



EAST PARK ENERGY

East Park Energy

EN010141

Environmental Statement

Volume 2 – Technical Appendices

**Appendix 6-8: Site C Trial Trench Evaluation Final
Report**

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Appendix 6-8: Site C Trial Trench Evaluation Final Report

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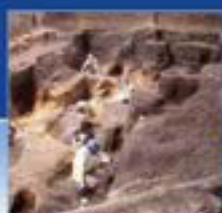
East Park Energy, Area C, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Final Report

National Grid Reference: TL 12730 63670

AOC Project No: 80210

Site Code: ECB7315



East Park Energy, Area C, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Final Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document has been prepared on behalf of RNA Energy Ltd to support a proposal for the proposed East Park Energy comprising a new ground-mounted solar photovoltaic energy generating station and an associated on-site Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) on land to the north-west of St Neots, Cambridgeshire (the Scheme).

The works were undertaken to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains, depth, condition and significance as suggested by the geophysical survey previously undertaken by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2024a). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2024b), which detailed the scope and methodology of the archaeological evaluation. The works were conducted by AOC Archaeology in accordance with current and best practices, standards, and guidelines. The works were monitored by the Historic England (HE) Inspector for Ancient Monuments and Senior Archaeologist at the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) at Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC).

The evaluation at Area C comprised the excavation of trenches across the Scheduled Monument area and Sub-Areas C01 to C04. Of the 179 trenches excavated, 61 yielded archaeological evidence while 118 remained negative. Modern truncations in the form of field drains and plough scars were indicative of agricultural practices occurring in the area, however generally, preservation of archaeological features was moderate, with the depth the archaeological features were recorded at being fairly consistent, with on average 0.15m of subsoil and 0.25m of topsoil overlying the activity.

Overall, a clear correlation was evident between the features uncovered during the evaluation and the geophysical survey across Area C. Particularly, within the Roman Town, but also in C01, C02 and C04. Whilst the areas presumed blank by the geophysical survey generally matched the findings within the evaluations, there was a moderate number of archaeological features present in trenches not targeting geophysical anomalies across all sub-areas, especially C02 and the eastern portion of C04.

The archaeological evaluation has revealed Romano British activity that is representative of a developing landscape from the post-Conquest to the 4th century AD. The scattered rural activity recorded across C01 to C04 in the form of enclosure ditches, boundaries and pits, was the earliest activity, dating from the early 1st to mid-2nd AD. In contrast, the activity recorded within the Scheduled Monument area was representative of a more densely populated urban environment developing and expanding from the mid-1st century to the 4th century AD.

The presence of two cremations on the eastern edge of C04, on the southwestern periphery of the Roman town was unsurprising. During the Roman period, cemeteries were often located in the periphery of settlements, particularly in the case of larger towns or cities which tended to have more formalized spaces for the disposal of the dead. It is very probable, given the proximity to the town, that more graves are located in the area around Trench 803.

Later activity on the site spans from the 9th century onwards with concentrations of activity typical of medieval rural activity, in the form of enclosures, likely relating to animal management and agricultural boundaries. Some of these may have continued in use into the post-medieval period. The pottery assemblage dating to the medieval period is typical of the area with an absence of fine wares typical of rural settings and a relatively limited status or a restricted economy.

A number of ditches recorded across the site are representative of field boundaries depicted on 19th century Ordnance Survey Maps which have since gone out of use but represent the continued agricultural use of the land to the modern period.

An OASIS form (OASIS ID: aocarcha1- 536602) has been compiled and an electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The site archive will be prepared for deposition at a local museum (under Site Code: ECB7315) in accordance with local and national guidance at the end of the project.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken in support of a planning proposal for the development of new ground-mounted solar photovoltaic energy generating station and an associated on-site Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) on land to the north-west of St Neots, Cambridgeshire. The entire scheme measures approximately 768 ha and is subdivided into East Park Areas A to D (**Figure 1 & 2**).
- 1.2 This report focuses on the results of the pre-determination stage of trenching in Area C which is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR): TL 12730 63670. The evaluation in Area C was carried out in three phases spread across five fields within farmland to the southeast of Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire (**Figure 2**). Phase 0 comprised four trenches excavated in May 2024 targeting the Roman settlement Scheduled Monument Area (Historic England List Entry Number: 1491190), Phase 1 comprised 159 trenches excavated between August and October 2024, and Phase 2 was undertaken between March and April 2025 and entailed excavating 16 new trenches and reopening 51 trenches that were excavated during Phase 1. The scope of the evaluation in Area C was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2024a). Area C is located within the administrative area of Huntingdonshire Council which is advised on archaeological matters by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET).
- 1.3 The geophysical survey, undertaken by AOC Archaeology 2023-2024 identified an extensive area of archaeological activity within the northern part of Area C spreading across approximately 31ha which reflects a well organised and advanced settlement of probable Romano-British chronology with a network of roads, internal divisions, and possible central main square (AOC 2024b). This area has since been excluded from the proposed development areas and is now a Scheduled Monument (Historic England List Entry Number: 1491190).
- 1.4 The works were conducted by AOC Archaeology in accordance with current best practice, standards and guidelines, including the professional standards issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), specifically the Standard and Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2023a, 2023b). The works were monitored by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET).
- 1.5 The results of the evaluation will be used to formulate an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy for the proposed development site, if one is required. With the decision coming from the Local Planning Archaeologist and LPA.

2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The site, which measures 62.21 ha, is located within agricultural land to the southeast of Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire. The site is located to the south of the B645, and it is bound to the north by the River Kym, and to the east by Moor Road.
- 2.2 The site is predominantly flat, lying between 25-30m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), but rising at the southern boundary up to approximately 50m aOD. The land use of Area C has a generally more open character and comprises arable farmland with fields divided by drainage ditches, set around a rectangular block of woodland at its centre.
- 2.3 The British Geology Survey (BGS) (2025) identifies the solid geology of the site as Oxford Clay Formation. BGS mapping of superficial geology shows a diversity of deposits. This includes

terrace deposits of sand and gravel near to the River Kym, covering northern areas of East Park Area C. Outside of this, Oxford Clay may protrude at or near to the ground surface over much of the site area (BGS 2025).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Initial desk-based assessment work, including review of relevant HERs and the NHLE, map regression, aerial photograph and LiDAR review and archival research as well as walkover survey and initial setting assessment site visits were undertaken in summer 2022 and the historic environment baseline and results of the desk-based research were summarised in the Scoping Report, submitted in 2023. The archaeological background for Area C below is drawn from the Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Chapter of the Scoping Report and asset numbers in this part refer to that document (RNA Energy Ltd 2023). The assets numbers below can be consulted in the Scoping Report (*Ibid.*).
- 3.2 There is a Scheduled Monument located just beyond the southern boundary of site C, comprising two bowl barrows 900 m and 1 km east of Old Manor Farm (centred Asset 13) which are considered likely to be Late Neolithic to Bronze Age in date.
- 3.3 The only broadly contemporary activity identified takes the form of a findspot of a polished stone axe (Asset 676) which is also documented within site C.
- 3.4 The immediate area to the north of Area C is occupied by the Roman Small Town South of Great Staughton Scheduled Monument (Historic England List Entry Number: 1491190) which was designated in September 2024 (HE 2024). The geophysical survey undertaken by AOC which recorded anomalies associated with the Roman town is discussed below in the Geophysical Survey section. The evaluation undertaken during Phase 0 targeting the Scheduled Monument confirm the presence of Roman archaeology. The results of this evaluation are discussed below.
- 3.5 The non-designated heritage assets identified within Area C are largely grouped in its northern half, which occupies relatively flat ground to the south of the River Kym. Remains in this area have been reported to include undated mounds associated with flints (Asset 584); square and rectilinear enclosures (Assets 629, 690, 707 & 710), which are considered likely to be indicative of Roman settlement by the Cambridgeshire HER; a possible Roman Road aligned roughly north-east, south-west (centred Asset 691); an area of quarrying and possible structure (Asset 592), which may also be Roman in date and four findspots (Assets 585, 589, & 591 and 839) which are Roman in date.
- 3.6 Later activity is also identified within Area C in the form of the extent of a medieval deer park (Asset 668) and areas of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (Assets 678, 680, 690, 830, 937, 943 and 944).
- 3.7 Three post-medieval buildings including two possible farms or ancillary agricultural structures (Assets 184 & 185) and one mill (Asset 190), have also been recorded from historic mapping within Area C.
Geophysical Survey (AOC 2024)
- 3.8 The results of the 2024 geophysical survey of East Park Area C are summarised below:

- 3.9 In the northern part of Area C, across four arable fields, an extensive complex of archaeological anomalies was detected. The focus covered approximately 31 hectares in total and likely extended beyond the survey area. Both strong and weak positive anomalies were identified, displaying very regular shapes. Linear, curvilinear, and rectilinear forms are highly distinctive and made up the majority of the complex. Additionally, circular and annular forms have been detected within the focus. The entire complex suggested the existence of a highly advanced settlement with possible production activities, such as pottery or metal working located on the margins. This settlement complex likely had a main square where all major roads converged, as well as a well-organized network of roads and domestic enclosures. The settlement possibly extended both to the north and south. Based on geophysical data and an abundant archaeological context of the survey area it is highly likely that this complex was Romano-British in date.
- 3.10 Additionally, the geophysical survey also identified a separate focus of archaeological activity in the southern part of Area C in the form of semi-rectilinear and rectilinear shapes that do not appear to be as dense as the settlement to the north but could still prove to be contemporary.
- 3.11 Linear positive anomalies that correlate to field boundaries on historic mapping were also identified across Area C and modern and historic agricultural practices have also been recorded in the form of historic ridge and furrow regimes, modern ploughing, and drains. Further possible archaeological anomalies are recorded within Area C in forms that could not be more confidently interpreted due to being inconsistent or slightly ephemeral. These anomalies are fully described and illustrated within the geophysical survey report.

4 PROJECT AIMS

- 4.1 The principal object of the evaluation exercise is to establish the character, nature, date, condition and significance of the archaeological resource within Area C and to define the nature and extent of any avoidance or mitigation works that may be required.
- 4.2 The evaluation should also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.
- 4.3 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were based on the archaeological potential and geophysical anomalies as identified and laid out in the WSI (AOC 2024a). These are defined by the Design Brief prepared by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (BBC & CHET 2024) and the East of England Regional Research Framework (2021).
- 4.4 The aims of the archaeological evaluation are defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within Area C;
 - To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
 - To assess the depth, condition and significance of the buried remains present within the Area C;
 - To record any archaeological remains encountered;
 - To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present;

- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits;
- To provide further information as to the significance of the assets to the archaeological advisors at CHET; and
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

4.5 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation are defined as being:

- To validate the results of the geophysical survey;
- To investigate the areas of archaeological activity indicated by the geophysical survey within Area C;
- To determine the character and composition of any structural remains;
- To determine the date, function and nature of any cut features;
- To identify any in-situ internal or external surfaces present.;
- To retrieve datable material when available;
- Are any in situ remains of roads or tracks present?;
- Are any alluvial or colluvial deposits present?;
- Are any palaeosols, old land surfaces or palaeochannels present?;
- To investigate the areas with no recorded archaeological anomalies within Area C to test whether there is a greater level of archaeology than indicated in the geophysical survey?
- Is there any variation of date or function of the remains across the Area C. Are any activity zones present?; and
- To determine how the results of the evaluation can contribute to the East of England Regional Research Framework (2021). In particular to topics related to Roman Towns, Infrastructure and Finds Studies.

4.6 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 As an initial phase of works, four trenches were excavated within the identified Roman Town prior to its scheduling (Phase 0).

5.2 Further archaeological evaluation (Phase 1 & 2) was conducted according to the detailed methodology laid out in the approved WSI (AOC 2024b) which had been outlined in the brief produced by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) issued in May 2024 (Cambridge County Council 2024).

5.3 The WSI outlined a proposed 175 trenches to be excavated across Area C in Phase 1 & 2 which equated to the below:

- Roman Town 250m Buffer = 94 trenches (c.4% of c.21.07 hectares)
- Area of Archaeological Activity = 7 trenches (c.2.5% of c.2.62 hectares)

- Archaeology Activity 30m buffer = 20 trenches (c.3 to 4% of c.6.27 hectares)
- Areas with no activity = 54 trenches (c.1.5% of c.32.85 hectares)

- 5.4 In total, 179 trenches were excavated in Area C. Phase 0 comprised four targeted trenches, each measuring 20m x 3.6m, designed to target different geophysical anomalies within the by the Roman Small Town South of Great Staughton Scheduled Monument (Historic England List Entry Number: 1491190). These trenches were opened to characterise the geophysical anomalies rather than evaluate a percentage sample of the Scheme.
- 5.5 A remaining 159 targeted trenches measuring 50m by 1.80m were excavated during Phases 1 and 2. In addition 16 new trenches were opened and 51 of the trenches opened in Phase 1 were reopened and further investigated during Phase 2.
- 5.6 The trenches were positioned to an accuracy of $\pm 100\text{mm}$ of the specified trench location using survey-grade Trimble DGPS. Prior to excavation the trench area was surveyed using a CAT 4+.
- 5.7 The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator under the supervision of a competent member of AOC staff. Excavation occurred in successive spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon, or natural substratum, whichever was encountered first. All trenches, and any archaeological features found were recorded using AOC's pro-form context and trench record sheets and surveyed to be tied to the national grid using a Trimble GPS. An Event number (ECB7315) was issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and used as a site code.

6 RESULTS

Introduction

- 6.1 The evaluation of Area C was carried out in three phases between May 2024 and April 2025. Area C is divided into five sub-areas: the Roman Scheduled Monument, C01, C02, C03 and C04 (**Figure 3.1**). A total of 179 trenches were open during all three phases. Of the 179 trenches 61 contained archaeological features. A total of 30 trenches were excavated in Sub-area C01 (Trenches 681-702, 752 & 756-762) with 16 of these containing archaeological features (Trenches 682, 683, 687, 689, 690, 693-699, 702, 757, 760 & 761). Twenty-seven trenches were excavated in Sub-Area C02 (Trenches 703-706, 708—727, 782, 784 & 785), with seven of these containing archaeological features (Trenches 704, 705, 711, 714, 716, 717 & 720). Nine trenches were excavated in Sub-Area C03 (Trenches 707 & 763-770), three of which contained archaeological features (Trenches 707, 767 & 769). A total of 109 trenches were excavated in Sub-Area C04 (Trenches 728-751, 753-755, 771-781, 783, 786-855), 31 of which contained archaeological features (Trenches 730, 731, 736, 747, 754, 776, 779, 792, 794, 797, 798, 801-804, 806, 808, 810, 814, 819, 821-823, 830-832, 839, 840, 842, 843 & 847). The excavations in Area C took place in three phases, which are discussed below.

Phase 0

- 6.2 Four trenches measuring 20m x 3.6m were excavating in May 2024 to target geophysical anomalies within the Roman Scheduled Monument (Historic England List Entry Number: 1491190) (**Figure 3.3**). A range of archaeological features were encountered in all four trenches. A summary of the trenches excavated in Area C during Phase 0 follow below.

Phase 1

- 6.3 A total of 163 trenches measuring 50m x 1.80m were excavated during Phase 1; 30 in sub-area C01 (Trenches 681-702, 752 & 756-762); 18 in sub-area C02 (Trenches 703, 704, 707, & 713-727); and 112 in sub-area C04 (Trenches 728-751, 753-755 & 771-855). A range of archaeological features were encountered in 33 trenches during Phase 1 (**Figures 3.1 – 3.46**). A summary of the positive trenches excavated during Phase 1 in Area C are discussed below.

Phase 2

- 6.4 A total of 16 new trenches measuring 50m x 1.8m were excavated during Phase 2; eight in sub-area C02 (Trenches 705-712); eight in sub-area C03 (Trenches 763-770). An addition 50 trenches excavated in Phase 1 were re-opened in Phase 2; 14 in sub-area C02 (Trenches 703, 704, 713-717, 720-722, & 724-727; and 36 in sub-area C04 (Trenches 750, 752, 794, 797, 798, 802, 803, 805, 806, 808, 810-812, 814, 817, 820-823, 830-834, 838-840, 843-847 & 850-853). A range of archaeological features were encountered in 18 trenches during Phase 2 in Area C (**Figures 3.1 – 3.46**). A summary of the positive trenches excavated during Phase 2 in Area C are discussed below.

Phase 0**Trench 1 (Figures 3.3, 4.1, 6.1 & 7.1)***Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(101)	0.25-0.30m	24.29m	Firm mid-greyish brown silt clay ploughsoil
(110)	0.08m	23.99m	Firm light brown, grey silty clay subsoil
(123)	0.05m-0.08m	23.91m	Dark brown sandy clay silt widespread layer
(114)	N/A	23.76m	Firm yellow orange sandy clay natural geology

- 6.5 Trench 1 was located towards the central northeast of the Roman Town and targeted geophysical anomalies suggestive of linears on a north to south orientation; potentially part of boundaries or demarcations. The natural geology in Trench 1, consisted of firm yellow orange sandy clay (114) encountered at a height, on average, of 23.76m aOD. This was only observed at the northwest end of this trench.
- 6.6 Trench 1 contained six archaeological features, two pits and four ditches. At the northwest end of the trench, a deposit of light brownish grey silty clay with chalk flecks (110) overlay the natural geology. The deposit extended beyond the limitations of the trench and was shallow, at 0.05m in depth. Fragments of bone were recovered from the deposit, and it was interpreted as the remnants of a subsoil.

- 6.7 The earliest features in the trench were two approximately parallel ditches [117] and [120], only observed where deep features of a later date cut through them. Ditch [117], located northwest of centre, measured 0.75m+ deep and was oriented northeast-southwest. Its northwest edge was identifiable, but much of the ditch's southeast edge was truncated by later ditch [115]. The ditch contained a primary fill of dark brown clayey sand (116) which was truncated by later ditch [115] (below).
- 6.8 Ditch [120] contained two deposits, comprising a soft light grey yellow silty clay (121), with rare charcoal flecking, fragments of pot and animal bone, overlain by dark grey brown silty clay (109), with frequent charcoal, 25 fragments of Romano-British pottery dating from the mid to the late-1st century AD, metal, degradable fragments of iron slag as well as a registered find of an iron flat-head nail (RF107 (Appendix B)). This fill also contained six fragments of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone, three fragments of sheep or goat bone.
- 6.9 A second ditch, [124], was only observed in the south east side of later ditch [115], and remains in situ. The ditch fill was dark brown silty clay (125), and the ditch appeared to be over 0.70m deep.
- 6.10 The fills of the two early ditches and the subsoil layer (110) were overlain by what appeared to be a widespread layer of dark brown sandy clay silt (123), through which the later features were cut. This lay at 23.91m aOD at the northwest end of the trench and at 23.92m aOD at the southeast end and was observed to be 0.05m-0.08m thick. Near the northwest of the trench, layer (123) was cut by two intercutting pits. Pit [106] was oval, measuring 0.68m by 0.55m and 0.15m deep, filled by a firm light greyish brown silty clay (105). This was truncated by an oval pit [104], measuring 0.72m by 0.54m and 0.19m deep which contained two fills. The primary fill comprised dark brownish grey silt clay (103) containing four caryopses of oat, three caryopses of wheat, two caryopses of cereal, one pea/lentil seed, two achene of dock, one indet seed, one fragment and three round woods of apple-type charcoal, four fragments of oak charcoal, one fragment of alder, small fragments of iron slag, including RF102, one fragment of slag cake, fragments of dark grey slag, small fragments of fuel-ash slag, a small lumps of heat-affected soil, an iron tapering shank, a partial disc of possible ash or heat affected soil, an iron blade, a probable quern fragment, and animal bone comprising one fragment of cattle bone, one fragment of sheep or goat bone, one fragment of fish bone and three fragments of marine shell (Appendix B). Also recovered from this fill were 17 fragments of Roman fired clay and 31 fragments of Romano-British pottery sherds from between the mid-1st and 2nd century AD, two of which were imported. One of them was a rare Samian platter imported from South Gaul, and another one was White Ware 1 imported from North Gaul. The secondary fill of pit [104] was a lighter brownish grey silt clay (102), again with frequent charcoal flecking. This fill contained 38 fragments of Romano-British pottery dating from the early to mid-2nd century AD, two fragments of unidentified animal bone, five fragments of Roman fired clay (Appendix B). Feature [104] was interpreted as a possible refuse pit.
- 6.11 Northwest of centre, the filled early phase ditches [117] and [120] were overlain by a 1.5m wide compact layer of yellow brown gravelly clay (118) which was 0.10m thick. The deposit was retained in situ and represents a gravel surface between a ditch to the southeast [115] with a well-defined edge and a rougher edge against ditch [119]. This lay at 23.90m aOD. A total of 45 fragments of Romano-British sherds dating from the late-1st to the 2nd century were recovered from (118) (Appendix B).

- 6.12 Ditch [115], located on the southeast of the gravel surface [118], measured 1.90m wide and 0.37m deep, aligned north to south and on a slightly different alignment for the other ditches recorded in the trench. The ditch was filled primarily by a brown silty clay (122), which contained no finds (not illustrated). The upper fill was dark brown silty clay (111), which contained 20 fragments of unidentified animal bone, five fragments of cattle bone, one fragment from a Roman glass square vessel, CBM, lava quern fragments, building material and 199 Romano-British pottery sherds dating from the mid/late-2nd century to the 3rd century (Appendix B). Almost all the fragments were Romano-British domestic ware (mainly jars), although there were two sherds of *Samian* ware. The large quantity of domestic ware may represent systematic clearing and dumping into ditch [115] from a densely populated urban environment.
- 6.13 To the northwest of the gravel surface, a possible beam slot or narrow, steep sided shallow ditch [119] was oriented on a northeast-southwest orientation, with near-vertical sides and a flat base. This was filled with greyish yellow silty clay (108), which contained five fragments of unidentified animal bone, two fragments of cattle bone, one fragment of sheep or goat bone, one fragment of pig bone, seven fragments of oyster shell, a fragment of a Roman glass vessel possibly from a cylindrical bottle and 25 fragments of Romano-British sherds dating from mid/late-2nd century to the 3rd century (Appendix B). An mixed upper fill (107) which had slumped over the top from the edge of the surface, contained 44 fragments of Romano-British pottery dating from mid-2nd to 3rd century, 12 fragments of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone, four fragments of sheep or goat bone, one fragment of pig bone, one fragment of horse or donkey bone and five fragments of oyster shell. Also recovered from this fill were, two Late Roman coins (RF103, RF104), a nail (RF106), fragments of iron slag, an iron nail (RF 106) and a fragment of sheet metal (RF105) (Appendix B).
- 6.14 Further southeast, the last cut feature in the trench was a ditch [113] aligned northeast to southwest that contained a single fill of brown silt clay (112), which contained 15 fragments of Romano-British pottery dating from the late-2nd to the 3rd century, and one fragment of sheep or goat bone (Appendix B).



Plate 1: Possible beamslot or narrow ditch [119] and ditch edge [120] in Trench 1, looking northeast

- 6.15 Overlying the Roman features and deposits within Trench 1, was a 0.08m thick firm light brown, grey silty clay subsoil (110) containing two fragments of Romano-British pottery dating to the 1st century, which is likely residual as result of post-Roman farming activity in the area.
- 6.16 Above the subsoil was 0.25-0.30m depth of firm mid-greyish brown silt clay ploughsoil (101) containing occasional small sub-angular stones, seven fragments of unidentified animal bones, two fragments of cattle bone, one fragment of sheep or dog bone and one fragment of oyster shell. It was noted the topsoil also contained one fragment of Roman *tegula* and one fragment of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) dating from the medieval to the post-medieval period as well as 67 fragments of Romano-British pottery dating from the 2nd to the early-3rd century, as well as a registered find of a copper alloy brooch (RF101). In addition, an unstratified object (RF108) was recovered from Trench 1. Large proportion of the pottery recovered from the topsoil layer was Romano-British, with a very small proportion of the pottery imported from Gaul.
- 6.17 Trench 1 recorded archaeological features roughly in keeping with what was suggested by the geophysical survey, however not all anomalies were identified by excavation and features recorded were not detected during the geophysical survey such as the pits. The ditches recorded were also on a slight different alignment, however overall, the presence of detailed archaeological features as suggested in the geophysical survey was realised within the trenches.

Trench 2 (Figures 3.3, 4.2 6.1 & 7.1)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(201)	0.25m	25.4m	Firm mid-greyish brown silt clay plough soil
(218)	0.2m	25.15m	Light greyish brown silty sandy clay subsoil
(217)	N/A	24.95m	Firm yellow brown silty clay natural geology

- 6.18 Trench 2 was located to the west-south-west of Trench 1 within the Roman Town and targeted geophysical anomalies suggestive of linears on a northeast to southwest orientation; potentially part of boundaries or demarcations. The natural geology in Trench 2 consisted of firm yellow brown silty clay (217), which was only observed in the base of a ditch [216].
- 6.19 Trench 2 contained seven archaeological features, being two roads or yard surfaces, two ditches, two pits and one posthole. One ditch, at the southeast of the trench was left unexcavated as agreed with CHET and HE.
- 6.20 In the centre south of the trench, the earliest feature was a small pit or large posthole [220], which was seen cutting the natural geology where the subsoil had been truncated. This measured c.0.90m in diameter and 0.37m deep, with steep sides and flat base. The feature was filled by light greenish brown silty clay (219) which contained three cereal caryopses, two seeds of vetch, one seed of bedstraws, four field pennycress seeds, two achene of indet, seven fragments of oak charcoal, two fragments of maple charcoal, one fragment of apple-type charcoal, a modern curved cleat plastic edge fragment, a fragment of iron slag, fragments of fuel-ash slag, a registered find of an iron nail (RF209), nine fragments of Roman fired clay, and three fragments of red brick dating from the post-medieval to the modern periods (Appendix B). Also recovered from this fill were 11 fragments of Romano-British pottery dating from the mid-1st to the 2nd century (Appendix B) along with one fragment of cattle bone, three fragments of micro-mammal, one fragment of frog or toad bone, two fragments of marine shell, and one fragment of terrestrial shell. This pit was cut by a vertically driven posthole [207], measuring 0.11m diameter and containing a fill of dark brown silty clay (206).
- 6.21 At the northwest end of the trench, a spread of medium to large rounded pebbles were set in yellowish brown silty clay and acted as a bed for a more finely sorted layer of gravel (221) which is likely to represent a Roman period road or yard surface. This was left unexcavated. Cutting (221), was an irregular shallow tree pit, [203], filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay (202) containing 61 fragments of Roman pottery sherds dating from the late-2nd to the mid-3rd century, six fragments of Roman fired clay, an iron nail (RF206), fragments of iron slag, and fragments of light grey heavily vitrified, magnetic slag attacked face, one fragment of heat-affected sandstone, five fragments of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone, and three fragments of oyster shell (Appendix B). The finds are thought to be residual but

probably derive from disturbed Roman deposits. The large portion of the pottery was Romano-British, with some imports including two sherds of *Trier samian* ware.

- 6.22 At the southeastern end of the trench, a second patch of sandy clay and gravel (222) is likely to represent another occupation layer, either road or yard area.
- 6.23 Between the northwest and southeast areas of gravel surfaces, a broad ditch [216] with slumped edges, appeared to cut through the earlier posthole and pit, and was bound by the gravel (222). It may be however that the slumping of the ditch edge may have distorted the true relationships of features. The ditch was oriented north-south and western side much less steep than the eastern side. The primary fill of the ditch was a thin deposit (0.15m) of firm black silty clay (215), with abundant charcoal and three fragments of Romano British pottery sherds dating from the mid/late 2nd to the 3rd century (Appendix B). The secondary fill was a greyish brown silty clay (214), with charcoal flecking, 30 fragments of Romano-British domestic ware dating from the late-1st to the mid-2nd century, one fragment of unidentified animal bone and one fragment of cattle bone (Appendix B). Three further fills overlay (214) ; (213), (212) and (211). All contained charcoal and fragments of pottery, suggesting the gradual backfilling of the ditch with waste material. Fill (213) contained 44 fragments of pottery dating to the 2nd century mainly Romano British with one sherd noted as imported *Samian* ware, three fragments of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone, and one fragment of sheep or goat bone. Fill (212) contained two fragments of Romano-British pottery, four fragments of unidentified animal bone, three fragments of cattle bone and an iron object (RF208). Fill (211) contained nine fragments of Romano-British pottery sherds (Appendix B). The topmost fill spread beyond the limits of the ditch and may represent gradual accumulation at the end of Roman use of the site. This was dark brown sandy clay silt (210) containing 68 fragments of Roman pottery dating from mid to late-2nd century AD, slag, bone, possible plano-convex cake, non-dateable unidentified iron objects (RF 207a, RF207b & RG207d) and an undatable iron nail (RF207c) (Appendix B). The pottery from fill (210) was largely Romano-British domestic ware, although there were five imported sherds of *Lezoux Samian* ware. This fill also contained one fragment of unidentified animal bone.



Plate 2: Ditch [216] in Trench 2, looking north

- 6.24 Overlying the natural, where not truncated, was a layer of light greyish brown silty sandy clay subsoil (218), which was encountered at a height, on average, of 24.95mOD. Sealing the whole of the trench was a firm mid-greyish brown silt clay plough soil (201), containing occasional small sub-angular stones. It was noted the topsoil also contained 33 fragments of Roman pottery dating from the mid to the late-3rd century, seven fragments of Roman *tegula*, copper alloy wire (RF201), possible casting waste (RF 202), an unidentified fragment (RF203) (RFs201-203), an iron nail (RF204) and a Romano-British iron cleat (RF205) (Appendix B). In addition, fragments of dense iron and iron slag, fragments of vitrified ceramic with a greenish black slag attacked face containing numerous white flecks, a potential iron bride fragment, a fragment of a glass base belonging to a Roman possible jar or flask, and a metal object were recovered from this deposit. Three fragments of unidentified animal bone, two fragments of cattle bone, one fragment of sheep or goat bone and three fragments of oyster shell were also recovered (Appendix B). The ploughsoil depth was, on average, 0.25m. The Roman pottery recovered from the topsoil was largely Romano-British, although four sherds of *Samian* ware and two sherds of *Baetican Amphorae 2* were noted.
- 6.25 Trench 2 recorded archaeological features roughly in keeping with what was suggested by the geophysical survey, however not all anomalies were identified by excavation. Overall, the presence of detailed archaeological features as suggested in the geophysical survey was realised within the trench.

Trench 3 (Figures 3.3, 4.3, 6.1 & 7.1)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(301)	0.25m	24.64m	Firm mid-greyish brown silt clay plough soil
(322)	0.12m	24.39m	Dark brown silty clay deposit possible occupational layer
(330)	N/A	24.27m	Yellow brown silty clay natural geology

- 6.26 Trench 3 was located to the southeast of Trenches 1 and 2 towards the southeastern portion of the Roman Town and targeted geophysical anomalies suggestive of linear anomalies on a roughly east to west orientation; potentially part of boundaries or demarcations. The deepest natural geology in Trench 3 consisted of yellow brown silty clay (330), which was only observed in the base of an auger test hole, at 24.27m aOD, augered to 23.25m aOD, where deeper penetration could not be attained. Overlying the natural were lenses of gravels and clays (325), (324), and (323). A total of 15 fragments of Roman pottery dating from the mid-1st to the 2nd century, largely Romano-British with some example of Cologne colour-coated ware, were recovered from fill (324) (Appendix B). These deposits were observed in an excavated sondage to test the natural geology and appear to have no anthropogenic material. The earliest feature in the trench was a large ditch [329], filled by brown sandy clay (328), which was only revealed in the base of a later phase ditch [321]. Overlying deposit (323) and ditch [329], was a layer of dark brown silty clay (322), 0.12m deep, observed across the trench, in which archaeological features were cut into at a height, on average, of 24.80m aOD, and this can be equated to (306/309) to the north. Layer (322) contained a square-sectioned iron nail shank (RF322) and four fragments of Roman-British pottery (Appendix B).
- 6.27 At the northeastern end of the trench, a flat-based cut [315] was orientated northwest to southeast and was filled by dark greyish brown silty clay (314), with eight large, rounded stones contained within the fill. This fill also contained 73 fragments of Roman pottery dating from the early/mid-2nd century, largely Romano British with one sherd of *La Graufesenque Samian* ware, and a fragment of iron slag (Appendix B). The large stones were anomalous to all other fills on the site and could therefore represent the discarded remains of a wall structure which had been removed for salvage, but it was rather shallow. Accurate interpretation of this feature is limited. The base of the cut was onto natural deposits, so if this represents a robbed out wall, there could also have been later horizontal truncation of the archaeological deposits removing a significant portion of the feature. In comparison to Trenches 1 and 2, there were no hard surfaces present, so potentially the area had suffered more from past agricultural damage.



Plate 3: Stones in slot [315] in Trench 3, looking northwest

- 6.28 To the southwest of [315], a large deposit of firm dark brown silty clay (306/309) was recorded spreading for 8.60m along the trench was interpreted as an occupation horizon in which a pit [305] and ditch [303] were cut. Pit [305] was circular in plan and was filled by a single fill of dark yellow brown silty clay (304) with grog inclusions and a concentration of worked clay in the south of the pit, indicating preparation for an industrial activity. Fill (304) contained seven fragments of Roman fired clay, 15 fragments of Romano-British pottery dating from the mid-1st to the 2nd century, one fat-hen seed, two achenes of black bindweed, three caryopses of grass family, one elderberry seed, two achenes of indet, and one fragment of cherry charcoal (Appendix B). Additionally, this ditch had two fragments of unstratified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone, two fragments of pig bone, one fragment of marine shell and one fragment of terrestrial shell. Ditch [303] was orientated on the same alignment as ditch [315], was filled by a single fill of dark brownish grey silt clay (302), with charcoal inclusions, 67 fragments of Roman pottery dating from mid to the late 2nd century, largely Romano-British with three imported *Samian* ware sherds, two fragment of Roman *tegulae*, and a registered find of an iron nail (RF305) (Appendix B). This fill also contained six fragments of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone, and one fragment of pig bone.
- 6.29 In the centre of the trench, a ditch oriented northwest-southeast [327], had a gentle slope and a single fill of dark yellowish brown silty clay (326). This was recut by a larger, deeper ditch [321/311] which contained three fills. The primary fill was greyish brown silty clay (320), which contained 106 fragments of Roman pottery dating from the mid to the late- 2nd century, largely domestic Romano-British ware with some examples of *Samian* ware imported from Gaul, and numerous fragments of reddish orange vitrified ceramic with greyish white buff orange slag-attacked face, a large wedge-shaped spall of fire-cracked stone and a square-section iron nail shank (RF320) (Appendix B). Fill (320) contained 17 fragments of unidentified animal bone, two fragments of cattle bone, two fragments of sheep or goat bone, four fragments of horse or

donkey bone, and three fragments of oyster bone (Appendix B). The secondary fill was of dark brown silty clay (319), which was notably sterile; and the final fill was of dark brown silty clay (318/310), which contained 128 fragments of domestic pottery dating from the mid/late-2nd to the 3rd century, largely Romano-British with some examples of *Samian* ware imported from Gaul, as well as the following registered finds; a Romano-British iron hook (RF308a); four incomplete iron nails (RF 308b); two unidentifiable iron objects (RFs308c-308d); and a possible lump of fired clay (RF 307e) (Appendix B). This fill also contained 18 fragments of unidentified animal bone, eight fragments of cattle bone, three fragments of sheep or goat bone, one fragment of pig bone, one fragment of dog or fox bone, one fragment of horse or donkey bone, one fragment of domestic fowl bone, and three fragments of oyster shell. The large quantity of Roman pottery recovered from ditch [321/311] suggests dumping of material from a densely populated urban environment. Cut into the final fill (318/310) was a large posthole [313], measuring 0.40m in diameter, filled by dark brown silty clay (312) which contained 107 fragments of pottery dating from the mid to the late 2nd century, largely Romano-British with some example of imported *Samian* ware from Gaul, 21 fragments of unidentified animal bone, eight fragments of cattle bone, two fragments of sheep or goat bone, one fragment of horse or donkey bone, six fragments of oyster shell, fragments of iron (RFs307a-307b) and a fragment from the shank of a circular bone pin (RF306) (Appendix B). The presence of iron in the same context as the pin fragment indicates that RF 306 is Iron Age or later in date.

- 6.30 Towards the south of the trench, an oval pit [317], on a northwest to southeast alignment, was filled by a dark brown silty clay (316) which contained one fragment of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of horse or donkey bone (Appendix B).
- 6.31 Sealing the archaeology, was a deposit of firm mid-greyish brown silt clay plough soil (301), containing occasional rounded stones, 87 fragments of Roman pottery, one fragment of post-medieval pottery, two fragments of Roman *tegulae*, two fragments of brick, one possibly belonging to a drain, dating from the post-medieval to the modern period, a glass fragment from the Roman period, seven fragments of unidentified animal bone, two fragments of cattle bone, one fragment of pig bone, four fragments of oyster shell, and two fragments of possible worked chalk (Appendix B). The topsoil contained the following registered finds: a copper-alloy dress accessory pin dating from approximately the 17th century to the 20th century (RF301); two iron nails (RF302 & RF 304), and a copper-alloy sectioned wire (RF303). The trench depth was, on average, 0.25m.
- 6.32 Trench 3 recorded one ditch that was in keeping with what was suggested by the geophysical survey, however not all anomalies were identified by excavation and features recorded were not detected during the geophysical survey. Overall, the presence of detailed archaeological features as suggested in the geophysical survey was realised within the trench.

Trench 4 (Figures 3.3, 4.4, 6.1 & 7.1)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(401)	0.25m	24.95m	Firm mid-greyish brown silt clay plough soil
(402)	N/A	24.70m	yellow brown silty clay natural geology with bands of gravel

- 6.33 Trench 4 was located to the southeast of Trenches 4 in the southeastern portion of the Roman Town and targeted geophysical anomalies suggestive of linears on a roughly east to west orientation; potentially part of boundaries or demarcations. The natural geology in Trench 4 consisted of yellow brown silty clay with bands of gravel (402) observed at a height, on average, of 24.70m aOD. This was widespread across the trench, with features cutting into it. This was in marked contrast to Trenches 1-3, where horizontal stratigraphy and complex sequences were present.
- 6.34 Trench 4 contained eight archaeological features: six ditches and two postholes. The ditches recorded across the trench were on various alignments and showed a clear sequence of being established and becoming filled, before the next in the sequence was excavated, making interpretation within the trench difficult.
- 6.35 The earliest ditch in the sequence [414], was orientated northwest to southeast and was filled by a dark brown silt clay (413), which contained three fragments of unidentified animal bone (Appendix B). Ditch [414] was truncated by the second ditch in the sequence, ditch [409/407/421], which was orientated roughly north to south and was filled by a yellow brown silty clay (408/410/420), which contained 7 fragments of Romano-British pottery, one fragment of post-medieval pottery, three fragments of gault brick dating from the post-medieval to the modern period, three fragments of unidentified animal bone, five fragments of oyster shell, and a Late Roman coin displaying Constantine II as Caesar (RF408) (Appendix B). The presence of post-medieval pottery within ditch [409/407/421] suggest the high residuality of Roman pottery or that its fills were disturbed by later farming activity.
- 6.36 Two ditches orientated northeast to southwest, truncated the ditch [409/407/421]; ditch [404/406] and ditch [419/424]. Ditch [404/406] was filled by dark brown silt clay (403/405), which was mottled with orange clay this fill contained five fragments of Romano pottery dating from the mid-2nd to the 3rd century, one of which represented Central Gaulish black-slipped ware (Appendix B). this fill also contained seven fragments of unidentified animal bone, two fragments of cattle bone, and one fragment of bird bone. A mid greyish brown silty clay occupation layer (422) obscured ditches [414] and [404/406] at their eastern ends within the trench and was not present further south.
- 6.37 Towards the southwest of the trench, a ditch on a more north-south alignment [426] was up to 2m wide and 0.30m deep, with a broad, rounded profile. It had a single fill of dark greyish brown gravel clay (425) which contained two fragments of Romano-British pottery (Appendix B). This was cut by the stratigraphically latest ditch in the sequence [419/424].

- 6.38 Ditch [419/424] was more oriented east-west and more substantial, with a depth of 0.90m. This ditch contained multiple fills (417/418/423) which represent dump material and silting of the ditch feature over a period of time. There were three fragments of Romano-British pottery dating from the 2nd to the mid-3rd century, four fragments of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone and one fragment of sheep or goat bone recovered from (417) (Appendix B). Finds recovered from (418) included eight fragments of Romano-British pottery dating from the mid to the late-2nd century, one fragment of Roman *tegula*, four possible fragments of Roman *tegulae*, six fragments of unidentified animal bone and one fragment of oyster shell (Appendix B). Eight Romano-British pottery sherds dating from the mid to the late-2nd century along with four fragments of unidentified bone and one fragment of cattle bone were recovered from fill (423). This ditch was re-established or maintained on the same alignment [416], with a fill of bluish grey silty clay which may have alluvial origins (415) containing 118 fragments of Romano-British pottery dating from the mid-1st to the late 3rd century, six fragments of Roman fired clay, four fragments of Roman *Tegulae*, one fragment of Roman *imbrex*, nine fragments red brick dating from the post-medieval to the modern period, one caryopses of wheat, two caryopses of cereal, 20 fragments of oak charcoal, moderate-sized fragments of fuel-ash slag and two intact Romano-British iron hobnails (Appendix B). This fill also contained 31 one fragments of unidentified animal bone, 12 fragments of cattle bone, five fragments of goat or sheep bone, two fragment of pig bone, four fragments of horse or donkey bone, four fragments of oyster shell, nine fragments of micro-mammal bone, 15 fragments of frog or toad bone, four fragments of marine shell and 252 fragments of terrestrial shell (Appendix B). The large quantity of Romano-British pottery recovered from the fills of ditch [416] suggest dumping of material from a densely populate urban environment.

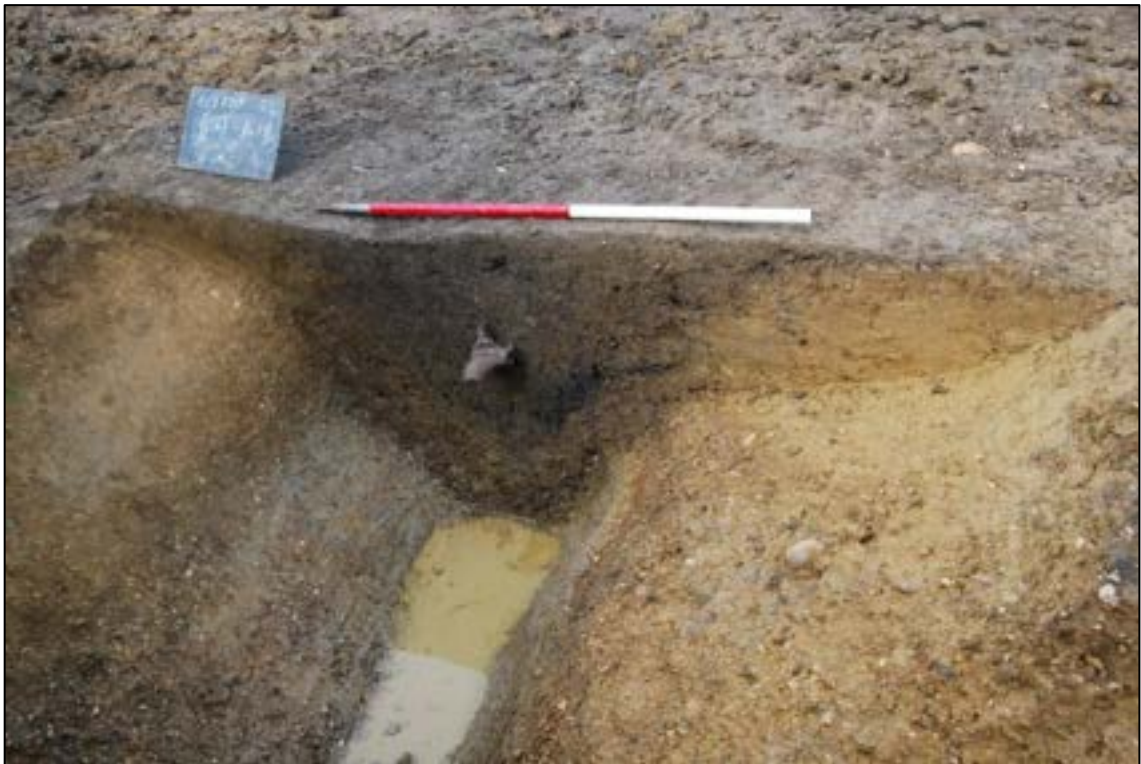


Plate 4: Ditch [416/419] in Trench 4, looking west

- 6.39 Ditch [412], was located near the southern end of the trench, orientated on a northwest to southeast alignment and was filled by a dark greyish brown gravel clay (411), which contained no finds. Given the large quantities of finds of Roman date in other features, this may indicate that this is a feature more peripheral to the main settlement, or be of a different date. It is stratigraphically isolated between the natural geology and the ploughsoil.
- 6.40 Two postholes were located between ditch [412] and [426]. Postholes [428] and [430] were 0.15m in diameter and similarly filled by dark brown gravel clays (427) and (429). No finds were recovered. The shallowness of these features is indicative of past horizontal truncation of the archaeological horizons in the trench.
- 6.41 Overlying the natural geology and the archaeological features was a firm mid-greyish brown silt clay plough soil (401) containing occasional rounded stones, seven fragments of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone, one fragment of sheep and goat bone, three fragments of oyster shell 26 fragments of mid to late-4th century Romano-British pottery (Appendix B). The topsoil contained the following registered finds; copper-alloy metalworking waste (RF401); and iron objects (RFs402-404)(Appendix B). The trench depth was, on average, 0.25m.
- 6.42 Trench 4 recorded archaeological features that were in keeping with what was suggested by the geophysical survey. Overall, the presence of detailed archaeological features as suggested in the geophysical survey was realised within the trench.

