Middle Iron Age to Roman Settlement at Land West of Cambourne, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Middle Iron Age to Roman Settlement at Land West of Cambourne, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

Between the 17th August and 16th October 2015, Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation at Land West of Cambourne, Cambridgeshire (TL 3035 6013). The site incorporates arable fields measuring approximately 137 hectares in area.

A total of 148 trenches measuring 50m x 2m were excavated within an area of high archaeological potential to the west of Cambourne with known late prehistoric and Roman settlement located in the immediate vicinity. These revealed a sequence of activity spanning the Middle Iron Age to later Roman periods.

Specifically, up to five areas of settlement were identified (Zones A-E). In the southernmost part of the site (Zone A) up to three Middle Iron Age to Early Roman enclosed sites were recorded on the higher ground. Further to the south in Zone A were a number of Roman features, including a very substantial ditch and metalled surface. These may represent a continuation of the Roman activity to the south, recorded by the excavations at North Caxton Bypass.

The activity recorded in Zone B was the longest lived of any of the sites recorded in the evaluation, spanning the Middle Iron Age (c. 350-100BC) to the mid-2nd to 3rd centuries AD, and peaking in the mid-1st-mid 2nd century AD. It comprised a discrete, enclosed settlement, typical in form, character and finds assemblages of relatively low status farming settlements recorded across the western claylands of Cambridgeshire. The degree of preservation within this site was however particularly high, especially given the relatively thin layer of overburden sealing the deposits with evidence for metalled surfaces, middens, very large ditched boundaries, structural remains in the form of roundhouses and possible timber built structures all recorded here.

Zone C was a much smaller area of activity located to the west of Zone B. It comprised an isolated group of features, of which the most significant was a large amorphous cut that has been initially interpreted as a waterhole.

Zone D, which lay in the north-western part of the site was dated between the Middle Iron Age and Early Roman period, with a peak in activity between AD30-60. It was characterised by mixed activity, the earliest of which may have been funerary in nature. Evidence for craft industrial practises were also recorded within a core of settlement focussed around Trenches 41-45. As in Zone B, the main enclosure ditches were very large and the settlement activity was dense near its core.

Zone E was located to the south of Zone D. The remains encountered in this Zone bore out the preceding non intrusive surveys, successfully identifying what appeared to be a ring gully within a sub-square enclosure. The finds density within this Zone was low with only a small assemblage of pottery, dating to AD30-60. Given the similar date range with that of Zone D it is therefore suggested that this site may have been an outlier of the larger settlement to the north.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Between the 17th August and 16th October 2015, Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation at Land West of Cambourne (Fig. 1). The site incorporates arable fields measuring approximately 137 hectares in area. A total of 148 trenches, each measuring 50×2m, were excavated (Fig. 2). The location is within an area of high archaeological potential to the west of Cambourne with known late prehistoric and Roman settlement located immediately to the east; the proposed development also surrounds a medieval manor house (Swansley Wood Farm).

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. The archaeological strategy comprised a programme of trial trenching covering *c*.1% of the available area. This was informed by a previous magnetometer survey and assessment of aerial photographs.

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment 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 Cambourne forms part of the Cambridgeshire Western Clay Uplands. The underlying geology is mapped as the West Walton Formation, Ampthill Clay Formation and Kimmeridge Clay Formation (undifferentiated). These comprise mudstone, siltstone and sandstone formed in the Jurassic period. The bedrock (solid) geology is overlain with superficial deposits of Boulder Clay (BGS 2014).

1.2.2 The land is on a relatively gentle south facing slope on the northern side of the Bourne valley, although there is some variation across the site. In Fields 1 and 2 the highest ground was at *c*. 62-63m OD, which corresponded to the archaeology in Zone A. To the west and east it dropped to *c*. 61m OD. The land was higher to the north-east in Field 3, at approximately 65-66m OD, which was where Zone B was situated. Similar heights were recorded in Fields 4 and 5. The southern half of Field 6 was lower at between 59-61m OD, which increased dramatically to the north, to *c*. 65m, where Zones D and E were located. Zone D in particular was located on the crest of the hill, with the land levelling off to the north.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric

1.3.1 The earliest record relating to the site itself is a Bronze Age flint scatter, which were mostly waste flakes, burnt and unburnt flints; these artefacts were recovered from a fieldwalking survey conducted in 1989 (Wright *et al.* 2009).

1.3.2 Within the southern section of the site, cropmarks representing three small enclosures and a complex group of cropmarks with evidence of remodelling suggestive of long term occupation of the site were identified from an aerial photographic assessment in 2011 (Palmer 2011) and more recently in 2014 (Cox 2014). The date of the cropmarks is unknown but they appear to pre-date the later described medieval ridge and furrow.

Romano-British

1.3.3 The western boundary of the site lies adjacent to Ermine Street Roman road which connected the legionary forts of the IX Legion from London to Lincoln and then to York. The route was adopted by the Romans and further established between *c*. AD 45 and 75 by the *Legio IX Hispana* as a major road. Ermine Street is the later Saxon name for the road which relates to a tribe living close to the route; *Earingstraet* – the road of *Earn's* folk. Other spellings of the name include *Earnings Straete* and *Erming Street*. Various investigations have been conducted along the route of the Roman road; most recently an evaluation in advance of the South Caxton Bypass recorded possible remains of the road and an associated ditch (Wright *et al.* 2009).

Medieval

1.3.4 Medieval remains have been recorded on the site comprising headlands and traces of ridge and furrow during a fieldwalking survey in 1989 and most recently through an aerial photographic assessment in 2011 (Palmer 2011) and 2014 (Cox 2014). The fieldwalking survey also identified the remains of a moated site at Swansley Wood Farm, which was filled and levelled with only the southern arm visible; this was confirmed again during a recent site visit (RHDHV 2014). This moated site was part of the Manor of Swansley and belonged to St. Neots Priory from the 11th to 16th century. Cropmarks of a possible settlement area and medieval moat have also been recorded to the west of Swansley Wood Farm.

Modern

1.3.5 A World War II airbase (RAF Caxton Gibbet) lay in the northern part of the site; this included a military building, airfield and pillbox. During the war the airfield was affiliated to Cambridge airfield and used as relief landing ground for 22 Elementary Flying Training School. By 1944 there were seven blister hangars of different types and temporary huts serving personnel from 105 Squadron. The airfield was attacked by the German Luftwaffe on a number of occasions and some Tiger Moths were shot down or damaged on the ground. Prior to and after the war, the airfield was used by the Cambridge University Gliding Club.

Previous Archaeological Work

1.3.6 The development site itself lies 300m to the north and west of the Lower Cambourne area investigated by Wessex Archaeology, most recently in 1998 (ECB 172 & 1252 – Western Boundary Path Evaluation and Watching Brief; detailed in the Cambourne New Settlement by James Wright *et al*. 2009, Wessex Archaeology Report no. 23). This investigation area is the closest of the archaeological sites to the current site. These investigations found significant archaeology, interpreted as part of an Iron Age and then Roman settlement, comprising rectilinear enclosures, droveways, cobbled surfaces, structures/buildings and field systems. These remains were expected to extend into the southern portion of the proposed development area. The Iron Age/early Roman ditches and enclosures were roughly aligned north-west to south-east and south-west to north-east (Phase 2A-2C). The later Roman system was re-aligned north to south and east to west (Phase 3A & 3B). Burials were also recorded. Later Roman/Saxon (Phase 4) and Medieval (Phase 5) activity was also recorded, although it should be noted that at

previous investigations at Cambourne, there was a hiatus in occupation of several hundred years between the later Roman/Saxon periods and the medieval use of the site.

1.3.7 To the north-east of Lower Cambourne, in advance of Cambourne Business Park a single isolated hearth dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period was recorded. The lack of archaeological features at this site suggests that Iron Age/Romano-British occupation did not extend this far north-east. However, recent investigations have identified activity further to the north-west in advance of Cambourne Secondary School (Enright 2011; Palmer 2011, Thatcher 2011 and forthcoming). A series of settlement boundaries and field systems containing Early Roman pottery were recorded extending into the site from the south and east. The number of features also increased towards the east suggesting that the settlement at Lower Cambourne extended this far north-west (Thatcher 2011). A possible palisade trench containing a poorly preserved inhumation, a possible trackway and possible round house were also recorded within the site.

1.4 Acknowledgements

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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.

2.1.2 This project takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24).

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Brief required that a total of 148 trenches measuring 50m x 2m be excavated across the proposed development site (Figs. 1 & 2). This represented a 1% sample of the available development area, estimated at *c*. 137 hectares. The trenches were positioned to test anomalies identified in the magnetometry survey, and geophysically 'blank' areas elsewhere.

2.2.2 In the event it was necessary to adjust the locations of Trenches 8, 37 and 86 in order to avoid the line of a footpath in Field 6. Trenches 112 (Field 1), 122 and 131 (Field 2) were extended in order to further investigate remains encountered along their length.

2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a 360º excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.4 The site survey was carried out by Robin Webb using a Leica 1200 GPS with SmartNet.

2.2.5 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.

2.2.6 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.

2.2.7 A total of 40 environmental samples were taken from fills and deposits recorded across the site.

2.2.8 Weather conditions on the site were good overall with bright and dry weather for the most part and occasional periods of wet weather. Ground conditions were very dry, with the underlying natural deposits extremely hard and compacted.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The evaluation recorded five distinct areas of settlement and activity dispersed across the proposed development site. For the purposes of this report the broad extent of these areas of activity has been demarcated into Zones (labelled A-E) (Fig. 2). The proposed development site itself is divided into six fields. Fields 1-4 comprised the land owned by the Pearsons, Fields 5 and 6 those owned by the Tophams.

3.1.2 The results are given below. These are described by Field and Zone respectively. Trenches that contained no archaeological remains are listed in the attached tables but are not described any further.

3.2 Field 1

3.2.1 Field 1 lay in the southernmost part of the site and was the smallest plot. The topsoil within this field comprised a dark grey brown silty clay that was on average 0.30m thick. This overlay a mid grey brown silty clay subsoil that was between 0.08m and 0.22m thick. The underlying natural geology comprised a mixed, pale clay with chalk flecking and sand and gravel patches.

3.2.2 A total of nine trenches were excavated in this field. Of these, four contained no archaeological remains (111, 119, 137 & 148).

3.2.3 The five trenches in the centre of the plot all contained archaeological features, predominantly ditches. These formed the southernmost component of Zone A (Fig. 3).

Trench	Zone	Description of archaeology	Topsoil (avg. m)	Subsoil (avg. m)
112	A	4 x ditches (**700**, **708**, **712**, **716**), metalled surface (718) E-W furrow	0.27	0.13
118		Ditch (**400**)	0.23	0.08
120		N-S ditch (**404**), NW-SE 8 x furrows	0.3	0.22
132		2 x ditches (**200** & **206**), 1 x posthole (**202**), 1 x pit (**204**)	0.28	0.16
133		2 x ditches (**100**, **103**), NW-SE 4 x furrows	0.28	0.14
111		No archaeological features or deposits	0.23	0.08
119		No archaeological features or deposits	0.36	0.12
137		No archaeological features or deposits	0.33	0.08
148		No archaeological features or deposits	0.28	0.08

Zone A (Fig. 3)

3.2.4 The features within the southern part of Zone A were notable for the predominance of Roman finds, particularly within Trenches 112 and 132. These had a broad date of AD50-200. Lesser quantities of finds were recovered from ditches elsewhere in Zone A and these were dated to the Early Roman period *c*. AD50-100.

3.2.5 The evidence from this part of the site is admittedly fragmentary, in part perhaps as a result of the increased depths of deposits attributable to the headland crossing the site at this point. It is therefore possible that a fairly widespread settlement is surviving throughout the southern part of Zone A, that has hitherto been masked by later activity.

Trench 112

3.2.6 Trench 112 was located in the centre of Field 1 (Fig. 3 and 8). The western end of the trench was cut into a headland that extended north-north-east to south-south-west across the site. Here, the depth of deposits increased to 0.80m. The majority of the pottery in this Zone came from features within Trenches 112 (156 sherds, 1731g from four features) (App. B.6).

3.2.7 It is suggested that the headland may have masked features in this part of the site, which might explain the slightly disjointed nature of the results of the geophysical survey in this locality.

*Ditch **700** (Fig. 8, Section 241)*

3.2.8 Beneath the headland deposit was a particularly large ditch (**700**). This feature was steep sided, measuring 5.30m wide and at least 1.54m deep, although it was not excavated to its full depth on account of its size. A large assemblage of Roman pottery, ranging in date from AD50-200, was recovered from ditch **700**, including a large decorated sherd of samian ware (App. B.6). Forty-eight fragments of lava quern were also recovered from this feature (App. B.3), along with a small quantity of animal bone (67g).

Metalled surface 718

3.2.9 The trench was extended 7m westwards in order to uncover the full width of ditch **700**, this also revealed a metalled surface (718) that was comprised of large cobbles and appeared to run alongside the ditch. This feature was approximately 3m wide, but was visibly truncated at one point by a pit and so may well be more extensive. A total of 33 sherds (294g) of Roman pottery dating AD50-200, were recovered from this layer (App. B.6).

*Ditches **708**, **712** & **716***

3.2.10 In the western end of the trench was a small gully, aligned north-west to south-east, that was not excavated. This feature was similar in size and on the same alignment as ditch **708**, which lay approximately 20m to the east and was 0.70m in width by 0.30m deep with steep sides and a flat base and contained five sherds of Early Roman pottery (AD50-200). Ditch **708** was truncated by an east-north-east to west-south-west aligned furrow (**710**), which also truncated ditch **712**. Ditch **712** appeared to be aligned parallel with ditch **700**. It contained Roman pottery dating from AD50-150 and was 1.55m in width by 0.50m deep.

3.2.11 The final feature in this trench was ditch **716**, which was aligned parallel with furrow **710** to the north-west. It was 1.75m wide and 0.30m deep, with gently sloping sides and a wide, flat base.

Trench 118

3.2.12 Trench 118 lay on the western side of Zone A, on a north-west to south-east alignment (Fig. 4). A single ditch (**400**) was recorded in this trench. Ditch (**400**) lay 12m from the eastern end of the trench on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. It was 1.05m wide by 0.35m deep, with steep sides and a wide, flat base.

Trench 120

3.2.13 This trench lay immediately to the east of Trench 118 (Fig. 4). It too contained a single ditch (**404**), which was aligned approximately north to south. Ditch **404** was 1.60m wide and 0.60m deep, with relatively steep sides and a flat base. It contained animal bone (59g) and fired clay (167g).

Trench 132

3.2.14 Trench 132 was located to the south of Trench 112 (Fig. 8). Its western side was cut into the north-north-east to south-south-west aligned headland. A large assemblage of Roman pottery, totalling 99 sherds (1580g) was recovered from this trench (App. B.6).

3.2.15 In the eastern part of the trench were two discrete features, a posthole (**202**) and a pit (**204**); the latter contained Early Roman pottery dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, including sherds of Samian ware. Further to the east, a second, smaller ditch was recorded (**200**) on a north to south alignment. This feature was just 0.55m in width by 0.26m deep with a steep sided profile and shallow base.

*Ditch **206***

3.2.16 Close to the centre line of the trench was a substantial ditch (**206**) that was aligned parallel with the headland. Ditch **206** was 1.50m wide and 0.80m deep and had a very steep sided profile and narrow base. Its fills contained 1.5kg of Early Roman pottery, including a sherd of samian dated to the mid-late 2nd century AD (App. B.6), along with animal bone (206g) and ceramic building material (251g).

Trench 133

3.2.17 Trench 133 lay on the south-east side of Zone A (Fig. 8). It contained two undated ditches (**100**, **103**) that were 0.50m in width by 0.30m deep. They were aligned roughly perpendicular with one another at the southern end of the trench. The stratigraphic relationship between these ditches was not discernible.

3.3 Field 2

3.3.1 Field 2 lay to the north of Field 1. The topsoil within this field comprised a dark grey brown silty clay that was on average 0.30m thick. This overlay a mid grey brown silty clay subsoil that was between 0.07m and 0.25m thick. The underlying natural geology comprised a mixed, pale clay with chalk flecking and sand and gravel patches.

3.3.2 A total of 28 trenches were excavated in this field. Of these, 10 contained no archaeological remains (96, 101, 102, 105, 109, 115, 116, 140, 142 & 144).

3.3.3 Eight of the trenches in the centre of the plot contained archaeological features that formed the remainder of the activity assigned to Zone A (Fig. 3).

Trench	Zone	Description of archaeology	Topsoil (avg. m)	Subsoil (avg. m)
106	A	N-S Ditch (**307**), furrows	0.25	0.13
107		2 x ditches (**111**, **113**), Tree Throw (**115**), Headland (**120**), NW-SE 4 x furrows	0.3	0.2
108		5 x ditches (**121**, **125**, **128**, **130** & **132**)	0.24	0.14
122		2 x ditches (**443**, **445**), NW-SE 4 x furrows	0.28	0.14
131		3 x ditches (**216**, **218** & **221**), 1 x furrow	0.3	0.2
134		3 x ditches (**803**, **806** & **814**), 2 x gullies (**800** & **818**)	0.32	0.1
135		4 x ditches (**141**, **148**, **152**, unexc same as **415**), E-W 5 x furrows	0.28	0.15
136		5 x ditches (**415**, **418**/**421**, **424**, **432** & **437**), 2 x drip gullies (**427** & **440**), 3 x postholes	0.31	0.09
96		No archaeological features or deposits	0.31	0.06
97		Ditch (**303**)	0.23	0.15
98		NE-SW ditch (**616**)	0.3	0.1
99		Gully (**900**), Headland material (**902**), Possible Spread (**903**), NW-SE 4 x furrows	0.33	0.25
101		No archaeological features or deposits	0.29	0.2
102		No archaeological features or deposits	0.23	0.17
103		Ditch (**214**), headland deposit and furrow	0.28	0.15
104		Ditch (**610**), Gully (**612**), 5 x furrows	0.27	0.09
105		No archaeological features or deposits	0.28	0.13
109		No archaeological features or deposits	0.2	0.2
110		NW-SE Ditch (**620**), E-W 6 x furrows	0.26	0.04
115		No archaeological features or deposits	0.3	0.2
116		No archaeological features or deposits	0.3	0.2
117		NW-SE gully (**633**), E-W 5 x furrows	0.32	0.09
140		No archaeological features or deposits	0.28	0.09
142		No archaeological features or deposits	0.22	0.08
144		No archaeological features or deposits	0.26	0.07
145		NE-SE ditch (**223**), NW-SE 2 x furrows	0.21	0.11

Zone A (Fig. 3)

3.3.4 Within the northern part of Zone A there was evidence for up to three distinct enclosures or settlement areas spanning the Middle Iron Age to Early Roman period. As with the remains recorded to the south, there may be further archaeological deposits masked by the headland traversing the site.

Trench 106

3.3.5 A single ditch containing no finds (**307**) was recorded in this trench (Fig. 5). It was aligned roughly north to south, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep. The ditch may have formed part of the enclosure formed by ditches recorded in Trench 134 (**806** & **814**).

Trench 107

3.3.6 Two shallow ditches (**111**, **113**) were recorded in this trench (Fig. 5), with **111** containing a small number of sherds of pottery dated to AD40-AD70. Both ditches were on the same west-north-west to east-south-east orientation as the furrows. The headland (**120**) was also recorded at the southern end of the trench.

Trench 108

3.3.7 Trench 108 lay on the eastern side of Zone A on a north to south alignment. This trench was targeted on two sides of an enclosure identified by aerial photographs (Fig. 7).

*Ditches **121**, **125** & **132***

3.3.8 Three north-west to south-east aligned ditches (**121**, **125**, & **132**) were recorded that were at least 2m wide and up to 0.60m deep. A small quantity of Middle Iron Age pottery (350-100BC) was recovered from ditch **132** (5 sherds, 13g) and a sherd of Roman pottery (2g) dated AD50 to AD100 was recovered from ditch **121**.

3.3.9 Ditches **121** or **125** appeared to align with the northern segment of the enclosure identified by the aerial photographs and it may be of note that this feature was aligned towards a change in direction of the headland, recorded to the west.

3.3.10 Further to the south, in Trench 112, ditch **700** also appeared to lie on the same line as the headland. With this factor in mind, it is tentatively suggested that the dog legging of this latter feature may be indicative of it respecting a pre-existing enclosure or settlement feature. This may not have been identified by the non-intrusive surveys, perhaps as a result of the increased depth of deposits associated with the headland.

*Ditches **128** & **130***

3.3.11 The remaining ditches (**128** & **130**) were adjacent to each other, spaced less than 0.50m apart and aligned north-east to south-west. They were truncated by ditch **132** to the north. These ditches were markedly smaller than those discussed above, being approximately 0.50m wide and up to 0.30m deep. Neither ditch contained any finds.

Trench 122

3.3.12 This trench lay close to the centre of Zone A and was targeted on the south-western enclosure identified by the geophysical and aerial photographic surveys in Field 2 (Fig. 5). The outer enclosure ditch was identified at either end of the trench. It was not excavated here on account of it being investigated in Trench 134. The southern segment was only uncovered when the trench was extended.

*Ditches **443** & **445***

3.3.13 A north to south aligned ditch (**443**) was recorded just to the north of the centreline of the trench. Ditch **443** was 1.40m in width by 0.50m deep, with steep sloped, straight sides and a relatively wide flat base. It contained four sherds (13g) of Middle Iron Age pottery (App. B.7). This feature aligned with an internal sub division identified by the geophysics (Fig. 5).

3.3.14 Ditch **445** lay to the north-east and was very similar in size and profile. Its single fill did not contain any finds.

Trench 131

3.3.15 Three ditches were recorded in Trench 131 (Fig. 7). The westernmost ditch (**221**) was uncovered when the trench was extended in order to locate the line of this particular feature. This represented the north to south aligned portion of the enclosure indicated by the aerial photographic survey (also seen in Trench 108) but was not exposed within the original bounds of the trench. This feature was not excavated.

3.3.16 Two further ditches (**216**, **218**) were recorded to the east, both were aligned north-east to south-west and were approximately 1m in width by 0.40m deep. The only finds came from ditch **218**, which contained a single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (13g) and animal bone (39g).

Trench 134

3.3.17 Trench 134 lay close to the centre of Zone A (Fig. 5). It was targeted on the south-western enclosure identified by the geophysical and aerial photographic surveys in Field 2.

3.3.18 Two possible internal subdivisions of the enclosure were recorded (**800** & **803**). Gully (**803**) was recorded in the central part of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. Its fill contained five sherds (10g) of Middle Iron Age pottery (App. B.6). The southernmost feature in this trench was a shallow ditch (**800**) that was 0.80m in width by 0.40m deep, containing a single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (5g) and animal bone (148g). This feature terminated within the trench but was on a contiguous alignment with ditch **445** in Trench 122 and may have been a continuation of the same feature.

*Enclosure ditches **806** & **814***

3.3.19 The main enclosure ditch was investigated at both points where it was visible in the trench (**806** and **814**). Ditch **806** was aligned east to west and was 2.40m in width by 1m deep (Fig. 5, Section 283). It had steep sides and a narrow base and contained four fills, from which a small amount of Middle Iron Age pottery (4 sherds, 70g) dated 350-100BC was recovered (App. B.7).

3.3.20 Enclosure ditch **814** was located at the southern end of the trench, measuring 1.8m wide and 1m deep with steep sides and a flat base. The three fills contained Middle Iron Age pottery (10 sherds, 111g) and animal bone (291g) along with a small number of heat affected stones (199g).

*Ring Gully **818***

3.3.21 Approximately 7m to the north of ditch **806** was the terminal of a putative ring gully (**818**), from which a moderate assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered (53 sherds, 324g), along with a fragment of animal bone (5g). The position of this feature in the trench would suggest that the centre point of the area it encompassed was located to the west.

Trench 135

3.3.22 This trench was targeted on the northernmost enclosure identified by the geophysical and aerial photographic surveys in Field 2 (Fig. 6). It contained four ditches, three of which (**141**, **148** & **152**) were excavated, the fourth was not as it formed part of the same enclosure investigated in Trench 136 (**415**).

*Enclosure ditch **141***

3.3.23 Ditch **141**, which lay at the northern end of the trench, represented the northern element of the enclosure described above and was orientated north-west to south-east. It was the largest feature investigated, measuring 4.5m wide by 1.12m deep and contained a small quantity of Middle Iron Age pottery (7 sherds, 21g) in three of its six fills.

*Ditches **148** & **152***

3.3.24 To the south was ditch **148**, which was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and was significantly smaller, measuring 1.5m wide and 0.52m deep. This feature contained Early Roman pottery (85 sherds, 550g) and animal bone (405g) and appeared to be a continuation of ditch **424** in Trench 136.

3.3.25 The third linear feature in the trench was ditch **152**, which was aligned almost north to south and would have intersected with ditch **148** just beyond the western trench edge. Ditch **152** measured 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep; no finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 136

3.3.26 Trench 136 lay immediately to the west of Trench 135 and was targeted on the same enclosure (Fig. 6). It revealed a continuation of features associated with the enclosure identified by the non intrusive surveys.

*Enclosure Ditch **415***

3.3.27 At the western end of the trench a relatively large enclosure ditch (**415**) was excavated. This feature had been identified by the geophysical survey, although was not marked as continuing as far north as the trench. It was 2.60m wide by 0.60m deep, with concave sides and a slightly irregular base. The only finds was animal bone (288g).

*Ditch **424***

3.3.28 Ditch 424 measured 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep, aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. As noted above, it may equate with ditch **148** in Trench 135. However, pottery recovered from ditch **424** was Middle Iron Age (4 sherds, 19g) rather than Early Roman.

*Ditches **418** & **421***

3.3.29 Ditch **424** intersected with a north-east to south-west aligned double ditch (**418**/**421**) that contained Early Roman (3 sherds, 8g) and Middle Iron Age pottery (1 sherd, 12g) respectively.

*Ring Gully **427**/**440** (Fig. 6, Sections 126 & 129)*

3.3.30 At the eastern end of the trench were two sections of a possible roundhouse eaves drip gully (**427** & **440**), whose centre point would have lain to the south of the trench. This feature measured 0.50m wide and between 0.30 and 0.40m deep (Fig. 6, section 126 and 129). Neither section of gully contained any finds.

Internal features

3.3.31 Also within the area encompassed by ring gully **427**/**440** were two intersecting, shallow ditches (**432** & **435**). The largest was ditch **435** measuring 0.7m wide and 0.35m deep. Only ditch **432** contained finds, which comprised Middle Iron Age pottery (30 sherds, 475g) and animal bone (368g). These features were truncated by several intercutting postholes. Only one of these was excavated (**429**) and it was found to be 0.60m in diameter by 0.30m deep. Its fill contained three sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (11g) along with a relatively high frequency of large stones; it is possible that these features represent structural elements associated with a roundhouse.

Headland

3.3.32 Other than where noted above in Field 1, the headland was recorded in Trenches 99 and 103. In these trenches the headland deposit was approximately 0.30m thick, leading to an increase in trench depth to approximately 0.80m.

Isolated features

Trench 97

3.3.33 A single, north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch (**303**) was recorded in this trench. It was 0.50m wide by 0.20m deep and contained no finds but was truncated by a later furrow and not on an alignment typical of later boundary features, which might indicate an earlier date.

Trench 98

3.3.34 A single ditch (**616**) was recorded in this trench. This lay on the same alignment as ditch **303** in Trench 97. It was 1.18m wide by 0.43m deep and also contained no finds.

Trench 104

3.3.35 Two ditches (**610** & **612**) were recorded in this trench (Fig. 3). They were aligned north-west to south-east and neither contained any finds or dating evidence.

Trench 110

3.3.36 A single north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**620**) was recorded in this trench. It was 0.98m in width by 0.41m deep and contained no finds or dating evidence.

Trench 117

3.3.37 A shallow gully (**633**) was recorded in this trench, aligned parallel with the furrows. This may have represented a post medieval wood/bushel drain.

Trench 145

3.3.38 The ditch excavated within this trench (**223**) was attributed to a recently removed boundary, identified by the geophysical survey.

3.4 Field 3

3.4.1 Field 3 lay immediately to the north of Field 2, its northern limit bounded the south and eastern side of Cambourne Secondary School. The topsoil within this field comprised a dark grey brown silty clay that was on average just 0.25m thick. The underlying subsoil was also very thin, comprising a mid grey brown silty clay subsoil, that was no more than 0.10m thick. The natural deposits were mixed, pale clay with chalk flecking and sand and gravel patches.

3.4.2 A total of 24 trenches were excavated in this field. Of these, 13 contained no archaeological remains (91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 100, 121, 123, 124, 126, 141, 143 & 146).

3.4.3 The group of nine trenches in the north-eastern corner of the field formed the settlement defined as Zone B (Fig. 9). To the north-west, a less dense group of features was also recorded and this forms the area demarcated by Zone C (Fig. 12).

Trench	Zone	Description of archaeology	Topsoil (avg. m)	Subsoil (avg. m)
113	B	4 x ditches (**328**, **331**, **336**, **384**), gully (**338**), pit (**333**)	0.25	0.1
114		Ditch (**183 179**, **164**, **174**, **162, 376**) bank (**186**/**190**/**370**) p/hole (**188**), pits (**103**, **195**, **381**) features (**198** & **373**), pits/p/holes (**158** & **159**).	0.23	0.09
125		Possible metalled surface (**237**) (continuation from Tr. 138)	0.24	0.07
127		5 x ditches (**340**, **348**, **351**, **363** & **367**), 4 x gullies (**359**, **361**, **365** & **369**), 2 x roundhouse gullies (**344** & **346**)	0.25	0.07
128		5 x ditches (**667**, **673**, **677**, **681** & **686**), 1 x gully (**663**)	0.28	0.08
129		2 x ditches (**723** & **725**), 3 x pits (**727**, **733** & **739**), 2 x ring gullies (**729** & **731**), midden layer (**720**), cobbled surface (**742**, **744** & **746**)	0.27	-
130		5 x ditches (**224**, **226**, **228**, **231** & **233**)	0.2	0.15
138		2 x ditches (**490** & **498**), 2 x ditch/pits (**475**, **494** & **1002**), 2 x gullies (**464**/**466** & **468**), 1 x pit (**480**)	0.24	0.04
139		N-S ditch (**240**), N-S 5 x furrows	0.25	0.1
90	C	2 x ditches (**100**, **103**), NW-SE 4 x furrows	0.23	0.08
147		2 x pits (**458** & **460**), large pit or watering hole (**455**)	0.2	0.08
91		No archaeological features or deposits	0.3	0.1
92		No archaeological features or deposits	0.3	0.08
93		No archaeological features or deposits	0.25	0.08
94		No archaeological features or deposits	0.25	-
95		No archaeological features or deposits	0.25	0.1
100		3 x ditches (**245**, **248**, **250**), 1 x furrow	0.2	0.1
121		No archaeological features or deposits	0.25	0.1
123		No archaeological features or deposits, palaeochannel. NE-SW furrows	0.29	0.09
124		No archaeological features or deposits	0.3	0.09
126		2 x ditches (**645**, **648**)	0.24	0.05
141		No archaeological features or deposits	0.28	0.08
143		No archaeological features or deposits	0.25	0.08
146		No archaeological features or deposits	0.3	-

Zone B (Fig. 9)

3.4.4 The activity recorded in Zone B was the longest lived of any of the sites recorded in the evaluation, spanning the Middle Iron Age (c. 350-100BC) to the mid-2nd to 3rd centuries AD, with activity peaking in the mid-1st to mid-2nd century AD. It comprised a discrete, enclosed settlement with large outer ditches, typical in form, character and finds assemblages of relatively low status farming settlements recorded across the western claylands of Cambridgeshire. The degree of preservation within this site was however particularly high, especially given the relatively thin layer of overburden sealing the deposits (Fig. 11, Section 248).

Trench 113

3.4.5 This trench was situated in the north-west corner of Zone B (Fig. 10).

*Boundary Ditch **384***

3.4.6 At the southern end of the trench a section of the large boundary ditch surrounding the settlement site was excavated (**384**). The full width of this feature was not excavated as a result of it being investigated in a number of other trenches.

Other features

3.4.7 Immediately to the north of this ditch and apparently on the same alignment was a shallow ditch (**331**), measuring 0.90m wide by 0.45m deep. It contained Early Roman pottery (2 sherds, 14g), dating to AD40-70, animal bone (155g) and fired clay (46g).

3.4.8 A single pit was partially exposed in the centre of the trench (**333**). It measured 0.75m wide and 0.22m deep. Animal bone was recovered from its single fill (27g).

3.4.9 A second large ditch was recorded traversing the northern part of the trench on an east to west alignment (**336**). This ditch was 2.75m in width by 0.65m deep. No finds were recovered from either of its two fills It appeared to truncate a shallow, north-east to south-west aligned gully (**338**), which measured 0.35m wide and 0.29m deep and was also devoid of finds.

3.4.10 The northernmost feature in the trench, gully **328**, was aligned east to west and was 0.35m wide by 0.20m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 114

3.4.11 Trench 114 lay on the north-east side of Zone B. A large number of features were recorded within this trench (Fig. 10 & Plate 4). These included the boundary ditch that was also recorded in Trench 128 (**673**).

*Boundary Ditch **183***

3.4.12 The earliest phase of the boundary ditch (**183**) marked the southern side of a wide expanse of features. The dark upper fills of these features could be seen stretching to ditch **373** to the north-east. Ditch **183** measured at least 1.50m wide and in excess of 1.20m deep, but was not fully excavated on account of its size (Fig. 10, Section 22). Its three fills contained Early Roman pottery dating to AD40-100 (24 sherds, 291g) (App.B.6) and animal bone (484g). A number of large unworked cobbles were also recovered from the ditch. This feature was truncated or re-cut on its southern edge by ditch **179**, which was at least 1.80m wide by 1m deep and contained animal bone (179g) and a large assemblage of Early Roman pottery (52 sherds, 992g) from its lower and upper fill, with a similar date range (AD40-70) to that from **183**.

3.4.13 Two shallow features (**164** & **174**) superseded these ditches; these may have represented tertiary silting into the depression left once the earlier features had been backfilled.

3.4.14 The variety of finds contained within features **164** and **174** would appear to support the latter interpretation as backfill associated with disuse. The pottery recovered from these features was of marginally later date; ditch **164** contained pottery dating to AD50-100 (51 sherds, 788g), while that in ditch **174** dated to AD30-150 (55 sherds, 611g) (App. B.6). A relatively large assemblage of metal working waste was also recovered from these ditches (totalling 3983g). It comprised smithing waste, vitrified hearth lining and a possible smithing hearth bottom (App. B.2). In addition, ditch **174** contained a section of Greensand Quern (App. B.3) and a large iron staple or 'Carpenter's dog' (SF 13) recovered from fill 171; these were widely used in timber constructions during the Romano-British period (App. B.1).

Bank material

3.4.15 On the northern side of the boundary was the remnant of a possible bank (**186**/**190**/**370**). Several 1m^2 test pits were dug through this layer and pottery dated to AD50-200 was subsequently recovered from it. The test pitting also revealed it to be sealing a posthole (**188**) indicative of an earlier phase of activity. The bank material was truncated by two pits (**193** & **195**) that contained pottery with a date range of AD90-250 (App. B.6).

Internal features

3.4.16 To the south of the boundary ditch were two small ditches (**162**, **376**) aligned north-east to south-west, which may have represented internal sub-divisions within the settlement. Ditch **376** was the largest, measuring 0.60m wide and 0.42m deep. Its profile was very straight sided and flat based, perhaps indicating the feature was a large beamslot. Pottery within this feature dated to the Early Roman period (8 sherds, 23g), specifically AD50-150 (App. B.6).

3.4.17 Two shallow pits or postholes were also recorded to the north-east of ditch **162** (**158** & **159**). Neither feature contained any finds.

Other features

3.4.18 At the northern edge of the bank were two intercutting features (**198** & **373**) that may have represented the remnants of pit or ditches. Both were relatively shallow; **198** was the larger measuring 2.37m wide and 0.27m deep.

3.4.19 Another pit (**381**), dated to AD50-150, was recorded at the north-eastern end of the trench. Its fill (380) contained large quantities of spelt wheat processing waste and germinated spelt grains. These are either evidence of the burning of spoilt grain or indicate that spelt was being deliberately germinated for use in the brewing of beer (App. C.3).

Trench 125

3.4.20 Trench 125 lay in the southern part of Zone B (Fig. 11). At the western end of the trench the remnant of a possible metalled surface (237) was recorded that might have represented a continuation of the surface recorded in Trench 129.

Trench 127

3.4.21 This trench lay on the western side of Zone B, to the south of Trench 113 (Fig. 10).

*Boundary Ditch **351/353***

3.4.22 One of the principal boundary ditches encircling the settlement was recorded close to the centre line of the trench (**351**). At this point it was at least 2.50m in width by 1.20m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained six fills, which yielded pottery of mixed date (78 sherds, 556g), including a small number of Middle Iron Age sherds along side Early Roman pottery dating between AD30-60 (App. B.6). Two Cu alloy objects were also recovered from this feature; a twisted and hammered cast object, most likely an unfinished wire brooch (SF 5) dated to the 1st century BC/1st century AD and a small, poorly preserved rectangular fragment embossed with a flowing curvilinear design (SF6), most likely to be of Late Iron Age date (App. B.1). A probable articulating cattle humerus and radius were also recovered from fill 355 of this feature (App. C.2).

3.4.23 Ditch **351** was truncated on its southern side by a smaller ditch (**353**), which measured 1.20m wide and 0.50m deep. A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from its single fill (16 sherds, 66g). The date of the pottery was again mixed, with sherds dating to the Middle and Late Iron Age, as well as the Early Roman period.

Internal features

3.4.24 Within the area delineated by the boundary ditch were two further ditches. Ditch **348** corresponded with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly running southwards and eastwards beyond the trench. It measured 0.85m wide and 0.3m deep and its single fill contained Middle Iron Age pottery (10 sherds, 66g), fired clay (55g) and animal bone (409g).

3.4.25 Further to the north-west was a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**340**), the single sherd of pottery (66g) recovered dating to the Middle Iron Age (App. B.7). This was later re-cut, as represented by undated ditch **342**.

*Ring gullies **344** & **346***

3.4.26 Also within the enclosed area were concentric roundhouse gullies (**344** & **346**), possibly representing separate phases of a single structure. Gully **346** was the larger of the two, measuring 0.45m wide and 0.35m deep. Sherds of pottery dated to 350-100BC were retrieved from these features (App. B.7). Gully **346** also contained animal bone (315g), and burnt stones (329g) The centre point of this putative roundhouse would have lain to the north of the trench.

Other features

3.4.27 Two shallow gullies (**359** & **361**) lay immediately to the west of boundary ditch **353**; pottery from gully **361** dated to the Middle Iron Age (350-100BC).

3.4.28 Continuing westwards, two narrow, shallow ditches were recorded, aligned north to south (**367** & **365**). Another narrow ditch was recorded aligned perpendicular to these features at the western limit of the trench (**369**). Features **367** and **369** both contained pottery that was slightly later in date (AD50-150 & AD30-60 respectively) and representative of a later phase of activity.

Trench 128

3.4.29 Trench 128 was situated between Trenches 113 and 114, in the northernmost part of Zone B (Fig. 10). The large boundary ditch enclosing the settlement was recorded to the north of the centre line of the trench (**673**) and possibly equates to ditch **183** in Trench 114.

*Boundary Ditch **673**, ditch **677***

3.4.30 Ditch **673** was orientated east-south-east to west-north-west and measured 2.95m wide (Fig. 10, Section 213; Plate 1). It was not bottomed, but was excavated to a depth of 1.30m and found to contain a mixed assemblage spanning the Middle Iron Age (2 sherds, 15g) to Early Roman period (19 sherds, 312g), specifically AD40-100 (App. B.7). The ditch also contained animal bone (579g).

