 13.600kg, were recovered (Table 15). This material is generally fragmentary and abraded with few original surfaces remaining.

C.5.2 This is a relatively small assemblage of Late Iron Age, Roman British and medieval to post-medieval ceramic building material, consisting of baked clay and tile fragments.

C.5.3 The baked clay assemblage spans the Iron Age to Early Roman eras and consists of many pieces largely recovered from Field E and the Late Iron Age farmstead found there. The daub would have been used to construct houses, ovens (hearths) and perhaps moulds for the production of small objects.

C.5.4 Found predominantly in Field A the Romano-British tile may be associated with the contemporary activity recorded in the north of that area. The small quantity and type of tile found would suggest it has been robbed from its original situation (a high status building with hypocaust) and has been brought to this site for re-use, perhaps to roof small structures (such as corn dryers), to build walls or as hard-core for paths and foundations.

C.5.5 A small number of medieval and post-medieval roof tiles were also found, mostly in Field G, which may help characterise activity in that area.

CBM type	Era	Quantity (fragment count)	Weight (g)	Average fragment weight (g)	Weight (%)
Daub	Late Iron Age to Roman	67	1013	15.12	7.45
Tile	Romano-British	170	11704	68.85	86.06
Tile	Medieval to post medieval	21	883	42.05	6.49
Total		**258**	**13600**	**52.71**	**100.00**

Table 15. The CBM assemblage

Methodology

C.5.6 The CBM was counted and weighed, by form and fabric type and any complete dimensions measured (mm). Levels of abrasion and any evidence of re-use or burning were also recorded. This follows guide lines laid down by Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2002). The terminology used follows Brodribb (1987).

The Baked Clay

C.5.7 A total of 81 fragments of baked clay, weighing 1.281kg, were recovered. The majority of this material is daub (72 fragments, 1.265kg representing 84% by weight). This hardened clay was manufactured from local materials and used in the production of ovens, kilns and houses (Rigby and Foster 1986, 184, fig. 80) during the Iron Age and early Roman ears. Some fragments bear the impressions of wattles and withies that

formed the superstructures of these buildings and helped to maintain their shape and reduce shrinkage during construction. The wattles and withies, made of twigs, then either rot, or are burnt away. It should be noted that daub is a soft porous substance and not as resilient as kiln fired CBM; only material that has been deliberately or accidentally burnt will survive in the soil.

C.5.8 Three individual fabric types were recognised and recorded (Table 16).

Fabric descriptions	Fragment count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
F1: clay tempered with sand and flint	34	596	39.78
F2: clay tempered with sand, flint and chalk	39	685	45.73
F3: clay tempered with sand only	8	217	14.49
Total	**81**	**1498**	**100.00**

Table 16. The daub by fabric type

C.5.9 None of this material was recovered in situ and cannot, therefore, be associated with any particular structures, although one fragment was completely vitrified and probably originated from a hearth lining. Also found were several fragments which may have been the remains of small (iron or bronze) object moulds.

C.5.10 Nearly half of this material was recovered from Trench 80 (Table 17) and was probably produced by the later Iron Age/Early Roman farmstead identified in that area.

Trench	Fragment count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
3	5	35	2.34
4	9	211	14.08
6	5	69	4.61
70	1	17	1.13
75	7	194	12.95
80	37	462	30.84
89	8	217	14.49
128	1	6	0.40
137	4	29	1.94
143	1	19	1.27
150	3	239	15.95
Total	**81**	**1498**	**100.00**

Table 17. The daub quantified by trench

The Roman Tile

C.5.11 A total of 156 fragments of Romano-British tile, weighing 11.219kg, were recovered during the evaluation (Table 18). The majority of this material (111 pieces, weighing 9.975 kg and representing 88.91% of this assemblage by weight) was found in

Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and is associated with the small Roman site in the north of Field A.

C.5.12 The tile was constructed of locally available clays and temper, the most widely used of which was the hard medium-to-dark red brown hard sandy fabric, tempered with flint (Fabric 1), although a version of this fabric mixed also with chalk was fairly abundant (Fabrics 2 and 3). The exception to the locally sourced material was a few pieces of shell-tempered tile (Fabric 5) that were possibly imported from the Harrold industries in Bedfordshire (Zeepvat 1987, 118).

Fabric	Fragment count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Fabric 1: sand and flint	123	9052	80.68
Fabric 2: sand, flint and chalk	16	1029	9.17
Fabric 3: sand and chalk	1	5	0.04
Fabric 4: shell tempered	3	439	3.92
Fabric 5: sand	13	694	6.19
Total	**156**	**11219**	**100**

Table 18. The Roman tile fabrics, listed in numeric order

C.5.13 A total of five distinct tile types, also undiagnostic fragments, were identified the majority of which are roof tiles, including tegulae, imbrex (Table 19).

Tile type	Fragment count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Tegula	14	3004	26.78
Roof	36	2348	20.93
Floor/bonding tile	13	2277	20.30
Flue	9	1347	12.00
Imbrex	13	1196	10.66
Fragments	71	1047	9.33
Total	**156**	**11219**	**100.00**

Table 19. The Roman tile by type

C.5.14 *Tegula* (*c*. 27% by weight of this assemblage) and *Imbrex* (c. 11% by weight) are interlocking roof tiles used in Roman architecture as a roof covering. A complete roof was very heavy and relied on solid foundations, walls and roofing timbers for support. Once the roof was in place, however, it was waterproof and long-lasting. *Tegula* are flat tile with raised edges, which were laid flat upon the roof. *Imbrices* completed the roof by arching over the joints between the vertical edges of the *tegulae*, dividing the roof into channels. Rain water flowed off the *imbrices*, into the *tegulae* channels and then into the gutter. Mortar was not required when these tiles were used in the Roman style on a low pitched roof, often when they were used on a steeper roof or reused for other

purposes mortar was required to hold them in place. It is worthy of note that mortar was not recorded on any of the roof tiles in this assemblage.

C.5.15 Bonding tiles (*c*. 20% by weight) are a flat tile used to form bands which alternated with wider sections of regular stonework; they normally run through the entire thickness of the wall, to give stability to the mortared rubble-core. They were also useful as levelling courses during construction (Gurney 1986, 45, fig. 31). It is also possible these tiles could have been (re)used as flooring or as pillae bases.

C.5.16 Several signature marks (finger incised wavy lines on their upper surface that may have been purely decorative or have served a practical purpose such as batch marking) were recorded.

C.5.17 Flue tile (12% by weight) forms a significant part of this assemblage; these types of tile are open-ended box-shapes intended to be built in the thickness of the walls to allow hot air to flow in a room heated by a hypocaust. They are often decoratively combed which provides a key for any mortar required to hold the tile in place. Flue tile are associated with high status buildings, such as villas, and the presence of this tile type within the assemblage suggests that such a building may have been located near-by.

C.5.18 Undiagnostic fragments (*c*. 9% by weight) have only one (or no) original surfaces surviving and are therefore impossible to assign to type. They form a small part of this assemblage by weight and are extremely severely abraded with an average weight of only *c*. 15g. These fragments are found in all fabric types.

The Post Roman tile

C.5.19 A small quantity (21 pieces, weighing 883g) of medieval and post-medieval roof tile was also recovered. One example retained a peg-hole and several had traces of a green glaze. The fabric was generally hard and sandy (Fabric 1), although single examples tempered with chalk (Fabric 3) and also grog (Fabric 6) were recorded. Most of this material was recovered from Trench 111 in Field G.

Statement of Potential

C.5.20 This is a relatively small assemblage of well-recorded stratified ceramic building material which preliminary assessment has shown has the potential to answer a range of local and regional research aims. A more detailed analysis of this assemblage combined with the results of future excavations would allow us to increase our knowledge of CBM manufacture and use, also trade and exchange in this area during the Late Iron Age to Roman periods. Moreover, this assemblage can be usefully compared with contemporary sites within the area, such as Prickwillow Road (Atkins and Mudd 2003) and High Flyer Farm (Brown 2011) to establish how typical (or not) the material is.

C.5.21 Any future analysis should include the possible mould fragments which if examined by the relevant specialist may confirm this provisional identification and possibly reveal the object type they were used to produce.

The ceramic building material catalogue

C.5.22 Key: lia/rb = late Iron Age to Roman, rb= Romano-British, med – medieval, pmed = post-medieval

Context	Fabric	Era	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)
66	Fabric 1: sand and flint	lia/rb	daub	5	69
76	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	tegula	1	556
76	Fabric 2: sand, flint and chalk	rb	tegula	2	163
76	Fabric 4: shell tempered	rb	tegula	1	32
76	Fabric 2: sand, flint and chalk	rb	floor/bonding tile	1	184
84	Fabric 2: sand, flint and chalk	rb	flue	1	220
84	Fabric 2: sand, flint and chalk	rb	imbrex	1	292
204	Fabric 2: sand, flint and chalk	rb	roof tile	1	21
205	Fabric 2: sand, flint and chalk	lia/rb	daub	2	6
206	Fabric 1: sand and flint	lia/rb	daub	1	143
207	Fabric 1: sand and flint	lia/rb	daub	4	45
219	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	tile	1	46
229	Fabric 1: sand and flint	lia/rb	frags	5	20
231	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	frags	2	62
235	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	frags	2	30
263	Fabric 2: sand, flint and chalk	lia/rb	frags	7	5
306	Fabric 3: sand and chalk	med/pmed	roof tile	13	667
443	Fabric 3: sand and chalk	rb	frags	1	5
483	Fabric 2: sand, flint and chalk	rb	roof tile	1	19
541	Fabric 1: sand and flint	lia/rb	frags	3	8
546	Fabric 2: sand, flint and chalk	rb	frags	1	1
547	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	frags	3	18
547	Fabric 1: sand and flint	lia/rb	daub	1	6
570	Fabric 1: sand and flint	lia/rb	frags	1	7
574	Fabric 1: sand and flint	lia/rb	daub	3	20
574	Fabric 4: shell tempered	rb	roof tile	1	296
574	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	frags	8	46
574	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	floor/bonding tile	4	831
574	Fabric 5: sand	rb	roof tile	1	15
575	Fabric 1: sand and flint	lia/rb	daub	1	5

Context	Fabric	Era	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)
575	Fabric 5: sand	rb	roof	2	24
575	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	floor/bonding tile	1	114
575	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	frags	3	37
577	Fabric 1: sand and flint	lia/rb	daub	1	10
582	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	roof	1	33
583	Fabric 1: sand and flint	lia/rb	daub	1	15
583	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	floor/bonding tile	1	191
586	Fabric 2: sand, flint and chalk	rb	daub	2	224
586	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	imbrex	4	265
589	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	frags	1	3
591	Fabric 5: sand	rb	roof	1	99
620	Fabric 1: sand and flint	lia/rb	daub	1	4
689	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	frags	1	22
713	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	frags	1	12
725	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	flue	1	114
727	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	frags	1	7
727	Fabric 5: sand	rb	frags	1	7
792	Fabric 1: sand and flint	lia/rb	daub	1	19
825	Fabric 1: sand and flint	lia/rb	daub	1	4
828	Fabric 2: sand, flint and chalk	lia/rb	daub	26	244
830	Fabric 1: sand and flint	lia/rb	daub	5	21
830	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	frags	1	21
840	Fabric 1: sand and flint	lia/rb	daub	4	189
858	Fabric 5: sand	rb	frags	1	10
872	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	hearth lining	1	17
942	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	frags	1	1
966	Fabric 4: shell tempered	rb	roof	1	111
966	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	tegula	5	1274
966	Fabric 5: sand	rb	flue	2	325
966	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	frags	7	279
979	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	imbrex	2	317
979	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	roof	1	94
979	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	flue	2	156

Context	Fabric	Era	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)
1015	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	frags	1	6
1217	Fabric 5: sand	rb	roof	1	22
1221	Fabric 5: sand	rb	?mould fragments	8	217
1221	Fabric 5: sand	rb	roof	1	12
1269	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	imbrex	3	104
1269	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	floor/bonding tile	1	121
1273	Fabric 2: sand, flint and chalk	rb	daub	3	27
1294	Fabric 2: sand, flint and chalk	rb	tile	1	124
1273	Fabric 2: sand, flint and chalk	lia/rb	daub	6	184
1273	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	floor/bonding tile	2	36
1271	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	roof	14	1170
1271	Fabric 5: sand	rb	roof	1	82
1271	Fabric 5: sand	rb	imbrex	1	85
1271	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	imbrex	2	133
1271	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	frags	17	415
1271	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	floor/bonding tile	3	800
1271	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	flue	3	532
1271	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	tegula	5	979
1313	Fabric 5: sand	rb	frags	1	13
1417	Fabric 1: sand and flint	?med/pmed	roof	2	33
1438	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	frags	1	12
1451	Fabric 1: sand and flint	?med/pmed	roof	2	17
1451	Fabric 6: grog	?med/pmed	tile/brick	3	97
1417	Fabric 1: sand and flint	med/pmed	roof	1	69
1434	Fabric 1: sand and flint	lia/rb	daub	4	29
1432	Fabric 1: sand and flint	rb	roof	7	180

C.6 Metalwork

By Tom Phillips

Introduction and methodology

C.6.1 The metal objects from the evaluation were few in number, consisting of 10 copper alloy items, 13 iron items and 2 lead items.