Phase 1 & 2

- 6.43 There were 175 trenches excavated between Phases 1 and 2 across sub-areas C01, C02, C03 and C04 and trenches (**Figures 3.1 – 3.46**). were numbered as follows:
- C01: 681 – 702, 752, 756 - 762
 - C02: 703 - 727
 - C03: 763 - 770
 - C04: 728 – 751, 753 – 755, 771 - 855

Sub-area C01 (Figures 3.1 – 3.46 & 6.1 – 6.9)

- 6.44 Thirty trenches were excavate in sub-area C01, numbered 681-702, 752 and 756 - 762. Sixteen trenches out of the 30 trenches contained archaeological features (Trenches 682, 683, 687, 689, 690, 693-699, 702, 757, 760 and 761). The naturally-lain deposits consisted of yellowish brown clay, with the occasional patches of gravel. The natural geology was recorded a heights of between 34.03m aOD and 29.02maOD. Generally all the trenches had a subsoil consisting of brown clay, varying in depth from 0.06m to 0.14m. The topsoil in all the trenches consisted of a brown clay, varying in depth from 0.19m to 0.42m.

Sub-area C01 Positive Trenches**Trench 682 (Figure 3.2, 3.5, 4.5, 4.6, 6.1 & 7.2)***Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(68201)	0.30m	32.34m	Brown clayey topsoil
(68202)	0.12m	32.04m	Light brown clay subsoil
(68203)	0.10m+	31.92m	Yellow brown clay and patches of gravel natural geology

- 6.45 Trench 682 was located in the northwest of C01 and was oriented northwest to southeast. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 682 comprised of yellow brown clay and patches of gravel (68203) which lay at a height of 31.92m aOD. Trench 682 contained four archaeological features that cut the naturally lain deposits: two ditches [68204] and [68212], one ditch terminus [68206] and one pit [68208]. All the features extended beyond the limits of the trench.
- 6.46 Ditch [68211] was located in the northwestern portion of the trench and oriented northeast to southwest, measuring more than 2.8m in width as it was truncated on its western side by ditch recut [68214]. It contained an upper fill of compact mid brown gravelly clay (68213) recorded in plan. Ditch [68211], which continued beyond the extent of the trench, correlates with a north-west orientated field boundary depicted in the 1881-1912 OS map, which is also aligned with a series of ditches to the north of the trench; ditches [69310], [69407] and [68910] (see below). Ditch [68211] was truncated on its western side by ditch recut [68214]. The recut contained a single fill of compact dark grey brown gravelly clay with angular stones (68215) recorded in plan.
- 6.47 To the southeast of ditch [68211] an oval pit [68208] was recorded. The pit had steeply sloping sides to a concave base and measured 1m in length by 0.4m in width by 0.29m deep. The pit contained two fills; a primary fill of a compact dark grey green silty clay (68210) overlain by a secondary fill of compact dark grey brown silty clay (68209) which contained six fragments of medieval pottery, two of which has been identified as Saxon-Norman St Neots ware dating from the 9th to the 11th century (Appendix B). This fill also contained two fragments of hazel charcoal, one fragment of oak charcoal, one fragment of apple-type charcoal, one caryopsis of cereal and one seed of vetch.
- 6.48 To the southeast of pit [68208] the northeast to southwest orientated ditch terminus [68206] was recorded with the terminus on the southwest side (Plate 5). The ditch was linear with sloping sides to an uneven base and it measured 0.16m in length by 1.68m in width by 0.41m deep. The ditch terminus contained a single fill comprising a very compact dark grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded stones (68207). This fill contained six fragments of oak charcoal, two fragments of apple-type charcoal, one fragment of maple charcoal, four caryopses of wheat, three caryopses of cereal, 45 fragments of Romano-British shell-tempered ware dating from the 1st to the 2nd century AD, 14 fragments of possibly Roman burnt clay, and four fragments of unspecified post-medieval CBM (Appendix B). Additionally, this fill contained two fragments of

sheep or goat bone and two fragments of fish bone. The presence of post-medieval CMB may signify intrusive plough damage or a high residuality of Roman pottery.



Plate 5: Ditch terminus [68206], looking west northeast

- 6.49 Approximately northwest to south east orientated ditch [68204] was recorded in the south-easternmost part of Trench 682 (Plate 6). The ditch had sloping sides to an uneven base and measured 1.07m in width and 0.06m deep. The ditch contained a single fill of compact dark brown orange silty clay (68205) which contained one fragment of Roman Samian ware imported from Gaul dating to the 2nd century AD (Appendix B).

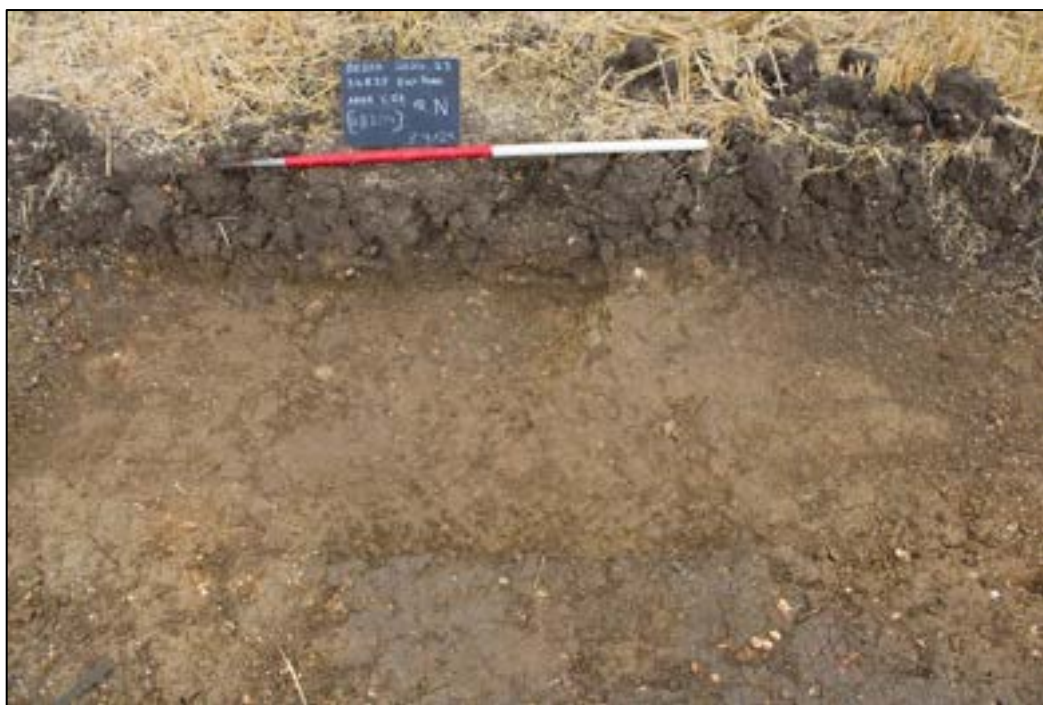


Plate 6: Ditch [68204], looking west northeast

- 6.50 Overlying the natural geology and features within the trench, was a light brown clay subsoil (68202), measuring 0.12m deep, which was overlain by a ploughsoil, measuring 0.30m deep, which comprised mid brownish grey silt clay topsoil (68201).

Trench 683 (Figures 3.2, 3.5, 4.7, 6.1 & 7.2)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(68301)	0.35m	31.80m	Brown clayey topsoil
(68302)	0.10m	31.45m	Light brown clay subsoil
(68303)	0.10m+	31.35m	Yellow brown clay and patches of gravel natural geology

- 6.51 Trench 683 was located in the northern centre of C01 and was oriented east to west. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 683 comprised of yellow brown clay and patches of gravel (68303) which lay at a height of 31.35m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits were cut in the westernmost end of the trench by pits [68305] and [38308].
- 6.52 Small rounded pit [68308] had concave sides to a U-shaped base, with a sharp break of slope at top and a gradual break of slope at base (Plate 7). The pit measured 0.28m in length by 0.17m in width by 0.08m deep. This featured contained one single fill of moderately compact mid brown orange silty clay (68309) containing one fragment of apple-type charcoal and one fragment of micro-mammal bone (Appendix B).



Plate 7: Pit [68308], looking west

- 6.53 Pit [68305] was recorded to the west of pit [68308]. This rounded pit also had convex sides to an irregular base and measured 0.28m in length by 0.17m in width by 0.08m deep. This feature, which had a sharp break of slope at the top and a gradual break of slope at the base, contained one singular fill of mid greyish orange silty clay (68307) with, two fragments of Romano-British pottery dating to the 1st century AD, and three fragments of unidentified animal bone (Appendix B).
- 6.54 Pit [68305] was truncated on its eastern side by small rounded pit [38304] which also had convex sides, an irregular base, a sharp break of slope to the top and a gradual break of slope to the base. This feature, which measured 0.25m in length by 0.2m in width and 0.1m deep, contained a single fill of mid brownish orange silty clay (68306) with occasional charcoal flecks.
- 6.55 The naturally-lain deposits (68303) and the features in Trench 683 were overlain by a light brown clay subsoil (68302) which in turn was overlain by a brown clay soil topsoil (68301).

Trench 687 (Figure 3.2, 3.6 4.8, 6.1, 7.2 & 7.3)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(68701)	0.35m	31.46m	Brown clayey topsoil
(68702)	0.10m	31.11m	Light brown clay subsoil
(68703)	0.10m+	31.01m	Yellow brown clay and patches of gravel natural geology

- 6.56 Trench 687 was located in the central south of C01 and was oriented northwest to southeast. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 687 comprised of yellow brown clay and patches of gravel (68703) which lay at a height of 31.01m aOD. Two features comprising a ditch [68704] and a

pit [68706] were recorded cutting the naturally-lain deposits (68703) in the southwestern end of the trench.

- 6.57 Ditch [68704] followed a west-south-west to east-south-east route and extend beyond the limits of the trench (Plate 8). The ditch was recorded with shallow sloping side and an uneven base, measuring 0.86m in width by 0.20m deep. This linear feature contained a single fill of compact mid grey brown silty clay (68705) with charcoal, five fragments of medieval pottery dating from the 11th to the mid-13th century and one fragment of cattle bone (Appendix B).



Plate 8: Ditch [68704], looking west

- 6.58 To the northwest of ditch [68704] an oval pit [68706] was recorded which had sloping sides and a flat base and it measured 0.90m in length by 0.80m in width by 0.12m deep (Plate 9). The pit had a singular fill (68707) of compact dark grey brown clay containing four fragments of unidentified animal bone, two fragments of terrestrial shell, and 16 medieval ceramic sherds dating from the 12th to the 13th century, one metalwork shaving and one fragment of hazel charcoal (Appendix B).



Plate 9: Pit [68706], looking north-north-west – south-south-east

- 6.59 The naturally-lain deposit and the features in this trench were overlain by a light brown clay subsoil (68702) which in turn was overlain by a brown clay soil topsoil (68701).

Trench 689 (Figures 3.2, 3.7 4.9, 4.10, 6. 2 & 7.2)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(68901)	0.25m	33.54m	Friable, mid greyish brown clay topsoil
(68902)	0.11m	33.29m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(68903)	0.12m+	33.18m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.60 Trench 689 was located within the central area of C01 and was oriented west-north-west to east-south-east, targeting geophysical anomalies. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 689 comprised of compact yellowish brown (68903) which lay at a height of 31.54m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 689 are cut by ditch [68910], ditch [68906], ditch [68918] and pit [68904].
- 6.61 Ditch [68910] was a northeast to southwest orientated linear feature in the west-north-west end of Trench 689. This feature had shallow sloping sides to a flat base, and measured 2.20m in width and 0.37m deep. It contained three fills; a primary fill of compact dark black orange clay (68911) containing seven fragments of Romano-British “*Belgic*” grog tempered ware dating to the 1st century AD; a secondary fill of compact light orange grey clay (68912) containing eleven fragments Romano-British “*Belgic*” grog tempered ware dating to the first century AD; and an

upper fill (68913) of compact dark black brow clay containing two glumes of spelt, two caryopses of wheat, three caryopses of cereal, three fruits of wild radish, two achenes of dock, one achene of indet, 31 fragments of Romano-British pottery dating to the first century AD, 13 fragments of possibly Roman fired clay, and two roundwoods of oak charcoal (Appendix B). This fill also contained two fragment of unidentified animal bone, two fragments of cattle bone and two fragments of sheep or goat bone. Ditch [68910] correlates with a north-west orientated field boundary depicted in the 1888-1912 OS map, which is also aligned with a series of ditches to the north of the trench; ditches [69407], [69310] and [68211].

- 6.62 The ditch [68910] was truncated to the northwest by ditch [68915], which was a north to south orientated linear feature with shallow sloping sides to an uneven base and measured 3.2m in width by 0.10m deep. It contained two fills; a primary fill (68916) of compact mid orange brown gravelly clay containing a metal horse shoe dating to approximately the 17th to 18th century; and an upper fill of compact mid brown clay (68925). This ditch was then recut [68923] and had steeply sloping sides to a flat base, measuring c. 1.5m in width, and continued beyond the extent of the trench. The single fill comprised a moderately compact dark grey, brown clayey clay (68924).
- 6.63 Ditch [68910] was also truncated by pit [68914], an oval feature with shallow sloping sides to a concave base measuring 1.2m in length by 0.83m in width by 0.13m deep. This feature contained a single fill of compact mid brown clay (68917).
- 6.64 Further to the east-south-east was ditch [68906], a roughly east to west orientated linear feature with shallow sloping side to a concave base and measuring 0.41m in width by 0.16m deep (Plate 10). It contained a singular fill of compact dark grey green silty clay (68907) containing six fragments of medieval pottery (Appendix B).



Plate 10: Ditch [68906], looking northwest

- 6.65 To the east-south-east of ditch [68906] was recorded a north to south orientated ditch [68918] with shallow sloping sides to a concave base and measuring 1.55m in width by 0.28m deep (Plate 11). This ditch was aligned with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey. It contained two fills; a primary fill of compact dark brown silty clay (68922) containing charcoal and few animal bone fragments; and an upper fill of compact dark grey orange silty clay (68919) containing seven Romano-British ceramic sherds dating to the 1st century AD, one fragment of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of sheep or goat bone, and three fragments of pig bone (Appendix B).
- 6.66 Ditch [68918] was truncated by east to west aligned gully [68920] which had shallow sloping sides to a flat base and measured approximately 3.3m in length by 0.52 in width by 0.08m deep. This ditch was filled by two deposits; a primary fill of compact dark brown grey silty clay (68922) containing charcoal and chalk flecks, and a secondary fill of compact dark grey orange silty clay (68919) containing 17 fragments of Romano-British dating to the 1st century AD pottery and animal bones (Appendix B).
- 6.67 Oval pit [68908] truncated ditch [68906] and ditch [68920]. It had steeply sloping sides to an uneven base and measured 0.94m in length by 0.63m in width by 0.28m deep. This feature contained one fill of compact dark grey brown silty clay (68909) containing charcoal and five Romano-British ceramic sherds and four fragments of CBM (Appendix B).



Plate 11: Ditch [68918], looking northeast southeast

- 6.68 Pit [68904] was an oval feature recorded in the east-south-east end of Trench 689 that had shallow sloping sides to an uneven base and measured 1.10m in length by 0.79m in width by 0.10m deep. This pit contained a single fill (68905) of compact dark grey brown silty clay containing charcoal, two fragments of Romano-British pottery dating to the 1st century AD, two roundwoods of apple-type charcoal and one caryopsis of cereal (Appendix B).

- 6.69 The naturally-lain deposit and the features in this trench were overlain by , mid yellowish brown clay subsoil (68902), which was in turn capped by a friable, mid greyish brown clay topsoil (68901).

Trench 690 (Figures 3.2, 3.7, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13, 6.2 & 7.3)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(69001)	0.26m	34.35m	Friable, mid greyish brown clay topsoil
(69002)	0.06m	34.09m	Compact, mid greyish brown clay subsoil
(69003)	0.14m+	34.03m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.70 Trench 690 was located to the west of Trench 689 and was oriented south-south-west to north-north-east, targeting geophysical anomalies. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 690 comprised of compact, light yellowish brown clay (69003) which lay at a height of 34.03m aOD. The natural-lain deposits were overlain by two widespread deposits; a moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay containing charcoal and ceramic sherds (69004); and compact dark grey brown silty clay (69017). Seventeen fragments of Romano-British “*Belgic*” grog-tempered ware dated to the 1st century AD recovered from the seemingly natural deposit (69004) suggest agricultural activity in the area (Appendix B). In addition, three features cut through the naturally-lain deposits; pit [69007]; gully [69005]; and ditch [69013].
- 6.71 Pit [69007] was a circular feature located in the south-south-west portion of the trench measuring 0.90m in length by approximately 0.85 in width by 0.30m deep (Plate 12). This pit contained three fills; a primary fill of very compact mid orange grey clay containing charcoal (69010); a secondary fill of a compact dark grey black silty clay (69008) containing seven roundwoods of cherry charcoal, two roundwoods of maple charcoal, one fragment of ash charcoal, three fragments of possibly Roman fired clay, and 18 fragments of heat affected stone; and an upper fill (69009) of compact mid grey brown clay containing charcoal, four fragments of possibly Roman fired clay, three fragments of heat affected stone, one Romano-British ceramic sherd dating to the 1st century AD , and seven roundwoods of cherry charcoal (Appendix B).



Plate 12: Pit [69007], looking north

- 6.72 Further to the north-north-east was an approximately north to south orientated gully [69005] with a slight curve, measuring approximately 3.30m in length by 0.52m in width by 0.13m deep. This feature, which targeted a geophysical anomaly, had sloping sides to a concave base and it contain a single fill of compact dark grey brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions (69006).
- 6.73 Ditch [69013] was an east to west oriented linear feature with shallow sloping sides to an uneven base and measuring 2.24m in width by 0.28m deep located in the north-north-east part of the trench (Plate 13). This ditch aligned with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey. This feature contained a singular fill of compact mid green brown silty clay (69014) containing one fragment of unidentified animal bone, and three fragments of Romano-British pottery dating to the 1st century AD (Appendix B).
- 6.74 The northern side of ditch [69013] was truncated by a roughly north to south orientated ditch [69015] which had steeply sloping sides to a concave base and measured 1.48m in width by 0.25m deep (Plate 13). This feature contained one fill of a moderately compact mid brown green silty clay containing five Romano-British ceramic sherds dating to the 1st century AD and charcoal (69016). Fill (69016) was overlain by a widespread deposit of compact dark grey brown silty clay (69017) which contained three fragments of Romano-British pottery dating to the 1st century AD, one fragment of cattle bone and one fragment of horse or donkey bone (Appendix B).



Plate 13: Ditch [69015] and ditch [69013], looking southwest

- 6.75 Overlaying deposits (69004) and (69017), as well as the natural geology and the remaining features in Trench 690, was a subsoil of compact, mid greyish brown clay (69002). The sequence was capped by a topsoil of friable, mid greyish brown clay (69001).

Trench 693 (Figures 3.2, 3.5, 4.14, 6.1 & 7.2)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(69301)	0.30m	33.12m	Brown clay topsoil
(69302)	0.12m	32.82m	Light brown clay subsoil
(69303)	0.10m+	32.7m	Yellow brown clay, gravel and flint natural geology

- 6.76 Trench 693 was located in the northwestern area of C01 and was oriented west-north-west to east-south-east. It targeted the northern extent of a concentration of geophysical anomalies in C01. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 693 comprised yellow brown clay, gravel and flint (69303) which lay at a height of 32.70m aOD.
- 6.77 Gully [69304] was a north to south orientated linear feature with shallow sloping sides to a concave base, 1.5m in length measuring 0.58m in width by 0.23m deep, recorded almost in the centre of Trench 690 (Plate 14). This feature contained a singular fill of compact mid brown grey silty clay (69305) containing two fragments of medieval pottery dating from the 12th to the 13th century (Appendix B).

- 6.78 The western side of gully [69304] was truncated by a sub-circular pit [69306] with shallow sloping sides to an uneven base measuring 0.95m in length by 0.43m in width by 0.12m deep (Plate 14). This pit was filled by a moderately compact mid brown grey silty clay (69307).
- 6.79 Cutting gully [69304] and pit [69306] was a north to south orientated shallow gully with shallow sloping sides to a flat base [69308]. (Plate 14). This linear feature measured 1m in width by 0.10m deep and contained a single fill of compact mid brown grey silty clay (69309) containing charcoal and three medieval ceramic sherds dating from the 12th to the 14th century (Appendix B).



Plate 14: Gully [69304], pit [69306], and gully [69308] looking south

- 6.80 Further to the west of the trench, ditch [69310] was a north to south linear feature with shallow sloping side to a flat base, measuring 2.17m in width by 0.49m deep (Plate 15). This ditch had a single fill of compact mid orange brown gravelly clay (69311) containing a partial fragment of an iron horseshoe likely dating approximately to the 17th century and one fragment of horse or donkey bone (Appendix B). Ditch [69310], which continues beyond the extent of the trench, correlates with a north-west orientated field boundary depicted in the 1888-1912 OS map, which is also aligned with ditch [68211] over 40m to the north, ditch [69407] approximately 23m to the south, and ditch [68910] approximately 69m to the south.



Plate 15: Ditch [69310], and ditch recut [69313], looking south

- 6.81 Ditch [69310] had a recut [69313] which was a north to south orientated linear feature with shallow sloping sides to a flat base, and measuring 1.21m in width by 0.34m deep (Plate 15). The recut had a single fill of moderately compact dark brown grey clay (69314) containing two glass fragments from a cylindrical or torpedo-shaped bottle dating from the 19th to the 20th century and an iron horseshoe, likely dating to approximately the 17th century (Appendix B).
- 6.82 Overlying the natural geology and features within the trench was a light brown clay subsoil (69302), which was overlain by a topsoil comprising brown clay (69601).

Trench 694 (Figures 3.2, 3.5, 4.15, 4.16, 6.1 & 7.3)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(69401)	0.4m	33.66m	Friable, mid brownish grey silt topsoil
(69402)	0.26m+	33.26m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.83 Trench 694 was located to the south of Trench 693 in Area C01 and was oriented west-south-west to east-north-east. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 694 comprised compact, mid yellowish brown clay (69402) which lay at a height of 33.26m aOD. Ditch [69404] and ditch [69605] cut through the naturally-lain deposits within the trench.
- 6.84 Ditch [69404] was a north-north-west to south-south-east orientated linear feature with steeply sloping sides to a concave base located in the east-north-east part of the trench (Plate 16). This

feature measured 1.30m in width by 0.35m deep and had a singular fill of compact mid orange brown silty clay (69403) with 12 Romano-British ceramic sherds dating to the 1st century AD, one fragment of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone, one fragment of horse or donkey bone (Appendix B).



Plate 16: Ditch [69404], looking north

- 6.85 Ditch [69405] was recorded as a north to south orientated linear feature, located in the centre of Trench 694, measuring approximately 3.20m in width. The feature was not excavated but recorded in plan. It was filled by a single deposit of a moderately compact mid brown gravelly clay (69406) and appeared to have a linear recut [64907] in plan measuring approximately 2m in width, with a singular fill comprising compact dark grey brown gravelly clay (69408). This ditch correlates with a former field boundary depicted in the 1888-1913 OS map, which is aligned with ditch [68910] approximately 44m to the south, ditch [69310] approximately 23m to the north and ditch [68211] approximately 65m to the north.
- 6.86 The features in Trench 694 and the natural geology were overlain by topsoil (69401) comprising friable, mid brownish grey silt.

Trench 695 (Figures 3.2, 3.5, 4.17, 6.1 & 7.3)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(69501)	0.35m	32.99m	Brown clay soil topsoil
(69502)	0.10m	32.64m	Light brown clay subsoil
(69503)	10m+	32.54m	Yellow brown clay natural geology

- 6.87 Trench 695 was located to the east of Trench 694 and was oriented north-north-east to south-south-west. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 695 comprised yellow brown clay (69503) which lay at a height of 32.54m aOD. A single linear feature [69504] was cutting the naturally-lain deposit towards the north-north-east of the trench. This northeast to southwest aligned feature, which was interpreted as a furrow, had shallow sloping sides to a concave base and measured 0.41m in width and 0.05m deep. The furrow had a single fill of compact light brown grey silty clay (69505) with oyster shell inclusions. A further five furrows were recorded in the trench to the south of feature [69504], although these were not further investigated.
- 6.88 Overlying the natural geology and furrows within the trench was a light brown clay subsoil (69502), which was in turn overlain by a brown clay soil topsoil (69501).

Trench 696 (Figures 3.2, 3.7, 4.18, 4.19, 4.20, 4.21, 6.1 & 7.3)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(69601)	0.17m	31.80m	Friable, dark greyish brown clay topsoil
(69602)	0.08m	31.97m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(69603)	0.13m+	31.89m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.89 Trench 696 was located to the southeast of CO1 and was orientated north-north-west to south-south east, targeting geophysical anomalies. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 696 comprised compact, light yellowish brown clay (69603) which lay at a height of 31.89m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 696 are overlain by a widespread deposit of compact mid orange brown clay (69615) in the central part of the trench and cut by one pit [69604], one gully [69606], and two ditches [69609 and 69610] in the remaining parts of the trench.
- 6.90 The northernmost recorded feature in the trench was north to south orientated ditch [69610] which had shallow sloping sides to a concave base and measured 0.49m in width by 0.16m deep. This ditch is recorded to follow a route north to south then turn west beyond the limits of the trench. This feature had a single fill of compact dark brown orange clay (69611) with two

- Romano-British ceramic sherds dating to the 1st century AD, and two fragments of cattle bone (Appendix B).
- 6.91 A widespread clay deposit (69615) containing three fragments of medieval pottery dating from the mid-11th to the mid-13th century was recorded in the central part of the trench (Appendix B), which was cut by northeast to southwest orientated gully [69613]. This feature had steeply sloping sides to a concave base and measured 0.40m in width by 0.13m deep. The gully had singular fill of loosely compact dark grey brown silty clay (69614) with three medieval ceramic sherds dating from the mid-11th to the mid-13th century, two fragments of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone, one fragment of sheep or goat bone and one fragment of rabbit or hare bone (Appendix B).
- 6.92 Further south within the trench was located an east to west orientated ditch [69609]. This feature had a singular fill of compact light brown yellow silty clay (69607) with two medieval ceramic sherds dating from the 11th to the early-13th century, 10 fragments of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of sheep or goat bone, one fragment of pig bone, eight caryopses of cereal, two vetch seeds, and a unidentifiable iron object (Appendix B).
- 6.93 Further to the south was recorded a sub-circular pit [69604] with steeply sloping sides to a concave base and measuring 0.52m in length by 0.40m in width by 0.10m deep (Plate 17). This feature had a singular fill comprising a very compact dark black brown clay (69605) with one fragment of Romano-British pottery dating to the 1st century AD, one fragment of oak charcoal, and one roundwood of apple-type charcoal (Appendix B).
- 6.94 The southernmost feature of the trench was east to west orientated gully terminus [69606] which had shallow sloping sides to a slightly concave base and measured 0.70m in width by 0.08m deep. The terminus was rounded and located to the west and the remaining part of the gully followed a eastward route beyond the limits of the trench. The single fill of this gully comprised a moderately compact mid brown grey clay (69612).

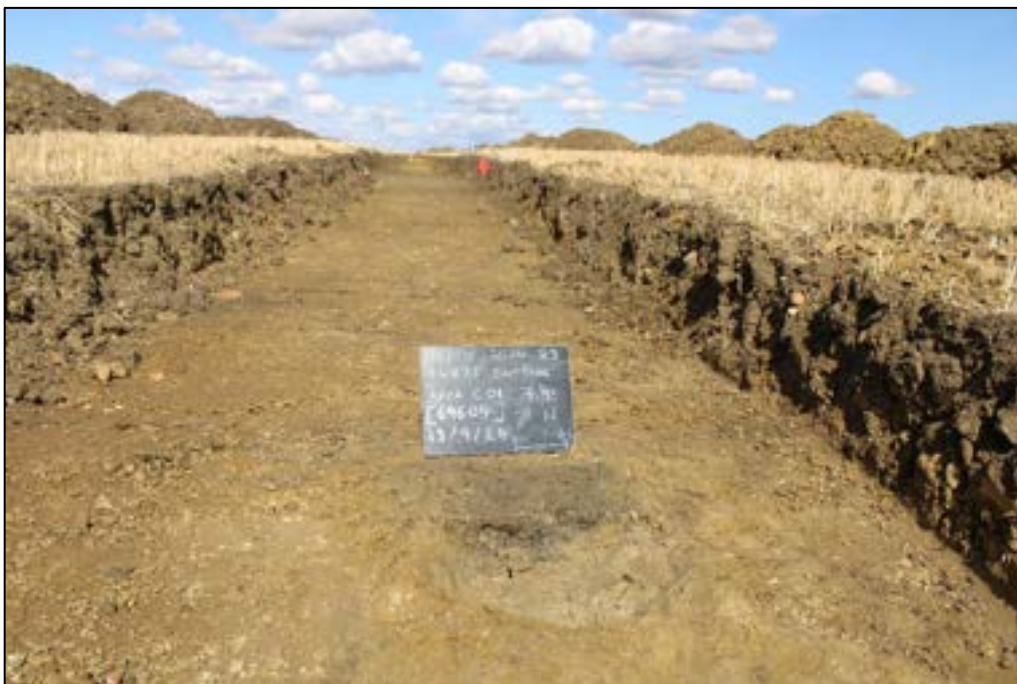


Plate 17: Pit [69604], looking north-north-west

- 6.95 The natural geologies and the features was overlain by a subsoil of compact, mid yellowish brown clay (69602) which in turn was sealed by a friable, dark greyish brown clay topsoil (69601).

Trench 697 (Figures 3.2, 3.7, 4.22, 4.23, 4.24, 6.1 & 7.3)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(69701)	0.21m	33.13m	Friable, dark greyish brown clay topsoil
(69702)	0.14m	32.92m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(69703)	0.17m+	32.78m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.96 Trench 697 was located to the west of Trench 686 and was oriented northwest to south east, targeting geophysical anomalies that aligned with features [69708] and [69704 (below)]. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 697 comprised compact, light yellowish brown (69703) which lay at a height of 32.78m aOD.
- 6.97 The natural-lain deposits were overlain by a widespread deposit of compact mid brown grey silty clay (69710) containing three medieval ceramic sherds dating from the mid-11th to the mid-13th century and charcoal located in the northwest end of the trench. Another widespread deposit located in the southeast end of the trench comprised compact mid yellow brown gravelly clay (69707) containing seven fragments of medieval to post-medieval peg tile, industrial debris, a fragment of lava quern possibly a pebbled surface deposit and one fragment of unidentified animal bone (Appendix B).. A pit [69704] and a ditch [69708] were recorded to cut through the naturally-lain deposits.
- 6.98 The northwesternmost feature was a roughly north to south orientated ditch [69708] measuring approximately 1.7m in width. This feature was recorded in plan and not excavated. This ditch's fill in plan comprised of compact mid brown green silty clay (69609) with nine fragments if medieval ceramic sherds dating from the 12th to the 13th century, and one fragment of unidentified animal bone recovered from the surface (Appendix B).
- 6.99 The southwestern most feature was an oval pit [69704] with steeply sloping sides to a flat base and measuring 0.88m in length by 0.80m in width by 0.19m deep (Plate 18). This feature had two fills; a primary fill of compact mid grey orange silty clay with charcoal inclusions (69705); and a secondary fill of compact mid grey brown silty clay (69706) containing medieval ceramic sherds dating from the mid-12th to the 13th century, four fragments of unidentified animal bone, and one intact smithing plano-convex slag cake (Appendix B).



Plate 18: Pit [69704], looking northwest

- 6.100 The features and widespread layers in Trench 697 were overlain by a compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil (69702) which in turn was sealed by a friable, dark greyish brown clay topsoil (69701).

Trench 698 (Figures 3.2, 3.7, 4.25, 6.1 & 7.3)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(69801)	0.28m	33.19m	Friable, mid greyish brown clay topsoil
(69802)	0.10m	32.91m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(69803)	0.20m+	32.81m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.101 Trench 698 was located to the west of Trench 697 and was orientated northwest to southeast. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 698 comprised compact, light yellowish brown clay (69803) which lay at a height of 32.81m aOD.
- 6.102 A northwest to southeast orientated ditch [69804] with shallow sloping sides to an uneven base cut through the naturally-lain deposits in the southwestern portion of the trench (Plate 19). This feature, which measured 2.84m in width by 0.28m deep, contained two fills, a primary fill of moderately compact mid grey orange clay (69805) containing 12 medieval ceramic sherds dating from the 12th to the 13th century, two small un-corticated flakes of mid-dark grey flint

with a blade-like profile which likely represent debitage from Neolithic core reduction in the local landscape, one fragment of unidentified animal bone and one fragment of sheep or goat bone (Appendix B); and a secondary fill of loosely compact mid grey brown silty clay (69806) containing 59 medieval ceramic sherds dating from the mid-11th to the mid-13th century, dominated by developed St Neots ware and Sandy Shelly ware, 15 residual Romano-British pottery fragments, two fragments of possible Roman fired clay, two small fragments of burnt flint with no signs of being worked, one fragment of unidentified animal bone, five fragments of a thin regular bowl-shaped plano-convex cake representing smithing, five fragments of unclassified iron slag, nine fragments of fuel-ash slag, and one iron wedge tool which is typologically undatable (Appendix B).



Plate 19: Ditch [69804], looking southwest

- 6.103 Overlaying the natural geology and ditch [69804] in Trench 698 was a compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil (69802) which in turn was covered by a friable, mid greyish brown clay topsoil (69801).

Trench 699 (Figures 3.2, 3.7, 4.26, 4.27, 4.28, 6.1, 7.2 & 7.3)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(69901)	0.25m	33.86m	Friable, dark greyish brown clay topsoil
(69902)	0.10m	3.61m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(69903)	0.11m+	33.51m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.104 Trench 699 was located to the northwest of Trench 698 and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, targeting geophysical anomalies which aligned with features [69904] and [69908] (below). The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 699 comprised compact, light yellowish brown clay (69903) which lay at a height of 33.51m aOD.
- 6.105 The north-north-easternmost feature in Trench 699 was west-north-west to east-south-east orientated ditch [69914] with shallow sloping sides to an uneven base and measuring 0.69m in width by 0.10m deep. This feature had a single fill comprising a moderately compact mid brown orange silty clay (69911) containing charcoal and ceramic sherds.. The southern side of ditch [69914] was cut by circular pit [69912] with steeply sloping sides to a concave base and measuring 0.46m in length by 0.12m in width by 0.10m deep. This feature had a single fill of moderately compact dark brown green silty clay containing charcoal (69913).
- 6.106 Another west-north-west to east-south-east orientated ditch [69908] was recorded approximately 3.42m to the south of ditch [69914] (Plate 21). Ditch [69908] had shallow sloping sides to a concave base, measured 1.08m in width by 0.24m deep, and contained two fills; a primary fill of a moderately compact mid brown orange silty clay (69910) containing an iron nail; and an upper fill comprising a very compact mid grey brown clay (69909) containing 15 medieval ceramic sherds dating from the mid-11th to the mid-13th century, and one fragment of possibly Roman fired clay (Appendix B). Additionally, this fill contained five fragments of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone and two fragments of sheep or goat bone.



Plate 20: Ditch [69908], looking east

- 6.107 A north-north-west to south-south-east orientated gully [69915] was recorded in the south-south-west portion of the trench approximately 10m to the south-south-west of ditch [69908]. Gully [69915] had shallow sloping sides to a concave base measuring more than 3.30m in length, 0.35m in width by 0.06m deep. This feature, which continued beyond the limits of the trench, contained one single fill comprising a very compact mid grey silty clay (69916) with five medieval ceramic sherds dating from mid-11th to mid-13th century and occasional charcoal flecks (Appendix B).
- 6.108 An east-west orientated ditch [69904] was recorded approximately 4.70m to the south-south-east of gully [69915]. Ditch [69904] had steeply sloping sides to the north and a vertical side to the south, and an uneven base (Plate 21). This feature which continued beyond the limits of the trench, measured 1.99m in width and 0.29m deep. A single fill comprising a moderately dark brown grey silty clay (69905) with animal bone, 24 fragments of Roman CBM, three iron nails, one of them belonging to a horseshoe, and 75 medieval ceramic sherds dating from the 12th to the 13th century, which included Ely ware, Huntington Fend Sandy ware, and a decorated HUNSWF jug rim (Appendix B). This fill also contained six fragments of unidentified animal bone, two fragments of cattle bone, two fragments of sheep or goat bone.



Plate 21: Ditch [69904], looking northwest

- 6.109 Approximately 1.70m to the south of ditch [69904] was oval pit [69919] with shallow sloping sides to a concave base and measuring 1m in length by 0.60m in width by 0.08m deep. This pit was filled by a single deposit of a moderately compact mid grey brown clay (69920). The northern edge of the pit was cut by gully [69917] which followed a west-north-west to east-south-east route to turn and follow a west-south-west to east-north-east route. This feature, which extended beyond the trench, had shallow sloping sides to a concave base and measured 0.69m in width by 0.08m deep. The gully had a singular fill comprising moderately compact mid orange grey clay (69918) containing 12 medieval ceramic sherds dating from the 12th to the 13th century, 13 fragments of possibly Roman fire clay, two fragments of Roman CBM, one caryopsis of cereal and one fragment of micro-mammal bone (Appendix B).
- 6.110 The south-south-westernmost feature in the trench was west-north-west to east-south-east ditch [69906] with shallow sloping sides to a concave base and measuring 0.91m in width by 0.14m deep. This feature contained a single fill of a very compact mid brown green silty clay (69907) containing 19 fragments of Romano British pottery dating to the 1st century AD, three fragments of possibly Roman fired clay, two undated iron nails, and six small fragments of unclassified iron slag (Appendix B). This fill also contained two fragments of unidentified animal bone.
- 6.111 The features and naturally geology were overlain by a compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil (69902), and the sequence was capped by a friable, dark greyish brown clay topsoil (69901).

Trench 702 (Figures 3.2, 3.8, 4.29, 6.1, 7.2 & 7.3)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(70201)	0.42m	34.20m	Friable, mid greyish brown silt topsoil
(70202)	0.10m+	33.78m	Compact, light yellowish grey clay natural geology

- 6.112 Trench 702 was located in the southwest corner of C01 and was oriented north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 702 comprised compact, light yellowish grey clay (70203) which lay at a height of 33.78m aOD. Two features were recorded which cut the naturally lain deposit in the southernmost part of the trench; ditch [70205]; and pit [70204].
- 6.113 The southernmost feature in Trench 702 was a circular pit [70204] with shallow sloping sides to a concave base and measuring 0.66m by 0.66m by 0.13m deep. The pit had a single fill comprising a compact light yellowish brown clay (70203) containing ten fragments of Romano-British pottery dating to the 1st century AD (Appendix B).
- 6.114 Approximately 5m to the north of pit [70204] was west-north-west to east-south-east orientated ditch [70205] with steeply sloping sides to a concave base and measuring 0.85m in width by 0.32m deep (Plate 22). This feature had a single fill comprising a loosely compact dark black grey clay (70206) containing 14 fragments of burnt unworked flint, one fragment and five round woods of apple-type charcoal, one fragment and three round woods of oak charcoal, one tiny fragment of likely fuel-ash slag, nine caryopses of oat, 26 caryopses of hulled barley, 147 caryopses of barley, 15 caryopses of bread/club wheat, one caryopsis of emmer/spelt, 16 caryopses of wheat, 130 caryopses of cereal, three shell fragments of hazel, six pea seed, five garden pea seeds, eleven pea/lentil seeds, one vetch seed, four flax seeds, one onion seed, two flat-hen seed, four bedstraw seeds, one achene of pale persicaria, five field pennycress seeds, and one achene of indet (Appendix B). This fill also contained 323 fragments of likely Roman fired clay, 299 fragments of post-medieval unspecified CBM, and 145 fragments of medieval pottery dating from the 12th to the 13th century, which was dominated by Developed St Neots ware (110 sherds), with a further 35 sherds of HUNEMW/HUNSFV (Appendix B). Regarding animal bones this fill contained three unidentified fragments, one fragment belonging to cattle, three fragments belonging to micro-mammal, and seven fragments belonging to terrestrial shell.



Plate 22: Ditch [70205, looking east

- 6.115 The features and natural geology in Trench 702 were overlain by a friable, mid greyish brown silt topsoil (70201).

Trench 757 (Figures 3.2, 3.9, 4.30, 6.2 & 7.3)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(75701)	0.31m	30.94m	Compact, mid greyish brown clay topsoil
(75702)	0.11m	30.63m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(75703)	0.15m+	30.52m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.116 Trench 757 was located to the northeast of C01 and was oriented north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 757 comprised compact, light yellowish brown clay (75703) which lay at a height of 30.52m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits in this trench are cut by a gully [75704] and an irregular feature [75706] located in the northern end of the trench.
- 6.117 The northern most feature in Trench 757 was an irregular curving linear feature [75706] shallow with sloping sides to a concave base and measuring 1m in length by 0.45m in width by a 0.10m deep (Plate 23). This feature had single fill comprising a moderately compact mid orange brown

silty clay (75707) containing three ceramic sherds dating from the mid to the late 1st century AD, which includes two fragments of Romano-British pottery and one fragment of Samian ware imported from Gaul (Appendix B)



Plate 23: Ditch [75706], looking west

- 6.118 About 8m to the south of irregular feature [75706] was an east to west orientated gully [75704] with shallow sloping sides to an uneven base and measuring 0.46m in width by 0.10m deep. Gully [75704] was filled by a single fill comprising a moderately compact light brown yellow silty clay containing ceramic sherds (75705).
- 6.119 The features and natural geology in Trench 757 were sealed by a compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil (75702) which in turn was overlain by a compact, mid greyish brown clay topsoil (757901) containing four fragments of peg tile from the medieval to the post-medieval period (Appendix B).

Trench 760 (Figures 3.2, 3.9, 4.31, 6.2 & 7.3)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(76001)	0.21m	29.29m	Friable, mid greyish brown clay topsoil
(76002)	0.06m	29.08m	Friable, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(76003)	0.07m+	29.02m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.120 Trench 760 was located on the eastern edge of C01 and was oriented east to west. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 760 comprised compact, light yellowish brown clay (76003) which lay at a height of 29.02m aOD. Only one feature cut through the naturally-lain deposit in Trench 760; post hole [76004] which was recorded in the western portion of the trench (Plate 24). This sub-circular post hole [76004] had steeply sloping sides to a concave base and measured 0.20m in length by 0.16m in width by 0.08m deep. This feature had a single fill of a moderately compact dark grey brown silty clay (76005).



Plate 24: Post hole [76004], looking northeast

- 6.121 The natural deposits and the post hole were overlain by a friable, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil (76002) which in turn was sealed by a friable, mid greyish brown clay topsoil (76001).

Trench 761 (Figures 3.2, 3.9, 6.2 & 7.3)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(76101)	0.19m	29.82m	Friable, mid greyish brown clay topsoil
(76102)	0.10m	29.63m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(76101)	0.09m+	29.53m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

6.122 Trench 761 was located to the east of Trench 760 and was orientated north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 761 comprised compact, light yellowish brown clay (76103) which lay at a height of 29.53m aOD.

6.123 Sixteen east to west oriented furrows were recorded within the trench, cutting the naturally-lain deposits. These features, which extended beyond the limits of the trench, measured between 0.25m and 1.10m in width in plan, although it should be noted that only furrow [76104] was excavated. Furrow [76104] had shallow sloping sides to a flat base and measured 0.54m in width by 0.08m deep. The single fill of the furrow comprised a very compact mid orange brown clay (76105).

The naturally-lain deposits and the furrows in Trench 761 were overlain by a compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil (76102). The stratigraphic sequence was capped by a friable, mid greyish brown clay topsoil (76101).

Sub-area C02 (Figures 3.1 – 3.46 & 6.1 – 6.9)

6.124 Twenty five trenches were opened in sub-area C02. Of the 25 trenches, only eight had archaeological features. The naturally-lain deposits generally consisted of yellow clay with colour variations. The natural geology was recorded at heights of between 32.13m aOD and 33.80m aOD. The subsoil comprised mid brownish yellow sandy clay, varying in depth from 0.00m to 0.17m. Some trenches had a firm mid dark brown yellow sandy clay colluvium, varying in depth from 0.10m to 0.15m. The topsoil consisted of brown silty clay, varying in depth from 0.20m to 0.28m.

Sub-area C02 Positive Trenches**Trench 704 (Figure 3.3, 3.8, 4.32, 4.33, 6.7 & 7.5)***Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(70401)	0.24m	32.69m	Friable mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(70402)	0.17m	32.45m	Firm mid brown, yellow sand clay subsoil
(70403)	0.15m	32.28m	Firm mid dark brown, yellow sandy clay colluvium
(70404)	0.06m+	32.13m	Mid brown, yellow clay natural geology

- 6.125 Trench 704 was located to towards the northwest corner of C02 and was orientated north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 704 comprised mid brown, yellow clay natural geology (70404) which lay at a height of 32.13m aOD. Three features cut the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 704; pit [70405]; ditch [70407]; and ditch [70409].
- 6.126 The northernmost feature in the trench was the east to west orientated ditch [70409] which had steeply sloping sides to a pointed base, measured 1.10m in width by 0.34m deep, and continued beyond the trench (Plate 25). This feature had two fills; a primary fill of plastic mid greyish brown clay silt (70911); and an upper fill of firm mid yellowish brown silty clay (70910) containing three caryopses of bread/club wheat, one caryopsis of emmer/spelt, 19 caryopses of wheat, 11 caryopses of cereal, 28 shell fragments of hazel, one pea seed, one pea/lentil fragment, six roundwoods of apple-type charcoal, three fragments of oak charcoal, one fragment of maple charcoal, one small fragment of unclassified iron slag, ten fragments of possible Roman fire clay, one fragment of burnt flint showing no signs of being worked, and 31 fragments of Romano-British pottery dating from mid to the late 1st century (Appendix B).