3.4.31 A smaller ditch (**677**) truncated the southern edge of ditch **673**. This feature was 1m wide and 0.67m deep and contained Early Roman pottery dating to AD30-100 (2 sherds, 17g), along with fired clay (37g). It should also be noted that fill 669 contained a possible partial edentulous human mandible (Ian Smith, pers comm.). Ditch **677** appeared to terminate within the trench, perhaps forming the western side of an entrance.

Internal features

3.4.32 To the south, within the settlement site, were two ditches aligned parallel with the main boundary (**681** & **686**). Ditches **681** and **686** were 1.10m wide by 0.40m deep and 1.65m wide by 0.65m deep respectively. Both contained Roman pottery dating from AD100-400 and AD40-250 respectively, that included sherds of samian ware (App. B.6). By far the most came from ditch **686** (47 sherds, 535g).

Other features

3.4.33 To the north of ditch **673** was another ditch (**667**) that was also aligned broadly east to west. It was 1.90m wide by 0.31m deep and contained Early Roman pottery. Ditch **667** was truncated on its northern side by a shallow, wide based gully (**663**) on a north-east to south-west alignment.

Trench 129

3.4.34 The archaeological remains in this trench were especially dense (Fig. 11). The central section of the trench in particular contained a complex sequence of features.

Cobbled Surface (Fig. 11, Sections 248 & 249 & Plate 2)

3.4.35 The stratigraphically earliest feature was a cobbled surface (742, 744 & 746) that extended for at least 15m along the trench. It was composed of medium to large flint and chalk nodules and was sealed by a relatively sterile layer (743/745) measuring up to 0.4m thick, which contained a single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (48g) and animal bone (12g). Based upon its place in the archaeological sequence this feature is expected to be Middle Iron Age or earlier.

Midden 720/721 (Fig. 11, Section 248)

3.4.36 Overlying the western side of layer 743/745 was a midden-like deposit (720), that contained a large quantity of animal bone (1146g), fired clay (129g) and pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age, between 350BC-100BC (36 sherds, 225g). The east edge of midden layer 720 was obscured by a later furrow and so its relationship with the features to the east was unclear.

3.4.37 Layer 720 was sealed by another midden-like deposit (721). This contained an even larger assemblage of animal bone (3711g), Middle Iron Age pottery (62 sherds, 611g), fired clay (189g) and burnt flint (23g).

*Ring gullies **729** & **731***

3.4.38 At the eastern end of the trench were concentric ring gullies (**729** & **731**), similar in character to those recorded in Trench 127. Gully **729** was the larger, measuring 0.68m

wide and 0.26m deep. Both gullies contained pottery of Middle Iron Age date (totalling 5 sherds, 30g). Their positioning and alignment would suggest that the centre point of the round house they encircled lay to the east of the trench.

*Pit **733***

3.4.39 The ring gullies were truncated by a pit that was only partially exposed within the trench (**733**). In plan, it appeared to be circular and in section it measured 0.62m deep with vertical sides and a wide flat base, suggestive of a function as a storage pit. The three fills of the pit yielded Middle Iron Age pottery (56 sherds, 479g), fired clay (84g) and animal bone (352g).

Other features

3.4.40 Pits **727** and **739** cut through layer 743 (Fig. 11, Section 249). Both of these features contained pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age, with pit **727** containing three sherds (15g) and pit **739** containing three sherds (8g). Pit **727** also contained a single tooth from a bone or antler comb (SF 15) (App. B.1).

3.4.41 Pit **727** was truncated by a shallow, north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**725**), with inclusions of pottery dating to AD40-100 (2 sherds, 5g) (Fig. 11, Section 249). This was aligned parallel with a second ditch (**723**), located 3m to the west, which contained Middle Iron Age pottery (3 sherds, 11g).

Trench 130

3.4.42 Trench 130 lay on the eastern side of Zone B (Fig. 11). The features within this trench were less dense, which might suggest that it was located on the outskirts of the settlement site.

3.4.43 A total of five ditches were recorded, one of which, ditch **231**, was aligned broadly north to south. It measured 0.7m wide and 0.32m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.4.44 The remaining four ditches (**224**, **226**, **228** & **233**) were aligned roughly north-west to south-east. Roman pottery, with a date range of AD120-300 and AD150-400 was recovered from ditches **224** (41 sherds, 343g) and **228** (11 sherds, 213g) respectively. These features corresponded with rectilinear geophysical anomalies lying to the east of the main settlement site.

Trench 138

3.4.45 Trench 138 was located to the east of Trench 129 (Fig. 11). A number of very large features were recorded in the trench.

*Boundary **475/1002***

3.4.46 The largest feature was ditch (**475**/**1002**), which covered an area 12m wide in the trench; its angle, and therefore width, were not discernible within the trench. The full width of this feature was not excavated on account of its size, instead, sections were dug at each edge, towards the centre. The southern section (**475**) was not bottomed at 1.60m below ground level (Fig. 11, Section 138; Plate 3). The ditch had very steep sides and contained predominantly Early Roman pottery (16 sherds, 242g) dated to between AD40-200 (Apps. B.6/7). All of the pottery came from the secondary and tertiary fills (472, 471 and 470). Fragments of lava quern and fine grained schist were also recovered from fills of this feature (App. B.3).

3.4.47 The samples taken from fill 477 of this ditch contained waterlogged plant remains. Numerous seeds were represented including nettles, docks, elderberry, knotweeds,

henbane, thistles, oraches and goosefoot. Of note were several seeds of water crowfoot, an aquatic plant which demonstrates that the feature was water-filled (App. C.3).

*Pit **480***

3.4.48 Approximately 1.50m to the south of ditch **475** was a large pit (**480**) that was not fully exposed within the bounds of the trench. The excavated part of the pit measured 3.04m wide and at least 1.5m deep, although the base was not reached. It contained nine fills, which yielded an assemblage of Middle – Late Iron Age pottery dating to between 350BC-AD50 (109 sherds, 283g) (App. B.7). Other finds comprised fired clay (246g) and animal bone (411g).

3.4.49 To the south of these features was a gully aligned north-east to south-west (**464**/**466**). This feature was very straight in plan and may have represented the remnant of a beam slot. It measured 0.46m wide and up to 0.12m deep. Gully **464** contained Middle Iron Age pottery (12 sherds, 20g), fired clay (4g) and animal bone(4g), while **466** contained Middle Iron Age pottery (5 sherds, 21g) and animal bone (2g).

*Internal features **490**, **494** & **498***

3.4.50 At the northern end of the trench was a shallow ditch aligned north-east to south-west (**490**), which contained Early Roman pottery (24 sherds, 276g), animal bone (29g) and oyster shell (18g).

3.4.51 Ditch **490** was truncated by two features (pit **494** and shallow gully **498**) whose layout and function were not clear. Pit **494** measured at least 3m wide and 0.9m deep. Fill 496 contained pottery sherds dating to AD90-150 (5 sherds, 219g), while fill 497 contained pottery including Nene Valley colour-coated sherds, a straight sided dish, a flange rim bowl and a single sherd from a Baetican amphora, dating AD150-300 (67 sherds, 720g) (App. B.6). The relatively low mean weight and abraded surfaces of this assemblage suggest either redeposition or that they were left on the surface for a period of time. In addition, pit **494** contained five pieces of vitrified hearth lining (App. B.2), fired clay (75g) and animal bone (232g). The position of these features in relation to the major boundary within this trench suggests that they may represent internal features associated with the settlement.

Trench 139

3.4.52 A single north to south aligned ditch (**240**) was recorded at the eastern end of the trench (Fig. 11). Ditch **240** was 2.30m in width by 0.90m deep with a steep sided, narrow based profile. The only finds were animal bone (94g). A continuation of this feature may have been present at the western end of Trench 129.

Zone C (Fig. 12)

Trench 90

3.4.53 Trench 90 lay in the north-west corner of Field 3 (Fig. 12). Close to the centre of the trench were two north-east to south-west aligned ditches (**317** & **326**). Ditch **317** measured 0.65m wide and 0.3m deep. Ditch **326** was larger, measuring 2.5m wide and 0.8m deep. Neither ditch contained any finds.

3.4.54 A single pit (**320**) and posthole (**322**) were located to the north-west of these features. Neither feature contained any finds.

Trench 147

3.4.55 In the centre of this trench was a very large, amorphous feature (**458**/**460**) and a large pit or waterhole (**455**) (Fig. 12). These features may in fact represent one large waterhole. Feature **458**/**460** measured up to 2.9m wide and 0.6m deep. The only finds recovered were three very small sherds (2g) of Early Iron Age pottery.

3.4.56 Pit or waterhole **455** measured at least 6m wide and in excess of 1.1m deep. It contained at least seven fills, which were generally sterile, the only finds being Middle Iron Age pottery (11 sherds, 7g) and animal bone (7g) from the secondary fills.

3.5 Field 4

3.5.1 Field 4 covered the north-eastern corner of the site. The topsoil within this field comprised a dark grey brown silty clay that was on average 0.25m thick. This overlay a mid grey brown silty clay subsoil that was on average 0.15m thick. The underlying natural geology comprised a mixed, pale clay with chalk flecking and sand and gravel patches.

3.5.2 A total of nine trenches were excavated in this field, only two contained any archaeological remains (55 & 56).

Trench	Zone	Description of archaeology	Topsoil (avg. m)	Subsoil (avg. m)
46		No archaeological features or deposits	0.22	0.15
47		No archaeological features or deposits	0.25	0.2
48		No archaeological features or deposits	0.2	0.15
49		No archaeological features or deposits	0.3	0.2
50		No archaeological features or deposits	0.2	0.2
51		No archaeological features or deposits	0.2	0.18
52		No archaeological features or deposits	0.3	0.25
53		No archaeological features or deposits	0.25	0.15
54		No archaeological features or deposits	0.25	0.25
55		Ditch (**1009**), gullies (**1011**, **1013**), NW-SE 6 x furrows	0.32	0.11
56		Ditch (**1020**), Ditch Terminus/Pit (**1026**), NW SE furrow	0.31	0.11
57		No archaeological features or deposits	0.35	0.2
58		No archaeological features or deposits	0.3	0.15
59		No archaeological features or deposits	0.25	0.25

Trench 55

3.5.3 Three linear features were recorded within this trench on broadly north to south alignments (**1009**, **1011** & **1013**). They were similar in size and profile, at 0.80m wide by 0.30m deep, with near vertical sides and flat bases. No finds or dating evidence were recovered from these features.

Trench 56

3.5.4 Trench 56 lay to the north of Trench 55. Two features were recorded within this trench, ditches **1020** and **1026**. Ditch **1020** was aligned broadly east to west and was 0.50m in width by 0.35m deep. Immediately to the north was another ditch (**1026**) that appeared to terminate just short of the line of ditch **1020**. It was 0.85m wide by 0.30m deep. No finds or dating evidence were recovered from these features.

3.6 Field 5

3.6.1 Field 5 spanned the central northern part of the proposed development site. The topsoil within this field comprised a dark grey brown silty clay that was on average 0.30m thick. This overlay a mid grey brown silty clay subsoil that was 0.15m thick on average. The underlying natural comprised a mixed, pale clay with chalk flecking and sand and gravel patches.

3.6.2 No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered in this field. A number of ditches identified by the preceding surveys were excavated but these were found to be related to the use of the site as a war time training ground.

Trench	Zone	Description of archaeology	Topsoil (avg. m)	Subsoil (avg. m)
60		No archaeological features or deposits	0.35	0.25
61		No archaeological features or deposits	0.27	0.21
62		No archaeological features or deposits	0.25	0.2
63		No archaeological features or deposits	0.28	0.12
64		No archaeological features or deposits	0.2	0.18
65		No archaeological features or deposits	0.27	0.19
66		No archaeological features or deposits	0.35	0.16
67		No archaeological features or deposits	0.3	0.2
68		No archaeological features or deposits	0.24	0.12
69		No archaeological features or deposits	0.36	0.13
70		No archaeological features or deposits	0.34	0.11
71		No archaeological features or deposits	0.2	0.17
72		No archaeological features or deposits	0.27	0.1
73		No archaeological features or deposits	0.28	0.12
74		No archaeological features or deposits	0.27	0.21
75		No archaeological features or deposits	0.31	0.22
76		No archaeological features or deposits	0.26	0.17
77		No archaeological features or deposits	0.29	0.18
78		No archaeological features or deposits	0.33	0.2
79		No archaeological features or deposits	0.31	0.21
80		No archaeological features or deposits	0.25	0.17
81		No archaeological features or deposits	0.26	0.14
82		No archaeological features or deposits	0.34	0.22

Trench 70

3.6.3 A single modern ditch (**1040**) was recorded in the eastern part of the trench, aligned north-east to south-west. This feature was 1.23m in width by 0.34m deep and filled by two deposits, neither of which were particularly compacted when compared with archaeological features recorded elsewhere on site. Ditch **1040** was in all likelihood related to the use of the site as a military training camp.

Trench 72

3.6.4 Ditch **1130** was aligned north-west to south-east. It was almost 4m in width but was not fully excavated, on account of its size. It was at least 0.80m deep and contained two fills. The lower fill (1131) was fairly loose and contained relatively modern plant debris. The upper fill (1132) was an unmixed clay deposit. This feature was in all likelihood related to the use of the site as a military training camp.

Trench 73

3.6.5 Ditch **1133** was aligned north-east to south-west and was in all likelihood related to the use of the site as a military training camp. It measured 1.50m in width by 0.48m deep and was filled by a single deposit from which a shot gun cartridge was recovered.

Trench 80

3.6.6 A single, modern ditch (**1135**) was recorded at the eastern end of the trench. It measured 0.70m in width by 0.23m deep and was filled by a particularly clean mid greyish blue clay deposit.

3.7 Field 6

3.7.1 Field 6 was the largest within the proposed development, encompassing the entire western side of the site. The topsoil within this field comprised a dark grey brown silty clay that was on average 0.30m thick. This overlay a mid grey brown silty clay subsoil that was between 0.05m and 0.25m thick. The underlying natural comprised a mixed, pale clay with chalk flecking and sand and gravel patches.

3.7.2 A total of 52 trenches were excavated in this field. Of these, 35 contained no archaeological remains (see table below).

3.7.3 A total of 14 trenches in the northern part of the field contained archaeological features that formed the settlement ascribed to Zone D (Fig. 13). Further to the south, three of the trenches were found to contain the remains of what appeared to be another area of activity (Zone E; Fig. 18).

Trench	Zone	Description of archaeology	Topsoil (avg. m)	Subsoil (avg. m)
12	D	4 x ditches (**907**, **911**, **913** & **918**)	0.27	0.17
13		3 x ditches (**922**, **926** & **929**)	0.28	0.08
14		2 x ditches (**531** & **534**)	0.3	0.1
15		3 x ditches (**1159**, **1160** & **1163**)	0.32	0.24
27		3 x ditches (**387**, **394** & **396**), 1 x posthole (**390**)	0.36	0.3
28		2 x ditches (**1152** & **1153**)	0.35	0.2
29		2 x ditches (**1143** & **1149**)	0.34	-
38		NW-SE Ditch (**797**), 4 x NW-SE furrows	0.34	0.2
39		8 x Ditches (**936**, **938**, **940**, **945**, **953**, **955**, **956**, **959**), 2 x posthole (**947**, **950**), 1 x furrow	0.35	0.15
40		Ditch (**962**), 4 x furrows	0.3	0.2
41		2 x ditches (**968**, **974**), brown spread	0.36	0.12
42		2 x ditches (**1105** & **1122**), 3 x gulleys (**1110**, **1112** & **1114**), 2 x foundations (?) (**1116** & **1126**)	0.3	0.12
43		3 x ditches (**757**, **777** & machine dug ditch **792**), ring ditch (**760**), 2 x pits (**750** & **752**), cremation pit (**774**)	0.28	0.1
44		8 x ditches (**252**, **267**, **271**, **275**, **277**, **281**, **283** & **287**), 2 x pits (**279**, **285**)	0.25	0.15
45		4 x ditches (**255**, **257**, **261** & **289**), ring gully (**263**)	0.35	0.11
4	E	E-W aligned ditch (**504**)	0.34	-
32		NE-SW ditch (**516**)	0.3	0.2
33		Ditch (**523**), possible ring ditches (**508**, **510**, **513**)	0.34	-
1		No archaeological features or deposits. NW-SE furrows	0.25	0.15
2		No archaeological features or deposits. NW-SE furrows	0.2	0.1
3		No archaeological features or deposits. NW-SE furrows	0.3	0.2
5		No archaeological features or deposits. NW-SE furrows	0.3	-
6		No archaeological features or deposits. NW-SE furrows	0.34	0.14
7		No archaeological features or deposits. NW-SE furrows	0.32	0.12
8		No archaeological features or deposits, 0.70m thick colluvial deposits at S. end	0.2	0.3

Trench	Zone	Description of archaeology	Topsoil (avg. m)	Subsoil (avg. m)
9		No archaeological features or deposits. NW-SE furrows	0.3	0.2
10		No archaeological features or deposits. NW-SE furrows	0.3	-
11		No archaeological features or deposits	0.32	0.1
16		No archaeological features or deposits	0.3	0.1
17		No archaeological features or deposits	0.3	0.25
18		No archaeological features or deposits. NW-SE furrows	0.25	0.1
19		No archaeological features or deposits. NW-SE furrows	0.28	0.1
20		No archaeological features or deposits. NW-SE furrows. 1 x large drain in ditch	0.32	-
21		No archaeological features or deposits. NW-SE furrows	0.28	-
22		No archaeological features or deposits	0.35	0.15
23		No archaeological features or deposits. NW-SE furrows	0.32	0.1
24		No archaeological features or deposits	0.35	0.1
25		No archaeological features or deposits	0.3	0.15
26		No archaeological features or deposits	0.35	0.1
30		No archaeological features or deposits. NW-SE furrows	0.26	-
31		No archaeological features or deposits. NW-SE furrows	0.32	-
34		No archaeological features or deposits	0.3	0.15
35		No archaeological features or deposits	0.3	0.2
36		No archaeological features or deposits	0.26	0.07
37		No archaeological features or deposits	0.28	0.12
83		No archaeological features or deposits	0.24	0.15
84		No archaeological features or deposits	0.25	0.1
85		No archaeological features or deposits	0.3	0.2
86		No archaeological features or deposits	0.2	0.25
87		No archaeological features or deposits	0.32	0.15
88		No archaeological features or deposits	0.31	0.07
89		No archaeological features or deposits	0.36	0.05

Zone D (Fig. 13)

3.7.4 Activity within this Zone was tightly dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, with a peak in activity between AD30-60. It was characterised by at least two different land uses, the earliest of which may have been funerary in nature. Evidence for craft and industrial practices were also recorded within a core of settlement focussed around Trenches 41-45.

Trench 12

3.7.5 Trench 12 lay in the northern part of Zone D; it contained four ditches (Fig. 16). The two at the western end of the trench (**913** & **918**) were both aligned north-west to south-east. Ditch **913** measured 0.55m wide and 0.14m deep. Ditch **918** was not fully exposed in profile but was at least 1.30m wide by 0.90m deep. Neither ditch contained any finds.

3.7.6 To the east, ditch **911** was aligned north-east to south-west, contiguous with ditch **387** in Trench 27, as such it may be a continuation of the same feature. It measured 1.84m wide and 0.82m deep with a distinctive V shaped profile. Its three fills contained 67 sherds of pottery (351g), dated from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period (App. B.6), along with animal bone (24g). The final linear was narrow ditch **907**, which was aligned north to south and contained no finds.

Trench 13

3.7.7 Activity in this trench was concentrated in its southern half (Fig. 16). It comprised three ditches, two of which (**922** & **926**) were aligned east to west and spaced 10m apart. Ditch **922** measured 1.65m wide and 0.58m deep. Its three fills yielded animal bone (117g) from the secondary fill. Ditch **926** was slightly smaller and contained no finds.

3.7.8 Ditch **929** intersected with ditch **926** on the eastern side of the trench. It measured 1.65m wide and 0.58m deep; no finds were recovered from its two fills.

3.7.9 The stratigraphic relationship between these features could not be established, but they had similar, steep sided, wide based profiles which might indicate that they were in fact contemporary, perhaps forming elements of a field system on the outskirts of the settlement located to the south.

Trench 14

3.7.10 Trench 14 lay on the north-eastern side of Zone D (Fig. 16). Two ditches (**531** & **534**) were recorded, both of which were aligned broadly north to south. The westernmost ditch (**534**) was on the same alignment as ditch **929** (described above) and may have been a continuation of the same feature. Ditch **534** measured 0.95m wide and 0.27m deep. Ditch **531** lay approximately 20m to the east, it was similar in size and profile to **534** at 1m in width by 0.30m deep. Neither ditch contained any finds.

Trench 15

3.7.11 This trench lay to the south of Trench 14 (Fig. 17). It too appeared to lie on the outskirts of the activity recorded in Zone D, as attested to by the lack of finds recovered from the ditches within the trench (**1159**, **1160** & **1163**). Ditches **1160** and **1163** were spaced 25m apart and aligned north to south. A continuation of this feature was recorded in Trench 29 (ditch **1149**). Ditch **1160** measured 1.8m wide and at least 0.6m deep although it was not bottomed. No finds were recovered from its two fills. Ditch **1163** measured 1.7m wide and 1.26m deep with a steep-sided V-shaped profile. The only find recovered was animal bone (27g).

3.7.12 Ditch **1159** was aligned north-east to south-west and appeared to terminate close to the trench's southern edge, it had a shallow sloped profile and was just 0.20m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trench 27

3.7.13 Trench 27 lay on the western side of Zone D (Fig. 15). Ditch **387**, close to the western end of the trench was aligned north-east to south-west, contiguous with ditch **911** in Trench 12 and may be a continuation of that feature; it too had a distinctive V shaped profile, measuring 2m wide and 0.6m deep and contained a single sherd (9g) of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (App. B.6).

3.7.14 Approximately 25m to the south east was a second ditch (**394**) on the same alignment. This feature was similar in size and profile to ditch **387** being approximately 2m wide by 0.80m deep and also contained small quantities of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (9 sherds, 90g) (App. B.6).

3.7.15 A north to south aligned gully (**396**) lay immediately adjacent to the south-east. A single posthole (**390**) was recorded in the northern half of the trench. No finds or dating evidence were recovered from these features.

Trench 28

3.7.16 Two north-east to south-west aligned ditches (**1152** & **1153**) were recorded in the southern half of Trench 28, which was located to the south-east of Trench 27 (Fig. 15). Ditch **1152** contained a small quantity of Early Roman pottery (App. B.6).

3.7.17 Ditch **1157** was located in the north of the trench, orientated east to west. It measured 1m wide and 0.33m deep with gently sloping sides and a concace base. Its single fill contained no finds.

Trench 29

3.7.18 This trench lay on the south-east side of Zone D (Fig. 17). The two ditches recorded here (**1143** & **1149**) were aligned east to west and north to south respectively. Ditch **1143** measured 1.1m wide and 0.40m deep. Its single fill contained Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (7 sherds, 28g).

3.7.19 Ditch **1149** correlated with a linear feature in the geophysical survey and may equate to ditch **1160** in trench 15. It measured 2.60m wide and 1.0m deep and no finds were recovered from its three fills.

Trench 38

3.7.20 A single ditch (**797**) was encountered in Trench 38 (Fig. 13), aligned north-west to south-east. It correlated with a linear feature in the geophysical survey and was on the same alignment as ditch **289** in Trench 45. The feature was almost 5m in width and was 1m deep, with gently sloped sides and a narrow base. No finds were recovered from ditch **797**.

Trench 39

3.7.21 Trench 39 lay close to the core of the settlement recorded in Zone D (Fig. 14). The ditches recorded in the trench were either aligned north-north-west to south-south-east (**938**, **940**, **945**, **955**, **956**, **959**) or north-west to south-east (**936** & **953**).

3.7.22 Double ditch **938**/**940** measured up to 1.4m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Neither ditch contained any finds.

3.7.23 Ditch **945** measured 0.64m wide and 0.44m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained no finds.

3.7.24 Ditch **955** was very shallow, measuring only 0.06m deep. Ditch **956** was deeper, measuring 2.4m wide and 0.40m deep. The only finds came from ditch **956** and comprised Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (18 sherds, 105g), fired clay (27g) animal bone (199g).

3.7.25 Ditch **959** measured 2.60m wide and 0.75m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill contained Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (2 sherds, 23g) and animal bone (39g).

3.7.26 Of the two north-west to south-east ditches **953** was the largest, measuring 1.02m wide and 0.42m deep. It was also the only one to contain finds; a tiny sherd (1g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone (4g).

3.7.27 Two postholes were aligned parallel with ditch **945** on its western side (**947**, **950**). Neither contained any finds.

Trench 40

3.7.28 A single ditch (**962**) was recorded in Trench 40 that may have been a continuation of ditch **956** in Trench 39 (Fig. 14). Ditch **962** was almost 6m wide, it was hand and machine excavated to a depth of almost 2m but was not bottomed due to health and safety considerations. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Trench 41

3.7.29 Trench 41 lay in the south-west corner of Zone D and was situated over a rectilinear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 14). The two north-east to south-west aligned ditches of this feature were investigated (**968** & **974**).

3.7.30 Ditch **968** was 1.65m wide by 1.05m deep with steep sides and a V shaped base (Plate 5). Its main fill was very distinctive, being comprised of a dark ash-rich deposit that contained a large quantity of fired clay (39 pieces, 471g, App. B.4), daub and a mixed assemblage of Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery (44 sherds, 1084g) (AD0-70), as well as animal bone (791g).

3.7.31 Ditch **974** lay 15m to the west. It measured 1.50m wide and 1m deep with steep sides and a V shaped base (Fig. 14, Section 342), similar to ditch **968**. Its fill contained Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery (21 sherds, 115g), fired clay (67g), daub (47g) and animal bone (496g).

3.7.32 The samples taken from fills 971 and 972 of ditch **968** contained charred crop processing waste in the form of glume bases of spelt wheat and occasional charred grains and crop weed seeds such as chess. Fill 971 also contained large quantities of well preserved silicates characteristic of the remains of cereal stems and awn fragments (App. C.3).

3.7.33 In addition to the fired clay this evidence indicates that the remains of an oven was either disposed within the ditch or built into the ditch itself. Given the nature of the finds recovered from this feature it is possible that this ditch was enclosing a structure of some kind.

Trench 42

3.7.34 This trench lay in the south-west corner of Zone D. Numerous ditches were recorded in this trench.

*Ditch **1105***

3.7.35 The largest feature within this trench was ditch **1105**, which was aligned west north-west to east south-east (Fig. 14, section 101). It was 3m in width by 1.05m deep with a steep sided, narrow based profile.

3.7.36 A large assemblage of pottery (230 sherds, 2315g), typical of Late Iron Age fabrics and forms and dating from AD30-60, was recovered from three fills of this feature (1100, 1101 & 1103). The narrow date range of the material from these fills might indicate that the ditch was infilled within a relatively short period of time (App. B.6). Fired clay (399g) including fragments of possible loomweights and kiln bars were also recovered (App. B.4), along with animal bone (1327g).

3.7.37 Also of note was a small quantity of Human Skeletal Remains, comprising 10g of long bone fragments, a human scapula and three associated fragments (App. C.1),

3.7.38 A second, unexcavated ditch was located 5m to the north on the same alignment.

*Gullies **1110, 1112 1114** & **1122***

3.7.39 Immediately to the south of ditch **1105** was a north to south aligned shallow gully (**1114**), that contained a sherd (5g) of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, fired clay (60g) and animal bone (210g). Two further gullies were located close to the northern end of the trench (**1110** and **1112**). Gully **1110**, which also ran parallel with ditch **1105** contained a fragment of hearth lining (12g) (App. B.4) and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (4 sherds, 12g) (App. B.6).

3.7.40 At the southern end of the trench was another gully (**1122**) that was very similar in character to the gullies recorded to the north. It measured 1m wide and 0.35m deep; no finds were recovered.

Possible structural remains

3.7.41 The remaining features (**1116** & **1126**) were spaced 15m apart on north-west to south-east alignments and appeared to be structural. They were between 0.75m and 1m in width and excavated to a depth of 0.30m and were both filled with large rounded stones. Two postholes (**1118** & **1120**) were recorded close to the line of feature **1116**, these may have been associated with these structural elements. They both contained pottery spanning the Middle Iron Age to Early Roman periods (App. B.6).

Trench 43

3.7.42 Trench 43 lay to the north of Trench 42 and, once again, contained a high density of archaeological features (Fig. 15 and Plate 8).

*Ditch **777/781***

3.7.43 A major boundary or enclosure ditch (**777**) was recorded in the centre of the trench on a north to south alignment (Fig. 15, Section 259). This feature was 2.80m in width by 1.50m deep, with a similar profile to ditch **1105** (Tr. 42). No finds were recovered from its three fills.

3.7.44 The boundary appeared to have been recut or maintained, as represented by cut **781**. A total of 27 sherds of pottery (215g) were recovered from two fills in Ditch **781**. This material included sherds in both the Late Iron Age tradition, as well as Romanising/early Roman fineware and coarseware fabrics. Of note, was a sherd with evidence of usewear, in the form of burnt residue on the interior of the vessel, indicative of being used for cooking (App. B.6). Ditch **781** also contained fired clay (68g) and animal bone (1132g).

Cremation 775 (Plate 6)

3.7.45 Of particular interest within this ditch was Cremation 775 which comprised a number of cremation vessels that were either dumped into ditch **781** around the time of its construction or contained within a feature, as represented by cut **774**, that was disturbed by ditch **781**. Given the limited access afforded by the trench the exact sequence of deposition and stratigraphy is not clear at this stage.

3.7.46 Cremation 775 included six different grave goods (Plate 6) whose forms were suggestive of a date of burial between AD30-60, thus potentially dating to the conquest period (a total of 476 sherds, 3944g). The assemblage comprised two butt beakers, two channel rim jars, one everted rim jar and a fine, sandy oxidised ‘closed’ vessel (App. B.6).

3.7.47 Only a small amount of calcined bone was recovered from vessel SF 24 and this relative scarcity indicates that either only a very small percentage was recovered for

burial or that the cremation burial was disturbed. A scaphoid and pelvis fragment were also recovered in association with these deposits (App. C.1).

3.7.48 A single fragment of a plain, turned shale or jet bangle (SF 18) was recovered from above pot SF 24. These items were popular from the Iron Age onwards, with jet being particularly popular in the late Roman period (App. B.1).

3.7.49 Vessels SF 23 and SF 24 both displayed evidence of post-firing perforations; SF 23 comprising two holes underneath the rim and SF 24 had three small post-firing holes in the base. These modifications may have been made whilst the vessels were in use, but it is equally possible that they reflect some sort of ritual act ('ritual killing') that formed part of the burial practice (App. B.6).

*Curvilinear Ditch **760** (Fig. 15, Section 256)*

3.7.50 Two metres to the east of ditch **777**/**781** was a large curvilinear ditch (**760**, **766** & **771**), spanning approximately 12m of the trench. The ditch measured between 0.78 and 1.9m wide and between 0.32 and 0.76m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The centre point of the area enclosed by this ditch would have lain to the south of the trench. The ditch contained up to five fills, which were mid greyish brown or dark brown silty clays. Cuts **760** and **771** both contained Middle Iron Age pottery dating from 350BC – 100BC, with by far the most coming from **760** (64 sherds, 1000g) and only a single sherd (2g) coming from **771**. Other finds from the curvilinear ditch comprised fired clay (15g) and animal bone (708g). The ditch was cut through a dark grey brown clay silt deposit (786) overlying the natural.

*Features **750** & **752***

3.7.51 Approximately 5m to the south-east of ditch **760** were two intercutting pits (**750** & **752**). The two pits were similar in size, pit **752** measured 0.88m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Sitting on the base of pit **752** an almost complete medium sized jar (SF 17; Plate 8) with a beaded rim and cordon on the neck, dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, specifically AD30-70 (App. B.6). In the fill above was similarly dated pottery (12 sherds, 296g). Given the nature of this deposit it is possible that these latter features are related to the disturbed cremations recorded in feature **774**.

Other features

3.7.52 Two small ditches were also recorded in the trench (**757** & **788**). Both were similarly sized; ditch **757** measured 0.84m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The only finds from either were two sherds of pottery (14g) from ditch **757**, dating to AD0-60

3.7.53 At the southern end of the trench another large ditch was recorded (**792**) that was also aligned north to south. This feature measured 2.8m wide and was machine excavated to a depth of 1.4m.

Trench 44

3.7.54 A large number of linear features were recorded within this trench, which was situated to the east of Trench 42 (Fig. 14). Another major boundary/enclosure ditch was recorded close to the centre of the trench (**267**).

*Ditches **267**, **271** & **277***

3.7.55 Ditch **267** was orientated east-south-east to west-north-west and correlated with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. It was not fully excavated,

measuring 4.5m wide and over 1.20m deep with steep sides. An auger was used to determine the full depth, which was thought to be *c*. 2m. The finds recovered from the three fills excavated included Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (13 sherds, 213g) dating to AD0-50 (App. B.6), a fragment of hone or sharpening stone (App. B.3) and animal bone (806g).

3.7.56 Ditches **271** and **277** were located to the south of ditch **267** on a similar alignment. Ditch **271** correlated with a linear feature identified by the geophysical survey, which also equates to ditch **257** in Trench 45. They were considerably smaller than ditch **267**; ditch **271** was the larger of the two, measuring 2.6m wide and 0.95m deep. Its fill contained a sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (11g) and animal bone (60g). The single fill of ditch **277** contained only animal bone (38g). Fill 273 of ditch **271** contained a humerus from a probable human adult with some recent damage and lots of surface root/fungal hyphae damage (Ian Smith pers comm.).

*Gully **252/275***

3.7.57 Ditch **267** appeared to be truncated to the south by a section of gully (**252**/**275**) that was aligned north-east to south-west, turning onto a north-westerly heading after 10m and continuing beyond the edge of the trench. Gully **252** was of an early Roman date (AD40/50-70), producing 22 sherds of pottery (638g), which included five sherds from large storage jars (App. B.6). The animal bone assemblage from gully **252** (1149g) included horse bones (fill 254), probably indicative of primary and undisturbed deposition. These may be interpreted as either suggestive of ritual behaviour or disposal of waste parts (App. C.2).

Other features

3.7.58 Immediately to the south of ditch **277** was a small, steep sided, flat based gully (**281**) on an east to west alignment. It contained a tiny fragment of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (2g) and fired clay (28g).

3.7.59 At the far northern end of the trench were two ditches (**283** & **287**) aligned perpendicular with one another. The ditches measured between 0.80 and 1m wide and between 0.20 and 0.25m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Only ditch **287** contained finds, which comprised Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (5 sherds, 59g) dated to AD0-60, along with animal bone (70g). The stratigraphic relationship between these features could not be established, but they had similar profiles, which might indicate that they were in fact contemporary, perhaps forming sub divisions of an enclosure.

Trench 45

3.7.60 Trench 45 lay to the north-east of Trench 41 (Fig. 14). As with the other trenches within this part of the site, it contained a number of ditches (**255**, **257**, **261** & **289**). The largest of these, ditch **289**, was aligned north-west to south-east and was 2.70m in width by 1.10m deep. Its three fills contained a mixed pottery assemblage with Middle – Late Iron Age pottery coming from the primary fill (18 sherds, 83g) and Early Roman pottery recovered from the secondary fill (27 sherds, 174g). The secondary fill also contained a piece of Roman tegula (355g) and fragments of possible kiln furniture (Apps. B.4-6).

3.7.61 Ditches **255**, **257** and **261** were also on broadly the same alignment. Ditch **255** measured 0.61m wide and 0.26m deep and contained no finds.

3.7.62 Ditch **257** was identified in the geophysical survey and equated to ditch **271** in Trench 44. It measured 2.25m wide and 0.5m deep and contained Middle Iron Age – Early Roman pottery (8 sherds, 46g) and animal bone (98g).

3.7.63 Ditch **261** measured 0.88m wide and 0.52m deep and contained Middle Iron Age pottery (19 sherds, 214g) dating from 350BC – 100BC, along with animal bone (215g).

3.7.64 The final feature in this trench was a section of curvilinear gully (**263**) measuring 0.48m wide and 0.14m deep. If this represents a roundhouse then its centre point would have been located to the north of the trench. The gully contained 40 sherds (207g) of Middle Iron Age pottery (App. B.6).

Zone E (Fig. 18)

3.7.65 The focus of Zone E was a sub-square enclosure targeted in trenches 32 and 33 and a less well defined enclosure to its north-west. Pottery from the sub-square enclosure in Trench 33 suggests a Late Iron Age/early Roman in date, specifically AD30-60 for the bulk of the material.

Trench 4

3.7.66 A single, east to west aligned ditch (**504**) was recorded in this trench (Fig. 18). It was 2.05m wide by 0.55m deep and had steep concave sides and a wide flat base. No finds were recovered from either of its two fills.

Trench 32

3.7.67 This trench was located over anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 18). Two ditches were recorded in this trench (**516** & **528**). Ditch **516** was aligned north-east to south-west. It was 3.30m wide and at least 0.84m deep but not fully excavated as a result of it being excavated in Trench 33. It contained Middle Iron Age pottery (12 sherds, 31g), fired clay (16g) and animal bone (10g).

3.7.68 Ditch **528** was 2.5m wide and 0.50m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

Trench 33

3.7.69 Trench 33 lay to the south of Trench 32. A section of the sub-square enclosure ditch was excavated (**523**), revealing it to be 3.75m in width by 1.30m deep with steep sides and a V shaped base (Fig. 18, Section 31). A total of 12 sherds of pottery (83g) were recovered from three fills of ditch **523**, all of which were Late Iron Age/Early Roman in date (App. B.6). The only other find was animal bone from fill (521) (11g).

3.7.70 To the north-east was a ring ditch (**508**/**510**/**513**). Ditch **510** and recut **508** correlate with the ring-ditch identified in the geophysical survey and aerial photos, although the position appeared to be slightly different. The earliest phase of this feature (**510**) was 0.47m wide by 0.34m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill. It was recut at a later date by a similarly sized and proportioned gully (**508**), which contained only animal bone (25g).

3.7.71 Ditch **513** did not obviously correlate with the non-intrusive results but could be an internal feature of the ring-ditch. It measured 0.38m wide and 0.19m deep. The only finds was a small quantity of animal bone (17g).

3.8 Finds Summary

Small Finds (App. B.1)

3.8.1 A small assemblage, comprising 30 fragments of metalwork, worked bone, and shale was recovered. Amongst the objects recovered were 12 fragments of copper alloy (including three coins, two buckles and two late tinned or silvered buttons), 16

fragments of ironwork (including six nails, a large staple a socketed tool and a relatively well-preserved adze), a single fragment from a bone or antler comb and a fragment from a plain, turned shale bangle associated with disturbed cremation 775 in Trench 43.

3.8.2 The assemblage will add to dating and interpretation of the site.

Metal work Debris (App. B.2)

3.8.3 A total of 57 pieces of metal working debris weighing 4,564g were collected from nine excavated contexts. The assemblage is composed of iron smithing debris formed of slag and vitrified hearth lining.

Stone Objects (App. B.3)

3.8.4 A total of 52 pieces of worked stone weighing 2,224g were collected from four features (Table 2). The assemblage comprised two types of object, the bulk of which were quern fragments, with two incomplete hone stones also found.

Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay (App. B.4)

3.8.5 Nine fragments of CBM weighing 629g were recovered. This included small fragments of Roman tile and a large piece of flanged tegula. A total of 440 fragments of fired clay weighing 3080g were also collected. The assemblage included several pieces of possible oven domes, a fragment of vitrified hearth lining and a few large pieces of triangular and circular loomweights of Bronze Age to Early Roman date.

3.8.6 The assemblage has the potential to provide information on the use of CBM and clay and the range of clay fabrics in the prehistoric and Early Roman periods in this part of Cambridgeshire.