Copper alloy

C.6.2 Of the copper alloy items, six are not identifiable. The remaining four items include a Roman coin (SF 10), probably dating to the 2nd century AD, and a small disc brooch, also possibly dating to the 2nd century AD, both from furrow **114** in trench 138. Four fragments, including a small strip, were recovered from unexcavated grave **764** in trench 35. The copper alloy finds are summarised in table 20.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Small Find Number	Object Name
113	114	138	Furrow	9	Brooch
113	114	138	Furrow	10	Coin
538	548	128	Gully	3	Artefact
763	764	35	Grave	23	Artefact
789	788	143	Cremation	11	Artefact
789	788	143	Cremation	27	Artefact
790	788	143	Cremation	26	Artefact
1041	0	3	Finds unit	6	Artefact
1221	1220	89	ditch	12	Coin
Unstrat				4	Button

Table 20: Copper alloy items

Iron

C.6.3 The Iron objects form a small assemblage of nails and non-identifiable artefacts. A precise date cannot be assigned to the nails because technologically they have changed little over time. The iron finds are summarised in table 21.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Small Find Number	Object Name
76	77	6	ditch	21	Nail
306	304	111	ditch	18	Artefact
329	0	139	layer	20	Artefact
336	335	139	ditch	19	Nail
344	343	139	gully	14	Nail
581	585	150	pond	16	Artefact
778	779	107	furrow	25	Nail
981	980	5	pit	22	Nail
1294	1292	111	ditch	17	Nail
1327	1326	139	furrow	15	Artefact
1417	1419	112	ditch	13	Nail
1417	1419	112	ditch	7	Nail
1420	1421	112	ditch	8	Nail

Table 21: Iron items

Lead

C.6.1 Two lead objects were recovered. These include a small strip from ditch **1416** (SF 24) and a pot mend from pond **965** in trench 3 (SF 6). The lead finds are summarised in table 22.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	Small Find Number	Object Name
1041	965	3	pond	6	Pot mend
1415	1416	42	ditch	24	Artefact

Table 22: Lead items

Discussion

C.6.2 This is a surprisingly small assemblage of metalwork. Given the presence of three separate Roman sites within the evaluation area a higher number of metal finds might be expected. In particular, Roman coins were extremely rare.

C.7 Clay Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

C.7.1 A total of 11 fragments of clay smoking pipe were recovered from the evaluation. The diagnostic fragments date from the mid 17th to mid 18th century (Table 23).

C.7.2 Terminology used in this assessment was taken from Oswald's work *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist* (1975). The pipe bowls, considered the most diagnostic part of the assemblage, were identified and dated using the standard typology for English pipe bowls.

Quantification and Fabrics

C.7.3 A full quantification table for the clay pipes, including separate counts for complete bowls, bowl fragments and stems, can be found at the end of this report. The clay pipes are all made from white ball clay.

Marks, Decoration and Provenance

C.7.4 There were no highly decorated bowls and no marked pipes. Two bowls are rouletted - an Oswald type 5 (*c*.1640-60) and an Oswald type 7 (*c*.1660-1680). The lack of makers' marks on the clay pipes makes a discussion of provenance somewhat difficult and the assumption is that the pipes represent local production. Clay pipe manufacturers are known from Ely in the 18th and 19th centuries (Flood, 1976, p39-46).

Context	Weight (g)	Complete or near complete pipe bowl	Bowl/heel Fragments	Pipe stem fragments	Description and Form	Date
306	17.3	1			Complete bowl, with rouletted rim. Oswald type 5	*c*.1640-60
	10.6		1		Complete heel and part of stem with the small surviving section of bowl. Shape of the heel of a small section of bowl suggest it is a pipe of post-1700 date possibly an Oswald type 10.	*c*.1700-40
483	10.0			3		Not closely datable
539	12.1			3		Not closely datable
778	14.4			2		Not closely datable
1417	7.0		1		Partial rouletted bowl with small surviving section of heel, tentatively identified as Oswald type 7.	*c*.1660-80

Table 23: Clay Pipe Quantification Table

APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

D.1.1 A total of fifty-six bulk samples were taken from 32 trenches during the evaluation. Features sampled include ditches, pits, postholes, a possible pond and one cremation.

D.1.2 The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal. The results showed that preservation of plant remains was variable with the majority of deposits containing few or no preserved plant remains. The few exceptions contain abundant charred plant remains that have excellent potential for further archaeobotanical study.

Methodology

D.1.3 One bucket (up to ten litres) of each of the bulk samples were processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The total volume of each cremation sample (up to seventy-two litres) was processed by tank flotation for the recovery of human remains.

D.1.4 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. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts were recorded. The most productive samples are listed in Tables 24 and 25. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997).

Quantification

D.1.5 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens #### = 100+ specimens

D.1.6 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

Preservation

D.1.7 Plant remains are preserved by carbonization and are comprised of cereal grains and weed seeds in addition to charcoal.

Cereals

D.1.8 Cereal grains occur in low numbers in seventeen samples mainly as single specimens and are mostly too abraded for identification although both barley (*Hordeum sp*.) and wheat (*Triticum sp*.) have been tentatively identified. Five samples contain abundant charred grain assemblages which are comprised of numerous grains and chaff elements of the hulled wheat spelt/emmer (*T.spelta/dicoccum*) in addition to occasional oats/brome (*Avena/Bromus sp*.) and barley grains. Hulled wheats are most easily identified by their diagnostic chaff elements namely glume bases and spikelet forks. The glume bases that have been identified in this assessment are those of spelt wheat.

Weed seeds

D.1.9 Charred weed seeds occur rarely except in the samples that contain charred cereal assemblages. In these samples the charred seeds mainly represent plants that are commonly found growing in cultivated soils and would have been harvested with the cereal crop. Stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) seeds and bromes are most abundant . Other seeds include grasses (*Poaceae*), docks (*Rumex sp.*), clover/medick (*Trifolium sp*.), orache (*Atriplex sp*.) and darnel (*Lolium sp.*).

D.1.10 Wetland plants are also most commonly encountered in the cereal-rich samples and are represented by nutlets of great fen sedge (Cladium mariscus), spike rush (*Eleocharis palustris*), sedges (*Carex sp*.) and seeds of rushes (*Juncus sp*.). The calcified seeds of charophytes (algae) were also noted in a few samples.

Field A

Trench 3

D.1.11 All of the three samples taken from features within Trench 3 produced significant assemblages of charred plant remains that are consistent with a Roman date. Sample 53, upper fill (574) of ditch **576** contains charred spelt chaff, cereal grains and a few seeds of stinking mayweed. Samples 85 and 86 are both from the primary fill (966) of pond **965** and contain abundant charred grain and chaff elements including numerous spelt glume bases along with abundant seeds of stinking mayweed, bromes and grasses. Such assemblages are typical of crop processing waste. Occasional detached spelt embryos were also noted which most likely represent spoilt grain.

Trench 4

D.1.12 The single sample from Trench 4, Sample 122, fill (1273) of ditch **1278** only contains sparse charcoal.

Trench 150

D.1.13 Two samples from Trench 150 are both extremely rich in charred plant remains in the form chaff, grains and seeds which represent crop processing waste. Sample 54, fill (583) of pond **585** contains a similar charred plant assemblage to Samples 85 and 86 and is from the same feature which is at least 20m in diameter. Sample 54 differs from Samples 85 and 86 in that it contains numerous nutlets of great fen sedge.

Field D

D.1.14 Of the sixteen samples taken from nine trenches (38, 39, 46, 63, 64, 66, 68, 69, 74) in Field D, six contain charred plant remains in the form of sparse, abraded cereal grains

which cannot be considered significant. The only sample that produced more than ten cereal grains was Sample 6, fill (97) of possible posthole **98** in Trench 46.

Field E

D.1.15 Samples taken from Trenches 75 and 76 did not produce charred plant remains

D.1.16 Samples from trenches 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 83 produced small flots containing sparse charred grains and occasional weed seeds. Sample 2, fill (12) of Roman enclosure ditch **8** in Trench 79 contains charophyte oogonia suggesting that this feature was seasonally wet.

Field G

Trench 99

D.1.17 The single sample from Trench 99 was taken from fill (707) of pit **709** (Sample 66) and was found to contain calcined animal bone and charcoal.

Trench 105

D.1.18 Sample 59, fill (1428) of pit **1431** contains charcoal only.

Field H

D.1.19 Samples from Trenches 120, 128, 129 and 133 contain charcoal only.

Trench 132

D.1.20 Sample 65, fill (948) of possible cremation **947** contains calcined bone along with charcoal and fragments of charred hazelnuts.

Field I

Trench 138

D.1.21 Sample 7, fill (116) of ditch **118** contains sparse charred plant remains.

Trench 139

D.1.22 Sample 87 and 88 were taken from a layer deposit (329). Both samples contain small quantities of charred cereal grains and weed seeds. Sample 87 also contains a charred pea (*Pisum sp*.).

Trench 140

D.1.23 Sample 8, fill (130) of ditch **131** contains sparse charcoal only.

Trench 143

D.1.24 Samples 67 (fill 789) and 68 (fill 790) were taken from cremation **788** and contain calcined human bone and a substantial volume of charcoal. Both samples contain unidentified charred material which may have been included in the pyre material or as an offering. Sample 67 also contains charred seeds of buttercup (*Ranunculus sp*.) in addition to a charred nutlet of great fen sedge and a rush seed. Sample 69 was taken from fill (792) of associated pit **791** but was found to be quite different in content and only contains sparse charcoal.

Trench 145

D.1.25 Sample 8, fill (137) of ditch **138** contains waterlogged plant remains in the form of rootlets and moss fragments.

Discussion

D.1.26 The majority of the samples contain a low density of charred plant remains in the form of poorly preserved cereal grains and occasional weed seeds. The exceptions are mainly the samples from pond **965**. There is nothing in these samples to suggest the original function of this feature but it has been subsequently used for the disposal of extremely large quantities of burnt grain, chaff and seed deposits. Such assemblages of large ratios of chaff:grain:weeds are indicative of crop processing (Stevens 2003). The processing of hulled wheat such as spelt and emmer includes a parching stage to burn the outer chaff to aid the release of the grain. Parching would normally have taken place in corn-driers and accidental conflagration commonly occurs.

D.1.27 The charred seed assemblage is consistent with what one would generally expect to find growing amongst cereal crops. A species of particular note is stinking mayweed which is an ecologically specific species that favours heavy clay soils in cultivated ground. Bromes are common crop contaminants that grow to the same height as the cereal crop, the grains are edible and so may not necessarily have been removed as a contaminant of the prepared grain especially if used for animal fodder. The seeds of wetland plants most likely suggest that the fields under cultivation were wet in places and the sedges and rushes may also have been harvested with the cereal crop. It is equally likely that these materials were used for flooring, thatching, rush-lights and subsequently as fuel.

D.1.28 The quantity of legumes recovered suggests that they were not a significant dietary constituent although peas are usually under-represented in the archaeobotanical record as they are less likely to be burnt accidentally than grain as they do not need to be exposed to heat as cereals do.