Plate 25: Ditch [70409], looking east

- 6.127 Circular pit [70405] was located just over 5m to the north of ditch [70407], and it was recorded to have gradual to steeply sloping sides with a rounded base (Plate 26). This feature, which measured 0.51m in length by 0.42m in width by 0.22m deep, had a single fill of firm dark greyish brown clayey silt containing no finds (70406).



Plate 26: Pit [70405], looking north

- 6.128 The southernmost feature in the trench was east to west orientated ditch [70407] which had a gradually sloping northern side and a steeply sloping south side with a rounded base, measured 1.57m in width by 0.30m deep, and continued beyond the trench (Plate 27). This feature had a single fill of firm mid greyish brown clayey silt containing fragments of charcoal (70508).



Plate 27: Ditch [70407], looking east

- 6.129 The features in Trench 704 were sealed by a 0.15m thick colluvial deposit comprising firm mid dark brown, yellow sandy clay (70403), which was overlain by a firm mid brown, yellow sand clay subsoil (70402), which in turn was covered by a 0.24m thick topsoil of friable mid grey, brown silty clay (70401).

Trench 705 (Figure 3.3, 3.11, 4.35, 6.7 & 7.5)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(70501)	0.2m	32.08m	Friable mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(70502)	0.26m	31.88m	Firm mid brown, yellow sandy clay subsoil
(70503)	0.11m+	31.62m	Mid brown, yellow clay natural geology

- 6.130 Trench 705 was located in the central north of C02 and was oriented east to west. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 705 comprised friable mid grey, brown silty clay (70503) which lay at a height of 31.62m aOD. Two features cut the naturally lain deposits towards the west of the trench: pit [70504]; and ditch [70506].
- 6.131 The westernmost feature in the trench was circular pit [70504] which had gradually sloping sides with a flat base, measured 0.38m in length by 0.40m in width by 0.06 deep and had a single fill comprising firm dark brownish black sandy clay containing no finds (70505) (Plate 28). Approximately 2.35m to the east of pit [70504] was located north to south orientated ditch [70506] which had steeply sloping sides to a rounded base, measured 1.6m in width by 0.42m deep, and continued beyond the limits of Trench 705. This linear feature had two fills; a primary fill comprising very hard greyish yellow brown clay and stone (70508) containing one fragment of Romano-British shell tempered ware dating to the 1st century AD, and one fragment of red brick dating to the post-medieval period (Appendix B); and an upper fill of firm grey sandy clay (70507) containing a fragment of bottle glass and bottle glass shards dating approximately from the 19th to the 20th century, flint, 51 fragments of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone and one fragment of rabbit or hare bone (Appendix B). One of the fragments of bottle glass likely contained wine or liquor. The presence of post-medieval CMB and post-medieval or modern glass may signify intrusive plough damage or that the fragment of Roman pottery is residual.



Plate 28: Pit [70504], looking south

- 6.132 The features in Trench 705 were overlain by a 0.26m thick subsoil of firm brown, yellow sandy clay (70502), and the stratigraphic sequence was capped by a 0.20m thick topsoil comprising friable mid grey, brown silty clay (70501).

Trench 707 (Figure 3.2, 3.12, 4.32, 4.33, 6.7 & 7.5)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(70701)	0.22m	24.49m	Friable mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(70702)	0.12m	24.27m	Firm dark yellow brown sandy clay subsoil
(70703)	0.1m+	24.15m	Mid yellow brown clay natural geology

- 6.133 Trench 707 was located in the northern corner of C02 and was orientated east to west . The naturally-lain deposits in the trench comprise mid yellow brown clay natural (707003) which lay at a heigh of 24.15m aOD.
- 6.134 One features cut the naturally lain deposits towards the east end of the trench; pit [70704] (Plate 29). Oval pit [70704] had moderately sloping sides to a concave base, measured 1.3m in length by 0.85m in width by 0.23m deep, and a single fill comprising firm light blue grey silty clay (70705) containing one fragment of Romano-British pottery dating to the 1st century AD (Appendix B). The nature of the deposit suggests that it was formed through the silting-up process of the pit, although the function of the pit is uncertain.



Plate 29: Pit [70704], looking west

- 6.135 The pit and natural geology within the trench was overlain by a 0.12m thick subsoil of firm dark yellow brown sandy clay (70702) which in turn was sealed by a 0.22m thick friable mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil (70701).

Trench 711 (Figure 3.3, 3.13, 4.36, 6.7 & 7.5)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(71101)	0.23m	33.31m	Friable mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(71102)	0.13m	33.08m	Firm mid brown, yellow sand clay subsoil
(71103)	0.08m+	32.95m	Mid brown, yellow clay natural geology

- 6.136 Trench 711 was located in the central eastern area of C02 and was orientated north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 705 comprised friable mid grey, brown silty clay (71103) which lay at a height of 32.95m aOD.
- 6.137 One east to west orientated ditch [71104] cut through the naturally-lain deposits in the southern end of Trench 711. Ditch [71104] had sharply sloping sides to a V-shaped base, measured 0.81m in width by 0.47m deep, and continued beyond the limits of the trench (Plate 30). This feature had a single fill of soft mid grey brown silty clay (71105) with rare charcoal fragments and contained an undated possible nail shank, one fragment of post-medieval brick, and three fragments of modern water pipe (Appendix B). The finds recovered from this deposit suggest a post-medieval to modern date.



Plate 30: Ditch [71104], looking west

- 6.138 Overlying the natural geology and features within the trench was a 0.13m thick firm mid brown, yellow sand clay subsoil (71102), which in turn was overlain by a 0.23m thick topsoil comprising friable mid grey, brown silty clay (71101).

Trench 714 (Figure 3.3, 3.15, 4.37, 4.38, 4.39, 6.7 & 7.5)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(71401)	0.23m	33.80m	Friable mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(71402)	0.18m	33.57m	Firm mid yellow brown sand clay subsoil
(71407)	0.14m	33.39m	Firm dark yellow brown sand clay colluvial deposit
(71403)	0.3m+	33.25m	Compact mid yellow brown clay natural geology

- 6.139 Trench 714 was located in the west of C02 and was orientated west-south-west to east-north-east. It lay to the north of a concentration of geophysical anomalies. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 714 comprised mid yellow brown clay (71103) which lay at a height of 33.25m aOD. There were eight features cutting through the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 714; pit [71404]; ditch [71424]; pit [71522]; ditch [71412]; linear feature [71408]; ditch [71426 = 71414]; and pit [71420] (Plate 31).

- 6.140 Sub-oval pit [71404] was recorded in the east-north-east end of the trench, it had steeply stepped sides to a flattish base, and it measured 1.25m in length by 0.9m in width by 0.6m deep. This feature had two fills; a basal fill of firm dark brown grey sandy clay (71405) containing one pottery sherd of Samian ware imported from Gaul dating from the mid to the late 1st century AD (Appendix B); and an upper fill comprising soft mid to dark grey brown silty clay (71406) containing no finds.



Plate 31: Ditches [71416], [71418] and [71420], looking west

- 6.141 About 2m to the west of pit [71404] was located curvilinear ditch [71424] which was recorded to have sharply sloping sides to a rounded base, and measured more than 3.5m in length by 0.88m in width by 0.19m deep (Plate 32). The ditch had a single fill of firm mid yellow grey silty clay containing no finds (71425). This curvilinear feature continued further south beyond the trench and seemed to terminate on its east side which is adjacent to probable sub-circular pit [71422], although the relationship between both features was not conclusive due to root action in the pit-like feature [71422]. Another possibility is that this feature represents a tree bowl or a terminus truncated by ploughing. The sub-circular feature [71422] was filled by a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt containing no finds (71423).



Plate 32: Ditch [71424], looking west

- 6.142 Ditch [71412] was recorded around 20m to the west-south-west of curvilinear [71424]. This curvilinear ditch [71412] had steeply sloping sides to a pointed base, measured more than 0.26m in length by 0.20m in width by 0.12m deep. This feature continued further south beyond the limits of the trench and had a sub-rounded terminus on its eastern side. The curvilinear feature had a single fill comprising compact dark brownish silty clay (71413) containing no finds
- 6.143 North-south orientated oblong pit feature [71408] was located about 0.50m to the north of curvilinear ditch [71412]. Pit [71408] had sharply sloping sides to a flat base, measured 0.47m in width by 0.19m in width by 0.10m deep, and had a single fill of firm greyish black clay (71409) containing no finds. On the north side of pit [71408] a further pit [71410] was located, which had a steeply sloping west side and a moderately sloping east side and a pointed base. This feature, which measured 0.33m wide by 0.08m deep, had a single fill (71411) and contained no finds.
- 6.144 Further to the west was a linear feature excavated in two slots [71414] and [71426]. This feature was truncated on its east side by a north to south orientated land drain and it had a rounded terminus [71426] on its west side. The feature [71414 / 71426] measured 3.95m in length by 0.88m in width (Plate 33). The terminus had steeply stepped sides to a rounded base and it had a sloping profile with a rounded terminus. The terminus had a single fill of firm dark brownish yellow silty clay (71427) containing no finds. A further slot of the feature [71414] was dug approximately 0.90m to the east of terminus [71426] and it had steeply sloping sides to an uneven base, measuring 0.17m deep, and had one fill of firm mid greyish brown clayey silt (71415) containing no finds. The feature [71414 / 71426] was interpreted as a possible drainage ditch.



Plate 33: Ditch terminus [71414 / 71426], looking east

- 6.145 Sub-oval pit [71420] was located in the west end of Trench 714 and it had steeply sloping sides to a concave base, measured 0.4m in length by more than 0.31m in width by 0.4m deep, and it was truncated to the north by ditch [71418] and the south by ditch [71416]. Pit [71420] was filled by a soft mid brown yellow sandy clay deposit (71421) which contained no finds.
- 6.146 The north side of pit [71420] was cut by roughly northwest southeast orientated ditch [71416] which had steeply sloping sides to a flattish base and measured 0.67m in width by 0.41m deep by approximately 4.70m in length although it continued beyond the trench (Plate 31). The single fill of this ditch consisted of firm mid brown yellow sandy clay (71417) containing two pottery sherds of Romano-British “*Belgic*” grog tempered ware dating to the 1st century AD (Appendix B).
- 6.147 The latest feature in the trench was northwest to south east orientated ditch [71418] which cut the south side of ditch [71416] and it measured 0.55m in width by 0.57m deep by approximately 8m although it continued beyond the trench (Plate 31). This feature, which had steeply sloping sides to a flat base, had a single fill of soft mid greyish yellow sandy silty clay (71419) containing one fragment of North Gaulish Gallo-Belgic Pipeclay white ware dating to the 1st century AD (Appendix B).
- 6.148 The features and natural geology were overlain by a colluvial deposit of firm dark greyish yellow brown silty clay (71407). This was overlain by a 0.18m thick firm mid yellow brown sand clay subsoil (71402) which in turn was overlain by a 0.23m thick topsoil comprising friable mid grey, brown silty clay (71401).

Trench 716 (Figure 3.3, 3.15, 4.40, 4.41, 6.7 & 7.5)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(71600)	0.20m	34.10m	Friable mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(71601)	0.15m	33.90m	Firm dark yellow brown sandy clay subsoil
(71602)	0.23m	33.75m	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay colluvium
(71603)	0.15m+	33.52m	Compact mid yellow brown clay natural geology

- 6.149 Trench 716 was located south of Trench 714 and was orientated south-south-west to north-north-east. It target geophysical anomalies present in C02. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 716 comprised compact mid yellow brown clay (71603) which lay at a height of 33.52m aOD. Two features cut through the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 716; ditch [71604]; and ditch terminus [71606].
- 6.150 Roughly east to west orientated gully [71604] was recorded towards the south-south-west of the trench. This feature measured 1.80m+ in length by 0.43m in width by 0.06m deep, had very steeply sloping sides to a U-shaped rounded base, and it had a single fill of plastic mid yellowish brown silty clay containing no finds (71605).
- 6.151 West-north-west to east-south-east orientated ditch terminus [71606] was located in the north-north-east of the trench immediately to the north of a land drain. This linear feature had a rounded terminus to the east and it continued beyond the limits of the trench to the west. The ditch terminus measured approximately 0.80m+ in length by 0.68m in width by 0.28m deep, with steeply sloping sides to an undulating base due to rooting (Plate 34). This feature had a single fill comprising firm dark yellowish grey clay (71607) containing one fragment of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone and one fragment of horse or donkey bone. (Appendix B).



Plate 34: Ditch terminus [71606], looking west

- 6.152 The features in the trench were overlain by a 0.23m thick firm mid yellow brown sandy clay colluvium (71602) which in turn was sealed by a 0.15m thick subsoil comprising firm dark yellow brown sandy clay (71601) containing one fragment of medieval pottery dating from the mid-12th century to the 14th century, and two fragments of medieval peg tile dating from the medieval to the post-medieval period (Appendix B). The stratigraphic sequence was capped by a 0.20m thick topsoil of friable mid grey, brown silty clay (71600).

Trench 717 (Figure 3.3, 3.15, 4.42, & 7.5)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(71701)	0.23m	34.28m	Friable mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(71702)	0.15m	34.05m	Firm mid to dark yellow brown sandy clay subsoil
(71703)	0.10m	33.9m	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay colluvium
(71704)	0.2m+	33.8m	Light blue clay and light-yellow brown clay natural geology

- 6.153 Trench 717 was located to the southeast of Trench 716 and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It target geophysical anomalies present in C02. The naturally-lain deposits in

Trench 717 comprised compact light yellowish greyish brown silty clay (71704) which lay at a height of 33.80m aOD.

- 6.154 One feature cuts through the naturally-lain deposits in the north-north-east end of the trench; ditch terminus [71705] (Plate 35). This east to west orientated linear extended beyond the limits of the trench towards the west and had a rounded terminus to the east. The sides of the linear feature had steeply sloping sides to an uneven base in section and the profile of the terminus was gradually sloping. This feature measured 0.70m+ in length by 0.20m in with by 0.19m deep and had a single fill comprising firm mid brownish grey silty clay (71706) containing 13 fragments of animal bone . This ditch was interpreted as part of a possible animal enclosure.



Plate 35: Ditch terminus [71705], looking west

- 6.155 The feature in Trench 717 and the natural geology was overlain by a 0.10m thick firm mid yellow brown sandy clay colluvium (71703) which in turn was overlain by a 0.15m thick subsoil comprising firm mid to dark yellow brown sandy clay (71702). The stratigraphic sequence was capped by a 0.23m thick topsoil of friable mid grey, brown silty clay (71701).

Trench 720 (Figure 3.3, 3.16, 4.43 6.7 & 7.5)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(72001)	0.28m	33.41m	Friable mid brownish grey silty clay topsoil
(72002)	0.08m	33.13m	Compact mid yellowish brown silty clay subsoil
(72003)	0.07m+	33.05m	Compact light yellowish greyish brown silty clay natural geology

- 6.156 Trench 720 was located in the southeast corner of C02 and was orientated north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 720 comprised compact light yellowish greyish brown silty clay (72003) which lay at a height of 33.05m aOD.
- 6.157 One feature cut the naturally-lain deposits in south end of Trench 720; ditch [72004] (Plate 36). This east to west linear feature had steeply sloping sides to a flattish base, and measured 1.09m in width by 0.36 deep by 1.8m+ in length, although it continued beyond the limits of the trench. The ditch had a single fill of firm light yellow brown silty clay (72005) containing no finds.



Plate 36: Ditch [72004], looking west

- 6.158 The feature and natural geology was overlain by a 0.08m thick subsoil of compact mid yellowish brown silty clay (72002) which in turn was sealed by a 0.28m thick friable mid brownish grey

silty clay topsoil (72001) containing three fragments of ridge tile dating from the medieval to the post-medieval period (Appendix B).

Sub-area C03

- 6.159 Eight trenches were opened in sub-area C03. Of the eight trenches only two had archaeological features (Trenches 767 and 769).
- 6.160 The naturally-lain deposits generally consisted of mid yellow brown clay recorded at heights of between 24.15m aOD and 26.97m aOD. The subsoil comprised mid yellowish brown sandy clay and silty clay, varying in depth from 0.12m to 0.26m. The topsoil consisted of friable mid grey, brown silty clay, varying in depth from 0.21m to 0.28m.

Sub-area C03 Positive Trenches

Trench 767 (Figure 3.2, 3.19, 4.44, 4.45 6.8 & 7.5)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(76701)	0.21m	26.97m	Friable mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(76702)	0.18m	26.76m	Firm mid brown, yellow sand clay subsoil
(76703)	0.05m+	26.58m	Mid yellow brown clay natural geology

- 6.161 Trench 767 was located at the north of C03 and was orientated east to west. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 767 comprised mid yellow brown clay (76703) which lay at a height of 26.58m aOD. Four features cut through the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 767; three post holes [76704], [76706] and [76708]; and pit [76710].
- 6.162 The westernmost feature in the trench was sub-circular post hole [76708] which had steeply sloping sides to a concave base, measured 0.36m in length by 0.34m in width by 0.08m deep and had a single fill of soft mid greyish silty clay (76709) containing no finds (Plate 37). Immediately to the northeast of post hole [76708] was sub-oval pit [76710] which had steeply sloping sides, of which the northeast side was stepped (Plate 37). This feature had an irregular base, measured 0.56m in length by 0.35m in width by 0.15m deep, and had a single fill of dark greyish black silty clay (76711) containing no finds. The fills of the pit and the post hole suggest that both features underwent the same deposition processes although their origin is uncertain. Due to their proximity it is possible that both features formed part of a structure.
- 6.163 Approximately 8.8m to the east of pit [76710] was circular post hole [76706] with moderately sloping sides to a concave base and measuring 0.24m in length by 0.22m in width by 0.04m deep. This feature had one fill of soft mid greyish brown silty clay (76707) containing no finds. .

Approximately 5.83m to the east was sub-oval post hole [76704] with gradually sloping sides to a concave base and measuring 0.30m in length by 0.25m in width by 0.07m deep. This feature had a single fill comprising soft dark greyish black silty clay (76705) containing no finds.



Plate 37: Post hole [76708] and pit [76710], looking northwest

- 6.164 The four features and natural geology in Trench 767 were overlain by a 0.18m thick subsoil comprising firm mid brown, yellow sand clay (76702) which in turn was capped by a 0.21m thick friable mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil (76701) containing 15 fragments of peg tile dating from the medieval to the post-medieval period (Appendix B)

Trench 769 (Figure 3.2, 3.20, 4.46, 4.47, 6.8 & 7.5)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(76901)	0.28m	26.81m	Friable mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(76902)	0.26m	26.53m	Compact yellowish brown, silty clay subsoil
(76903)	0.08m+	26.27m	Light brownish greyish tallow silty gritty clay natural geology

- 6.165 Trench 769 was located on the northeastern edge of C03 and was orientate northwest to southeast. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 769 comprised light brownish greyish silty gritty

clay (76903) which lay at a height of m aOD. Three features cut through the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 769; posthole [76906]; pit [76904]; and ditch [76912].

- 6.166 The north-westernmost feature in the trench was sub-circular post-hole [76906] which had gradually sloping sides to a flat base and measured 0.32m in length by 0.26m in width by 0.05m deep. This post hole had a single fill of soft dark greyish black silty clay (76907) containing charcoal flecks and no finds. Approximately 8.5m to the south west was sub-oval pit [76904] which had sharply steeply sloping sides to a flat base, measured 0.42m in length by 0.30m in width by 0.16m deep, and had one fill comprising soft mottled greyish brown sandy clay (76905) containing no finds (Plate 39).
- 6.167 In the southeast end of the trench was north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch [76912] which had gradually sloping sides to a flattish side and measured 0.44m in width by 0.17m deep by more than 1.9m in length as it continued beyond the limits of the trench (Plate 38). This likely boundary ditch had a single fill of friable mid grey brown silty clay (76913) containing no finds. Ditch [76912] was cut by ditch [76910] and truncated by a later field drain on its west side. North-north-east- to south-south-west orientated ditch [76910] had gradually sloping sides to a flat base and measured 0.7m in width by 0.2m deep by more than 2m wide as it continued beyond the extent of the trench (Plate 38). This likely boundary ditch had a single fill of friable mid-grey brown silty clay containing no finds (76911). The form of this deposit suggests it is a largely a silting deposit. This feature is truncated on its southeast side by ditch [76908] (Plate 38).



Plate 38: Ditches [76908], [76910] and [76912], looking northwest

- 6.168 The features and natural geology in the trench were overlain by a 0.26m thick subsoil comprising compact yellowish brown, silty clay (76902). The subsoil deposit was in turn cut by field drains and a ditch [76908] which is the latest feature in Trench 769 (Plate 38). Ditch [76908]

represents a north-north-east to south-south west aligned post-medieval or modern field boundary which had steeply to gradual sloping sides to a concave base and measured 2m in width by 0.52m deep by more than 2.1m in length as it extended beyond the limits of the trench. This feature had a single fill of friable dark grey brown silty clay (76907) . It is possible that this ditch [76908] and ditch [76910] are later recuts of earlier ditch [76912], representing various phases of field boundary construction in the area (Plate 38).



Plate 39: Post hole [76004], looking northwest

- 6.169 The stratigraphic sequence was capped by a 0.28m thick topsoil comprising friable mid grey, brown silty clay (76901).

Sub-area C04

- 6.170 One hundred and twelve trenches were excavated in sub-area C04. Thirty-one of the 112 trenches contained archaeological features (Trenches 730, 731, 736, 747, 754, 776, 779, 792, 794, 797, 798, 801, 802, 803, 804, 806, 808, 810, 814, 819, 821, 822, 823, 830, 831, 832, 839, 840, 842, 843 and 847).
- 6.171 The naturally-lain deposits generally consisted of a yellowish brown clay, orange brown silty clay, orangey brown sandy clay, with occasional lenses of blue clay and gravel. The natural geology was recorded at heights of between 25.44m aOD and 41.46m aOD. The subsoil generally comprised yellowish brown clay, varying in depth from 0.08m and 0.15m. The topsoil consisted of a greyish brown clay, varying in depth from 0.15m to 0.25m.

Sub-area C04 Positive Trenches (Figures 3.1 – 3.46 & 6.1 – 6.9)**Trench 730 (Figure 3.3, 3.26, 4.48, 6.2 & 7.4)***Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(73001)	0.19m	30.83m	Compact, light greyish brown clay topsoil
(73002)	0.11m	30.64m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(73003)	0.06m+	30.53m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.172 Trench 730 was located on the central western edge of C04 and was orientated east to west. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 730 comprised compact, light yellowish brown clay (73003) which lay at a height of 30.53m aOD.
- 6.173 Two features cut the naturally lain deposits towards the west portion of the trench; gullies [73004] and [73005]. Both gullies were in the same alignment following a north-northwest to south-south-east route and they may represent either two termini or the same gully system affected by ploughing. Gully [73004] was the north-north-westmost feature which continued beyond the limits of the trench towards the north-north-west and terminated to the south-south-east. This gully had rounded sloping sides to a flat base and measured 0.85m+ in length by 0.40m in width by 0.13m deep. This feature had a single fill of soft dark brownish black silty clay (73006). Gully [73005] was located approximately 0.65m to the south-south-east of gully [73004] and it had steeply sloping sides to a concave base and measured 0.65m+ in length by 0.38m in width by 0.23m deep. The single fill of gully [73005] comprised a soft dark brownish black silty clay (73007). No finds were recovered from either of the gullies.
- 6.174 Overlying the natural geology and features within the trench, was a subsoil measuring 0.11m deep, which comprised compact, mid yellowish brown clay (73002), which in turn was sealed by a 0.19m deep topsoil of compact, light greyish brown clay (73001).

Trench 731 (Figure 3.3 3.26, 4.49, 6.2 & 7.4)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(73101)	0.20m	30.52m	Compact, light greyish brown clay topsoil
(73102)	0.12m	30.32m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(73103)	0.16m+	30.12m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.175 Trench 731 was located to the east of Trench 730 and was orientated north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 731 comprised compact, light yellowish brown clay (73103) which lay at a height of 30.12m aOD.
- 6.176 One feature cut the naturally-lain deposits towards the south of the trench; ditch [73104] (Plate 40). The east to west oriented ditch had steeply sloping sides to a V-shaped base and measured 0.75m in width by 0.39m deep. This feature, which continued beyond the extent of the trench, had one single fill comprising a soft mid yellow grey silty clay (73105) containing a fragment of CBM dating from the medieval to the post-medieval period close to the surface dating from the medieval to the post-medieval period (Appendix B). Ditch [73104] correlates with a former field boundary depicted on the 1888-1913 OS map.
- 6.177 Overlying the natural geology and the feature within the trench, was a subsoil measuring 0.12m deep, which comprised compact, mid yellowish brown clay (73102). The subsoil was sealed by a 0.20m deep topsoil of compact, light greyish brown clay (73101).

*Plate 40: Ditch [73104], looking west*

Trench 736 (Figure 3.3, 3.28, 4.50, 4.51, 6.6 & 7.4)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(73601)	0.18m	32.23m	Compact, mid greyish brown clay topsoil
(73602)	0.10m	32.05m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(73604)	0.12m+	31.95m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.178 Trench 736 was located towards the centre of C04 and was orientated east to west. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 736 comprised compact, mid yellowish brown clay (73603) which lay at a height of 31.95m aOD. Two features cut the naturally-lain deposit; pit [73604]; and ditch [73606].
- 6.179 The sub-circular pit [73604] was located in the western portion of the trench and it had steeply sloping sides and it was uneven in plan. The feature measured 1.47m+ in length by 1.2m in width by 0.15m deep, and it had one fill comprising a soft mid greyish brown silty clay (73105) containing no finds. Pit [74104] was interpreted as a tree bowl.
- 6.180 Ditch [73606] was located in the west end of the trench and it had a north-west to southeast alignment. This feature had steeply sloping sides with V-shape base and measured 2.65m+ in length by 0.75m in width by 0.32m deep (Plate 41). The ditch had a single fill of slightly compacted mid greenish silty clay (73607) containing, two fragments of possibly Roman fired clay, and five ceramic sherds dating from the mid to the late 1st century AD, including four Romano-British sherds and one fragment of Samian ware imported from Gaul (Appendix B).



Plate 41: Ditch [73106], looking north

- 6.181 Overlying the natural geology and features within the trench, was a subsoil, measuring 0.10m deep, which comprised compact, mid yellowish brown clay (73602). The stratigraphic sequence was capped by a 0.18m thick topsoil comprising compact, mid greyish brown clay (73601).

Trench 747 (Figure 3.3, 3.32, 4.52, 6.3 & 7.4)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(74701)	0.21m	41.78m	Compact, mid greyish brown clay topsoil
(74702)	0.11m	41.57m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(74703)	0.12m+	41.46m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.182 Trench 747 was located to the south central west of C04 and was orientated east to west. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 747 comprised compact, light yellowish brown clay (74703) which lay at a height of 41.46m aOD. One feature cut the naturally lain deposits in the south end of the trench; ditch [74704] (Plate 42).
- 6.183 The ditch was west-north-west to east-south-east orientated, had steeply to gradual sloping sides to a concave base, and measured 1.8m+ in length by 0.94m in width by 0.44m deep. This feature had a single fill of dark brownish grey silty clay which contained no finds (74305). The north side of the ditch was truncated by a field drain.

- 6.184 Overlying the natural geology and the ditch within the trench, was a subsoil, measuring 0.11m deep, which comprised compact, mid yellowish brown clay (74702). The stratigraphic sequence was capped by a 0.21m thick topsoil comprising compact, mid greyish brown clay (74701).



Plate 42: Ditch [34704], looking southwest

Trench 754 (Figure 3.3, 3.33, 4.52, 4.53, 6.5 & 7.4)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(75401)	0.15m	33.71m	Compact, mid greyish brown clay topsoil
(75402)	0.12m	33.56m	Compact, mid yellowish grey clay subsoil
(75403)	0.08m+	33.44m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.185 Trench 754 was located to the central south of C04 and was orientated east to west. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 754 comprised a compact, light yellowish brown clay (75403) which lay at a height of 33.44m aOD. One feature cut the naturally lain deposits towards the west of the trench, gully [75404].
- 6.186 The north-east-north to south-west-south orientated gully had steeply sloping sides to a flat base and measured 1.3m+ in length by 0.37m in width by 0.18m deep. This featured had a

terminus to the south-west-south and continued beyond the limits of the trench towards the north-east-north. The gully had a single fill of soft dark greyish brown silty clay (75405) which contained no finds.

- 6.187 Overlying the natural geology and the gully within the trench, was a subsoil, measuring 0.12m deep, which comprised compact, mid yellowish grey clay (75402). The stratigraphic sequence was capped by a 0.21m thick topsoil comprising compact, light yellowish brown clay (75401).

Trench 776 (Figure 3.3, 3.22, 4.54, 6.2 & 7.4)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(77601)	0.25m	27.59m	Compact, mid greyish brown clay topsoil
(77602)	0.10m	27.34m	Compact, mid yellowish grey clay subsoil
(77603)	0.15m+	27.24m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.188 Trench 776 was located in northeastern area of C04 and was orientated north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 776 comprised compact, light yellowish brown clay (77603) which lay at a height of 27.24m aOD. One feature cut the naturally lain deposits towards the south of the trench; ditch [77604] (Plate 43).
- 6.189 The east to west orientated ditch had very steeply sloping sides to a concave base and measured 1.05m in width by 0.44m deep, and continued beyond trench. It had a single fill of soft mid yellowish grey silty clay (77605) containing charcoal flecks and fragments of pottery, one likely iron rake tooth, 11 fragments of unspecified post-medieval CBM, one fragment of modern Gault brick, five fragments of modern sewer/water pipe, one glass bottle shard dating approximately from the 19th to the 20th century, and one window glass shard likely dating from the 19th to the 20th century (Appendix B). Ditch [77604] correlates with a former field boundary depicted on the 1888-1913 OS map.



Plate 43: Ditch [77604], looking west

- 6.190 Overlying the natural geology and the feature within the trench, was a 0.10m thick compact, mid yellowish grey clay subsoil (77602) which in turn was overlain by a 0.25m thick compact, mid greyish brown clay topsoil (77601).

Trench 779 (Figure 3.3, 3.23, 4.55, 6.2 & 7.4)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(77901)	0.19m	28.07m	Compact, light greyish brown clay topsoil
(77902)	0.11m	27.88m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(77903)	0.09m+	27.77m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.191 Trench 779 was located in the northeast of C04, to the southwest of Trench 776, and was orientated north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 779 comprised a compact, light yellowish brown clay (77903) which lay at a height of 27.77m aOD. One feature cut the naturally lain deposits towards the north end of the trench; ditch [77904] (Plate 44).
- 6.192 This east to west orientated ditch had shallow sloping sides to a concave base and measured 0.79m in width by 0.16m deep. This ditch, which continued beyond trench, had a single fill of loosely compacted dark brownish grey silty clay (77905) containing no finds.



Plate 44: Ditch [77604], looking west

- 6.193 Overlying the natural geology and the feature within the trench, was a subsoil of compact, mid yellowish brown clay (77902) which in turn was sealed by a topsoil of compact, light greyish brown clay (77901).

Trench 792 (Figure 3.3, 3.45, 4.56, 6.4 & 7.4)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(79201)	0.21m	26.95m	Compact, mid greyish brown clay topsoil
(79202)	0.12m	26.74m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(79203)	0.12m+	26.62m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.194 Trench 792 was located in the central northeast of C04 and was orientated east to west. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 792 comprised a compact, light yellowish brown clay (79203) which lay at a height of 26.62m aOD. One feature cut the naturally lain deposits towards the west of the trench; ditch [79204].
- 6.195 This north-north-east to south-south-west orientated ditch had gradually sloping sides to a concave base and measure 2.2m in width by 0.28m deep. This ditch, which continued beyond the trench, had a single fill comprising a compact mid greyish brown slightly silty clay (79205) containing one fragment of post-medieval pottery dating from the mid-17th to the 18th century

and a cylindrical glass bottle shard which likely contained wine or ale and dated to approximately to the 19th century (Appendix B). This ditch correlates to a field boundary depicted in the 1889-1913 OS map, and aligned with ditches [79404] and [82104].

- 6.196 Overlying the natural geology and the feature within the trench, was a subsoil of compact, mid yellowish brown clay (79202) which in turn was sealed by a topsoil of compact, mid greyish brown clay (79201).

Trench 794 (Figure 3.3, 3.46, 4.57, 6.4 & 7.6)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(79401)	0.24m	26.38m	Firm mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(79402)	0.15m	26.14m	Firm mid grey, brown silty clay subsoil
(79403)	0.12m+	25.99m	Mid orangey brown silty clay with blue clay and lenses of gravel natural geology

- 6.197 Trench 794 was located in the central northeast of C04, to the east of Trench 792 and was east to west orientated. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 794 comprised mid orangey brown silty clay with blue clay and lenses of gravel (79403) which lay at a height of m 25.99m aOD. One ditch [79404] cuts the naturally-lain deposits towards the western end of Trench 794 (Plate 45).
- 6.198 The north-north-east to south-south-west linear feature continued beyond the limits of the trench, measured 2m+ in length by 1.6m in width and 0.57m deep, and had gradually sloping sides to a concave base. This linear feature was filled by a field drain at the centre of its base and by a deposit of firm mid-grey, brown sandy clay (79405). It is possible that the cut of this probable drainage ditch was reused to place the later field drain. This ditch correlates to a field boundary depicted in the 1889-1913 OS map, and it is in the same alignment as ditches [82104] and [79404].



Plate 45: Ditch [79404], looking west

- 6.199 The feature in Trench 794 was overlain by a 0.15m thick subsoil comprising firm mid grey, brown silty clay (79402) which in turn was sealed by a 0.24m thick firm mid grey, brown silty clay.

Trench 797 (Figure 3.3, 3.46 4.58, 6.4 & 7.4)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(79701)	0.23m	26.13m	Firm mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(79702)	0.12m	25.90m	Firm mid grey, brown silty clay subsoil
(79703)	0.1m+	25.78m	Mid orangey brown silty clay with blue clay and lenses of gravel natural geology

- 6.200 Trench 797 was located on the central northeastern edge of C04 and was northwest to southeast orientated. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 797 comprised mid orangey brown silty clay with blue clay and lenses of gravel (79703) which lay at a height of 25.78m aOD. Two features cut the naturally-lain deposits towards the northwest end of Trench 797.
- 6.201 Circular pit [79706] was the north-westernmost feature in the trench and it had gradually sloping sides to a mostly flat base. This feature, which measured 1.06m in length by 1.16m in width by 0.15m deep, had a single fill comprising soft dark greyish brown silty clay (79707) containing one fragment of Samian ware dating from the mid to the late 1st century AD.

- 6.202 Approximately 1.3m to the southeast was northeast to southwest orientated ditch [79704] which had sloping sides to a flat base and measured over 1.85m in length by less than 0.20m in width by 0.17m in depth. This linear feature continued beyond the limits of the trench and its eastern edge was completely truncated by a land drain. This ditch had a single fill of loosely compact mid green, brown silty clay (79705) containing charcoal, two fragments of unspecified post-medieval CBM, three fragments of Romano British pottery dating from the mid to the late 1st century AD, and a tapering bar (Appendix B). The post-medieval CBM is likely due to modern ploughing action.
- 6.203 The features and the natural geology in this trench were overlain by a 0.12m thick firm mid grey, brown silty clay subsoil (79702) which in turn was overlain by a 0.23m thick topsoil comprising firm mid grey, brown silty clay (79701).

Trench 798 (Figure 3.2, 3.46, 4.59, 6.8 & 7.6)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(79801)	0.16m	26.53m	Firm light brown silty clay topsoil
(79809)	0.08m	26.37m	Firm light orange silty clay subsoil
(79802)	0.09m+	26.29m	Compact light orange, grey silty clay natural geology

- 6.204 Trench 798 was located on the central northeastern edge of C04, south of Trench 797, and was north to south orientated.. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 798 comprised compact light orange, grey silty clay (79802) which lay at a height of m 26.29m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits were cut by a northeast to south-west orientated construction cut [79803] in the northern end of the trench (Plate 46).
- 6.205 The construction cut had straight sides to a flat base and measured 1.09m in width by 0.46m deep by 2m+ in length. This feature functioned as the construction cut for wall foundation [79806] . The wall foundation [79806] comprised squared bricks measuring 215mm by 10mm and placed in regular courses. The foundation wall followed a northeast to southwest route and measured more than 0.97m in length by 0.2m in width by 0.14m deep (Plate46). The bricks, which date to the post-medieval period, were bound together with clay with occasional inclusions of lime mortar (Appendix B). Overlaying foundation wall [79806] was northeast to southwest orientated carved stone layer [79807] (Plate 46). The roughly hewn stones ranged between 510mm by 280mm by 70mm and 190mm by 140mm by 140mm in size. The stones were also bonded together with local clay containing occasional inclusions of lime mortar. The foundation wall [79806] and the stone layer [79807] were thought to be the same structure, possibly a post-medieval wall, although an earlier date cannot be discounted. It has been suggested that the carved stones [798087] were taken from the Roman settlement Scheduled Monument located approximately 47m to the northeast. The masonry structure was overlain by compact dark greyish brown silty clay (79805) containing two fragments of peg tile dating from the medieval to the post-medieval period, and six fragments of post-medieval red brick

(Appendix B). This deposit was interpreted as a backfill, although it could be a build-up layer. Cutting deposit (79805) was sub-rectangular feature [79808] which was recorded as a pit (Plate 46), although it is probable that it was a construction cut for a possible surface (79804) as discussed below. The cut measured more than 1m by 1m by 0.35m deep. It had single fill of compact light grey silty clay (79804) containing one fragment of Romano pottery, as well as highly frequent flint and angular, sub-angular and rounded stones measuring between 30mm and 80mm (Appendix B). This deposit, which measured more than 1m by 1m by 0.33m deep, was interpreted as possible surface in the interior or the exterior of structure [79806/ 79807].



Plate 46: Construction cut [79806], Masonry structures [79806] and [79807], cut [79808], and possible surface (79804), looking south

- 6.206 Overlying the natural geology and feature in Trench 798 was a 0.08m thick subsoil comprising firm light orange silty clay (79809), which in turn was overlain by a 0.16m thick firm light brown silty clay topsoil (79801).

Trench 801 (Figure 3.3, 3.37, 4.60, 6.4 & 7.3)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(80101)	0.17m	26.45m	Compact, mid greyish brown clay topsoil
(80102)	0.08m	26.28m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(80103)	0.08m+	26.20m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.207 Trench 801 was located in the northeast of C04 and was orientated north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 801 comprised a compact, light yellowish brown clay (80103) which lay at a height of 26.20m aOD. One feature cut the naturally lain deposits in the north end of the trench; gully [80104] (Plate 47). This east to west oriented gully had gradually sloping sides to a concave base measuring 0.32m in width by 0.12m deep. This feature continued beyond the trench and it had a single fill (80105).



Plate 47: Gully [80104], looking east

- 6.208 Overlying the natural geology and the feature within the trench, was a 0.08m deep subsoil of compact, mid yellowish brown clay (79202) which in turn was sealed by a 0.17m deep topsoil of compact, mid greyish brown clay (77901).

Trench 802 (Figure 3.37, 4.61, 6.8 & 7.6)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(80200)	0.16m	25.78m	Dark grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(80201)	0.20m	25.62m	Mid grey, brown silty clay subsoil
(80202)	0.20m+	25.42m	Orange, brown clay with gravel natural geology

- 6.209 Trench 802 was located in the northeast of C04 and was north to south orientated. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 802 comprised orange, brown clay with gravel (80202) which lay at a height of m 25.42m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits were cut by ditch [80203] and pit [80205] located in the northern end of the trench.
- 6.210 East to west orientated ditch [80203] had steeply sloping sides to an undulating base. This feature which continued beyond the limits of the trench measured more than 1.8m in length by 2.36m in width by 0.14m deep. This shallow linear feature had one fill of soft mid greenish brown silty clay (80204) containing frequent small angular stones, oyster shell and animal bone. Immediately to the south of ditch [80203] was sub-circular pit [80205] measuring 1.35m in length by 0.86m in width by 0.04m deep. This feature had one fill of soft dark greyish brown silty clay (80206) containing no finds.
- 6.211 The features and natural geology in Trench 802 were overlain by a 0.20m thick subsoil comprising mid grey, brown silty clay (80201) which in turn was overlain by a 0.16m thick dark grey, brown silty clay topsoil (80200).

Trench 803 (Figure 3.3, 3.37, 4.62, 4.63, 4.64, 5, 6.5 & 7.6)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(80301)	0.32m	26.18m	Dark brownish grey clayey sand topsoil
(80302)	0.23m	25.86m	Mid greenish brown clayey sand subsoil
(80303)	0.04m+	25.63m	Mid orangey brown clayey sand with gravel inclusions natural geology

- 6.212 Trench 803 was located in the northeast of C04 and was east to west orientated. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 803 comprised mid orangey brown clayey sand with gravel inclusions (80303) which lay at a height of 25.63m aOD.

- 6.213 Sub-circular pit [80315] was the westernmost feature in the trench which had irregular undulating sides to a flat base and measured 1.44m in length by 1.4m in width by 0.26m deep (Plates 48-49). This shallow, fairly regularly shaped feature represents the cut of a cremation pit that had a single fill which was 100% sampled and excavated in ten 2cm spits. The fill comprised loose dark clayey sand (80316) containing 383.39g of burnt bone (Appendix B). The remains were primarily human, however 92 fragments of animal bone were mixed in, provisionally representing at least one pig and one sheep/goat. The largest bone fragment was 27.47mm in size and was a fragment of human occipital. Cremation [80315] most likely represents a single, adult individual based on the presence of a premolar, a fully fused distal fibula, and a fully fused interproximal phalanx, although the sex could not be determined due to the level of fragmentation of the bone (Appendix B).
- 6.214 The fill (80316) of cremation pit [80315] contained 14 fragments of Romano-British pottery dating from the mid to the late 1st century AD, 36 fragments of possible Roman fired clay, four fragments of post-medieval brick, and 64 fragments of burnt flint showing no signs of being worked (Appendix B). Also, a large quantity of charcoal was retrieved from fill (80316), which included six fragments of oak, four fragments of blackthorn, four fragments of cherry, one fragment of apple-type, one fragment of maple, and three fragments of ash (Appendix B). The mixture of species identified within the cremation pit indicates a functional rather than ritual selection of species readily available in the surrounding landscape. Additionally, a large quantity of metal was present in the cremation pit, including two intact and 31 fragmentary nails, three of which were RFs 2-4, as well as three intact and 68 fragmentary hobnails (Appendix B). The hobnails recovered from this cremation deposit likely represent the remains of footwear worn by the deceased, while the remaining nail fragments may represent the remains of a possible cremation bier, grave goods, or other items present on the pyre. Regarding wood, five fragments of oak were retrieved from the cremation pit (Appendix B). Oak is a native species and is often used for cremations, since it burns with a hot, steady flame. There was no evidence of burning in situ, and the total weight of the recovered remains (358.98g) suggests a token deposit (Appendix B). The distribution of both bone and charcoal within the grave as well as the presence of wood and the large number of nails may be indicative of a box burial, in which the edges of the cut were lined with wood, often with cremated remains deposited directly on the floor (Appendix B).



Plate 48: Cremation pit [80315] pre-excavation, looking south



Plate 49: Cremation pit [80315] spit 5, looking south

- 6.215 Approximately 8m to the east of the cremation pit is a circular post hole [80317] which measured 0.23m by 0.20 and 0.10m deep. This feature had straight sides to an irregular base and had a single fill of soft dark black brown clayey sand (80318) containing very frequent inclusions of wood fragments (not retained) which suggests that the cut contained a square wooden post.

- 6.216 Approximately 6.5m to the east of the post hole in the centre of the trench was a north-north-east to south-south-west orientated ditch [80310] which continue beyond the limits of the trench and measured more than 1.8m in length by 1.15m in width by 0.45m deep (Plate 50). The linear feature had steeply sloping sides to a concave base and contained a single fill comprising soft dark yellowish brown silty clay (80311) with occasional sub-angular stones, three fragments of Roman pottery, and some animal bones (Appendix B). The alignment of the ditch correlates to a former road, drive or track depicted on the 1888-1913 OS map.