Prehistoric Pottery (App. B.5)

3.8.7 A total of 752 sherds weighing 5,764g, were collected. The assemblage is predominantly of Middle Iron Age date (350-100BC), with small quantities of probably earlier Iron Age and later Iron Age material present.

3.8.8 The assemblage appears to compare well with Middle Iron Age pottery found during excavations prior to the creation of Cambourne Village and also around Scotland Farm along the line of the A428 (Leivers 2009, Percival 2008a, 2008b). The mix of plain and scored vessels typifies these assemblages. They are principally formed of locally produced vessels in sandy fabrics supplemented by shell-tempered forms with scored surfaces. The assemblage is probably derived from the west of the county and is influenced by the Scored Ware tradition of the East Midlands (Percival 2008a fig.2.11).

Late Iron Age and Romano-British Pottery (App. B.6)

3.8.9 A large assemblage of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery totalling 1998 sherds, weighing 23011g was recovered. It dated from the end of the Late Iron Age to the Late Roman period, *c.* AD0-300/400, with a peak in activity during the mid-1st century AD, spanning the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period.

3.8.10 This is comparable to the pottery evidence from the Cambourne New Settlement excavations, which although continuing into the Late Roman period, did see a sharp decline in activity in the mid-Roman period (Seager Smith 2009, 14). The assemblage is typical of rural, domestic occupation with the quantity of material recovered from just 26 trenches suggestive of a large densely occupied site/group of sites, peaking in the 1st century AD.

3.9 Environmental Summary

Human Skeletal Remains (App. C.1)

3.9.1 A small assemblage, comprising four deposits of cremated human bone and four deposits of unburnt human bone, was collected from the site. Of these, only cremation (775) has any real potential to represent a burial. This example contained a very small amount of calcined bone, which either implies that a fraction of the total was recovered for burial or that the cremation has been disturbed.

3.9.2 The unburnt human remains consisted of a small collection of disarticulated bone. There is no potential for ageing, sexing or assessing pathology on any of the fragments due to its size and poor condition.

3.9.3 The small deposit size means that there is very little potential for further analysis on either the calcined bone or the unburnt human bone. The degree of fragmentation will not allow for any pathology to be observed or for any estimation of sex. There are no identifiable fragments suitable to narrow the age range below adult.

Faunal Remains (App. C.2)

3.9.4 The assemblage was mainly recovered from ditch fills dating to the Iron Age and Early Romano-British period. It is dominated by cattle, followed in descending order by sheep/goat, pig, horse and dog. Two possible neonates were noted, one potentially from sheep and a possible pig. There were also horse bones, which might indicate primary and undisturbed deposition that might suggest ritual behaviour or disposal of waste parts. Overall, the assemblage has good potential to contribute to regional research agendas.

Environmental Remains (App. C.3)

3.9.5 Forty bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluation. In general the samples were poor in terms of preserved plant remains. This was as expected, based upon the paucity of the samples recovered from the nearby Cambourne Secondary School excavations in 2012 (Thatcher 2015).

3.9.6 Charred plant remains were recovered from features within eight trenches, with the most significant assemblages found in two fills of ditch **968** (Trench 41, Zone D) and ditch **381** (Trench 114, Zone B). Waterlogged plant remains were recovered from ditch **475** (Trench 138, Zone B). The charred plant remains recovered are consistent with a Late Iron Age/Early Roman date. These findings, along with the recovery of waterlogged plant remains, demonstrate both the potential for the recovery of such material and its ability to provide information regarding the vegetation growing in the vicinity.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A sequence of activity spanning the Middle Iron Age to later Roman period was revealed by the evaluation at West Cambourne. The results are discussed below by Zone.

4.2 Zone A

4.2.1 The archaeological remains in Zone A are perhaps the hardest to resolve into a clear pattern of activity. In the southern and eastern part of Zone A the geophysics and aerial photographic survey were not particularly clear and it is suggested that the headland crossing this part of the site (which was up to 0.80m in thickness), will have masked below ground remains. This is attested to by the presence of significant remains in Trench 112, including a very large Roman ditch (**700**) and a metalled surface (**718**) beneath the headland deposits (Fig. 3 and 8).

4.2.2 The dog legging of the headland at this point may also be of significance as it appears to align with ditch **700**. To the north, features in Trench 108 (**121**) also aligned with this change in direction, which might suggest that the headland was respecting earlier features in the landscape.

4.2.3 This might indicate that a fairly widespread settlement is surviving throughout the southern part of Zone A that has hitherto been masked by later activity.

Middle Iron Age to Early Roman Settlement

4.2.4 In the northern part of Zone A (Field 2) the geophysics and aerial photographic survey showed what appeared to be three distinct enclosures, located on relative high points in the immediate environment. This was broadly borne out by the evaluation trenches targeted on the enclosures (Trenches 135/136, 106/122/134 & 108/132).

4.2.5 The possible settlement site (Fig. 5) investigated by Trenches 106, 122 and 134 was relatively short lived. Based upon the finds and spatial arrangements of the features in these trenches, it would appear that this site seemingly fell out of use after the Middle Iron Age.

4.2.6 The main enclosure ditch, represented by ditches **806** and **814**, was investigated and securely dated to the Middle Iron Age. A number of possible internal features were also identified in Trenches 134 and 122. These included possible subdivisions of the enclosure represented by ditch **800**/**445** (Trenches 134 and 122 respectively), gully **803**, ditch **443** and ring gully **818**, all of which contained Middle Iron Age pottery.

4.2.7 Approximately 50m to the north was another settlement site, revealed by Trenches 135 and 136 (Fig. 6). This comprised a sequence of ditches indicative of multiple phases of use spanning the Middle Iron Age to Early Roman period. The Middle Iron Age period was represented by a relatively large enclosure ditch (**141**) in Trench 135, which contained small quantities of Middle Iron Age pottery, and ring gully **427**/**440** (Fig. 6, Sections 126 & 129) and its associated internal features (**432**, **435** & posthole **429**), all of which contained Middle Iron Age pottery.

4.2.8 Early Roman features associated with this site included ditch **148** (Trench 135), from which 85 sherds of Early Roman pottery were recovered. This feature continued in Trench 136, as represented by ditch **424**.

4.2.9 Numerous other ditches of varying size and alignment were recorded within these two trenches that suggest remodelling of the site over an extended period; for instance ditches **418** and **421** which intersected with ditch **424** (Trench 136) and contained Early Roman and Middle Iron Age pottery respectively.

4.2.10 The close proximity and overlap in dates between these two sites makes it possible that they formed part of a wider Middle Iron Age settlement. However, at present it is not possible to ascertain this with any certainty. The trenches around these two sites were relatively sparse with those features identified, predominantly ditches, largely undated. There was however evidence for Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity recorded in Trench 107, ditch **111**, which contained a small number of sherds of pottery dated to AD40-AD70.

4.2.11 To the south-east was a third putative enclosure, investigated by Trenches 108 and 131 (Fig. 7). This had been identified by the aerial photographic survey as rectilinear and it corresponded with either ditch **121** or **125** in Trench 108, the former of which contained pottery dated AD50 to AD100. A number of ditches further to the north in this trench (**121**, **125**, & **132**) have been tentatively attributed to the Middle Iron Age.

4.2.12 The provenance and character of this activity is harder to establish at this stage, with limited evidence for both a Middle Iron Age and Early Roman presence. It is however note worthy that the headland crossing the site dog legged at this point, which may indicate that the latter feature respected a pre-existing enclosure or settlement feature. This may not have been identified by the non-intrusive surveys, perhaps as a result of the increased depth of deposits associated with the headland.

Early Roman activity

4.2.13 The features within the southern part of Zone A were notable for the predominance of Roman finds, particularly within Trenches 112 and 132 (Fig. 8). These had a broad date of AD50-200. At the western end of Trench 112 and masked from the non intrusive surveys by a 0.80m thick headland, was a large ditch (**700**) (Fig. 8, Section 241) that contained a large assemblage of Roman pottery, ranging in date from AD50-200. Adjacent to this was a metalled surface (718) from which a decent sized assemblage of contemporary Roman pottery was recovered. The remaining features within this trench all dated broadly to the Early to Middle Roman period.

4.2.14 To the south, Trench 132 also revealed Roman activity in the form of postholes (**202**), pits (**204**) and ditches (**200** & **206**) from which a large assemblage of Roman pottery of similar date was recovered.

4.2.15 Although the evidence from this part of the site is fragmentary it is suggested that it might represent a continuation of the predominantly Roman activity in evidence to the south, as recorded by the excavations at North Caxton Bypass (Wright *et al.* 2009).

4.3 Zone B

Middle Iron Age to Middle Roman settlement

4.3.1 Activity in Zone B was well defined and in line with the broad overview provided by the geophysics and aerial photographic survey. These suggested the presence of an enclosed settlement site. The activity recorded here was, however, particularly dense and the level of preservation was unprecedented. This site was the longest lived identified by the evaluation, spanning the Middle Iron Age (c. 350-100BC) to the mid-2nd to 3rd centuries AD, with the pottery suggesting that activity peaked in the mid-1st-

mid-2nd century AD. As would be expected over such an extended period of use there was widespread evidence for intercutting of features and their recutting and maintenance.

4.3.2 It was observed on site that although Zone B is located on comparatively high ground compared with the settlement sites in Zone A, the settlement appeared to sit in a slight dip in the topography, which may have afforded a level of protection from the elements.

4.3.3 A cobbled surface (742, 744 & 746) in Trench 129 (Fig. 11, Sections 248 & 249 & Plate 2) was the earliest evidence for activity within the settlement. It was sealed by Middle Iron Age midden deposits 720 and 721. This feature may have represented a trackway and some evidence for further metalling (237) was uncovered in Trench 125 to the south. Other discrete Middle Iron Age activity was recorded in the form of at least two putative roundhouse gullies (**729**/**731** & **344**/**346**), a number of ditches/gullies (**351**, **353**, **359** & **361**) and pitting (**733**).

4.3.4 The settlement was enclosed by particularly large boundary ditches (**384 351 673 183** & **475**/**1002**) that were in places at least 2m deep and in excess of 4m wide, banked on their outer edge. These were long lived, originating in the Middle Iron Age period and with evidence that they stood open until the 2nd century AD. Ditch **475** in Trench 138 produced evidence for waterlogging which might suggest that their relative size was necessitated by wet ground conditions; the excavations at Lower Cambourne to the east revealed a similar pattern (Wright *et al.* 2009).

Settlement

4.3.5 These ditches produced rich finds assemblages that gave perhaps the best indication of the character and extent of the settlement. Large pieces of stone and a large iron staple (SF 13) recovered from the disuse fills of the ditches in Trench 114 suggest the presence of structures, probably dated to the earlier Roman period. They also contained the most productive environmental samples. These provided evidence for crop processing and possibly brewing in the vicinity; further evidence for crop processing was recovered in the form of fragments of querns in several features. In addition, vitrified hearth linings and a possible smithing hearth bottom recovered from the ditches attest to metalworking activity.

4.3.6 Although the inner part of the settlement was not thoroughly sampled by the trenching, where the trenches did extend towards the settlement interior they produced evidence for numerous linear sub divisions, ranging in date from the Middle Iron Age (curvilinear ditch **398**) to the Early to Middle Roman period (**681**, **686**) and pits of varying size and date (**727**, **739**, **498** & **494**). In the north eastern corner of the enclosure a possible beamslot (**376**) and postholes (**158** & **159**) provided further evidence for structural remains.

Hinterland

4.3.7 The limits of the settlement were fairly well defined, with activity tailing off fairly sharply beyond the boundary ditches. There were however a number of outlying features that are of interest. At the southern end of Trench 138 was a large pit (**480**) that contained an assemblage of Late Iron Age and transitional pottery dating from 350BC to AD50. This lay in close proximity to a gully aligned north-east to south-west (**464**/**466**) that may have represented the remnant of a beam slot.

4.3.8 A number of Early Roman ditches were also recorded on the outskirts of the settlement (**224**, **226**, **228**, **233**, **331**, **198**, **373**, **367**, **369** & **667**) that suggest the expansion of the

site, or perhaps the formalisation of the immediate hinterland into field systems during this time.

4.4 Zone C

4.4.1 In this part of the site there was a fairly isolated group of features, of which the most significant was a large amorphous cut that has been initially interpreted as a waterhole. There was a relatively low finds density from this zone, but its proximity to the areas of activity recorded to the east, during the Secondary School excavations (Thatcher 2015) might indicate the continuation of settlement into this part of the site, albeit to a lesser extent than that recorded in Zones A, B and D.

4.5 Zone D

Late Iron Age to Early Roman Activity

4.5.1 Activity in this part of the site can be characterised as comparatively intense, it produced approximately 52% of the entire pottery assemblage and had a date range from the Middle Iron Age to Early Roman period, with a peak in activity between AD30-60 and no finds post dating *c.* AD70. The main focus of activity in this Zone was around Trenches 41 -45.

Funerary Remains

4.5.2 Perhaps the earliest activity here was funerary in nature. Curvilinear ditch **760** (Fig. 15, Section 256), contained Middle Iron Age pottery dating from 350BC – 100BC and was cut through a dark grey brown clay silt deposit (786) overlying the natural, that may be a remnant of banked or mounded material. This feature was located at more or less the highest point in the local landscape, close to the intersection of Ermine Street and the ridge along which ran the east to west trackway, known to have been extant since at least the Iron Age.

4.5.3 It is tentatively suggested that Cremation 775 (Plate 6), which comprised six grave goods dated to between AD30-60, was buried in association with this feature. The exact circumstances of its deposition and any relationship between them have been obscured by its disturbance/truncation by boundary ditch **777/781**. However, the recovery of an almost complete, placed vessel of broadly contemporary date (AD30-70) from feature **752**/**755**, which, like cremation 775, also lay approximately 5m from the outer edge of ditch **760**, makes it tantalisingly possible that these latter features are related.

4.5.4 Ditch **777**/**781** (Fig. 15, Section 259) was a major boundary or enclosure feature that was recut at least once. It was similar in size, profile and character to ditch **1105** located to the south (Tr. 42) (Fig. 14). This latter feature was notable for the recovery of a small quantity of human skeletal remains from its fill, as was ditch **271** (Trench 44), which contained a humerus from a probable adult.

Settlement

4.5.5 Like Ditch **777**, ditch **1105** contained a large assemblage of Late Iron Age fabrics and forms. It also produced evidence for craft industrial practises in the form of loomweight fragments and kiln bars. Indeed in this southern part of Zone D the evidence was far more characteristic of settlement and industry. Trench 41 (Fig. 14) revealed elements of a rectilinear enclosure that may have surrounded a building and whose fill sequence

was very distinctive, comprised as it was of large quantities of ashy deposits, fired clay, and charred crop processing waste indicative of an oven in the vicinity.

4.5.6 Further evidence for structural activity was recorded in Trench 42 in the form of two stone filled gullies running parallel with one another that may possibly have formed the foundations of structures. Also from this trench were recovered fragments of hearth lining. To the east, in Trench 44, gully **252** contained sherds from large storage jars (App. B.6) and horse bones. Features in Trench 45 (ditch **289**) contained Roman tegula and fragments of possible kiln furniture.

Hinterland

4.5.7 As with Zone B, the evidence for activity diminished markedly outside of the core of the settlement (in this case the area encompassed by Trenches 41-45). There were however numerous large but relatively sterile ditches recorded in the remaining trenches within Zone D and these are thought to represent elements of extensive field systems or perhaps droveways.

4.6 Zone E

4.6.1 The remains encountered in this Zone bore out the preceding non intrusive surveys, successfully identifying what appeared to be a ring gully within a sub-square enclosure (Fig. 18). The finds density within this Zone was low with only a small assemblage of 12 sherds recovered from ditch **523**, dating to AD30-60.

4.6.2 Given the similar date range with that of Zone D it is therefore suggested that this site may have been an outlier of the larger settlement to the north.

4.7 Significance

4.7.1 The evaluation has identified at least two significant and complex settlement sites (Zones B and D), which are long-lived, beginning in the Middle Iron Age and continuing in use until at least the Early Roman period. Other areas of activity (Zones A and E) comprise associated enclosures and field system. This pattern of discrete, enclosed settlements originating in the Middle – Late Iron Age can be paralleled on other sites within the western claylands of Cambridgeshire, including locally at Lower Cambourne (Wright *et al.* 2009) and on sites excavated during the A428 improvement works (Abrams and Ingham 2008). Further west a similar pattern occurs at Love's Farm, St Neots (Zant and Hinman, forthcoming) and Wintringham Park, St Neots (Phillips and Hinman 2009).

4.8 Recommendations

4.8.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

Appendix A. Context Inventory

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
100	100	133	cut	ditch	0.5	0.3			linear	steep	flat	NE-SW
101	100	133	fill	ditch		0.05	mid yellowish brown	clay				
102	100	133	fill	ditch		0.25	dark greyish brown	clay				
103	103	133	cut	ditch	0.45	0.32			linear	steep	flat	E-W
104	103	133	fill	ditch		0.32	dark yellowish brown	silty clay				
105	0	133	layer	subsoil		0.21	mid brownish brown	silty clay				
106	0	133	layer	topsoil		0.34	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
107	0	105	layer	subsoil		0.15	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
108	0	105	layer	topsoil		0.26	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
109	0	107	layer	subsoil		0.3	mid brownish brown	clayey silt				
110	0	107	layer	topsoil		0.2	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
111	111	107	cut	ditch	0.68	0.11			linear	gentle	concave	NW-SE
112	111	107	fill			0.1	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
113	113	107	cut	ditch	0.78	0.14			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
114	113	107	fill	ditch		0.14	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
115	115	107	cut	tree bole	0.8	0.36			sub-circular	gentle	irregular	N-S
116	115	107	fill	tree bole	0.8	0.18	dark greyish grey	clayey silt				
117	115	107	fill	tree bole	0.8	0.2	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
118	115	107	fill	tree bole	0.8	0.11	mid reddish brown	silty clay				
119	115	107	fill	tree bole	0.8	0.1	mid greyish brown	clay				
120	0	107	layer	headland deposit	2	0.4						
121	121	108	cut	ditch	2.04	0.4			linear	stepped	flat	NE-SE
122	121	108	fill	ditch		0.12	mid yellowish brown	clay				
123	121	108	fill	ditch		0.08	mid yellowish brown	clay				
124	121	108	fill	ditch		0.2	dark brownish brown	clay				
125	125	108	cut	ditch	1.32	0.19			linear	steep	flat	NW-SE

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
126	125	108	fill	ditch		0.18	light yellowish brown	clay				
127	125	108	fill	ditch		0.1	mid yellowish brown	clay				
128	128	108	cut	ditch	0.53	0.15			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
129	128	108	fill	ditch		0.15	dark yellowish brown	clay				
130	130	108	cut	ditch	0.58	0.28			linear	steep	flat	NE-SW
131	130	108	fill	ditch		0.25	dark yellowish brown	clay				
132	0	108	cut	ditch	2.2	0.58			linear	steep	flat	NW-SE
133	132	108	fill	ditch		0.1	light brownish yellow	clay				
134	132	108	fill	ditch		0.27	mid yellowish brown	clay				
135	132	108	fill	ditch		0.2	dark yellowish brown	silty clay				
136	136	108	cut	ditch	2.5	0.32			sub-linear	gentle slope	flat	NW-SE
137	136	108	fill	ditch		0.1	mid brownish yellow	clay				
138	136	108	fill	ditch		0.22	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
139	0	108	layer	subsoil		0.18	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
140	0	108	layer	topsoil		0.26	dark greyish brown	clay				
141	141	135	cut	ditch	4.54	1.12			linear	steep		NW-SE
142	141	135	fill	ditch		0.3	dark greyish grey	clay				
143	141	135	fill	ditch		0.3	mid yellowish brown	clay				
144	141	135	fill	ditch		0.14	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
145	141	135	fill	ditch		0.14	mid yellowish brown	clay				
146	141	135	fill	ditch		0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
147	141	135	fill	ditch		1.13	dark brownish brown	silty clay				
148	148	135	cut	ditch	1.5	0.52			linear	gentle slope	concave	E-W
149	148	135	fill	ditch		0.19	mid yellowish brown	clay				
150	148	135	fill	ditch		0.44	dark reddish brown	silty clay				
151	148	135	fill	ditch		0.16	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
152	152	135	cut	ditch	0.6	0.16			linear	gentle slope	concave	N-S
153	152	135	fill	ditch		0.07	light yellowish brown	sandy silt				
154	152	135	fill	ditch		0.08	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
155	0	135	layer	subsoil		0.1	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
156	0	135	layer	topsoil		0.27	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
157	158	114	fill	pit		0.17	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
158	158	114	cut	pit	0.6	0.17			circular	gentle slope	concave	
159	159	114	cut	pit	0.4	0.13			circular	gentle slope	concave	
160	159	114	fill	pit		0.13	mid brownish grey	clay				
161	162	114	fill	gully (?)		0.23	brownish grey					
162	0	114	cut	gully (?)					linear	steep	concave	
163	164	114	fill	ditch		0.15	mid greenish brown	silty clay				
164	164	114	cut	ditch		0.15			linear	gentle slope	concave	NE-SW
165	166	114	fill	gully		0.2	mid greenish brown	clayey silt				
166	166	114	cut	gully	0.26	0.2			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
167	168	114	fill	gully		0.1	mid greenish brown	clayey silt				
168	168	114	cut	gully	0.2	0.1			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
169	170	114	fill	gully		0.09	mid greenish brown	clayey silt				
170	170	114	cut	gully	0.12	0.09			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
171	174	114	fill	ditch		0.16	dark greyish grey	clayey silt				
172	174	114	fill	ditch		0.1	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
173	174	114	fill	ditch		0.18	mid greenish brown	silty clay				
174	174	114	cut	ditch	2.5	0.34			linear	gentle slope	concave	NE-SW
175	179	114	fill	ditch		0.27	mid greenish brown	sandy clay				
176	179	114	fill	ditch		0.25	light blueish brown	clayey silt				
177	179	114	fill	ditch		0.15	mid greenish brown	sandy silt				
178	179	114	fill	ditch		0.61	dark blueish grey	clayey silt				
179	179	114	cut	ditch	1.88	0.85			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
180	183	114	fill	ditch		0.3	mid greenish brown	clayey silt				
181	183	114	fill	ditch		0.27	mid blueish grey	clayey silt				
182	183	114	fill	ditch		0.46	dark blueish grey	sandy clay				
183	183	114	cut	ditch	1.54	0.84			linear	steep		NE-SW
184	186	114	fill	ditch / bank		0.16	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
185	186	114	fill	ditch / bank		0.16	mid greyish brown	silty clay				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
186	186	114	cut	ditch /bank	1	0.32			linear	gentle slope	flat	
187	118	114	fill	post hole		0.34	dark greyish brown	clay				
188	188	114	cut	post hole	0.44	0.34			circular	steep	concave	
189	190	114	fill	ditch / bank		0.18	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
190	190	114	cut	ditch / bank	0.94	0.18					flat	
191	193	114	fill	pit		0.24	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
192	193	114	fill	pit		0.13	mid greenish brown	silty clay				
193	193	114	cut	pit	1.45	0.38			sub-circular	gentle slope	concave	NE-SW
194	195	114	fill	pit		0.38	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
195	195	114	cut	pit	0.3	0.38			sub-circular	gentle slope	concave	NE-SW
196	198	114	fill	pit		0.27	mid greenish brown	sandy silt				
197	198	114	fill	pit		0.17	dark greenish brown	sandy silt				
198	198	114	cut	pit	2.37	0.27			sub-circular	gentle slope	concave	NE-SW
199	370	114	fill	ditch / bank		0.2	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
200	200	132	cut	ditch	0.56	0.26			linear	steep	concave	N-S
201	200	132	fill	ditch		0.26	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
202	202	132	cut	post hole (?)	0.35	0.15			sub-circular	steep	concave	
203	202	132	fill	post hole		0.15	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
204	204	132	cut	pit	0.52	0.18			sub-circular	steep	concave	
205	204	132	fill	pit		0.18	dark brown	clayey silt				
206	206	132	cut	ditch	1.5	0.8			linear	steep	concave	N-S
207	206	132	fill	ditch		0.24	mid orangey brown	clayey silt				
208	206	132	fill	ditch	1.5	0.3	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
209	209	132	cut	field drain	0.5				linear			
210	209	132	fill	field drain			mid brown	clayey silt				
211	206	132	fill	ditch		0.26	mid orangey brown	clayey silt				
212	0	132	layer	headland deposit	12	0.5	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
213	0	132	layer	headland deposit	12	0.5	mid grey	clayey silt				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
214	214	103	cut	ditch	0.5	0.15			curvilinear	gentle	concave	NNW-SSE
215	214	103	fill	ditch		0.15	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
216	216	131	cut	ditch	0.95	0.4			linear	steep	flat	NE-SW
217	216	131	fill	ditch		0.4	mid brown	clayey silt				
218	218	131	cut	ditch	0.86	0.42			linear	steep	concave	NNE-SSW
219	218	131	fill	ditch		0.42	dark brown	clayey silt				
222	223	145	fill	ditch		0.7	mid brownish brown					
223	0	145	cut	ditch	1.48	0.7			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
224	224	130	cut	ditch	1.2	0.58			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
225	224	130	fill	ditch		0.58	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
226	226	130	cut	ditch	0.5	0.25			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
227	226	130	fill	ditch		0.25	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
228	228	130	cut	ditch	1.6	1.5			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
229	228	130	fill	ditch		1.1	mid reddish brown	clayey silt				
230	228	130	fill	ditch		0.4	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
231	131	130	cut	ditch	0.7	0.32			linear	steep	concave	N-S
232	231	130	fill	ditch		0.32	mid grey brown	clayey silt				
233	233	130	cut	ditch	0.72	0.3			linear	moderate	flat	NW-SE
234	233	130	fill	ditch		0.3	mid grey brown	clayey silt				
235	235	138	cut	furrow					linear	gentle slope	concave	
236	235	138	fill	furrow			mid yellowish brown	clayey silt				
237	0	125	layer	surface	2.75	0.03	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
238	0	125	layer	deposit			light brown	silty clay				
239	0	125	layer	deposit	8.5	0.1	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
240	240	139	cut	ditch	1.8	0.8			linear	steep	concave	N-S
241	240	139	fill	ditch		0.45	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
242	240	139	fill	ditch		0.43	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
243	243	139	cut	furrow	1.8				linear	gentle slope		N-S
244	243	139	fill	furrow			light brown	silty clay				
245	245	100	cut	ditch	1.02	0.57			linear	steep	concave	E-W

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
246	245	100	fill	ditch		0.27	mid brown	clayey silt				
247	245	100	fill	ditch		0.3	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
248	248	100	cut	ditch	0.75	0.49			linear	steep	concave	E-W
249	248	100	fill	ditch		0.49	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
250	250	100	cut	ditch	1.05	0.57			linear	steep	concave	E-W
251	250	100	fill	ditch		0.57	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
252	252	44	cut	ditch	0.84	0.32			linear	moderate slope	concave	NE-SW turning NW-SE
253	252	44	fill	ditch	0.6	0.1	light brown	clayey silt				
254	252	44	fill	ditch	0.78	0.22	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
255	255	45	cut	ditch	0.61	0.26			linear	steep	flat	NE-SW
256	0	45	fill	ditch	0.61	0.26	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
257	257	45	cut	ditch		0.5			linear	steep	flat	E-W
258	257	45	fill	ditch		0.2	mid brownish yellow	clay				
259	257	45	fill	ditch		0.08	mid yellowish grey	silty clay				
260	257	45	fill	ditch		0.22	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
261	261	45	cut	ditch	0.88	0.52			linear	vertical	flat	E-W
262	261	45	fill	ditch	0.88	0.52	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
263	263	45	cut	gully	0.48	0.14			curvilinear	gentle slope	concave	N-S turning E-W
264	263	45	fill	gully	0.48	0.14	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
265	265	45	cut	furrow		0.14			linear	imperceptible	irregular	E-W
266	265	45	fill	furrow		0.14	light yellowish brown	silty clay				
267	267	44	cut	ditch	5	2.2			linear	steep	imperceptible	NW-SE
268	267	44	fill	ditch			light reddish brown	clayey silt				
269	267	44	fill	ditch		0.24	mid reddish grey	silty clay				
270	267	44	fill	ditch		0.24	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
271	271	44	cut	ditch	2.6	0.95			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
272	271	44	fill	ditch	1	0.35	mid reddish brown	clayey silt				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
273	272	44	fill	ditch	2.4	0.4	light brown mixed with mid grey	silty clay				
274	272	44	fill	ditch	2.6	0.2	mid grey	silty clay				
275	275	44	cut	ditch	0.95	0.45			linear	moderate slope	flat	NE-SW
276	275	44	fill	ditch	0.9	0.45	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
277	277	44	cut	ditch	1	0.44			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
278	277	44	fill	ditch	1	0.44	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
279	279	44	cut	pit	0.5	0.26			sub-circular	moderate slope	concave	
280	279	44	fill	pit	0.5	0.27	mid brownish grey	clayey silt				
281	281	44	cut	ditch	0.56	0.28			linear	steep	flat	E-W
282	281	44	fill	ditch	0.56	0.28	mid brown	clayey silt				
283	283	44	cut	ditch	0.8	0.25			linear	moderate slope	concave	E-W
284	283	44	fill	ditch	0.8	0.25	light brownish grey	silty clay				
285	285	44	cut	pit	0.26	0.5			sub-circular	steep	concave	
286	285	44	fill	pit	0.26	0.5	dark brown	clayey silt				
287	287	44	cut	ditch	1	0.2			linear	moderate	concave	N-S
288	287	44	fill	ditch	1	0.2	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
289	0	45	cut	ditch	3	1.1			linear	steep	concave	
290	289	45	fill	ditch	1.2	0.4	dark greenish grey	silty clay				
291	289	45	fill	ditch	1.8	0.5	dark reddish grey	silty clay				
292	289	45	fill	ditch	3	0.3	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
302	303	97	fill	ditch			mid greyish brown	silty clay				
303	303	97	cut	ditch					linear	steep	flat	
304		106	layer	topsoil		0.25	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
305	0	106	layer	subsoil		0.1	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
306	307	106	fill	ditch		0.25	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
307	307	106	cut	ditch	0.9	0.25			linear	steep	flat	N-S
316	317	90	fill	ditch		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
317	317		cut	ditch	0.65	0.3			linear	steep	flat	N-S
318	320	90	fill	pit		0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
319	320	90	fill	pit		0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
320	320	90	cut	pit	1.25	0.3			circular	steep	flat	
321	322	90	fill	post hole		0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
322	322	90	cut	post hole	0.55	0.15			circular	gentle slope	concave	
323	326	90	fill	ditch		0.2	light yellowish brown	silty clay				
324	326	90	fill	ditch		0.4	mid yellowish brown	clay				
325	326		fill	ditch		0.25	dark greyish brown	clay				
326	326	90	cut	ditch	2.5	0.8			linear	steep	flat	N-S
327	328	113	fill	gully		0.19	light brownish grey	silty clay				
328	328	113	cut	gully	0.35	0.19			linear	steep	flat (w) v shaped (e)	E-W
329	331		fill	ditch		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
330	331	113	fill	ditch		0.4	mid yellowish brown	clay				
331	331	113	cut	ditch	0.9	0.45			linear	steep	flat	
332	333		fill	pit		0.22	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
333	333		cut	pit	0.75	0.22			circular	steep	flat	
334	336	113	fill	ditch		0.43	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
335	336	113	fill	ditch		0.25	light brownish yellow	silty clay				
336	336	113	cut	ditch	2.05	0.7			linear	silty clay	concave	E-W
337	338	113	fill	gully		0.29	mid brown	silty clay				
338	338	113	cut	gully	0.35	0.29			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
339	340	127	fill	ditch		0.3	light brownish grey	silty clay				
340	340	127	cut	ditch	1.25	0.3			linear	steep	flat	E-W
341	342	127	fill	pit / post hole		0.3	dark grey	silty clay				
342	342	127	cut	pit / post hole	0.2	0.3			circular	steep	concave	
343	344	127	fill	gully		0.1	light grey	silty clay				
344	344	127	cut	gully	0.35	0.16			curvilinear		concave	
345	346	127	fill	gully		0.35	dark grey	silty clay				
346	346	127	cut	gully	0.45	0.35			curvilinear	steep	v shaped	
347	348	127	fill	ditch		0.3	dark brownish grey	silty clay				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
348	348	127	cut	ditch	0.85	0.3			linear		concave	N-S
349	351	127	fill	ditch		0.2	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
350	351	127	fill	ditch		0.5	mid grey	silty clay				
351	351	127	cut	ditch	2.5	1.2			linear	steep	concave	N-S
352	353	127	fill	ditch		0.5	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
353	353	127	cut	ditch	1.2	0.5			linear	steep	concave	N-S
354	351	127	fill	ditch		0.1	mid reddish brown	silty clay				
355	351	127	fill	ditch		0.4	brownish yellow	clay				
356	351	127	fill	ditch		0.1	dark grey	silty clay				
357	351	127	fill	ditch		1	light brown	silty clay				
358	359	127	fill	gully		0.18	mid brown	silty clay				
359	359	127	cut	gully	0.5	0.18			linear	steep	flat	N-S
360	361	127	fill	ditch		0.1	light brown light brown	silty clay				
361	361	127	cut	ditch	0.65	0.1			linear	gentle slope	flat	NW-SE
362	363	127	fill	ditch			mid grey	silty clay				
363	363	127	cut	ditch	2.5							
364	365	127	fill	ditch		0.05	mid brown	silty clay				
365	365	127	cut	ditch	0.25	0.05			linear	steep	concave	N-S
366	367	127	fill	ditch		0.25	dark brown	silty clay				
367	367	127	cut	ditch	0.9	0.25			linear	steep	flat	N-S
368	369	127	fill	ditch		0.1	mid brown	silty clay				
369	369	127	cut	ditch	0.55	0.1			linear	gentle slope	flat	E-W
370	370	114	cut	ditch / bank	1.16	0.2			linear	gentle slope	flat	NE-SW
371	373	114	fill	ditch		0.18	mid greenish brown	clayey silt				
372	373	114	fill	ditch		0.05	light yellowish brown	sandy clay				
373	373	114	cut	ditch	1.68	0.23			linear	gentle slope	concave	N-S
374	376	114	fill	ditch		0.21	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
375	376	114	fill	ditch		0.21	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
376	376	114	cut	ditch	0.6	0.42			linear	steep	flat	E-W

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
377	0	114	layer	topsoil		0.27	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
378	0	114	layer	subsoil		0.21	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
379	188	114	fill	post hole		0.2	mid yellowish brown	clay				
380	381	114	fill	pit		0.23	dark blueish grey	clayey sand				
381	381	114	cut	pit	1.15	0.23			sub-circular	steep	flat	
382	384	113	fill	ditch	2.8	0.27	dark brownish grey	sandy clay				
383	384	113	fill	ditch	1.2	0.5	dark yellowish brown	clay				
384	384	113	cut	ditch	2.8	0.3			curvilinear	steep		
385	387	27	fill	ditch		0.27	dark brown	silty clay				
386	387	27	fill	ditch		0.33	mid yellowish brown	clay				
387	387	27	cut	ditch	2	0.6			linear	gentle slope	concave	NE-SW
388	390	27	fill	post hole		0.1	dark brown	clay				
389	390	27	fill	post hole		0.09	mid blueish grey	clay				
390	390	27	cut	post hole	0.4	0.19			circular	steep	concave	NW-SE
391	394	27	fill	ditch		0.39	dark brown	clayey silt				
392	394	27	fill	ditch		0.3	mid blueish brown	clay				
393	394	27	fill	ditch		0.1	mid reddish brown	clay				
394	394	27	cut	ditch	1.93	0.74			linear	steep	concave	NE-SW
395	396	27	fill	ditch		0.12	mid brownish brown	clayey silt				
396	396	27	cut	ditch	0.65	0.12			linear	gentle slope	flat	N-S
397	0	27	layer	topsoil		0.36	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
398	0	27	layer	subsoil		0.2	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
399	0	12	layer	Topsoil		0.27	dark brown	clayey silt				
400	400	118	cut	ditch	1.1	0.35			linear	steep	flat	NW-SE
401	400	118	fill	ditch		0.35	mid orangey brown	silty clay				
402	0	118	layer	subsoil		0.08	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
403	0	118	layer	topsoil		0.23	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
404	404	120	cut	ditch	1.65	0.6			linear	steep	concave	
405	404	120	fill	ditch		0.2	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
406	404	120	fill	ditch		0.5	dark reddish brown	silty clay				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
407	404	120	fill	ditch		0.1	dark reddish grey	clayey silt				
408	0	120	layer	subsoil		0.22	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
409	0	120	layer	topsoil		0.3	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
412	415	136	fill	ditch		0.2	mid brownish grey	clay				
413	415	136	fill	ditch		0.3	dark reddish brown	sandy clay				
414	415	136	fill	ditch		0.28	light yellowish brown	clay				
415	415	136	cut	ditch	2.3	0.4			linear	steep	flat	NE-SW
416	418	136	fill	ditch		0.19	dark brown	clay				
417	418	136	fill	ditch		0.1	light yellowish brown	clay				
418	418	136	cut	ditch	0.75	0.29			linear	steep	concave	E-W
419	421	136	fill	ditch		0.27	dark brown	clay				
420	421	136	fill	ditch		0.18	light yellowish brown	clay				
421	421	136	cut	ditch	0.47	0.45			linear	steep	concave	E-W
422	424	136	fill	ditch		0.24	dark brown	clay				
423	424	136	fill	ditch		0.06	light brown	clay				
424	424	136	cut	ditch	0.8	0.3			linear	steep	concave	E-W
425	427	136	fill	gully		0.1	mid brown	clay				
426	427	136	fill	gully		0.2	light brown	clay				
427	427	136	cut	gully	0.5	0.3			curvilinear	steep	concave	E-W
428	429	136	fill	post hole		0.3	very dark blueish grey	silty clay				
429	429	136	cut	post hole	0.6	0.3			circular	steep	concave	
430	432	136	fill	ditch		0.2	dark grey	silty clay				
431	432	136	fill	ditch		0.1	mid greyish brown	clay				
432	432	136	cut	ditch	0.6	0.3						
433	435	136	fill	ditch		0.32	dark grey	silty clay				
434	435	136	fill	ditch		0.1	mid greyish brown	clay				
435	435	136	cut	ditch	0.7	0.45			curvilinear	steep	concave	N-S
438	440	136	fill	gully		0.2	mid brown	clay				
439	440	136	fill	gully		0.2	light yellowish brown	clay				
440	440	136	cut	gully	0.5	0.4			curvilinear	steep	flat	N-S