Statement of potential

D.1.29 Samples taken during the evaluation have mainly produced a low density of charred plant remains with concentrations of charred material in a specific area. Very similar results were obtained from samples at nearby High Flyer Farm (Fryer 2011) where only a few samples produced significant plant assemblages which likewise comprised of cereals with hulled wheats predominant, seeds of stinking mayweed, brome and the same wetland species. Excavations at Prickwillow Road (Carruthers 2003) also highlight the higher intensity of cereal cultivation in this area in the Roman period. The samples from the feature **965** described as a 'pond' contain an intense concentration of charred plant remains that have been interpreted as crop processing waste. The extent of this feature (and the recovery of such rich samples from more than one area within it) suggests that crop processing is taking place on an industrial scale and these deposits have high potential for further archaeobotanical study with the aim of establishing whether this is a producer site that is growing and processing cereals for exportation.

Sample No.		53	85	86	122	54	55
Context No.		574	966	966	1273	583	586
Cut No.		**576**	**965**	**965**	**1278**	**585**	**588**
Feature Type		ditch	pond	pond	ditch	pond	ditch
Volume processed (L)		9	2	8	8	10	9
Trench No.		3	3	3	4	150	150
Original sample Size (L)		20	20	20	20	20	20
Cereals							
Avena/Bromus sp.sp. caryopsis	oat/brome		##	##		##	
Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis	barley						
Hordeum sp.rachis	barley chaff			#			
Triticum sp. caryopsis	wheat		##	##		#	
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./ spelta L. caryopsis	Emmer/wheat grain	#				##	#
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./ spelta L. rachis fragments	Emmer/wheat chaff	###	####	####		####	###
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./ spelta L. glume base	Emmer/wheat chaff	#					#
Triticum cf. spelta L. caryopsis	spelt wheat	#	###	##		##	#
Trititcum spelta L. glume base	spelt wheat chaff	##	####	####		####	#
cereal indet. *caryopsis*		##	##	##		###	##
cereal indet. germinated embryo			#	#			#
Dry land herbs							
Anthemis cotula L. achene	Stinking Chamomile	#	###	##		###	#
Atriplex prostrata Boucher ex DC./ patula L. seed	Spear-leaved/Common Orache		#	#			
Bromus spp. caryopsis	Bromes		###	###		##	#
Lolium cf. temulentum L. caryopsis	Darnel		#	#			
Poaceae indet. [2-4mm] *caryopsis*	mediuml-seeded Grass Family		##	##		#	
Polygonaceae achene	Knotgrass family		#			#	
Rumex sp. achene	small-seeded Docks		#	#		#	
small *Trifolium spp.* [<1mm] seed	small-seeded Clovers			#		#	#
Wetland/aquatic plants							
Charophyte oogonia	algae					###	#
Cladium mariscus (L.) Pohl nut	Great Fen-sedge				#	#	
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal <2mm		++	+	+	++	++	++
Charcoal >2mm		+	+	+	+	++	+
Charcoal >10mm			+	+			
Charred indet stem				+			
Volume of flot (litres)		5	100	40	5	35	15
% flot sorted		100	20	50	100	50	100

Table 24: Environmental sample results from Field A

Sample No.		6	2	65	87	88	67	68
Context No.		97	12	948	329	329	789	790
Cut No.		**98**	**8**	**947**	0	0	**788**	**788**
Feature Type		post hole	ditch	crem.	layer	layer	crem.	crem.
Volume processed (L)		7	7	36	9	9	72	36
Trench No.		46	79	132	139	139	143	143
Field		D	E	H	I	I	I	I
Original sample Size (L)		10	20	40	20	20	80	40
Cereals								
Triticum sp. caryopsis	wheat	#				#		
Triticum cf. spelta L. caryopsis	spelt wheat				#	#		
Trititcum spelta L. glume base	spelt wheat chaff				#			
cereal indet. *caryopsis*		##						
cereal indet. germinated embryo					#			
Pisum sativum L. seed					#			
Dry land herbs								
Anthemis cotula L. achene	Stinking Chamomile				#	#		
Bromus spp. caryopsis	Bromes		#			#		
Caryophyllaceae indet. [<2mm] seed	small-seeded Pink Family					#		
Lolium cf. temulentum L. caryopsis	Darnel				#			
Ranunculus sp. achene	Buttercup						#	
cf Potentilla sp. Seed	cinquefoil						#	
Rumex sp. achene	small-seeded Docks				#			
Wetland/aquatic plants								
Charophyte oogonia	algae		###					
Cladium mariscus (L.) Pohl nut	Great Fen-sedge						#	
Juncus sp. seed	Rushes						#	
Tree/shrub macrofossils								
Corylus avellana L. nut	Hazelnut			##f				
Other plant macrofossils								
Charcoal <2mm		+	+	+++	++	+	+++	+++
Charcoal >2mm		+	+	++	++	+	++	++
Charcoal >10mm		+		++	+	+	++	++
Charred indet stem					+		++	++
indet seed							+	+
Volume of flot (litres)		1	1	5	20	5	290	130
% flot sorted		100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 25: Selected environmental sample results from Fields B-I

D.2 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

The assemblage

D.2.1 *Recovery*: the bones forming this assessment were collected by hand.

D.2.2 *Residuality and contamination*: no information regarding residuality or contamination is available to the author at this time.

D.2.3 *Context*: Faunal material was recovered from a variety of features including ditches, pits and post holes dating from the Mid 1st-2nd centuries AD.

D.2.4 *Preservation*: the preservation of the assemblage is very good, although fragmented due to butchery.

D.2.5 *Storage and quantity*: the hand collected animal bone is stored in 3 crates measuring 45 x35x 25cm. The bones are washed and bagged by context. The total weight of the hand-collected bone is 30Kg.

Methodology

D.2.6 Faunal material was scanned with all "countable" bones being recorded on a specially written MS Access database. The overall species distribution in terms of fragments (NISP) is shown in table 26. The numbers of ageable epiphyses are recorded in Table 27. The counting system is based on a modified version of the system suggested by Davis (1992) and used by Albarella and Davis (1994). Completeness was assessed in terms of diagnostic zones (Dobney & Reilly, 1988). Ageing was assessed via tooth wear (Grant, 1982). Bird, fish and small mammal remains were noted but not identified to species at this stage.

Assessment

D.2.7 Table 26 shows the number of countable bones in the assemblage. Cattle is the dominant taxon in the assemblage, including a relatively large number of juvenile remains from pit **781** (fill 780) in trench 139. Sheep/goat is the next most prevalent taxon along with smaller numbers of pig and horse remains. Relatively small numbers of elements classed as "large/medium mammal" were recovered due to the good levels of preservation. Material from environmental samples is limited to small numbers of anuran amphibian and fish remains. Burnt fish vertebrae were recovered from layer (329) in trench 139. Aside from the cattle sample relatively few ageable epiphyses were recovered (see table 27) with only 4 ageable mandibles being recovered (3 cattle, 1 pig). Fifteen measurable elements were recovered, 6 from cattle, 4 from sheep/goat, 3 from sheep & 1 from dog. A single sexable sheep/goat inominate was recovered from layer (329).

Potential and recommendations

D.2.8 This is a small but very well preserved assemblage with some potential for further analysis of the cattle population in particular. A larger sample size resulting from further work would certainly aid in this, especially in relation to body part distribution of the domestic mammals. Any further work would entail full recording of the assemblage.

	NISP	NISP %
Cattle (*Bos*)	90	48.4
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	35	19
Horse (*Equus*)	18	9.6
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	3	1.6
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	4	2.1
Frog/Toad (*Rana/Bufo*)	2	1.1
Fish	2	1.1
Large Mammal	25	13.4
Medium Mammal	5	2.6
Small Mammal	2	1.1
Total	**186**	**100**

Table 26: Number of countable bones

Cattle (*Bos*)	51
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	8
Pig (Sus scrofa)	2
Dog (Canis familiaris)	2
Horse (*Equus*)	8
Total	**71**

Table 27: Number of ageable epiphyses

Appendix E. Bibliography

ACBMG, 2002, *Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation and Publication for Ceramic Building Material issued by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group* (draft)

Albarella, U. and Davis, S.J.M., 1994, *The Saxon and Medieval animal bones excavated from West Cotton, Northamptonshire*. London: English Heritage AML Report 17/94.

Anderson, K., and Brudenell, M., 2011, 'The prehistoric and Romano-British pottery'. In E. Taylor, *Trial Trench evaluation at High Flyer Farm, Ely, Cambridgeshire*. Unpublished Northamptonshire Archaeology Report 11/61

Atkins, R. and Mudd, A., 2003, 'An Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Prickwillow Road, Ely. Excavations 1999-2000.' *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. Volume 92

Bartlett, A.D.H., 2012, *Land Northwest of Ely, Cambridgeshire. Report on Archaeological Geophysical Surveys*. Bartlett-Clark Consultancy Unpublished document

British Geological Society, 1980, *Geological maps of England and Wales. Ely, England and Wales Sheet 173. Solid and Drift Edition*.

Brodribb, G., 1987, *Roman brick and tile*, Gloucester

Brown, J., 2011, *Archaeological trial trench evaluation at Highflyer Farm, Ely, Cambridgeshire, August-September 2011 (the northern fields)*. Northamptonshire Archaeology Report 11/214

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker, R.M. and Jans, J.E.A., 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* Groningen Archaeological Studies 4, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde, The Netherlands. www.seedatlas.nl

Carruthers, W. J., 2003, 'The charred plant remains', in R. Atkins and A. Mudd 2003, 5-55

Cessford, C., Alexander, M. and Dickens, A., 2006, *Between Broad Street and the Great Ouse: waterfront archaeology in Ely*. East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 114

Cunliffe, B., 1991, *Iron Age communities in Britain: an account of England, Scotland and Wales from the seventh century BC until the Roman Conquest* (third edition). London: Routledge

Darling, M. J., 2004, 'Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery'. *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* Vol 11

Davis, S.J.M., 1992, *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*, London: English Heritage AML Report 19/92.

Evans, C., 2003, *Power and Island Communities: Excavations at the Wardy Hill Ringwork, Coveney, Ely*. East Anglian Archaeology 103

Evans, C., Knight, M., and Webley, L., 2007, 'Iron Age settlement and Romanisation on the Isle of Ely: the Hurst Lane Reservoir site'. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.* Volume 96: 41-78.

Evans, J., 2003, 'The Pottery' in Hinman, M., *A Late Iron Age Farmstead and Romano-British Site at Haddon, Peterborough*. British Archaeological Report 358, 105-107

Evans, J., Macaulay, S., and Mills, P., forthcoming, *The Horningsea Roman Pottery Industry in Context: A study of ceramic supply in the Cambridgeshire region*. East Anglian Archaeology

Flood, R.J., 1976, *Clay Tobacco Pipes in Cambridgeshire*

Garrow, D., Lucy, S. and Gibson, D., 2006, *Excavations at Kilverstone, Norfolk: an Episodic Landscape History. Neolithic Pits, later prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon occupation, and later activity*. East Anglian Archaeology 113

Gurney, D., 1986, *The Romano-British Villa and Bath-house at Little Oulsham Drove, Feltwell; Excavations by Ernest Greenfield, 1962 and 1964 in Settlement, Religion and Industry on the Roman Fen-Edge, Norfolk*, East Anglian Archaeology 31, pp. 1 to 43.

Hill, J.D., and Horne, L., 2003, 'Iron Age and Early Roman pottery'. In C. Evans, *Power and Island Communities: Excavations at the Wardy Hill Ringwork, Coveney, Ely*, 145-84. East Anglian Archaeology Report 103

Jackson, D., 2003, 'Iron Age Pottery'. In R. Atkins and A. Mudd, An Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Prickwillow Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire: Excavations 1999-2000, 22-25. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* XCII

Mackreth, D., F., 2003, 'Roman Pottery' in Atkins, R., and Mudd, A., An Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Prickwillow Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire: Excavations 1999-2000, *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 92, 25-30

Macaulay, S., 2012, *Land Northwest of Ely, Specification for Archaeological Evaluation*. OA East unpublished document.