Plate 50: Ditch [80310], looking southwest



Plate 51: Ditches [80304] and [80306], looking south

- 6.217 Just over 1m to the west of ditch [80313] was circular pit [80308] which continued further south beyond the limits of the trench. This feature measured more than 0.70m in length by 0.53m in width by 0.10m deep and had straight sides to a concave base. The very shallow pit was filled by a single deposit of soft mid green, grey clayey sand containing no finds (80309).
- 6.218 North-north-west to south-south-east orientated ditch [80306] continued beyond the limits of the trench (Plate 51). This linear feature had steeply sloping sides to a slightly undulating base and measured more than 1.8m by 1.05m in width by 0.24m deep. This ditch had two fills; a primary fill comprising loose mid green, grey clayey sand (80307) which contained an unurned deposit of cremated human remains weighing 22.53g, two fragments of burnt flint showing no signs of being worked; and an upper fill of soft mid green, grey clayey sand (80312) containing occasional charcoal and no finds (Appendix B). This most likely represents a token deposit, as the total weight of bone from a cremated adult should, on average, be between 1540-2004g however due to the disturbed and truncated nature of the ditch this is not certain (Appendix B).
- 6.219 North-north-west to south-south-east orientated ditch [80304] cut ditch [80306] on its eastern side and continued beyond the trench (Plate 51). This linear feature had straight sides to an undulating base and measured more than 1.8m in length by 2.36m in width by 0.14m deep. This shallow ditch had a single fill of soft mid greenish brown silty clay (80305) containing 1.88g of cremated bone. Additionally, this fill contained 19 fragments of Romano-British pottery dating to the 1st century AD, including shell-tempered ware, four undated nail fragments, and oyster shell (Appendix B). The datable finds recovered from ditch [80304] suggest that ditch [80306] was either Roman or earlier.
- 6.220 Both individuals were recovered as cremated remains in Trench 803 and were most likely adult at time of death. Considering the finds within features [80315], [80304] and [80306] as well as their proximity to the Roman settlement Scheduled Monument, the individuals likely dated to

the Roman period. The first individual (80316) was interred in a pit with evidence for grave and pyre goods including faunal remains, pottery, and nails. The potential presence of a box burial is significant, as only 78 examples were extant in the data gathered by the Rural Roman Settlement Project (Appendix B). Individual (80307) was found within a ditch and did not have any evidence of grave goods having been present. Burials within ditches are common in the more rural areas of Britannia, and it has been theorized that this practice may be a form of reinforcing territorial boundaries or might connect to ideas of liminality and/or cosmological concepts of the agricultural cycle (Appendix B).

- 6.221 Overlaying the features and natural geology was a 0.23m thick mid greenish brown clayey sand subsoil (80302) which in turn was sealed by a 0.32m thick topsoil comprising dark brownish grey clayey sand.

Trench 804 (Figure 3.3, 3.37, 4.65, 6.5 & 7.4)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(80401)	0.18m	25.71m	Compact, dark greyish brown clay topsoil
(80402)	0.09m	25.53m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(80403)	0.09m+	25.44m	Mid yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.222 Trench 804 was located to the east of Trench 803 and was orientated north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 804 comprised a mid-yellowish brown clay (80403) which lay at a height of 25.44m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits were recorded to be cut by ditches and a series of intercutting pits.
- 6.223 The north-north-west to south-south-east orientated ditch [80404] had steeply sloping sides to a flat base and measured 4m+ in length by 0.82m in width and 0.31m deep (Plate 52). This feature, which continued beyond the trench had a single fill of soft mid greyish brown silty clay (80405).



Plate 52: Ditch [80404], looking southwest

- 6.224 Just over two meters to the north of ditch [80404] was a series of intercutting pits cutting through the natural geology. Pit [80409] had a steeply sloping south side and a U-shaped base, and it measured 0.66m+ in width and 0.32m deep. This feature had a single fill of soft dark orangish brown silty clay with no finds (80410). Pit [80413] was a likely oval-shaped feature with a flattish base, although its full extent was not excavate due to it being heavily truncated. This pit had two fills; a primary fill of soft light yellowish brown silty clay with no finds (80414), and a secondary fill of brown silty clay (80415). Pit [80419] was a likely oval-shaped pit which had a single fill of yellow brown silty clay (80420) which contained no finds.
- 6.225 Three pits [80421], [80411], and [80416] truncated the pits detailed above. Pit [80409] was cut by circular pit [80421] with shallow sloping sides to a concave base and measuring 0.42m in length by approximately 0.6m in width by 0.12m deep. This feature has a single fill of soft light orangish brown silty clay containing no finds (80422). Pits [80409] and [80413] were cut by circular pit [80411] which had steeply sloping sides to a concave base and measured 0.79m in diameter and 0.23m deep. This feature had a single fill of soft mottled red and greyish brown silty clay containing no finds (80412). Pits [80413] and [80419] were cut by circular pit [80416] which had sharply sloping sides to an irregular and measured approximately 0.65m in length by 1.62m in width by 0.6m deep. This pit has two fills; a primary fill of soft yellowish brown silty clay containing no finds (80417); and an upper fill of soft mid orangish brown grey silty clay containing no finds (80418). single
- 6.226 The latest pit cut in the sequence was an oval pit [80406] which cut pit [80411] and measured 1.75m in length by 1.74m in width by 0.33m deep. This pit had two fills; a primary fill of soft light orangish brown silty clay containing no finds (80407); and an upper fill of soft dark greyish brown silty clay containing no finds (80408)

- 6.227 To the north of the intercutting pits, ditch [80423] was east to west orientated, had steeply sloping sides to a flat base, and measured +1.8m in length by 1.1m in width by 0.26m deep (Plate 32). This ditch, which continued beyond the trench and had a single fill of soft mid greyish brown silty clay (80424). Ditch [80423] was cut by pit [80425] which had steeply sloping side to a flat base and measured 0.2m in width by 0.38m deep (Plate 53). This pit was filled by a single deposit of soft dark greyish brown silty clay containing charcoal flecks (80426).



Plate 53: Ditch [80423] and Pit [80425], looking east

- 6.228 The naturally lain deposits and features were overlain by a 0.09m thick subsoil of compact, mid yellowish brown clay (80402) which in turn was sealed by a 0.18m thick topsoil of compact, dark greyish brown clay (80401).

Trench 806 (Figure 3.3, 3.40, 4.66, 6.6 & 7.6)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(80601)	0.23m	26.39m	Mid grey, brown sandy clay topsoil
(80602)	0.12m	26.16m	Firm mid brown, orange sandy clay subsoil
(80603)	0.25m+	26.04m	Mid orangey, brown sandy clay with gravel lenses natural geology

- 6.229 Trench 806 was located on the eastern edge of C04 and was east to west orientated. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 806 comprised mid orangey brown clayey sand with gravel inclusions (80603) which lay at a height of m 26.04m aOD. Two features were recorded to cut the naturally-lain deposits in the west end of Trench 806; pit [80605]; and ditch [80606].
- 6.230 The westernmost feature was the sub-oval pit [80605] which had irregular sides and base, and measured 0.73m in length by 0.40m in width by 0.11m deep (Plate 54). This feature had a single fill comprising soft dark greyish black silty clay (80604) containing 20 fragments of oak charcoal and no finds (Appendix B).
- 6.231 Approximately 5m to the east was north to south orientated ditch [80606] which had vertical sides to an uneven base and measured more than 1.80m in length by 0.79m in width by 0.08m deep (Plate 55). This shallow linear feature, which continued beyond the limits of the trench, had a single fill of hard greyish brown silty clay (60607) with stone and flint inclusions.



Plate 54: Pit [80605], looking south



Plate 55: Pit [80606], looking south

- 6.232 The features and natural geology in Trench 806 were overlain by a 0.12m thick subsoil comprising firm mid brown, orange sandy clay (80602) which in turn was sealed by a 0.23m thick mid grey, brown sandy clay topsoil (80601).

Trench 808 (Figure 3.2, 3.37, 4.67 4.68, 6.8 & 7.6)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(80800)	0.18m	26.18m	Firm mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(80801)	0.17m	26m	Firm mid id grey, brown silty clay subsoil
(80802)	0.13m+	25.83m	Mid orange, brown clay natural geology

- 6.233 Trench 808 was located on the eastern edge of C04 and was orientated east to west. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 808 comprised mid orange, brown clay natural geology (80802) which lay at a height of 25.83m aOD. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 808 were cut by five features; pit [80804], pit [80805], ditch [80807], ditch [80809] and ditch [80811]. None of the features corresponded with the small geophysical anomalies that this trench targeted.
- 6.234 The western most feature in the trench was sub-oval pit [80804] which the northern side was stepped and the southern side continued beyond the extent of the trench. This feature measured 0.81m+ in length by 0.41m in width and 0.14m deep and contained a single fill of compact greyish brown clayey sand containing no finds (80803).
- 6.235 West-north-west to east-south-east orientated ditch [80807] was located approximately 1.80m to the east of pit [80804]. Ditch [80807] had shallow sloping sides to an uneven base and measured 0.89m in width by 0.16m deep. This feature had one fill comprising firm greyish brown clayey sand (80808) containing two Roman ceramic sherds (Appendix B). This ditch extended beyond the trench.
- 6.236 Approximately 2.88m to the east of ditch [80807] was ditch [80811] which was north to south orientated (Plate 56). This ditch had gradually sloping sides to a rounded base and measured 1.27m+ in length by 0.73m in width by 0.19m deep. This feature which continued beyond the trench, had a single fill comprising firm mid brownish grey clayey silt containing flint fragments (80812).



Plate 56: Ditch [80811], looking north

- 6.237 North to south aligned ditch [80809] was recorded approximately 11m to east of [80811] (Plate 57). Ditch [80809] had steeply sloping sides to a rounded base and it measured 1.27m+ in length by 0.73m in width by 0.19m deep. This feature, which continued beyond the trench, had a single fill entailing firm mid greyish brown clayey silt containing no finds (80810).



Plate 57: Ditch [80809], looking south

- 6.238 Pit [80805] was located in the central part of Trench 808 to the east of [80809]. This sub-oval pit had steeply sloping sides to a rounded base and measured 0.53m in length by 0.31m in width by 0.15m deep. This feature had a single fill of plastic brownish grey clayey silt (80806) containing three fragments of Romano-British “*Belgic*” grog-tempered ware dating to the 1st century AD, two fragments of oak charcoal, and one caryopses of cereal (Appendix B).
- 6.239 The naturally-lain deposits and the features in Trench 808 were overlain by a 0.17m thick subsoil of firm mid grey, brown silty clay (80801) which in turn was sealed by a 0.18m thick topsoil comprising firm mid grey, brown silty clay (80800).

Trench 810 (Figure 3.3, 3.39, 4.69, 6.6 & 7.6)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(81001)	0.23m	27.26m	Mid grey, brown sandy clay topsoil
(81002)	0.12m	27.03m	Firm mid brown, orange sandy clay subsoil
(81003)	0.25m+	26.91m	Mid orange, brown sandy clay with gravel lenses natural geology

- 6.240 Trench 810 was located towards the central eastern edge of C04 and was east to west orientated. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 806 comprised mid orange, brown sandy clay with gravel lenses (81003) which lay at a height of m 26.91m aOD.
- 6.241 One ditch [81004] cut through the naturally-lain deposits towards the west end of Trench 810. This north to south orientated linear feature had straight sides to a V-shaped base and measured more than 1.8m in length by 1.04m in width by 0.8m (Plate 58). This feature had two fills; a primary fill of soft mid greyish brown silty clay containing no finds (81005); and an upper fill of soft mid yellowish brown silty clay containing no finds (81006). The ditch continued beyond the limits of the trench and it had the same alignment as ditch [80310] in Trench 803 located approximately 80m to the north. Both ditches [80310] and [81004] correlate with a former north to south orientated road, drive or track depicted on the 1888-1913 OS map.



Plate 58: Ditch [81004], looking north

- 6.242 Ditch [81004] was overlain by a 0.12m thick subsoil comprising firm mid brown, orange sandy clay (81002) which in turn was sealed by a 0.23m thick mid grey, brown sandy clay topsoil (81001).

Trench 814 (Figure 3.5, 3.36, 4.70, 6.8 & 7.6)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(81400)	0.30m	28.18m	Mid reddish, brown topsoil
(81401)	0.10m	27.88m	Mid orange, brown clay subsoil
(81402)	0.04m+	27.78m	Light blueish grey clay and mid orange brown gravelly silty clay natural geology

- 6.243 Trench 814 was located in the central area of C04 and was east to west orientated. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 814 comprised light blueish grey clay and mid orange brown gravelly silty clay (81402) which lay at a height of 27.78m aOD. One feature [81403] cut through the naturally-lain deposits in the west end of Trench 814. This feature had an irregular shape with gradually sloping sides to a concave base and measured more than 1.24m in length by 1.16m in width by 0.15m deep. This feature represented a shallow pit that had one fill comprising compact light yellow, brown silty clay containing no finds (81404). The pit continued further north beyond the north boundary of the trench.

- 6.244 This feature and natural geology was overlain by a 0.10m thick subsoil of mid orange, brown clay (81401) which in turn was overlain by a 0.30m thick mid reddish brown topsoil (81400).

Trench 819 (Figure 3.2, 3.36, 4.71, 6.4 & 7.3)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(81901)	0.12m	28.44m	Compact, mid greyish brown clay topsoil
(81902)	0.06m	28.32m	Compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(81903)	N/A	28.26m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.245 Trench 819 was located in the central area of C04 and was east to west orientated. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 819 comprised compact, light yellowish brown clay (81903) which lay at a height of m 28.26m aOD. A deposit of loosely compact mid greyish brown silty clay (81904) was recorded overlaying the naturally-lain deposits in the western portion of Trench 819. This deposit, which contained four fragments of peg tile dating from the medieval to the post-medieval period, was interpreted as an occupational layer (Appendix B).
- 6.246 The occupational layer and the naturally-lain deposits in the trench were overlain by a 0.06m thick subsoil comprising compact mid yellowish brown clay (81902) which in turn was overlain by a 0.12m thick compact mid greyish brown clay topsoil.

Trench 821 (Figure 3.3, 3.45, 4.72, 4.73, 6.8 & 7.3)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(82101)	0.24m	28.03m	Firm mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(82102)	0.15m	27.79m	Firm mid grey, brown silty clay subsoil
(82103)	0.08m+	27.64m	Firm mid orangey brown clay natural geology

- 6.247 Trench 821 was located to the central north of C04, was orientated east to west and targeted a concentration of geophysical anomalies in this area.
- 6.248 The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 821 comprised firm mid orangey brown clay (82103) which lay at a height of 27.64m aOD. Two features cut the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 821; pit [82106] and ditch [82104] and ditch [82108].

- 6.249 North to south aligned ditch [82108] was located toward the west end of the trench was only recorded in plan, measuring more than 1.8m in length by 0.55m in width. This features single fill was of moderately compact dark brown-grey silty clay containing no finds (82109). Ditch [82108], which continues beyond the limits of the trench, correlates to a field boundary depicted in the 1888-1913 OS map, and is aligned with ditches [79204] and [79404], both locate to the north of Trench 821.
- 6.250 Just over 24m to the west was a sub-circular pit [82106] with steeply sloping sides to a concave base and measuring approximately 1.20m in length by 0.55m in width by 0.16m deep. This feature which continued further north beyond the north boundary of the trench, had a single fill comprising loosely compact mid brown, grey silty clay containing no finds (82107).
- 6.251 The west side of the pit was cut by a north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch [82104] which continued beyond the limits of the trench and correlated to an anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey. This linear feature had steeply sloping sides to a concave base and measured more than 1.80m in length by 0.95m in width by 0.50m deep. The single fill of the ditch comprised moderately compact mid grey, brown silty clay (82105) containing a fragment of unidentified iron slag, three fragments of unidentified animal bone, and 74 fragments of Romano-British ceramic sherds dating to the 1st century AD, which including "Belgic" grog-tempered ware (Appendix B).
- 6.252 Overlying the features and natural geology was a 0.15m thick subsoil comprising firm mid grey, brown silty clay (82102) which in turn was overlain by a 0.24m thick firm mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil (82101).

Trench 822 (Figure 3.3, 3.35, 4.74, 6.8 & 7.3)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(82201)	0.23m	28.36m	Firm mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(82202)	0.15m	28.13m	Firm mid grey, brown silty clay subsoil
(82203)	0.10m+	27.98m	Mid orange, brown silty sand natural geology

- 6.253 Trench 822 was located in the centre of C04, to the south of Trench 821 and was north to south oriented. The trench targeted a concentration of geophysical anomalies in this area. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 822 comprised mid orangey brown silty sand (82203) which lay at a height of 27.98m aOD.
- 6.254 One feature, pit [82207], cut the naturally-lain deposits in the southern edge of Trench 822, had stepped sides to an imperceptible base, and measured 1.13m in length by 1.12m in width by more than 0.64m deep (Plate 59). The base of this feature was not reached as the water table was too high. This feature had four fills; a primary fill of soft mid brown, grey silty clay (82211) containing 18 fragments of Romano-British "Belgic" grog-tempered ware dating to the 1st century AD; a secondary fill comprising soft mid grey, red brown silty clay containing pottery

sherds and animal bone fragments (82211); a tertiary fill comprising a thin layer of soft light yellow, orange clay containing no finds (82211); and an upper fill comprising soft mid brown, grey silty clay containing no finds (82210).

- 6.255 The north side of pit [82207] was cut by sub-oval pit [82204] with stepped and steeply to moderately sloping sides and with a concave base (Plate 59). The feature measured 2.24m in length by 1.1m in width by 0.64m deep and had two fills; a primary fill of soft mid grey, brown silty clay (82206) containing eight fragments of Romano-British “*Belgic*” grog-tempered ware dating to the 1st century AD and two fragments of possible Roman fired clay, five fragments of unidentified animal bone; and an upper fill of soft dark brownish black silty loam (82205) containing 18 fragments of Romano-British shell-tempered ware 1 dating to the 1st century AD, nine fragments of possible Roman fired clay and 11 fragments of unidentified animal bone (Appendix B). This pit was truncated by a land drain. Both features correlate with the anomalies recorded in the south part of the trench during the geophysical survey.



Plate 59: Ditch [82207] and pit [82204], looking east

- 6.256 The features and natural geology in Trench 822 were overlain by a 0.15m thick subsoil comprising firm mid grey, brown silty clay (82202) which in turn was sealed by a 0.23m thick firm mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil (82201).

Trench 823 (Figure 3.3, 3.35, 4.75, 6.4 & 7.6)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(82301)	0.20m	29.58m	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay topsoil
(82302)	0.12m	29.38m	Hard yellowish grey clay subsoil
(82303)	n/a	29.26m	Hard greyish yellow clay natural geology

- 6.257 Trench 823 was located to the central north of C04, was orientated east to west and targeted a concentration of geophysical anomalies in this area. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 823 comprised mid orangey brown silty sand (82303) which lay at a height of m 29.26m aOD. Two features cut through the naturally-lain deposits towards the west end of Trench 823; Ditch [82305]; and ditch [82306].
- 6.258 The western most feature in the trench was north to south aligned curvilinear ditch [82305] which had gradually sloping sides to a flat base and measured more than 1.8m in length by 0.8m in width by 0.22m deep (Plate 60). This ditch which extended beyond the trench had a single fill comprised of hard brownish black mottled with reddish brown clay (82304) containing 120 fragments of Romano-British pottery dating from the mid to the late 1st century AD, 91 fragments of unidentified animal bone and one fragment of cattle bone (Appendix B). The assemblage included 86 sherds of southern British “*Belgic*” grog-tempered ware and 34 sherds of Romanising black-surfaced grey ware. and fragments of animal bone (Appendix B). Sixty-four fragments of possible Roman fire clay, 10 fragments of post-medieval brick, one caryopsis of cereal eight fragments of burnt flint with no signs of being worked, four fragments of cherry charcoal, three fragments of maple charcoal, two fragments of apple-type charcoal, and one fragment of oak charcoal were also present (Appendix B). The presence of post-medieval brick in this feature may signify ploughing activity or the high residual of the Roman finds, although likely the former due to large quantity of Roman pottery.



Plate 60: Ditch [82305], looking north

- 6.259 Approximately 5.5m to the east of ditch [82305] was north-north-east to south-south-west orientated ditch [82306] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, had a steeply sloping south side, a stepped north side, and an uneven base, and measured more than 1.18m in length by 0.84m in width by 0.21m deep (Plate 61). This feature had a single fill of compact dark grey silty clay with charcoal and heat affected flint inclusions (82307) and contained one fragment of Roman pottery, four fragments of burnt flint with no signs of being worked, two caryopses of wheat, two caryopses of cereal, and fragments of animal bone as well as 26 fragments of possible Roman fire clay, one heat affected river pebble, four refitting pieces of the same heat-affected cobble and eight fragments of post-medieval brick (Appendix B). This fill also contains one fragment of unidentified animal bone and two fragments of sheep or goat bone. The presence of post-medieval brick in this feature may be the result of ploughing activity in the area.. Both ditches [82305] and [82306] correlate to the anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey and it is suggested that they may be related due to their proximity.



Plate 61: Ditch [82306], looking northwest

- 6.260 The features and naturally lain deposits in Trench 823 were overlain by a 0.12m thick subsoil of hard yellowish grey clay (82302) which was sealed by a 0.20m thick firm mid yellowish brown silty clay topsoil (82301).

Trench 830 (Figure 3.3, 3.30, 4.76, 4.77, 6.8 & 7.7)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(83001)	0.23m	30.51m	Mid grey, Brown silty clay topsoil
(83002)	0.15m	30.28m	Mid yellow, brown sandy clay subsoil
(83003)	0.10m+	30.13m	Mid orange, brown silty sand natural geology

- 6.261 Trench 830 was located to the central northwest of C04 was orientated north to south and targeted a concentration of geophysical anomalies in this area. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 830 comprised mid orangey brown silty sand (83003) which lay at a height of m 30.13m aOD. Three features cut the natural-lain deposits in Trench 830.
- 6.262 The northernmost feature in the trench was west-north-west to east-south-east orientated ditch [83004] which had straight sides to an irregular base and measured more than 1.8m in length by 1.51m in width by 0.40m deep (Plate 62). This feature, which continued beyond the extent of the trench, had one fill comprising soft mottled greyish brown silty clay (83005) containing

pottery sherds and CBM. This feature seems to have been truncated by a field drain as fragments of field drain were found in the deposit.

- 6.263 About 8.70m to the south of ditch [83004] was northwest to south east aligned ditch [83009] which had steeply sloping sides on north side, moderately sloping sides on south side, and a rounded base, although almost flat (Plate 63). This linear feature which continued beyond the trench, measured more than 1.8m in length by 2.4m in width by 0.45m deep. The ditch had a single fill of hard dark blueish clay (83010) containing a glass drinking bottle shard likely dating to approximately the 19th century, 68 fragments of “*Belgic*” grog-tempered ware dating to the 1st century AD, 32 fragments of possibly Roman fired clay, and one peg tile fragment dating from the medieval to the post-medieval period (Appendix B). One caryopsis of hulled barley, four caryopses of cereal, two shell fragments of hazel, one achene of pale persicaria, one seed of field pennycress were also present in fill (83010). Six heat affected river pebbles and charcoal were also retrieved from this fill, including five roundwoods of cherry, one roundwood of maple, one roundwood of buckthorn, one roundwood of apple-type (Appendix B). Additionally, three fragments of unidentified animal bone and three fragments of sheep or goat bone were retrieved from this fill (Appendix B). The presence of 19th century glass and post-medieval peg tiles in this feature may be due to ploughing activity or to the high residuality of Roman pottery. Ditch [83009] correlates with anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey. It should be noted that the 1888-1913 OS map depicts a field former boundary crossing Trench 823 towards its north and south ends. However, neither of the ditches recorded align with the former boundary.



Plate 62: Ditch [83004], looking northeast



Plate 63: Ditch [83009], looking east

- 6.264 Approximately 7m to the south of ditch [83009] was irregular-shaped pit [83006] which extended to the west of the trench, measured more than 3m in length by 0.62m in width by 0.42m deep, and had steeply sloping sides to a undulating base (Plate 64). The single fill of the pit comprised friable dark blueish grey silty clay (83007) with one fragment of unidentified animal bone, two fragments of cattle bone, one fragment of sheep or goat bone, occasional heat affected clay, and rare heat affected flint (Appendix B). This deposit showed signs of bioturbation and rooting and as such feature [83006] was interpreted as a potential tree pit. This feature also aligned with a linear anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey. In the area of the tree pit and overlaying the naturally-lain deposits was a compact mottled blueish grey and yellowish brown clay (83008) containing 18 fragments of Romano-British “*Belgic*” grog-tempered ware dating to the 1st century AD, three fragments of unidentified animal bone and one fragment of cattle bone (Appendix B). This deposit was interpreted as natural geology disturbed by heavy bioturbation from the nearby potential tree pit [83006]. The finds were thought to have originally been located within the pit. The disturbed natural was fully recorded and it did not show signs of an archaeological feature.



Plate 64: Pit [83006], looking northwest

- 6.265 The features and natural geology in Trench 830 were overlain by a 0.15m thick subsoil comprising mid yellow, brown sandy clay (83002) which in turn was overlain by a 0.23m thick mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil (83001).

Trench 831 (Figure 3.2, 3.30, 4.78, 6.8 & 7.7)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(83101)	0.18m	30.03m	Mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(83102)	0.10m	29.85m	Mid yellow, brown sandy clay subsoil
(83103)	0.12m+	29.75m	Mid orange, brown silty sand natural geology

- 6.266 Trench 831 was located to the east of Trench 830 in C04 and was north to south orientated. It also targeted geophysical anomalies recorded in this area. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 831 comprised mid orangey brown silty sand (83103) which lay at a height of m 29.75m aOD. One pit [83105] cut the naturally-lain deposits in the northern portion of Trench 831. While this trench targeted geophysical anomalies the pit did not properly align with any of the anomalies detected during the geophysical survey.
- 6.267 Sub-oval pit [83105] had steeply sloping sides to rounded base and measured 0.82m in length by more than 0.70m in width by 0.55m deep (Plate 65). This feature had one fill comprising firm dark brownish black clayey silt (83104) containing seven sherds of Romano-British pottery

dating to the 1st century AD, ten fragments of possible Roman fired clay, one fragment of post-medieval brick, four fragments of burnt flint showing no signs of being worked, one glume of spelt, caryopsis of cereal, 16 fragments of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone and two fragments of sheep or goat bone (Appendix B). The animal bones within pit [83104] appeared to be from burnt to calcinated (Appendix B).

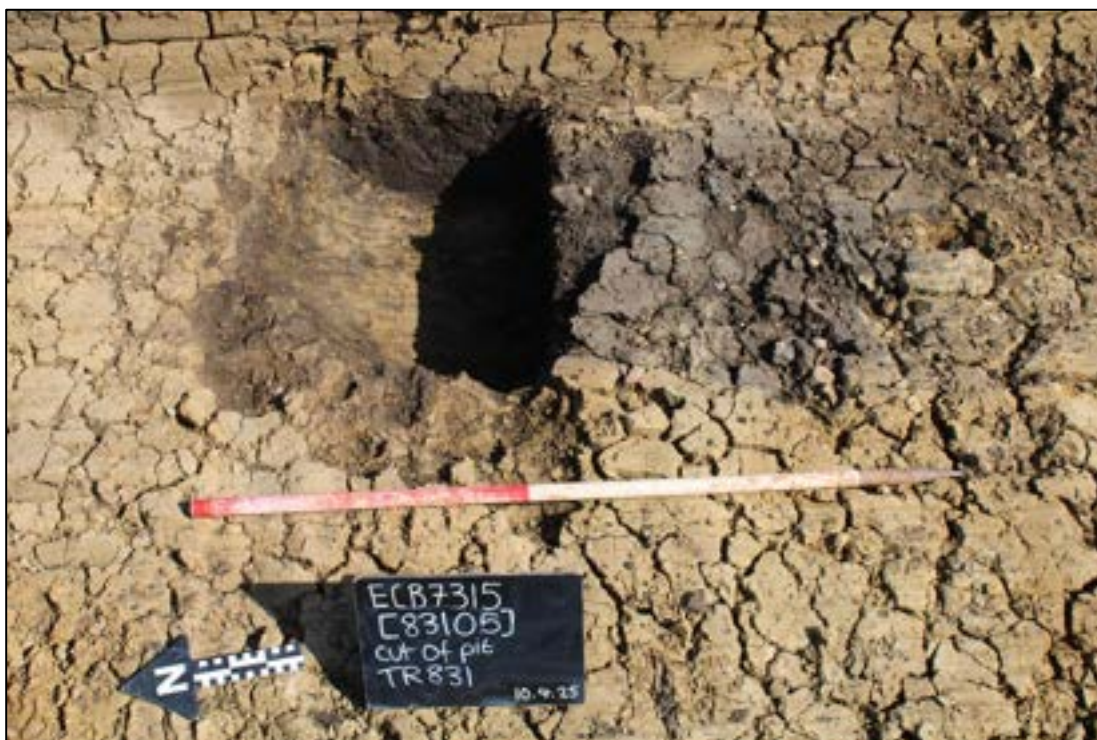


Plate 65: Pit [83105], looking east

- 6.268 The feature and the natural geology in the trench was overlain by a 0.12m thick mid yellow, brown sandy clay subsoil (83210) which in turn was overlain by a 0.18m thick topsoil comprising mid grey, brown silty clay (83101).

Trench 832 (Figure 3.3, 4.77, 4.79, 4.80, 4.81, 6.8 & 7.7)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(83201)	0.18m	29.86m	Firm mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(83202)	0.10m	29.68m	Mid grey, brown silty clay subsoil
(83203)	0.12m+	29.58m	Mid orange, brown clay natural geology

- 6.269 Trench 832 was located to the south of Trench 831 in C04 and was northwest to southeast orientated. It also targeted geophysical anomalies recorded in this area.. The naturally-lain

deposits in Trench 832 comprised mid orangey brown clay (83203) which lay at a height of 29.58m aOD.

- 6.270 The north-westernmost feature in Trench 832 was west-south-west to east-north east orientated ditch [83213] which aligned with one of the anomalies surveyed during the geophysical survey. This linear feature continued beyond the trench, measured more than 1.8m in length by 1.74m in width by 0.16m deep, and had concave sides to a uneven base. The single fill of this ditch comprised soft dark mottled grey, orange brown silty clay (83214) containing five fragments of Romano-British “*Belgic*” grog-tempered ware flint dating to the first century AD, three fragments of possibly Roman fired clay, and occasional charcoal flecks (Appendix B).
- 6.271 Approximately 15m to the southeast of ditch [83213] was sub-oval pit [83211] which extended beyond the northern boundary of the trench (Plate 66). This feature had concave sides to a flat base and measured more than 0.9m in length by 0.62 in width by 0.16m deep. The single fill of this feature comprised soft mottled yellowish grey, brown silty clay containing no finds (83212). The shape of this feature and the presence of rooting suggests it was a shrub bowl rather than an archaeological feature.



Plate 66: Pit [83211], looking northeast

- 6.272 Over 17m to the southeast in southeastern end of the trench was sub-oval pit [83209] which had concave sides to a concave base and measured approximately 0.55m in length by 0.28m in width by 0.14m deep (Plate 67). This feature had a single fill comprising soft light yellowish grey silty clay containing rare charcoal fleck and no finds (83210). About 0.17m to the southeast was northeast to southwest aligned ditch [83204] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, had irregular sides to a U-shaped base and measured more than 1.5m by 0.70m in width by 0.34m deep (Plate 67). This linear feature terminated to the northeast in a rounded terminus. The terminus had two fills, a primary fill of soft mid yellowish grey clay containing no finds

(83205); and an upper fill of soft dark brownish black silty clay (83206) containing 100 fragments of possible Roman clay, nine fragments of oak charcoal and one roundwoods of apple-type charcoal, two small fragments of heat affected cobbles, and animal bone fragments (Appendix B).



Plate 67: Ditch [83204], gully [83207] and pit [83209], looking southwest

- 6.273 The southeast side of pit [83209] and the northwest side of ditch terminus [83204] was cut by northeast to southwest gully [83207] which continued beyond the extend of the trench, had stepped sides to a concave base, and measured more than 1.8m by 0.78m in width by 0.23m deep (Plate 67). This linear feature had a single fill of soft dark reddish black silty clay (83208) containing, 20 fragments of oak charcoal and three fragments of possible Roman fired clay (Appendix B).
- 6.274 The features and the natural-lain deposits in Trench 823 were overlain by a 0.10m thick subsoil comprising mid grey, brown silty clay (83202) which in turn was capped by a 0.18m thick firm mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil (83201).

Trench 839 (Figure 3.3, 3.38, 4.82, 6.9 & 7.7)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(83901)	0.18m	29.03m	Mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(83902)	0.11m	28.85m	Mid yellow, brown sandy clay subsoil
(83903)	0.12m+	28.74m	Mid orange, brown clay natural geology

- 6.275 Trench 839 was located towards the central southeast of C04 and was orientated north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 839 comprised mid orangey brown clay (83903) which lay at a height of m 28.74m aOD. Two features cut the naturally-lain deposits in the north end of Trench 839; pits [83904] and [83906].
- 6.276 The northernmost feature in the trench was sub-circular pit [83904] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, had straight sides to an undulating base and measured 1.95m in length by more than 0.69m in width by 0.14m deep (Plate 68). This feature had a single fill of firm mid green, brown sandy clay containing no finds (83905). Approximately 3.8m to the southeast was smaller circular pit [83906] which had concave sides to an U-shaped base and measured 0.52m in length by 0.43m in width by 0.18m deep (Plate 69). This shallow circular feature had one fill comprising firm dark greyish grey silty clay with no finds (83907).

*Plate 68: Pit [83904], west looking*



Plate 69: Pit [83906], west looking

- 6.277 The features and the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 839 were overlain by a 0.11m thick subsoil comprising mid yellow, brown sandy clay (83902) which in turn were overlain by a 0.18m thick mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil (83901).

Trench 840 (Figure 3.2, 3.39, 4.83, 6.5 & 7.7)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(84000)	0.15m	28.03m	Mid grey, brown silty clay topsoil
(84001)	0.10m	27.88m	Dark brownish yellow silty clay subsoil
(84002)	0.11m+	27.78m	Mid brown, orange sandy clay natural geology

- 6.278 Trench 840 was located towards the east of C04 and was orientated north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 840 comprised mid brown, orange sandy clay (84002) which lay at a height of 27.78m aOD. One pit [84004] cuts the naturally-lain deposits in the southern portion of Trench 840 (Plate 70). This sub-circular pit had shallow sloping sides to a concave base and measured 0.72m in length by 0.54m in width by 0.18m deep. This feature had one fill comprising firm mid-blue grey and mottled orange sandy clay containing no finds (84003).
- 6.279 The naturally-lain deposits and the pit in Trench 840 was overlain by a 0.10m thick subsoil comprising dark brownish yellow silty clay (84001). The stratigraphical sequence is capped by a 0.15m thick topsoil of mid grey, brown silty clay (84000).



Plate 70: Pit [84004], looking east

Trench 842 (Figure 3.3, 3.39, 4.84, 6.6 & 7.4)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(84201)	0.22m	27.35m	Compact, mid greyish brown clay topsoil
(84202)	0.14m	27.13m	compact, mid yellowish brown clay subsoil
(84203)	0.15m	26.99m	Compact, light yellowish brown clay natural geology

- 6.280 Trench 842 was located towards the east of C04 and was orientated north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 842 comprised a compact, light yellowish brown clay (84203) which lay at a height of 26.99m aOD. One feature cut through the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 842 towards the north end of the trench; gully [84204].
- 6.281 Gully [84204] was a roughly northeast-southwest orientated curvilinear feature with a steeply sloping northwest side and a stepped southeast side. This feature measured 2.4m+ in length by 1.19m in width by 0.2m deep and it had one fill comprising soft dark brownish grey silty clay containing no finds (84205).
- 6.282 The naturally-lain deposits and the gully in Trench 842 was overlain by a 0.14m thick subsoil of compact, mid yellowish brown clay (84203) which in turn was overlain by a 0.22m thick topsoil of compact, mid greyish brown clay (84201).

Trench 843 (Figure 3.3, 3.41, 4.85 6.6 & 7.4)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(84301)	0.20m	26.99m	Mid grey, brown sandy clay topsoil
(84302)	0.13m	26.79m	Firm mid brown, orange sandy clay subsoil
(84303)	0.18m+	26.66m	Firm mid orange, brown sandy clay natural geology

- 6.283 Trench 843 was located to the east of C04 and was orientated west to east. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 843 comprised firm mid orangey brown sandy clay (84303) which lay at a height of m 26.66m aOD. Two features cut the naturally-lain deposit in Trench 843; pits [84304] and [84306].
- 6.284 In the centre of trench was pit [84304] which had concave sides to a flat base and measure 0.80m in length by 0.46m in width by 0.10m deep. The pit had soft dark greyish brown silty clay containing no finds and frequent charcoal (84305). Approximately 9m to the east was sub-circular pit [84306] which had concave sides and an undulating base and measured more than 0.30m in length by 0.5m in width by 0.08m (Plate 71). This shallow feature continued beyond the northern extent of the trench and had one fill of soft dark blueish black silty clay (84307) containing ten fragments of oak charcoal (Appendix B).

*Plate 71: Pit [84306], looking North*

- 6.285 The features and the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 843 were overlain by a 0.13m thick subsoil of firm mid brown, orange sandy clay (84302) which in turn was overlain by a 0.20m thick mid grey, brown sandy clay topsoil (84301).

Trench 847 (Figure 3.3, 3.39, 3.43, 4.86, 6.9 & 7.7)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(84701)	0.14m	28.54m	Mid grey, brown sandy clay topsoil
(84702)	0.12m	28.4m	Firm mid brown, orange sandy clay subsoil
(84703)	0.08m+	28.28m	Firm mid orange, brown sandy clay natural geology

- 6.286 Trench 847 was located in the southeast of C04 and was orientated north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 847 comprised firm mid orangey brown sandy clay (84703) which lay at a height of 28.28m aOD. One sub-oval pit [84704] cut through the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 847 (Plate 72). This feature continued beyond the western extent of the trench, had concave sides to a flat base, and measured 2m in length by more than 0.65m in width by 0.22m deep. This pit had a single fill of soft mid yellowish orange, brown silty clay containing rare charcoal fecks and no finds (84705).

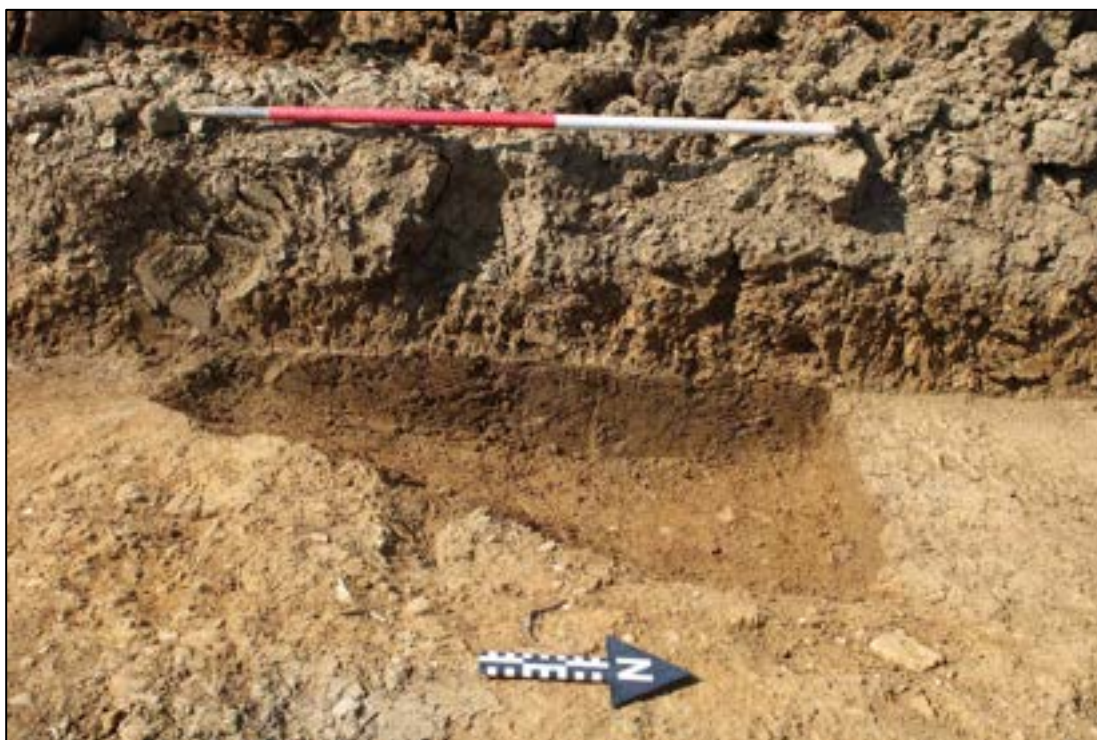


Plate 72: Pit [84704], south looking

- 6.287 The feature and the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 847 were overlain by a 0.12m thick firm mid brown, orange sandy clay subsoil (84702) which in turn was overlain by a 0.14m thick mid grey, brown sandy clay topsoil (84701).

7 FINDS

- 7.1 The finds have been assessed by respective specialists in their class, and the specialist reports are included in Appendix B. The main findings of these reports are summarised below. Each specialist has provided recommendations for further work to be done on the material, as well as recommendations for discard of material of low significance. Following acceptance of the report, discard of finds will be carried out as per the specialists' recommendations with the agreement of the LPA's Lead Planning Archaeologist.

The Ceramic Assemblage – Pottery

- 7.2 A large portion of the pottery uncovered in Area C dates to the Roman period. A total of 2226 sherds (21169g) were recovered in Area C. There were significant contrasts in chronological span and concentration of sherds between the two areas of investigation: within the Scheduled Monument (Phase 0) and in the fields to the west and south of the monument (Phase 1 & 2). In the trenches to the south of the Scheduled Monument excavated during Phases 1 and 2, the Roman pottery was fairly sparse across the trenches but included a small group from Trench 689, and a modest spread of material through Trenches 213 and 830. The group from this area is principally dated to the mid to late 1st century AD, in a relatively highly fragmented condition, with a modest incidence of diagnostic sherds. It includes low quantities of *samian* ware from south Gaul, imported and local fine wares in the Gallo-Belgic-tradition, but is dominated by grog-tempered '*Belgic*' wares comprising necked or carinated bowls, barrel and necked jars that in isolation have a currency in the 1st century AD. These are supplemented by modest quantities of shell-tempered coarse ware that is difficult to distinguish from its medieval counterpart, along with low quantities of Romanised, locally produced coarse ware.
- 7.3 In the Roman Settlement Scheduled Monument section of Area C (Phase 0) there were significant groups of Roman pottery recovered from Trenches 1-3, in particular contained in ditches. The groups in this area demonstrate a strong chronological focus on deposition in the mid-2nd to late 2nd/early 3rd centuries AD; however there is clear evidence for mid to late 1st century AD vessels (potentially as residual material), and Trench 4 included at least one late 3rd-4th century AD ditch with further Late Roman vessels recovered from the topsoil. The groups from this area include a diverse range of *samian* ware, imported, regional and local fine wares, with a focus of *samian* ware from central Gaul (LEZ SA2), principally conical cups and sparse mould-decorated bowls, LNV CC and other fine wares principally present as cornice rim beakers. Coarse wares are dominated by sandy grey ware and shell-tempered fabrics, principally jars, supplemented by notable coarse white wares from Godmanchester that occur as a narrow range of distinctive bifid rim jars and reed rim bowls. Nearby industries in the Lower Nene and Lower Ouse Valleys produced further coarse wares, while the specialist vessels of *mortaria* and amphorae remain very rare.
- 7.4 The Roman pottery in Area C presents a bipartite distribution relative to the areas selected for investigation based on the results of geophysical survey (Area C – exc. SM (C01-C04) vs. Area C - SM (Phase 0), the differentiation of which is now supported by the contrasts in the distribution, chronological range and character of the Roman pottery. Area C exc. SM (C01-

C04) presents a relatively sparse distribution of sherds and a pattern of consumption consistent with low status rural domestic occupation, and the casual disposal of waste rather than primary rubbish/dump deposits, limited to the early Roman period, likely to the post-Conquest mid to late 1st century AD, with rare sherds indicative of limited continuity into the early/mid-2nd century AD. Conversely, Area C – SM (Phase 0) presents significant concentrations of Roman pottery with a focus on deposition in the mid-2nd to early 3rd centuries AD, but clearly spanning the mid-1st century AD to the mid/late 4th century AD, and consistent with the systematic clearing and dumping of material into potentially scoured ditches from a densely populated (urban?) environment, nonetheless of relatively modest economic means, reflected through limited quantities of samian ware, fine ware, mortaria and amphora.

Post-Roman

- 7.5 A total of 392 sherds (1.449g) dating to the post-Roman periods were recovered from Area C. All but three post-Roman sherds dated to the medieval period. There were 12 medieval wares or fabrics identified. Chronologically the earliest pottery was exemplified by two sherds of Saxo-Norman St Neots ware (late 9th -11th centuries) of context (68209), while eight sherds of Stamford ware could have been of a similar date, although their production continued throughout the 12th century. The most prevalent fabric was Developed St Neots ware (217 sherds) produced between the mid-11th to mid-13th centuries. Other fabrics entailed Medieval Shelly wares, Huntingdonshire Early Medieval Ware (late 12th – 13th centuries Medieval Sandy wares, and a single sherd of Medieval Ely ware from context (69905), a single sherd of Essex Hedingham ware from context (69796), and a single sherd of Huntingdon Fen Sandy ware from context (69905). The assemblage comprised jars/cooking pots, shallow bowls and jugs and is indicative of domestic consumption, although none show any charcoal residue indicative of use. The coarse ware fabrics are typical of the area where shelly and calcareous wares dominate assemblages. The relative dearth of fine wares is fairly typical of rural settings and relatively limited status or restricted economy. This pattern of supply and consumption can be considered and paralleled across several sites in west Cambridgeshire.
- 7.6 The post-medieval pottery comprises three sherds including mid-17th – 18th century slip ware (STMO), mid-18th century transfer printed ware (TP2), and mid-18th century factory-made Whited earthenware.