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
441	443	122	fill	ditch		0.2	dark greyish brown	clay				
442	443	122	fill	ditch		0.1	mid brown	clay				
443	443	122	cut	ditch	1.3	0.3			linear	steep	flat	N-S
444	445	122	fill	ditch		0.25	light yellowish brown	clay				
445	445	122	cut	ditch	0.8	0.25			linear	steep	concave	
448	455	147	fill	watering hole		0.25	mid greyish brown	clay				
449	455	147	fill	watering hole		0.2	mid reddish brown	clay				
450	455	147	fill	watering hole		0.35	mid greyish brown	clay				
451	455	147	fill	watering hole		0.15	mid grey	clay				
452	455	147	fill	watering hole		0.3	mid reddish brown	clay				
453	455	147	fill	watering hole		0.4	mid greyish brown	clay				
454	455	147	fill	watering hole		0.4	light yellowish brown	silty clay				
455	455	147	cut	watering hole	1	1.1			curvilinear	steep		
456	458	147	fill	pit		0.45	mid brown	clay				
457	458	147	fill	pit		0.15	mid brown	clay				
458	458	147	cut	pit	1	0.6			circular	irregular	concave - irregular	
459	0	147	fill	pit		0.4						
460	460	147	cut	pit	1	0.4			sub-circular	irregular	concave	
464	464	138	cut	gully	0.46	0.12			linear		concave	N-S
465	464	138	fill	gully		0.12	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
466	466	138	cut	gully	0.46	0.09			linear	gentle slope	flat	NW-SE
467	466	138	fill	gully		0.09	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
468	468	138	cut	gully	0.47	0.14			linear	steep	concave	NW-SE
469	468	138	fill	gully		0.14	light yellowish brown	silty clay				
470	475	138	layer	spread	4	0.35	dark brown	silty clay				
471	475	138	fill	pit		0.3	mid grey	clay				
472	475	138	fill	pit		1	dark grey	clay				
473	475	138	fill	pit		0.2	mid greyish brown	clay				
474	475	138	fill	pit		>0.3	light yellowish brown	sandy clay				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
475	475	138	cut	pit	4.1	2.5			sub-circular	steep		
476	475	138	fill	pit		0.1	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
477	475	138	fill	pit		>0.1	very dark blueish grey	silty clay				
478	479	138	fill	pit		0.35	mid greyish brown	clay				
479	479	138	cut	pit	1.2	0.35			curvilinear	steep		E-W
480	480	138	cut	pit	3.04	1.5			circular	N: NFE S: mod top, then steep	not reached	N/A
481	480	138	fill	pit		>0.2	mid orangey red	silty clay				
482	480	138	fill	pit	0.67	0.86	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
483	480	138	fill	pit	0.67	0.86	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
484	480	138	fill	pit		0.94	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
485	480	138	fill	pit	2.84	0.78	mid brownish orange	silty clay				
486	480	138	fill	pit		0.74	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
487	480	138	fill	pit	0.62	0.46	mid orangey brown	silty clay				
488	480	138	fill	pit	2.73	0.45	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
489	480	138	fill	pit		0.23	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
490	490	138	cut	ditch	1.2	0.35			linear	gentle slope	flat	ne/sw
491	490	138	fill	ditch		0.35	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
494	494	138	cut	pit	1	0.9			circular		irregular	
495	494	138	fill	pit	2.1	0.07	light brownish yellow	silty clay				
496	494	138	fill	pit		0.59	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
497	494	138	fill	pit		0.35	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
498	498	138	cut	gully	0.5	0.2			linear	steep	concave	
499	498	138	fill	gully	0.58	0.45	light brownish yellow	silty clay				
502	504	4	fill	ditch	1.18	0.28	mid reddish brown	silty clay				
503	504	4	fill	ditch	2.03	0.47	mid orangey grey	silty clay				
504	504	4	cut	ditch	2.03	0.54			linear	steep	flat	E-W
507	508	33	fill	ring ditch	0.62	0.26	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
508	0	33	cut	ring ditch	0.62	0.26			curvilinear	steep	Concave	E-W
509	510	33	fill	ring ditch	0.47	0.34	light greyish orange	silty clay				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
510	510	33	cut	ring ditch	0.47	0.34			curvilinear	steep	flat	E-W
511	513	33	fill	ring ditch	0.75	0.31	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
512	513	33	fill	ring ditch	0.38	0.19	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
513	513	33	cut	ring ditch	0.38	0.19			curvilinear	steep	concave	N-S
514	516	32	fill	ditch	2	0.4	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
515	516	32	fill	ditch	2	0.4	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
516	516	32	cut	ditch	3.5	0.4			curvilinear	steep	-	SE-NW
605	606	144	fill	ditch/gully	0.9	0.27	mid brownish orange	silty clay				
606	605	144	cut	ditch/gully	0.9	0.27			linear	steep	flat	
609	610	104	fill	ditch	1.22	0.38	mid brownish orange	silty clay				
610	610		cut	ditch	1.22	0.38			linear	steep	concave	E-W
611	612	104	fill	gully	0.9	0.28	mid brownish orange	silty clay				
612	612	104	cut	gully	0.9	0.28			linear	steep	flat	E-W
615	616	98	fill	ditch	1.18	0.48	mid brownish orange	silty clay				
616	0	98	cut	ditch	1.18	0.48			linear	steep	flat	NNE-SSW
619	620	110	fill	ditch	0.98	0.41	mid orangey brown	silty clay				
620	0	110	cut	ditch	0.98	0.41			linear	steep	flat	NW-SE
623	625	142	fill	ditch	0.84	0.16	light brownish orange	silty clay				
624	625	142	fill	ditch	0.59	0.22	light brownish orange	silty clay				
625	625	142	cut	ditch	0.84	0.37			linear			E-W
626	627	142	fill	furrow	1.45	0.12	light brownish orange	silty clay				
627	627	142	cut	furrow	1.45	0.12			linear	imperceptible	flat	E-W
628	629	142	fill	gully	0.42	0.25	mid brownish orange	silty clay				
629	629	142	cut	gully	0.42	0.25			linear	steep	flat	E-W
632	633	117	fill	gully	0.48	0.21	mid orangey brown	silty clay				
633	633	117	cut	gully	0.48	0.21			linear	straight	flat	NNW-SE
637	638	124	fill	gully	0.4	0.13	light greyish orange	silty clay				
638	638	124	cut	gully	0.4	0.13			linear	steep	flat	N-S
642	645	126	fill	ditch	0.61	0.29	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
643	645	126	fill	ditch	0.39	0.33	light yellowish brown	silty clay				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
644	645	126	fill	ditch	0.42	0.22	mid reddish brown	silty clay				
645	645	126	cut	ditch	0.73	0.46			linear	steep	flat	N-S
646	648	126	fill	gully	0.61	0.17	mid reddish brown	silty clay				
647	648	126	fill	gully	0.58	0.09	light brownish orange	silty clay				
648	648	126	cut	gully	0.65	0.26			linear	steep	concave	N-S
662	663	128	fill	gully	0.5	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
663	663	128	cut	gully	0.5	0.15			linear	steep	flat	NE-SW
664	667	128	fill	ditch	1.07	0.32	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
665	667	128	fill	ditch		0.1	mid-orangey brown	silty clay				
666	667	128	fill	ditch		0.17	mid orangey brown	silty clay				
667	667	128	cut	ditch	1.8	0.71			linear	steep	concave	E-W
668	667	128	fill	ditch	1.02	0.39	mid brownish orange	silty clay				
669	673/ 677	128	layer	ditch & pit	3.58	0.18	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
670	673	128	fill	ditch	2.49	0.4	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
671	673	128	fill	ditch	2.57	0.5	dark reddish brown	silty clay				
672	673	128	fill	ditch	1.25	0.25	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
673	673	128	cut	ditch	2.94	1.08			linear	steep	concave	E-W
674	0	128	layer		3.58	0.18	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
675	677	128	fill		1.06	0.4	mid grey brown	silty clay				
676	677	128	fill		0.53	0.26	mid brown orange	silty clay				
677	677	128	cut?	?	0.9	0.4				moderate	flat	
678	673	128	fill	ditch	0.86	0.4	mid reddish brown	silty clay				
679	681	128	fill	ditch	1.09	0.29	mid grey brown	silty clay				
680	681	128	fill	ditch	0.75	0.09	patchy mid browny orange	sandy clay				
681	681	128	cut	ditch	1.09	0.38			linear	steep	concave	E-W
682	686	128	fill	ditch	1.31	0.3	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
683	686	128	fill	ditch	0.71	0.28	mid brownish orange	silty clay				
684	686	128	fill	ditch		0.2	light brownish grey	silty clay				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
685	686	128	fill	ditch	1.3	0.35	mid greenish brown	silty clay				
686	686	128	cut	ditch	1.64	0.65			linear	steep	flat	E-W
700	700	112	cut	ditch	5.3	1.54			linear	steep	concave	
701	700	112	fill	ditch		>0.14	dark blueish grey	silty clay				
702	700	112	fill	ditch		0.2	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
703	700	112	fill	ditch		0.26	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
704	700	112	fill	ditch		0.4	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
705	700	112	fill	ditch		0.2	light yellowish brown	silty clay				
706	700	112	fill	ditch		0.3	mid reddish brown	silty clay				
707	700	112	fill	ditch		0.4	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
708	708	112	cut	ditch	0.72	0.32			linear	steep	flat	NW-SE
709	708	112	fill	ditch	0.72	0.32	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
710	710	112	cut	furrow	1.8	1.12			linear	gentle	flat	E-W
711	710	112	fill	furrow	1.8	1.12	light yellowish brown	silty clay				
712	712	112	cut	ditch	1.54	0.52			linear	steep	concave	
713	712	112	fill	ditch		0.1	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
714	712	112	fill	ditch		0.14	mid reddish brown	silty clay				
715	712	112	fill	ditch		0.26	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
716	716	112	cut	ditch/furrow		0.3			linear	gentle	flat	E-W
717	716	112	fill	ditch/furrow		0.3	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
718	0	112	layer	cobbles	3							
719	0	112	layer	buried soil		>0.1	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
720	0	129	layer	midden		0.2	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
721	0	129	layer	midden		0.25	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
722	0	129	layer	subsoil		0.22	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
723	723	129	cut	ditch	0.6	0.35			linear	steep	flat	N-S
724	723	129	fill	ditch	0.6	0.35	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
725	725	129	cut	ditch	1	0.52			linear	steep	flat	N-S
726	725	129	fill	ditch		0.38	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
727	727	129	cut	pit	1.35	0.5			circular	steep	flat	

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
728	727	129	fill	pit		0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
729	729	129	cut	gully	0.68	0.26			curvilinear	gentle slope	flat	
730	729	129	fill	gully	0.68	0.26	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
731	731	129	cut	gully	0.54	0.2			curvilinear	gentle slope	flat	
732	731	129	fill	gully	0.54	0.2	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
733	733	129	cut	pit		0.62			circular	vertical	flat	
734	733	129	fill	pit		0.1	dark brownish yellow	silty clay				
735	733	129	fill	pit		0.12	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
736	733	129	fill	pit		0.32	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
737	733	129	fill	pit		0.12						
738	727	129	fill	pit		0.48	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
739	739	129	cut	pit	1.8	0.3			sub-circular	steep	flat	
740	739	129	fill	pit		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
741		129	layer	layer		0.2	light yellowish brown	silty clay				
742		129	layer	cobbles								
743		129	layer	layer		0.2	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt				
744		129	layer	cobbles	6							
745		129	layer	layer		0.4	mid brownish yellow	clay				
746		129	layer	cobbled layer								
747		129	layer	natural			mid blueish grey	silty clay				
748	725	129	fill	ditch		0.14	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
749	725	129	fill	ditch		0.08	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
792	792	43	cut	ditch	2.8	1.4			linear	steep	concave	
793	792	43	fill	ditch		0.2	light brownish yellow					
794	792	43	fill	ditch		0.2	dark grey	clay				
795	792	43	fill	ditch		0.45	dark yellowish brown	clay				
796	792	43	fill	ditch		0.6	mid yellow brown	chalky clay				
797	797	38	cut	ditch	5	0.9			linear	moderate slope	concave	NW-SE
798	797	38	fill	ditch	2.2	0.4	dark yellowish brown	clay				
799	797	38	fill	ditch	5	0.5	mid yellowish brown	clay				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
800	800	134	cut	ditch terminus	0.8	0.26			linear	steep	concave	
801	800	134	fill	ditch	0.8	0.16	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
802	800	134	fill	ditch	0.8	0.1	dark orangey brown	silty clay				
803	803	134	cut	ditch	0.6	0.26			linear	gentle slope	concave	NW-SE
804	803	134	fill	ditch		0.14	dark greyish brown	clay				
805	803	134	fill	ditch		0.12	light greyish brown	clay				
806	806	134	cut	ditch	2.5	1			linear	steep	unknown	
807	806	134	fill	ditch		0.26	mid yellowish brown	clay				
808	806	134	fill	ditch		0.5	light greyish orangey brown	clay				
809	806	134	fill	ditch		0.2	mid orangey brown	clay				
810	806	134	fill	ditch		0.08	orangey blueish brown	clay				
814	814	134	cut	ditch	1.8	1			linear	steep	flat	
815	814	134	fill	ditch	1.8	0.28	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
816	814	134	fill	ditch	1.8	0.5	light greyish orangey brown	clay				
817	814	134	fill	ditch	0.5	0.22	light greyish orangey brown	clay				
818	818	134	cut	ditch terminus	0.45	0.24			linear	steep	concave	
819	818	134	fill	ditch		0.14	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
820	818	134	fill	ditch		0.1	light grey brown	clay				
900	900	99	cut	gully	0.56	0.16			linear	gentle	flat	N-S
901	900	99	fill	gully		0.16	mid orangey grey	silty clay				
902		99	layer	headland	15	0.35	mid brownish yellow	silty clay				
903		99	layer	headland	3	0.05	mid greyish orange	silty clay				
905	0		layer	Subsoil		0.16	mid orangey brown	clayey silt				
906	907	12	fill	ditch	0.65	0.13	light yellowish brown	silty clay				
907	0	12	cut	ditch	0.65	0.13			linear	gentle slope	flat	N-S
908	911	12	fill	ditch	1.84	0.36	dark brown	silty clay				
909	911	12	fill	ditch	0.98	0.24	dark yellowish brown	clay				
910	911	12	fill	ditch	0.4	0.2	dark reddish brown	clay				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
911	911	12	cut	ditch	1.84	0.82			linear	gentle slope-steep	concave	NE-SW
912	913	12	fill	ditch	0.55	0.14	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
913	913	12	cut	ditch	0.55	0.14			linear	gentle slope	convex	NW-SE
914	918	12	fill	ditch	2.26	0.36	dark brown	silty clay				
915	918	12	fill	ditch	1.92	0.24	mid yellowish brown	clay				
916	918	12	fill	ditch	1.7	0.25	mid yellowish brown, light blue patches	clay				
917	918	12	fill	ditch	1.44	0.06	mid greyish brown	clay				
918	918	12	cut	ditch	2.26	0.9			linear	steep	-	NW-SE
919	922	13	fill	ditch	1.65	0.3	dark brown	silty clay				
920	922	13	fill	ditch	1.27	0.18	mid yellowish brown	clay				
921	922	13	fill	ditch	0.46	0.1	mid reddish brown	clay				
922	922	13	cut	ditch	1.65	0.58			linear	steep	concave	E-W
923	926	13	fill	ditch	1.2	0.15	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
924	926	13	fill	ditch	0.62	0.14	mid greenish brown	sandy clay				
925	926	13	fill	ditch	0.53	0.1	mid reddish brown	sandy clay				
926	926	13	cut	ditch	1.2	0.39			linear	vertical	flat	E-W
927	929	13	fill	ditch	0.7	0.13	mid greenish brown	sandy clay				
928	929	13	fill	ditch	0.65	0.19	mid reddish brown	sandy clay				
929	929	13	cut	ditch	0.7	0.32			curvilinear	vertical	flat	N-S
930	0	13	layer	Topsoil		0.28	dark brown	clayey silt				
931	0	13	layer	subsoil		0.09	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
932	926	13	fill	ditch	0.27	0.2	light yellowish brown	clay				
933	0	39	layer	Topsoil		0.26	dark brown	silty clay				
934	0	39	layer	Subsoil		0.22	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
935	936	39	fill	ditch	0.45	0.18	dark brown	clay				
936	936	39	cut	ditch	0.45	0.18			linear	steep	flat	NW-SE
937	938	39	fill	ditch	1.4	0.2	mid greenish brown	sandy clay				
938	938	39	cut	ditch	1.4	0.2			linear	gentle slope	concave	NW-SE
939	940	39	fill	ditch	0.65	0.14	mid yellowish brown	sandy clay				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
940	940	39	cut	ditch	0.65	0.14			linear	gentle slope	concave	NW-SE
941	942	39	fill	furrow	1.75	0.07	mid greenish brown	sandy clay				
942	942	39	cut	furrow	1.75	0.07			linear	gentle slope	flat	NW-SE
943	945	39	fill	ditch	0.64	0.2	mid yellowish brown	sandy clay				
944	945	39	fill	ditch	0.34	0.24	dark brown	silty clay				
945	945	39	cut	ditch/gully	0.64	0.44			linear	steep	V-shaped	N-S
946	947	39	fill	post hole	0.35	0.12	dark brown	silty clay				
947	947	39	cut	post hole	0.35	0.12			circular	gentle slope	concave	NW-SE
948	950	39	fill	post hole	0.4	0.15	dark brown	clay				
949	950	39	fill	post hole	0.25	0.08	mid greyish brown	sandy clay				
950	950	39	cut	post hole	0.4	0.23			sub-circular	steep	concave	NW-SE
951	953	39	fill	ditch	1.02	0.2	dark brown	silty clay				
952	953	39	fill	ditch	0.8	0.22	dark reddish brown	sandy clay				
953	953	39	cut	ditch	1.02	0.42			linear	gentle slope	concave	NW-SE
954	955	39	fill	ditch	0.34	0.06	dark brown	clayey silt				
955	955	39	cut	ditch	0.34	0.06			linear	gentle slope	concave	N-S
956	956	39	cut	ditch?	2.4	0.4			linear	gentle slope	flat	
957	956	39	fill	ditch	2.4	0.2	light yellowish brown	clayey silt				
958	956	39	fill	ditch	2.4	0.2	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
959	959	39	cut	ditch	2.6	0.75			linear	moderate slope	concave	
960	959	39	fill	ditch	2.6	0.4	dark greyish brown	clay				
961	959	39	fill	ditch	2.5	0.4	light yellowish brown	silty clay				
962	962	40	cut	ditch	8				linear	moderate slope	unknown	
963	962	40	fill	ditch		0.5	blueish grey	clay				
964	962	40	fill	ditch		0.25	brownish yellow	clay				
965	962	40	fill	ditch		0.5	brownish blue	clay				
966	962	40	fill	ditch		0.4	light greyish brown	silty clay				
967	962	40	fill	ditch		0.75	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
968	968	41	cut	ditch	1.7	1.05			linear	steep	v-shaped	

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
969	968	41	fill	ditch	1.7	0.16	mid yellowish grey, patches of orangey clay	silty clay				
970	968	41	fill	ditch		0.15	dark grey	clayey silt				
971	968	41	fill	ditch		0.1	light grey	silt				
972	968	41	fill	ditch		0.55	dark brownish grey	clayey silt				
973	968	41	fill	ditch		0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
974	974	41	cut	ditch	1.5	1			linear	steep	V-shaped	
975	974	41	fill	ditch		0.22	mid yellowish grey, orangey clay patches	silty clay				
976	974	41	fill	ditch		0.05	dark grey	clayey silt				
977	974	41	fill	ditch		0.15	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
978	974	41	fill	ditch		0.2	dark grey	clayey silt				
979	974	41	fill	ditch		0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
980	974	41	fill	ditch		0.3	dark greyish/brownish grey	silty clay				
981	974	41	fill	ditch		0.25	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1000	1002	138	fill	ditch	1.1	0.4	dark brown	silty clay				
1001	1002	138	fill	ditch	1.1	>0.34	mid yellowish brown	clay				
1002	1002	138	cut	ditch	3.5	>0.6			curvilinear	irregular	not reached	n-s?
1006	1009	55	fill	ditch	0.87	0.25	mid reddish brown	silty clay				
1007	1009	55	fill	ditch	0.24	0.15	mid brownish orange	silty clay				
1008	1009	55	fill	ditch	0.64	0.04	light greyish brown	silty clay				
1009	1009	55	cut	ditch	0.87	0.29			linear	steep	flat	N-S
1010	1011	55	fill	gully	0.23	0.32	mid brownish yellow	silty clay				
1011	1011	55	cut	gully	0.23	0.32			linear	steep	concave	N-S
1012	1013	55	fill	ditch/ gully	0.83	0.33	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
1013	1013	55	cut	ditch	0.83	0.33			linear	steep	flat	N-S
1019	1020	56	fill	ditch	0.50	0.34	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1020	1020	56	cut	ditch	0.50	0.34			linear	steep	flat	E-W

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1025	1026	56	fill	pit/ ditch terminus	0.87	0.28	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
1026	1026	56	cut	pit/ ditch terminus	0.87	0.28			linear	vertical	flat	NW-SE
1038	1040	70	fill	ditch	0.91	0.32	light greyish brown	silty clay				
1039	1040	70	fill	ditch	1.1	0.29	light yellowish brown	silty clay				
1040	1040	70	cut	ditch	1.23	0.34			linear	steep	flat	N-S
1041	0	51	layer	top soil		0.4	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1042	1043	51	fill	linear	5	0.3	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
1043	1043	51	cut	linear	5	0.3			linear	gentle slope	flat	NW-SE
1044	1045	23	fill	ditch	1	0.35	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
1045	0	23	cut	ditch	1	0.35			linear	steep	flat	NW-SE
1100	1105	42	fill	ditch	2.8	0.95	dark greyish brown	clay				
1101	1105	42	fill	ditch		0.15	dark grey	clay				
1102	1105	42	fill	ditch		0.2	dark yellowish brown	clay				
1103	1105	42	fill	ditch		0.1	dark grey	clay				
1104	1105	42	fill	ditch		0.05		clay				
1105	1105	42	cut	ditch	2.8	1.05			linear	moderate slope	concave	
1109	1110	42	fill	gully	0.3	0.2	mid greyish brown	clay				
1110	1110	42	cut	gully	0.3	0.2			linear	steep	concave	
1113	1114	42	fill	ditch	0.9	0.2	dark grey	clay				
1114	1114	42	cut	ditch	0.9	0.2			linear	gentle slope	concave	
1115	1166	42	fill	wall		0.13	dark brown					
1116	1166	42	masonry	wall foundation	0.7	0.13			linear			
1117	1118	42	fill	post hole	0.6	0.2	dark grey					
1118	1118	42	cut	post hole	0.6	0.2			sub-circular	moderate slope	concave	
1119	1120	42	fill	post hole		0.18	dark brownish grey	silty clay				
1121	1120	42	fill	ditch	1	0.35	mid greyish brown					
1122	1122	42	cut	ditch	1	0.35			linear	moderate slope	concave	
1123	1124	42	fill	ditch	3.2	0.25	mid greyish brown					

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1124	1124	42	cut	ditch	3.2	>0.3			linear		unknown	E-W
1125	1167	42	fill	packing for wall	1	>0.3	Stone packing					
1126	1167	42	masonry	wall	1	>0.3	Wall foundation					
1127	1124	42	fill	ditch	1	>0.1	dark blueish brown					
1142	1143	29	fill	ditch	1.1	0.4	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1143	1143	29	cut	ditch	1.1	0.4			curvilinear	steep slope	flat	
1146	1149	29	fill	ditch	2.6	0.21	light greyish orange	silty clay				
1147	1149	29	fill	ditch	2.6	0.4	light orangey grey	silty clay				
1148	1149	29	fill	ditch	2.6	0.3	mid orange brown	silty clay				
1149	1149	29	cut	ditch	2.6	1			linear	moderate and slightly stepped	flat, uneven in places	N-S
1150	1152	28	fill	ditch	2.5	>0.35	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1151	1152	28	fill	ditch	0.25	>0.15	mid orangey brown	silty clay				
1152	1152	28	cut	ditch	2.5	>0.35			linear	moderate slope	unknown	
1153	1153	28	cut	ditch	1.3	0.4			linear	moderate slope	concave	E-W
1154	1153	28	fill	ditch	1.2	0.2	light greyish brown	silty clay				
1155	1153	28	fill	ditch	0.8	0.3	mid greyish brown	clayey silt				
1156	1157	28	fill	ditch	1	0.33	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1157	1157	28	cut	ditch/drain	1	0.33			linear	moderate slope	concave	SE-NW
1158	1159	15	fill	ditch	0.9	0.21	greyish brown	silty clay				
1159	1159	15	cut	ditch terminus	0.9	0.21			curvilinear	gentle slope	concave	NE-SW
1160	1160	15	cut	ditch	1.8				linear	steep		
1161	1160	15	fill	ditch	1.8	>0.28	mid greyish brown	silty clay				
1162	1160	15	fill	ditch		0.35	mid yellowish brown	silty clay				
1166	1166	42	cut	construction cut	0.7	0.14			linear	moderate slope	flat	
1167	1167	42	cut	construction cut	1				linear	vertical		

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Small Finds Assessment

By Chris Howard-Davies

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A small assemblage, comprising 30 fragments of metalwork, worked bone, and shale was submitted for assessment. Every fragment was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, date range. An outline database was created, using Microsoft Access 2000 format, and the data recorded (context, small finds number, material, category, type, quantity, condition, completeness, maximum dimensions, outline identification, brief description, and broad date) serve as the basis for the comments below. The state of preservation (condition) was assessed on a broad four-point system (namely poor, fair, good, excellent).

Copper alloy

Quantification

B.1.2 A total of 12 fragments of copper alloy were presented for assessment. Their condition varied considerably, most were in fair to good condition, but several fragments of very thin sheet, possibly embossed, were poorly preserved and disintegrating.

Evaluation

B.1.3 Items in this small assemblage covered a wide date range from (potentially) the Late Iron Age to the early nineteenth century. Three coins were recovered, all from potentially late contexts, with a thin, and now illegible disc (SF 26) from a furrow recorded in Trench 138, and two coins from context 1004, noted in Trenches 127 and 138. That from Trench 127 (SF 28) has been tentatively identified as of Late Iron Age date, and that from Trench 138 (SF 227) is Romano-British, probably of late third-century date. In both cases identification will require specialist confirmation. Other Iron Age and Roman coins are known from Cambourne (see, for instance Wells 2009).

B.1.4 Two objects come from contexts in Trench 127 associated with Iron Age and/or Romano-British activity, although at this stage, neither can be identified with complete certainty. It seems likely that SF 5, a twisted and hammered cast object from the fill of ditch **351**, is an unfinished wire brooch, probably of a kind dated to the first century BC / first century AD. SF 6, from a second fill of the same ditch, is a small rectangular wad of thin, embossed sheet metal, now in very poor condition. It has begun to break, showing the original fragment to be embossed with a flowing curvilinear design, most likely to be of Late Iron Age date. A small and undiagnostic rove or washer (SF 7) came from the fill (489) of pit **480** in Trench 138. Although not in itself datable, the pit also produced Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery, and it is likely that SF 7 is of similar date.

B.1.5 A heavy nail-like object, badly corroded (SF 16) came from Trench 129, layer 743. It has been identified, on the basis of its concave head, as a small punch, possibly for metalworking. Its date, however, cannot be determined. Approximately half of a plain cast ring, again, effectively undateable, came from the fill (1125) of construction trench **1167**, in Trench 42.

B.1.6 There were two buckles (SF 4, SF 10), both of very late medieval or early post-medieval date. The former, from cobbles 718 in Trench 112 is incomplete, but was probably an oval or trapezoidal double-looped buckle, the latter, from furrow **244** in

Trench 139 is a cast double-looped trapezoidal example of later sixteenth to seventeenth century date. An identical example was recently recovered from OAE excavations at Easterngate, Cambridge (CAMEAG14, SF 100).

B.1.7 Two late tinned or silvered buttons (SF 3, SF 42), probably of later eighteenth or early nineteenth-century date (Hume 1969), came from furrow **717** in Trench 112, and ditch/drain **1157** (fill 1156) respectively. Both are common types.

Conservation

B.1.8 The objects are largely in good condition and all are well-packed. There is, however, a small requirement for cleaning and conservation in order to facilitate identification of the coins, and ensure the continuing well-being of objects like SF 6.

Potential and further work

B.1.9 The coins will add to dating on the site. Other finds will contribute, at a general level, to the understanding and interpretation of activity on the site.

B.1.10 A full catalogue of the copper alloy objects will be compiled, and a brief report compiled for inclusion in any future publication.

Ironwork

Quantification

B.1.11 In all, there were 16 fragments of ironwork. Most are in poor condition, their form largely obscured by corrosion products. One, SF 41, is in considerably better condition, but will still require some conservation.

Evaluation

B.1.12 There is a small group of six nails, which show no particular concentrations, and deriving from contexts associated with four trenches (42, 112, 114, 116). Hand-forged nails are effectively impossible to date, but three were found in association with Romano-British pottery in Trench 112 ditch **700** (fill 707; SF 38), Trench 114 ditch **376** (fill 374; SF 12), and Trench 42 ditch **1105** (fill 1101; SF 35). In addition, a large staple or 'Carpenter's dog' (SF 13) came from ditch **174** (fill 171) in Trench 114, which also produced Romano-British pottery. Widely used in timber constructions, such staples are a relatively common find on Romano-British sites.

B.1.13 A socketed tool, identified as a possible chisel (although this will require confirmation subsequent to x-ray) came from ditch **700** (fill 707) in Trench 112. Its dimensions suggest use as a mortise chisel (see for instance Manning 1985, B35).

B.1.14 A relatively well-preserved adze (SF 41) came from ditch or drain **1157** (fill 1156). Its dating is not clear, but it finds close parallels with Roman examples catalogued by Manning (1985, see especially B10). It should be noted that plain adzes like this are effectively indistinguishable from hoes.

B.1.15 Five further objects (seven fragments; SF 32, SF 34, SF 37, SF 37 & SF 39) remain unidentifiable.

Conservation

B.1.16 The ironwork is in generally poor condition, although currently stable, and is well-packed. The entire group requires x-ray in order to confirm identification and reveal potential detail.

Potential and further work

B.1.17 This group has only limited potential to further inform the interpretation of the site.

B.1.18 A full catalogue of the ironwork will be compiled, and a brief report compiled for inclusion in any future publication.

Worked bone

Quantification

B.1.19 A single small fragment of worked bone was recovered. It is in good condition.

Evaluation

B.1.20 A single tooth from a bone or antler comb came from Trench 129, pit **727**, fill 738 (SF 15). A single tooth is insufficient to determine the form and date of the original comb, but the context suggests a pre-Roman date.

Conservation

B.1.21 The object is currently in good condition and is well-packed. There is no further requirement for conservation.

Potential and further work

B.1.22 This object has no potential to further inform the interpretation of the site. A full catalogue entry will be compiled.

Stone and shale

Quantification:

B.1.23 A single fragment from a plain, turned shale bangle was recovered. It is in good condition, and is currently kept damp, to avoid lamination. No attempt has been made, at this stage, to determine whether it is shale or jet.

Evaluation

B.1.24 A single fragment of a plain, turned shale or jet bangle (with oval cross-section) came from Trench 43, context 776 (SF 18), associated with disturbed cremation 774. As both shale and jet are flammable, it is to be assumed that it represents an element of accompanying grave goods, rather than an item placed on the pyre. Plain black shale bangles such as this were popular from the Iron Age onwards (Johns 1996, 120), with jet being particularly popular in the late Roman period. Close dating of this object will, therefore rely on the dating of other finds from the associated contexts, primarily the ceramics.

Conservation

B.1.25 The object is currently in good condition and is well-packed. There is, however, a requirement for conservation as the object is currently waterlogged.

Potential and further work

B.1.26 This object will add to a consideration of the date and arrangement of grave goods associated with disturbed cremation burial 774.

B.1.27 A full catalogue entry will be compiled, and a brief comment compiled for inclusion in any future publication.

B.2 Metal work Debris Assessment

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and Methodology

B.2.1 A total of 57 pieces of metal working debris weighing 4,564g were collected from nine excavated contexts (Table 1).

B.2.2 The complete assemblage was recorded by type by context. The MWD was scanned with a magnet to establish the presence of iron and was counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram.

Trench	Context	Feature	Feature type	Type	Form	Qty.	Wt. (g)
42	1101	1105	Ditch	Iron smithing	Vitrified hearth lining	1	8
107	115	115	Tree -throw	Iron smithing	Smithing	2	48
114	163	164	Ditch	Iron slag	Undiagnostic	19	914
				Iron smithing	Vitrified hearth lining	4	49
	171	174	Ditch	Iron smithing	Vitrified hearth lining	2	48
				Iron smithing	Smithing	18	1580
				Iron smithing	Vitrified hearth lining	1	28
				Iron smithing	Smithing heart bottom	1	1296
	194	195	Pit	Iron smithing	Smithing	1	346
	199	370	Ditch / bank	Iron smithing	Smithing	1	126
	374	376	Ditch	Iron smithing	Undiagnostic	1	6
138	489	480	Pit	Undiagnostic	Undiagnostic	1	1
	496	494	Pit	Iron smithing	Vitrified hearth lining	2	38
	497			Iron smithing	Vitrified hearth lining	3	76
Total						57	4564

Table 1: Quantity and weight of metal working debris by feature

Nature of the Assemblage

B.2.3 The assemblage is composed of iron smithing debris formed of slag and vitrified hearth lining. The remainder, around 20% of the assemblage is undiagnostic.

B.2.4 Smithing slag forms 75% of the assemblage by weight and comprises dense irregular lumps made up from multiple fused clumps and droplets, occasionally with rusty coloured, powdery surfaces. One large domed fragment from ditch **174** (Trench 114) may be a smithing hearth bottom.

B.2.5 A little less than 5% of the assemblage is made up of vitrified lining which has one surface of heat affected sand and an opposing surface covered with vitrified slag. This material is formed following exposure to high temperatures and is also likely to derive from a smithing hearth.

Discussion and Further Work

B.2.6 Metalworking debris is not intrinsically datable. However the presence of Roman pottery on the site probably suggests a Roman date for the assemblage.

B.2.7 The assemblage is small, largely redeposited and entirely derived from contexts not directly associated with metal working. No further work is therefore required.

B.3 Stone Objects Assessment

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and Methodology

B.3.1 A total of 52 pieces of worked stone weighing 2,224g were collected from four features (Table 2).

B.3.2 A full catalogue was prepared of the total assemblage. Each piece was examined using a hand lens (x20 magnification) and the basic lithology recorded. The pieces were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Type and form were observed. For saddle querns grinding surface, wear angle, thickness, secondary re-use and tooling were recorded.

B.3.3 For rotary shape, collar width, collar depth, hopper diameter, hopper shape, hopper depth, handle attachment, handle socket height above grinding surface, handle socket angle, spindle notch and diameter of feed were recorded. Spindle material, use wear, secondary re-use and tooling were also noted. The typological variables were selected to aid identification of the chronology and form of the quern, the petrological examination was undertaken to distinguish possible imports and locate the source of supply of stone to the site.

Nature of the Assemblage

B.3.4 Two objects types were recovered. The bulk of the assemblage is composed of fragments of quern including 49 pieces of lava weighing 609g and a single fragment of Greensand rotary quern. Two incomplete hone stones were also found.

B.3.5 Lava scraps were recovered from two contexts (Table 2). An angular lump weighing 401g with two surviving surfaces was found in pit **475** (Trench 138), which also contained Early Roman pottery. The piece which is 61mm thick has chipped furrows on the grinding surface and pecked decoration on the opposing surface. Ditch **700** (Trench 112) produced 48 abraded scraps of lava weighing 208g with no surviving surfaces. Lava was also found in small quantities in Roman contexts during previous excavations at Cambourne (Leivers 2009, 77).

B.3.6 A fragment representing around one quarter of a lower stone of a quern in fine Greensand was found in the fill of ditch **174** (Trench 114). The fragment is extremely worn from extensive use and is 59mm thick at the edge and 27mm thick at centre. The quern is made from locally sourced stone derived from the glacial till and comparable with Iron Age examples found previously at Cambourne (Leivers 2009, 75).

Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Lithology	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)
44	267	269	Ditch	Fine grained schist	Hone	1	163
112	700	707	Ditch	Lava	Quern	48	208
114	174	171	Ditch	Greensand	Quern	1	1387
138	475	470	Spread over pit	Fine grained schist	Hone	1	65
		472	Pit	Lava	Quern	1	401
Total						**52**	**2224**

Table 2: Quantity and weight of worked stone by feature

B.3.7 Two hones were recovered both in fine grained schist. A utilised pebble with soothed upper surfaces and sides from the fill of ditch **267** (Trench 44) may be of Iron Age date being similar to an example believed to be of that date found at Cambourne (Leivers

2009 fig. 32, 9). A hone fragment with broadly square profile 26mm by 25mm came from a spread of material overlying pit **475** (Trench 138), which also contained Early Roman pottery. The regular profile of the hone suggests that it may be of post Roman date.

Further Work

B.3.8 The Greensand quern and hones might be drawn and described for publication.

B.4 Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay Assessment

By Sue Anderson

Ceramic Building Material

B.4.1 Nine fragments of CBM weighing 629g were collected from seven contexts. The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. Dimensions were measured where possible, but roof tile thicknesses are only measured when another dimension is available. A full catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

B.4.2 Ditch fill (104) contained three small fragments (9g) of possible CBM, recorded as a possible brick (fine sandy with ferrous inclusions), a possible roof tile (medium sandy with clay pellets) and unidentified (white/pink fine sandy). The fragments are likely to be of post-medieval date. A tiny fragment (<1g) from ditch fill (679) was probably also a piece of post-medieval brick; it was in a medium sandy dark red fabric and had a thin layer of white lime mortar on the surface.

B.4.3 A small fragment (7g) of Roman tile was found in ditch fill (114). It was a piece of the upper surface and part of the core, which was reduced, and was in a fine sandy fabric with fine leached calcareous and possibly organic inclusions. An abraded fragment from furrow fill (236) was in a similar fabric, but was fully oxidised. Fills (207) and (211) of ditch **206** each contained a fragment of Roman tile (250g), 31mm and 24mm thick respectively, in the same streaky clay fabric with ferrous inclusions. The largest fragment in the assemblage (356g) was from ditch fill (291) and was a fragment of flanged tegula in a fine streaky fabric; the flange was lost.

Fired clay

B.4.4 Four hundred and four fragments of fired clay weighing 3080g were collected from 66 contexts. The fired clay was quantified by context, fabric and type, using fragment count and weight in grams. The presence and form of surface fragments and impressions were recorded. Data was input into an MS Access database and a summary catalogue by context is appended to this report.

B.4.5 Sixty-four percent of the assemblage (by count) was abraded, the softer fabrics being the most affected as would be expected. Fifty-three contexts contained fired clay with an average fragment weight of 10g or less.

B.4.6 Sixteen broad fabric types were identified; brief descriptions and quantities are shown in Table 3. The assemblage was dominated by calcareous-tempered fabrics (rounded white chalk, grey limestone, occasional fragments of shelly limestone), most of which contained ferrous inclusions (soft reddish powdery type and ironstone/iron pan). Voids were sometimes present due to the leaching of calcareous materials and/or burnt-out organics. Other local geological material often formed background scatters, particularly red argillaceous clay lenses (clay pellets), coarse quartz, mica and flint. Whilst it is likely that most of these inclusions occurred naturally in the clay, there is a possibility that some of the calcareous material was deliberately added as it varied markedly in quantity and size between fragments, and was not present in some fragments. Alternatively it may have been deliberately removed or reduced in fabrics in which it was sparse or absent.

Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g
Fine sandy	fs	20	204
Medium sandy	ms	1	9
fs calcareous	fsc	13	222
ms calcareous	msc	1	8
fsc with sparse to moderate ferrous inclusions	fscfe	318	2241
msc with sparse to moderate ferrous inclusions	mscfe	4	30
fsc with sparse flint	fscf	2	8
msc with sparse flint	mscf	3	46
fsc/fscf with poorly mixed red and white streaks	fscx/fscfx	15	82
msc with poorly mixed red and white streaks	mscx	1	56
fs with ferrous inclusions	fsfe	18	97
ms with ferrous inclusions	msfe	3	15
ms with flint and ferrous inclusions	msffe	1	7
ms with flint	msf	1	14
fs with voids	fsv	2	34
fs with coarse quartz	fscq	1	7

Table 3. Quantities of fired clay by fabric

B.4.7 Functional types were recorded where possible, but most of this assemblage falls into the 'uncertain' category, and were amorphous lumps with only partial or no original surfaces surviving. Where surfaces were recorded, they varied from convex through to flattish but undulating pieces, with only a small minority having completely flat surfaces. Some of these pieces may be roughly smoothed fragments from the outer surfaces of oven domes. One fragment of vitrified hearth lining, a flat fragment with a vitrified upper surface, was found in (1109).