Medieval Pottery Research Group, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper I

Medieval Pottery Research Group, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Mortimer, R., Regan, R. and Lucy, S., 2005, *The Saxon and Medieval Settlement at West Fen Road, Ely: The Ashwell Site*. East Anglian Archaeology 110

Mudd, A. and Webster, M., 2011, *Iron Age and Middle Saxon Settlements at West Fen Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire: The Consortium Site. Northamptonshire Archaeology Monograph 2*. BAR British Series 538

Oswald, A., 1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*. British Archaeological Reports No.14

PCRG, 2009, *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*. Oxford: Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group occasional Papers 1 and 2 (third edition)

Peachey, A., 2011, 'The Pottery' in Newton, A. A. S., 12 *Pieces Lane, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire*. Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Rep. No. P3794

Percival, S., 2005, 'Iron Age pottery'. In R. Mortimer, R. Regan and S. Lucy, *The Saxon and Medieval Settlement at West Fen Road, Ely: The Ashwell Site*, 59-60. Cambridge: East Anglian Archaeology Report 110

Percival, S., 2007, 'Iron Age pottery'. In C. Evans, M. Knight and L. Webley, Iron Age settlement and Romanisation on the Isle of Ely: the Hurst Lane Reservoir site, 53-56. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* XCVI

Percival, S., In prep. 'The prehistoric pottery' in Loves Farm. East Anglian Archaeology

Perrin, J.R., 1999, Roman Pottery from Excavations at and near to the Roman Small Town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956–58, *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* Vol 8

Rigby, V., And Foster, J., 1986, 'Building-materials' in Stead, I. M., and Rigby, V., *Baldock: The Excavation of Roman and Pre-Roman Settlement, 1968-72*. Britannia Monograph Series 7.

Robinson, B. and Bray, S., 1998, *Bronze Age activity at Ely: An Archaeological Evaluation of Land off the A10 Ely Bypass*. CCC AFU Report A128

Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Stevens, C. J., 2003, An investigation of consumption and production models for prehistoric and Roman Britain, *Environmental Archaeology*, 8, 2003, 61-76

Swan, V. G., 1984, *The pottery kilns of Roman Britain*, Royal Commission on Historical Monuments: Supplementary Series, 5, HMSO, London

Taylor, E., 2011, T*rial trench evaluation at Highflyer Farm, Ely, Cambridgeshire, February 2011 (the southern fields)*. Northamptonshire Archaeology Report 11/61

Thompson, I., 1982, *Grog-tempered 'Belgic' Pottery of South-eastern England*. BAR British Series 108.

Tomber, R and Dore, J., 1998, *The National Roman Fabric reference collection, A Handbook*. MoLAS Monograph 2

Trump, D.H., 1959, 'A Beaker from Ely'. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. Volume 52

Tyers, P., 1999, *Roman Pottery in Britain*. Routledge

Webster, G. (Ed), 1976, Romano-British coarse pottery: a student's guide. CBA Research Report No. 6

Webster, P., 1996, Roman Samian Pottery in Britain. CBA Practical Handbook in Archaeology 13

Willis, S., 2004, The Study Group For Roman Pottery Research Framework. Document for the Study of Roman Pottery in Britain, 2003. *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* Vol 11

Zeepvat, R. J., 1987, 'Tiles' in Mynard, D. C., (ed) *Roman Milton Keynes. Excavations and Fieldwork 1971-82*. Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society Monograph Series 1

Appendix F. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-147174		
Project Name	Land northwest of Ely		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	14-01-2013	Finish	28-02-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ELY LNW 12	Planning App. No.	n/a
HER No.	CHER 3853	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Urban Residential

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Aerial Photography - interpretation	☐ Grab-Sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-Core	☐ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☒ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochronological Survey	☒ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☐ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☒ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

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
Farmstead	Iron Age -800 to 43	Pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
Farmstead	Roman 43 to 410	Pottery	Roman 43 to 410
Ditches	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	CBM	Roman 43 to 410

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	East Cambs	King Edgar Close, Ely	
Parish	Ely		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	72 hectares	National Grid Reference	TL 542 820

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Stephen Macaulay
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	Tom Phillips

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores	OA East	CCC Stores
ELY LNW 12	ELY LNW 12	ELY LNW 12

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☒
Ceramics	☒	☐	☒
Environmental	☐	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☒	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☒ Geophysics	☒ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☒ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☐ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☐ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

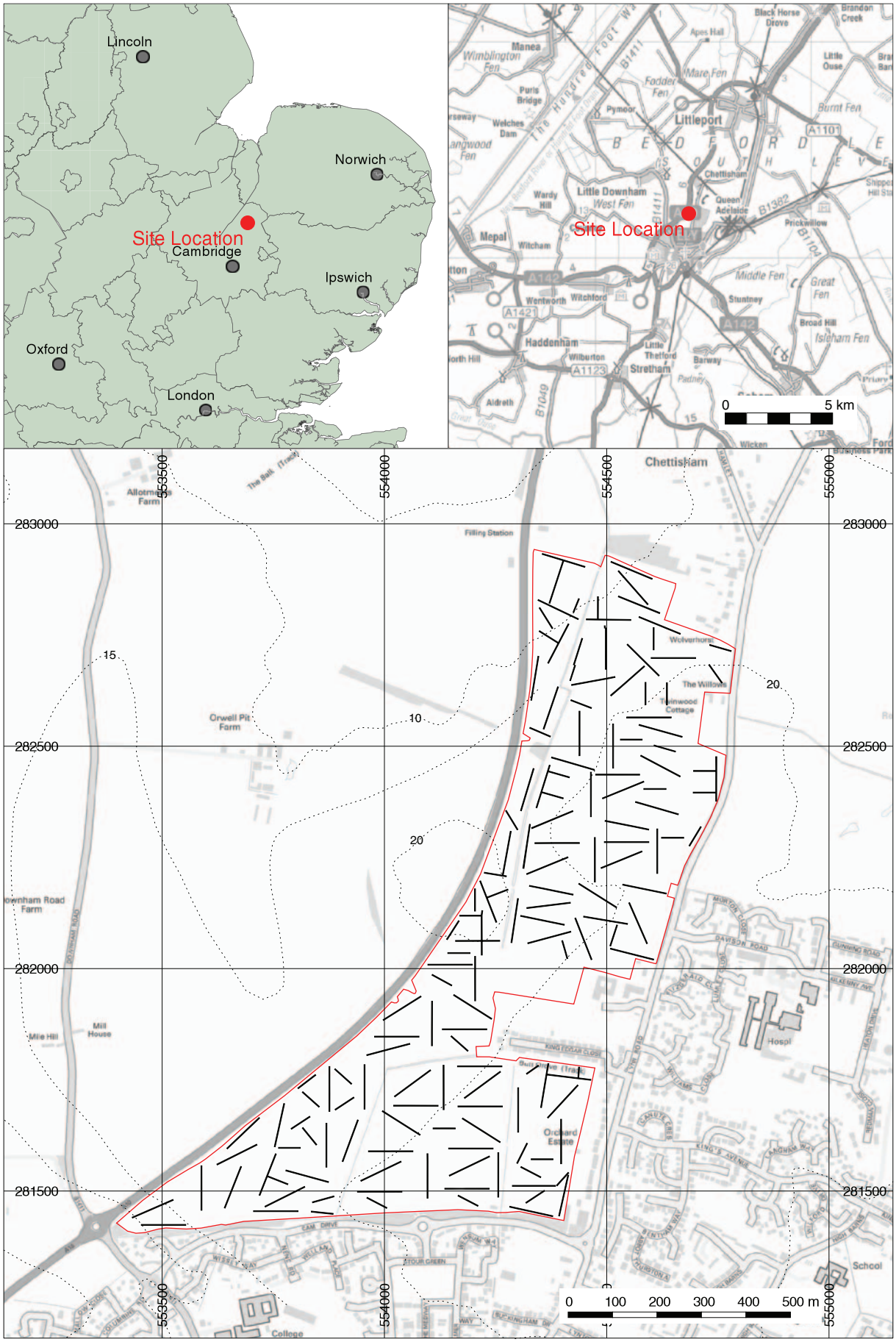


Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

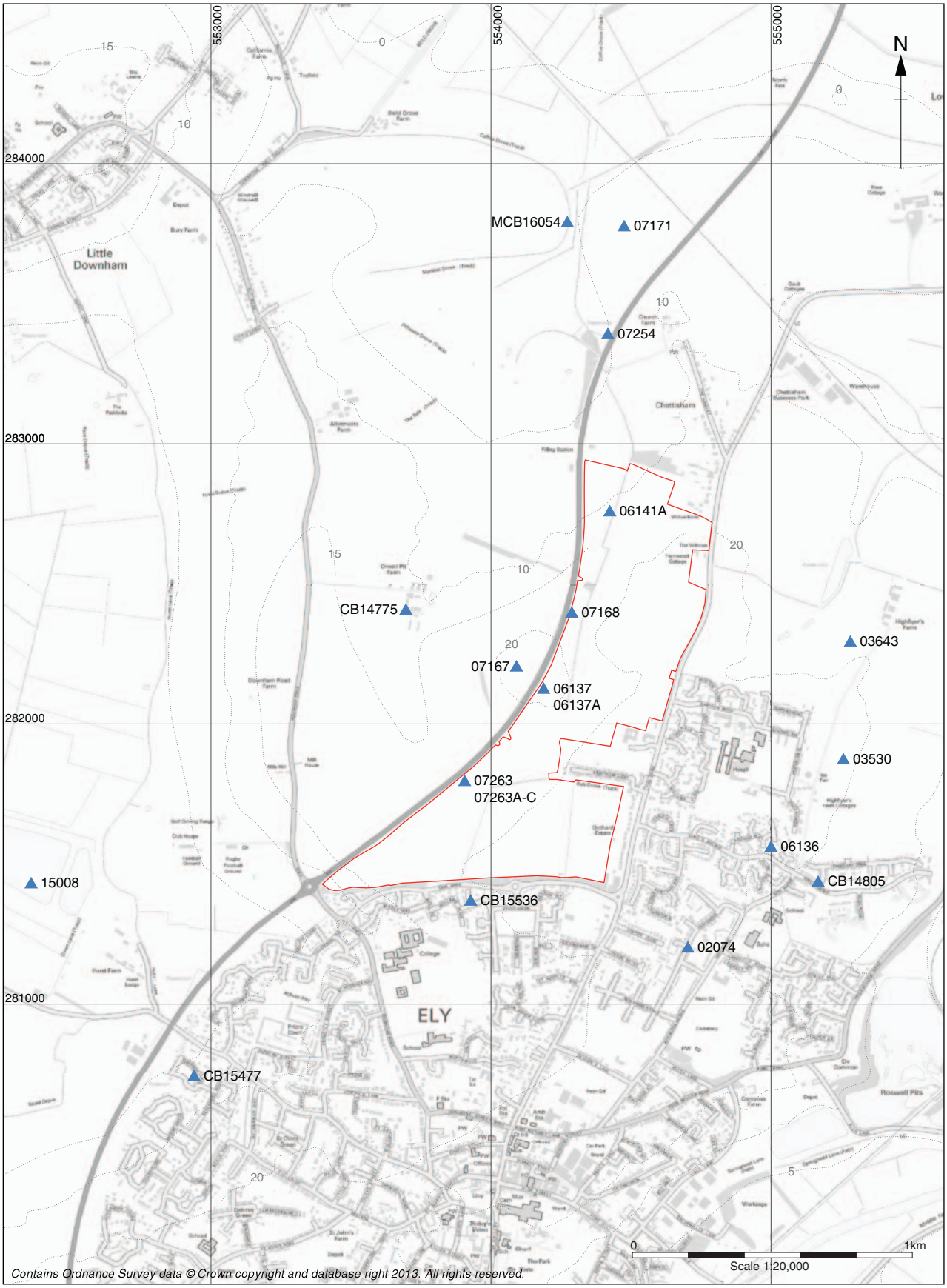


Figure 2: Selected Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record entries