The Ceramic Building Materials and Fired Clay

- 7.7 The excavations recovered a total of 786 fragments (950g) of fired clay and 512 fragments (12582g) of CBM, typically in a highly fragmented and abraded condition, with occasional larger fragments/complete bricks of late post-medieval date. The assemblage contained a low quantity of Roman CBM, including sparse small fragments of roof tile (tegulae and imbrex), while very small amorphous fragments of fired clay likely derive from Roman occupation in the vicinity, likely daub or packed clay walls. Low quantities of small fragments of medieval to post-medieval roof tile, principally peg tile are sparsely distributed, typically in the topsoil/subsoil and have likely been re-distributed through agricultural practices, such as manuring and soil/drainage improvement. Similarly occasional fragments of post-medieval to early modern brick and field drain appear to have been incorporated in agricultural features, and potentially subsequently truncated/disturbed.

The Struck and Burnt Flint

- 7.8 The evaluation recovered two flakes (3g) of struck flint and 112 very small fragments (129g) of burnt flint. The struck flint comprised two small un-corticated flakes of mid-dark grey flint with a blade-like profile in (69805), which likely represent debitage from Neolithic core reduction in the local landscape. The small fragments of burnt flint do not exhibit any evidence of being worked before or after exposure to heat. There are no significant concentration of burnt flint in the assemblage, although a small group of 64 fragments (87g) may relate to activity in the close vicinity.

The Masonry, Worked and Heat-Affected Stone

- 7.9 A small assemblage of possible worked stone was recovered during excavation. Collectively these finds weigh over 16kg and derive from two phases of excavation: Phase 0 (7 finds consisting of 9 fragments, 2921.92g) and Phase 1 & 2 (8 finds consisting of 40 fragments, 13201.96g). The majority of the finds consist of fire-cracked cobble stones retrieved from pit and ditch fills in both phases. Also present were four fragments of worked stone representing fragments of lava quern, millstone grit quern and a possible fragment of worked chalk came from Phase 0 and lava quern fragments and three pieces of masonry, the latter carved from the same beige sandstone, were recovered during Phase 1 & 2 works.
- 7.10 The largest category of finds amongst the stone are fragments of fire cracked stone, all of which were collected as bulk finds, and included heat-affected sub-rectangular fragment of sandstone and from tree bowl [203], and a fire-cracked spall from a large ovoid cobble from (320) ditch [321] in Phase 0. The quantity of fire-cracked stone was much larger in Phase 1, including 18 cobble fragments from pit [69007], which had been routinely used to dispose of hearth waste and pot boilers in the form of the fire-cracked stone, though without any animal bone present to indicate cooking and consumption of food.
- 7.11 Three fragments of heavily fractured, weathered and degraded Roman lava quern are present, two refitting fragments recovered from ditch [122] in Trench 1 and one lava quern retrieved from a widespread deposit (69707) in Trench 697. This type of stone was favoured by the Roman army to make hand-operated rotary querns for grinding grain into flour. Lava querns are most commonly associated with Roman military and villa sites but were in use throughout areas of Britain with access to Roman trade networks and connections of exchange.
- 7.12 An angular, thick, sub-rectangular fragment detached from the edge of a possible quern) made from millstone grit came from pit [104], Trench 1, Phase 0. It is supposed that this is part of a thick disc-shaped rotary quern of probable late Roman date, but this is not certain due to lack of obvious wear or tooling.
- 7.13 Two fragments of chalk were recovered from topsoil in Trench 3, Phase 0. One had no obvious tool marks or signs of wear, and the shape of the corner does not look natural and may be the result of deliberate shaping but this is not certain. The second fragment displayed multiple, narrow, V-shaped grooves and indentations (some of which are bifurcated) towards the centre of the surviving face which appear to be gnaw or claw marks from an animal.
- 7.14 Three pieces of masonry, carved from the same beige sandstone, were recorded from (79807), Phase 1 & 2. Given the rubble-like and damaged appearance of the stones, it can be suggested that they were robbed from the Roman settlement and reused in a later feature [79807].

The Metal Finds

- 7.15 A small metals assemblage (Mass: 2,109.15g), comprising objects of ferrous metal (2055.7g), copper alloy (17.42g), and other material (36.03g), was recovered within Area C. Overall, these finds reflect the remains of Romano-British cremation burial attire and possible pyre goods with evidence for medieval to post-medieval agriculture.
- 7.16 The finds of greatest significance recovered from the Scheduled Monument area during Phase 0 were those typologically dateable to the Roman period. Of particular note are two copper alloy coins (RF 103 & RF 104). RF 104 is in good condition and is of a type minted between AD 347 and 348 and RF 103, although worn is, dateable to the late 3rd or 4th century AD. The third coin (RF405) was in good condition and is identifiable as a nummus of Constantine II as Caesar struck between AD330-335. Other finds from this area include hobnails, nails, an L-shaped wallhook (RF308a), and blades (RF207b). The finds from Phase 0 are representative of Roman domestic waste, primarily consisting of structural fixtures and fittings in the form of nails, a wallhook and a cleat from a nearby building. The two identifiable coins provide evidence that the site was occupied into at least the mid-4th century. Evidence for medieval or post-medieval activity is restricted to a single copper alloy pin (RF303) recovered from the topsoil.
- 7.17 The most significant finds outside the Scheduled Monument area recovered during Phases 1 and 2 are those that are typologically dateable to the Romano-British period, which include a bronze coin (RF 1) that was recovered as an unstratified find, and a group of 71 iron hobnails and 33 nails (RF 2-4) that were recovered from the fill (80316) of a cremation burial [80315], as well as four intact and fragmentary hobnails from the silting fill (415) of the recut [416] of the possible Roman boundary ditch [419], and eight recovered from a spoil heap relating to pits [80304, 80308].
- 7.18 The cremation burial [80315] produced a total of three intact and 68 fragmentary hobnails, as well as two intact and 31 fragmentary small nails (RF 2-4). The hobnails recovered from this cremation deposit likely represent the remains of footwear worn by the deceased, while the remaining nail fragments may represent the remains of a possible cremation bier, grave goods, or other items present on the pyre.
- 7.19 Other finds of some significance are not typologically dateable due to their long-lived forms but likely relate to the Romano-British period based on their context of discovery include a small, intact wedge from the secondary fill (69806) of ditch [69804]. Also present is a blade fragment, and other non-diagnostic fragments from the primary fill (103) of a possible Romano-British refuse pit [104].
- 7.20 Finds dateable from the medieval to post-medieval periods comprise a fiddle key-type horseshoe nail from ditch [69904], most likely dating from the 11th to 14th centuries (ibid, 363-4), as well as one intact keyhole type horseshoe and three fragmentary horseshoes all likely dating from the 17th to 18th centuries, recovered from the fills of post-medieval to modern ditches [68915, 69310] and topsoil [68401].
- 7.21 Other finds include a likely rake tooth from the fill of ditch [77604]; one intact nail and seven nail fragments; recovered from pit and ditch fills possibly dating from the Roman and medieval periods [69904, 69906, 71104, 80304], and a non-diagnostic, flat, tapering bar from the single fill of ditch [79704].

The Industrial Material

- 7.22 A small industrial materials assemblage (Mass: 3.39kg) was recovered within Area C. Ironworking waste is represented by small quantities of plano-convex slag cake (PCC), unclassified iron slag (UIS), and a fragment of possible runned slag or tapped slag (RS/TS), which were largely retrieved as residual materials from 15 separate contexts within 10 trenches across five sub-areas. Materials effected by a pyrotechnic process but not specifically associated with ironworking comprise fragments of vitrified ceramic (VC), including possible fired clay tuyère fragments, fuel-ash slag (FAS), and iron or possible iron ore (Fe), were identified within eight separate contexts in six trenches, largely within the Scheduled Monument Area.

No in situ ironworking features or working areas were identified within the investigated areas, although a deposit of blacksmithing waste was present within the primary fill (103) of the burnt clay-lined pit [104], comprising a fragment of a smithing hearth bottom (82.0g), fragments of unclassified iron slag (108.7g) (RF 102,), fragments of vitrified ceramic with slag attacked faces (30.5g), fragments of fuel-ash slag (20.0g), and small lumps of heat-affected soil (3.4g). While it is tempting to suggest that the burnt clay-lined pit [104] represents the remains of a smithing hearth, the lack of flake hammerscale and slag sphere microdebris recovered, which is often indicative of in situ metalworking activity, and the presence of domestic refuse such as animal bone, fired clay, Roman pottery, charcoal, iron, and shell suggests the backfilling of a disused firepit with the remains of domestic and industrial waste. These and the other ironworking residues, which are largely focused within the boundaries of the Scheduled Monument, represent the remains of small-scale blacksmithing and possibly smelting activities taking place during the Romano-British period in association with the small urban Roman town.

The Glass

- 7.23 A small glass assemblage (Mass: 213.4g) comprising a total of 30 fragments was recovered within Area C. All of the glass recovered within the Scheduled Monument during Phase 0 was Romano-British in date, with the four finds surviving in a fragmentary state with light to moderate corrosion and abrasion and ranging in colour from light green and light blue aqua to a smoky greyish blue. These glass fragments likely represent the remains of vessels, possibly used for transport or storage, associated with the small urban Roman town. No intact bottles were recovered and all of the shards are largely non-diagnostic, although fragments of cylindrical black glass wine or ale bottles, the embossed fragments from a cylindrical drinks bottle with a 'TC' monogram within a crest and arched partial lettering '...ORGE...', and a neck fragment from a Codd-type soda bottle dating from the 3rd quarter of the 19th century or later are present. Only one window glass fragment is present within the assemblage, identified as a modern fragment of clear and colourless plate glass from ditch [77604].

The Wood

- 7.24 A small assemblage of waterlogged wood was recovered within Area C. An assemblage of five small fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.), weighing 3.5g, the largest measuring 15mm by 12mm by 7mm, were retrieved from cremation pit [80316]. These were in dry condition, very fragmented and embedded in clay. A further one piece of wood was unstratified. It was a small fragment of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* L.) roundwood, weighing 1g and measuring 21mm by 15mm by 2mm. It was in poor, desiccated condition. since the fragments are uncharred and appear unworked, their function at this site could not be determined.

The Cremated Human Skeletal Remains

- 7.25 A total of 383.39g of burned human bone was recovered from three contexts on the site and an additional 16.51g was recovered from the spoil heap. The assemblage represents a minimum of two individuals, both likely adults at the time of their death, recovered from three contexts containing cremated human remains. Both individuals were located within Trench 803, approximately 75m to the south of the Roman settlement Scheduled Monument, and neither had evidence of having been contained within an urn.
- 7.26 The first individual (80316) was interred in a pit with evidence for grave and pyre goods including faunal remains, pottery, and nails. Cremation (80316) comprised a total of 348.98g of burned bone, which was excavated in 10 2cm spits in the field. The largest bone fragment was 27.47mm in size and was a fragment of occipital recovered from spit 10. The remains were primarily calcined. Cremation (80316) most likely represents a single, adult individual based on the presence of a premolar, a fully fused distal fibula, and a fully fused interproximal phalanx. Animal bone was found mixed into spits 3-10 of cremation fill (80316) and likely represents a food offering.
- 7.27 Individual (80307) was found within a ditch terminus [80306] and did not have any evidence of grave goods having been present. Burials within ditches are common in the more rural areas of Britannia, and it has been theorized that this practice may be a form of reinforcing territorial boundaries or might connect to ideas of liminality and/or cosmological concepts of the agricultural cycle. Cremation (80307) comprised a likely total of 40.92g, if the remains recovered from fill (80305) of ditch [80304] and the spoil heap are included in the analysis. The largest fragment recovered was a fragment of the cranium measuring 25.66mm which was hand recovered on site in fill (80307). The remains were primarily fully calcined. No indicators for age were identified in the remains; however, the thickness of the cranial vault implies that the individual was very likely to be adult at time of death.
- 7.28 The sex could not be determined, and no evidence for trauma or pathology was observed. The fact that both burials are unurned is unusual, although unurned cremations are harder to identify and are likely to be underrepresented in the archaeological record.

The Worked Bone

- 7.29 One small fragment of worked bone (RF 306) was recovered during excavation, from Area C, Phase 0, Trench 3. RF 306 is a fragment from the shank of a bone pin, circular in cross-section, with smoothed and polished surfaces that retain a light sheen. It has broken at both ends meaning that it cannot be classified to type or function. The presence of iron in the same context as the pin fragment indicates that RF 306 is Iron Age or later in date.

The Animal Bone

- 7.30 A small assemblage of 685 hand-recovered, refitted fragments of animal bones and teeth were recorded, of which 214 could be identified to taxon. Further remains were identified from the samples. Bones were generally in good to fair condition, though approximately a fifth could be refitted from smaller fragments and several teeth were loose, which implies that they were friable upon excavation. Further remains were identified from the samples. Features were dated to the Roman, and the Medieval periods, based on spot dates, with the majority of the features from the Roman period and a small number of features undated. A few gnawed fragments indicates both the presence of dogs and a delay in burial. Very few burnt bones were observed,

though Roman ditch and possible Roman pit [83105] produced a large quantity of small, indeterminate burnt and calcined fragments.

The Macroplant and Charcoal

- 7.31 The assemblage was retrieved from a total of 44 bulk samples, which were collected from a series of ditches, postholes, pits, and gullies, believed to date from the Roman to the post-medieval period. The ecofacts assessed were carbonised macroplant and charcoal.
- 7.32 There were 569 carbonised macroplants, which included 464 cereal, 33 fragments of hazelnut shell, 28 pulses, four flax seeds, 39 weeds, and one thorn. These finds were dispersed among 17 contexts, with the only notable concentration of macroplants coming from ditch [70205], from which 383 finds were recovered. Preservation of the macroplants ranged from poor to adequate, but most were recorded as poor.
- 7.33 A total of 226 charcoal fragments (110g) were identified from 32 samples. The species were maple (*Acer campestre* L.), alder (*Alnus glutinosa* L.), hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), apple-type (*Maloideae* sp.), cherry (*Prunus* sp.), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa* L.), oak (*Quercus* sp.), and buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica* L.). The dominant species was oak (57%), followed by cherry (16%), apple-type (14%), maple (5%), blackthorn (4%), ash (2%), hazel (1%), alder (0.5%) and buckthorn (0.5%). The roundwood was identified as apple-type (10%), cherry (6%), oak (4%), maple (1%), hazel (1%), blackthorn (0.5%) and buckthorn (0.5%). Preservation of the charcoal ranged from poor to adequate. Most of the charcoal derived from domestic fuel debris, along with some limited evidence of structural burning, as well as fuel waste from the cremation burials. The tree species are all native and would have grown in the surrounding landscape.

8 POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- 8.1 The following section provides a review of the significance of the results of the trial trench evaluation in relation to the objectives laid out in the WSI (AOC 2024) which were defined by the East of England Regional Research Framework (2021) and informed by the appropriate Historic England guidance (Historic England 2023, 2024).

Objective	Potential Contribution
To ground truth the results of the geophysical survey. To investigate the areas of archaeological activity indicated by the geophysical survey within Sites A, B, C and D. To investigate the areas with no recorded archaeological anomalies within Sites A, B, C and D in order to test whether there is a greater level of archaeology than indicated in the geophysical survey?	The evaluation in Area C has successfully contributed to this objective in that it has tested the geophysical survey results which had a high success rate with many anomalies representing real archaeology. Areas seemingly devoid of archaeology as suggested by the geophysics, did identify some archaeological features, however these tended to be isolated and low in significance.

Objective	Potential Contribution
To determine the character and composition of any structural remains. To determine the date, function and nature of any cut features. To identify any in-situ internal or external surfaces present. To retrieve datable material when available. Are any in situ remains of roads or tracks present? Are any alluvial or colluvial deposits present? Are any palaeosols, old land surfaces or palaeochannels present?	The evaluation successfully investigated, characterised and dated archaeological features identified across Area C. Of the 179 trenches excavated, 61 yielded archaeological remains in the Scheduled Monument Area and in C04-C04. The archaeological features found during the trenching were representative of Romano British occupation and farming activity, which corresponds with what was expected from the geophysical survey undertaken prior to the evaluation. Additionally, there was some evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity across Area C, generally agricultural. No <i>in-situ</i> internal or external surfaces were recorded, however a brick and stone wall was recorded in Trench 798 of post-medieval date. No <i>in-situ</i> remains of roads or tracks were recorded Isolated colluvial deposits were present in four trenches within the eastern area of C02 and likely represented the filling of a hollow in the landscape over time. No palaeosols, old land surfaces or palaeochannels were recorded in Area C.
Is there any variation of date or function of the remains across the site. Are any activity zones present?	The archaeology recorded across Area C represents Romano British occupation and farming activity, with some evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity. A comparison of results between all areas of evaluation at East Park (Area A to D) will contribute to this aim and identify variations in date and function of activity across the landscape.
To determine how the results of the evaluation can contribute to the East of England Regional Research Framework (2021). In particular to topics related to Roman Towns, Infrastructure and Finds Studies.	The results of the evaluation across East Park (Area A to D) will contribute to the East of England Regional Research Framework as they will shed light on activity across a landscape bordering Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire. The results of Area C specifically can contribute to research topics related to Roman Towns and find

Objective	Potential Contribution
	studies, particularly the results from Phase 0 trenches within the now Scheduled Monument.

Table 1: Contribution to Objectives

9 DISCUSSION

- 9.1 The evaluation at Area C comprised the excavation of trenches across the Scheduled Monument area and Sub-Areas C01 to C04. Of the 179 trenches excavated, 61 yielded archaeological evidence while 118 remained negative. Modern truncations in the form of field drains and plough scars were indicative of agricultural practices occurring in the area, however generally, preservation of archaeological features was moderate, with the depth the archaeological features were recorded at being fairly consistent, with on average 0.15m of subsoil and 0.25m of topsoil overlying the activity.
- 9.2 The natural geology was recorded at heights between 23.76m and 41.46m aOD across the whole of Area C, with the lowest ground being recorded in the Scheduled Monument area and in C04. The highest ground was recorded in the southwest corner of C04. It was evident that the Roman settlement was established in the lower ground flanked on its northern boundary by the River Kym, and the more peripheral rural activity occupied the ground that gently rose towards the north across C04, C03, C02 and C01 and the steeply rising land in the south-westernmost portion of C04 which was located immediately to the south of the prehistoric two bowl barrows 900 m and 1 km east of Old Manor Farm Scheduled Monument (English Heritage Listing Number 1020486).
- 9.3 Within the Scheduled Monument area, four trenches were excavated which targeted different geophysical anomalies. The archaeological remains were dated to the Roman period, however function of the majority of the features recorded in the trenches were unknown due to the confines of the trenches. The artefact assemblage does support the interpretation of a Roman Town in the scheduled area with recorded activity consistent with systematic clearing and dumping of material into potentially scoured ditches from a densely populated, likely urban, environment.
- 9.4 The trenches within C01 displayed a cluster of archaeological features which matched the linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey in seven trenches (Trenches 689, 690, 694 and 696-699), although nine trenches that were not targeting geophysical anomalies contained archaeological features (Trenches 682, 683, 693, 695, 702, 757, 760, 761 & 687). The majority of the features in this area were exemplified ditches dating to the Roman period, with four pits also dating to this period. A large portion of the ditches correlated with the linear geophysical anomalies which represent a series of field systems and sub-square enclosure. Ditch [68918] was part of one of the square-like enclosures. A single pit [68208] contained pottery dating to the 9th century. Medieval activity in C01 is represented by six ditches, five gullies and two pits. A series of former field boundaries correlating with a 19th century OS map were excavated in slots [668211], [69310], [69407] and [68910]. Post-medieval pottery was found in [69310] and Roman pottery was found in [68910] suggesting the residuality of Roman pottery or the re-use as a Roman ditch throughout the centuries. Additionally, over 16 slots through furrows were excavated in this area. A small number of ditches and pits produced no dating evidence.

- 9.5 In C02 only Trench 705 targeted an amorphous geophysical anomaly, however eight trenches of 28 contained archaeological features (Trenches 704, 705, 707, 711, 714, 716, 717 & 720). Four ditches and two pits dated to the Roman period were recorded in this area. One post-medieval ditch with a V-shaped base contained post-medieval brick and three fragments of ceramic water pipe. Other features in C02 comprised nine undated ditches.
- 9.6 C03 comprised eight trenches targeting no geophysical anomalies, located immediately to the southwest of the Scheduled Monument. Two of these eight trenches recorded archaeological features comprising one ditch, four post holes and two pits, however none contained dating evidence.
- 9.7 The largest number of trenches targeted C04, which is located immediately to the south of the Roman Town Scheduled Monument. Of the 112 trenches, 31 contained archaeological features (Trenches 730, 731, 736, 747, 754, 776, 779, 792, 794, 797, 798, 801, 802, 803, 804, 806, 808, 810, 814, 819, 821, 822, 823, 830-832, 839, 840, 842, 843 & 847). While the most notable archaeological remains uncovered in C04 were Roman cremation burials [80306] and [80315], most archaeological features were represented by ditches and pits, with some post holes and gullies. One wall foundation overlain by a stone surface was also recorded during the archaeological investigations. Eleven of the trenches contained features dating to the Roman Period (Trenches 736, 797, 798, 803, 808, 821, 822, 823, 830, 831 & 832). No datable material was uncovered from the majority of the remaining features in C04, although their proximity to the Roman settlement and to trenches with Roman archaeology suggest a Roman date, although a later date cannot be entirely ruled out.
- 9.8 A cluster of Roman archaeological activity was noted in the central portion of Sub-Area C04 (Trenches 822, 823, 830-832), exemplified by a series of pits, gullies and ditches which correlated with geophysical anomalies, likely representing linear and curvilinear field systems and enclosures.
- 9.9 Within the burials recorded in Trench 803, the osteological assessment identified two individuals, likely adults, one (80316) within a cremation pit [80315] and the other (80307) within a ditch terminus [80306]. The potential presence of a box burial is significant ([80315]), as only 78 examples are extant in data gathered by the Rural Roman Settlement Project (Martyn et al 2018). During the Roman period, cemeteries were often located in the periphery of settlements, particularly in the case of larger towns or cities which tended to have more formalized spaces for the disposal of the dead. It is very probable, given the proximity to the Roman Town, that more graves will be located in the area around Trench 803.
- 9.10 The pottery assemblage recovered from Area C suggests that the earliest Roman occupation occurred around the 1st century AD to the south of the Scheduled Monument, and that there was an overlapping occupation in the urban setting to the north with continuity into the later Roman period.
- 9.11 The ceramic assemblage dating to the Roman period across Area C outside of the Roman Town, presents a relatively sparse distribution of sherds. The pattern of consumption is consistent with low status rural domestic occupation, and the casual disposal of waste rather than primary rubbish/dump deposits. The material is limited to the early Roman period, likely to the post-Conquest mid to late 1st century AD. Within the Scheduled Monument area, there were significant concentrations of Roman pottery spanning the mid-1st century AD to the mid/late 4th century AD; there was however a focus of deposition in the mid-2nd to early 3rd centuries AD.

This assemblage is consistent with systematic clearing and dumping of material. Having said that, of the assemblage retrieved suggest relatively modest economic means, reflected through limited quantities of *samian* ware, fine ware, *mortaria* and amphora. This could be due to the limited evaluation in the area, however.

- 9.12 The pattern of consumption in C01 to C04, as well as the sparse scattering of moderately to highly fragmented sherds in ditches is comparable to the patterns in the earliest phases of Roman settlement (Phase 5A) at Little Paxton c.4km to the east, and Haddon, also of Flavian/Trajanic date, where transitional grog- and -shell-tempered vessels are supplemented by South Gaulish samian ware and Verulamium white ware (Evans 2011, 217). At Little Paxton and Haddon occupation and consumption continues and develops into the middle and late Roman period, where it begins to resemble that recovered from the Scheduled Monument, with the prevalence of sandy grey ware, shell-tempered wares and other local coarse wares, such as the products of Godmanchester and the Lower Nene Valley, supplemented by limited samian ware from central Gaul, and with fine wares dominated by those from the Lower Nene Valley
- 9.13 Whilst there was no evidence retrieved from the evaluation to suggest activity pre-dating the Roman period, activity dating to beyond the Roman period was represented across Area C. The earliest evidence was a single pit [68208] which contained pottery dating to the 9th century. Medieval activity was represented across the site in the form of ditches, gullies and pits most likely representing agricultural activity and organisation of livestock (eg. animal enclosures), however evidence is sparse within the confined of trenches.
- 9.14 A wall foundation [79806] consisting of red brick dating from the post-medieval to the modern period was recorded almost immediately to the south of the Roman settlement. This wall foundation was overlain by a carved-stone surface and it was suggested that these stones were bought from the nearby Roman settlement. This activity along with the series of former field boundaries correlating with boundaries mapped on 19th century OS mapping shows the continued use of the site into the post-medieval period and beyond.
- 9.15 Overall, a clear correlation was evident between the features uncovered during the evaluation and the geophysical survey across Area C. Particularly, within the Roman Town, but also in C01, C02 and C04. Whilst the areas presumed blank by the geophysical survey generally matched the findings within the evaluations, there was a moderate number of archaeological features present in trenches not targeting geophysical anomalies across all sub-areas, especially C02 and the eastern portion of C04.

10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 The archaeological remains found during the trial trenching evaluation in Area C shows evidence of activity in all of the areas evaluated (Scheduled Monument, Area C01 – C04). The majority of features date to the Roman period, with a localised number of features relating to the medieval and post-medieval agricultural practices. The trial trenching did not uncover remains pre-dating the Roman period.
- 10.2 The archaeological evaluation has revealed Romano British activity that is representative of a developing landscape from the post-Conquest to the 4th century AD. The scattered rural activity recorded across C01 to C04 in the form of enclosure ditches, boundaries and pits, was the earliest activity, dating from the early 1st to mid-2nd AD. In contrast, the activity recorded within

the Scheduled Monument area was representative of a more densely populated urban environment developing and expanding from the mid-1st century to the 4th century AD.

- 10.3 The presence of two cremations on the eastern edge of C04, on the southwestern periphery of the Roman town was unsurprising. During the Roman period, cemeteries were often located in the periphery of settlements, particularly in the case of larger towns or cities which tended to have more formalized spaces for the disposal of the dead. It is very probable, given the proximity to the town, that more graves are located in the area around Trench 803.
- 10.4 Later activity on the site spans from the 9th century onwards with concentrations of activity typical of medieval rural activity, in the form of enclosures, likely relating to animal management and agricultural boundaries. Some of these may have continued in use into the post-medieval period. The pottery assemblage dating to the medieval period is typical of the area with an absence of fine wares typical of rural settings and a relatively limited status or a restricted economy.
- 10.5 A number of ditches recorded across the site are representative of field boundaries depicted on 19th century Ordnance Survey Maps which have since gone out of use but represent the continued agricultural use of the land to the modern period.
- 10.6 Overall, the findings provide valuable insights into land use over time, with Roman activity both rural and urban, and medieval to post medieval agricultural activity spread throughout the site. The comparison of Area C results with results from Area A, B and D at East Park will provide a valuable insight into the development of the landscape overtime within the two regions of Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire.

11 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVE DESPOSITION

- 11.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be issued to the Lead Planning Archaeologist at the LPA for comments and approval prior to the production of the final report.
- 11.2 After a period of time, a copy of the evaluation report will be issued to the local studies library, on the understanding that it will become a public document. A digital copy of the report will also be submitted to the Historic Environment Record and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). A summary of the findings will be submitted to the ADS (Appendix C – OASIS Form).
- 11.3 Following consideration of the evaluation results by Lead Planning Archaeologist at the LPA, further publication of the results may be required. In addition, if further stages of archaeological fieldwork are required, publication may be deferred until such time as the project works are substantially complete. The format of any publication shall be commensurate with the importance of the results and be agreed in advance with Lead Planning Archaeologist at the LPA.
- 11.4 The site archive will comprise all artefacts, environmental samples, written, drawn, and photographic records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record. Archaeological finds rarely have any monetary value, but they are an important course of information for future research, included in museum exhibits and teaching collections. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020) and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993) recommend that finds are publicly accessible and that landowners donate archaeological finds to a local museum.

- 11.5 On completion of the project AOC will discuss arrangements with the developer/landowner for the archive to be deposited with the relevant project archive repository for the project archive. Following completion of the full extent of the fieldwork, the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the recipient museum, and according to their guidelines.
- 11.6 Landowner consent will be required to allow transfer of the finds to the museum. This will require the completion of a Deed of Transfer form accompanied by a Legal Title Consent Request Letter from the Landowner. A complete finds inventory can be provided to the Landowner on request.
- 11.7 The site archive will be deposited on the completion of the project. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 11.8 Quantifications of the finds are contained within the respective specialist reports (Appendix B). Each specialist has made recommendations on the need for further work relating to the finds and/or recommendations for discard of material. Following acceptance of the report these recommendations will be carried out with advice and approval from the Lead Planning Archaeologist at the LPA.

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14 APPENDICES

Appendix A: Context Inventory

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
1	1001		Mid brownish grey silty clay with stone inclusions throughout	0.3	50	1.8
1	101		TOPSOIL	0.2 - 0.3	50	1.8
1	102	104	Secondary fill within pit [104]. A backfilled deposit, possibly a household burning event.	0.09	0.72	0.54
1	103	104	Primary fill within pit [104]. A backfilled deposit, possibly a household burning event.	0.13	0.72	0.54
1	104	104	Cut of a refuse or fire pit, evidenced by burnt clay around the features edge.	0.19	0.72	0.54
1	105	106	Fill of pit [106]. A backfilled deposit, possibly a household burning event.	0.12	0.65	0.55
1	106	106	Cut of a refuse or fire pit.	0.12	0.65	0.55
1	107	119, 120	An upper deposit, recorded lumping over the top of foundation cuts [119] and [120]. Possibly Roman in date.	0.17	0.65	1.4
1	108	119	Fill of a foundation cut [119], and partially overlaid by deposit (107).	0.23		0.5
1	109	120	An upper fill within a probable foundation cut [120], and partially overlaid by deposit (107).	0.18		0.5
1	110		The remnants of a possible prehistoric subsoil, or disturbance.	0.08	> 3.6	1.05
1	111	122	Upper fill of Roman ditch.	0.28		1.9
1	112	113	Fill of ditch [113], likely deposited through natural	0.21	> 3.4	0.82

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			silting.			
1	113	113	Ditch cut, possibly functioned as a drainage or boundary feature and runs parallel with another ditch [115].	0.21	> 3.5	0.82
1	114		Natural lenses of sand and gravels beneath subsoil (110).	0.4	50	> 1
1	115	115	A north-south orientated ditch of possible Roman date. Function not determined.	0.32		1.9
1	116	117	A fill of ditch [117].	> 0.4	> 1	0.6
1	117	117	A north-south orientated ditch. Function not determined.	> 0.4	> 1	0.6
1	118		A gravel surface next to ditch [115] and cut [120].	> 0.10	> 1	> 1
1	119	119	A NW-SE orientated ditch, filled by (108) and overlaid by deposit (107). A possible Roman foundation cut.	0.36		0.55
1	120	120	A NE-SW possible Roman ditch feature, or foundation cut, potentially related to foundation cut [119].	0.35		0.62
1	121	120	A lower fill of possible ditch/ foundation cut [120].	0.1		0.12
1	122	115	A lower fill of ditch [115]. A naturally occurring deposit.	0.12	> 1	1.1
1	123		Added by JC - there is no information about this layer on the trench record, but it is included in the Phase 0 interim report	0.05 - 0.08		
2	201		TOPSOIL	0.2 - 0.3	50	1.8
2	202	203	A probable natural deposit within a tree throw/bowl	0.14	1.7	3.6

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			[203].			
2	203	203	A probable tree throw/bowl, filled by (202).	0.14	1.7	3.6
2	204	205	Fill of land drain [205].	> 0.2	> 4	0.15
2	205	205	Land drain, filled by (204).	> 0.2	> 4	0.15
2	206	207	A single fill within posthole [207].	0.11	0.11	0.11
2	207	207	Cut of a posthole, possibly Roman in date, and filled by (206). Located c. 1 to the west of a ditch feature [209].	0.11	0.11	0.11
2	208	209	Fill of a land drain [209].	> 0.20	> 4	0.15
2	209	209	Land drain, filled by (208).	> 0.20	> 4	0.15
2	210	216	Fill of ditch [216], sealed by topsoil layer.	0.2	> 1	3.5
2	211	216	Fill of ditch [216], partially sealed by upper fill (210), and seals lower deposit (213).	0.3	> 1	3.5
2	212	216	Fill of ditch [216].	0.03	> 1	0.4
2	213	216	Fill of ditch [216]. Sealed by deposit (211).	0.15	> 1	0.7
2	214	216	Fill of ditch [216]. Sealed by deposit (213).	0.3	> 1	0.6
2	215	216	Fill of ditch [216]. Sealed by deposit (214).	0.05	> 1	0.15
2	216	216	Ditch cut, filled by deposits (210-215). Probably Roman in date, function not determined.	0.68	> 1	3.6
2	217	218	This context is referred to as natural geology in the Phase 0 interim report	> 0.5	> 1.70	> 1
2	218		Small are of subsoil observed at eastern extent of trench, cut by ditch [216], and potentially by a pit feature.	0.2	> 3	> 1.8
2	219	220	Fill of a pit feature [220] derived through	0.27	0.67	0.45

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			backfilling, and potentially representing refuse material.			
2	220	220	Cut of a probable refuse pit. Filled by (219).	0.27	0.67	0.45
2	221		At the northwest end of the trench, this spread of medium to large rounded pebbles were set in yellowish brown silty clay and acted as a bed for a more finely sorted layer of gravel (221) which is likely to represent a Roman period road or yard surface. This was left unexcavated. Cutting (221), was an irregular shallow tree pit, [203].	0.14	3.6	3
2	222		This patch of material was recorded towards SE extent of trench and likely represents another occupation layer, either road or yard area. May also have been disturbed by later ploughing activity.	N/A	4.5	3.6
3	301		TOPSOIL	0.35	50	1.8
3	302	303	Single fill of ditch [303].	0.16	> 3.6	0.7
3	303	303	A shallow ditch feature filled by (302). Was recorded cutting deposit (306/309), and recorded on the same orientation as ditch [315].	0.16	> 3.6	0.7
3	304	305	Fill of pit [305]. Had strong evidence for burning activity, with a large patch of burnt clay located towards south of feature. May represent a pit or oven feature.	0.11		0.6
3	305	305	Pit [305] was circular in plan and was filled by a single fill of dark yellow brown silty clay (304) with grog inclusions and a	0.11		0.6

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			concentration of worked clay in the south of the pit, indicating preparation for an industrial activity.			
3	306		A large deposit (306/309) was recorded spreading for 8.60 along the trench and was interpreted as an occupation horizon in which a pit [305] and ditch [303] were cut.	0.1	8.6	3.9
3	307	305	Same as (304).	0.11		0.6
3	308	308	Same as [305].	0.11		0.6
3	309		same as (306)	0.1	3.6	1.6
3	310	311	Fill of ditch [311].	> 0.20	0.86	1.56
3	311	311	Ditch cut, same as [321], and filled by (310).	> 0.20	0.86	1.56
3	312	313	Fill of a large posthole [313]. Truncates ditch [321].	0.34	0.4	0.4
3	313	313	Large posthole filled by (312). No evidence of other postholes within trench.	0.34	0.4	0.4
3	314	315	Fill of a robber trench [315]. Large stones recorded in this fill are likely the remains of a previous wall. Possibly Roman in date.	0.29	> 1.1	1.1
3	315	315	A possible robber cut for a Roman wall, filled by (314). The cut was disturbed by several animal burrows along its length.	0.29	> 1.1	1.1
3	316	317	Fill of pit [317]. Contained Roman finds, however, these may be residual in nature.	0.22	0.9	0.41
3	317	317	A narrow pit feature filled by (316). Function unclear, although may	0.22	0.9	0.41

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			date to the Roman period.			
3	318	321	An upper ditch fill, within cut [321]. A naturally occurring deposit.	0.41	> 3.6	1.57
3	319	321	Secondary deposit within ditch [321]. Notably artefact free.	0.16	> 1	1.25
3	320	321	A primary fill within ditch [321].	0.56	> 1	1.05
3	321	321	A large ditch feature of unknown function. Same as ditch cut [311], and truncated by posthole [313].	0.77	> 3.6	1.57
3	322		A possible occupational horizon.	0.12	> 7	> 3.6
3	323		A layer observed in an excavated sondage to test the natural geology which appears to have no anthropogenic material.	0.39	> 1.20	> 1
3	324		A layer observed in an excavated sondage to test the natural geology which appears to have no anthropogenic material.	0.08	0.5	0.4
3	325		A layer observed in an excavated sondage to test the natural geology which appears to have no anthropogenic material.	> 0.2	> 1.2	> 1
3	326	327	Fill of ditch [327].	0.26	> 3.6	0.84
3	327	327	This ditch was filled by (326), and was recut by a larger, deeper ditch [321/311] which contained three fills.	0.26	> 3.6	0.84
3	328	329	Fill of ditch [329].	0.75		
3	329	329	Ditch feature, filled by (328). Cut by [321] at NE extent.	0.75		
3	330		Yellow brown silty clay natural geology - JC added this as the interim	N/A	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			report mentions Natural Geology but refers to it as 317 which is a Pit			
4	401		TOPSOIL	0.4	50	1.8
4	402		NATURAL	N/A	WHOLE TRENCH	> 3.6
4	403	404	Vine row, filled by (403). Same as [406].	0.26	0.46	
4	404	404	Vine row, filled by (403). Same as [406].	0.26	0.46	
4	405	406	Same as (403).	0.22	0.45	
4	406	406	Same as [404].	0.22	0.45	
4	407	407	Same as [409] and [421].	0.16	0.37	
4	408	409	A stoney fill within ditch [409]. Same as (420).	0.22	0.45	
4	409	409	A ditch feature of unknown function, same as [421].	0.22	0.45	
4	410	409	Fill of a ditch, same as (421 and 408).	0.26	0.37	
4	411	412	Fill of linear [412].	0.11	1	0.7
4	412	412	Ditch cut filled by (411). Potentially prehistoric in date.	0.11	1	0.7
4	413	414	Fill of ditch [414].	0.09	0.95	
4	414	414	Ditch cut filled by (413), possibly Roman in date. Truncated by ditch [409/407/421].	0.09	0.95	
4	415	416	A silting deposit within re-cut [416], possibly Roman in date. Same as (423).	0.52	> 2	1.33
4	416	416	A re-cut,	0.52	> 2	1.33
4	417	419	A lower fill within boundary ditch [419].	0.59	> 2	1.3
4	418	419	A slumping material within boundary ditch [419]. Truncated by later ditch feature [416].	0.34	> 2	2.3

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
4	419	419	Large boundary ditch filled	0.95	> 2	2.3
4	420	421	Single fill of ditch [421].	0.2	> 2	1.06
4	421	421	Shallow ditch feature cut	0.2	> 2	1.06
4	422		A unexcavated habitation layer that obscured ditch features [414] and [404/406]. Potentially Roman in date.	N/A	> 11.70	> 2
4	423	424	Fill of ditch [424].	0.46		0.6
4	424	424	A ditch feature filled by (423), was recorded truncating possible ditch [426].	0.46		0.6
4	425	426	Fill of linear [426], cut by ditch [424].	0.3	> 2.10	0.6
4	426	426	A possible ditch feature filled by (425), and cut by [424]. Possibly Roman in date, unknown function.	0.3	> 2.10	0.6
4	427	428	Single fill of posthole [428].	0.04	0.2	0.16
4	428	428	A small posthole, filled by (427).	0.04	0.2	0.16
4	429	430	Single fill of posthole [430].	0.05	0.23	0.23
4	430	430	Cut of a posthole, filled by (429).	0.05	0.23	0.23
681	68101		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
681	68102		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8
682	68201		TOPSOIL	0.3	50	1.8
682	68202		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
682	68203		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8
682	68204	68204	Cut of ditch	0.06	> 2	1.07
682	68205	68204	Fill of ditch	0.1	> 2	1.07
682	68206	68206	Possible terminus of ditch.	0.41	> 1.6	0.68
682	68207	68206	Fill of possible terminus of a ditch.	0.41	> 1.6	0.68

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
682	68208	68208	Oval shaped pit.	0.29	1	> 0.4
682	68209	68208	Secondary fill of ovular pit.	0.21	1	> 0.4
682	68210	68208	Primary fill of ovular pit.	0.08	1	> 0.4
682	68211	68211	Cut of post-medieval/modern ditch [68211]		> 1.8	> 2.8
682	68212	68211	Fill of post-medieval/modern ditch [68211]		> 1.8	> 1.4
682	68213	68211	Secondary fill of post-medieval/modern ditch [68211]		> 1.8	1.2
682	68214	68214	Recut [68214] of post-medieval/modern ditch [68211]		> 1.8	1.7
682	68215	68214	Fill of recut [68214] of post-medieval/modern ditch [68211]		> 1.8	1.7
683	68301		TOPSOIL	0.35	50	1.8
683	68302		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
683	68303		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8
683	68304	68304	Cut of posthole	0.1	0.25	0.2
683	68305	68305	Cut of posthole	0.14	0.22	0.2
683	68306	68304	Fill of posthole	0.1	0.25	0.2
683	68307	68305	Fill of posthole	0.14	0.22	0.2
683	68308	68308	Cut of potential posthole	0.08	0.28	0.17
683	68309	68308	Fill of potential posthole.	0.08	0.28	0.17
684	68401		TOPSOIL	0.27	50	1.8
684	68402		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
684	68403		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8
685	68501		TOPSOIL	0.35	50	1.8
685	68502		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
685	68503		NATURAL	> 0.1	50	1.8
686	68601		TOPSOIL	0.2	50	1.8
686	68602		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
686	68603		NATURAL	> 0.1	50	1.8
687	68701		TOPSOIL	0.35	50	1.8
687	68702		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
687	68703		NATURAL	> 0.1	50	1.8
687	68704	68704	Possible Roman linear due to presence of thin pottery.	0.2	> 1.8	0.86
687	68705	68704	Possible Roman ditch based on relatively thin pottery that was recovered from the deposit.	0.2	> 1.8	0.86
687	68706	68706	Cut of sub oval pit	0.12	0.9	0.8
687	68707	68706	Fill of pit possibly roman	0.12	0.9	0.8
688	68801		TOPSOIL	0.25	50	1.8
688	68802		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
688	68803		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
689	68901		TOPSOIL	0.27	50	1.8
689	68902		SUBSOIL	0.13	50	1.8
689	68903		NATURAL	0.15	50	1.8
689	68904	68904	Cut of small pit	0.1	1.1	0.79
689	68905	68904	Fill of small pit	0.1	1.1	0.79
689	68906	68906	Cut of ditch.	0.16	> 3.2	0.41
689	68907	68906	Fill of ditch	0.16	> 3.2	0.41
689	68908	68908	Cut of small pit	0.28	0.94	0.63
689	68909	68908	Fill of small pit	0.28	0.94	0.63
689	68910	68910	Cut of ditch [68910]	0.37	> 2.2	> 1.8
689	68911	68910	Primary fill of ditch [68910]	0.11	> 0.8	2.2
689	68912	68910	Secondary fill of ditch [68910]	0.13	> 0.8	1.34
689	68913	68910	Tertiary fill of ditch [68910]	0.22	1.8	1.47
689	68914	68914	Cut of pit [68914]	0.13	1.2	0.83
689	68915	68915	Cut of post-medieval/modern ditch [68915]	> 0.22	> 1.8	> 0.22

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
689	68916	68915	Fill of post-medieval/modern ditch [68915]	0.22	> 1.8	> 0.56
689	68917	68914	Fill of pit [68914]	0.13	1.2	0.83
689	68918	68918	Cut of N-S running ditch.	0.28	1.8	1.55
689	68919	68918	Secondary fill of ditch [68918] running N-S.	0.2	> 1.8	1.4
689	68920	68920	Cut of shallow gully	0.08	3.3	0.52
689	68921	68920	Fill of linear [68920].	0.08	> 2.02	0.52
689	68922	68918	Primary fill of ditch [68918], suspected natural redeposited.	0.11	> 1.8	1.55
689	68923	68923	Recut [68923] of post-medieval/modern ditch [68915]		> 1.8	> 1.8
689	68924	68923	Fill of recut [68923] of post-medieval/modern ditch [68915]		> 1.8	> 1.8
689	68925	68915	Secondary fill of post-medieval/modern ditch [68915]		> 1.8	> 1.8
690	69001		TOPSOIL	N/A	50	1.8
690	69002		SUBSOIL	N/A	50	1.8
690	69003		NATURAL	N/A	50	1.8
690	69004		Spread over natural.	0.04	4.1	> 1.4
690	69005	69005	Cut of short, shallow gully.	0.13	3.3	0.52
690	69006	69005	Fill of gully [69005]	0.13	3.3	0.52
690	69007	69007	Cut of burnt pit [69007]	0.3	0.9	0.85
690	69008	69007	Secondary fill of burnt pit [69007]	0.13	0.53	0.5
690	69009	69007	Tertiary fill of burnt pit [69007]	0.18	0.59	0.5
690	69010	69007	Primary fill of burnt pit [69007]	0.15	0.8	0.77
690	69011	69011	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
690	69012	69011	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
690	69013	69013	DITCH	0.28	> 1.8	2.24