B.4.8 A few large pieces with very smooth flat surfaces appeared to be fragments of triangular loomweights of Iron Age or Early Roman date. Some of these were pierced with holes which ran diagonally from the surfaces, as would be expected in this type of weight. A few fragments appeared to be cylindrical in form with central holes, but the outer surfaces were not as well smoothed as would be typical for Bronze Age cylindrical loomweights.

B.4.9 Whilst a few fragments had possible withy impressions it is unlikely that much, if any, of this assemblage represents wattle-and-daub walling. Many of these impressions appeared to run at right angles to, and open onto, smoothed surfaces, suggesting that the fragments were more likely to be abraded pieces of loomweight. One fragment appeared to have withy impressions running at right-angles to each other and perhaps covered a frame of some kind.

B.4.10 The only object in this group to be identified with certainty was a complete slingshot from (291) SF 30, in the commonest fabric group (fscfe) and buff in colour. It was a typical pointed-oval type with circular section, although one part was dented. It was 45mm long and 25mm in diameter. Two other small fragments with smoothed rounded surfaces and similar diameters were found in (330) and (722).

B.4.11 Table 4 shows the quantities of fired clay recovered by feature type, and Table 3 shows the quantities recovered by trench. The majority of pieces came from ditch fills, and there were large groups in trenches 41–43, 45, 120, 129 and 138. Most fragments were found in association with prehistoric pottery, with a smaller proportion found in contexts which contained Roman ceramics. The largest single groups came from modern spread (720)/(721) (56 pieces, 330g) and ditch **1105** (59 pieces, 397g), with the largest quantity by weight being recovered from ditch **968** (39 pieces, 471g).

Identifier	No. of features	No. of frags	Wt(g)
pit	6	54	428
ditch	38	280	2225
gully	4	6	20
furrow	1	2	17
feature?	1	2	36
layer	1	4	24
modern spread	1	56	330

Table 4: Quantities of fired clay by feature type

Trench	No	Wt (g)
?	4	20
32	4	9
39	6	26
41	50	523
42	67	480
43	37	185
44	7	28
45	22	191
112	7	159
113	18	46
114	5	47
120	20	166
127	17	157
128	8	123
129	69	447
130	4	5
133	1	3
134	3	3
135	6	25
136	2	3
138	47	434

Table 5. Fired clay distribution by trench

Assessment of potential and methodology for analysis

B.4.12 This report provides a summary of the CBM and fired clay assemblages, but the material has not yet been placed in context, either within the site itself or within the broader historic environment of the region. Phasing of the site and firm dating were not available at the time of writing.

B.4.13 The assemblage has the potential to provide information on the use of CBM and clay and the range of clay fabrics in the prehistoric and early Roman periods in this part of Cambridgeshire.

B.4.14 This evaluation assemblage has been fully catalogued and further work is only recommended if the site is subject to a wider excavation. If this happens, this material should be added to the potentially larger group recovered from further fieldwork, and the following work will be required:

Recording of additional material.

B.4.15 Comparison of the assemblage as a whole with other large groups of fired clay from the region. Further discussion of function may be possible if more complete objects are found in later fieldwork.

B.4.16 A report suitable for archive and/or publication should be prepared.

CBM catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Length	Width	Thick	Abr	Peg shape	Mortar	glaze	Notes	Date
104	fsfe	LB?	1	5				+				no surfaces	pmed?
104	mscp	RT?	1	2				+					pmed?
104	wfx	UN	1	2				+				pink/cream flake	pmed?
114	msc	RBT	1	7								reduced core, fine calc (leached) & poss org?	Rom
207	fsfe	RBT	1	148			31	+				reduced edge, brown swirls of iron-pan, some red cp & sparse chalk	Rom
211	fsfe	RBT	1	102			24					pinkish with white streaks, grey surfaces, more Fe than 207	Rom
236	msc	RBT?	1	6				+				orange with buff core	Rom?
291	fsx	FLT	1	356			20	+				flange broken off. Bright orange with creamy yellow streaks, occ small Fe	
679	ms	LB	1	1				+		thin white			pmed

Notes: FLT – flanged tegula; LB – post-med brick; RBT – Roman tile; RT – plain roof tile; UN -unidentified

Fired clay catalogue

Context	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
102	msfe	orange brown		1	3	convex?		+	poss brick frag?
147	fsfe	red-black		4	10			+	joining frags, poss burnt flange from FLT?
147	msffe	brown-red		1	7	rough			angular lump
147	msc	red-purple-black		1	8			++	fine calc
171	mscf	orange		1	36		slight concavity, poss wattle	+	amorphous lump
227	fscfe	orange-buff		1	3	rough	a few straw impressions	+	
227	fs	orange		2	1			++	soft
230	fscfe	orange		1	1			++	
236	fscfe	orange-black		2	17				amorphous
262	fscfe	orange-purple		1	2	flat?		+	
282	fscfe	orange-black		7	28			+	occ flint
290	fscfe	orange-black		1	10	flattish with raised irreg ridge			
290	fscfe	buff/grey-black		1	6	flattish			
290	fscfe	brown-red		1	6	concave			
290	fsfcx	orange/white		1	4			++	
291	fs	buff/red-black	LW?	2	38		wattle or hole		joinng frags, c.40mm thick, dense, occ fine calc & Fe

Context	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
291	fscfe	buff	SS	1	23	convex			sf30, pointed oval 45mm long, 25mm max diam, dent in side
291	fs	grey		1	31	convex, concave at edge			sf31, broken, 36mm wide, oval section
291	fsfcx	red/buff-black		12	58				amorphous
291	fsfcx	buff-red		1	13	flattish	FTI in surface		
330	fscfe	red		1	7	angled flattish with ridge between			
330	fscfe	red		1	3	poss ridge?			concave underside
330	fscfe	red	SS?	1	6	convex			broken, 23mm diam
330	fscfe	red		11	12				
330	fscfe	buff-red		3	12	smoothed		+	
330	fs	pale orange		1	6	convex		+	flake
339	mscx	red/cream		1	56			++	amorphous, poss CBM?
339	msfe	grey-brown		1	7			++	amorphous
343	mscfe	buff-red		1	1			++	amorphous
347	fscfe	buff-red		1	18	smoothed, slightly convex			poss cylindrical LW?
347	fscfe	buff		1	12	flattish, right-angle corner?			abundant calc, hard, almost mortar
347	fs	buff-red		1	24			++	v v fine calc, only visible with magnifier
350	fscfe	buff-grey		5	16			++	
350	fscfe	pale pink		3	12	flattish		+	joining frags
350	fscfe	orange		2	9			++	
352	fscfe	red		1	2			++	
374	fscfe	red		4	11	flattish		++	joining frags
407	fs	buff		1	49	smoothed? Convex		++	
407	fs	red/buff		1	20	smoothed?		++	
407	fs	orange		4	22	flattish with convex underside			joining frags
407	fsfe	pink-light grey		12	73	irreg		++	large voids
407	fs	orange		2	2			++	
416	fscfe	buff-orange		1	2	smoothed, sooted			
433	fscfe	pink		1	1			++	
465	fscfe	red/brown		2	4			+	
467	fscfe	red		1	1			+	
471	fscfe	red-pink		1	10	slight ridge?		+	
482	fscfe	buff-grey		6	131	undulating?		+	=1 object, but only 2 joining - same in 485

Context	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
482	fscx	buff/red		1	7			++	
485	fscfe	buff-grey		2	46	undulating?		+	same as 482
485	fscfe	red		3	8			++	
489	fscfe	red		17	39	2 flattish		++	
489	fscfe	buff-grey		2	13			++	calc includes some shelly limestone
491	fsfe	red		1	3			++	
497	fscfe	black		1	1				
497	fscfe	orange		2	9	1 flattish		++	
497	fscfe	red		5	65				angular frags, large inclusions
514	fscfe	red-black		3	7			++	2 joining
514	fscfe	orange		1	2			++	
670	fscfe	red/white		1	2			++	
674	fscfe	red		1	1			++	
674	fscfe	buff-grey		1	13	smoothed	FTI?	+	
675	fscfe	buff		1	32		wattle or hole? 11mm diam	++	
676	fscfe	red		1	4			+	
685	fscfe	buff-red		3	71	flat, smoothed			angular frags, sim to 497
707	fscfe	buff-red		1	6	smoothed		++	
707	fsc	buff	R?	1	135	rough, flattish			irregular back, covered in thin white layer - lime or whitewash?
707	mscf	brown		2	10			++	amorphous
714	fscq	brown-red		1	7			++	
714	fscfe	orange		2	1			++	joining
720	fscfe	red		11	35				angular frags
720	fscfe	buff-red		9	37	flattish		+	
720	fsc	cream-pink		4	13	slightly concave			joining frags
720	fsc	buff-red		1	6	slightly concave			poss straight edge?
720	fscf	buff		2	8			++	
720	mscfe	brown-red		3	29	flattish		+	joining frags
721	fscfe	light grey		1	4	convex		+	
721	fscfe	buff-red		5	63	flattish		+	
721	fscfe	brown-black	LW?	1	12	convex	wattle/hole?		corner of triangular type?
721	fscfe	grey-red		1	23				lumpy surfaces
721	fscfe	grey-red		2	20			+	

Context	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
721	fscfe	red		9	47			+	
721	fscfe	orange		1	5	smoothed convex		+	
721	fscfe	red-grey		6	28	flat			
722	fscfe	grey-red		1	8				lumpy surfaces
722	fscfe	red	SS?	1	2	smooth convex			small diameter, poss SS?
724	fscfe	orange/buff	LW?	1	23	roughly convex			
735	fscfe	buff-red		1	4	flattish	2 narrow parallel impressions c.4mm diam		
735	fscfe	red		4	8			+	
735	fscfe	buff-red		1	8	convex			
735	fscfe	buff-red		3	59	smoothed			
735	msfe	black-red		1	5	smoothed?		+	fine voids, poss pot?
756	fscfe	red		2	3			+	
756	fscfe	buff-grey		1	2			+	
764	fscfe	buff-red		2	4	flattish?		+	
765	fscfe	buff-red		2	9	flattish?		+	joining frags
765	fscfe	buff		1	2			+	
768	fscfe	orange		2	7			++	
773	fscfe	buff-dark grey		4	17	smoothed		++	joining frags
776	fscfe	buff-orange		1	10	convex	wattle/hole 15mm diam; curving depression adjacent		sf19 - object but type uncertain, prob not daub
779	fscfe	orange		1	10		curving depression	+	
780	fscfe	red		2	54	flat			tile like, but coarse inclusions
782	fscfe	red		7	8		1 with wattles?		
782	fscfe	buff-grey		3	9	convex?		+	
782	fscfe	buff		1	7		wattle/hole? c.9mm diam	+	
782	fscfe	buff-red		1	3	convex	wattle/hole?	+	
785	fscfe	buff-red		1	8	rough		+	
785	fscfe	red		1	4	smoothed	2 adjacent holes, >10mm diam	+	
785	fscfe	red		2	13			+	
785	msf	brown		1	14		wattle/hole?	++	v dense
794	fs	grey		2	1			+	joining
816	fscfe	red		2	2			+	joining

Context	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
816	fscfe	red/cream		1	1			+	
958	fsc	red		5	22	flat			sparse shelly limestone, dense, tile-like
958	fscfe	buff		1	4	convex?		+	
969	fscfe	red		2	8	convex			
969	fscfe	red		2	12	flat			
970	fscfe	red		2	13	roughly convex		+	
971	fscfe	orange		1	4			++	
971	fscfe	orange-cream		1	14	roughly flattish			
971	fscfe	grey-red		2	12	smoothed	wattles at right angles? >13mm diam		joining frags
971	fscfe	white-cream-red		2	14	smoothed	wattle??		same as grey-red frags, but more vitrified?
973	fscfe	buff-red	LW?	3	42	flat		+	joining frags, 15mm thick
973	fsc	cream		2	46	1 smoothed, flattish	straw	+	15mm thick
973	fscfe	red		1	6			++	
973	fscfe	red/white		2	20			+	
973	fscfe	buff-red		1	63	roughly convex	occ straw		25mm thick, denser than the other frags
973	fscfe	buff-red		16	183	roughly convex, with flattish bases			a few joining, up to 26mm thick
973	fsv	brown		2	34	flattish?		+	joining frags, small voids - grass? Soft
978	fscfe	red		12	22	1 flattish		++	
978	fscfe	red-black	LW?	1	46	roughly convex	wattle/hole, 15mm diam		cylindrical type? c.80mm diam?
981	fscfe	red		2	4			++	
1000	fscfe	red		1	80	flattish			
1100	fscfe	red		19	65	some flattish		+	
1100	ms	buff-grey		1	9			++	rounded lump
1100	fscfe	buff-grey/red	LW?	3	49	smoothed, slightly convex, right-angled			2 poss joining
1100	fscfe	buff-red		1	42	1 flat surface, 1 poss rubbed at right angles			Belgic brick? Kiln bar?
1100	fs	brown-red		1	2			++	
1100	fscfe	buff-red		1	6	flattish		++	
1100	fscfe	red/grey		4	33			+	1 poss same/sim to 978 LW?
1100	fscfe	buff		4	29	flattish			
1101	fscfe	buff-grey/red	LW?	4	47	smoothed, slightly convex, right-angled			joining, same as 1100?

Context	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
1101	fscfe	grey	LW?	1	6	smoothed		+	
1101	fscfe	buff-red	LW?	2	29	roughly smoothed	diagonal holes?		
1101	fscfe	buff-grey		5	35	roughly smoothed		+	
1101	fscfe	grey-red		3	9	flattish		+	
1101	fscfe	red		8	28			+	
1101	fs	buff-grey		1	3			++	sparse calc, amorphous lump
1101	fs	red-grey		1	5	smoothed, convex		+	v fine
1109	fscfe	red		1	3				
1109	fsfe	grey-red	VHL	1	11	flattish, vit		+	
1113	fscfe	buff-grey		1	19	smoothed, right-angle?		+	
1113	fscfe	red	LW	1	24	flattish	diag hole	+	some burnt flint
1113	fscfe	brown/red		1	17			++	
1123	fscfe	buff-red		3	9	flattish		++	

Notes: LW – loomweight; SS – slingshot; R – render; VHL – vitrified hearth lining .

B.5 Prehistoric Pottery Assessment

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.5.1 A total of 752 sherds weighing 5,764g were collected from 73 excavated contexts and from unstratified surface collection. Unstratified sherds form 1.8% of the total assemblage with a further 14% coming from modern spreads or layers. The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds are small and moderately to poorly preserved and the average sherd weight is 7g.

Methodology

B.5.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog, S shell and Q quartz). Sherd form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. Vessel form descriptions follow Hill with Horne 2003. Decoration and abrasion were noted. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram.

Nature of the Assemblage

B.5.3 The assemblage is almost all of Middle Iron Age date (350-100BC) with three small flint-gritted sherds which are probably earlier Iron Age and twenty nine sherds which are Later Iron Age dating to *c.*100BC to AD50. Rims are present from 39 vessels, all coarse utilitarian forms compatible with a domestic assemblage.

Fabrics

Period	Fabric Code	Fabric Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
Early Iron Age	1	Common medium angular flint in fine clay matrix	3	2
	Q1	Sandy fabric with sparse fine shell inclusions	254	1220
	Q2	Sandy fabric with common fine shell/ Chalk	128	650
	Q3	Coarse sandy with sparse shell, chalk, flint	132	1087
	Q4	Coarse sandy with common rounded chalk	26	191
	Q5	Coarse chalk and elongated voids	83	608
	Q6	Coarse sandy with common rounded quartz grains	27	152
	QF	Sandy with sparse angular flint	1	2
	QG	Sandy with rare grog	3	44
	S1	Common medium shell in fine clay matrix	66	1629
Later Iron Age	Qsfine	Sandy with sparse fine shell	1	2
	GTW	Grog tempered ware (wheelmade?)	5	73
	GTWgrey	Grog tempered ware with common angular dark grey grog	4	16
	MSGW	Micaceous sandy greyware	11	34
	PGW	Proto-greyware	6	34
	SOW	Sandy oxidised ware	1	3
	STW	Shell-tempered ware	1	17
Total			**752**	**5764T**

Table 6: Quantity and weight of sherds by fabric

B.5.4 The majority of the sherds are made of sandy fabrics which form 70% of the total assemblage by weight (4,027g). Shell-temper is found in 29% of the sherds (1,646g) and grog in 1.5% (89g). The mix of sandy and shell-tempered fabrics is comparable

with contemporary assemblages found locally during previous excavations at Cambourne (Leivers 2009, 74) and at Scotland Farm along the line of the A428 (Percival 2008a, on CD) with sandy fabrics likely derived from sources within the local drift geology whilst the shell-tempered fabrics may have travelled from the Hinchingbrooke / St Neots area.

Forms

B.5.5 Rims are present from 39 vessels the overwhelming majority of which are slack-shouldered jars with everted rims (Table 6: form D) also found extensively at Cambourne (Leivers 2009 fig.29 2, fig.30, 16). Also common are similar jars with simple upright rims (form A; Leivers 2009, fig.30, 11). Five ovoid rimless forms were found (Leivers 2009, fig.29, 17) one with a horizontal handle immediately below the rim plus two ovoid jars with concave necks and everted rims (Leivers 2009, fig.29, 9).

B.5.6 One later Iron Age jar has a cordon around the neck below the rim which finds parallel with 1st century BC vessels from Scotland Farm (Percival 2008b, fig.3, 3).

Vessel form Code	Form Description	No. of vessels
A	Simple but distinct upright rim with straight neck rising from a slack-shouldered ovoid body.	9
D	Simple but distinct out-turned rim rising from slack-shouldered ovoid body	18
F	Round-bodied vessel with distinct rounded shoulder and neck leading to everted rim above concave neck	2
K	Ovoid vessel with no neck	4
R	Cordoned necked open vessel.	1
Handled jar	Ovoid rimless vessel with horizontal handle immediately below the rim	1
Uncertain	Rims too small to classify	4
Total		**39**

Table 7: Number of vessels by rim count by form

B.5.7 Decoration is present on 16% of the sherds (by weight). These include three rims with slashes for fingernail impressed decoration applied to the rim top. Decorated rims are found in combination with scoring to the vessel body. Scoring either sharply incised or roughly wiped occurs on 14% of the body sherds comparable with examples found during previous excavations at Cambourne (Leivers 2009, fig.31). One sherd has possible incised decoration (Leivers 2009, fig.30, 27) and one later Iron Age example is combed (Percival 2008b, fig.3, P7).

Deposition

B.5.8 Pottery was principally recovered from ditch fills (see Table 8 below) and gullies. Smaller quantities were found in pit fills and postholes. This pattern of deposition is typical for Middle Iron Age assemblages from Cambridgeshire (see for example Loves Farm, Percival forthcoming).

Feature type	Quantity	Weight (g)	% weight	No. of vessels
Ditch	351	3216	55.79%	17
Modern spread	98	836	14.50%	7
Pit	175	799	13.86%	7
Gully	93	592	10.27%	6
Layer	12	158	2.74%	1
Uncertain	1	105	1.82%	1
Spread	3	20	0.35%	
Post hole	6	19	0.33%	
Packing for wall	2	12	0.21%	
Watering hole (?)	11	7	0.12%	
Total	**752**	**5764**	**100.00%**	**39**

Table 8: Quantity, weight and vessel count by rim by feature type

Discussion

B.5.9 The assemblage appears to compare well with middle Iron Age pottery found during excavations prior to the creation of Cambourne Village and also around Scotland Farm along the line of the A428 (Leivers 2009, Percival 2008a,2008b). The mix of plain and scored vessels typifies these assemblages which are principally formed of locally produced vessels in sandy fabrics supplemented by shell-tempered forms with scored surfaces probably coming from the west of the county and influenced by the Scored Ware tradition of East Midlands (Percival 2008a fig.2.11).

Statement of Research Potential

B.5.10 The presence of Middle Iron Age pottery in features from trenches distributed across the area of investigation suggests a spread of occupation activity covering the site from perhaps the mid 4th century BC. The pottery forms a continuum with the Later Iron Age to Early Roman assemblage examined by Katie Anderson (see below) and appears to fit a pattern of pottery consumption and disposal found at adjacent contemporary sites. Analysis should consider the character and longevity of the assemblage and compare the forms and fabrics in detail with those found nearby as well as considering possible sources of supply for pottery coming into the area in the Iron Age.

B.6 Late Iron Age and Romano-British Pottery Assessment

By Katie Anderson

Introduction and methodology

B.6.1 A sizeable assemblage of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery totalling 1998 sherds, weighing 23011g and representing 26.34 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) was recovered from the evaluation. All of the pottery was analysed and recorded in accordance with the Study Group for Roman Pottery guidelines (Perrin 2011) and the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group guidelines (2009).

Assemblage Chronology

B.6.2 The material derived from 109 different contexts across the site, representing 72 features. The assemblage dates from the end of the Late Iron Age to the late Roman period, *c.* AD0-300/400, albeit in varying quantities (Table 9). The Late Iron Age component of the assemblage comprised those sherds made in the Late Iron Age tradition, in terms of fabric and/or form, which in Cambridgeshire occur into the early Roman period (c. AD60) often alongside the early Roman and Romanising vessels.

B.6.3 The pottery suggests a peak in activity in the mid-1st century AD, spanning the Late Iron Age to early Roman period, *c.* AD30-70/100, which represented 60% of the total assemblage by number of sherds. After the later 1st century AD, activity appears to have declined, however, the pottery evidence suggests activity from the beginning of the 1st century AD to the later 3rd-4th Centuries AD, potentially without a break.

Period	Date	No. of sherds	% by no.	Wt(g)
LIA	AD0-50	362	18	4047
LIA/ER	AD30-70/100	1190	60	12008
Early-mid Roman	AD50-150	180	9	2187
Mid-later RB	AD150-400	40	2	785
Romano-British	AD40-400	226	11	3984

Table 9: All Late Iron Age and Roman pottery by period

Assemblage Composition

B.6.4 The assemblage comprised primarily small to medium sized sherds, with a relatively low mean weight of 11.5g, many of which were noted as being abraded. That said, there were exceptions to this, including an almost complete medium sized jar from features **752** and **756** (12 sherds, 693g). In addition to this a the low figure might be partially influenced by a cremation burial which contained six vessels, broken post-deposition, which accounted for a total of 473 sherds weighing 3928g, thus with a low mean weight of 8.3g.

B.6.5 A variety of vessel fabrics were identified, occurring in varying quantities (Table 9). When the assemblage is divided into the two main period groups, Late Iron Age/early Roman fabrics totalled 1010 sherds weighing 11896g, equating to 50.6%, with exclusively Romano-British fabrics representing the remaining 49.4%. Treated as a single assemblage, sand-tempered wares were the most commonly occurring, totalling 990 sherds weighing 10451g, thus representing 50% of the total assemblage by count. This equated to 39 different fabric types spanning the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. Grog-tempered wares, dating exclusively to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period, totalled 696 sherds weighing 8349g, thus representing 34 % by sherd count.

This comprised six different fabric groups, G1-G3 and QG1-QG3 (see below for fabric descriptions). Shell-tempered fabrics made up the remaining 16% of the assemblage, consisting of Late Iron Age/early Roman fabric S1 and Roman SHELL.

Fabric	Fabric Code	Period	No.	Wt(g)
Amphora (unsourced)	AMPH	Roman	3	421
Baetican amphora	BAET	Roman	3	583
Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	BLKSL	Roman	1	5
Buff sandy ware (unsourced)	BUFF	Roman	78	314
Colour-coat (unsourced)	CC	Roman	1	13
Central Gaulish black-slipped ware	CGBLK	Roman	1	2
Colchester colour-coat	COLCC	Roman	1	12
Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	CSGW	Roman	86	673
Coarse sandy micaceous black-slipped ware	CSMBLK	LIA/Romano-British	8	77
Coarse sandy micaceous grey ware (unsourced)	CSMGW	Roman	100	1043
Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	CSMRDU	Roman	7	91
Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	CSRDU	Roman	40	298
Fine sandy greyware	FSGW	Roman	5	80
Fine sandy micaceous buff ware (unsourced)	FSMBUFF	Roman	2	8
Fine sandy micaceous grey ware (unsourced)	FSMGW	Roman	57	518
Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	FSMOX	Roman	85	396
Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	FSMRDU	Roman	19	66
Fine sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	FSOX	Roman	5	72
Fineware (imported but unsourced)	FW IMPORT	LIA/ER	5	51
Grog 1	G1	LIA/ER	99	2024
Grog 2	G2	LIA/ER	234	2803
Grog 3	G3	LIA/ER	5	78
Gallo-Belgic terra rubra?	GBTR??	Roman	5	26
Hoo ware	HOO	Roman	1	4
Horningsea greyware	HORNGW	Roman	74	1596
Imitation black-burnished ware	IMITBB	Roman	10	68
Moselkeramik colour-coated ware	MOSLK	Roman	1	5
Nene Valley colour-coated ware	NVCC	Roman	9	96
Nene Valley whiteware	NVWW	Roman	3	150
Oxidised sandy ware	OXID	Roman	142	1042
Quartz tempered ware 1	Q1	LIA/ER	80	920
Quartz tempered ware 2	Q2	LIA/ER	17	653
Quartz tempered ware 3	Q3	LIA/ER	66	436
Quartz and calcareous tempered ware 1	QC1	LIA/ER	15	116
Quartz and grog-tempered ware 1	QG1	LIA/ER	93	1710
Quartz and grog-tempered ware 2	QG2	LIA/ER	257	1633
Quartz, grog and calcareous-tempered ware 1	QGC1	LIA/ER	8	101
Quartz and micaceous tempered ware 1	QM1	LIA/ER	19	211
Shell tempered ware 1	S1	LIA/ER	104	1083

Samian (unsourced)	SAM	Roman	2	1
Samian, Central Gaulish	SAMCG	Roman	10	77
Samian Lezoux	SAMLZ	Roman	2	77
Samian Southern Gaul	SAMSG	Roman	8	28
Shell and grog tempered ware 1	SG1	Roman	1	11
Shell-tempered ware	SHELL	Roman	207	3117
Wattisfield greyware	WATT	Roman	11	85
Whiteware (unsourced)	WW	Roman	7	127
Whiteware - Portchester	PORD		1	10

Table 10: All Late Iron Age and Roman pottery by fabric

Fabric Descriptions (LIA/ER only)

G1 – Common to frequent small grog sub-rounded grog, up to 0.2mm in size, moderately well sorted and rare to occasional larger sub-rounded grog up to 0.4mm.

G2 – Moderate to common very small grog inclusions (up to 0.1mm), well sorted, with silver mica

G3 as G1 but with common silver mica

QC1 – medium coarse sandy with moderate to common small, sub-rounded calcareous inclusions, fairly poorly sorted

QG1 – medium coarse sandy ware with common small grog inclusions, moderately well-sorted with silver mica

QG2 – medium fine sandy clay matrix with common, small grog-inclusions, well-sorted and silver mica

QGC1 – Medium sandy clay matrix with moderate to common very small grog inclusions and moderate to common very small rounded calcareous inclusions.

QM1 – Medium coarse sandy ware with common silver mica and rare to occasional calcareous inclusions, up to 0.2mm in size, poorly sorted.

Q1 – Moderately coarse sandy ware with common silver mica

Q2 – Coarse sandy ware with common silver mica and rare to occasional red iron ore inclusions

Q3 – medium fine sandy ware with common silver mica

S1 – Frequent to abundant shell, well sorted

SG1 – moderate to common shell inclusions with occasional to moderate grog inclusions, measuring up to 0.5mm in size

Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman fabrics

B.6.6 The Late Iron Age/early Roman component of the assemblage, dating early-mid 1st century AD, comprised a total of 1010 sherds, weighing 11869g, thus representing 50.5% of the entire assemblage. This group was dominated by grog-tempered wares, accounting for 69% of all LIA/ER material. This comprised six different groups; fabrics G1-G3 and three which contained both quartz and grog; fabrics QG1-QG3. Fabrics G2 and QG2, characterised by very small to small, well-sorted grog inclusions were the most commonly occurring, totalling 234 (2803g) and 257 sherds (1633g) respectively and representing a collective 49% of all LIA/ER fabrics.

B.6.7 Sand/quartz-tempered wares totalled 210 sherds weighing 2464g, thus totalling 21% of the LIA/ER component of the assemblage. This comprised seven different fabrics, most of which were wheel-finished/wheel-thrown, although there were some examples of hand-made vessels. This group also included an unsourced imported fineware sherd, dating to the earlier to mid-1st century AD. The final 10% of the LIA/ER assemblage comprised shell-tempered fabric S1, totalling 104 sherds weighing 1083g.

B.6.8 The fabric types identified in the Late Iron Age/early Roman component of the assemblage are comparable to those identified from the Cambourne New settlement

excavations, where grog-tempered wares were the most common, followed by sand and then shell-tempered wares (Jones 2009, 11), suggesting this is a typical pattern for this area.

Romano-British fabrics

B.6.9 The remaining 49.5% of the assemblage comprised sherds which were Romano-British in date. The Roman fabrics can be divided into three basic groups; Romano-British coarsewares, finewares and imported wares. The coarsewares were the most commonly occurring, accounting for a total of 855 sherds weighing 9370g, thus representing 86.5% of the Roman component. A total of 98 finewares (525g/10%) were identified, as well as 35 imported sherds (1220g) which totalled 3.5% of the Roman assemblage, which is a typical percentage for rural sites in Cambridgeshire, of which imported wares commonly represent less than 5% of an assemblage.

B.6.10 Within the coarseware group, sandy greywares were well represented, totalling 333 sherds weighing 3995g. This included, coarse and fine sandy variants, comprising those with as well as without mica. Products from the Horningsea kilns features, with a total of 74 sherds, weighing 1596g. The only other sourced greywares comprised 11 sherds (85g) from Wattisfield, Suffolk. Shell-tempered wares, also featured highly within the assemblage, totalling 207 sherds weighing 3117g, and are likely to have derived from the local area. Other sourced coarseware fabrics comprised three Nene Valley whiteware sherds and one Hoo ware sherd. The majority of the assemblage, was however unsourced, which is not uncommon, especially for early Roman assemblages, with the majority of the material likely to have been made in the local vicinity.

B.6.11 A similar pattern is evident within the Romano-British fineware fabrics, which were dominated by unsourced fine sandy oxidised wares (85 sherds, 396g). Just ten sourced finewares were identified, comprising nine Nene Valley colour-coated sherds and one Colchester colour-coated sherd. However, the lack of finewares from known British kilns is not unexpected given the date at which the site peaked, which was before many of the more local British fineware industries (e.g. Nene Valley) had become established.

B.6.12 Imported wares were fairly limited, with Samian fabrics being the most commonly occurring, totalling 22 sherds, weighing 183g from both Southern and Central Gaul. This included one Dragendorff 31 dish (SF9) from the Lezoux kilns with the potters stamp ‘ILLIANI(M)/Illianus (identified by Wadestone, Nots Vol 4, 263) dating AD155-180, recovered from field drain (209). Six amphora sherds were identified, including three Baetican sherds, associated with Dressel 20 vessels, primarily used to transport olive oil. Single examples of a Central Gaulish black-slipped ware and a Moselkeramic ware were also recovered.

B.6.13 The range of Roman fabrics identified in the assemblage suggest that the site procured most of its pottery from local sources, and while it clearly had access to goods from outside of the local area, these represented only a very small proportion of the total assemblage. It seems likely that this is a reflection on the relative status/wealth of the site, with the pottery indicative of a rural domestic site, and a very similar range of fabrics were identified in the Cambourne New Settlement excavations, with imported wares accounting for only 1.6% of the assemblage (Seager Smith, 2009, 14).

Vessel forms

B.6.14 Jars were the most commonly occurring vessel type (Table 11), with a minimum of 108 different vessels identified based on the number of unique rims present. Within this group necked jars with everted or beaded rims were the most commonly occurring forms, while shell-tempered jars with channel rims were also well represented within the

Late Iron Age/early Roman period. The jars ranged in size from small vessels to large storage jars, with rim diameters measuring between 6cm and 38cm, thus representing a range of different functions. Other vessel forms comprised only small elements of the assemblage, with a minimum of 14 bowls identified, including fragments from three Samian Dr37 bowls as well as a sherd from a Curle 11 bowl. Flanged rim bowls were also present, occurring in both fineware and coarseware fabrics. A minimum of 11 beakers were recorded, with butt-beakers being the most commonly occurring with a minimum of seven vessels identified. A minimum of three dishes were also identified, as well as two cups and a single mortaria.

Form	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
Amphora	10	1043	0	0
Beaker	331	2083	11	4.21
Bowl	53	745	14	0.96
Closed	517	4443	8	1.57
Cup	2	26	2	0.15
Dish	5	54	3	0
Flagon	1	55	0	0
Jar	624	11558	108	17.92
Mortaria	5	225	1	0.09
Open	15	124	2	0.1
Unknown	435	2655	9	1.34

Table 11: All LIA/RB pottery by vessel form

B.6.15 Usewear evidence was limited to four vessels were noted as having exterior sooting and/or interior burnt residues, indicative of being used for cooking over a fire, while a further two vessels were noted as having interior limescale. The low incidence of usewear evidence may be related to soil conditions, or else reflect the general condition of the assemblage.

Contextual Analysis

B.6.16 Pottery was recovered from 109 different contexts, representing 72 features from 26 trenches (Table 12). 93 contexts contained small assemblages of pottery (1-30 sherds), 14 contexts contained medium sized assemblages (31-99 sherds), while the remaining two contexts contained large assemblages of more than 100 sherds. The majority of the pottery derived from ditches (1352 sherds, 16634g). Due to the large number of features which contained Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, it is problematic to attempt to discuss all of the features, therefore this section of the report will focus on summarising material by Zone, with Zones A, B, D and E all producing pottery of this date.

Zone	No.	Wt(g)
A	91	576
B	583	8203
D	1044	10726
E	12	83
Features outside of Zones	268	3423

Table 12: LIA/Roman pottery quantification by Zone

Zone A

B.6.17 The majority of the material came from features within Trenches 112 (156 sherds, 1731g from four features) and 132 (99 sherds, 1580g from three features). This included cobbled surface (718), Trench 112, which produced 33 sherds (294g) dating AD50-200.

B.6.18 A further 91 sherds of pottery, weighing 576g, were recovered from four ditches within Zone A, all of which date to the early Roman period *c*. AD50-100. Of note was ditch **148** which contained a total of 85 sherds weighing 505g, with a very low mean weight of 5.9g.

Zone B

B.6.19 Features within Zone B contained a total of 583 sherds of pottery, weighing 8203g from 28 different features. The features spanned from the mid-1st century AD to the mid-2nd to 3rd centuries AD, with the pottery suggesting that activity peaked in the mid-1st-mid 2nd century AD. One of the earliest dating features was ditch **351** which contained 91 sherds of pottery weighing 739g, which was recovered from five different fills. The bulk of the pottery dated between AD30-60, which comprised a combination of vessels in the Late Iron Age tradition, as well as a small number of Romanising sherds.

B.6.20 A further feature of interest was pit **494**, which contained 71 sherds of pottery, weighing 927g, recovered from two fills. Fill (496) contained just five sherds (219g), dating AD90-150, which included two sherds from a large Horningsea greyware storage jar. Fill (497) contained 66 sherds weighing 708g, dating AD150-300. This included seven Nene Valley colour-coated sherds from a minimum of two vessels; a straight sided dish and a flange rim bowl. There were also 11 Wattisfield greyware sherds and a single sherd from a Baetican amphora. The material from this feature had a relatively low mean weight of 13g and several sherds were noted as having abraded surfaces, thus suggesting that this material may have been redeposited from elsewhere, or else left on the surface for a period of time before being deposited.

Zone D

B.6.21 The largest quantity of pottery came from features within Zone D, accounting for 1044 sherds weighing 10726g, from 30 different features, thus accounting for 52% of the entire assemblage. All of the material dates to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period, with a peak in activity between AD30-60, and with no evidence for use after *c.* AD70, thus suggesting that there was a shift in focus away from this area in the later 1st century AD. The majority of the material from Zone D derived from Trenches 42 and 43, which between them accounted for 78% of all pottery from this zone (810 sherds, 7687g).

B.6.22 20 different features dated to the Late Iron Age, with a date range of AD0-50, with a further 11 features dating to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period. The remaining three features dated to the early Roman period; AD40-60/70.

B.6.23 The majority of the pottery from Zone D was recovered from ditches, totalling 560 sherds weighing 6727g. This included 230 sherds (2315g) from ditch **1105**, Trench 42, from three fills. There was little obvious difference in the date of the material from fills (1100), (1101) and (1103), all of which were dated AD30-60, and comprised primarily sherds in the Late Iron Age tradition fabrics and forms, nine of which were burnished, with a further four vessels which had combing or rilled decoration. That the three fills within this ditch dated to the same period suggests that the filling of the ditch took place

within a relatively short period of time. That said, the low mean weight of pottery from this feature (10.1g) could imply material had been redeposited from elsewhere.

B.6.24 The three latest dating features within Zone D comprised three ditches with an early Roman date of AD40/50-70. Ditch **252** contained 22 sherds of pottery weighing 638g, which included five sherds from large storage jars. Ditch **781** contained 48 sherds (931g) from two fills. This included one of the few sherds in the assemblage to have usewear evidence, in the form of burnt residue on the interior of the vessel, indicative of being used for cooking. The pottery from this feature comprised both sherds in the Late Iron Age tradition, as well as Romanising/early Roman fineware and coarseware fabrics. Finally, ditch **911** contained 67 sherds of pottery weighing 351g from three fills, although there was no apparent difference in date between the fills, suggesting fairly rapid filling. As seen with ditch **781**, the pottery comprised sherds in both the Late Iron Age and early Roman traditions, including 13 sherds from two butt-beakers as well as two everted rim beakers.

B.6.25 Worthy of note was an almost complete (when refitted) medium sized jar (SF17) in fabric QG1, with a beaded rim and cordon on the neck, dating AD30-70. The relative completeness of this vessel is of interest, but more so because this vessel was recovered from two different pits; **752** and **755** in Trench 43. While this may simply be due to redeposition, it may also have been a deliberate act to dispose of parts of the same vessel within two different features.

B.6.26 Perhaps the most interesting feature within Zone D in terms of ceramics was Cremation (775), cut **774**, Trench 43, totalling 476 sherds weighing 3944g representing six different grave goods (as well as three sherds, 16g from the backfill). The pottery suggests a date of burial between AD30-60, thus potentially dating the conquest period. The cremation assemblage comprised two butt beakers, two channel rim jars, one everted rim jar and a fine, sandy oxidised 'closed' vessel, where the exact form could not be determined. All of the vessels, though fragmented, were partially complete when refitted, with the condition of the pottery likely to reflect post-depositional processes (namely weight of the backfilled soil) rather than suggesting the vessels went into the feature in this condition. Of note within the grave goods were vessels SF 23 and SF 24, both of which had evidence of post-firing perforations; SF 23 comprising two holes underneath the rim and SF24 with three small post-firing holes in the base. While these may have been modifications made to the vessels in their use-life, it is equally possible that these may reflect some sort of ritual act ('ritual killing') that formed part of the burial practice. Likewise, interior limescale was noted in SF 20, while external sooting recorded on SF 25, which may relate to the vessel functions before they were used in this cremation, or may reflect part of the cremation processes itself.

SF20 (31 sherds, 262g) Fabric Q3 - butt beaker with rouletted decoration and limescale on the interior, indicative of the vessel holding water.

SF21 (76 sherds, 345g) Fabric FSMOX – closed vessel – exact form unclear

SF22 (185 sherds, 830g) Fabric QG2 – Butt beaker with cordon on the shoulder. Rim diameter 16cm

SF23 (86 sherds, 944g) Fabric Shell – Channel rim jar, rim diameter 16cm and burnished on the exterior. Two post-firing holes under the rim.

SF24 (57 sherds, 922g) Fabric G2 – Necked, everted rim jar with cordon on the shoulder, rim diameter 20cm. Three post-firing holes in the base.

SF25 (38 sherds, 625g) Fabric Shell – Channel rim jar, 12cm rim diameter, with finger nail decoration on the rim top and sooting on the exterior under the rim.