Figure 3: Results of the geophysical survey

Figure 4: Overall trench plan

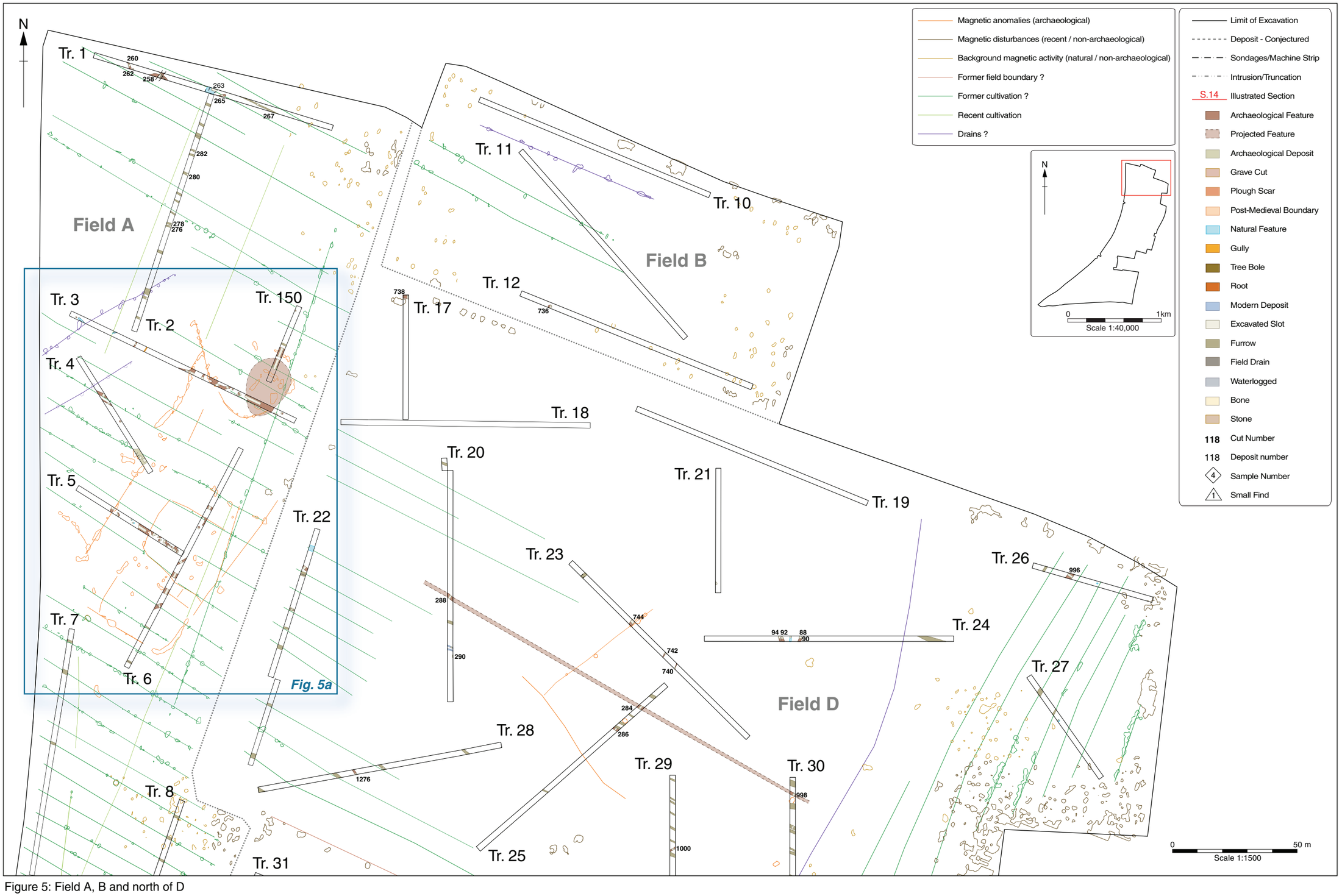


Figure 5: Field A, B and north of D

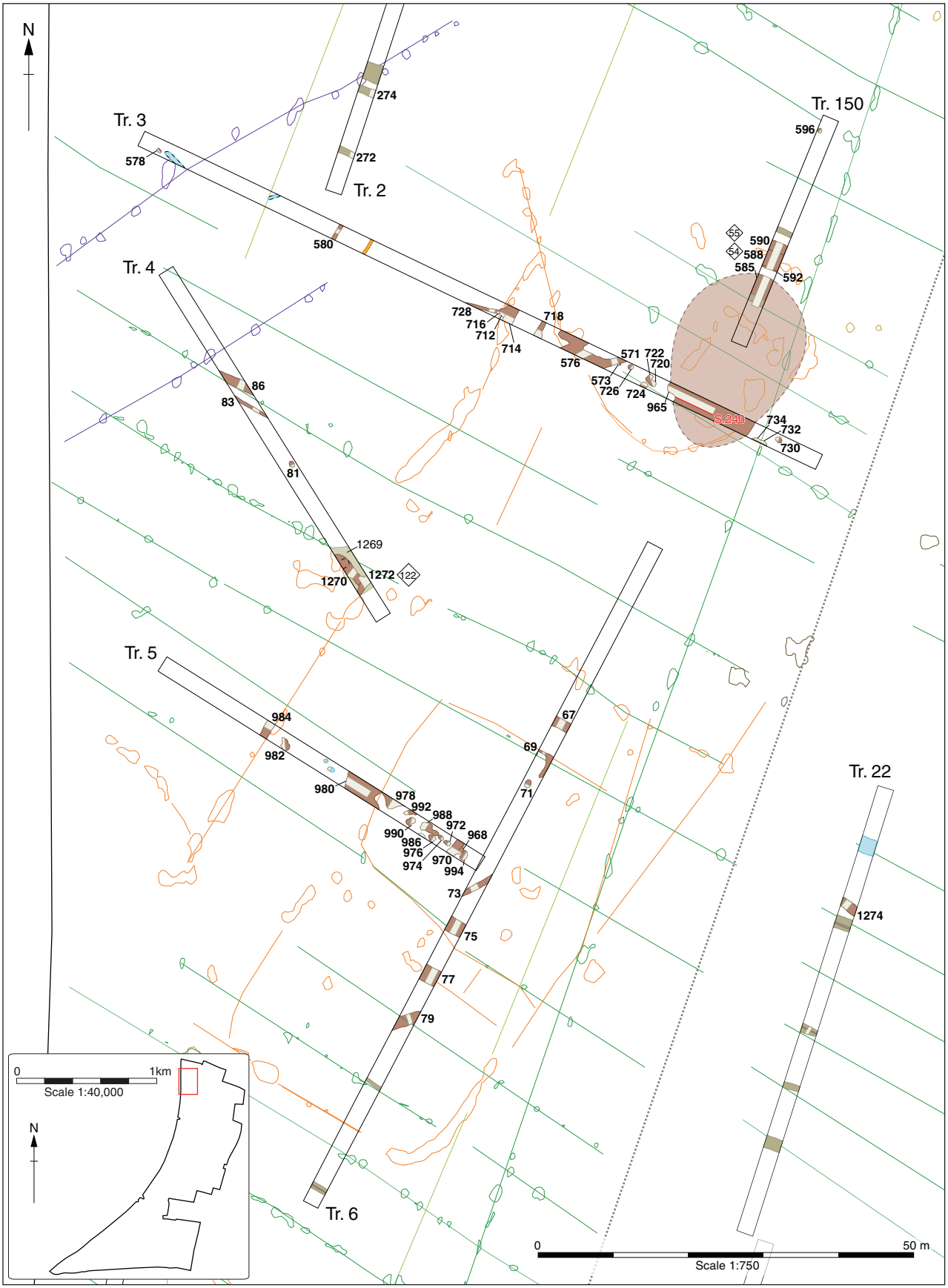


Figure 5a: Detail of Roman site in Field A

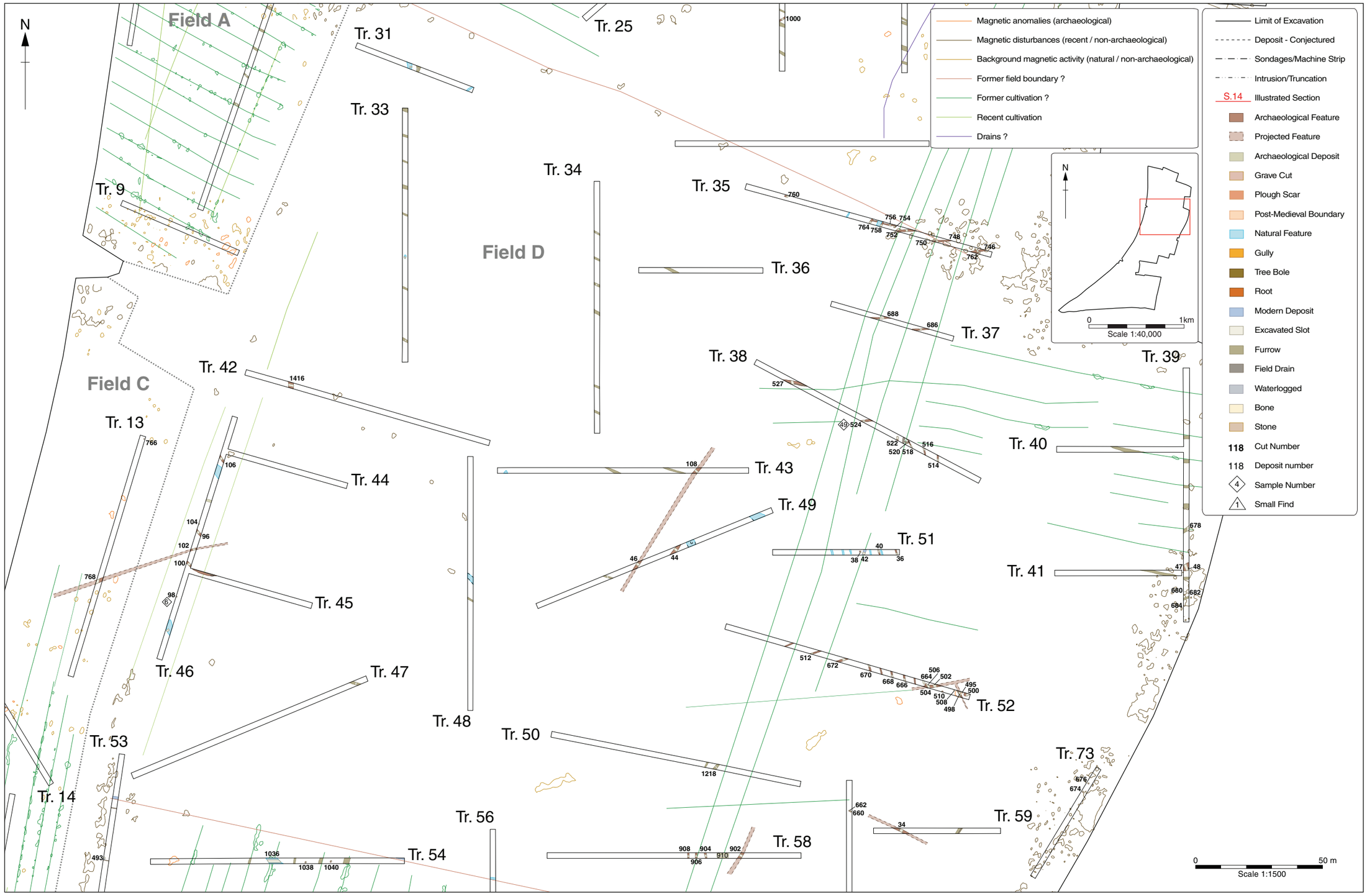


Figure 6: Field C and centre of Field D

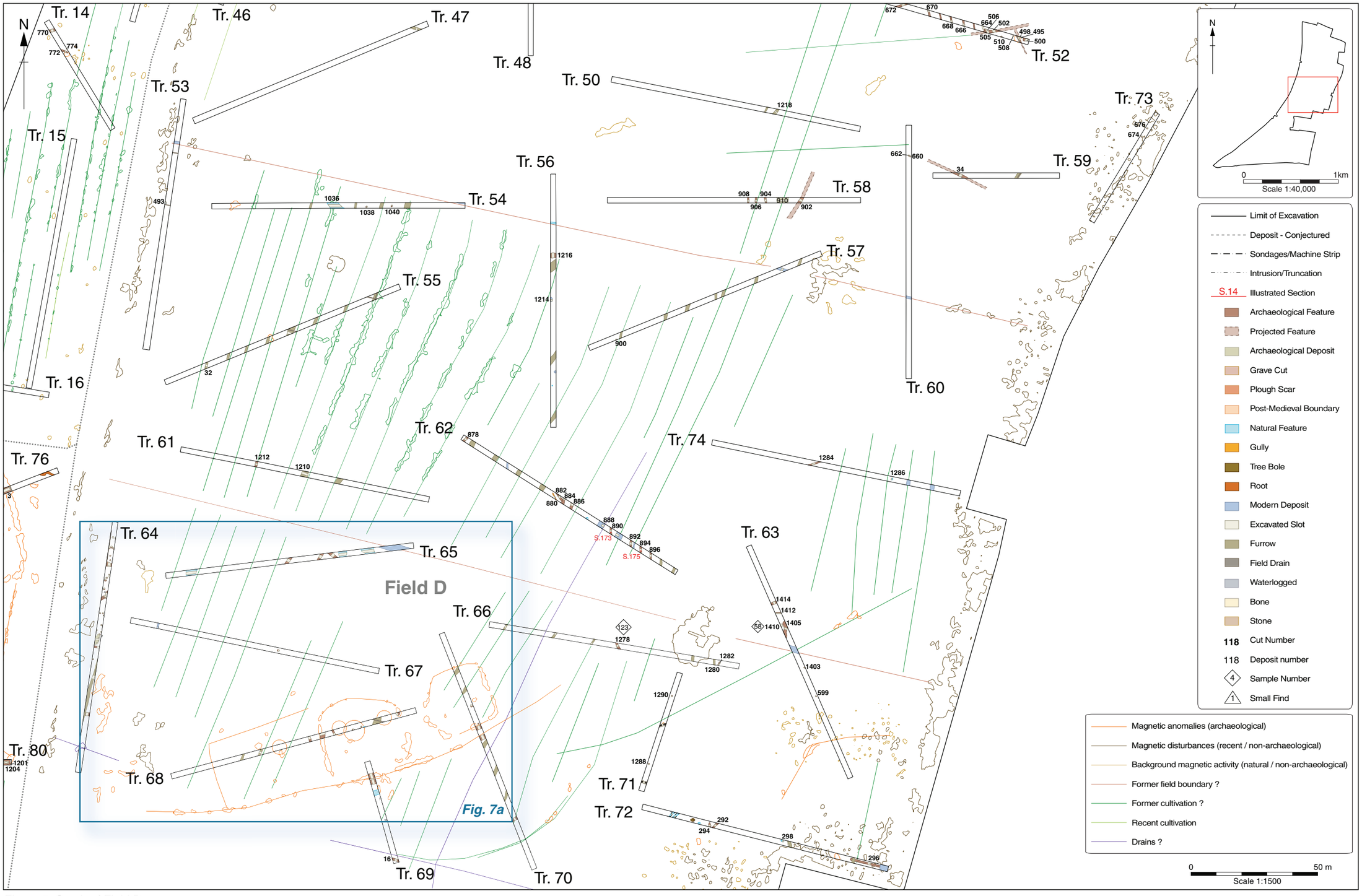


Figure 7: South of Field D

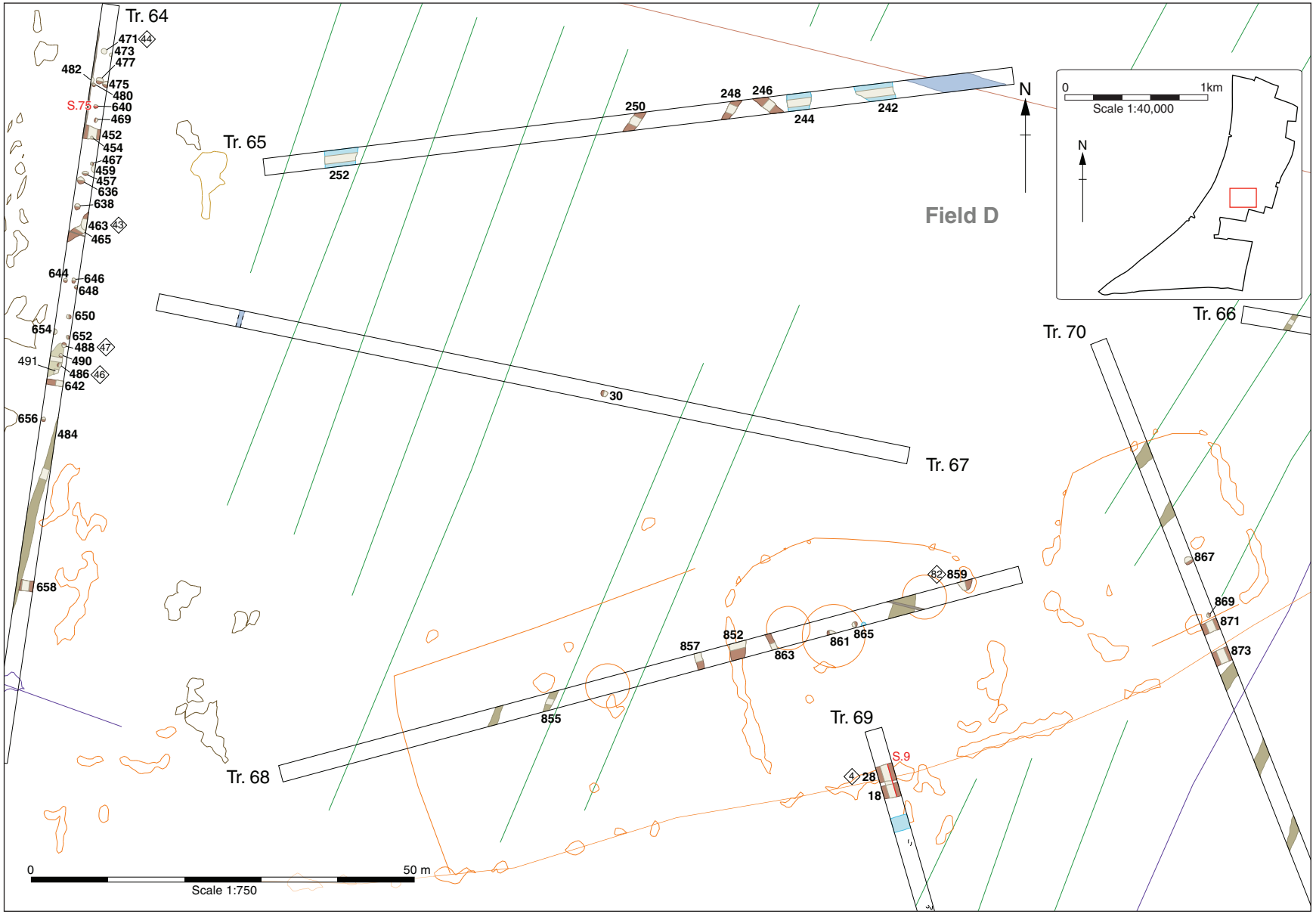


Figure 7a: Detail of Iron Age farmstead

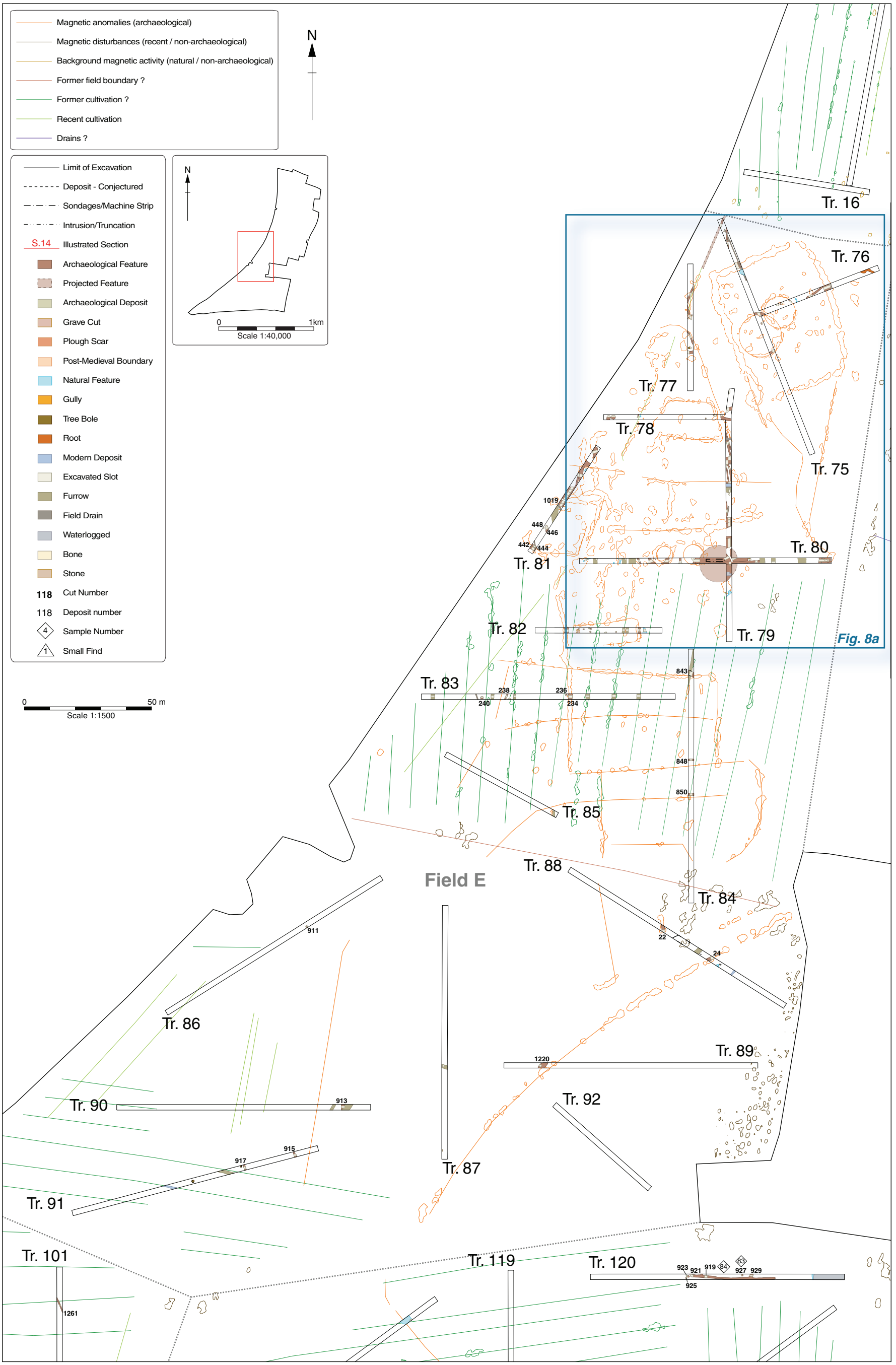


Figure 8: Field E

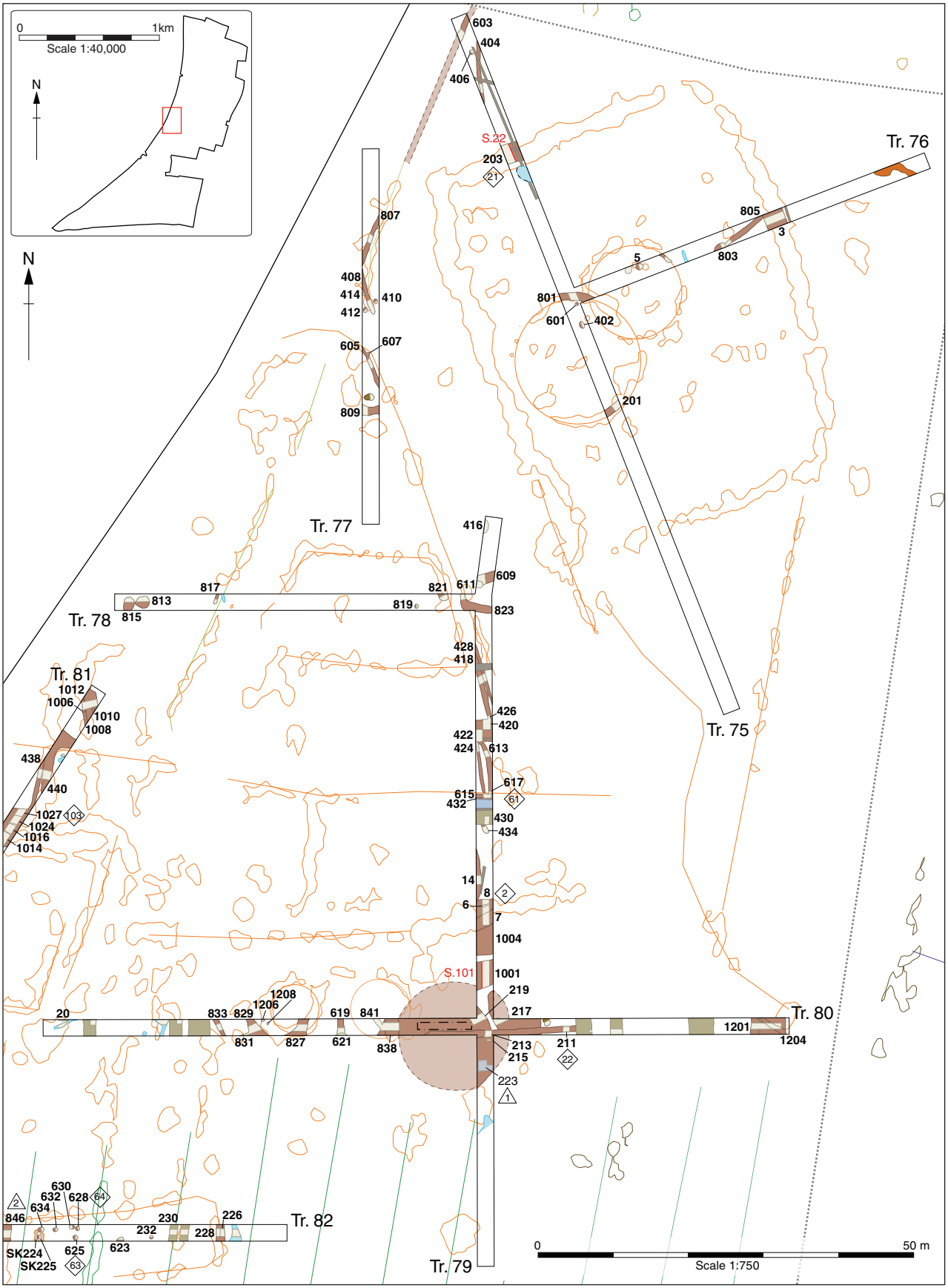


Figure 8a: Detail of Iron Age / Roman farmstead in Field E

Figure 9: Field F