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
690	69014	69013	DITCH	0.28	> 1.8	2.2
690	69015	69015	DITCH	0.25	> 1.8	1.48
690	69016	69015	DITCH	0.25	> 1.8	1.48
690	69017		SPREAD	0.16	> 1.8	1.58
690	69018		Occupational spread deposit	0.06	2	1.7
691	69101		TOPSOIL	0.24	50	1.8
691	69102		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
692	69201		TOPSOIL	0.38	50	1.8
692	69202		NATURAL	0.16	50	1.8
693	69301		TOPSOIL	0.3	50	1.8
693	69302		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
693	69303		NATURAL	10	50	1.8
693	69304	69304	GULLY	0.23	1.5	0.58
693	69305	69304	GULLY	0.23	1.5	0.58
693	69306	69306	PIT	0.12	0.95	> 0.43
693	69307	69306	PIT	0.12	0.95	> 0.43
693	69308	69308	GULLY	0.1	> 1.80	1
693	69309	69308	GULLY	0.1	> 1.80	1
693	69310	69310	Cut of post-medieval/modern ditch [69310]	0.49	> 1.8	2.17
693	69311	69310	DITCH	0.27	> 1.8	> 2.17
693	69312	69310	DITCH	0.21	> 1.80	1.31
693	69313	69313	Recut [69313] of post-medieval/modern ditch [69310]	0.34	> 1.80	1.21
693	69314	69313	Fill of recut [69313] of post-medieval/modern ditch [69310]	0.34	> 1.8	1.21
694	69401		TOPSOIL	0.4	50	1.8
694	69402		NATURAL	0.26	50	1.8
694	69403	69404	DITCH	0.35	> 1.8	1.3
694	69404	69404	DITCH	0.35	> 1.8	1.3

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
694	69405	69405	Cut of post-medieval/modern ditch [69405]		> 1.8	3.2
694	69406	69405	Fill of post-medieval/modern ditch [69405]		> 1.8	3.2
694	69407	69407	Recut [69407] of post-medieval/modern ditch [69405]		> 1.8	2
694	69408	69407	Fill of recut [69407] of post-medieval/modern ditch [69405]		> 1.8	2
695	69501		Cut of possible furrow-appear to be similar features at NW end of trench	0.35	50	1.8
695	69502		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
695	69503		NATURAL	10	50	1.8
695	69504	69504	FURROW?	0.05	> 2.8	0.41
695	69505	69504	Fill of 69504	0.05	> 2.8	0.41
696	69601		TOPSOIL	0.17	50	1.8
696	69602		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
696	69603		NATURAL	0.13	50	1.8
696	69604	69604	Cut of small sub circular pit	0.1	0.52	0.4
696	69605	69604	Fill of small sub circular pit	0.1	0.52	0.4
696	69606	69606	Cut of shallow gully [69606]	0.08	1.65	0.7
696	69607	69609	Fill of ditch	0.1	> 1.88	1
696	69609	69609	Cut of ditch	0.1	> 1.88	1
696	69610	69610	Cut of ditch. The ditch runs north to south through the centre of trench 696.	0.16	> 0.9	0.49
696	69611	69610	Fill of ditch	0.16	> 0.9	0.49
696	69612	69606	Fill of shallow gully [69606]	0.08	> 1.65	0.7
696	69613	69613	Cut of gully which has been cut into an	0.13	> 3.4	0.4

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			amorphous spread (69615). Excavation was extended beyond the gully in order to see this in section			
696	69614	69613	Fill of gully which becomes slightly diffuse with the deposit below that it truncates, an amorphous spread (69615)	0.13	> 3.4	0.4
696	69615		Amorphous spread which has been cut by a gully [69613]. The spread has been partially dug beneath the gully where bone and pottery have been collected	> 0.2	> 1	> 0.5
697	69701		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
697	69702		SUBSOIL	0.14	50	1.8
697	69703		NATURAL	0.17	50	1.8
697	69704	69704	Cut of pit	0.19	> 0.88	0.8
697	69705	69704	Primary fill of pit	0.06	0.34	
697	69706	69704	Secondary fill of pit	0.19	> 0.88	0.8
697	69707		Possible pebbled surface	N/A	3.35	1.55
697	69708	69708			> 2.2	1.7
697	69709	69708	Fill of Ditch [68708], recorded in plan.		> 2.2	1.7
697	69710		Spread, recorded in plan.		50	1.8
698	69801		TOPSOIL	0.28	50	1.8
698	69802		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
698	69803		NATURAL	0.2	50	1.8
698	69804	69804	Cut of ditch which contains a primary fill and secondary silting fill	0.28	> 1.8	2.84
698	69805	69804	Primary fill of ditch	0.16	> 1.8	1.66
698	69806	69804	Second fill of ditch, in plan it appears to have silted over the ditch but it is	0.13	> 1.8	2.84

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			difficult to see in section			
699	69901		TOPSOIL	0.25	50	1.8
699	69902		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
699	69903		NATURAL	0.11	50	1.8
699	69904	69904	Cut of ditch	0.29	> 1.85	1.99
699	69905	69904	Fill of ditch	0.29	> 1.85	1.99
699	69906	69906	Cut of ditch	0.14	> 1.75	0.91
699	69907	69906	Fill of ditch	0.14	> 1.75	0.91
699	69908	69908	Cut of ditch	0.24	> 1.8	1.08
699	69909	69908	Secondary Fill of ditch	0.15	> 1.8	1
699	69910	69908	Primary fill of ditch	0.1	> 1.8	0.94
699	69911	69914	Fill of ditch 69914	0.1	> 1.85	0.69
699	69912	69912	Cut of pit	0.1	0.46	> 0.16
699	69913	69912	Fill of pit 69912	0.1	0.46	> 0.16
699	69914	69914	Cut of ditch	0.1	> 1.85	0.69
699	69915	69915	Cut of gully running roughly N-S.	0.06	3.3	0.35
699	69916	69915	Fill of gully [69915].	0.06	3.3	0.35
699	69917	69917	Cut of curvilinear gully [69917]	0.08	1.95	0.5
699	69918	69917	Fill of curvilinear gully [69917]	0.08	1.95	0.5
699	69919	69919	PIT	0.08	1	0.6
699	69920	69919	PIT	0.08	1	0.6
700	70001		TOPSOIL	0.3	50	1.8
700	70002		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
700	70003		NATURAL	0.15	50	1.8
701	70101		TOPSOIL	0.24	50	1.8
701	70102		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
701	70103		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
702	70201		TOPSOIL	0.42	50	1.8
702	70202		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
702	70203	70204	PIT	0.13	> 0.66	> 0.66
702	70204	70204	PIT	0.13	> 0.66	> 0.66
702	70205	70205	DITCH	0.32	> 1.8	0.85
702	70206	70205	DITCH	0.32	> 1.8	0.85
703	70301		TOPSOIL	0.2	50	1.8
703	70302		SUBSOIL	0.09	50	1.8
703	70303		NATURAL	0.08	50	1.8
704	70401		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
704	70402		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
704	70403		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
704	70405	70405	PIT	0.22	0.57	0.42
704	70406	70405	PIT	0.22	0.57	0.42
704	70407	70407	DITCH	0.3	1.42	1.57
704	70408	70407	DITCH	0.3	1.42	1.57
704	70409	70409	DITCH	0.34	1.8	1.1
704	70410	70409	DITCH	0.23	1.8	
704	70411	70409	DITCH	0.34	1.8	1.1
705	70501		TOPSOIL	0.2	50	1.8
705	70502		SUBSOIL	0.26	50	1.8
705	70503		NATURAL	> 0.11	50	1.8
705	70504	70504	Pit- small, shallow	0.06	0.38	0.4
705	70505	70504	PIT	0.06	0.38	0.4
705	70506	70506	Curvilinear ditch	0.42	2.23	1.6
705	70507	70506	DITCH	0.28	> 2.23	1.6
705	70508	70506	DITCH	0.14	> 2.23	1.6
706	70601		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
706	70602		SUBSOIL	0.14	50	1.8
706	70603		colluvium	0.26	50	1.8
706	70604		substrate	> 0.1	50	1.8
707	70701		TOPSOIL	0.22	50	1.8
707	70702		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
707	70703		NATURAL	> 0.1	50	1.8
707	70704	70704	PIT	0.23	1.3	0.85
707	70705	70704	PIT	0.23	1.3	0.85
708	70801		TOPSOIL	0.23	50	1.8
708	70802		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
708	70803		NATURAL	> 0.16	50	1.8
709	70901		TOPSOIL	0.2	50	1.8
709	70902		SUBSOIL	0.14	50	1.8
709	70903		NATURAL	> 0.07	50	1.8
710	71000		TOPSOIL	0.23	50	1.8
710	71001		SUBSOIL	0.2	50	1.8
710	71002		NATURAL	0.05	50	1.8
711	71101		TOPSOIL	0.23	50	1.8
711	71102		SUBSOIL	0.13	50	1.8
711	71103		NATURAL	0.08	50	1.8
711	71104	71104	DITCH	0.47	> 1.8	0.81
711	71105	71104	DITCH	0.47	> 1.8	0.81
712	71201		TOPSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
712	71202		SUBSOIL	0.15	50	1.8
712	71203		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
713	71301		TOPSOIL	0.14	50	1.8
713	71302		SUBSOIL	0.07	50	1.8
713	71303		NATURAL	0.06	50	1.8
714	71401		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
714	71402		SUBSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
714	71403		NATURAL	0.16	50	1.8
714	71404	71404	PIT	0.6	> 1.25	0.6
714	71405	71404	Basal fill of pit	0.4	> 1.25	0.6
714	71406	71404	Upper fill of pit	0.3	> 1.25	0.6
714	71407					
714	71408	71408	DITCH	0.1	0.19	0.47

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
714	71409	71408	DITCH	0.1	0.19	0.47
714	71410	71410	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
714	71411	71410	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
714	71412	71412	V-shaped ditch	0.62	0.2	0.12
714	71413	71412	Fill of ditch [71412]	0.62	0.2	0.12
714	71414	71414	DITCH	0.17	9.14	1.17
714	71415	71414	DITCH	0.17	9.14	1.17
714	71416	71416	DITCH	0.41	> 1.5	0.67
714	71417	71416	DITCH	0.41	> 1.5	0.67
714	71418	71418	DITCH	0.57	> 1.5	> 0.55
714	71419	71418	DITCH	0.57	> 1.5	> 0.55
714	71420	71420	PIT	0.4	> 0.4	> 0.31
714	71421	71420	PIT	0.4	> 0.4	> 0.31
714	71422	71422	PIT	0.14	0.56	0.39
714	71423	71422	PIT	0.14	0.56	0.39
714	71424	71424	DITCH	0.19	> 3.5	0.88
714	71425	71424	DITCH	0.19	> 3.5	0.88
714	71426	71426	DITCH	0.26	1.23	0.35
714	71427	71426	DITCH	0.26	1.23	0.35
715	71501		TOPSOIL	0.15	50	1.8
715	71502		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
715	71503		NATURAL	0.13	50	1.8
716	71601		TOPSOIL	0.19	50	1.8
716	71602		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
716	71603		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
716	71604	71604	U-shaped ditch	0.06	0.6	0.43
716	71605	71604	DITCH	0.06	0.8	0.43
716	71606	71606	DITCH	0.28	> 1.8	0.8
716	71607	71606	DITCH	0.28	> 1.8	0.8
717	71701		TOPSOIL	0.15	50	1.8
717	71702		SUBSOIL	0.09	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
717	71703		NATURAL	0.08	50	1.8
717	71704		NATURAL	0.2	50	1.8
717	71705	71705	V-shaped ditch terminus	0.19	0.4	0.2
717	71706	71705	DITCH	0.19	0.7	0.2
718	71801		TOPSOIL	0.15	50	1.8
718	71802		SUBSOIL	0.05	50	1.8
718	71803		NATURAL	0.07	50	1.8
719	71901		TOPSOIL	0.26	50	1.8
719	71902		SUBSOIL	0.14	50	1.8
719	71903		NATURAL	0.16	50	1.8
720	72001		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
720	72002		TOPSOIL	0.23	50	1.8
720	72003		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
720	72004	72004	Undated linear - maybe enclosure of boundary ditch associated with agriculture	0.36	> 1.8	1.09
720	72005	72004	DITCH	0.36	> 1.8	1.09
721	72101		TOPSOIL	0.17	50	1.8
721	72102		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
721	72103		NATURAL	0.08	50	1.8
722	72201		TOPSOIL	0.26	50	1.8
722	72202		SUBSOIL	0.13	50	1.8
722	72203		NATURAL	0.16	50	1.8
723	72301		TOPSOIL	0.25	50	1.8
723	72302		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
723	72303		NATURAL	0.17	50	1.8
724	72401		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
724	72402		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
724	72403		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
725	72501		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
725	72502		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
725	72503		NATURAL	0.13	50	1.8
726	72601		TOPSOIL	0.22	50	1.8
726	72602		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
726	72603		NATURAL	0.14	50	1.8
727	72701		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
727	72702		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
727	72703		NATURAL	0.11	50	1.8
728	72801		TOPSOIL	0.19	50	1.8
728	72802		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
728	72803		NATURAL	0.18	50	1.8
729	72901		TOPSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
729	72902		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
729	72903		NATURAL	0.06	50	1.8
730	73001		TOPSOIL	0.19	50	1.8
730	73002		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
730	73003		NATURAL	0.06	50	1.8
730	73004	73004	DITCH	0.13	> 0.85	0.4
730	73005	73005	DITCH	0.23	0.65	0.38
730	73006	73004	GULLY	0.13	> 0.85	0.4
730	73007	73005	GULLY	0.23	> 0.65	0.38
731	73101		TOPSOIL	0.2	50	1.8
731	73102		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
731	73103		NATURAL	0.16	50	1.8
731	73104	73104	DITCH	0.39	> 1.8	0.7
731	73105	73104	DITCH	0.39	> 1.8	0.7
732	73201		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
732	73202		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
732	73203		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8
733	73301		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
733	73302		SUBSOIL	0.07	50	1.8
733	73303		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
734	73401		TOPSOIL	0.16	50	1.8
734	73402		SUBSOIL	0.09	50	1.8
734	73403		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
735	73501		TOPSOIL	0.25	50	1.8
735	73502		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
735	73503		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
736	73601		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
736	73602		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
736	73603		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
736	73604	73604	DITCH	0.15	> 1.47	1.2
736	73605	73604	DITCH	0.15	> 1.47	1.2
736	73606	73606	DITCH	0.32	> 2.65	0.75
736	73607	73606	DITCH	0.32	> 2.66	0.75
737	73701		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
737	73702		SUBSOIL	0.06	50	1.8
737	73703		NATURAL	0.13	50	1.8
738	73801		TOPSOIL	0.22	50	1.8
738	73802		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
738	73803		NATURAL	0.16	50	1.8
739	73901		TOPSOIL	0.22	50	1.8
739	73902		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
739	73903		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
740	74001		TOPSOIL	0.23	50	1.8
740	74002		SUBSOIL	0.13	50	1.8
740	74003		NATURAL	0.18	50	1.8
741	74101		TOPSOIL	0.22	50	1.8
741	74102		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
741	74103		NATURAL	0.13	50	1.8
742	74201		TOPSOIL	0.25	50	1.8
742	74202		SUBSOIL	0.13	50	1.8
742	74203		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
743	74301		TOPSOIL	0.17	50	1.8
743	74302		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
743	74303		NATURAL	0.11	50	1.8
744	74401		TOPSOIL	0.16	50	1.8
744	74402		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
744	74403		NATURAL	0.11	50	1.8
745	74501		TOPSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
745	74502		SUBSOIL	0.09	50	1.8
745	74503		NATURAL	0.11	50	1.8
746	74601		TOPSOIL	0.15	50	1.8
746	74602		SUBSOIL	0.07	50	1.8
746	74603		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
747	74701		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
747	74702		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
747	74703		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
747	74704	74704	DITCH	0.44	1.8	0.94
747	74705	74704	DITCH	0.44	1.8	0.94
748	74801		TOPSOIL	0.19	50	1.8
748	74802		SUBSOIL	0.15	50	1.8
748	74803		NATURAL	0.19	50	1.8
749	74901		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
749	74902		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
749	74903		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8
750	75001		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
750	75002		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
750	75003		NATURAL	0.11	50	1.8
751	75101		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
751	75102		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
751	75103		NATURAL	0.14	50	1.8
752	75201		TOPSOIL	0.14	50	1.8
752	75202		SUBSOIL	0.09	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
752	75203		NATURAL	0.08	50	1.8
753	75301		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
753	75302		SUBSOIL	0.06	50	1.8
753	75303		NATURAL	0.06	50	1.8
754	75401		TOPSOIL	0.15	50	1.8
754	75402		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
754	75403		NATURAL	0.08	50	1.8
754	75404	75404	DITCH	0.18	> 1.3	0.37
754	75405	75404	DITCH	0.18	> 1.3	0.37
755	75501		TOPSOIL		50	1.8
755	75502		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
755	75503		NATURAL	0.07	50	1.8
756	75601		TOPSOIL	0.25	50	1.8
756	75602		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
756	75603		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
757	75701		TOPSOIL	0.31	50	1.8
757	75702		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
757	75703		NATURAL	0.15	50	1.8
757	75704	75704	DITCH	0.1	> 1.85	0.46
757	75705	75704	DITCH	0.1	> 1.85	0.46
757	75706	75706	Cut of irregular feature, seems to be a curvilinear/horseshoe shape. Very shallow with concave/flat base	0.1	> 1	0.45
757	75707	75706	Fill of irregular feature/curvilinear	0.1	> 1	0.45
758	75801		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
758	75802		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
758	75803		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
759	75901		TOPSOIL	0.17	50	1.8
759	75902		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
759	75903		NATURAL	0.08	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
760	76001		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
760	76002		SUBSOIL	0.06	50	1.8
760	76003		NATURAL	0.07	50	1.8
760	76004	76004	POSTHOLE	0.08	0.2	0.16
760	76005	76004	POSTHOLE	0.08	0.2	0.16
761	76101		TOPSOIL	0.19	50	1.8
761	76102		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
761	76103		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
761	76104	76104	FURROW	0.08	> 1.9	0.54
761	76105	76104	FURROW	0.08	> 1.9	0.54
762	76201		TOPSOIL	0.17	50	1.8
762	76202		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
762	76203		NATURAL	0.08	50	1.8
763	76301		TOPSOIL	0.2	50	1.8
763	76302		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
763	76303		NATURAL	> 0.1	50	1.8
764	76401		TOPSOIL	0.2	50	1.8
764	76402		SUBSOIL	0.14	50	1.8
764	76403		NATURAL	> 0.06	50	1.8
765	76501		TOPSOIL	0.13	50	1.8
765	76502		SUBSOIL	0.25	50	1.8
765	76503		NATURAL	> 0.25	50	1.8
766	76601		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
766	76602		SUBSOIL	0.2	50	1.8
766	76603		NATURAL	> 0.05	50	1.8
767	76701		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
767	76702		SUBSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
767	76703		NATURAL	> 0.05	50	1.8
767	76704	76704	POSTHOLE	0.07	0.3	0.25
767	76705	76704	POSTHOLE	0.07	0.3	0.25
767	76706	76706	POSTHOLE	0.04	0.24	0.22

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
767	76707	76706	POSTHOLE	0.04	0.24	0.22
767	76708	76708	POSTHOLE	0.08	0.36	0.34
767	76709	76708	POSTHOLE	0.08	0.36	0.34
767	76710	76710	PIT	0.15	0.56	0.35
767	76711	76710	PIT	0.15	0.56	0.35
768	76801		TOPSOIL	0.23	50	1.8
768	76802		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
768	76803		NATURAL	> 0.1	50	1.8
769	76901		TOPSOIL	0.28	50	1.8
769	76902		SUBSOIL	0.26	50	1.8
769	76903		NATURAL	> 0.08	50	1.8
769	76904	76904	PIT	0.16	0.42	0.3
769	76905	76904	PIT	0.16	0.42	0.3
769	76906	76906	POSTHOLE	0.05	0.32	0.26
769	76907	76906	POSTHOLE	0.05	0.32	0.26
769	76908	76908	DITCH	0.52	> 2.1	2
769	76909	76908	DITCH	0.52	> 2.1	2
769	76910	76910	DITCH	0.2	> 2	> 0.7
769	76911	76910	DITCH	0.2	> 2	> 0.7
769	76912	76912	DITCH	0.17	> 1.9	> 0.44
769	76913	76912	DITCH	0.17	> 1.9	> 0.44
770	77001		TOPSOIL	0.28	50	1.8
770	77002		SUBSOIL	0.2	50	1.8
770	77003		NATURAL	> 0.1	50	1.8
771	77101		TOPSOIL	0.27	50	1.8
771	77102		SUBSOIL	0.15	50	1.8
771	77103		NATURAL	0.19	50	1.8
772	77201		TOPSOIL	0.25	50	1.8
772	77202		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
772	77203		NATURAL	0.14	50	1.8
773	77301		TOPSOIL	0.15	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
773	77302		SUBSOIL	0.09	50	1.8
773	77303		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8
774	77401		TOPSOIL	0.2	50	1.8
774	77402		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
774	77403		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
775	77501		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
775	77502		SUBSOIL	0.06	50	1.8
775	77503		NATURAL	0.06	50	1.8
776	77601		TOPSOIL	0.25	50	1.8
776	77602		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
776	77603		NATURAL	0.15	50	1.8
776	77604	77604	DITCH	0.45	> 1.8	1.05
776	77605	77604	DITCH	0.44	> 1.8	1.05
777	77701		TOPSOIL	0.25	50	1.8
777	77702		SUBSOIL	0.15	50	1.8
777	77703		NATURAL	0.11	50	1.8
778	77801		TOPSOIL	0.22	50	1.8
778	77802		SUBSOIL	0.13	50	1.8
778	77803		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8
779	77901		TOPSOIL	0.19	50	1.8
779	77902		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
779	77903		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
779	77904	77904	DITCH	0.16	1.9	0.79
779	77905	77904	DITCH	0.16	1.9	0.79
780	78001		TOPSOIL	0.16	50	1.8
780	78002		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
780	78003		NATURAL	0.07	50	1.8
781	78101		TOPSOIL	0.19	50	1.8
781	78102		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
781	78103		NATURAL	0.08	50	1.8
782	78201		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
782	78202		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8
783	78301		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
783	78302		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
784	78401		TOPSOIL	0.22	50	1.8
784	78402		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
785	78501		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
785	78502		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
786	78601		TOPSOIL	0.16	50	1.8
786	78602		SUBSOIL	0.06	50	1.8
786	78603		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8
787	78701		TOPSOIL	0.24	50	1.8
787	78702		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
787	78703		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8
788	78801		TOPSOIL	0.2	50	1.8
788	78802		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
788	78803		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
789	78901		TOPSOIL	0.19	50	1.8
789	78902		SUBSOIL	0.07	50	1.8
789	78903		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
790	79001		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
790	79002		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8
790	79003		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
791	79101		TOPSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
791	79102		SUBSOIL	0.05	50	1.8
791	79103		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8
792	79201		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
792	79202		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
792	79203		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
792	79204	79204	DITCH	0.28	> 2.2	2.29
792	79205	79204	DITCH	0.28	> 2.2	2.29
793	79301		TOPSOIL	0.14	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
793	79302		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
793	79303		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8
794	79401		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
794	79402		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
794	79403		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
794	79404	79404	Cut of post-medieval/modern ditch [79404]	0.57	> 2.00	1.6
794	79405	79404	Fill of post-medieval/modern ditch [79404]	0.57	> 2.00	1.6
795	79501		TOPSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
795	79502		SUBSOIL	0.05	50	1.8
795	79503		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8
796	79601		PEAT	0.15	50	1.8
796	79602		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
796	79603		NATURAL	0.11	50	1.8
797	79701		TOPSOIL	0.2	50	1.8
797	79702		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
797	79703		NATURAL	0.08	50	1.8
797	79704	79704	Cut of ditch [79704]	0.17	> 1.85	> 2
797	79705	79704	Fill of ditch 79704	0.17	> 1.85	> 2
797	79706	79706	Cut of pit [79706]	0.15	1.06	1.06
797	79707	79706	Fill of pit [79706]	0.15	1.06	1.06
798	79801		TOPSOIL	0.16	50	1.8
798	79802		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
798	79803		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
798	79804	79808	PIT	0.33	> 1	> 1
798	79805	79803	Backfill of construction cut [79803]	0.46	> 2	> 1.09
798	79806	79803	WALL	0.14	> 0.97	0.2
798	79807	79803	STONE LAYER	0.51	0.28	7
798	79808	79808	PIT	0.35	> 1	> 1

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
798	79809		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
799	79901		TOPSOIL	0.16	50	1.8
799	79902		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
799	79903		NATURAL	0.06	50	1.8
800	80001		TOPSOIL	0.16	50	1.8
800	80002		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
800	80003		NATURAL	0.14	50	1.8
801	80101		TOPSOIL	0.17	50	1.8
801	80102		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
801	80103		NATURAL	0.08	50	1.8
801	80104	80104	Cut of gully	0.13	> 1.85	0.42
801	80105	80104	Fill of gully 80104	0.13	> 1.85	0.42
802	80201		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
802	80202		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
802	80203	80203	DITCH	0.14	> 1.8	2.36
802	80203		NATURAL	0.19	50	1.8
802	80204	80203	DITCH	0.14	> 1.8	2.36
802	80205	80205	PIT	0.04	1.35	0.8
802	80206	80205	PIT	0.04	0.86	1.35
803	80301		TOPSOIL	0.25	50	1.8
803	80302		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
803	80303		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
803	80304	80304	DITCH	0.27	> 1.5	1.2
803	80305	80304	DITCH	0.27	> 1.5	1.2
803	80306	80306	DITCH	0.24	> 1.8	1.05
803	80306	80306	Cut of cremation pit [80306]			
803	80307	80306	DITCH	0.24	> 0.7	1.05
803	80307	80306	Fill of cremation pit [80306]			
803	80308	80308	PIT	0.1	0.7	0.53
803	80309	80308	PIT	0.1	0.7	> 0.55

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
803	80310	80310	DITCH	0.45	> 1.8	1.15
803	80311	80310	DITCH	0.45	> 1.8	1.15
803	80312	80304	DITCH	0.15	> 0.7	0.6
803	80313	80313	DITCH	> 0.25	N/A	N/A
803	80314	80313	DITCH	> 0.25	N/A	N/A
803	80315	80315	Cremation pit	0.26	1.44	1.4
803	80316	80315	Fill of cremation pit [80315]	0.26	1.44	1.4
803	80317	80317	Posthole	0.1	> 0.25	> 0.2
803	80318	80317	Fill of posthole [80315]	0.1	> 0.25	> 0.2
804	80401		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
804	80402		SUBSOIL	0.09	50	1.8
804	80403		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
804	80404	80404	Cut of linear [80404]	0.31	> 4	0.82
804	80405	80404	Fill of linear [80404]	0.31	> 4	0.82
804	80406	80406	Cut of pit [80406]	0.33	1.75	1.74
804	80407	80406	Fill of pit [80406]	0.33	1.75	
804	80408	80406	Secondary fill of pit [80406]	0.1	1.38	1.74
804	80409	80409	Cut of pit [80409]	0.32	> 0.66	> 0.66
804	80410	80409	Fill of pit [80409]	0.32	> 0.66	> 0.66
804	80411	80411	Cut of pit [80411]	0.23	0.7	0.79
804	80412	80411	Fill of pit [80411]	0.23	0.7	0.79
804	80413	80413	Cut of pit [80413]	0.55	0.6	0.94
804	80414	80413	Fill of pit [80413]	0.55	0.6	0.94
804	80415	80413	Secondary fill of pit [80413]	0.36		0.94
804	80416	80416	Cut of pit [80416]	0.6	0.65	1.62
804	80417	80416	Fill of pit [80416]	0.26		1.56
804	80418	80416	Secondary fill of pit [80416]	0.4		1.36
804	80419	80419	Cut of pit [80419]	0.2		1.08
804	80421	80421	Cut of pit [80421]	0.12	0.42	0.6

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
804	80422	80421	Fill of pit [80421]	0.12	0.42	
804	80423	80423	Cut of pit [80422]	0.26	> 1.8	1.1
804	80424	80422	Fill of pit [80422]	0.26	> 1.8	1.1
804	80425	80425	Cut of pit [80425]	0.2	> 3	0.2
804	80426	80425	Fill of pit [80425]	0.2		0.38
804	80427	80425	Secondary fill of [80425]	0.14		0.28
805	80501		TOPSOIL	0.22	50	1.8
805	80502		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
805	80503		NATURAL	0.08	50	1.8
806	80601		TOPSOIL	0.17	50	1.8
806	80602		SUBSOIL	0.06	50	1.8
806	80603		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
806	80604	80605	PIT	0.11	0.73	0.4
806	80605	80605	PIT	0.11	0.73	0.4
806	80606	80606	DITCH	0.08	1.86	0.81
806	80607	80606	DITCH	0.08	1.73	0.78
807	80701		TOPSOIL	0.19	50	1.8
807	80702		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
807	80703		NATURAL	0.07	50	1.8
808	80801		TOPSOIL	0.22	50	1.8
808	80802		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
808	80803		NATURAL	0.11	50	1.8
808	80804	80804	PIT	0.14	0.81	0.64
808	80805	80805	PIT	0.15	0.53	0.31
808	80806	80805	PIT	0.15	0.53	0.31
808	80807	80807	Ditch - possibly for agricultural use	0.16	> 2.33	0.89
808	80808	80807	DITCH	0.16	> 2.33	0.89
808	80809	80809	Terminus ditch - possibly for water management/for agriculture	0.19	1.27	0.73
808	80810	80809	DITCH	0.19	1.27	0.73

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
808	80811	80811	DITCH	0.27	1.86	1.33
808	80812	80811	DITCH	0.29	> 1.8	1.31
809	80901		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
809	80902		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
809	80903		NATURAL	0.18	50	1.8
810	81001		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
810	81002		SUBSOIL	0.07	50	1.8
810	81003		NATURAL	0.22	50	1.8
810	81004	81004	DITCH	0.8	> 1.8	1.04
810	81005	81004	DITCH	0.35	> 1.8	0.62
810	81006	81004	DITCH	0.5	> 1.8	1.04
811	81101		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
811	81102		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
811	81103		NATURAL	0.15	50	1.8
812	81201		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
812	81202		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
812	81203		NATURAL	0.14	50	1.8
814	81401		TOPSOIL	0.19	50	1.8
814	81402		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
814	81403		NATURAL	0.14	50	1.8
817	81701		TOPSOIL	0.19	50	1.8
817	81702		SUBSOIL	0.09	50	1.8
817	81703		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8
820	82001		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
820	82002		SUBSOIL	0.06	50	1.8
820	82003		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
821	82101		TOPSOIL	0.17	50	1.8
821	82102		SUBSOIL	0.06	50	1.8
821	82103		NATURAL	0.14	50	1.8
821	82104	82104	DITCH	0.5	> 1.8	0.95
821	82105	82104	DITCH	0.5	> 1.8	0.95

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
821	82106	82106	PIT	0.16	12	> 0.55
821	82107	82106	PIT	0.16	12	> 0.55
821	82108	82108	DITCH		> 1.8	1.6
821	82109	82108	DITCH		> 1.8	1.6
822	82201		Fill of post-medieval/modern ditch [82108]	0.18	50	1.8
822	82202		SUBSOIL	0.06	50	1.8
822	82203		NATURAL	0.08	50	1.8
822	82204	82204	PIT	0.64	2.24	> 1.1
822	82205	82204	PIT	0.48		> 1.1
822	82206	82204	PIT	0.18		1.4
822	82207	82207	PIT	> 0.64	1.3	1.2
822	82208	82207	PIT	> 0.32		> 1.6
822	82209	82207	PIT	0.14	1.3	1.2
822	82210	82207	PIT	0.25	1.3	1.2
822	82211	82207	NATURAL - REDPOSITED	0.03		1
823	82301		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
823	82302		TOPSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
823	82303		NATURAL	0.11	50	1.8
823	82304	82305	DITCH	0.22	> 1.8	0.8
823	82305	82305	DITCH	0.22	> 1.8	0.8
823	82306	82306	DITCH	0.21	> 1.8	0.84
823	82307	82306	DITCH	0.21	> 1.8	0.84
830	83001		TOPSOIL	0.15	50	1.8
830	83002		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
830	83003		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
830	83004	83004	DITCH	0.4	> 1.8	1.51
830	83005	83004	DITCH	0.4	> 1.8	1.51
830	83006	83006	PIT	0.42	> 3	> 0.62
830	83007	83006	PIT	0.42	> 3	> 0.62

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
830	83008		NATURAL - REDPOSITED	0.2	> 1	> 0.62
830	83009	83009	DITCH	0.45	> 1.8	2.4
830	83010	83009	DITCH	0.45	> 1.8	2.4
831	83101		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
831	83102		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
831	83103		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
831	83104	83105	PIT	0.34	0.7	0.5
831	83105	83105	PIT	0.34	0.7	0.5
832	83201		TOPSOIL	0.13	50	1.8
832	83202		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
832	83203		NATURAL	0.15	50	1.8
832	83204	83204	DITCH	0.34	> 1.5	> 0.7
832	83205	83204	DITCH	0.14	> 1.5	> 0.7
832	83206	83204	DITCH	0.25	> 1.5	> 0.68
832	83207	83207	GULLY	0.23	> 1.8	0.78
832	83208	83207	GULLY	0.23	> 1.8	0.78
832	83209	83209	PIT	0.14	0.55	> 0.25
832	83210	83209	PIT	0.14	0.55	> 0.28
832	83211	83211	PIT	0.16	> 0.9	> 0.62
832	83212	83211	PIT	0.16	> 0.9	> 0.62
832	83213	83213	DITCH	0.16	> 1.8	1.74
832	83214	83213	DITCH	0.16	> 1.8	1.74
833	83301		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
833	83302		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
833	83303		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8
834	83401		TOPSOIL	0.21	50	1.8
834	83402		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
834	83403		NATURAL	0.16	50	1.8
838	83801		TOPSOIL	0.16	50	1.8
838	83802		SUBSOIL	0.05	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
838	83803		NATURAL	0.06	50	1.8
839	83901		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
839	83902		SUBSOIL	0.09	50	1.8
839	83903		NATURAL	0.11	50	1.8
839	83904	83904	PIT	0.14	1.95	0.69
839	83905	83904	PIT	0.14	1.95	0.69
839	83906	83906	PIT	0.18	0.52	0.43
839	83907	83906	PIT	0.18	0.52	0.43
840	84001		TOPSOIL	0.19	50	1.8
840	84002		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
840	84003		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
840	84004	84004	PIT	0.18	0.72	0.53
842	84204	84204	GULLY	0.2	> 2.4	1.14
842	84205	84204	GULLY	0.2	> 2.4	1.14
843	84301		TOPSOIL	0.19	50	1.8
843	84302		SUBSOIL	0.06	50	1.8
843	84303		NATURAL	0.7	50	1.8
843	84304	84304	PIT	0.1	0.8	0.46
843	84305	84304	PIT	0.1	0.8	0.46
843	84306	84306	PIT	0.08	> 0.3	0.5
843	84307	84306	PIT	0.08	> 0.3	0.5
844	84401		TOPSOIL	0.19	50	1.8
844	84402		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
844	84403		NATURAL	0.13	50	1.8
845	84501		TOPSOIL	0.22	50	1.8
845	84502		SUBSOIL	0.12	50	1.8
845	84503		NATURAL	0.15	50	1.8
846	84601		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
846	84602		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
846	84603		NATURAL	0.08	50	1.8
847	84701		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
847	84702		SUBSOIL	0.09	50	1.8
847	84703		NATURAL	0.15	50	1.8
847	84704	84704	PIT	0.22	2	> 0.65
847	84705	84704	PIT	0.22	2	> 0.65
850	85001		TOPSOIL	0.18	50	1.8
850	85002		SUBSOIL	0.1	50	1.8
850	85003		NATURAL	0.11	50	1.8
851	85101		TOPSOIL	0.19	50	1.8
851	85102		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
851	85103		NATURAL	0.19	50	1.8
852	85201		TOPSOIL	0.15	50	1.8
852	85202		SUBSOIL	0.11	50	1.8
852	85203		NATURAL	0.14	50	1.8
853	85301		TOPSOIL	0.17	50	1.8
853	85302		NATURAL	0.12	50	1.8
853	85303		NATURAL	0.11	50	1.8
854	85401		TOPSOIL	0.16	50	1.8
854	85402		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
854	85403		NATURAL	0.09	50	1.8
855	85501		TOPSOIL	0.14	50	1.8
855	85502		SUBSOIL	0.08	50	1.8
855	85503		NATURAL	0.1	50	1.8

Appendix B: Specialist Reports

The Ceramic Assemblage

The Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey

Introduction

Trial-trench excavations recovered a total of 2226 sherds (21169g) of Roman pottery from two areas of investigation (Table 1). There were significant contrasts in chronological span and concentration of sherds between the two areas of investigation. In Area C – exc. SM (Phases 1-2) the Roman pottery is fairly sparse across the trenches (Table 2) but includes a small group from Trench 689, a modest spread of material through Trenches 821-3 and 830, and a minor group from investigations in Phase 0 Area C. The group from this area is principally dated to the mid to late 1st century C AD, in a relatively highly fragmented condition, with a modest incidence of diagnostic sherds. It includes low quantities of samian ware from south Gaul, imported and local fine wares in the Gallo-Belgic-tradition, but is dominated by grog-tempered ‘Belgic’ wares comprising necked or carinated bowls, barrel and necked jars that in isolation have a currency in the 1st century AD. These are supplemented by modest quantities of shell-tempered coarse ware that is difficult to distinguish from its medieval counterpart, low quantities of Romanised, locally-produced coarse ware.

Investigation	Trenches	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
Area C – exc. SM (Phases 1-2)	682-832	769	3800	1.34
Area C – SM (Phase 0)	1-4	1457	17369	10.81
<i>Total</i>		<i>2226</i>	<i>21169</i>	<i>12.15</i>

Table 1: Quantification of Roman pottery per investigation area, by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE

In Area C – SM (Phase 0) there were significant groups of Roman pottery recovered from Trenches 1-3 (Table 2), in particular contained in ditches. The groups in this area demonstrate a strong chronological focus on deposition in the mid 2nd to late 2nd/early 3rd centuries AD; however there is clear evidence for mid to late 1st century AD vessels (potentially as residual material), and Trench 4 included at least one late 3rd-4th century AD ditch with further Late Roman vessels recovered from the Topsoil. The groups from this area include a diverse range of samian ware, imported, regional and local fine wares, with a focus of samian ware from central Gaul (LEZ SA2), principally conical cups and sparse mould-decorated bowls, LNV CC and other fine wares principally present as cornice rim beakers. Coarse wares are dominated by sandy grey ware and shell-tempered fabrics, principally jars, supplemented by notable coarse white wares from Godmanchester that occur as a narrow range of distinctive bifid rim jars and reed rim bowls. Nearby industries in the Lower Nene and Lower Ouse Valleys produced further coarse wares, while the specialist vessels of mortaria and amphorae remain very rare.

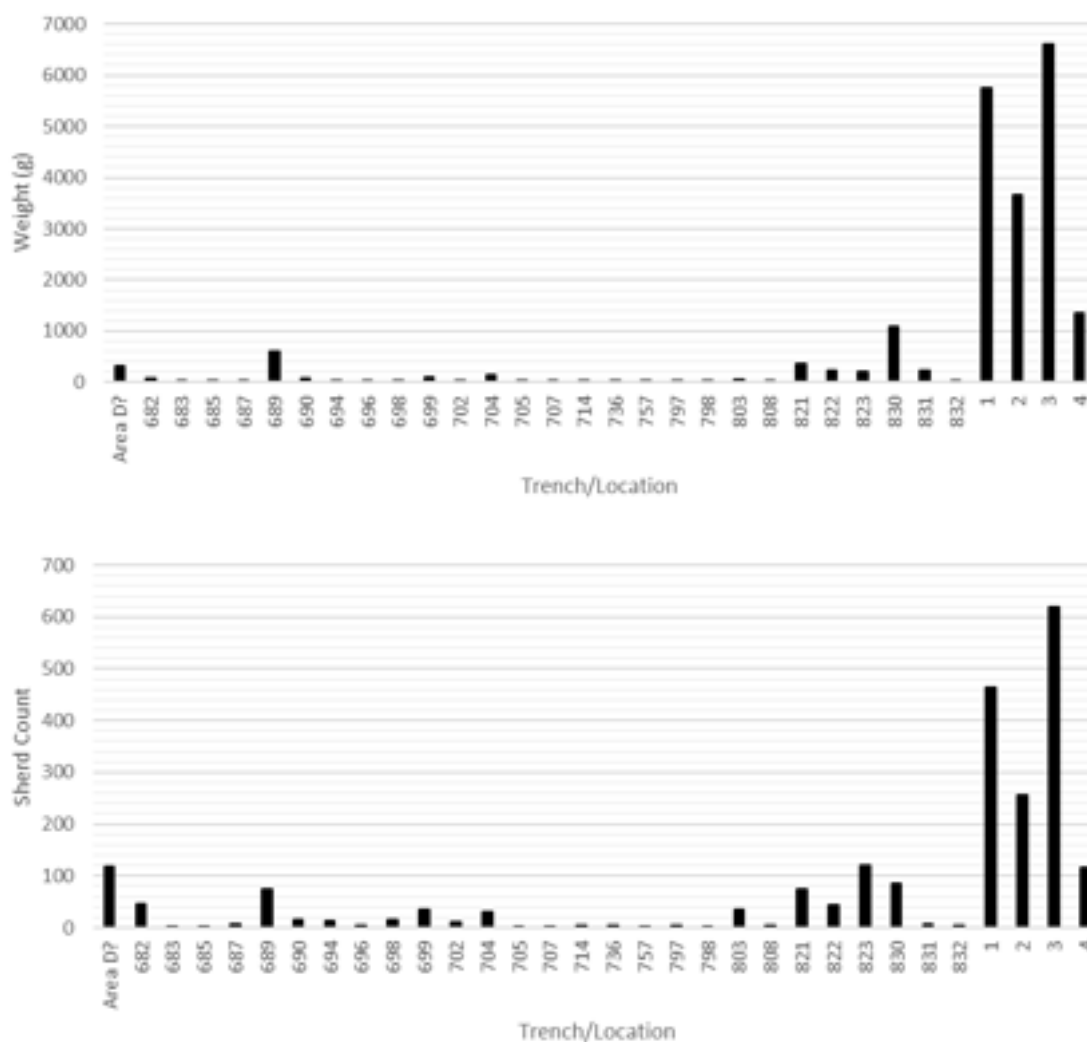


Table 2: distribution of Roman pottery per trench, by sherd count and weight (g)

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight (g), with fabrics analysed at x20 magnification and all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive; in accordance with the Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay et al 2016), which complement the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (i.e. Darling 2004). Where possible, fabric types have been cross-referenced with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998), while local or indistinguishable coarse wares were assigned an alpha-numeric code and are fully described in the report, or referenced to major type sites/kiln groups in the area. The pottery fabrics are described below (Table 3) and quantified (Table 4).

Samian ware form types refer to the standardised form types/codes outlined in Webster (1996), and decorative motifs referenced to Oswald (1936) and Rogers (1978), henceforth abbreviated to O. and R.

Discussion of Roman Pottery Supply

A total of 33 fabric groups were identified (Tables 3-4). In Area C (exc. SM) (Phases 1-2) the overwhelmingly dominant variants comprised the locally-produced grog-tempered (SOB GT) and shell-tempered (ROB SH) coarse wares, supplemented by sparse sherds of locally-produced utilitarian

Romanised coarse wares (BSW1 & GRS1). The remaining fine ware fabrics (LGF SA, LEZ SA2, NOG WH1, COL CC2 & LNV CC) are only present as relatively rare, isolated sherds, while the oxidised/white wares (VER WH & OXS1) occur as sparse small sherds. Broadly considered, this pattern of consumption appears conducive with domestic occupation, likely of low status, in the post-Conquest decades of the 1st century AD, with very rare sherds (LEZ SA2, LNV CC) indicating some continuity of activity in the local landscape through the 2nd century AD.

This pattern contrasts with that in Area C – SM (Phase 0) where the fabric types demonstrate a significantly broader range, chronologically, by type, and via the presence of a significantly higher level of diagnostic material; all consistent with consumption associated with an urban environment whose occupation spanned the Roman period, as has been postulated based on the results of geophysical survey (and the resultant definition of the Scheduled Monument). Samian ware has a sparse presence from this area, principally from central Gaul (LEZ SA2) but including rare sherds from south and east Gaul, reflecting access throughout the period of importation. Similarly, other fine wares appear focussed on the 2nd century AD, principally beakers in Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC) and similar imported types (KOL CC, CNG BS), but also include local variants (GRF1 & OXF1) and distinctive late Roman types (HAD OX & OXF RS). The common coarse wares are dominated by sandy grey wares (GRS1) but include relatively common variants of SOB GT, BSW1 and ROB SH, much of which may be residual but reflect the earliest activity in the urban area. Also common are coarse white wares produced at Godmanchester (GOD WH), while the settlement was also provided with coarse wares from industries in the Lower Ouse Valley (LOV RE, LOV OX) and Lower Nene Valley (LNV RE, LNV WH), as well as regionally-traded wares from across East Anglia (WAT RE, UNV WH), notably black-burnished ware 2 (COL BB2). This pattern of consumption is broadly consistent with that for the region, including at settlements such as Godmanchester (Hancocks et al 2003, 153-155), and especially Eaton Socon (Seager-Smith 2005, 3-5) with the exception of the near absence of mortaria and amphorae. However, this pattern contrasts with the narrower chronology and therefore range of fabrics recorded at the 4th century AD villa previously investigated at Great Staughton, although rare residual sherds present hint at earlier activity (Greenfield et al 1995, 115).