Zone E

B.6.27 A small assemblage of 12 sherds weighing 83g was recovered from ditch **523** in Trench 33, Zone E. The pottery derived from three fills, all of which were Late Iron Age/early Roman in date, with a suggested date of AD30-60 for the bulk of the material.

Features outside of Zones

B.6.28 The remaining 57 sherd (112g) were recovered from features outside of the zones, with pottery deriving from Trenches 100 and 124 which were located outside of Zone B.

Context	Cut	Trench	Zone	No.	Wt(g)	Context spotdate
112	111	107	A	2	16	AD40-70
124	121	108	A	1	2	AD50-100
151	148	135	A	85	550	AD50-100
163	164	114	B	51	788	AD50-100
171	174	114	B	39	348	AD90-120
172	174	114	B	11	124	AD30-60
173	174	114	B	5	139	AD90-150
175	179	114	B	13	260	AD40-60
177	179	114	B	39	732	AD40-70
180	183	114	B	20	244	AD50-100
181	183	114	B	4	47	AD40-60
184	186	114	B	2	11	AD50-100
185	186	114	B	4	113	AD100-200
187	118	114	B	4	11	AD50-200
191	193	114	B	1	93	AD90-150
194	195	114	B	3	150	AD150-250
199	370	114	B	4	123	AD70-150
205	204	132	A	4	20	AD50-200
207	206	132	A	79	1339	AD90-150
209	209	132	A	1	22	AD155-180
211	206	132	A	15	199	AD250-350
225	224	130	B	41	343	AD120-300 - but with earlier
230	228	130	B	11	213	AD150-400 but mixed
247	245	100		9	46	AD0-60
254	252	44	D	22	638	AD40-70
259	257	45	D	3	10	AD0-50
269	267	44	D	5	127	AD0-50
270	267	44	D	8	86	AD20-50
272	271	44	D	1	11	AD0-60
276	275	44	D	10	190	AD0-60
282	281	44	D	1	2	AD0-60
288	287	44	D	5	59	AD0-60
291	289	45	D	27	174	AD0-50
330	331	113	B	2	14	AD40-70
349	351	127	B	5	19	AD40-70
350	351	127	B	40	373	AD30-60

Context	Cut	Trench	Zone	No.	Wt(g)	Context spotdate
354	351	127	B	1	2	AD30-60
355	351	127	B	29	146	AD0-50
356	351	127	B	16	199	AD30-60
366	367	127	B	1	4	AD50-150
368	369	127	B	2	13	AD30-60
374	376	114	B	3	8	AD50-100
375	376	114	B	5	15	AD50-200
380	381	114	B	7	40	AD50-150
385	387	27	D	1	9	AD0-60
391	394	27	D	3	42	AD30-70
393	394	27	D	6	48	AD30-70
416	418	136	A	3	8	AD50-100
470	475	138	B	5	28	AD40-70
471	475	138	B	6	170	AD90-150
472	475	138	B	5	44	AD50-80
491	490	138	B	24	276	AD90-150
496	494	138	B	5	219	AD90-150
497	494	138	B	66	708	AD150-300
499	498	138	B	1	78	AD40-70
518	523	33	E	4	10	AD0-60
519	523	33	E	2	13	AD30-70
521	523	33	E	6	60	AD30-70
638	638	124		4	66	AD50-70
668	667	128	B	11	63	AD50-150
669	673	128	B	5	171	AD50-100
670	673	128	B	12	109	AD50-70
671	673	128	B	2	59	AD40-100
672	673	128	B	5	144	AD40-70
675	677	128	B	1	3	AD50-100
676	677	128	B	1	14	AD30-70
679	681	128	B	7	34	AD100-400
682	686	128	B	9	101	AD50-100
683	686	128	B	1	24	AD40-100
684	686	128	B	7	64	AD100-250
685	686	128	B	30	346	AD90-150
701	700	112	A	6	198	AD90-200
703	700	112	A	4	130	AD135-200
706	700	112	A	9	103	AD150-300
707	700	112	A	32	225	AD150-300
709	708	112	A	5	39	AD50-200
714	712	112	A	67	742	AD100-150
718	718	112	A	33	294	AD50-200
726	725	129	B	2	5	AD40-100

Context	Cut	Trench	Zone	No.	Wt(g)	Context spotdate
754	752	43	D	6	438	AD30-70
756	755	43	D	12	296	AD30-70
759	757	43	D	2	14	AD0-60
775	774	43	D	476	3944	AD30-60
780	777	43	D	8	59	AD30-60
782	781	43	D	18	132	AD40-70
783	781	43	D	4	55	AD30-60
785	781	43	D	26	244	AD50-70
794	792	43	D	11	42	AD0-60
908	911	12	D	5	26	AD30-50
909	911	12	D	9	45	AD40-70
910	911	12	D	53	280	AD40-70
958	956	39	D	18	105	AD0-60
961	959	39	D	2	23	AD0-50
970	968	41	D	2	38	AD30-70
971	968	41	D	8	157	AD30-60
973	968	41	D	34	889	AD0-50
981	974	41	D	1	7	AD0-50
1000	1002	138	B	10	919	AD100-200
1001	1002	138	B	5	52	AD40-70
1100	1105	42	D	89	902	AD30-60
1101	1105	42	D	124	997	AD30-60
1103	1105	42	D	17	416	AD30-60
1109	1110	42	D	4	12	AD0-50
1113	1114	42	D	1	5	AD0-50
1115	1166	42	D	3	36	AD30-60
1119	1120	42	D	1	7	AD0-50
1123	1124	42	D	8	88	AD0-50
1142	1143	29	D	7	28	AD0-60
1150	1152	28	D	3	45	AD0-60

Table 13: LIA/Roman pottery quantification by context

Discussion

B.6.29 Overall, the pottery demonstrates that there was activity from the end of the Late Iron Age to the later Roman period, with an apparent peak in activity between AD30-70. The pottery spanned the Iron Age to Roman transition, with the earliest material dating between AD0-50. The level of activity appears to decline somewhat after the later 1st century AD, which may suggest a shift in focus, however, there is still activity into the later Roman period, possibly without a hiatus. This is comparable to the pottery evidence from the Cambourne New Settlement excavations, which although continuing into the late Roman period, did see a sharp decline in activity in the mid-Roman period (Seager Smith 2009, 14).

B.6.30 The pottery evidence suggests that during the Late Iron Age to mid/later Roman period that there were various shifts in site focus, especially when the pottery was analysed by zone. Zone A was relatively 'quiet' but the pottery suggests an early Roman date for

this area. Zone B was somewhat busier than Zone A, with evidence of activity spanning the period from the Late Iron Age/early Roman period to the mid-later Roman period, suggesting this area was utilised for a longer period than the other zones, although the quantity of material is not indicative of intensive activity. The majority of the pottery came from Zone D, all of which dates to the Late Iron Age and early Roman period, with a suggested peak of AD30-60. However, this area appears to have gone out of use shortly after this time, with no material post-dating *c*. AD70. Finally pottery of this period was sparse in Zone E, though the material that was recovered suggests that it was in use at the same time as Zone D, with a date range of AD30-60.

B.6.31 As a whole, the assemblage is typical of a rural, domestic site(s), in terms of composition and character of the pottery. The range of fabrics identified within the assemblage suggests that the site(s) procured most of its wares from the immediate local area, which is a typical pattern, especially in the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods. That said, the pottery also implies that the site may have had limited access to goods from outside of the local area, which may reflect the relative status/wealth of the site, although certainly in the earliest Roman period, this may also reflect specific choices made by the people at the site. The quantity of material recovered from this just 26 trenches within the evaluation was large and suggest a large densely occupied site/group of sites, peaking in the 1st century AD.

B.7 Pottery spot date catalogue

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	QTY	WT	vessel type	form	dec	surf	Spotdate	Comment	rim type
112	111	107		2	16					AD40-70		
124	121	108		1	2					AD50-100		
135	132	108	Q1	5	13				S	350-100BC		
142	141	135	Q2	1	1	small jar	A		A	350-100BC		direct rounded
144	141	135	Q5	2	4					350-100BC	WITH LIAER	
144	141	135	Q1	1	4				S	350-100BC	WITH LIAER	
147	141	135	S1	2	11					350-100BC		
147	141	135	Q2	1	1	small jar	D		S	350-100BC		flat everted
151	148	135		85	550					AD50-100		
163	164	114		51	788					AD50-100		
171	174	114		39	348					AD90-120		
172	174	114		11	124					AD30-60		
173	174	114		5	139					AD90-150		
175	179	114		13	260					AD40-60		
177	179	114		39	732					AD40-70		
180	183	114		20	244					AD50-100		
181	183	114		4	47					AD40-60		
184	186	114		2	11					AD50-100		
185	186	114		4	113					AD100-200		
187	118	114		4	11					AD50-200		
191	193	114		1	93					AD90-150		
194	195	114		3	150					AD150-250		

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	QTY	WT	vessel type	form	dec	surf	Spotdate	Comment	rim type
199	370	114		4	123					AD70-150		
205	204	132		4	20					AD50-200		
207	206	132		79	1339					AD90-150		
209	209	132		1	22					AD155-180		
211	206	132		15	199					AD250-350		
219	218	131	Q1	1	13				S	350-100BC		
225	224	130		41	343					AD120-300 - but with earlier		
230	228	130		11	213					AD150-400 but mixed		
247	245	100		9	46					AD0-60		
254	252	44		22	638					AD40-70		
256	0	45	SOW	1	3	Jar	D		S	100BC-AD50		
256	0	45	Q3	1	1					350-100BC		
259	257	45		3	10					AD0-50		
260	257	45	Q6	1	8				combed	350-100BC		
260	257	45	Q3	1	4			incised scored		350-100BC		
260	257	45	Q2	3	24				S	350-100BC		
262	261	45	STW	1	17				S	350-100BC		
262	261	45	Q3	4	42				S	350-100BC		
262	261	45	Q1	1	81				S	350-100BC		
262	261	45	Q1	13	74				S	350-100BC		
264	263	45	Q3	3	52			Incised scored	S	350-100BC		
264	263	45	Q3	1	8				S	350-100BC		
264	263	45	Q5	13	51				S	350-100BC		

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	QTY	WT	vessel type	form	dec	surf	Spotdate	Comment	rim type
264	263	45	Q6	2	23					350-100BC		
264	263	45	S1	1	1					350-100BC		
264	263	45	Q1	15	34				S	350-100BC		
264	263	45	Q1	1	23			Incised scored	S	350-100BC		
264	263	45	Q1	1	2	Jar		slort		350-100BC		
264	263	45	Q1	1	8	Jar	D		S	350-100BC		
264	263	45	Q2	2	5	Jar	D	SLORT	S	350-100BC		
269	267	44		5	127					AD0-50		
270	267	44		8	86					AD20-50		
272	271	44		1	11					AD0-60		
273	272	44	Q1	2	40	Jar	R	cordon	B	350-100BC	Thompson B2-4 DRILLED	rounded everted
273	272	44	Q4	1	14	Jar	F		S	350-100BC		flat
273	272	44	S1	2	35					350-100BC		
273	272	44	Q3	2	21					350-100BC		
273	272	44	PGW	1	16					350-100BC	int wiped	
273	272	44	QG	1	40				S	350-100BC		
273	272	44	Q1	2	16				S	350-100BC		
276	275	44		10	190					AD0-60		
282	281	44		1	2					AD0-60		
288	287	44		5	59					AD0-60		
290	289	45	Q1	9	40				S	350-100BC		
290	289	45	Q4	6	33				S	350-100BC		
290	289	45	Q2	1	5			incised		350-100BC		
290	289	45	QG	1	3					100BC-AD50		

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	QTY	WT	vessel type	form	dec	surf	Spotdate	Comment	rim type
290	289	45	Qsfine	1	2	?		incised band below rim		100BC-AD50		rounded everted
291	289	45		27	174					AD0-50		
330	331	113		2	14					AD40-70		
339	340	127	S1	1	66				S	350-100BC		
343	344	127	S1	4	112	SJAR		scored	S	350-100BC		
343	344	127	Q3	2	12					350-100BC		
345	346	127	Q3	1	55				S	350-100BC		
345	346	127	Q1	1	11				scored	350-100BC		
345	346	127	Q2	10	84				S	350-100BC		
345	346	127	Q2	1	15				S	350-100BC		
345	346	127	Q2	1	10	Jar	A		S	350-100BC		Direct rounded
347	348	127	Q1	5	11					350-100BC		
347	348	127	Q4	3	26				S	350-100BC		
347	348	127	Q4	1	6	Jar	A			350-100BC		direct rounded
347	348	127	S1	1	23	Jar	D		S	350-100BC		direct rounded
349	351	127		5	19					AD40-70		
350	351	127		40	373					AD30-60		
352	353	127	PGW	1	6	Jar	D			100BC-AD50		rounded everted
352	353	127	Q3	1	11					350-100BC		
352	353	127	QG	1	1					350-100BC	soapy	
352	353	127	GTW	1	3			combed		100BC-AD50		
352	353	127	PGW	1	4					100BC-AD50		
352	353	127	Q2	11	41					350-100BC		

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	QTY	WT	vessel type	form	dec	surf	Spotdate	Comment	rim type
354	351	127		1	2					AD30-60		
355	351	127	Q5	2	11					350-100BC	WITH LIAER	
355	351	127		29	146					AD0-50		
356	351	127	S1	1	5					350-100BC	WITH LIAER	
356	351	127	Q5	1	31				S	350-100BC	WITH LIAER	
356	351	127		16	199					AD30-60		
360	361	127	Q1	4	1					350-100BC		
366	367	127		1	4					AD50-150		
368	369	127		2	13					AD30-60		
374	376	114		3	8					AD50-100		
375	376	114		5	15					AD50-200		
380	381	114		7	40					AD50-150		
385	387	27		1	9					AD0-60		
391	394	27		3	42					AD30-70		
393	394	27		6	48					AD30-70		
416	418	136		3	8					AD50-100		
419	421	136	Q1	1	12	small jar	A	SLORT	S	350-100BC		simple flat
422	424	136	S1	4	19					350-100BC		
428	429	136	Q4	1	2					350-100BC		
428	429	136	Q2	1	6				S	350-100BC		
428	429	136	Q1	1	3					350-100BC		
433	435	136	S1	18	405				S	350-100BC		
433	435	136	Q5	10	51					350-100BC		
433	435	136	Q5	1	10					350-100BC		
433	435	136	Q1	1	9	Jar	D			350-100BC		Direct rounded

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	QTY	WT	vessel type	form	dec	surf	Spotdate	Comment	rim type
441	443	122	S1	4	13				S	350-100BC		
452	455	147	Q6	1	5					350-100BC		
453	455	147	Q1	10	2				S	350-100BC		
456	458	147	F1	3	2					earlier Iron Age	SCRAPS	
465	464	138	Q2	12	20				S	350-100BC		
467	466	138	Q3	4	13				S	350-100BC		
467	466	138	Q6	1	8	Jar	D		S	350-100BC		rounded everted
469	468	138	Q2	7	5					350-100BC	SCRAPS	
470	475	138	Q4	3	20					350-100BC	WITH LIAER	
470	475	138		5	28					AD40-70		
471	475	138		6	170					AD90-150		
472	475	138		5	44					AD50-80		
485	480	138	Q1	11	24					350-100BC		
485	480	138	Q2	8	20				S	350-100BC		
485	480	138	Q2	1	4	Jar	D	imp ORT		350-100BC		flat direct
489	480	138	Q4	2	8	Jar	?	SLORT		350-100BC		
489	480	138	Q1	1	3	small jar	D		S	350-100BC		bead
489	480	138	Q2	12	27					350-100BC		
489	480	138	Q6	1	9					350-100BC		
489	480	138	Q3	27	71					350-100BC		
489	480	138	Q1	39	58				S	350-100BC		
489	480	138	Q5	3	50				S	350-100BC		
489	480	138	GTW	2	6				S	100BC-AD50		
489	480	138	PGW	2	3				S	100BC-AD50		
491	490	138		24	276					AD90-150		

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	QTY	WT	vessel type	form	dec	surf	Spotdate	Comment	rim type
496	494	138		5	219					AD90-150		
497	494	138	Q1	1	12			scored		350-100BC	WITH RB POT	
497	494	138		66	708					AD150-300		
499	498	138	Q1	1	2			scored		350-100BC	WITH LIAER	
499	498	138	Q1	1	5	Jar	A	SLORT		350-100BC	WITH LIAER	
499	498	138	Q1	2	3					350-100BC	WITH LIAER	
499	498	138		1	78					AD40-70		
514	516	32	Q3	9	11				S	350-100BC		
514	516	32	Q2	2	10				S	350-100BC		
514	516	32	S1	1	10				S	350-100BC		
518	516	32		4	10					AD0-60		
519	516	32		2	13					AD30-70		
521	516	32		6	60					AD30-70		
638	638	124		4	66					AD50-70		
668	667	128		11	63					AD50-150		
669	673677	128		5	171					AD50-100		
670	673	128	Q4	1	7					350-100BC	WITH LIAER	
670	673	128		12	109					AD50-70		
671	673	128	Q5	1	8				S	350-100BC	WITH LIAER	
671	673	128		2	59					AD40-100		
672	673	128		5	144					AD40-70		
674	0	128	QF	1	2				S	350-100BC	WITH LIAER	
675	677	128		1	3					AD50-100		
676	677	128		1	14					AD30-70		
679	681	128		7	34					AD100-400		

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	QTY	WT	vessel type	form	dec	surf	Spotdate	Comment	rim type
682	686	128		9	101					AD50-100		
683	686	128		1	24					AD40-100		
684	686	128		7	64					AD100-250		
685	686	128		30	346					AD90-150		
701	700	112		6	198					AD90-200		
703	700	112		4	130					AD135-200		
706	700	112		9	103					AD150-300		
707	700	112		32	225					AD150-300		
709	708	112		5	39					AD50-200		
714	712	112	Q1	2	21				S	350-100BC		
714	712	112		67	742					AD100-150		
718	0	112		33	294					AD50-200		
720	0	129	Q5	1	46	Jar	K		S	350-100BC		Direct rounded
720	0	129	Q5	6	33			scored	S	350-100BC		
720	0	129	S1	1	9				S	350-100BC		
720	0	129	Q5	1	15				S	350-100BC		
720	0	129	Q1	7	22				S	350-100BC		
720	0	129	GTW	1	23				S	350-100BC		
720	0	129	Q5	1	20			scored		350-100BC		
720	0	129	Q5	14	40					350-100BC		
720	0	129	Q6	2	12	Jar	A			350-100BC		Direct rounded
720	0	129	Q6	2	5					350-100BC		
721	0	129	S1	8	70				S	350-100BC		
721	0	129	S1	3	48				S	350-100BC	reduced	
721	0	129	Q5	19	159					350-100BC		

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	QTY	WT	vessel type	form	dec	surf	Spotdate	Comment	rim type
721	0	129	Q4	7	68			scored		350-100BC		
721	0	129	Q1	15	78				RW	350-100BC		
721	0	129	PGW	1	5			incised		100BC-AD50		
721	0	129	Q3	2	14					350-100BC		
721	0	129	S1	3	93	Jar	D		S	350-100BC		Rounded everted
721	0	129	S1	1	54	Jar	K		S	350-100BC		
721	0	129	Q1	1	6	Jar	A	SLORT	S	350-100BC		Rounded everted
721	0	129	S1	1	8	Jar	D		S	350-100BC		Rounded everted
721	0	129	Q5	1	8	Jar	D	SLORT	S	350-100BC		flat everted
722	0	129	Q3	4	70				S	350-100BC		
722	0	129	Q1	4	28				S	350-100BC		
722	0	129	Q2	1	3				S	350-100BC		
722	0	129	Q2	1	7	Jar	D		S	350-100BC		rounded everted
724	723	129	Q1	1	6	small jar	B		S	350-100BC	no rim	
724	723	129	Q3	2	5					350-100BC		
726	725	129		2	5					AD40-100		
730	729	129	Q3	4	23				S	350-100BC		
732	731	129	Q4	1	7				S	350-100BC		
734	733	129	Q3	1	3				S	350-100BC		
735	733	129	Q3	1	25	Jar	D		W	350-100BC		rounded everted
735	733	129	Q1	1	29	Jar	K		S	350-100BC		Direct rounded
735	733	129	Q2	1	13	Jar	F		S	350-100BC		bead

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	QTY	WT	vessel type	form	dec	surf	Spotdate	Comment	rim type
735	733	129	Q3	1	4	Jar				350-100BC		flat
735	733	129	Q3	1	8				S	350-100BC		
735	733	129	Q3	3	23				S	350-100BC		
735	733	129	Q3	1	85			scored		350-100BC		
735	733	129	Q1	7	82				S	350-100BC		
735	733	129	Q5	1	7					350-100BC		
735	733	129	Q2	18	82				S	350-100BC		
737	733	129	Q3	20	118					350-100BC		
738	727	129	Q2	3	15					350-100BC		
740	739	129	Q1	3	8				S	350-100BC	with SGW.	
743	0	129	Q3	1	48				S	350-100BC		
754	725	43		6	438					AD30-70		
756	725	43		12	296					AD30-70		
759	725	43		2	14					AD0-60		
761	725	43	S1	1	445	SJAR			S	350-100BC		
761	725	43	Q3	1	31				RW	350-100BC		
763	725	43	Q1	25	179			wiped scored	S	350-100BC		
763	725	43	Q6	3	29				S	350-100BC		
763	725	43	Q1	6	35					350-100BC		
763	725	43	Q6	1	11	Jar	A		S	350-100BC		Direct rounded
764	725	43	S1	1	5				S	350-100BC		
764	725	43	Q5	1	13					350-100BC		
765	725	43	Q3	2	68				S	350-100BC		
765	725	43	Q2	5	38					350-100BC		
765	725	43	S1	1	26				V scored	350-100BC		

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	QTY	WT	vessel type	form	dec	surf	Spotdate	Comment	rim type
765	725	43	Q1	16	117				S	350-100BC		
765	725	43	Q1	1	3	Jar	D			350-100BC		flat direct
768	725	43	Q3	8	62				S	350-100BC		
773	725	43	Q1	2	1				S	350-100BC		
775	725	43		476	3944					AD30-60		
778	725	43	Q1	4	8				S	350-100BC		
779	725	43	GTW	1	41	SJAR				350-100BC		
780	725	43		8	59					AD30-60		
782	725	43		18	132					AD40-70		
783	725	43	Q1	1	16	Jar	K			350-100BC	WITH LIAER	Direct rounded
783	725	43	Q5	2	6				S	350-100BC	WITH LIAER	rounded everted
783	725	43	Q5	1	3					350-100BC	WITH LIAER	
783	725	43		4	55					AD30-60		
785	725	43	Q5	1	3					350-100BC	WITH LIAER	
785	725	43		26	244					AD50-70		
794	792	43		11	42					AD0-60		
801	800	134	Q2	1	5				W	350-100BC		
804	803	134	Q1	4	7				S	350-100BC		
804	803	134	Q3	1	3					350-100BC		
809	806	134	Q3	4	70				S	350-100BC		
816	814	134	Q3	8	67					350-100BC		
816	814	134	Q2	1	5			incised scored	S	350-100BC		
817	814	134	Q5	1	39					350-100BC		
819	818	134	Q2	22	203			scored	S	350-100BC		

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	QTY	WT	vessel type	form	dec	surf	Spotdate	Comment	rim type
819	818	134	Q3	11	59					350-100BC		
819	818	134	Q1	17	34				S	350-100BC		
819	818	134	Q1	1	3			scored		350-100BC		
819	818	134	Q1	1	18	Jar	A			350-100BC		direct rounded
819	818	134	Q1	1	7	Jar	D	fniort	S	350-100BC		flattened
908	911	12		5	26					AD30-50		
909	911	12		9	45					AD40-70		
910	911	12		53	280					AD40-70		
951	953	39	Q2	1	1					350-100BC		
958	956	39		18	105					AD0-60		
961	959	39		2	23					AD0-50		
970	968	41		2	38					AD30-70		
971	968	41		8	157					AD30-60		
973	968	41		34	889					AD0-50		
978	974	41	S1	5	58				S	100BC-AD50		
978	974	41	GTWgrey	4	16				S	100BC-AD50		
978	974	41	MSGW	11	34				S	100BC-AD50		
981	974	41		1	7					AD0-50		
1000	1002	138		10	919					AD100-200		
1001	1002	138		5	52					AD40-70		
1100	1105	42		89	902					AD30-60		
1101	1105	42		124	997					AD30-60		
1103	1105	42		17	416					AD30-60		
1109	1110	42		4	12					AD0-50		
1113	1114	42		1	5					AD0-50		

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	QTY	WT	vessel type	form	dec	surf	Spotdate	Comment	rim type
1115	1166	42		3	36					AD30-60		
1117	1118	42	Q1	3	8				S	350-100BC		
1119	1120	42		1	7					AD0-50		
1121	1120	42	Q6	12	38					350-100BC		
1123	1124	42		8	88					AD0-50		
1125	1167	42	S1	1	8				S	350-100BC		
1125	1167	42	Q6	1	4				S	350-100BC		
1142	1143	29		7	28					AD0-60		
1150	1152	28		3	45					AD0-60		
Unstrat.		42	S1	1	105	handled jar				350-100BC	horizontal handle globular vessel	

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction

C.1.1 A small collection of cremated human bone was retrieved from features during the evaluation (Table 14). In total four deposits of cremated human bone were recovered and four deposits of unburnt human bone. All had very low bone weights and only cremation (775) in Trench 43 seems to have the potential to represent a burial.

Methodology

C.1.2 Analysis of the bone was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines laid out by McKinley (2004). Animal bone was identified by macroscopic appearance where possible. All human bones identified were separated into the following four categories: upper limb, lower limb, axial and skull.

C.1.3 The potential for full analysis was assessed by following the guidelines laid out by McKinley (2004).The weight (in grams) of each fraction size was recorded and the total weight noted. Fragment size and colour were recorded based upon a macroscopic examination of the bones. The potential for full analysis has been noted. A full analysis will examine evidence for particular funerary rites (for example whether there was any preference for retaining particular body parts for burial). It will also examine the nature of the deposit, that is whether it is redeposited pyre debris or a cremation, and will allow the biological parameters to be estimated; minimum number of individuals (Mni), age and sex).

Results

Context	Cut	Trench	Date	Deposit type	Colour of Bone	Total weight of bone (g)	Degree of fragmentation	comments
754	752	43	Roman	Pit fill	White	1	High	Unid calcined bone
775	774	43	Roman	Pit fill	Blue grey- white	4	High	Unid calcined bone
782	781	43	Roman	Pit fill	White	5	High	Rib frags
1101	1105	42		Ditch fill	Blue grey-White	10	High	Unid long bone frags

Table 14: The cremated remains

C.1.4 Contexts 775 and 782 were recovered from a large pit believed to be a cremation pit. Several smashed vessels were recovered (SF 24, 21, 20 and 22). Fragments of jet (SF25) were recovered from above pot SF24 which was observed on site to contain calcined bone. The vessel was excavated *in situ* in the lab however only a small amount of calcined bone was recovered. Studies within modern crematoriums have shown that the average weight of a complete human body generally lies between 1600 to 3000g (McKinley 1989). The largest Cambourne cremation deposit was 10g implying either

that only a very small percentage indeed was recovered for burial or that the cremation burial has been disturbed.

C.1.5 The colour of the bone fragments was primarily buff white with some blue-grey fragments. Bone colour is an indication to the heat of the pyre the individual was cremated upon. In this case the bone colour primarily indicates temperatures of over 600 degrees Celsius (McKinley 2004, 12).

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Comments
253	252	44	ditch	Frag of parietal bone
775	774	43	Cremation pit	Scaphoid fragment
776	774	43	Cremation pit	Pelvis
1101	1105	42	Ditch	Long bone frags

Table 15: Unburnt HSR

C.1.6 The unburnt human remains consisted of a small collection of disarticulated bone (Table 15). There is no potential for ageing sexing or assessing pathology on any of the fragments due to size and poor bone condition (McKinley grade 4, 2004, p11).

Summary of potential and recommendations for further work

C.1.7 The small deposit size means that there is very little potential for further analysis on either the calcined bone or the unburnt human bone at Cambourne West. In general the degree of fragmentation will not allow for any pathology to be observed or for any estimation of sex. There are no identifiable fragments suitable to narrow the age range below adult.

C.1.8 The possibility that context (775) is a disturbed cremation should be explored further with comparisons to similar sites however no other work is required on this assemblage.

C.2 Faunal Assessment

By Ian Smith

Introduction

C.2.1 Preparation of the report has been undertaken following recommendations of Baker and Worley (2014). The assemblage consists of four (43 x 37 x 17cm) boxes of hand collected bone. The bone is clean and bagged by context number.

Methods

C.2.2 With regards to quantification, the specimens referred to as "countable" in tables and text include all that comprise any of the diagnostic zones defined in Dobney and Reilly (1988). Clearly adjoining fragments are counted as a single specimen amongst the "countable" fraction. In addition to the Dobney and Reilly (1988) diagnostic zones, loose mandibular teeth were also counted, as well as maxillary tooth rows and loose maxillary teeth. Mandibular tooth rows were counted as such if they included at least one *in situ* deciduous fourth premolar or permanent fourth premolar or any molar in addition to at least one other in situ tooth (to correspond with the teeth assessed for tooth wear by Grant 1982 and Payne 1973, 1987).

C.2.3 Fusion state totals (Table 16) are of numbers of specimens from amongst the scapulae, pelves, major long bones, calcanei, metapodia and phalanges 1 and 2 (as in Silver 1969) that will produce at least one record (ie proximal or distal) of epiphyseal fusion. Specimens were counted as measurable if they had at least one fused end and they included one or more measurement points illustrated and defined in von den Driesch (1976) or Davis (1992, 1996).

C.2.4 Bird elements classed as countable comprise any with recording zones illustrated in Cohen and Serjeantson (1996). Totals were calculated by species or taxonomic grouping for each trench and feature type.

C.2.5 With regard to condition, reference has been made to Brickley and McKinley (2004). Although the latter paper is concerned with human bone, the erosion stages illustrated appear to have much in common with those seen here. In parallel with the former quantification data, fragment counts were also undertaken based on all fragments over *circa* 3mm. Whereas in the specimen counts two adjoining fragments count as one, the fragment counts are a raw count of each individual fragment. With regard to condition and the identification of carnivore (or dog/fox) gnawing whilst a minority of specimens have been assessed under magnification the majority are the result of rapid scans. Counted fragment groups were assessed by context with regard to surface preservation state as "generally good", "variable", "mainly poor" and "extremely poor". They were further quantified with regard to the perceived presence of surface damage in the form of root/fungal hyphae damage (similar to that illustrated in Baker and Brothwell 1980, 195), carnivore (mainly probable dog and possibly fox) gnawing, burning and adhering concretions.

Recovery method

C.2.6 The assemblage was hand recovered. As a result smaller fauna such as birds and smaller parts of the main domesticates may well be under represented. In addition however robust parts of the large mammals might be most likely to survive some of the taphonomic processes in evidence (see below).

Provenance and local comparanda

C.2.7 The assemblage originates from thirty of the trenches and the majority was recovered from ditch fills (Tables 17, 18, 19). Such provenance (the high frequency of material from ditch fills) is analogous with that recorded by Hamilton-Dyer (2009, 85) on the adjacent Cambourne New Settlement and with regard to several other sites along Ermine Street in Cambridgeshire (Albarella 1997).

Dating

C.2.8 The faunal assemblage dates to the Iron Age and early Romano-British period. This work is taking part in parallel with other finds and stratigraphic work which will result in refined phasing of this material and this will undoubtedly enhance its potential.

Preservation

C.2.9 With regard to surface preservation, just under a quarter of the assemblage were classed as "generally good" (Table 19) and amongst these fine cut marks, if present, would be preserved. Amongst the groups classed as "variable" (40%) there is a range of surface preservation but some specimens are in a state where fine cut marks should be expected to survive. Groups classed as "variable" include some specimens where preservation varies dramatically from one end or side to the other. A relatively large proportion of the assemblage (35%) has "mainly poor" preservation and this can be expected to limit the potential for recovery of certain types of information (fine cut marks for instance) in these groups. A small proportion (c 1%) are in an extremely poor condition for which analogous erosion grades (4 and 5) can be found in Brickley and McKinley (2004, 16). Root damage to bone (Baker and Brothwell 1980, 195) appears to be a significant, factor with regard to bone surface deterioration (Table 18). Carnivore gnawing, concretions and burning are also in evidence (Table 18). In some context groups, root damage may well have obscured other types of taphonomic evidence including carnivore gnawing and fine cut marks. High frequencies of root/fungal damage were recorded by Hamilton-Dyer (2009) at the Cambourne New Settlement site.

Excluded (recent) material

C.2.10 In total, some 658 fragments have been excluded (including a partial human humerus and scapula) and all fragments that are clearly recent according to stratigraphic information. Amongst the latter, one hundred and nine specimens that would have counted under Dobney and Reilly (1988), according to the presence of diagnostic zones, have been excluded. This group are too recent to be within the scope of the project aims. Any material dated to Iron Age and Roman phases has been incorporated, including some where details of provenance are not yet complete but which further stratigraphic and finds work are expected to resolve.

Assemblage characterisation

C.2.11 Just over three hundred and seventy specimens would be counted using the diagnostic zoning system of Dobney and Reilly (1988) (Table 16). A similar figure would be arrived at using Serjeantson (1996) since many of the same anatomical elements are counted as in the former system.

C.2.12 From the total countable, just under three hundred specimens of cattle, sheep/goat and pig were deemed countable (Table 16) on the basis that they bear at least one diagnostic zone of Dobney and Reilly (1988). Although not contributing to the tables, two navicular cuboids of cattle were noted as well as two cattle second phalanges and two second phalanges of horse (these would be counted using Serjeantson 1996, but

taking into account the third phalanges which would be counted under Dobney and Reilly (1988), the expected zone totals would be of comparable size.

C.2.13 The assessment suggests the assemblage is dominated by cattle (*Bos taurus*), followed in descending order by sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), pig (*Sus domesticus*), horse (*Equus* sp) and dog (*Canis familiaris*). Two possible neonates were noted, one potentially from sheep from Trench 138 (489) and another (possibly pig) from Trench 127 (355). A modest number of mandibular rows are present but taking the loose mandibular teeth into account there is a reasonable amount of ageing information particularly from sheep/goat (Table 16).

Articulating or possibly associated bones

C.2.14 From Trench 44 (254) there are some associated horse bones which probably indicate primary and undisturbed deposition but might be interpreted to suggest ritual behaviour or disposal of waste parts. Similarly in Trench 127 (355) there are cattle elements including a probable articulating humerus and radius, although in this case the presence of concretions makes assessment difficult and some further careful cleaning is desirable.

C.2.15 Data with regard to sex ratios was limited to one pig canine which is from a male. It is possible that some sex ratio data might be recovered from analysis of the pelves of sheep/goat and cattle.

Species ratios and taphonomy

C.2.16 With regard to the proportions of the main domesticates several issues are worthy of consideration. Amongst these are the widely documented decrease in the proportion of sheep at the end of the Iron Age (Albarella 2007) and a possible local complicating issue which is that the regional environment here may have been one of the factors leading to slightly higher cattle proportions in the Iron Age than have been documented on the chalk downland sites (Hamilton-Dyer 2009, 102; Albarella 2007, 394). However the situation is not simple as demonstrated by the work of Davis (1991) who recorded high levels of sheep from Wardy Hill which is to the north east of the present site, adjacent to the Isle of Ely and adjacent to much low lying and wet levels.

C.2.17 Given the number of trenches and the area that they span a relatively wide area, the tendency for larger bones (such as those of cattle) to be deposited some distance from roundhouses and settlement foci (Wilson 1996) must be considered. In addition close proximity to Ermine Street at some sites appears to correlate with relatively high proportions of horse, which may relate to a specific function of these sites (Albarella 1997). Certainly the interplay between the round houses and Ermine Street is of interest.

C.2.18 Specific site functions may well account for contrasting proportions amongst the main stock animals. However other factors that should be considered include the possibility that the taphonomic processes on the sites in this area may introduce a bias against sheep sized domesticates (as compared to cattle or horse). Certainly at Wardy Hill (Davis 1991) the high frequency of sheep is demonstrated by all elements but an analysis of the teeth alone suggests an even higher proportion of sheep (Davis 1991). Under these circumstances the recording of loose teeth (and their inclusion in recorded species totals) may be an important consideration during analysis. With regard to recovery it is probable that there will be a bias in any hand collected assemblage against loose sheep/goat teeth as compared to cattle teeth (see also Davis 1995). In addition of course, the geology, depth of features, history of water table levels and past intensity of ploughing are undoubtedly relevant.

Other species and limitations of recording methods

C.2.19 A small number of species are represented by parts which are not counted under Dobney and Reilly (1988). A single fragment of goat horncore was recovered from Trench 134 (816), and fragments of (deer) antler were recovered from a small number of contexts.

Potential with regard to butchery

C.2.20 Butchery in small rural Romano-British settlements might be expected to follow the patterns typical of the preceding Iron Age and many appear to show some such continuity. However, specialised butchery comparable to that typical of Romanised settlements was recorded at Tort Hill East (from mainly post second century contexts) adjacent to Ermine Street (Albarella 1997). Work by Hamilton-Dyer (2009, 87) appears to demonstrate differences in butchery between Iron Age and Roman contexts. Whilst erosion of surfaces amongst some bone groups will limit sample size (Tables 18 and 19) and the conclusions that might be drawn, such insights are valuable and recording of any such data is desirable.

Potential and requirement for further analysis

C.2.21 The assemblage merits further recording and analysis given its date range and the proximity to both Ermine Street and to the assemblages recorded by Hamilton-Dyer (2009). The latter undoubtedly increase the potential of this group and it is suggested that the results should be contrasted with those from the latter sites where some 10,000 specimens were recorded (Hamilton-Dyer 2009).

C.2.22 Although this material is a potential adjunct to the material recorded by Hamilton-Dyer (2009), it could also be contrasted with the latter since it originates from settlement or activity closer to Ermine Street. Whilst certain features regarding the preservation of the bone appear similar, further analysis could reveal whether the assemblage has the same character as the assemblages analysed by Hamilton-Dyer (2009).

C.2.23 Although the condition of the bone from this site is variable this needs to be put into context, in that at many Iron Age sites across the region there was no bone preservation at all (Glazebrook 1997, 31; Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 45).

C.2.24 With regard to stock size, ninety-nine measureable specimens from amongst the domesticated species (cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and dog) were noted amongst these remains. Once details regarding phasing are available these biometrics will be valuable data. Domestic stock of Late Iron Age date are often reported to be small (and amongst the cattle there is some evidence that larger cattle appear with the Romans) but more datasets of standard measurements are needed (Albarella 2007, 396).

Recommendations

C.2.25 It is recommended that analysis of this assemblage should proceed. Analysis is clearly justified and desirable since the site clearly has good potential according to regional research agendas. According to Going and Plouviez (2000, 21) sites spanning the Iron Age-Roman transition have a particularly high priority so far as faunal remains studies are concerned. In particular they are fundamental to an assessment of the extent to which the conquest affected patterns of food production and economic activity (Going and Plouviez 2000, 21). More recently Medleycott (2011, 31) has noted that more understanding is needed with regard to continuity versus change in livestock proportions and animal husbandry across the Late Iron Age to Roman transition.

Proposed methods for further analysis

C.2.26 As a minimum, analyses of the animal bones could in theory proceed through detailed recording of all of the bones deemed "countable" under Dobney and Reilly (1988) or Serjeantson (1996). This might result in a time spend of four days recording followed by two days analysis and report preparation.