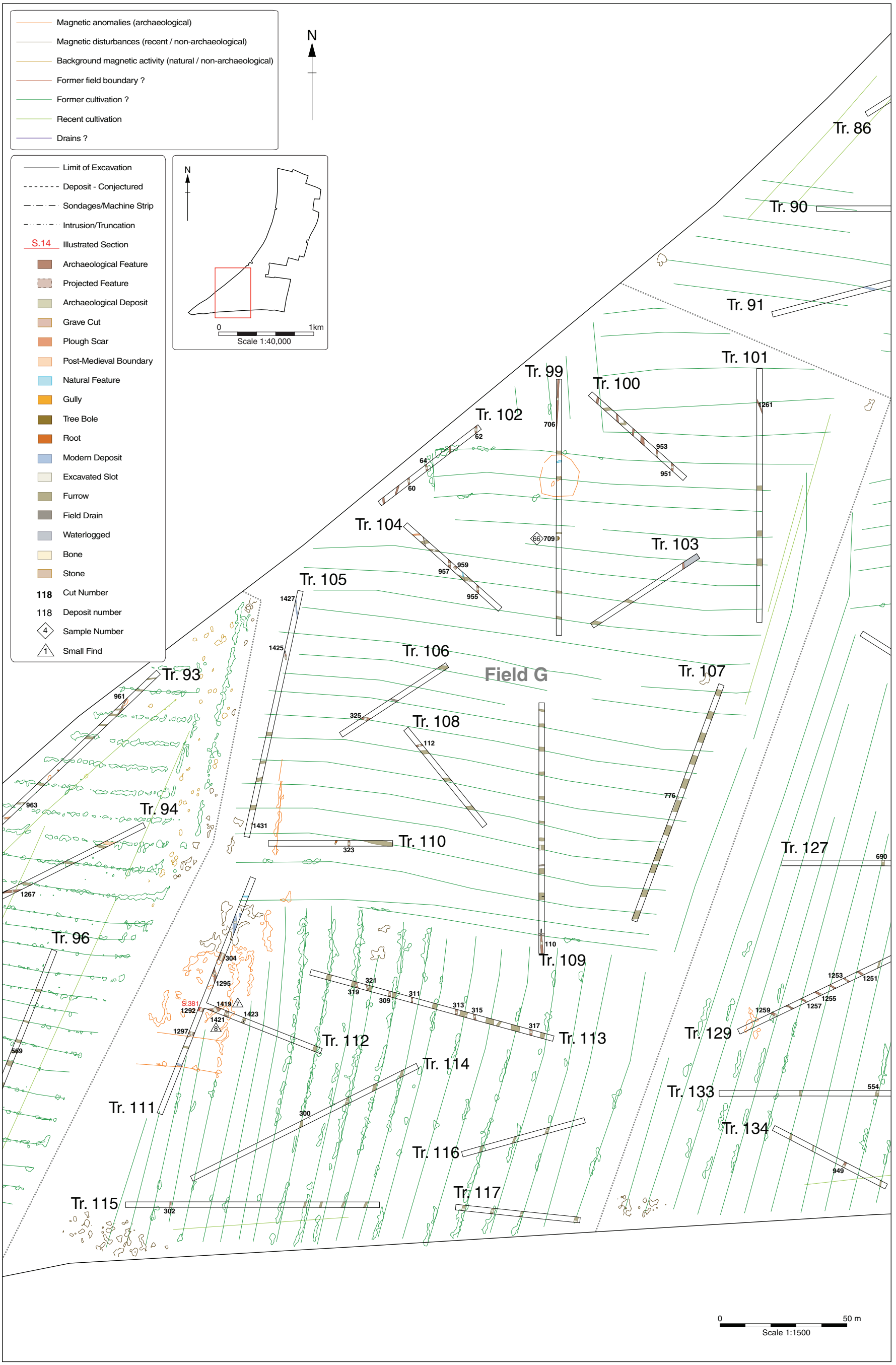


Figure 10: Field G

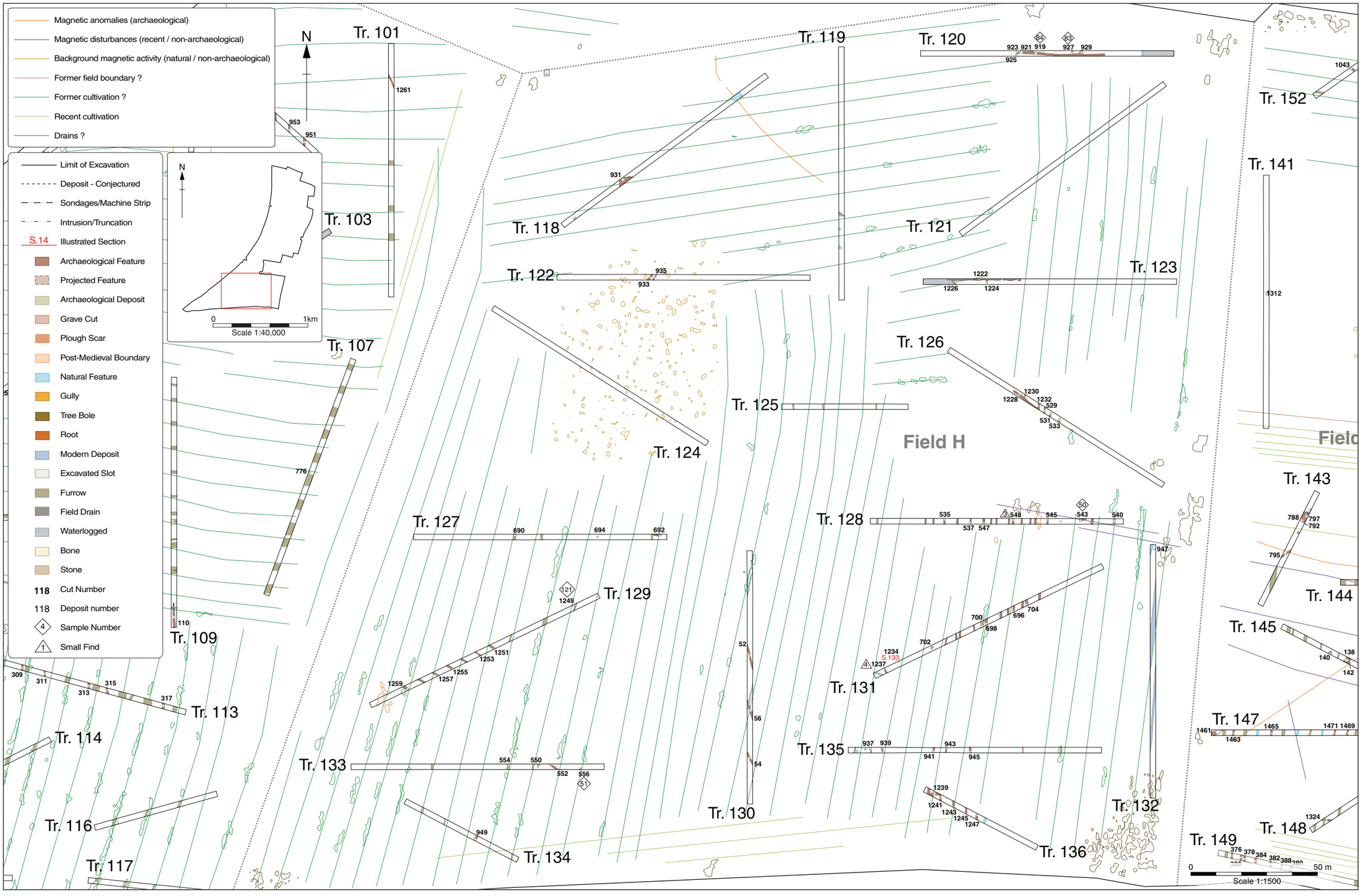


Figure 11: Field H

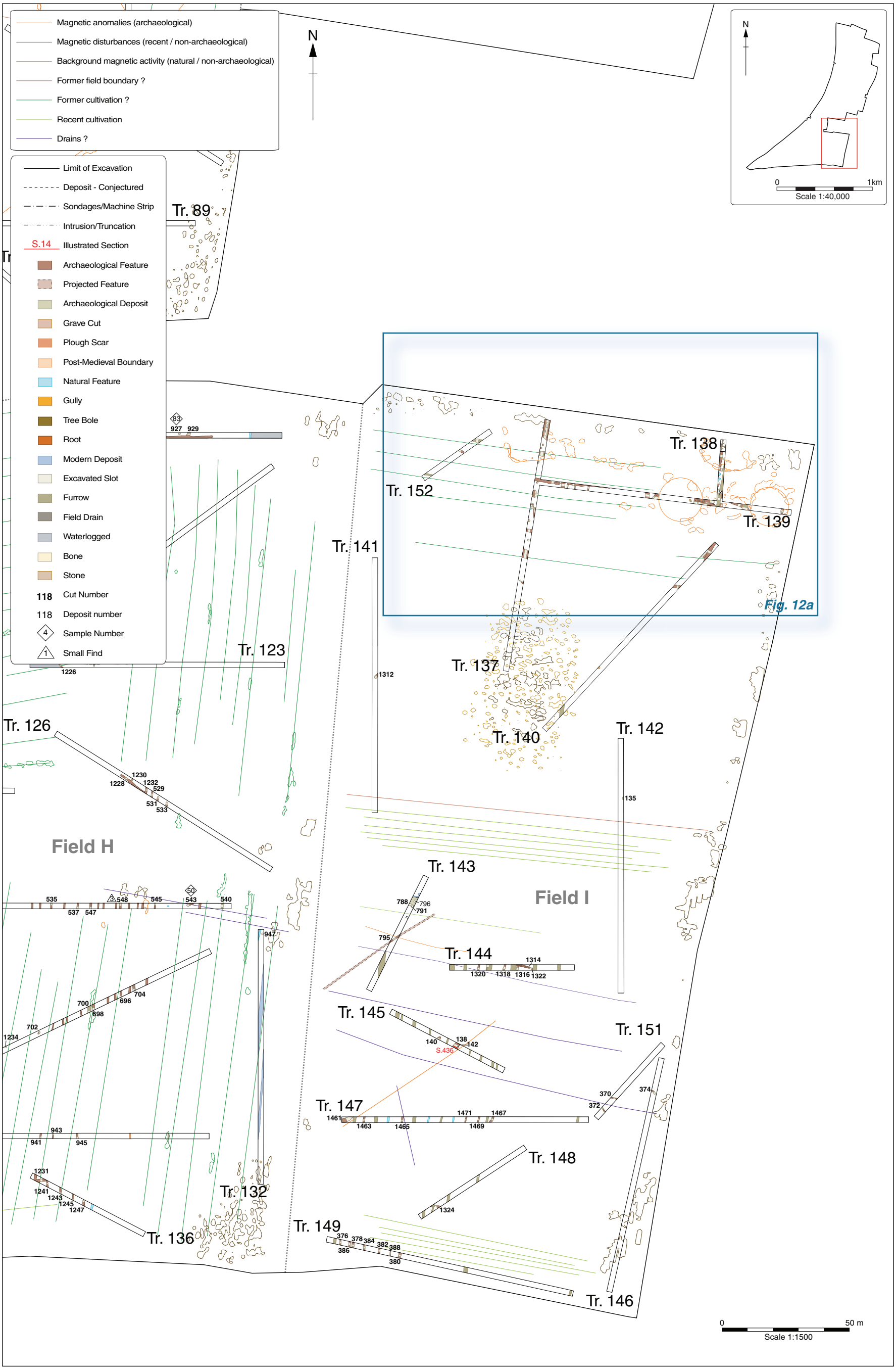


Figure 12: Field I

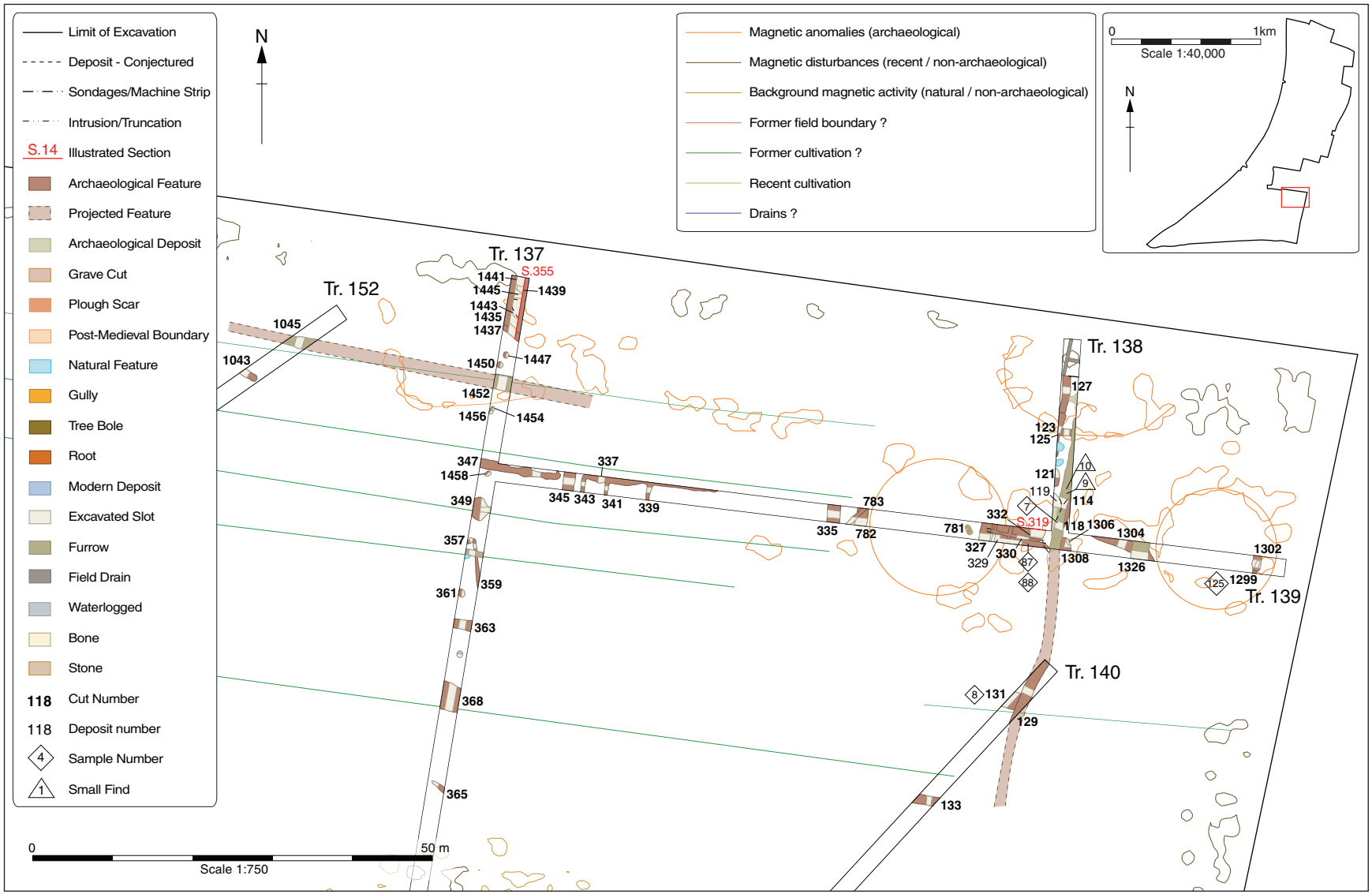
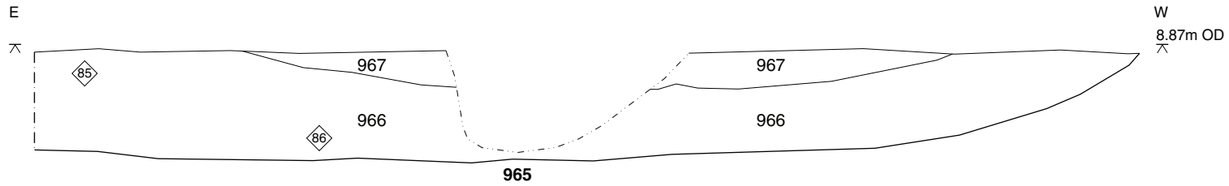
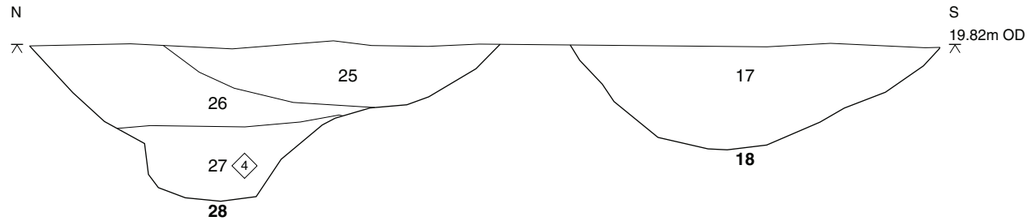


Figure 12a: Detail of Roman site in Field I

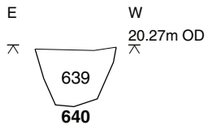
Section 240 *(Field A, Tr. 3)*



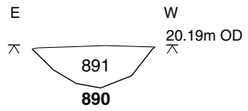
Section 9 *(Field D, Tr. 69)*



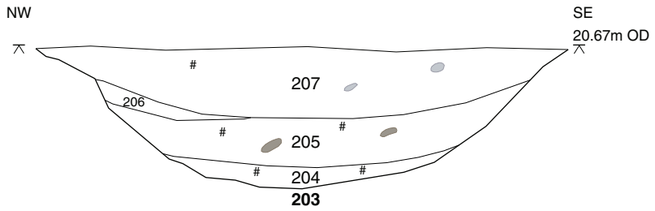
Section 75 *(Field D, Tr. 64)*



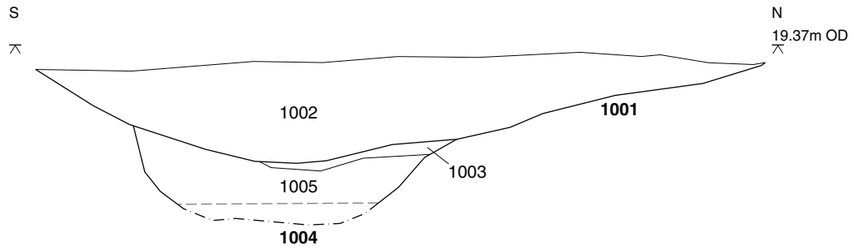
Section 173 *(Field D, Tr. 62)*