Fabric Code	Fabric Description
<i>Samian ware</i>	
LGF SA	La Graufesenque samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 28)
LMV SA	Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 30)
LEZ SA2	Lezoux samian ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 32)
RHZ SA	Rheinzabern samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 43)
TRI SA	Trier samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 45)
<i>Imported fine ware</i>	
NOG WH1	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Pipeclay) white ware 1 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 22)
KOL CC	Cologne colour-coated ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 57; Davies et al 1994, 131)
CNG BS	Central Gaulish black-slipped ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 50)
<i>Romano-British fine ware</i>	
COL CC2	Colchester (late) colour-coated ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 132)
GRF1	Fine grey ware. Mid-dark grey; inclusions comprise common quartz and sparse black iron ore (both <0.2mm). A very smooth fabric.
OXF1	Fine oxidised ware. Pale-mid orange; inclusions comprise common quartz and sparse black iron ore (both <0.2mm). A very smooth fabric.
LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 118)
HAD OX	Hadham Oxidised ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 151)

OXF RS	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 176)
<i>Coarse ware</i>	
SOB GT	Southern British ('Belgic') grog-tempered ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 214), wheel-made, oxidised red-orange to dark brown-grey
ROB SH	Romano-British shell-tempered ware 1 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 212), wheel-made with common, moderately sorted shell or voids (0.5-3mm, occasionally larger)
BSW1	Romanising/Black-Surfaced grey ware. Dark grey to black surfaces and core, with oxidised margins. Inclusions comprise poorly-sorted common angular quartz (0.1-0.5mm) with sparse grog (<2mm). A slightly abrasive sandy feel.
GRS1	Sandy grey ware 1. Mid-dark grey surfaces over lighter margins and a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.25mm), sparse fine mica and sparse black iron rich grains (0.25-1.5mm). A hard fabric with a slightly abrasive to smooth feel.
GRS2	Sandy grey ware 2 (Hancocks et al 2003, 207: G08.2). Dark grey to black surfaces, sandwich pale grey margins over a dark grey core. Inclusions comprises sparse to common quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse flint, limestone and iron-rich pellets (<0.5mm)
LVN RE	Lower Nene Valley reduced ware (Perrin 1996, 116; Rollo 2001). Mid to dark grey surfaces with a pale grey to cream core and margins, sometimes with a reduced core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (<0.25mm) with sparse dark grey/black and cream angular clay pellets/iron rich grains (0.25-1.5mm occasionally larger). A hard fabric with a smooth feel
LOV RE	Lower Ouse Valley reduced ware (Sutton et al 2020, 3-4; Hancocks et al 2003, 207: G09.4). Mid orange to orange-brown; inclusions comprise well-sorted common translucent and white sub-rounded quartz (c.0.5mm), sparse black iron ore and occasional limestone (both <0.5mm) and red clay pellets, typically containing visible sand (0.25-1.5mm).
LOV OX	Lower Ouse Valley oxidised ware (Sutton et al 2020, 3-4; Hancocks et al 2003, 208: O06.2). Mid orange to orange-brown; inclusions comprise well-sorted common translucent and white sub-rounded quartz (c.0.5mm), sparse black iron ore and occasional limestone (both <0.5mm) and red clay pellets, typically containing visible sand (0.25-1.5mm).
OXS1	Oxidised sandy ware. Mid orange; inclusions comprise moderately-sorted common quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse shell voids and red iron stone (both 0.5-3mm). A slightly abrasive fabric
VER WH	Verulamium region white ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 154-5; Seeley and Drummond-Murray 2005, 84; Davies et al 1994, 41)
GOD WH	Godmanchester white sandy ware (Hancocks 2003, 209: P06.1), although a Verulamium source cannot be discounted (Tomber & Dore 1998, 154)
GOD FW	Godmanchester fine white ware (Hancocks 2003, 209: P04.1)
GOD WS	Godmanchester white-slipped ware (Hancocks 2003, 207: G06.1)
UNV WH	Upper Nene Valley white ware 1. Pale-brown to cream surfaces, off-white to pale orange margins and a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise sparse quartz and red/black iron rich grains (<0.5mm) and grog (<2.5mm). A hard fabric with a lumpy to smooth finish.
LVN WH	Lower Nene Valley white/parchment ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 119)
COL BB2	Colchester black-burnished ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 131)
WAT RE	Wattisfield/Waveney Valley reduced ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 184). A mid to pale grey fabric, often with slightly contrasting margins and core. Inclusions comprise common, well-sorted quartz (generally <0.1mm), sparse iron rich grains (<0.5mm) and abundant mica, especially visible on the surface. The fabric has a slightly abrasive to powdery feel.
<i>Mortaria & Amphorae</i>	

MAH WH(M)	Mancetter-Hartshill white ware mortaria (Tomber & Dore 1998, 189: MAH WH)
BAT AM2	Baetican (late) amphorae 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 85)

Table 3: Roman pottery fabric codes & descriptions

Fabric	Area C, exc. SM (Phases 1-2)			Area C - SM (Phase 0)			Total		
	Sherd count	Weight (g)	R.EVE	Sherd count	Weight (g)	R.EVE	Sherd count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
<i>Samian ware</i>									
LGF SA	6	12	0.05	1	11	0.06	7	23	0.11
LMV SA				1	3	0.05	1	3	0.05
LEZ SA2	1	1		35	197	1.07	36	198	1.07
RHZ SA				4	21	0.18	4	21	0.18
TRI SA				2	7	0.05	2	7	0.05
<i>Imported fine ware</i>									
NOG WH1	2	13					2	13	0
KOL CC				44	58	0.2	44	58	0.2
CNG BS				1	5	0.05	1	5	0.05
<i>Romano-British fine ware</i>									
COL CC2	1	1		1	1		2	2	0
GRF1				7	40	0.15	7	40	0.15
OXF1				5	20	0.1	5	20	0.1
LVN CC	1	2		51	440		52	442	0
HAD OX				1	5		1	5	0
OXF RS				1	14	0.1	1	14	0.1
<i>Coarse ware</i>									
SOB GT	381	2535	0.97	43	923	0.24	424	3458	1.21
ROB SH	218	710	0.12	279	5034	1.75	497	5744	1.87
BSW1	92	313	0.15	130	1151	0.87	222	1464	1.02
GRS1	34	97		518	4498	1.5	552	4595	1.5
GRS2				10	142	0.15	10	142	0.15
LVN RE				5	57	0.25	5	57	0.25
LOV RE				32	440	1.2	32	440	1.2
LOV OX				12	356	0.1	12	356	0.1
OXS1	13	91	0.05	72	681	0.2	85	772	0.25
VER WH	20	25					20	25	0
GOD WH				170	2532	2.15	170	2532	2.15
GOD FW				1	10		1	10	0
GOD WS				4	82		4	82	0
UNV WH				5	147		5	147	0
LVN WH				7	73		7	73	0
COL BB2				7	129	0.27	7	129	0.27
WAT RE				5	82	0.07	5	82	0.07
<i>Mortaria and Amphorae</i>									
MAH WH(M)				1	32	0.05	1	32	0.05
BAT AM2				2	178		2	178	0

<i>Total</i>	769	3800	1.34	1457	17369	10.81	2226	21169	12.15

*Table 4: Quantification of Roman pottery**Discussion of Roman Pottery by fabric group**Samian ware*

Samian ware accounts for 2.25% of the Roman pottery by sherd count (1.19% by weight), almost entirely from Area C- SM, with Area C- exc. SM including only rare sherds imported from south Gaul (LGF SA) (Table 3), including a Dr.18 platter contained in (Area D 103), and a small body sherd from the double-curved wall from a Dr.27 cup in pit [71404]. These are complemented by a further LGF SA Dr.18 platter in robber trench [315] in Area C – SM, suggesting there may have been a degree of parity in consumption in the local area, prior to the expansion of the settlement. The flourish of consumption for these vessels is in the mid to late 1st century AD, when they are the most common form types in the samian repertoire, before they decline and are superseded by related form types from central Gaul in the early/mid 2nd century AD.

The samian ware from central Gaul (from Area C – SM) includes a single vessel from the early factory at Les Martres-de-Veyre (LMV SA), comprising a Dr.36 dish with trailed leaf decoration in ditch [311] that was likely produced in c.AD100-120, with the remainder from the super-factory of Lezoux (LEZ SA2), likely post-dating c.AD120. The bulk of the LEZ SA2 vessels are cups, principally Dr.33 conical cups in ditches [303] (x2) and [321] (x2), with a single Dr.35 cup with trailed leaf decoration and a Dr.46 cup with an upright bead in pit [104], collectively typical of 2nd century AD consumption patterns, although the latter types may favour a chronology in the first half of the 2nd century AD. The plainware in LEZ SA2 included a single dish of Dr31 type in posthole [313], likely produced in the mid to late 2nd century AD, and notable for pairs of narrow drilled holes under the rim, above the mid-body junction and through the floor that contain the remnants of copper staples, suggesting the vessel had been substantially repaired. Intriguingly, the same type and size of post-firing hole (not preserving any staples) was observed under the rim of Dr.37 bowls in LEZ SA2 in ditch [216] and TRI SA in treebole [203] respectively, and are of sufficient consistency (and fine workmanship) to suggest there may have been a local artisan who was repairing or repurposing samian ware vessels.

The LEZ SA2 clearly included several Dr.37 mould-decorated bowls, although they are relatively fragmentary. These included fragments of three different Dr.37 bowls in ditch [321], including a rim and plain zone, a lower body sherd with a trifid border (R.G171?), a wavy line border and rosette termini consistent with Hadrianic-Antonine decorative schemes, and a body sherd with part of an abraded lion figure (O.1404?), also likely of Hadrianic-Antonine date. However, the most notable of the LEZ SA2 Dr.37 bowls was in ditch [216], and aside from a narrow hole (repair) drilled through plain zone, has decoration that can be classified thus:

- A medium double-bordered ovolo with tongue to right with hollow circular tip (R.B107); a small beaded upper border and medium beaded (slightly roped) vertical border with rosette termini, containing a single border hanging festoon with astralagus terminus and double plain bordered medallion containing unknown figure, with small circle filler. The style appears consistent with early-mid Antonine potters at Lezoux, with the components indicative of the work of associated potters Albucius ii c.AD145-175 (Stanfield & Simpson 1958: 214 & pl.121.11; Rogers 1999, pl.2.1) and Paternus v c.150-185 (Stanfield & Simpson 1958: 196 & pl.105.12; Rogers 1999: pl.77.1), both highly prolific potters at Lezoux, with the slightly roped vertical border perhaps favoring the latter.

The central Gaulish samian ware was supplemented by limited quantities from east Gaul (RHZ SA & TRI SA), with may have been contemporary in the latter decades of the 2nd century AD, if not continuing into the early/mid 3rd century AD. These are principally comprised of Dr.33 cups from Rheinzabern (RHZ SA), including in ditch [321] (x2), otherwise comparable to the LEZ SA2 cups they are associated with, while the same feature also contained a RHZ SA Curle 15 dish with an upright bead. The TRI SA was limited to a small rim fragment from a Dr.37 dish in treebole [203], with a highly chalky fabric, a small drilled hole as evidence of repair, but no extant moulded decoration.

Imported fine ware

Imported fine wares are rare (Table 3) and limited to drinking vessels that complement their Romano-British counterparts, but in Area C – exc. SM, they include Roman-Conquest period Gallo-Belgic wares (NOG WH1), while in Area C – SM colour-coated wares were imported from central Gaul (CNG BS) and east Gaul (KOL CC). Area C – exc. SM produced body sherds of fine white ware from north Gaul (NOG WH1), contained in (103) and ditch [71418], likely derived from an indeterminate type of butt beaker imported in the mid 1st century AD. In Area C – SM, the imported fine wares included a distinctive CNG BS cup in vine row [404], which is an imitation of the Dr.35 samian ware type with trailed lead decoration (also present in LEZ SA2), with a currency between the mid 2nd to early 3rd centuries. More closely mirrored in the Romano-British fine wares are beakers from Cologne (KOL CC) whose presence is overstated in the quantification and rather reflects the shattered remnants of two comparable beakers in ditch [321] and from topsoil (101). These beakers have a cornice rim and bag-shape body, with a densely and finely roughcast body; a decoration types that contrasts with those produced in LNV CC, with a currency that spans the 2nd century, possibly continuing into the early 3rd century AD (i.e. Symonds & Wade 1999: type Cam.391A/B).

Romano-British fine ware

The Romano-British fine wares account for just 3.05% of the Roman pottery by sherd count (2.47% by weight), only slightly more common than the combined samian ware and imported fine wares (Table 3), and almost entirely recovered from Area C – SM, but within the expected range of fabric types for this region. The earliest fabric types are of 'local' kilns (GRF1 and OXF1), potentially close to the site or Godmanchester, if not products of the industries in the Lower and Upper Nene Valleys respectively. Diagnostic sherds are very limited but the GRFs in pit [104] includes a globular beaker with a small bead rim, ridge on the shoulder and burnished surfaces, which was common throughout the region in the mid 1st to 2nd centuries AD (i.e. Symonds & Wade 1999: type Cam.108). Conversely the OXF1 bowl in ditch [216] forms part of the distinctive tradition of 'stamped' bowls produced in disparate locations across East Anglia, not post-dating the mid 2nd century AD. This bowl is an imitation of samian form Dr.37, with at least two body cordons, each filled with a row of double-circle ring-and-dot stamps, and ephemeral traces of white in some recesses that suggest it might have been white-slipped. Comparable form and decoration types were produced in the Lower Nene Valley (Perrin 1999: type 301) alongside 'London ware', and although not from that source, similar vessels were produced in the Upper Nene Valley, possibly including around Brixworth.

In the early/mid 2nd century, fine ware consumption expectedly becomes dominated by the colour-coated ware produced by the super-industry in the Lower Nene Valley (LNV CC), although the range of forms remains quite restricted and dominated by cornice rim, bag-shape beakers that decline by the late 2nd/early 3rd centuries AD, including examples in ditches [119], [122], [321], [424] and robber trench [315]. These LNV CC beakers may have been supplemented by a single similar beaker with a folded body and scale decoration from Colchester (COL CC2) in topsoil (301), while a further sherd of

COL CC2 from a beaker was present in (304 Area D). In contrast, late Roman LNV CC vessels were only present in ditch [416] and comprise a shallow plain rim dish and bead-and-flange rim dish (Perrin 1999: types 233-4 & 258), typical of late 3rd to 4th century AD groups in the region. The consumption of late Roman fine wares on the site was confirmed by the presence of a single body sherd of facet-burnished Hadham oxidised ware (HAD OX) also in ditch [416], and a fragment of a bowl in Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (OXF RS) recovered from topsoil (401). The OXF RS bowl may be the latest conclusive vessel in the assemblage, comprising a deep cordoned bowl decorated with rows of overlapping rosette-stamp impressions (Young 2000, 170: type C84) characteristic of variants produced in the latter half of the 4th century AD.

Coarse ware

Southern British ('Belgic') coarse ware (SOB GT) has a general currency in the region spanning the 1st century AD, including the Roman Conquest period, and potentially extending further into the preceding and succeeding decades of the late pre-Roman Iron Age and early Roman period. SOB GT was common in both of the investigation areas, but demonstrated significant contrasts between the vessel types in them. In Area C – exc. SM, the diagnostic sherds reflect a range of bowls and jars not associated with definite post-Conquest Roman fabric types, therefore while it appears more likely they were consumed in the mid to late 1st century AD, origins in the pre-Conquest early 1st century AD cannot be discounted, which contrasts with Area C – SM, where the SOB GT appears limited to large and storage jars that continue as high volume vessels in the Roman period. The vessels in SOB GT in Area C, exc. SM exhibit little consistency, although they are broadly focused on bowls and jars of similar medium size. The bowls comprise variants with a constricted neck, including a squat bowl with a carinated body (Thompson 1982, 375: type E2-1) in ditch [68910] (68911), with a similar bowl with a plain neck cordon (ibid, 351: type E1-1) also in ditch [68910] (68913), potentially from a similar vessel type as a body sherd in ditch [69904] which exhibits a sharp lower body carination. A further necked bowl with a more rounded carination/girth (ibid, 299: type D1-1) was also associated with these bowls in ditch [68910] (68913), while a small fragment of everted bead rim in (82206) may be from a similar bowl.

The SOB GT jars are principally comprised of barrel-shaped jars with plain rounded bead rims (ibid, 217: type C1-2), including examples in (83008) and (83010), while a related variant with a slashed rim was present in (69403). In contrast, the remaining SOB GT jar in Area C – exc. SM exhibited an out-turned rim on a tall neck, with a rounded cordon between bulges decorated with a burnished herringbone/chevron pattern, and with the remaining external surfaces burnished. This jar was relatively thin-walled and may have been a finely-finished standard jar (ibid, 257: type B304), but as the lower body is not extant, it cannot be discounted that it had a pedestal base. It is of note that there is a lack of jars with everted rims if SOB GT, and that although Area C – exc. SM included a single robust everted bead rim of a storage jar in layer (83008), these vessels were slightly better-represented in Area C – SM, including examples in ditch [216] and robber trench [315], but in general, large jars and storage jars were better-represented in contemporary shell-tempered fabrics (ROB SH).

Shell-tempered ware (ROB SH) may be a relatively common fabric (Table 3), likely produced in the west Cambridgeshire (fen-edge), Ouzel and Nene Valley regions, but demonstrates a very restricted range of form types (similar to SOB GT), albeit with a chronology that spans the Roman Conquest-period mid 1st century AD through the 2nd century AD. Its presence is caveated as although there is not any evidence for late Roman products (i.e. Harrold, Beds.), there is a blurred distinction with shell-tempered medieval vessels. The ROB SH from Area C – exc. SM included a single ovoid/barrel-shape

jar with a rounded bead rim in ditch [69904] that is comparable and likely contemporary with those common in SOB GT; however, the dominant type of jars in ROB SH across both investigation areas are channel-rim (lid-seated) jars whose currency extends through the 2nd century AD. These include three examples in ditch [122], including one vessel with a rilled exterior, with further examples in ditches [68910], [321], posthole [313], topsoils (201) and (301). These medium-sized jars appear supplemented by rare examples with everted bead rims, limited to small fragments in ditches [68206], [119] and [416], but these appear scarcely represented in comparison to the common occurrence of thick-walled body sherds from storage jars across both areas, likely associated with high volume transport or storage vessels with robust everted bead rims, such as those in ditches [303] and [321] (x2).

The Romanising/black-surfaced wares (BSW1), which may be considered a 'transitional fabric between SOB GT and the classic ubiquitous Roman sandy grey wares (GRS1) have a modest presence with form types focused on deep, cordoned bowls derived from form types in SOB GT, supporting a chronology unlikely to exceed the early 2nd century AD, if not the 1st century AD. Bowls of distinctly 'Belgic' 1st century AD type included: in ditch [82104] with an everted bead rim and plain round cordon (Thompson 1982, 309: type D1-3), and in posthole [313] with a corrugated neck and oblique burnished line decoration (ibid, 409: type E3-7). Slightly more Romanised necked bowls with a flatter plain cordon above a slightly angular shoulder (Symonds & Wade 1999: type Cam.218B) were present in ditches [216] and [303] with a currency potentially extending into the early 2nd century AD, which is likely also applicable to small everted bead rim fragments in BSW1, including in ditch [113]. These bowls would have been complemented by a BSW1 channel-rim (lid-seated) jar in ditch [122], while a small fragment of an open bowl with a horizontal reeded rim also in ditch [216] may represent a copy of bowls common in GOD WH that were introduced in the late 1st century AD and remained common throughout the 2nd century AD. However, the most striking vessel in BSW1 was a single platter in ditch [120] that may represent the conclusively earliest vessel in the assemblage, dated to the mid-1st century AD. It is an imitation of a Gallo-Belgic type (Hawkes & Hull 1947: fig.47.18 (Cam.2C)) with a short convex wall and plain rim, a quarter-rounded step to a floor with a double footring. The outer zone of the interior of the floor is decorated with a burnished parallel zig-zag, while the center has been stamped with a small lozenge filled with lattice, clearly an illiterate imitation of a Gallo-Belgic stamp but not paralleled as any of the known industries/type sites associated with these wares, therefore potentially local.

The ubiquitous and utilitarian Roman sandy grey wares (GRS1) are rare in Area C – exc. SM and the most common fabric in Area C – SM, but nonetheless are a somewhat disparate group containing limited diagnostic material, with numerous similarities to vessels at Godmanchester, suggesting a multitude of local artisanal or estate sources. The bulk of the GRS appears associated with generic medium-size jars with everted bead rims and plain rounded shoulders, typical of the mid 1st to 2nd centuries AD, including in ditches [122], [216], [321] and [416], while examples in ditches [303] and [321] and flaring plain rims and ovoid bodies, clearly imitating types produced in black-burnished ware. More distinctive were two jars in ditch [122]: one with a shore grooved rim (lid-seated) and a mid-body cordon, and the other a narrow-neck type with a plain shoulder cordon, both comparable to 2nd century AD examples at Godmanchester (Hancocks et al 2002, 139: fig.62.63 & 102), as are body sherds in robber trench [315] decorated with oblique lines of rusticated decoration (ibid., 139: fig.62.66). These were supplemented by isolated GRS1 'table ware' vessels, including a globular beaker in ditch [115] comparable to that also in GRF1, a shallow 'pie' dish with a triangular bead rim in ditch [216], and a flagon in robber trench [315] represented by the stump of a handle with a circular section.

The GRS1 accounted for 37.89% of the Roman pottery by sherd count, but a further 14.1% was accounted for by other sand-tempered coarse wares that may be considered local, almost entirely from Area C - SM, in particular coarse white wares from Godmanchester (GOD WH) (Table 3), but also including products of the Lower Ouse Valley (LOV RE & LOV OX), the Lower Nene Valley (LNV RE) and other local kilns (GRS2 & OXS1). The GOD WH includes ample diagnostic sherds but is principally comprised of just two specific form types that are closely associated with production in Kiln 1 at the Parks, Godmanchester in the mid-2nd to early 3rd centuries AD, but comparable production heavily influenced by the Verulamium potters spanning the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD is postulated. The first major form type in GOD WH is a jar with an everted bifid rim, short neck and two grooves on the shoulder (Evans 2003, 46: fig.25.6), including examples in ditches [122], [216] (x2), [321] (x2), [416], posthole [313] and the topsoil. The second major form is a bowl with a slightly stubby, horizontal reeded rim and a mid body carination (Hancocks et al 2003, 46: fig.25.13-14), including examples in ditches [216] (x3), [303], [321] and the topsoil. These are supplemented in GOD WH by sparse flagons, including a cupped, ring-necked type (Hancocks et al 2003, 141: fig.64.136) in ditch [216], with further neck and handle fragments in ditches [416], [419] and treebole [203] likely from comparable types. The GOD WH also included a mortaria-like vessel in ditch [113], with an upright, square bead and a slightly drooping flange, but no trituration grits, and at Godmanchester it has been postulated that these were large segmental bowls produced from the mid/late 2nd century AD onwards (Hancocks et al 2003, 48: fig.27.5).

Diagnostic sherds associated with the other sand-tempered coarse wares are relatively rare. The LOV RE notably includes a jar in ditch [216] with a rounded plain shoulder cordon that is directly paralleled in the mid-1st to mid-2nd century AD kilns (Sutton et al 2020, 6: type 5.2), while ditch [321] contained an enigmatic tapering narrow neck or spout with a plain rim in LNV RE, potentially part of a strainer or flask, but of inconclusive function. The LOV OX included a single shallow plain rim dish in ditch [122], which has significantly coarser surfaces than an equivalent dish in OXS1 in treebole [203]. Other form types in OXS1 appear focused on flagons, including an example with a slightly flaring rim and ring-neck in ditch [321], unlikely to pre-date the mid/late 2nd century AD (Hancocks et al 2003, 140: fig.63.88), while a 3-rib strap handle in ditch [70409] may be from a similar OXS1 flagon. In Area C – exc. SM, the OXS1 also contained an anomalous downturned bead rim of a butt beaker, an imitation of Gallo-Belgic imports in the latter half of the 1st century AD, but seemingly a local product rather than an import itself. Despite the modest presence of the fine ware LNV CC, coarse wares from that industry (LNV RE) appear rare but include a distinctive jar with a pointed rim and slashed cordon (Perrin 1999, 80: fig.56.21/23) in ditch [216] that has a currency between the mid 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD. Similarly, the un-provenanced GRS2 may have been influenced by this industry, if it does not also originate there, as the same type of jar occurred in GRS2 in ditch [321], associated with a GRS2 dish with a rounded bead rim in the same feature.

These 'local' coarse wares were supplemented by rare sherds from other 'regional' industries in East Anglia. Notably these included black-burnished ware 2 dishes from Colchester (COL BB2), in particular shallow plain rim dishes with burnished arc decoration on the exterior (Symonds & Wade 1999: type Cam.40B), which were widely circulated between the early 2nd and late 3rd centuries AD, including examples in ditches [119], [303] and [416]. Also present are the distinctly micaceous products of the Wattisfield/Waveney Valley industry in north-central Suffolk (WAT RE), which comprise imitations of black-burnished ware products. These include a dish with a rounded bead rim (Symonds & Wade 1999: type Cam.37/38B) in ditch [424], while the bases and lower bodies of two ovoid jars with burnished

vertical line decoration were contained in ditches [416] and [419] respectively, reflecting types that were widely circulated in the 2nd to mid-3rd century AD from that industry.

The coarse wares were complemented by low quantities of white wares of varying coarseness, including in Area – 3 exc. SM (Area D 415), a group of small body sherds from Verulamium (VER WH), likely derived from the globular body of an indeterminate flagon, potentially of 2nd century AD date. Area C – SM, included a disparate mix of other white wares from Godmanchester (GOD FW, GOD WS), likely from flagons; the Lower Nene Valley (LNV WH) including the 3-rib strap handle of a flagon in ditch [216]; and the Upper Nene Valley, including thick-walled sherds likely from a large jar or bowl/cloche.

Mortaria and Amphorae

The specialist vessels of mortaria and amphorae have a surprisingly negligible presence in the assemblage, accounting for 0.13% of the Roman pottery by sherd count (Table 3), entirely present in Area C – SM. The mortaria are limited to a late Roman, regionally-traded product from the Mancetter-Hartshill industry of the West Midlands (MAH WH(M)), which were widely circulated in Cambridgeshire but only recovered from topsoil (201). This mortar has a slightly sinuous hammerhead rim that may have had red-painted decoration, comparable to examples manufactured in the mid/late 3rd to mid 4th centuries AD (Darling & Precious 2014, 197: fig.168.1737b). Similarly, body sherds of amphorae from Baetica, southern Spain (BAT AM2) were recovered from topsoil (201), likely representing Dressel 20 amphorae, the most common type of amphorae in Roman Britain, used to import olive oil in the mid 1st to mid 3rd centuries AD, and with a myriad of secondary uses.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the Roman pottery presents a bipartite distribution relative to the areas selected for investigation based on the results of geophysical survey (Area C – exc. SM (Phases 1-2) vs. Area C-SM (Phase 0)), the differentiation of which is now supported by the contrasts in the distribution, chronological range and character of the Roman pottery. Area C exc. SM (Phases 1-2) presents a relatively sparse distribution of sherds and a pattern of consumption consistent with low status rural domestic occupation, and the casual disposal of waste rather than primary rubbish/dump deposits, limited to the early Roman period, likely to the post-Conquest mid to late 1st century AD, with rare sherds indicative of limited continuity into the early/mid 2nd C AD. Conversely, Area C – SM (Phase 0) presents significant concentrations of Roman pottery with a focus on deposition in the mid 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD, but clearly spanning the mid 1st century AD to the mid/late 4th century AD, and consistent with the systematic clearing and dumping of material into potentially scoured ditches from a densely populated (urban?) environment, nonetheless of relatively modest economic means, reflected through limited quantities of samian ware, fine ware, mortaria and amphora.

The relatively sparsely- distributed sherds from Area C exc. SM (Phases 1-2) were principally comprised of utilitarian coarse wares, in particular locally-produced grog- and -shell tempered wares, supplemented by very low quantities of fine ware, including samian ware from south Gaul. The limited scope of this group, both in terms of wares and chronology, contrasts with the broader patterns of consumption at nearby substantive rural settlement sites that include contemporary phases of occupation. At Tort Hill West, close to Ermine Street, there is substantial preceding consumption of hand-made vessels in the preceding Late Iron Age, although the final stage of consumption in the Flavian/Trajanic (mid 1st to early 2nd century AD) is closely comparable (Hancocks et al 1998, 34 & 77), and a similar decline or cessation may speak of broad-scale reorganisation of the landscape in that period. The pattern of consumption in Area C exc. SM (Phases 1-2), as well as the sparse scattering of moderately to highly fragmented sherds in ditches is comparable to the patterns in the earliest phases

of Roman settlement (Phase 5A) at Little Paxton c.4km to the east, and Haddon, also of Flavian/Trajanic date, where transitional grog- and -shell-tempered vessels are supplemented by South Gaulish samian ware and Verulamium white ware (Evans 2011, 217).

However, at Little Paxton and Haddon occupation and consumption continues and develops into the middle and late Roman period, where it begins to resemble that in Area C – SM (Phase 0), with the prevalence of sandy grey ware, shell-tempered wares and other local coarse wares, such as the products of Godmanchester and the Lower Nene Valley, supplemented by limited samian ware from central Gaul, and with fine wares dominated by those from the Lower Nene Valley. This progression in consumption is particularly mirrored at Eaton Socon, c.5km to the south-east, where the earliest Roman pottery groups from the rural settlement contained form types of grog- and shell-tempered wares supplemented by a Dr.18 platter from south Gaul and Verulamium white wares, including mortaria in the mid/late 1st to early 2nd centuries AD (Phases 1-2), although as consumption continues into the middle to late Roman period the groups incorporate a myriad of locally-produced, regionally-traded and imported wares (Seager-Smith 2005, 2-5). This pattern was also noted in the assemblage from London Road, Godmanchester, where the prevalence of jars over dishes/bowls, and a relative paucity of fine wares was interpreted as reflecting the modest status and consumer power of a roadside settlement, as opposed to evidence for any higher status activity (Hancocks et al 2003, 152-3). Intriguingly, only the very latest pottery in this assemblage, including rare dishes and bowls in Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware and Oxfordshire red-slipped ware are paralleled at the 4th century AD villa previously recorded at Great Staughton (Greenfield et al 1995, 115). This contrast may appear incongruous, but the late Roman material in this assemblage confirms continuity into that period within the urban setting, while earlier material is also hinted at in the material from the villa, from which only selected groups (not a full catalogue) was able to be reported on and published, thus there may have been a greater overlap in occupation.

For the purposes of assessment (evaluation), no further recording or analysis is required, but this date should be integrated with any forthcoming from future mitigation on the same site, and potentially adjacent areas. There is the potential for 25-30 Roman vessels to be illustrated at a subsequent stage of reporting, following further mitigation.

The Post-Roman Pottery

Peter Thompson

Introduction

The archaeological trial-trenching recovered 392 sherds (1.449 kg) of medieval and post-medieval pottery from 23 contexts, plus two sherds from the topsoil. All bar 3 small sherds (3g) were medieval, the three exceptions being of post-medieval to modern date (Table 5). The assemblage overall can be described as of mixed fragmentation and preservation, with some sherds of reasonably large size, others very small, and moderately to heavily abraded (see below).

Period	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Mean sherd weight (g)
Medieval	389	1,446	3.7
Post-medieval	3	3	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>1,449</i>	<i>3.67</i>

Table 5: Quantification of Post-Roman pottery sherds by period

Methodology

The sherds were examined and recorded according to the 'Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (Barclay et al 2016; Tables 1 & 2), developed in part from the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines. Fabric codes are those used for the Cambridgeshire medieval pottery type series (Spoerry 2016). All data has been entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms the catalogue of pottery for the archive.

Fabric and date range	Cambs. Fabric Code	Reference or Description	Sherd Count.	Weight (g)	R.EVE
<i>Medieval</i>					
St Neots ware <i>Late 9th-11th</i>	NEOT	Hurst 1956	2	2	0
Stamford ware <i>Late 9th-12th</i>	STAM	Kilmurry 1980	8	17	0
Developed St Neots ware <i>mid 11th-mid 13th</i>	DNEOT	Spoerry 2016	217	733	0.79
Early Medieval Huntingdonshire Early Medieval /Huntingdon Fen Sandy ware <i>mid 11th-13th</i>	HUNEMW/ HUNSFW	Spoerry 2016, 148, 158	51	309	0.2
Medieval Shelly ware <i>Mid 12th-15th</i>	SHW	Spoerry 2016, 240	20	96	0.07
Medieval Sandy Shelly ware <i>Mid 12th-15th</i>	SSHW	Spoerry 2016, 240 - typically orange surfaces, mid grey core; common sub-rounded to rounded quartz 0.2-0.8mm across including red quartz grains, with occasional coarser rounded examples to >1mm and/or angular flint; sparse red ferruginous inclusions, can have sparse grey grog, rare to moderate white calcareous inclusions	52	182	0.09
Medieval Sandy Shelly ware1 <i>Mid 12th-15th</i>	SSHW1	Spoerry 2016, 240- typically grey surfaces and cores; abundant fine sub-rounded too rounded quartz 0.1-0.3mm across with occasional coarser grains, sparse to common shell or voids but few other inclusions	13	58	0.03
Medieval Sandy ware <i>Mid 12th-15th</i>	MSW	Spoerry 2016, 238	21	35	0
Medieval Ely ware <i>Mid 12th-mid 14th</i>	MEL	Spoerry 2008	1	4	0
Hedingham ware <i>Mid 12th-13th</i>	HFW	Walker 2012	1	1	0
Lyveden B type ware <i>13th-14th</i>	LYV B	Spoerry 2016, 203, 235	1	5	0

Unprovenanced Glazed ware <i>12th-14th</i>	UPG	Very thin walled, pale orange surfaces with a splash of green glaze; pale grey core; very fine sandy fabric with rare other inclusions such as coarser quartz grains and red iron ore	2	4	0
<i>Med Total</i>			<i>389</i>	<i>1,446</i>	<i>1.18</i>
<i>Post-medieval</i>					
Staffordshire type Mottled slip ware <i>Mid 17th-18th</i>	STMO	Jennings 1981, 106	1	1	0
Transfer Printed ware <i>Mid 18th+</i>	TPW	-	1	1	0
Factory-made Refined Whited earthenware <i>Mid 18th+</i>	REFWE	-	1	1	0
<i>Post-med Total</i>			<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Overall Total</i>			<i>392</i>	<i>1,449</i>	<i>0</i>

Table 6: Quantification of Post-Roman pottery by sherd number and fabric weight

Fabrics

There were 12 medieval wares or fabrics identified (Table 6). Chronologically the earliest pottery was two sherds of Saxo-Norman St Neots ware (late 9th-11th centuries) from context (68209), while eight sherds of Stamford ware could have been of a similar date, although their production continued throughout the 12th century. The most prevalent fabric was Developed St Neots ware produced between the mid 11th-mid 13th centuries, with the 217 sherds providing 55.8% of the medieval total. It is possible that a few body sherds could actually be residual St Neots ware due to similarity between the two fabrics with the main difference, other than forms, being colour and a slight increase in coarseness of the Developed St Neots ware. Twenty sherds that could not be attributed for certain to St Neots type fabric were classed as Medieval Shelly ware. A further 64 sherds comprised Medieval Sandy Shelly wares, of which 52 typically had oxidised surfaces with fine to medium quartz, including red grains, and occasional coarser quartz inclusions. White shell or voids were also present in rare to moderate amounts, and sometimes brown-red ferruginous inclusions and grey grog or clay pellets were also present. The other 13 Medieval Sandy Shelly sherds was characterised by grey surfaces and abundant fine sub-rounded too rounded quartz with occasional coarser quartz grains and sparse to common shell or voids, but few other inclusions. Fifty-one sherds with varying amounts of fine white calcareous inclusions belonged to the category Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware (mid 11th-12th centuries) and Huntingdon Fen Sandy ware (late 12th-13th centuries). The similarity of these fabrics and the small, abraded nature of some of the excavated sherds made identification difficult and so the fabrics have generally been grouped together. A single sherd of Medieval Ely ware came from context (69905).

The remaining 21 coarse ware sherds which were non-calcareous were grouped into a generic category of Medieval Sandy wares, the small size of the sherds (totalling 35g) meant that little more could be discerned from these. The remaining four sherds were from finer ware vessels. A single fine sandy sherd of Essex Hedingham ware (1g) came from context (69796) it was unglazed but contained a line of white slip. A glazed calcareous tempered sherd from the topsoil was probably a Lyveden/Stanton product from Northamptonshire. Two unprovenanced thin-walled sherds deriving from the same vessel

were recovered from context (69709); they were pale orange with a splash of green glaze, and a pale grey core. The fabric was very fine with occasional small inclusions of quartz and red iron ore. In addition, a single small sherd of Huntingdon Fen Sandy ware (above) from (69905) contained partial green glaze which is unusual among these wares.

Forms and Decoration

There were 17 rim sherds present, including eight in Developed St Neots ware (Table 7). Thirteen rim sherds were from jars/cooking pots, two from dishes and two representing jugs. The Developed St Neots ware produced the best sample with all five jar rims being of different diameters between 17cm and 26cm in width, but with three closely banded between 20cm and 24cm in diameter. The two dish or shallow bowl rims were approximately 36cm and 42cm diameter respectively with both coming from context (70206). The single example of a jug from context (69806) had a collared rim. Of note from the remaining fabrics were a HUNSFW hammerhead jar rim from context (70206), and a HUNSFW jug rim from context (69905). The jug contained the only example of decoration, other than a horizontal groove below the rim of a Medieval Shelly ware jar (Table 7). It comprised two bands of square rouletted decoration around the body. The vessel surface was very abraded and the decoration only just discernible.

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Diagnostic</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Rim diameter</i>
DNEOT	69905	Jar	Outurned slightly thickened	26
DNEOT	69615	Jar	Thickened flat top everted	20
DNEOT	70206	Jar	Everted rim with lid seating groove, round shoulder	17
DNEOT	70206	Jar	Everted hollow wedge shaped rim	24
DNEOT	70206	Jar	Everted hollow wedge shaped rim	22
DNEOT	70206	Dish	Simple upright rim	36
DNEOT	70206	Dish	Simple inturned rim	42
DNEOT	69806	Jug	Flat topped upright collared rim	16
DNEOT	69905	Handle	Width not complete	-
DNEOT	68907	Handle	Width not complete	-
HUNSFW	70206	Jar	Everted, hammerhead	28
HUNSFW	70206	Jar	Everted with round bead and small internal bead	-
SHW	69709	Jar	Simple everted rim with horizontal groove below rim	22
SHW	69905	Jar	Outurned rounded rim	-
SSHW	69806	Jar	Outurned with rounded bead	26
SSHW	69806	Jar	Outurned bevelled rim	24
SSH1	69305	Jar	Everted hollow neck rim with round bead	-
HUNSFW	69905	Jar	Simple hollow rim	-
HUNSFW	69905	Jug	Hooked rim with small bib below neck	14

Table 7: Quantification of Post-Roman pottery quantification of rims and handles

Discussion of the most pottery rich contexts

The overall appearance of the assemblage was mixed with some sherds in fairly good condition providing several diagnostic rim forms (Table 6). Other sherds were small and moderately to heavily abraded, the smallest having rounded edges. The latter group suggest they were re-deposited and in a secondary state of deposition possibly having been weathered, for example, as the result of manuring. The former group however, looked to be in a primary state of deposition.

The above statement is mirrored in context (70206) which contained 145 sherds (972g) amounting to 37% of the medieval total assemblage. The assemblage was dominated by Developed St Neots ware (110 sherds), with a further 35 sherds of HUNEMW/HUNSFW. The context contained a number of small to tiny, heavily abraded sherds with the overall assemblage having a mean average of 6.7g a sherd. However, the context also contained some good diagnostic sherds in good condition including two DNEOT shallow bowl rims and a hammerhead rim in HUNSFW (Table 3). The combination of fabrics and forms indicates a date of mid 12th- to mid 13th centuries. Context (69905) contained 75 sherds (351g) accounting for a further 19.4% of the sherds. It contained five fabrics; DNEOT (28), SSH (22), MSW (12), SHW (7), HUNEMW/HUNSFW (4), STAM (1), MEL (1). The assemblage provides a mid 12th-13th centuries spot date, but if the large yellow glazed Stamford ware body sherd, which was in good condition, was in situ and not residual, then a date to the second half of the 12th century is indicated. Context (69806) contained a further 59 sherds (excluding 15 residual Roman sherds), and if context (69805) is part of the same feature, this would provide another 12 sherds. The combined assemblages were dominated by DNEOT (53) and SSHW (35) and contained the same fabrics as context (69905), bar Medieval Ely ware, and so provides a similar date.

Conclusion

The assemblage comprising jars/cooking pots, shallow bowls and jugs is indicative of domestic consumption, although none show any charcoal residue indicative of use. The coarse ware fabrics are typical of the area where shelly and calcareous wares dominate assemblages. The relative dearth of fine wares is fairly typical of rural settings and relatively limited status or restricted economy. This pattern of supply and consumption can be considered and paralleled across several sites in west Cambridgeshire.

The Developed St Neots and other shelly wares are common on sites in west Cambridgeshire, brought in from their manufacturing areas in Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire (Spoerry 2016, 138). HUNEMW/HUNSFW is essentially confined to the fenland region and so its distribution is primarily along riverways heading east and north of Huntingdon, which was probably its main production area. It tends not to be found in large quantities in most centres over 10km from Huntingdon, but being approximately 13km south-west of Huntingdon it would generally be expected to be present, and medieval assemblage fits overall with the regional pattern for rural centres.

Excavations on the link road in Huntingdon recovered over 600 sherds spanning the late Saxon to Late Medieval transitional periods. The pottery assemblage approximately equated with the late 11th-13th/mid 14th centuries and was dominated by HUNEMW/HUNSFW (118 sherds) and SHW (93), with DNEOT (59) also quite common. Lyveden Stanion ware was also present. Five glazed fine ware fabrics were identified, as might be expected in an urban centre, including Hedingham ware (Fletcher 2011, 33-43). In a similar pattern, the Edison Bell site in Huntingdon, which produced nearly 900 sherds had similar findings to the Link Road: SHW (189 sherds), HUNEMW/HUNSFW (178), DNEOT (102) with the remaining sandy and sandy and shell wares amounting to approximately 160/170 sherds. Likewise, seven fine ware fabrics were present amounting to 132 sherds (Fletcher 2019).

At Wyboston approximately 7.5km to the south of the site, a small medieval pottery assemblage was recovered, broadly dating to the 12th - mid 14th centuries, dominated by sandy and sandy-and calcareous-wares, probably due to the proximity to the Everton kilns in north Bedfordshire, but small amounts of SHW, SSHW and HUNSFW were present. DNEOT was absent, but NEOT was present, and no fine wares were recovered possibly due to the rural setting and size of the assemblage (Thompson 2017). At Eltisley, a rural site 15 miles to the east of Great Staughton, the pattern was similar with shelly and calcareous wares dominated by HUNSFW (470), DNEOT (390), SHW (321) and SSHW (95), NEOT (467) and HUNEMW (51). Other early medieval and medieval shelly wares were in much smaller amounts, while all the early medieval and medieval sand tempered fabrics combined amounted to 228 sherds. There were however, 50 medieval fine ware sherds present in six fabrics (Thompson forthcoming), thus demonstrating the intricacies of consumption even within medieval village settings.

Further work

There is no further work required at the assessment (evaluation) stage, although future analysis (pending subsequent mitigation) may include work to better provenance/identify the SSHW and UPG fabrics. If further data is integrated, the assemblage may be usefully compared with two or three other assemblages from the area, and up to four rim sherds are of suitable quality to be selected for illustration if required. The assemblage comprising jars/cooking pots, shallow bowls and jugs is indicative of domestic consumption, although none show any charcoal residue indicative of use. The coarse ware fabrics are typical of the area where shelly and calcareous wares dominate assemblages. The relative dearth of fine wares is fairly typical of rural settings and relatively limited status or restricted economy. This pattern of supply and consumption can be considered and paralleled across several sites in west Cambridgeshire.

The Ceramic Building Materials and Fired Clay

Andrew Peachey

Introduction

Excavations recovered a total of 786 fragments (950g) of fired clay and 512 fragments (12582g) of CBM (Table 8), typically in a very highly fragmented and abraded condition, with occasional larger fragments/complete bricks of late post-medieval date. The assemblage contained a low quantity of Roman CBM, including sparse small fragments of roof tile (tegulae and imbrex), while very small amorphous fragments of fired clay likely derive from Roman occupation in the vicinity, likely daub or packed clay walls. Low quantities of small fragments of medieval to post-medieval roof tile, principally peg tile are sparsely distributed, typically in the topsoil/subsoil and have likely been re-distributed through agricultural practices, such as manuring and soil/drainage improvement. Similarly occasional fragments of post-medieval to early modern brick and field drain appear to have been incorporated in agricultural features, and potentially subsequently truncated/disturbed.

Period	Material	Type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Roman?	Fired clay	Misc.	786	950
Roman	CBM5	Tegula?	5	294
	CBM4	Tegula	16	871
		Imbrex	1	83
		Misc.	28	147
Medieval to Post-Medieval	CBM1	Peg tile	54	1465
	CBM1	Ridge tile	6	434
	CBM3	Peg tile	17	224
Post-medieval	CBM2	Red brick (18th-early 19th C)	3	4672
	CBM2	Red brick (indeterminate)	24	1271
	CBM2	Misc.	341	352
Victorian to early Modern	CBM2	Engineering brick	4	117
	n/a	Gault brick	1	2446
	n/a	White earthenware sewer/water pipe	12	206
Total			1298	13532

Table 8: Quantification of CBM by period, fabric and type

Roman

The fired clay occurs in a mottled pale brown to dark brown-black, fine silty fabric with sparse inclusions of black iron-rich grains and quartz (both 0.1-0.5mm), sparse fine mica, and occasional chalk (0.5-3mm); consistent with materials typically encountered as part of daub or related packed clay construction. However, the fired clay is limited to small amorphous fragments, representing degraded material, likely derived from structures (small building/ovens?) in the near vicinity, and scattered/cleared around an area of occupation. This fired clay includes small groups in ditch [70205] (412g), and slight concentrations in trenches 822-823 and 830-832 (in total 269g).