C.2.27 However consideration should be given as to whether the methodology of Hamilton-Dyer (2009) should be adopted for this assemblage. Certainly since the most obvious comparable, contemporary and adjacent sites are those recorded by Hamilton-Dyer (2009) analysis of the present site should be undertaken with comparability of data in mind. With reference to identifications, Hamilton-Dyer (2009) made reference to Boessneck (1969), Payne (1985) and Halstead and Collins (2002). Tooth eruption and wear stages of cattle, sheep and pig mandibles were recorded following Grant (1982). Measurements mainly followed von den Driesch (1976).

C.2.28 To explore the full potential of this assemblage, detailed analysis should ideally be undertaken at context level of all fragments (and not excluding "large" and "medium" mammal fragments) with regard to taphonomic evidence and in relation to feature type and artefactual or other evidence. Again comparability with the taphonomic analyses of Hamilton-Dyer (2009) is desirable. Such synthesis will require some additional time spend.

C.2.29 When the phasing is completed and further stratigraphic and finds results are available, this section should be reviewed. Whilst it is not expected that any more material will be excluded from analysis, this possibility cannot be entirely excluded.

Species	Countable	Fusion	Complete	Mand rows	Loose mand	Max rows	Loose max	Measurable
cattle	132	57	7	4	19	3	25	40
sheep	118	35	3	9	46	0	24	31
pig	49	19	2	3	3	3	3	4
horse	25	17	6	0	7	0	6	19
lge	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
med	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
dog	9	5	0	2	2	3	2	5
chicken	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
indet	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
unid small	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**373**	**137**	**18**	**18**	**77**	**9**	**60**	**99**

Table 16: Frequency and provenance of countable specimens

Key:

Countable - At least one zone defined in Dobney and Reilly (1988)

Fusion - Specimens that provide epiphyseal fusion data (specimens where two fusion states can be assessed counts as a single specimen)

Mand rows - Mandibular rows with two or more in-situ teeth; Max rows = two or more in situ maxillary teeth

Loose max - Loose maxillary teeth

Measurable - Numbers of specimens that will provide at least one measurement.

Trench	ditch	ditch/bank	pit	pit/ditch	gully	other	Grand Total
28	3						**3**
32	1						**1**
33						1	**1**
39	2						**2**
41	15						**15**
42	43					2	**45**
43	1						**1**
44	30						**30**
45	16				1		**17**
55	2						**2**
112	4					2	**6**
114	14	3					**17**
120	1						**1**
127	44				8		**52**
128	14			5		3	**22**
129			13		5	4	**22**
130	1						**1**
131	1						**1**
132	2						**2**
134	10						**10**
135	2						**2**
136	7						**7**
138	6		42				**48**
139	1						**1**
?	1		2			61	**64**
Total	**221**	**3**	**57**	**5**	**14**	**73**	**373**

Table 17: Numbers of countable (Dobney and Reilly 1988) elements and provenance

Provenance	root affected	dog gnaw	burnt	concretions	Total
ditch	956	34	13	25	**1690**
pit	175	9	4	2	**294**
other	57	46	4	7	**279**
gully	125	3	5	0	**139**
pit/ditch	23	1	0	0	**26**
cobbled surface	9	1	2	0	**15**
wall packing	0	0	0	0	**15**
ring ditch	8	0	0	0	**8**
watering hole?	4	0	0	0	**7**
ditch/bank	5	0	0	0	**5**
post hole	2	0	0	0	**5**
spread	4	0	0	0	**5**
layer	0	0	0	0	**2**
Total	**1368**	**94**	**28**	**34**	**2490**

Table 18: Numbers of specimens by provenance and recorded taphonomic evidence

Context type	generally good	variable	mainly poor	extremely poor	Total
ditch	463	510	694	23	**1690**
pit	24	203	62	5	**294**
other	105	165	9		**279**
gully		81	55	3	**139**
pit/ditch		26			**26**
cobbled surface			15		**15**
wall packing			15		**15**
ring ditch			5	3	**8**
watering hole?			7		**7**
ditch/bank			5		**5**
post hole		2	3		**5**
spread			5		**5**
layer			2		**2**
Grand Total	**592**	**987**	**877**	**34**	**2490**

Table 19: Assessment of condition by context type

C.3 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.3.1 Forty bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated areas in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Methodology

C.3.2 For this initial assessment, a single bucket (approximately ten litres) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The total volume of all samples taken from cremations and grave deposits was processed to ensure complete recovery of human remains.

C.3.3 The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.25mm 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 dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a complete list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 20. 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 Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.3.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as charred plant remains and finds have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

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

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal have been scored for abundance

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

Key to Table 20:

u = untransformed by charring or waterlogging

w = waterlogged

Results

Sample No.	Ctext. No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Trench No.	Vol. proc. (L)	Flot Vol. (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Charcoal	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Fired clay	CBM	Burnt flint	Slag
40	971	968	ditch	41	6	5	#	#	#	++	0	0	0	0	0	##	0	0	0
39	972	968	ditch	41	8	5	#	##	#	+	0	0	0	#	0	#	0	0	0
37	1101	1105	ditch	42	17	5	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0
36	1117	1118	p/hole	42	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	#	0
33	754	752	pit	43	6	1	0	0	0	+	#	0	##	#	0	#	0	0	0
29	775	774	crem.	43	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0
28	754	752	crem	43	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0
32	254	252	Grave	44	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0
31	253	252	Grave	44	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0
30	276	275	gully	44	9	1	#	0	0	+	#	#	#	#	0	0	#	0	0
27	264	263	gully	45	8	1	#	0	0	+	##	0	#	#	0	#	0	0	0
26	262	261	ditch	45	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	246	245	ditch	100	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	118	115	t/throw	107	10	5	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	703	700	ditch	112	8	1	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	707	700	ditch	112	6	1	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	380	381	pit	114	7	20	##	###	#	+	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0
24	172	174	ditch	114	9	1	#	0	0	+	##	0	#	0	0	#	0	#	###
23	171	174	ditch	114	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	406	404	ditch	120	2	1	0	0	0	+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	407	404	ditch	120	8	2	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
13	354	351	ditch	127	10	1	0	0	0	+	#	0	#	#	0	0	#	0	0

Sample No.	Ctext. No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Trench No.	Vol. proc. (L)	Flot Vol. (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Charcoal	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Fired clay	CBM	Burnt flint	Slag
12	347	348	ditch	127	6	5	#	0	0	+	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	345	346	gully	127	10	1	0	0	0	++	0	#	#	0	0	0	#	0	0
10	343	344	gully	127	8	1	0	0	0	+	#	0	#	#	0	0	#	0	0
9	339	340	ditch	127	8	5	#	0	0	+	0	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	#
22	732	731	gully	129	8	5	0	0	0	+	0	0	##	0	0	#	0	0	0
21	735	733	pit	129	9	1	0	0	0	+	#	0	##	0	0	#	0	0	0
20	738	727	pit	129	9	1	0	0	0	+	0	0	##	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	720		midden	129	8	1	0	0	0	+++	##	##	###	##	0	0	##	0	0
18	721		midden	129	9	1	#	0	0	+	#	0	###	###	0	#	0	0	0
15	230	228	ditch	130	8	1	#	0	0	+	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	225	224	ditch	130	8	1	0	0	0	+	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	205	204	Pit	132	8	1	0	0	0	+	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	819	818	ditch	134	8	5	0	0	0	+	##	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	433	435	ditch	136	8	1	0	0	0	+	##	0	##	##	0	0	0	0	0
35	770	774	crem.		4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0
34	782	781	crem.		17	2	#	0	##u	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0

Table 20: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.3.5 In general the samples were poor in terms of preserved plant remains which had been expected as very few remains were recovered from recent excavations to the south of this site (CBNCSS ref).

C.3.6 Charred plant remains were recovered from features within trenches 41, 42, 44, 45, 114, 127, 129 and 130. The most significant assemblages of charred plant remains are found in Trenches 41 and 114. Trench 41 was located in Field 6, Zone D. Samples were taken from two fills of ditch **968**; fill 972 contains charred crop processing waste in the form of glume bases of spelt (*Triticum spelta*) wheat along with occasional charred grains and crop weed seeds such as chess (*Bromus* sp.). Fill 971 contains similar charred plant remains in addition to large quantities of silicates which are well preserved and appear to be the remains of cereal stems and awn fragments. Ostracods (small bivalve aquatic organisms) were also noted in this sample and are most likely to represent the use of river water. The presence of fired clay suggests that the remains of an oven of some sort had been either disposed of in the ditch fill or built into the ditch itself.

C.3.7 Pit **381**, within trench 114, was located in the north-east corner of Field 3 in Zone B. Fill 380 of this feature contains an even larger quantity of spelt wheat processing waste and also includes germinated spelt grains which are either evidence of the burning of spoilt grain or can indicate that spelt was being deliberately germinated for use in the brewing of beer.

C.3.8 Also within Zone B, there was a large feature (**475**) in trench 138 thought to be a ditch. A sample taken from fill 477 contains plant remains that have been preserved by waterlogging. Numerous seeds are present and represent plants that would have been growing around the feature. These include nettles (*Urtica dioica* and *U. urens*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), elderberry (*Sambucus niger*), knotweeds (*Polygonum aviculare* and *Polygonum* sp.), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.), oraches (*Atriplex* sp.) and goosefoots (*Chenopodium* spp.). The presence of several seeds of water crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *batracium*) are evidence that this aquatic plant was growing in the water-filled feature. It may be that the feature is a watering hole or a deep ditch that contained water.

C.3.9 In summary, the charred plant remains recovered are consistent with a Late Iron Age/Early Roman date and show that there is the potential for the recovery of such material. Waterlogged plant remains are also preserved on this site and have the potential to provide information regarding the vegetation growing in the vicinity.

C.3.10 Should further excavations take place on this site, it is recommended that a targeted sampling strategy is employed.

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Appendix E. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-232061		
Project Name	Land west of Cambourne		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	17-08-2015	Finish	16-10-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ECB 4508	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ECB 4508	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Development Type	Rural 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
Enclosures	Iron Age -800 to 43	Pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
Enclosures	Roman 43 to 410	Pottery	Roman 43 to 410
Settlement	Roman 43 to 410	Animal bone	Roman 43 to 410

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambs		
Parish	Cambourne		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	137 hectares	National Grid Reference	TL 3035 6013

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas, Cambs CC
Project Design Originator	Stephen Macaulay
Project Manager	Tom Phillips
Supervisor	Chris Thatcher

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Deepstore	OA East	Deepstore
ECB 4508	ECB 4508	ECB 4508

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:

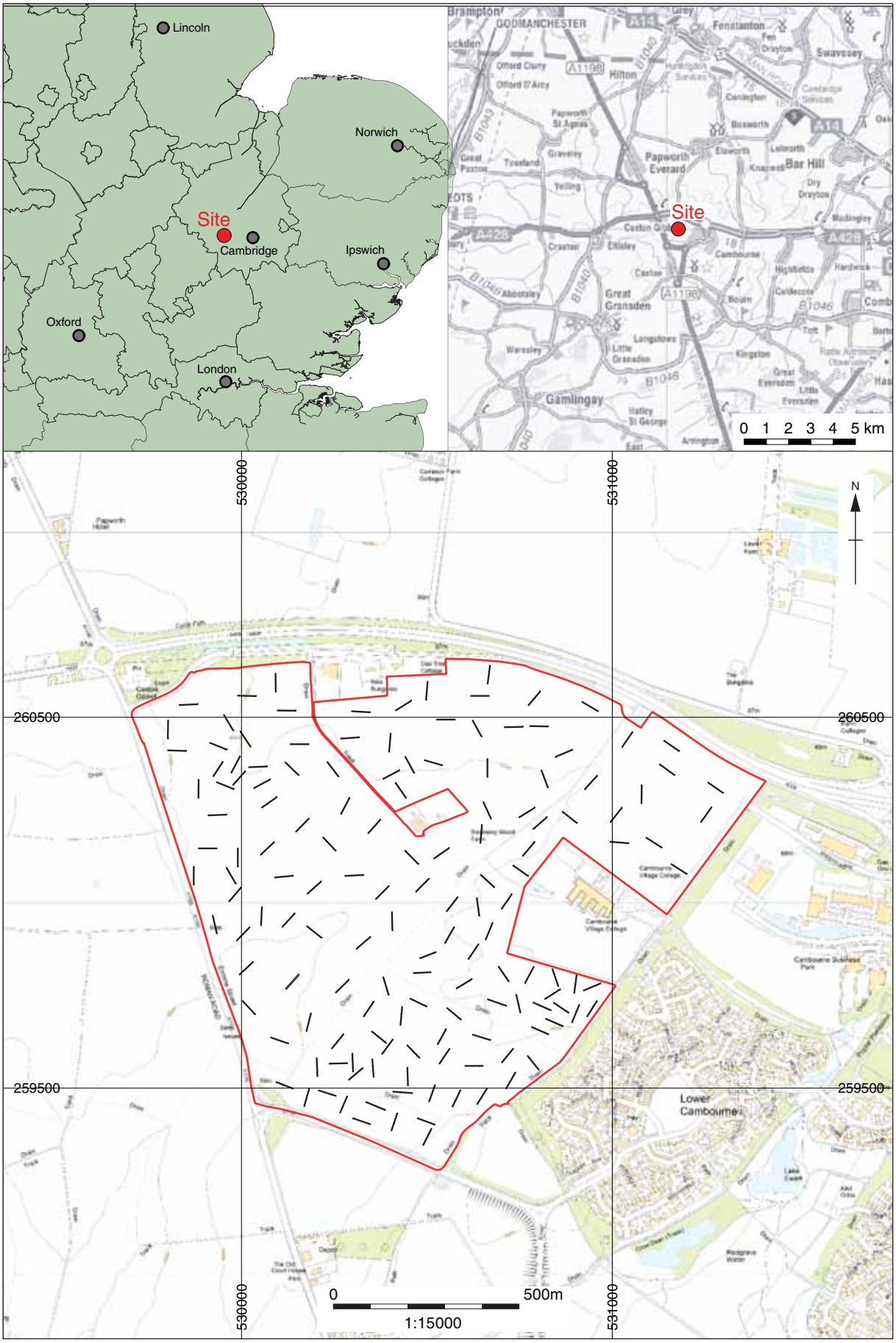

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

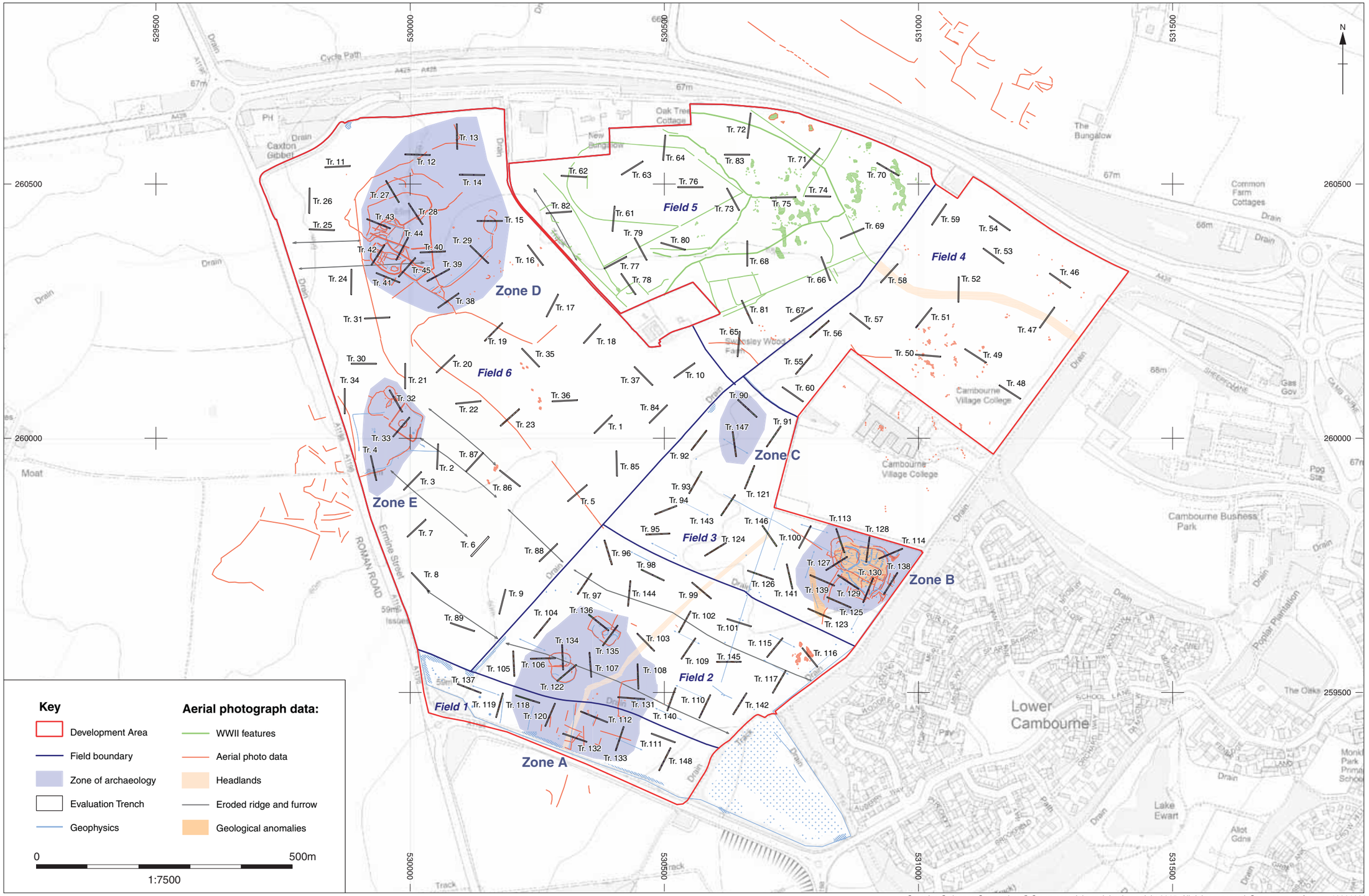

Figure 2: Plan of evaluation trenches

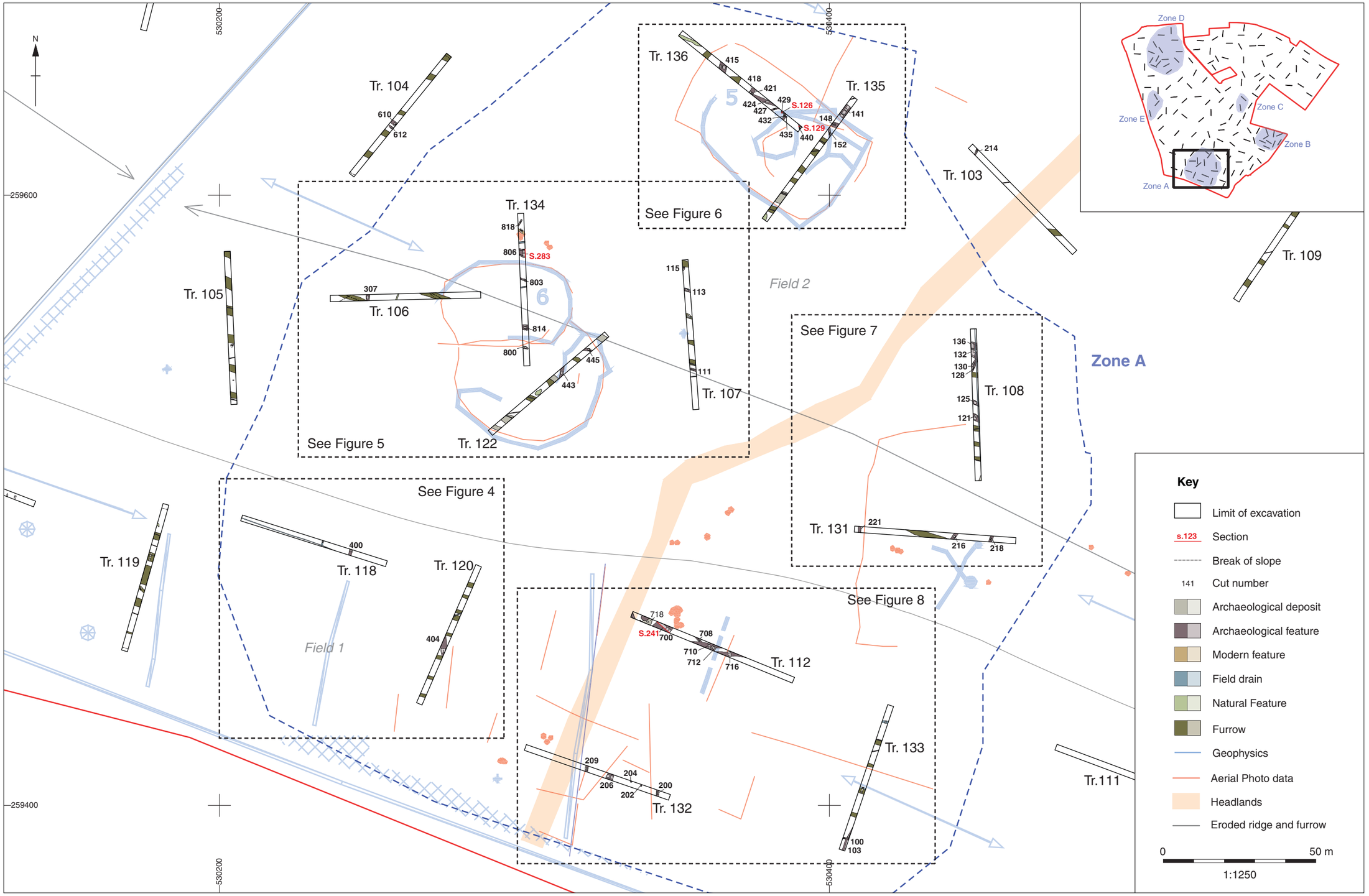

Figure 3: Plan of evaluation trenches in Zone A

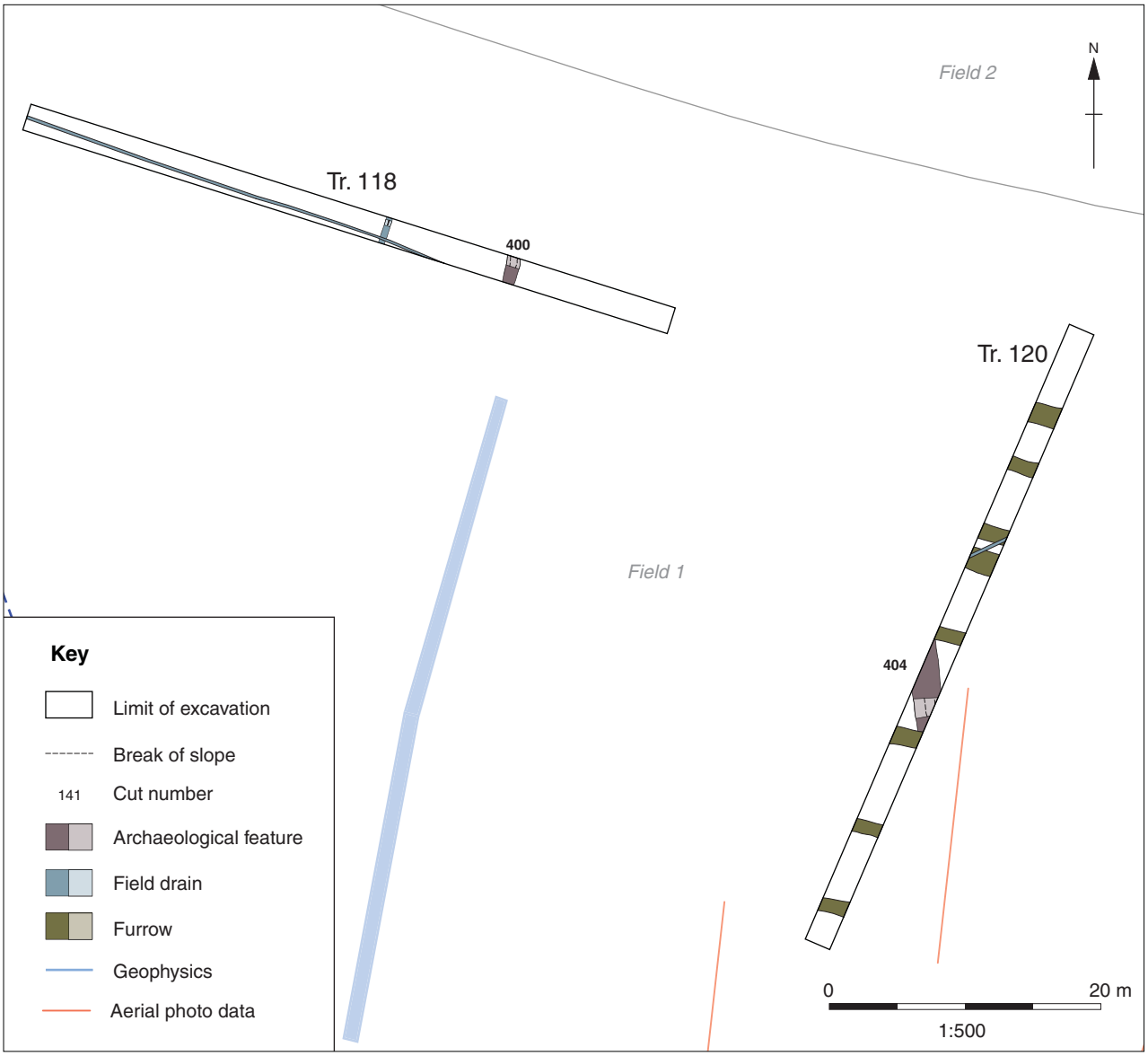

Figure 4: Detail plan of evaluation trenches in Zone A

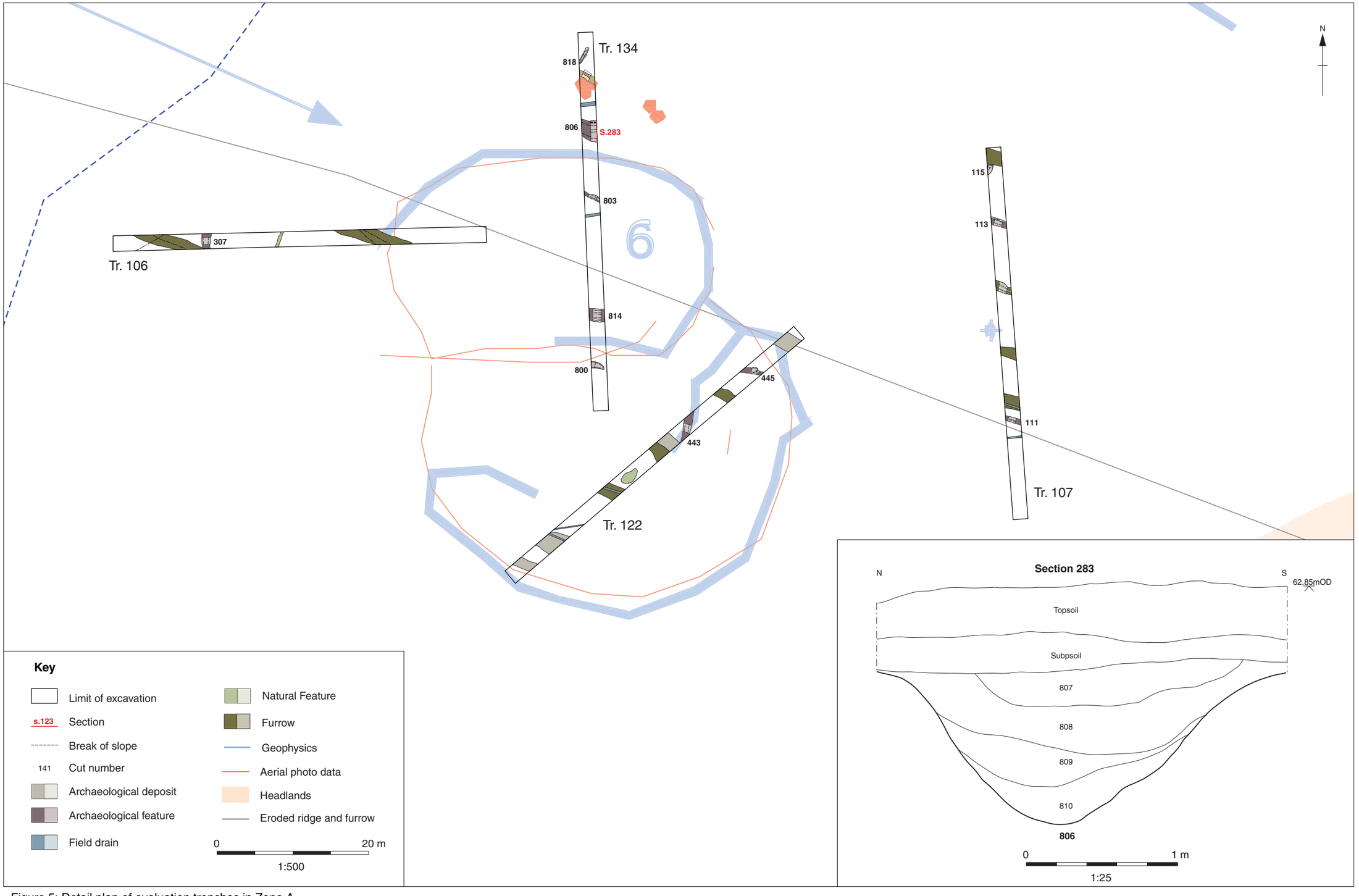

Figure 5: Detail plan of evaluation trenches in Zone A

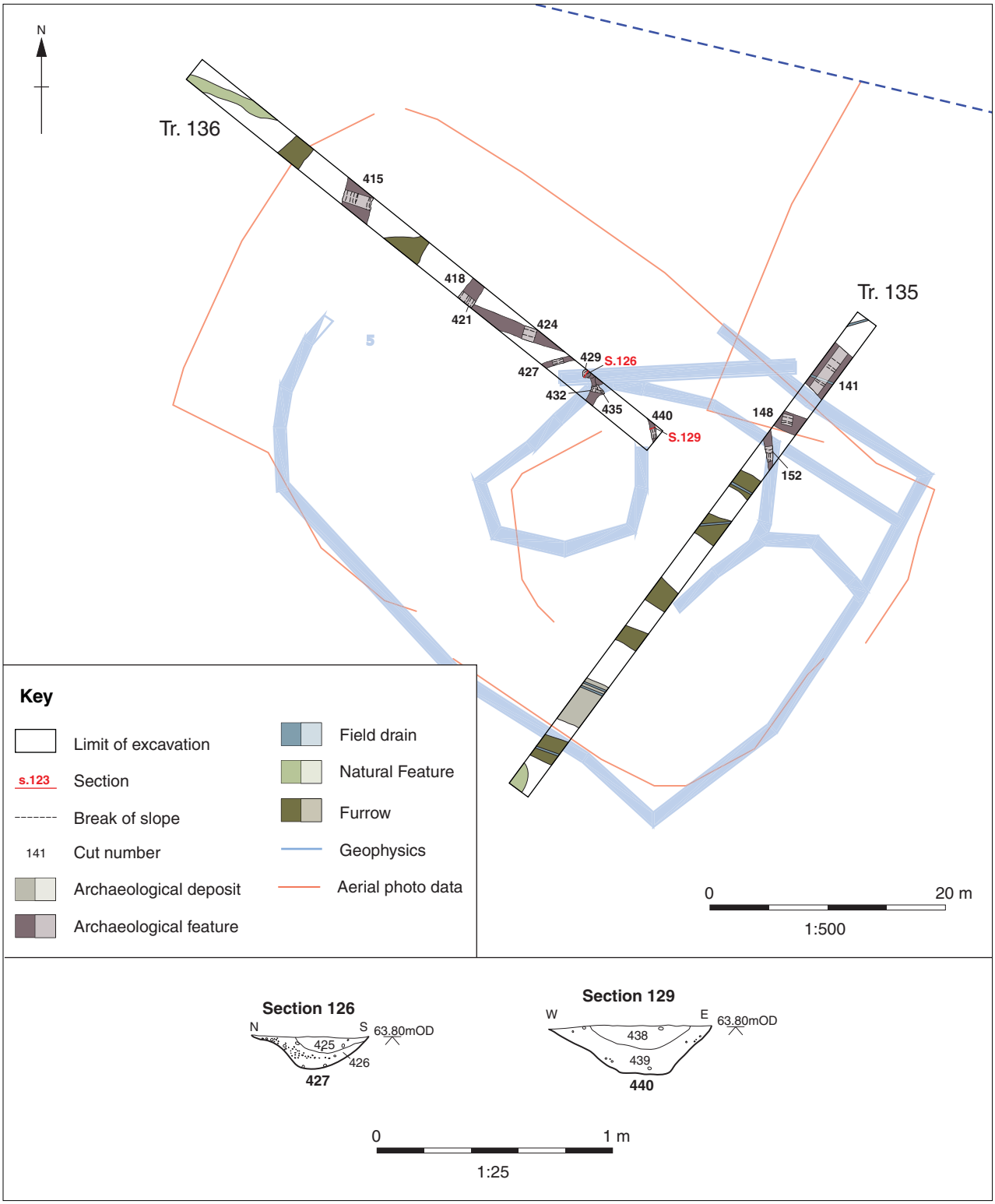

Figure 6: Detail plan of evaluation trenches in Zone A

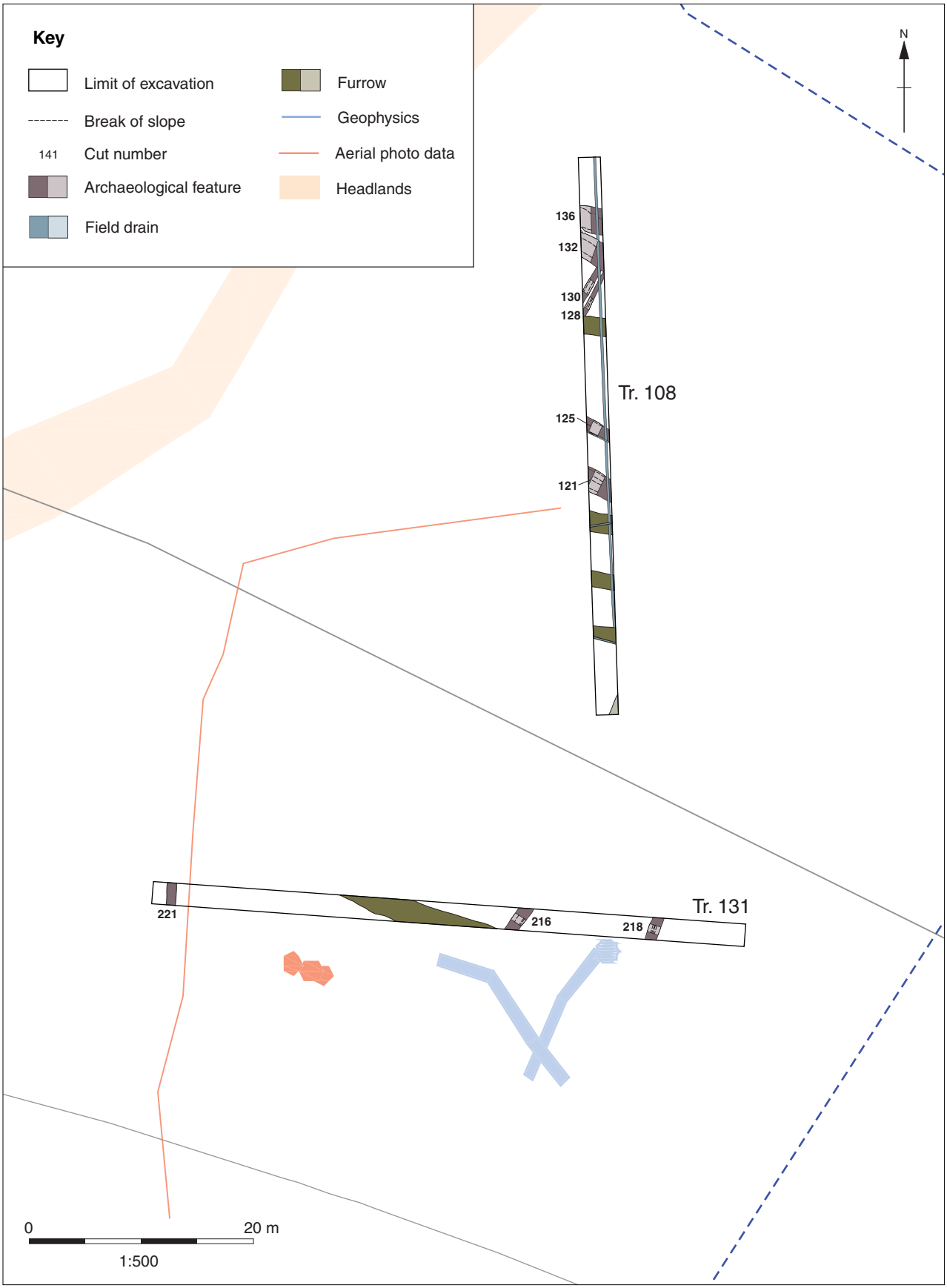

Figure 7: Detail plan of evaluation trenches in Zone A

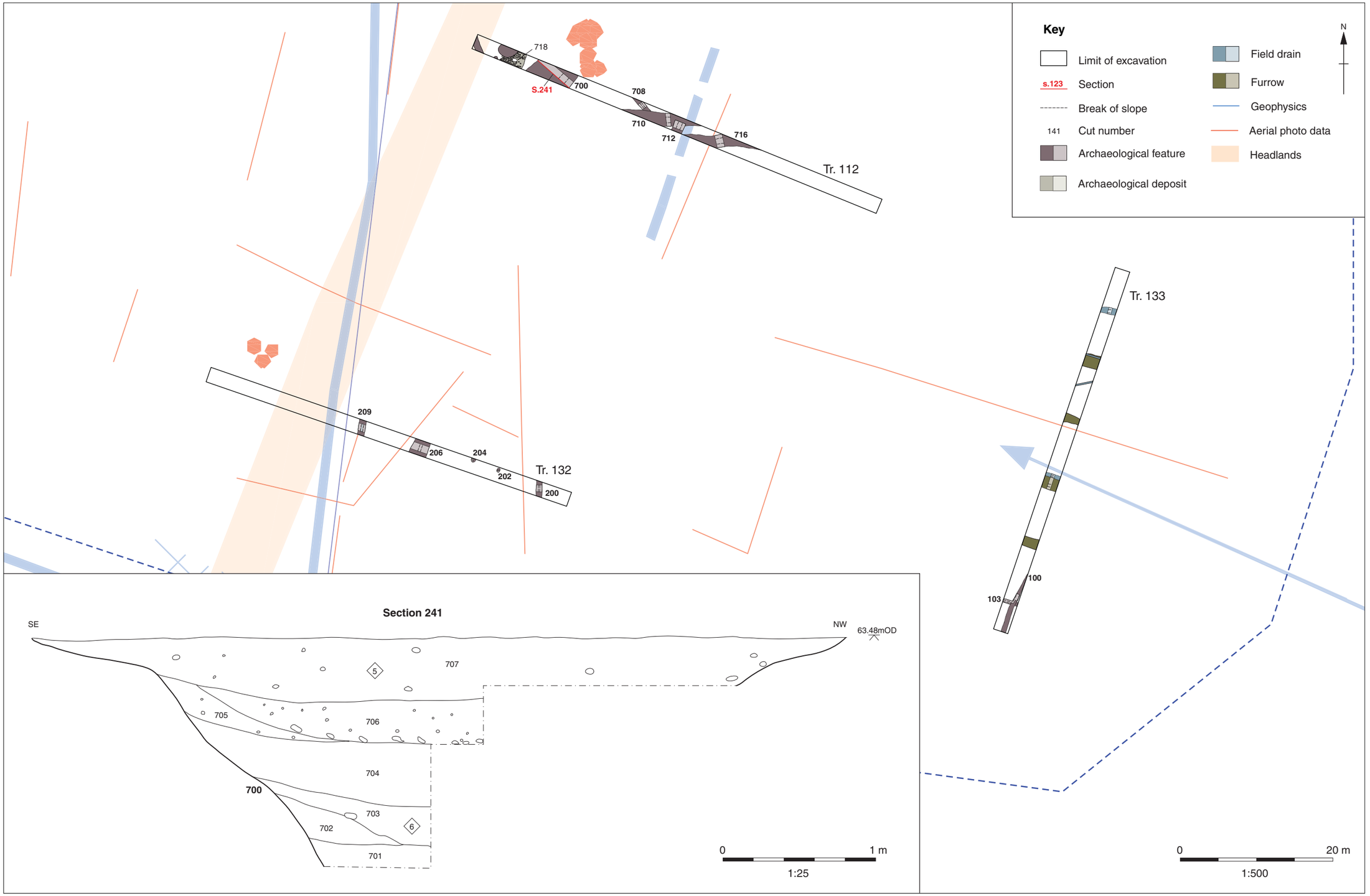

Figure 8: Detail plan of evaluation trenches in Zone A

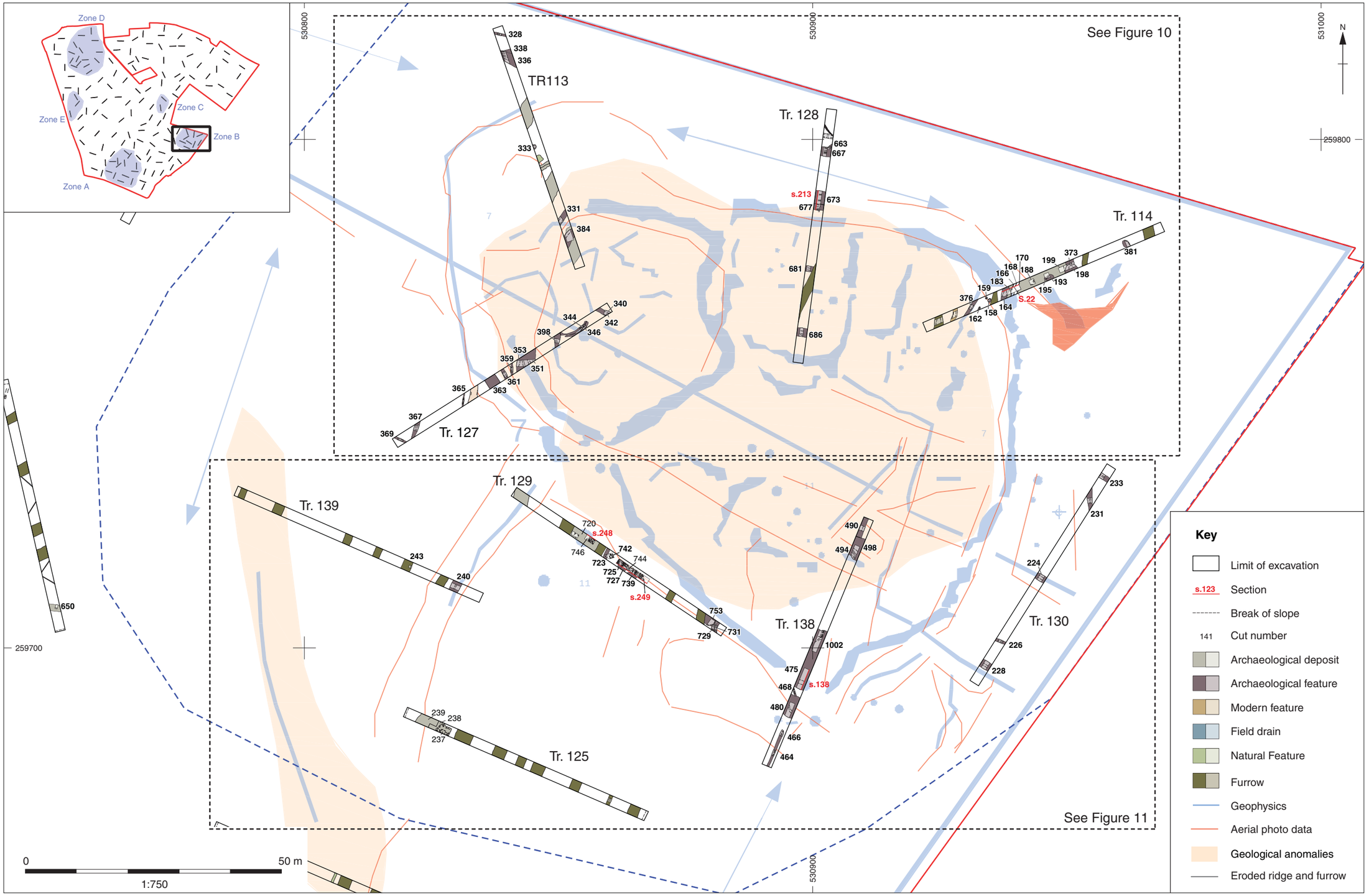

Figure 9: Plan of evaluation trenches in Zone B

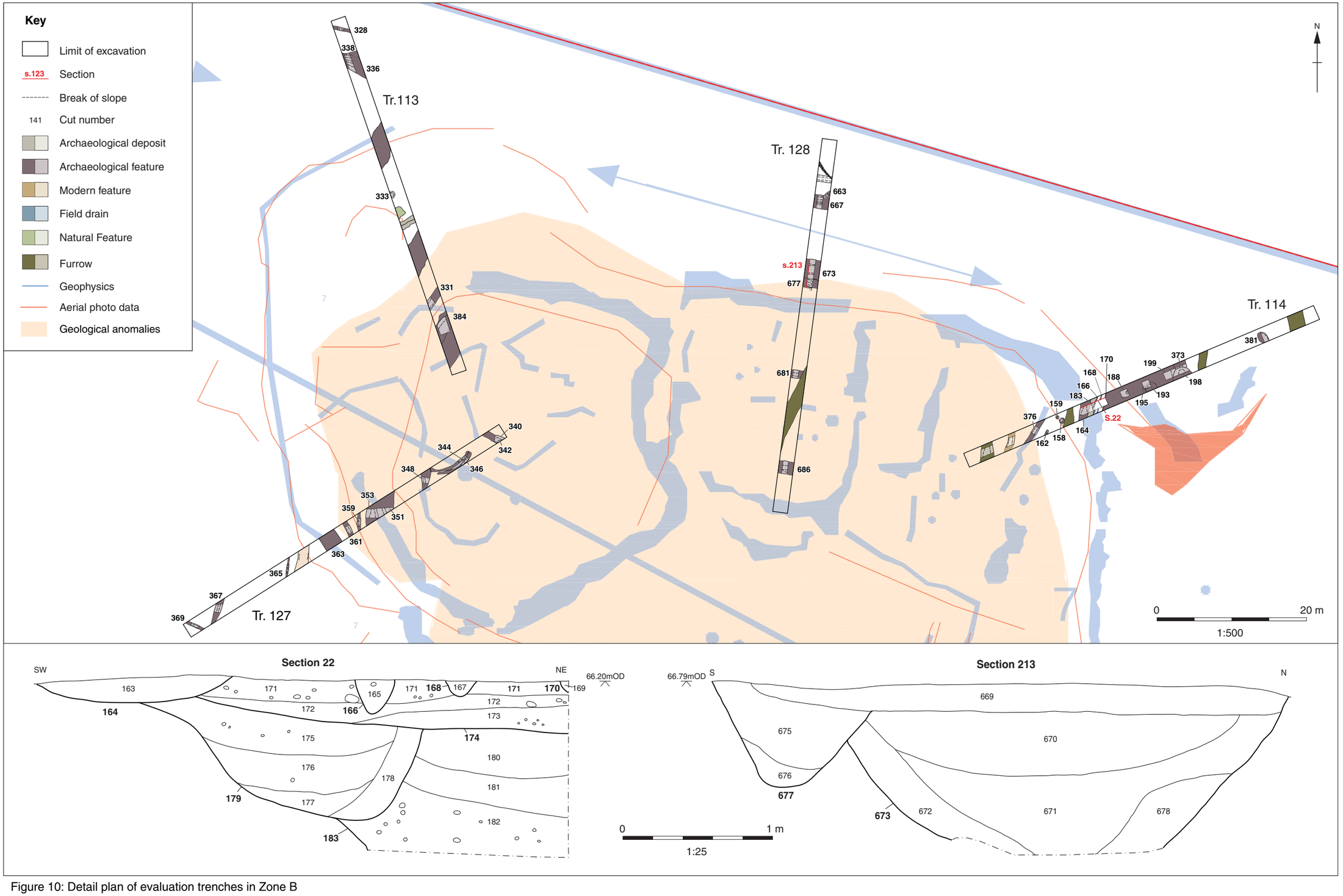

Figure 10: Detail plan of evaluation trenches in Zone B

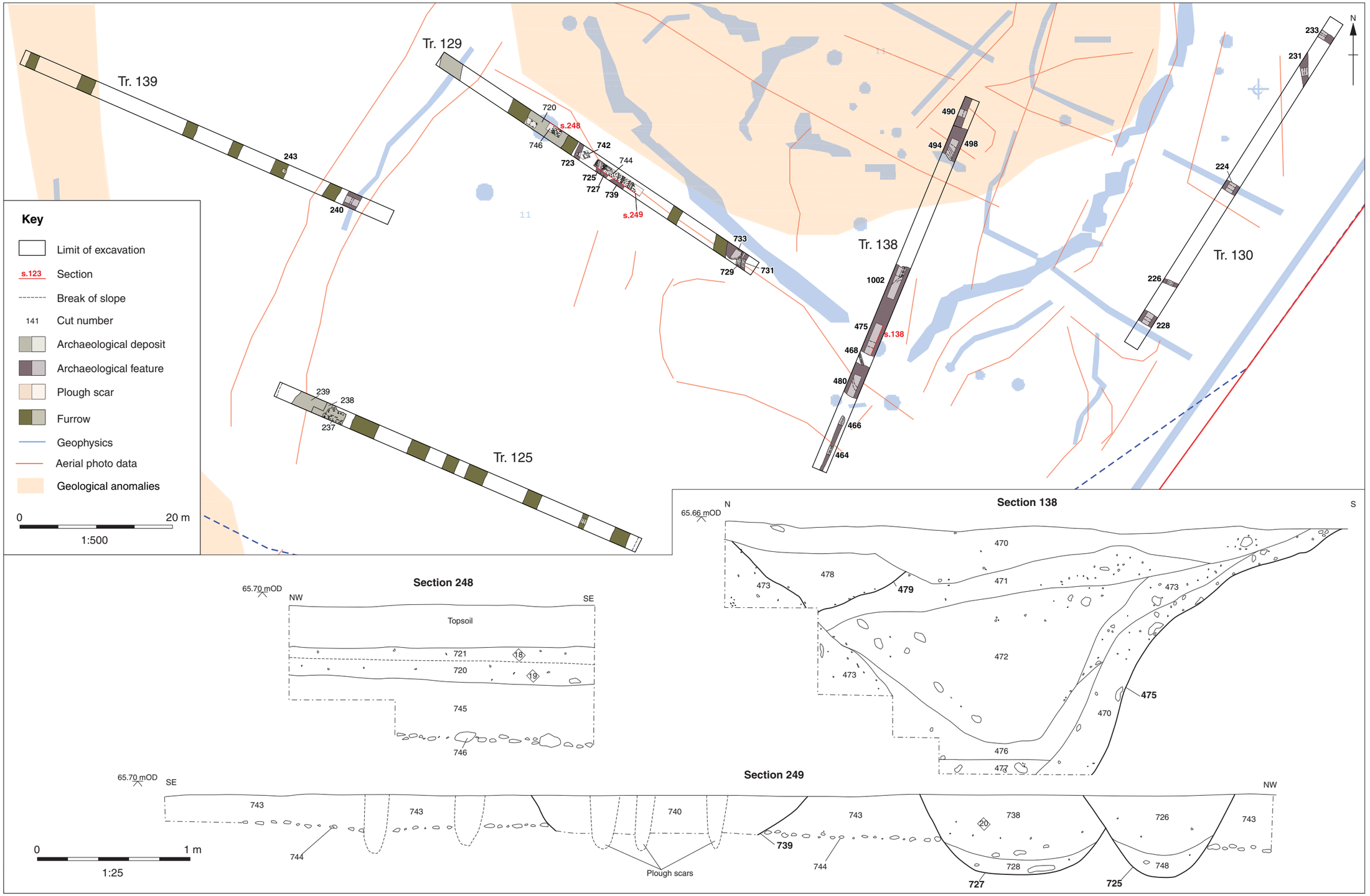

Figure 11: Detail plan of evaluation trenches in Zone B

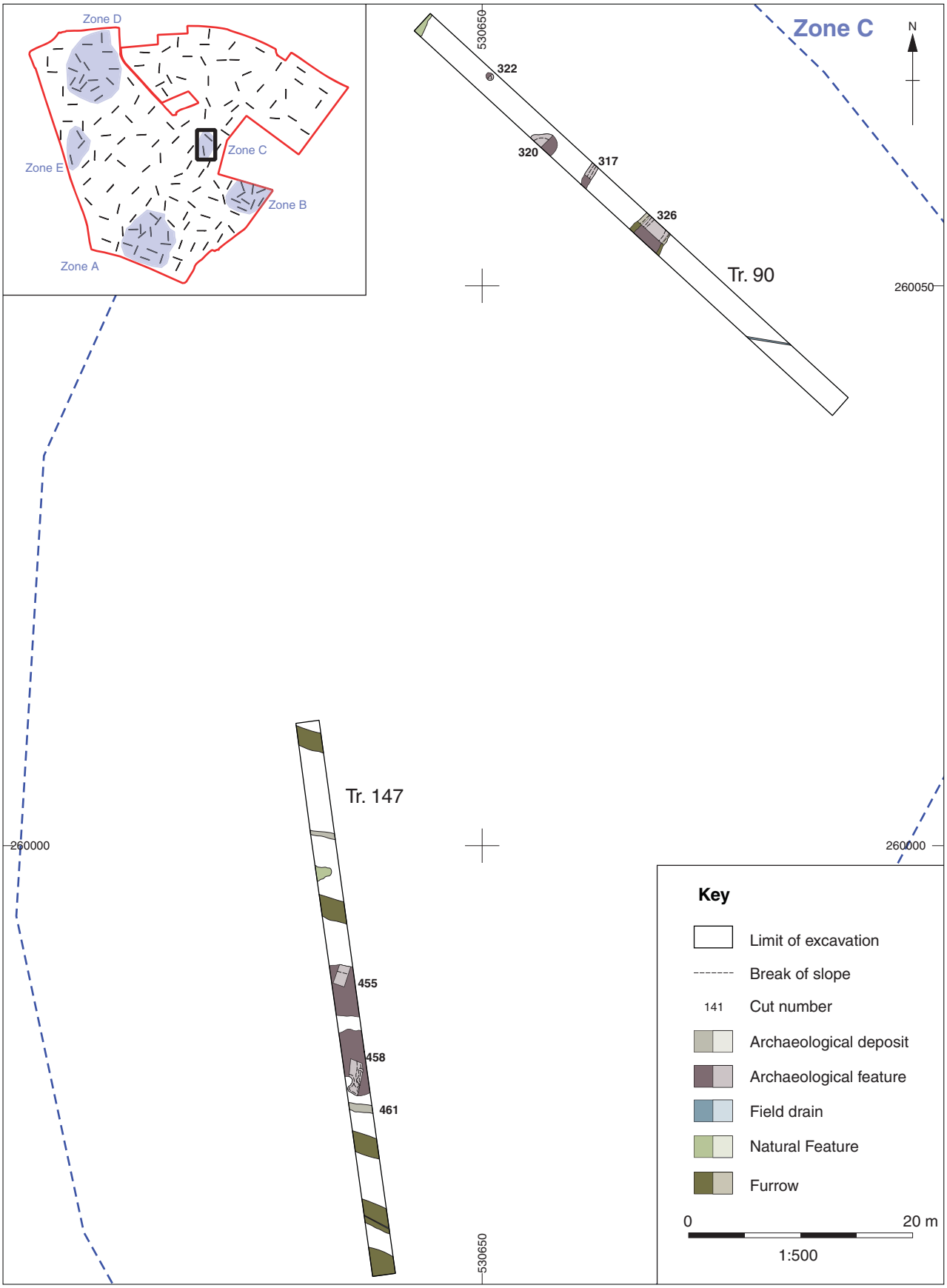

Figure 12: Plan of evaluation trenches in Zone C

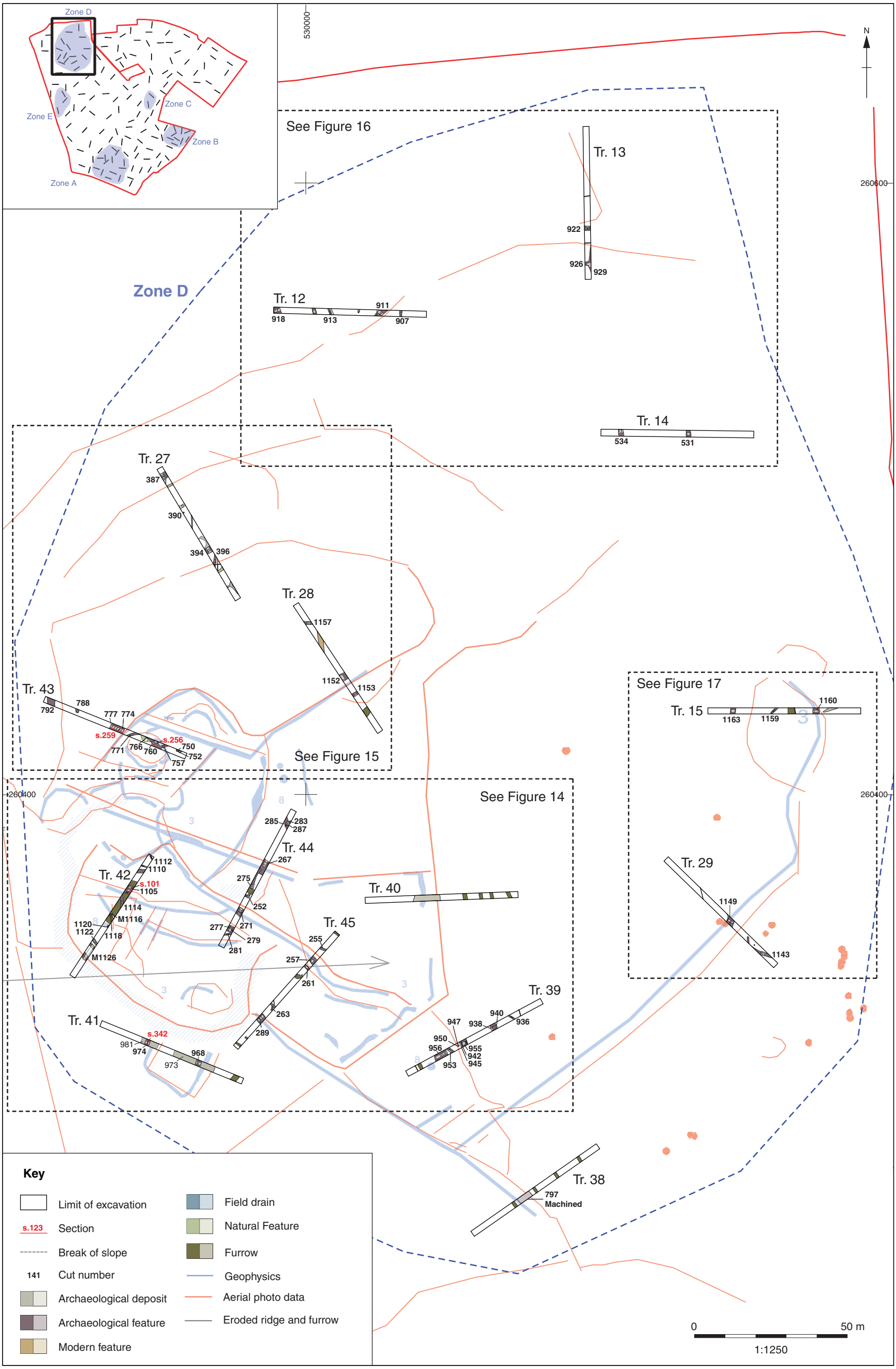

Figure 13: Plan of evaluation trenches in Zone D

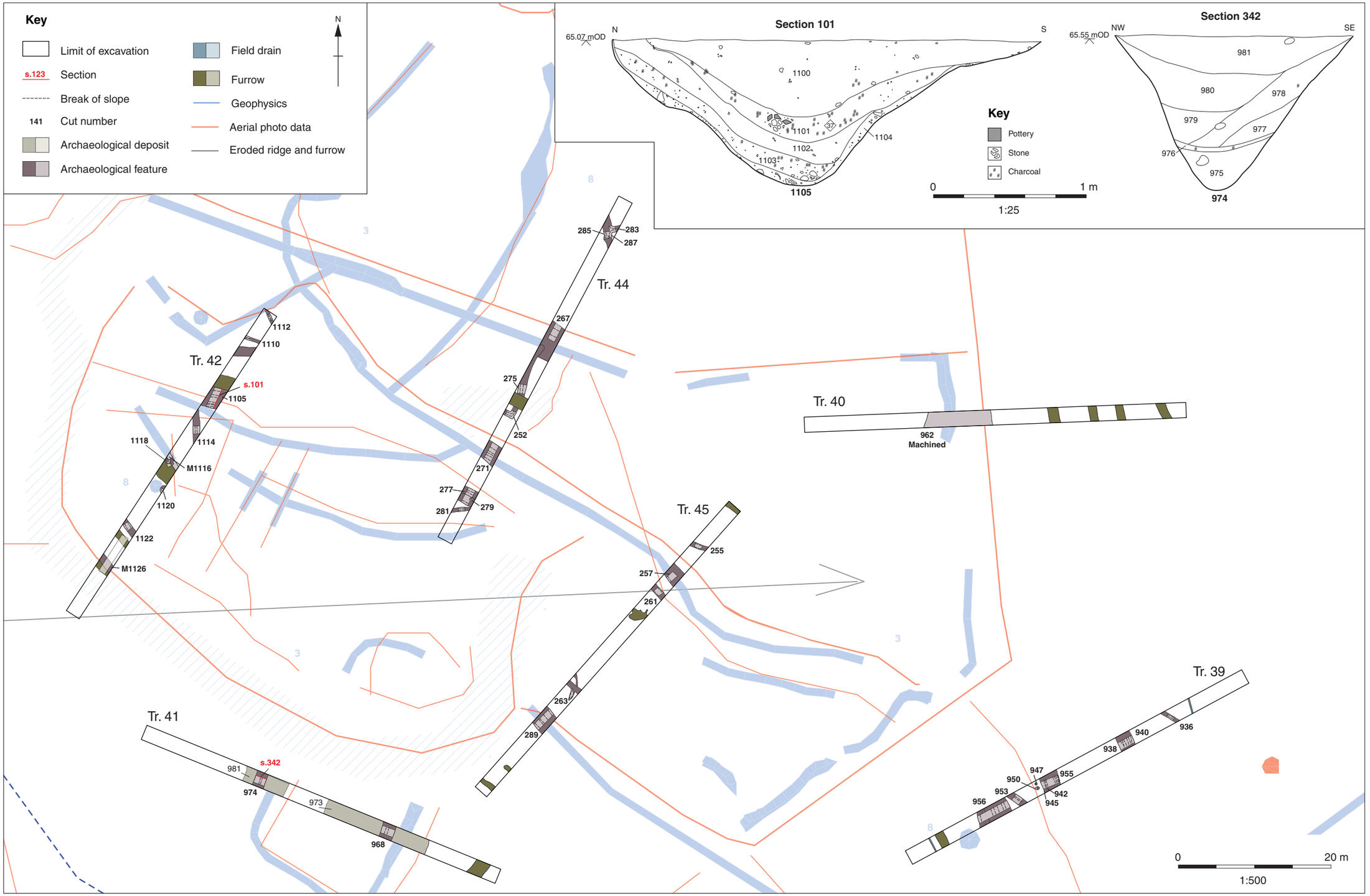

Figure 14: Detail plan of evaluation trenches in Zone D

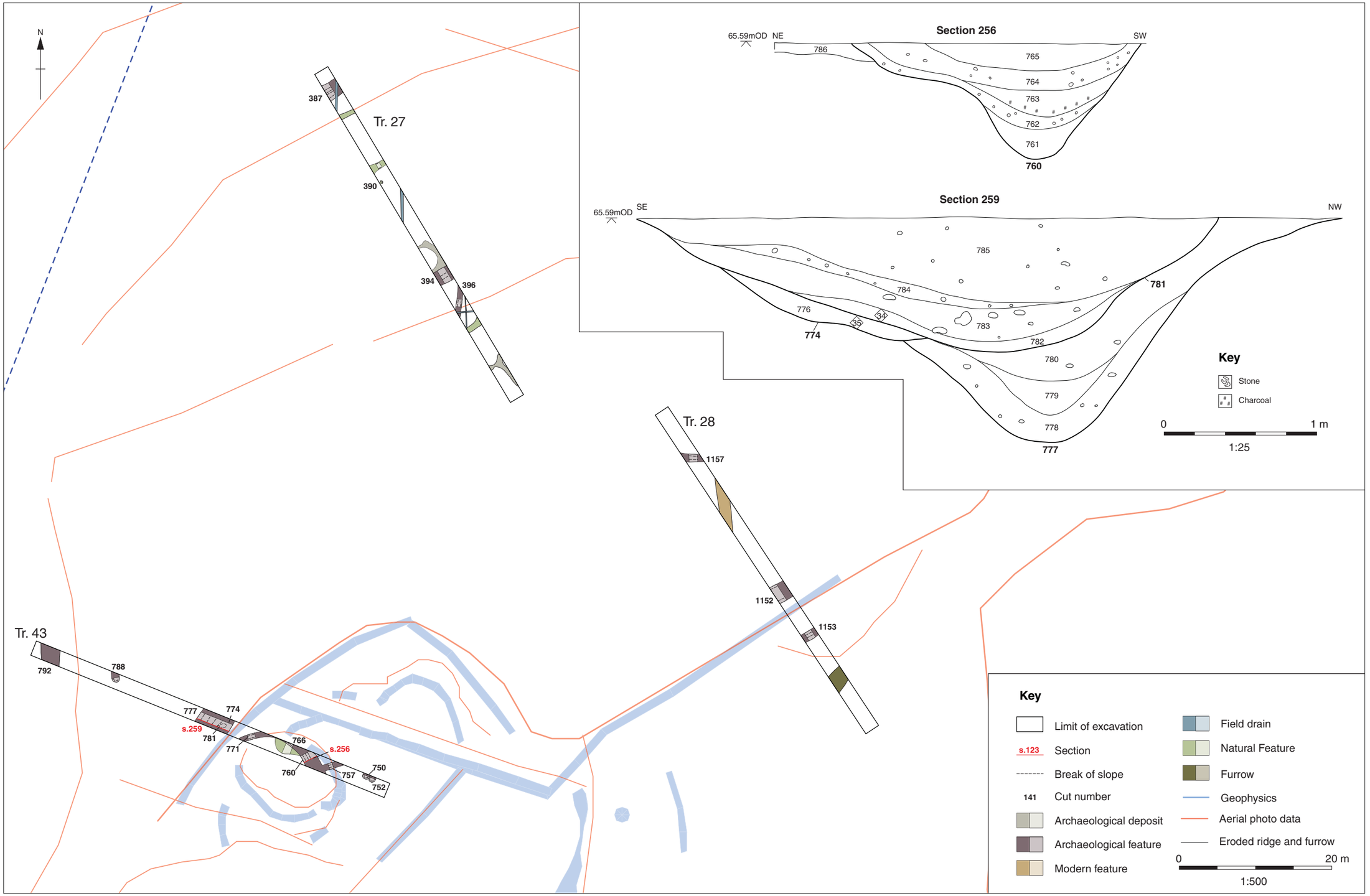

Figure 15: Detail plan of evaluation trenches in Zone D

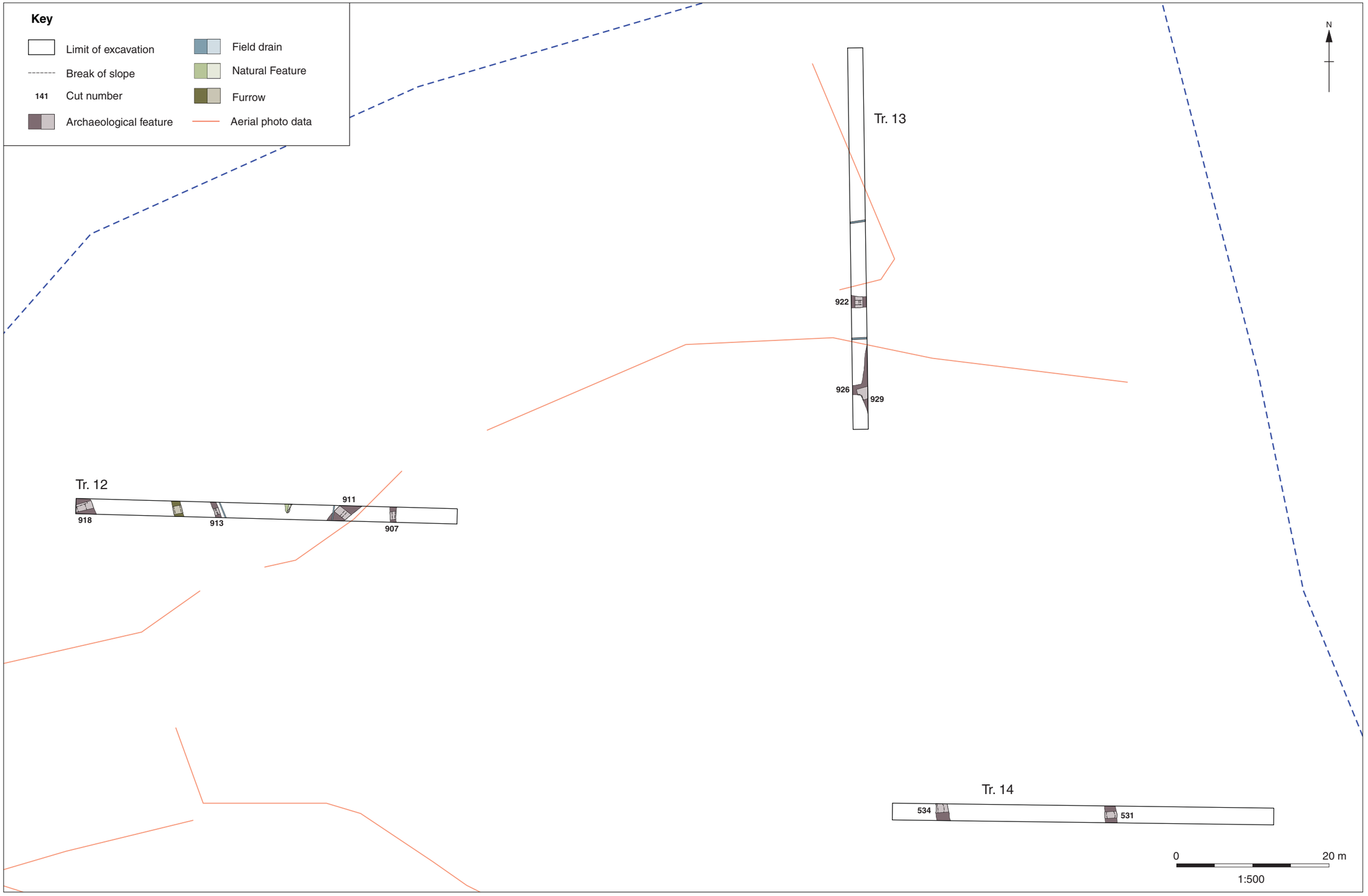

Figure 16: Detail plan of evaluation trenches in Zone D

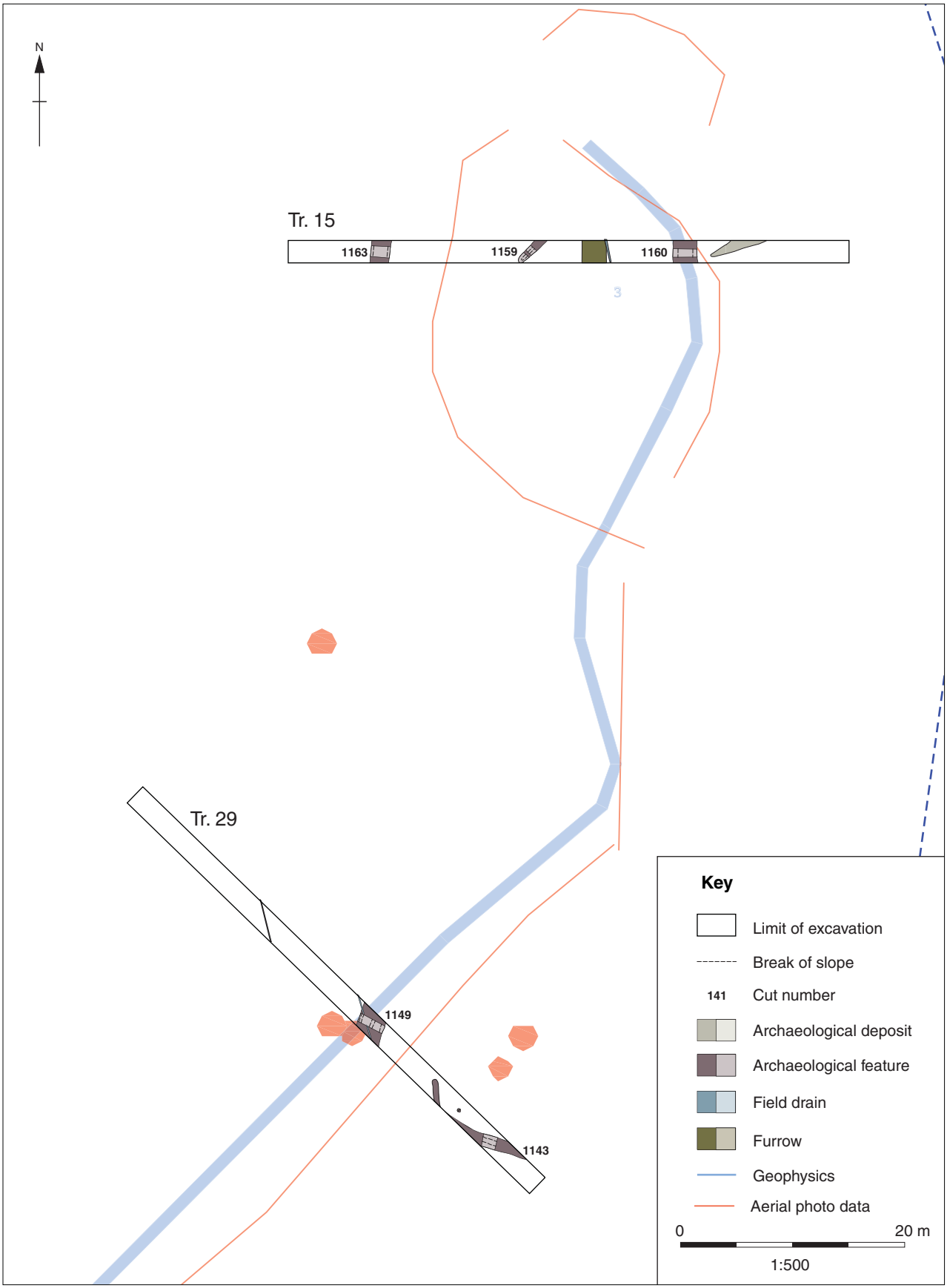

Figure 17: Detail plan of evaluation trenches in Zone D

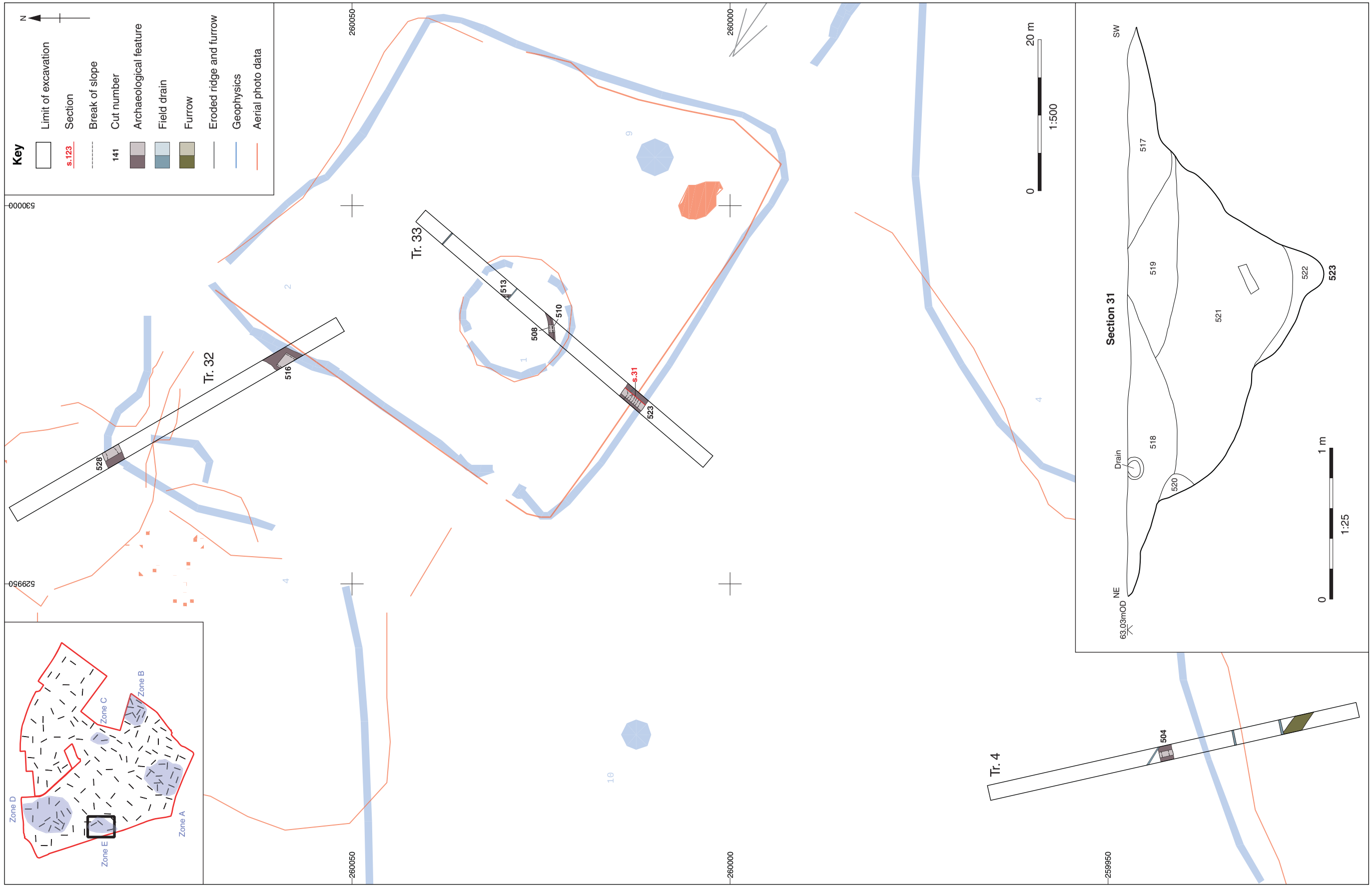

Figure 18: Plan of evaluation trenches in Zone E

Plate 1: Ditches **673** and **677** in Trench 128, from the east

Plate 2: Cobbles in Trench 129

Plate 3: Ditch **475** in Trench 138, from the west

Plate 4: Features **164**-**183,** Trench 114

Plate 5: Ditch **968** in Trench 41, from the north

Plate 6: Cremation vessels in Feature **774**

Plate 7: Placed vessel in Feature **752**

Plate 8: Trench 43, from the east

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