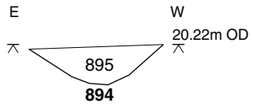
Section 22 *(Field E, Tr. 75)*



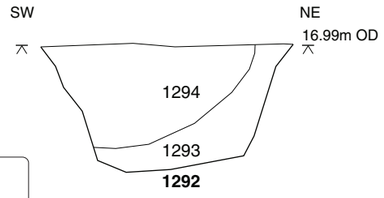
Section 101 *(Field E, Tr. 79)*



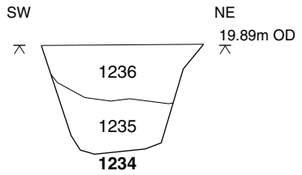
Section 175 *(Field D, Tr. 62)*



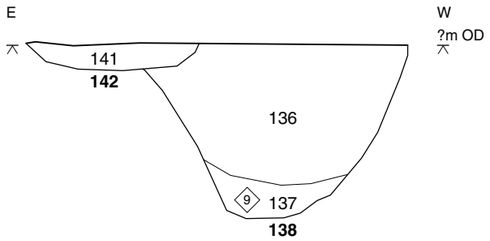
Section 381 *(Field G, Tr. 111)*



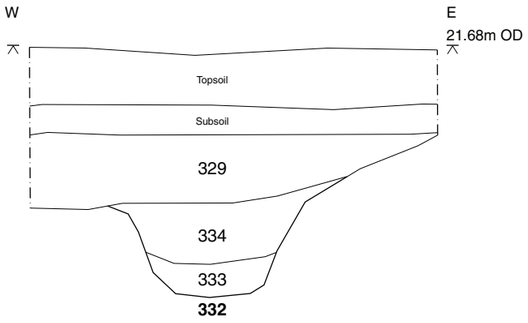
Section 133 *(Field H, Tr. 131)*

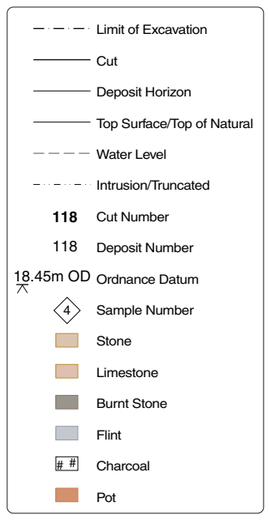


Section 436 *(Field I, Tr. 145)*



Section 319 *(Field I, Tr. 139)*





Section 355 *(Field I, Tr. 137)*

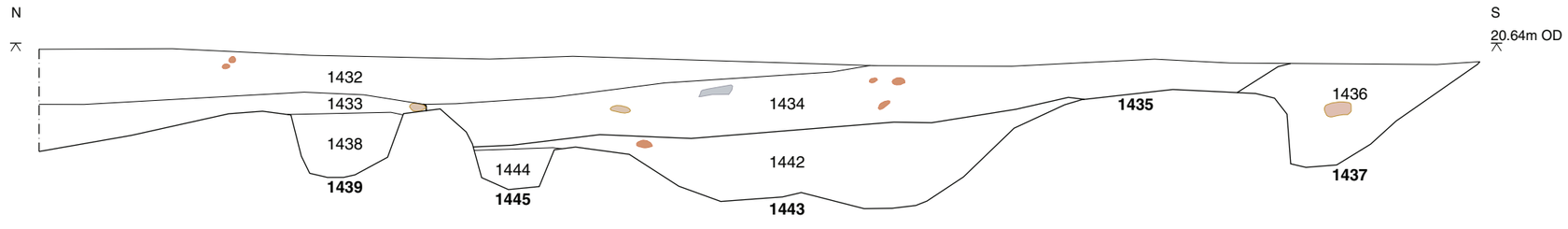


Figure 13: Selected sections

Plate 1: Pond **965** (section 240) in trench 3, Field A, north-east facing section. 1m scale.

Plate 2: Ditches **28** and **18** (section 9) in trench 69, Field D, west facing section. 1m scales.

Plate 3: View from trench 75, Field E, looking south.

Plate 4: Ditch **203** (section 22) in trench 75, Field E, west facing section. 2m scale.

Plate 5: Ditch **543** in trench 128, Field H, south-west facing section. 0.3m scale.

Plate 6: Ditch **1461** in trench 147, Field I, north-east facing section. 1m scale.

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 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: 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
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com