The Roman CBM occurs in two fabrics (CBM5 & CBM4) that would both have been produced in the local area:

CBM5	Mid orange; inclusions of common quartz (0.1-25-0.5mm) with occasional chalk and flint (generally <3mm, occasionally larger). Slightly abrasive.
CBM4	Pale orange surfaces fading to a mid grey core; inclusions comprise common fine quartz (0.1-0.25mm), sparse dark grey/black iron-rich grains (0.1-0.5mm) and occasional limestone/calcite (0.5-2mm). A hard powdery fabric.

Fabric CBM4 included two flanged fragments of tegula roof tile in ditch [303] and topsoil (301), each with a height and depth (c.25mm) approximately equal to the thickness of the body, with a step internal face and flat top. Further flat body fragments of tegula and a single curved fragment of imbrex roof tile of comparable thickness in CBM4 were present in ditches [416], tegula body fragments only in ditch [419] and the topsoil, and in CBM5 in ditch [419] and topsoil (72101), but these remain a negligible presence relative to any Roman building or settlement.

Medieval to Post-medieval

The medieval to post-medieval roof tile was manufactured in two fabrics: CBM1 and CBM3, both with an extensive currency from the 12th century onwards, reflecting the availability of raw materials in the fenland and fen edge area, including the Great Ouse valley:

CBM1	Pale orange to red; contains common to abundant fossiliferous shell or voids (typically 0.5-3mm, occasionally to 5mm).
CBM3	Pale to mid orange; a fine silty fabric with sparse chalk/limestone or voids (0.25-3mm).

The CBM1 includes curved fragments of ridge tile in topsoils (72001) and (72101) but the bulk of the fragments are derived from 12-14mm thick flat tile, which would have formed part of peg tiles, with occasional fragments exhibiting part of diamond-shape pre-firing perforations (peg holes). Similarly, the CBM3 small fragments were limited to those derived from peg tile. Collectively small fragments of peg tile were present in (69707), (70601), (71601), (72101), (72500), (72600), (73105), (75701), (76301), (76401), (76701), (76801), (79801), (79805), (80800), (81904) and (83010); principally comprising topsoil/subsoil contexts and unlikely to relate to the presence of any nearby structures, rather the re-distribution of material through agricultural processes.

The post-medieval to early modern CBM presents a disparate group that likely represents the limited use of expedient materials associated with field drains and similar functions rather than relating to a structure in the vicinity. The bulk occurs in a sandy mid to dark red fabric, characteristic of 'soft red bricks' produced with varying dimensions and traits throughout the period. This includes two near complete bricks (c.2050g complete) contained in (79806), which have dimensions of 215x100x60mm with a flat base and fairly regular arises/surfaces, characteristic of soft red bricks produced in the 18th to early 19th centuries, but contrasting with fragments of perforated engineering brick in the same fabric recovered from (68207) that are not likely to pre-date the mid/late 19th century. Supplementing these red bricks is a complete Gault brick (2446g) of Suffolk white-type in (77605), with dimensions of 225x110x70mm, a flat base, sharp arises and lengthways striations on the upper surface, which is associated with fragments of white earthenware tubular water pipe, thus it is likely that both brick and pipe formed part of a Victorian field drain or related sewer drainage.

The Struck and Burnt Flint

Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench investigations recovered two flakes (3g) of struck flint and 112 very small fragments (129g) of burnt flint.

The struck flint comprised two small un-corticated flakes of mid-dark grey flint with a blade-like profile in (69805), which likely represent debitage from Neolithic core reduction in the local landscape.

The small fragments of burnt flint do not exhibit any evidence of being worked before or after exposure to heat, nor do they appear to be a component of a specific process (i.e. pot boilers), rather the incidental bi-product of the inclusion of flint nodules or fragments in hearths and similar installations. There are no significant concentration of burnt flint in the assemblage, although a small group of 64 fragments (87g) may relate to activity in the close vicinity, while the remaining sparse distribution likely represent the scattering of detritus in the general area of occupation.

The masonry, worked and heat-affected stone

Orlene McIlpatrick and Dawn McLaren (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A small assemblage of possible worked stone was recovered during excavation. Collectively these finds weigh over 16kg and derive from two phases of excavation: Phase 0 (7 finds consisting of 9 fragments, 2921.92g) and Phase 1 (8 finds consisting of 40 fragments, 13201.96g). The majority of the finds consist of fire-cracked cobble stones retrieved from pit and ditch fills in both Phases. Also present were four fragments of worked stone representing fragments of lava quern, millstone grit quern and a possible fragment of worked chalk came from Phase 0 and lava quern fragments and three pieces of masonry, the latter carved from the same beige sandstone, were recovered during Phase 1 works. For ease of description in this report, the masonry fragments have been designated A, B and C.

The items were washed and dried prior to assessment. The objects were then measured callipers where applicable and weighed on a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.01g. This was not possible for the masonry fragments which were assessed by photograph. Surfaces were examined macroscopically, and detail under magnification for traces of use-wear, thermal damage and traces of working. The finds were all collected as bulk and are referenced herein by their context number. A full catalogue of the stone is presented in an accompanying Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and a summary is included here in Table 9.

Fire-cracked stone

The largest category of find amongst the stone are fragments of fire cracked stone, all of which were collected as bulk finds. These include a heat-affected sub-rectangular fragment of sandstone from the fill (202) of treebowl [203] and a fire-cracked spall from a large ovoid cobble from the primary fill (320) of ditch [321] in Phase 0. A much larger quantity of fire-cracked stone came from Phase 1, including 18 cobble fragments weighing 9429.36g, which were collected as a bulk find from the secondary fill (69008) of Pit [69007]. All show heterogeneous changes in colour caused by extreme and perhaps repeated heating (Neubauer 2018, 682-683). Most show a degree of shatter-damage or spalling, though a few are intact and simply discoloured or with slight surface crazing. The secondary fill (69008) contained quantities of charcoal and the soil was heavily stained with burnt charcoal particulate matter. Likewise, the layer of fill above (69009) produced the second largest quantity of stone, also fire-cracked, encompassing three fractured stones totalling 1692.1g in weight. This fill also contained copious charcoal debris. This single pit had been routinely used to dispose of hearth waste and pot boilers in the form of the fire-cracked stone, though without any animal bone present to indicate cooking and consumption of food.

The remaining fire cracked stone came from ditch fills. The most prolific with nine examples was the fill (83010) of ditch [83009] though not all of the stones collected can conclusively be determined as heat-affected, some lithologies do not show fire-damage as obviously as others. The single fill (82304) of curvilinear ditch [82305], produced four fragments of the same cobble, which can be refitted plus a small incidental stone which does not appear to be thermally affected. The upper fill (83204) of ditch [82305] northeast terminus produced two fractured fragments from the core a larger cobble.

Two pieces of seemingly natural volcanic, vitreous stone came from (72600) and (72601) respectively. Originally logged with the industrial material, these have been determined to be stone, and natural.

Lava quern fragments

Photo 1: Refitting fragments of Roman lava quern from (111), Phase 0

Three fragments of heavily fractured, weathered and degraded Roman lava quern are present. Two refitting fragments (Plate 1) were recovered from the fill (111) of a Roman ditch [122] in Trench 1, Phase 0, whilst a lava quern was also retrieved from (69707), a widespread undated deposit of compact mid-yellow/brown gravelly clay containing charcoal, ceramic sherds, industrial debris, animal bones and oyster fragments located in the southeast end of trench 797, Phase 1. The fragments would originally have formed part of a disc-shaped rotary querns, made of a pale grey basalt lava imported from Mayen in the Eifel region modern Germany (Peacock 2013: 72). This type of lava quern is variously referred to in the literature as Andernach, Niedermendig and Mayen (Röder 1955). This type of stone was favoured by the Roman army to make hand-operated rotary querns for grinding grain into flour. They were imported from the Rhineland from the 1st century AD in Britain (Peacock 2013; Wright 2002, 267) where they continued to be used alongside locally produced quernstones throughout the Romano-British period (Shaffrey 2006), seeing a peak in use during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Lava querns are most commonly associated with Roman military and villa sites but were in use throughout areas of Britain with access to Roman trade networks and connections of exchange. Their use continued, albeit at a more limited scale into the Anglo-Saxon period (Freshwater 1996). Given the proximity of a Roman period settlement, such a find is not surprising. Due to the degraded condition of the stone and their fragmentary state, little can be said about the dimensions, shape or appearance of the querns that these fragments derive from, other than that from (111) was approximately 52 mm in thickness.

Millstone grit quern fragment

An angular, thick, sub-rectangular fragment detached from the edge of a possible quern (Plate 2) made from millstone grit came from the fill (103) of pit [104], Trench 1, Phase 0. The grinding face is rough and flat and although lacks obvious abrasion from use, light wear is possible. It is supposed that this is part of a thick disc-shaped rotary quern of probable late Roman date but this is not certain due to lack of obvious wear or tooling. If this is a fragment of a rotary quern its diameter is around 370 mm and c.15% of the circumference survives.



Photo 2: edge fragment from a possible millstone grit late Roman rotary quern (context 103), Phase 0

Possible worked chalk

Two fragments of chalk were recovered from topsoil in Trench 3, Phase 0. One (A) is a flat triangular fragment representing the right-angled corner from a flat slab of chalk, two surviving original edges are near vertical. Although there are no tool marks or obvious signs of wear, the shape of the corner does not look natural and may be the result of deliberate shaping but this is not certain. The second fragment (B), is an oval spall detached from the surface of a rounded nodule. The naturally rounded surface has multiple, narrow, V-shaped grooves and indentations (some of which are bifurcated) towards the centre of the surviving face which appear to be gnaw or claw marks from an animal.



Photo 3: right angled fragment of possible worked chalk (left side) and rounded spall of chalk gnawed by an animal (right side) from (301) Phase 0

Masonry

Three pieces of masonry, carved from the same beige sandstone, were recorded from (79807), Phase 1. The roughly hewn stones range between 510mm by 280mm by 70mm and 190mm by 140mm by 140mm in size.

Stone A is the most tumbled of the three, and it appears to have been a roughly squared-off stone block with one dressed face, though no definitive identification can be made as to its original placement in a built structure. It may have been part of an opus quadratum type wall, perhaps in dry-wall construction method. John Ward, in his book on Romano-British construction mentions that the faces of building stones are often short or squarish, and this is owing to a predilection for 'headers' rather than for 'stretchers' (Ward 1911, 256). Stones B and C have some more determining features. Stone B has a finely cut revetment countersunk along one edge, a feature which may indicate original use as a lintel stone, windowsill, or as a part of the jamb of a doorway or window frame. Stone B also has finely shaped and dressed edges and a corner, while the rest is broken away, and at the back there appears to be some kind of intentional rustication. Ward notes that often with faced masonry there was also a marked tendency for the stones to be narrowed off behind, so as to firmly key into the core or bonding material (ibid). Likewise, stone C features a damaged area of countersinking which may have been for the same purpose. It may also be from the slot made for a wooden beam or sill. All three stones have been carved to shape and feature at least one finely finished face. Unfortunately, the stones have been rebroken and severely damaged. No traces of adhering lime mortar are visible on the surfaces or edges. This is not wholly unexpected as in provincial Britain, even Roman-built structures frequently used clay, or clay with a little lime added to bond even large stones (ibid, 257). This tradition continued into the medieval and even later, as indicated by their find context which noted they were bound with local clay with infrequent mortar inclusions. No mason's marks appear on any of the faces.

Trench 798, aligned north to south, was in proximity to the Roman settlement to the northeast. The trench featured a construction cut for wall foundation [79806]. Overlaying foundation wall [79806] was a northeast to southwest orientated carved stone layer [79807] from which these stones were extracted. The foundation wall and the stone layer appear to be the same structure, possibly a post-medieval wall, although an earlier date cannot be discounted. Given the rubble-like and damaged appearance of the stones, it can be suggested that they were robbed from the Roman settlement and reused in this later feature.

Recommendations

The lava quern fragments, millstone grit quern fragment, angular fragment of chalk and masonry fragments should be retained as part of the site archive. The fire-cracked stone and cobble fragments should be discarded.

Table 9: Stone finds by context

Context	Context description	RF no./Bulk Find	Object	Quantity	Description	L mm	W mm	T mm	W g
69008	secondary fill of Pit [69007]	BULK	heat affected	18	variously shaped rocks, most are either cobbles or roughly rounded weathered stones. All show changes in colour caused by extreme heat. Most show shatter-damage or spalling, though a few are intact and simply discoloured or with slight surface crazing.	various	various	various	9429.36
69009	upper fill of Pit [69007]	BULK	heat affected stone	3	2 heat affected stones and one unaffected which must have been collected alongside the finds	various	various	various	1692.1
82304	single fill of curvilinear ditch [82305]	BULK	heat affected stone	5	four refitting pieces of the same heat-fractured cobble and one small river pebble perhaps gathered incidentally which shows no thermal trauma.	various	various	various	269
83010	single fill of ditch [83009]	BULK	heat affected stone	9	Six of the stones are natural river pebbles and show little or no signs of being heat affected. The three largest pieces are heat fractured cobbles, all showing crazed, irregular heat fracture patterns and discolouration.	various	various	various	1095
83206	upper fill of ditch [83204] northeast terminus	83206	heat affected stone	2	Two small fragments from the interior of a larger cobble, detached through thermal fracture. All edges are sharp and there is patchy discolouration caused by extreme heat.	various	various	various	40
69707	spread...occupation deposit	n/a	lava quern fragment	1	small worn piece of lava quern, 36mm thick, smooth grinding surface survives on one side.	64	49	36	150.8
72600	topsoil	n/a	natural igneous rock fragment	1	Vesicular rock, with a gradient of the bubbled areas from smooth cortical to internal 'honeycomb'. Pale grey	79	62	31	139

70601	subsoil?	n/a	natural igneous rock fragment	1	Vesicular rock, with a gradient of the bubbled areas from smooth cortical to internal 'honeycomb'. Pale grey	44	97	69	386.7
79807	northeast to southwest orientated carved stone layer overlaying foundation wall [79806]	bulk	Masoned sandstone fragments	3	Three pieces of masonry, carved from the same beige sandstone	various	various	various	Not weighed due to size
Total									13202

The Metal finds

Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction, methodology and assemblage

A small metals assemblage (Mass: 2,109.15g), comprising objects of ferrous metal (2055.7g), copper alloy (17.42g), and other material (36.03g), was examined in June and August 2025 following the archaeological trial trenching evaluation undertaken as part of the East Park Energy scheme, within Area C, located southeast of Great Staughton, in Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire. The finds were examined macroscopically, and with the aid of x-radiography, with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date. Hand-retrieved registered finds are identified by 'RF' followed by their finds number (e.g., RF 1), hand-retrieved bulk finds are identified by 'Bulk' followed by their context of discovery (e.g., Bulk 69905), and retent finds are identified by their sample number (e.g., <001>). Where more than one object type was present under the same bulk finds or sample number, these have been differentiated by the addition of a letter (e.g., Bulk 69905a, Bulk 69905b, <001>a, <001>b). Finds were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g. A summary table of the finds by context has been included as Table 10, with an expanded inventory presented as a separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The finds discussed below are all in ferrous metal unless stated as copper alloy.

Phase 1 and 2 (Areas C01, C02 and C04)

The assemblage from Phase 1 and 2 (Mass: 1502.8g), comprised objects of ferrous metal (1,521.0g) and copper alloy (1.4g).

The most significant finds within the assemblage are those that are typologically dateable to the Romano-British period, which include a bronze coin (RF 1) that was recovered as an unstratified find, and a group of 71 iron hobnails and 33 nails (RF 2-4, <80301>-<80310>) that were recovered from the fill (80316) of a cremation burial [80315], as well as eight (<105>) recovered from a spoil heap relating to pits [80304, 80308]. The coin (RF 1) survives intact though it is largely illegible at this stage due to wear and corrosion. A left-facing bust is visible on the obverse, possibly with a crested helmet, and with a diameter of 15.0mm and weight of 1.4g, is classifiable as an AE4 denomination dating from the Late Roman period, possibly 4th century AD.

The cremation burial [80315] produced a total of three intact and 68 fragmentary hobnails (<80301>-<80306>, <80308>, <80310>), as well as two intact and 31 fragmentary small nails (RF 2-4, <80303>-<80307>, <80309>). Hobnails are a Romano-British type of small iron stud that would have been inserted into the sole of a leather shoe or boot, otherwise known as Caligae, to improve traction and to increase the durability and extend the longevity of the footwear (Manning 1985, 133-5). The hobnails recovered from this cremation deposit likely represent the remains of footwear worn by the deceased, while the remaining nail fragments may represent the remains of a possible cremation bier, grave goods, or other items present on the pyre (Toynbee 1971).

Other finds of some significance are not typologically dateable due to their long-lived forms, but likely relate to the Romano-British period based on their context of discovery include a small, intact wedge (Bulk 69806) from the secondary, silted-over fill (69806) of ditch [69804] that is similar in size to slender wedges used for fixing tool heads such as axes, hammers, and picks to their wooden handles (Goodall 2011, 27).

Finds dateable from the medieval to post-medieval periods comprise a fiddle key-type horseshoe nail (Bulk 69905a) from ditch [69904], most likely dating from the 11th to 14th centuries (ibid, 363-4), as well as one intact keyhole type horseshoe (Bulk 68401) and three fragmentary horseshoes (Bulk 68916, Bulk 69311, Bulk 69314), all likely dating from the 17th to 18th centuries, recovered from the fills of post-medieval to modern ditches [68915, 69310] and topsoil [68401].

Other finds include a likely rake tooth (Bulk 77605) from the fill of ditch [77604], which would have been inserted into a wooden head and clenched over for use in agriculture, with similar examples dating from the Roman to modern periods (Goodall 2011, 80; Humphreys 2021, 270), one intact nail (Bulk 69907) and seven nail fragments (Bulk 69905b, Bulk 69907, Bulk 71105, <103>) likely representing general, multipurpose types that were recovered from pit and ditch fills possibly dating from the Roman and medieval periods [69904, 69906, 71104, 80304], and a non-diagnostic, flat, tapering bar (Bulk 79705) from the single fill of ditch [79704].

Overall, these finds reflect the remains of Romano-British cremation burial attire and possible pyre goods, as well as discarded tools and domestic waste relating to a nearby settlement, with evidence for later, medieval to post-medieval agriculture in a small number of agricultural tools and horseshoes.

Phase 0 Scheduled Monument

The assemblage from the Scheduled Monument within Area C (Mass: 584.15g), comprised objects of ferrous metal (534.7g), copper alloy (16.02g) and other materials (33.43g).

As with Phase 1 and 2, the finds of greatest significance are those typologically dateable to the Roman period. Of particular note are two copper alloy coins (RF 103 and RF 104), a fragment of sheet copper alloy (RF105) and an iron nail [RF106] from deposit (107) overlying foundation cuts [119] and [120]. Although the nail and the fragment of sheet metal are not closely dateable by themselves, RF 104 is in good condition and is of a type minted between AD 347 and 348 and RF 103, although worn is, at 14.9mm in diameter and 1.25g in weight, dateable to the late 3rd or 4th century AD.

A third coin recovered from fill (408)=(420) of shallow ditch [409]=[421] was in good condition and is identifiable as a nummus of Constantine II as Caesar struck between AD330-335. No other metal finds were recovered from this ditch.

Four intact and fragmentary hobnails (<004>) from the silting fill (415) of the recut [416] of the possible Roman boundary ditch [419] may represent the remains of discarded footwear.

An L-shaped wallhook (RF 308a) was recovered from fill (318) of ditch recut [311]=[321] along with five nails (RF 308b and bulk from fill (320) of ditch recut [321]), two undiagnostic fragments [RF308c and d] which were too fragmentary and heavily corroded for identification and a probable lump of fired clay [RF 308e]. Although the forms of utilitarian objects such as the wallhook and nails are long-lived, the context of discovery supports a probable Roman date. Similarly, a cleat (RF 205) from Topsoil [201] is of a form consistent with a Roman date, but due to its unstratified context could be of later date. Cleats were sometimes used to reinforce the soles of footwear, however, it is probable that larger examples such as RF 205 were used for fastening wood

A total of 17 nails, including the four discussed above were recovered from the Scheduled Monument area, of which four (RF 108a, RF 204, RF 302, RF 304) were unstratified and one (RF 206) was recovered from the fill of treethrow [203]. The remainder were recovered from the fills of pit [220], posthole [313], ditches [120], [216] and [303] as well as occupation deposit (322), all of which have been assigned a possible Roman date. All nails recovered are of forms commensurate with a Roman

date, however, as discussed above, the longevity of this form means a medieval or early post-medieval date cannot be ruled out.

Also present is a blade fragment, and other non-diagnostic fragments, including a partial disc of magnetic ashy material that may have formed in the base of a vessel (<001>), from the primary fill (103) of a possible Romano-British refuse pit [104]. A second possible blade fragment (RF 207b) was recovered from fill (210) of ditch [216] along with other non-diagnostic fragments, including a possible fragment of ring or binding strip (RF 208).

The only find diagnostically of medieval or post-medieval date is a copper alloy pin with globular head (RF 303) from Topsoil (301). Pins of this form were mass-produced and widely available throughout the medieval and post-medieval period and would have been used primarily for pinning garments together or in sewing (Margeson 1993, 11).

Two fragments of slag (RF 108) and two fragments of possible copper alloy casting waste (RF 202 and RF 401) provide evidence for metalworking on the site but are all from unstratified contexts and therefore undatable. Similarly, two fragments of wire (RF 201) and (RF 301) were both recovered from topsoil and cannot be closely dated.

The finds from Phase 0 are representative of Roman domestic waste, primarily consisting of structural fixtures and fittings in the form of nails, a wallhook and a cleat from a nearby building. The two identifiable coins provide evidence that the site was occupied into at least the mid-4th century. Evidence for medieval or post-medieval activity is restricted to a single copper alloy pin recovered from the topsoil.

Recommendations

Of the finds from Phase 1 and 2, the coin (RF 1), hobnails and nails from the cremation burial (80316), hobnails (<105>), nails (<103>), are recommended for retention due to their Romano-British association, as well as the wedge (Bulk 69806), rake tooth (Bulk 77605), and tapering bar (Bulk 79705), which may also be Romano-British in origin. The intact, likely mid-17th century keyhole type horseshoe (Bulk 68401) is also recommended for retention as it represents an excellent example of its type. The remaining finds, including the post-medieval horseshoe fragments (Bulk 68916, Bulk 69311, Bulk 69314), horseshoe nail (Bulk 69905a), nails (Bulk 69905b, Bulk 69907, Bulk 71105), metal shaving (<5>), and mass of corrosion (Bulk 69607) are all unlikely to add significantly to future research and should be discarded.

From Phase 0, the coins (RF 104 and RF 405), wallhook (RF 308a), cleat (RF205), nails (RF 106, RF 107, RF 108a, RF 204, RF 206, RF 207c, RF 209, RF 302, RF 304, RF 305, RF 307b, RF 308b, RF309 and bulk from fill (320) of ditch recut [321]), hobnails <004> and finds from refuse pit [104], ditch [119/120], ditch [216], pit [220], ditch [303], posthole [313], ditch recut [321], occupation layer (322) and ditch [409] are recommended for retention due to their Romano-British association.

It is recommended that the slag (RF 108d), casting waste (RF 202 and RF 401) and fired clay (RF 308e) be extracted from the assemblage and submitted to the relevant specialist for assessment.

The remaining finds, including the post-medieval pin (RF 301) do not have potential to contribute to future research and are recommended for discard.

Table 10: The metal finds from East Park, Area C by sub-area, trench, and context

Context #	Context description	RF/ Bulk #	Sample #	Material:	Classification:	Object:	Description:	Intact Y/N	Quantity:	Mass: (g)	Period/century:
<i>Scheduled monument</i>											
<i>Trench 1</i>											
101	Topsoil	101		CuA	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Long rectangular strip bent at either end to form two arms; one bent into a u-shape running parallel with body; other arm bent at acute angle; both terminate in old break; no decoration or tool marks visible; possible post-medieval staple but uncertain	N	1	2.13	Not closely dateable
103	Primary fill of oval, possible RB refuse pit [104], Burnt clay around the pit edge		<001>a	Fe	Non-classifiable	Shank	Tapering shank. Square cross-section, slightly curved	N	1	1.3	Not closely dateable
103	Primary fill of oval, possible RB refuse pit [104], Burnt clay around the pit edge		<001>b	Heat-affected soil/ ash?	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Partial disc of possible compressed ash/ heat-affected soil with tiny quartz inclusions. Magnetic and slightly dished, possibly formed at the base of a vessel.	N	1	2.6	Not closely dateable
103	Primary fill of oval, possible RB refuse pit [104], Burnt clay around the pit edge		<001>e	Fe	Non-classifiable	Blade, Non-diagnostic	Small fragments of iron, One likely blade fragment	N	5	15	Not closely dateable
107	Fill of ditch [119/120]	103		CuA	Coin	Coin	Heavily worn radiate or nummus; illegible on both faces; AE3	Y	1	1.25	Late Roman, C3rd or 4th
107	Fill of ditch [119/120]	104		CuA	Coin	Coin	AE3 nummus of the House of Constantine dating to AD347-348; VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN reverse type depicting two Victories holding wreaths. Uncertain mint	Y	1	1.23	Late Roman C4th
107	Fill of ditch [119/120]	105		CuA	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Irregularly shaped fragment sheet metal; worn breaks on all edges; one piece folded over and lying flush with main body of object	N	1	0.51	Not closely dateable
107	Fill of ditch [119/120]	106		Fe	Nails	Nails	Discoidal head on square-sectioned, straight shank tapering to point	Y	1	14.49	Not closely dateable
109	Fill of ditch [120]	107		Fe	Nails	Nails	Flat head, damaged on one side, other side triangular projection; square-sectioned tapering shank tapering to worn break	N	1	7.83	Not closely dateable
U/S	Unstratified	108a		Fe	Nails	Nails	Three refitting fragments of nail shank. Head missing. Square-sectioned, tapering along length, terminating in old break.	N	1	22.9	Not closely dateable

U/S	Unstratified	108b		Fe	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Triangular fragment; rectangular-sectioned; very heavily corroded; no obvious break or attachment points	N?	1	21.51	Not closely dateable
U/S	Unstratified	108c		Fe	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Fragment trapezoidal in plan; X-ray shows appears to bifurcate at one end; appears to have old breaks on all edges, but unclear due to corrosion	N	1	21.08	Not closely dateable
U/S	Unstratified	108d		Slag	Metalworking waste	Slag	Two fragments slag; both with breaks; vesicular with occasional patches of vitrification	N	2	19.56	Not closely dateable
<i>Trench 2</i>											
201	Topsoil	201		CuA	Non-classifiable	Wire	Square-sectioned length of wire; worn breaks at either end; bent into a U-shape; small fragment sheet metal accompnaying does not appear to be obviously associated	N	2	0.51	Not closely dateable
201	Topsoil	202		CuA	Metalworking waste	Casting waste?	Irregularly shaped piece of casting waste; surfaces appear uneven; worn breaks on at least two edges	N	1	0.8	Not closely dateable
201	Topsoil	203		CuA	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Rectangular fragment; one end has circular cross-section; the other end has rectangular cross-section; with old breaks at either short end; one face has an irregular ridge running in a wavy line along it	N	1	5.01	Not closely dateable
201	Topsoil	204		Fe	Nails	Nails	Rectangular-sectioned shank; worn breaks at either end; one flaked off due to corrosion	N	1	9.33	Not closely dateable
201	Topsoil	205		Fe	Fasteners and fittings	Cleat	Pointed oval body with rectangular-sectioned tang projecting from each end; both tangs bent outwards and terminate in worn breaks	N	1	13.78	Romano-British
202	Fill of treethrow [203]	206		Fe	Nails	Nails	Square head on square-sectioned shank, terminating in old break+L41	N	1	12.91	Not closely dateable
210	Fill of ditch [216]	207a		Fe	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Broadly rectangular lump; rectangular cross-section; old breaks at either end	N	1	73.84	Not closely dateable
210	Fill of ditch [216]	207b		Fe	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Broadly triangular fragment; relatively fresh break at wide end; flat, rectangular cross-section; does not show up on X-ray; possibly fragment of blade but insufficient for diagnosis	N	1	10.69	Not closely dateable
210	Fill of ditch [216]	207c		Fe	Nails	Nails	Fragment of square-sectioned shank; worn breaks at either end	N	1	2.71	Not closely dateable
210	Fill of ditch [216]	207d		Fe	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Irregularly shaped lump; does not show up on X-ray; possibly piece of mud and corrosion product	N	1	12.01	Not closely dateable
212	Fill of ditch [216]	208		Fe	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Rectangular strip; narrow rectangular cross-section; curved slightly along length; worn breaks at either end	N	1	7.49	Not closely dateable
219	Fill of pit [220]	209		Fe	Nails	Nails	Domed discoidal head on square-sectioned shank terminating in worn break; bent along length	N	1	6.08	Not closely dateable
<i>Trench 3</i>											

301	Topsoil	301		CuA	Dress accessories	Pin	Globular off-centre head on tapering cylindrical shank; tip bent	Y	1	0.18	Post-medieval, c.17-20 C
301	Topsoil	302		Fe	Nails	Nails	Incomplete nail shank broken into two refitting pieces; square-sectioned; tapers along length	N	1	3.7	Not closely dateable
301	Topsoil	303		CuA	Non-classifiable	Wire	Length of thin rectangular-sectioned wire with worn breaks at either end; tapers in width from one end to the other; bent into loose spiral	N	1	0.48	Not closely dateable
301	Topsoil	304		Fe	Nails	Nails	Large domed square head; tapering square-sectioned shank; difficult to estimate full length due to breakage and flaking of corrosion product; potentially short-shanked rivet	N	1	89.81	Not closely dateable
302	Fill of ditch [303]	305		Fe	Nails	Nails	Flat, discoidal head on square-sectioned shank terminating in worn break.	N	1	4.29	Not closely dateable
312	Fill of posthole [313]	307a		Fe	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Asymmetrical, broadly rectangular fragment; rectangular cross-section; breaks on short edges; more recent break at one end	N	1	52.57	Not closely dateable
312	Fill of posthole [313]	307b		Fe	Nails	Nails	Square-sectioned nail shank; old breaks at either end	N	1	7.81	Not closely dateable
318	Fill of ditch recut [321]	308a		Fe	Fasteners and fittings	Wallhook	L-shaped; one arm square-sectioned along entire length and terminates in worn break; one arm rectangular-sectioned and tapers in thickness along length also terminates in worn break	N	1	25.57	Romano-British
318	Fill of ditch recut [321]	308b		Fe	Nails	Nails	Four incomplete shanks; all square-sectioned with breaks at both ends; no refits	N	4	10.36	Not closely dateable
318	Fill of ditch recut [321]	308c		Fe	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Asymmetrical fragment; trapezoidal in plan; narrow triangular cross-section; one fragment from thicker edge has flaked off; could be blade fragment?	N	1	23.37	Not closely dateable
318	Fill of ditch recut [321]	308d		Fe	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Asymmetrical fragment; broadly triangular in plan; appears to have worn breaks on all edges	N	1	9.67	Not closely dateable
318	Fill of ditch recut [321]	308e		Fired clay?	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Lump of possible fired clay	Y	1	13.87	Not closely dateable
320	Fill of ditch recut [321]			Fe	Nails	Nails	Square-sectioned nail shank; old breaks at either end	N	1	8.81	Not closely dateable
322	Occupation layer	309		Fe	Nails	Nails	Square-sectioned nail shank; old breaks at either end	N	1	2.48	Not closely dateable
<i>Trench 4</i>											
401	Topsoil	401		CuA	Metalworking waste	Casting waste?	Irregularly shaped fragment; in plan appears to be two parallel rectangles joined by a short collar; shallow D-section; heavily worn; break points unclear	N?	1	2.37	Not closely dateable

401	Topsoil	402		Fe	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Fragment; rectangular in plan and cross-section; breaks at either end and possibly along one long edge	N	1	22.94	Not closely dateable
401	Topsoil	403		Fe	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Asymmetrical fragment; pointed oval in plan; triangular cross-section expanding to irregular semi-circle; slightly concave underside; domed upper surface; off-centre arris	N	1	34.48	Not closely dateable
401	Topsoil	404		Fe	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Rectangular fragment; fresh breaks along one long edge and at one short end; intact end tapers to wedge tip	N	1	2.19	Not closely dateable
408	Fill of ditch [409]	405		CuA	Coin	Coin	AE2 nummus of Constantine II as Caesar. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type: two soldiers and two standards; uncertain mint; struck off-centre on flan; AD330-335	Y	1	1.55	Late Roman C4th
415	Silting fill of recut [416] of possible RB boundary ditch [419]		<004>	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	Two intact, domed heads and one clenched shank two shank fragments	Y/N	4	1.9	Romano-British
<i>Sub-area C01</i>											
<i>Trench 684</i>											
68401	Topsoil	Bulk 68401		Fe	Horse Equipment	Horseshoe	Keyhole type horseshoe. Fullered with upturned caulkins. Five rectangular holes down one branch and four down the other, and one in the inner heel. Six nail remnants in situ.	Y	1	747.0	c. M17 C
<i>Trench 687</i>											
68707	Fill of possibly RB sub-oval pit [68706]		<5>	Fe	Metalworking waste	Shaving	Tiny curled metal shaving	N	1	<0.1	Not closely dateable
<i>Trench 689</i>											
68916	Fill of PM/ Mod ditch [68915]	Bulk 68916		Fe	Horse Equipment	Horseshoe	Small horseshoe/ pony shoe. Largely intact with one heel missing. Three square holes along each branch with two horseshoe nail remnants in situ.	N	1	90.4	Post-medieval, c.17-18 C
<i>Trench 693</i>											
69311	Fill of PM/ Mod ditch [69310]	Bulk 69311		Fe	Horse Equipment	Horseshoe	Partial horseshoe with branch and toe an second partial heel. Four square nail holes visible via Xray. Rounded heel with no caulkin visible.	N	1	196.6	Likely Post-medieval, c. 17 C
69314	Fill of recut [69313] of PM/ Mod ditch [69310]	Bulk 69314		Fe	Horse Equipment	Horseshoe	Branch fragment with four square nail holes visible via Xray. Rounded heel with no caulkin visible	N	1	238.7	Likely Post-medieval, c. 17 C
<i>Trench 696</i>											
69607	Single fill of ditch [69609]	Bulk 69607		Fe	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Mass of Fe corrosion product. No iron structure remaining.	N	1	0.7	Not closely dateable
<i>Trench 698</i>											

69806	Secondary silted-over fill of ditch [69804]	Bulk 69806		Fe	Tools	Wedge	Small wedge, Thin rectangular cross-section with a slightly burred head, tapering to a rounded tip. Possibly for securing a tool handle	Y	1	14.0	Not closely dateable
<i>Trench 699</i>											
69905	Single fill of ditch [69904]	Bulk 69905a		Fe	Horse Equipment	Horseshoe nail	Fiddle key-type horseshoe nail. Goodall Type A. Vertical rectangular head and a clenched tip	Y	1	4.0	c. 11-14 C
69905	Single fill of ditch [69904]	Bulk 69905b		Fe	Nails	Nails	Nail head and shank. Partial flat circular head and a square cross-sectioned shank	N	1	3.2	Not closely dateable
69907	Single fill of ditch [69906]	Bulk 69907		Fe	Nails	Nails	One intact and one head and shank. Narrow rectangular heads and straight square cross-sectioned shanks. Pointed tip	Y/N	2	6.6	Not closely dateable
<i>Trench 808</i>											
80808	Fill of possible agricultural ditch [80807]		<80801>	CuA	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Tiny arched fragments, thin rectangular cross-section, slightly tapering. Possibly CuA -reddish brown, Non-magnetic	N	2	<0.1	Not closely dateable
<i>Sub-area C02</i>											
<i>Trench 711</i>											
71105	Single fill of ditch [71104]	Bulk 71105		Fe	Nails	Nails	Possible nail shank. Partial head and more robust rectangular cross-sectioned shank, slightly bent	N	1	6.1	Not closely dateable
<i>Sub-area C04</i>											
<i>Trench 776</i>											
77605	Single fill of ditch [77604]	Bulk 77605		Fe	Tools	Rake tooth	Likely rake tooth. Slightly curved, mostly circular cross-sectioned body, with a tapering, arched tang, tang bent 90-degrees	Y	1	104.7	Not closely dateable
<i>Trench 797</i>											
79705	Single fill of ditch [79704]	Bulk 79705		Fe	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Tapering bar. Flat rectangular cross-section, one terminal slightly rounded, the other tapering to a point.	Y	1	13.1	Not closely dateable
<i>Trench 803</i>											
80305	Fill of pit [80304]		<103>	Fe	Nails	Nails	Nail fragments, two-three head and shank fragments, one more robust tapering square cross-sectioned shank fragment. Type unclear	N	4	5.1	Not closely dateable
U/S	Spoil heap of (80305) Fill of pit [80304], and (80307) Fill of pit [80308]		<105>	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	Two intact hobnails, one with a peaked head and clenched tip, Two hobnail heads, and four shank fragments, one with a clenched tip	Y/N	8	5.3	Romano-British
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315]	RF 2		Fe	Nails	Nails	Flat circular head and straight square cross-sectioned shank fragment	N	1	3.3	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315]	RF 3		Fe	Nails	Nails	Flat ovoid head	N	1	0.8	Not closely dateable

80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315]	RF 4		Fe	Nails	Nails	Shank fragment	N	1	0.6	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 1		<80301>	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	Two partial head and shank fragments, six shank fragments, two clenched	N	8	2.5	Romano-British
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 2		<80302>	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	Head and shank fragment	N	1	0.5	Romano-British
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 3		<80303>a	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	One intact with a domed head and clenched tip, Three head and shank fragments, Six shank fragments	Y/N	10	4.8	Romano-British
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 3		<80303>b	Fe	Nails	Nails	Nail and shank fragments, Flat circular heads and straight square cross-sectioned shanks	N	2	3.7	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 4		<80304>a	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	Three head and shank fragments, one clenched, nine tiny shank fragments	N	12	2.8	Romano-British
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 4		<80304>a	Fe	Nails	Nails	Three head and shank fragments, one clearly heat-affected, five narrow square cross-sectioned shank fragments	N	8	8.3	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 5		<80305>a	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	Seven head and shank fragments, one peaked, Fourteen shank fragments, three clenched	N	21	10.5	Romano-British
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 5		<80305>a	Fe	Nails	Nails	Two head and shank fragments, and one tapering shank fragment. Flat, circular heads and square cross-sectioned shanks.	N	3	3.6	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 6		<80306>a	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	One intact, three head and shank fragments, five shank fragments, two clenched	Y/N	9	5.6	Romano-British
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 6		<80306>b	Fe	Nails	Nails	Two flat circular heads and two straight, square cross-sectioned tapering shanks. Both possibly joining	N	4	5.5	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 7		<80307>	Fe	Nails	Nails	Flat circular head and seven shank fragments. Thin square cross-section and tapering, pointed and clenched tips, including one possible hobnail tip	N	8	5.0	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 8		<80308>	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	One domed head and shank fragment, three shank fragments, and one corroded mass	N	5	3.2	Romano-British
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 9		<80309>a	Fe	Nails	Nails	Small, intact nails, narrow flat circular heads and shanks tightly clenched in a returning S-shape tucked below the heads.	Y	2	3.0	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 9		<80309>b	Fe	Nails	Nails	Nail fragments. Partial head and two shank fragments	N	3	1.4	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 10		<80310>	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	One intact with a peaked head and clenched tip, Four shank fragments, one with a head remnant	Y/N	5	2.2	Romano-British
<i>Unstratified</i>											
U/S	Unstratified	RF 1		CuA	Coin	Coin	Largely illegible but with a left-facing helmeted bust visible, possibly with a crested helmet. AE4 denomination, Diam: 15.0mm, Mass: 1.4g	Y	1	1.4	late Roman, possibly 4 th C

Context #	Context description	RF/ Bulk #	Sample #	Material:	Classification:	Object:	Description:	Intact Y/N	Quantity:	Mass: (g)	Period/ century:
<i>Scheduled monument</i>											
<i>Trench 1</i>											
103	Primary fill of oval, possible RB refuse pit [104], Burnt clay around the pit edge		<001>a	Fe	Non-classifiable	Shank	Tapering shank. Square cross-section, slightly curved	N	1	1.3	Not closely dateable
103	Primary fill of oval, possible RB refuse pit [104], Burnt clay around the pit edge		<001>b	Heat-affected soil/ ash?	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Partial disc of possible compressed ash/ heat-affected soil with tiny quartz inclusions. Magnetic and slightly dished, possibly formed at the base of a vessel.	N	1	2.6	Not closely dateable
103	Primary fill of oval, possible RB refuse pit [104], Burnt clay around the pit edge		<001>c	Fe	Non-classifiable	Blade, non-diagnostic	Small fragments of iron, One likely blade fragment	N	5	15.0	Not closely dateable
<i>Trench 4</i>											
415	Silting fill of recut [416] of possible RB boundary ditch [419]		<004>	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	Two intact, domed heads and one clenched shank two shank fragments	Y/N	4	1.9	Romano-British
<i>Sub-area C01</i>											
<i>Trench 684</i>											
68401	Topsoil	Bulk 68401		Fe	Horse Equipment	Horseshoe	Keyhole type horseshoe. Fullered with upturned caulkins. Five rectangular holes down one branch and four down the other, and one in the inner heel. Six nail remnants in situ.	Y	1	747.0	c. M17 C
<i>Trench 687</i>											
68707	Fill of possibly RB sub-oval pit [68706]		<5>	Fe	Metalworking waste	Shaving	Tiny curled metal shaving	N	1	<0.1	Not closely dateable
<i>Trench 689</i>											
68916	Fill of PM/ Mod ditch [68915]	Bulk 68916		Fe	Horse Equipment	Horseshoe	Small horseshoe/ pony shoe. Largely intact with one heel missing. Three square holes along each branch with two horseshoe nail remnants in situ.	N	1	90.4	Post-medieval, c.17-18 C
<i>Trench 693</i>											
69311	Fill of PM/ Mod ditch [69310]	Bulk 69311		Fe	Horse Equipment	Horseshoe	Partial horseshoe with branch and toe an second partial heel. Four square nail holes visible via Xray. Rounded heel with no caulkin visible.	N	1	196.6	Likely Post-medieval, c. 17 C

69314	Fill of recut [69313] of PM/ Mod ditch [69310]	Bulk 69314		Fe	Horse Equipment	Horseshoe	Branch fragment with four square nail holes visible via Xray. Rounded heel with no caulkin visible	N	1	238.7	Likely Post-medieval, c. 17 C
<i>Trench 696</i>											
69607	Single fill of ditch [69609]	Bulk 69607		Fe	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Mass of Fe corrosion product. No iron structure remaining.	N	1	0.7	Not closely dateable
<i>Trench 698</i>											
69806	Secondary silted-over fill of ditch [69804]	Bulk 69806		Fe	Tools	Wedge	Small wedge, Thin rectangular cross-section with a slightly burred head, tapering to a rounded tip. Possibly for securing a tool handle	Y	1	14.0	Not closely dateable
<i>Trench 699</i>											
69905	Single fill of ditch [69904]	Bulk 69905a		Fe	Horse Equipment	Horseshoe nail	Fiddle key-type horseshoe nail. Goodall Type A. Vertical rectangular head and a clenched tip	Y	1	4.0	c. 11-14 C
69905	Single fill of ditch [69904]	Bulk 69905b		Fe	Nails	Nails	Nail head and shank. Partial flat circular head and a square cross-sectioned shank	N	1	3.2	Not closely dateable
69907	Single fill of ditch [69906]	Bulk 69907		Fe	Nails	Nails	One intact and one head and shank. Narrow rectangular heads and straight square cross-sectioned shanks. Pointed tip	Y/N	2	6.6	Not closely dateable
<i>Trench 808</i>											
80808	Fill of possible agricultural ditch [80807]		<80801>	CuA	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Tiny arched fragments, thin rectangular cross-section, slightly tapering. Possibly CuA -reddish brown, Non-magnetic	N	2	<0.1	Not closely dateable
<i>Sub-area C02</i>											
<i>Trench 711</i>											
71105	Single fill of ditch [71104]	Bulk 71105		Fe	Nails	Nails	Possible nail shank. Partial head and more robust rectangular cross-sectioned shank, slightly bent	N	1	6.1	Not closely dateable
<i>Sub-area C04</i>											
<i>Trench 776</i>											
77605	Single fill of ditch [77604]	Bulk 77605		Fe	Tools	Rake tooth	Likely rake tooth. Slightly curved, mostly circular cross-sectioned body, with a tapering, arched tang, tang bent 90-degrees	Y	1	104.7	Not closely dateable
<i>Trench 797</i>											
79705	Single fill of ditch [79704]	Bulk 79705		Fe	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Tapering bar. Flat rectangular cross-section, one terminal slightly rounded, the other tapering to a point.	Y	1	13.1	Not closely dateable
<i>Trench 803</i>											
80305	Fill of pit [80304]		<103>	Fe	Nails	Nails	Nail fragments, two-three head and shank fragments, one more robust tapering square cross-sectioned shank fragment. Type unclear	N	4	5.1	Not closely dateable

U/S	Spoil heap of (80305) Fill of pit [80304], and (80307) Fill of pit [80308]		<105>	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	Two intact hobnails, one with a peaked head and clenched tip, Two hobnail heads, and four shank fragments, one with a clenched tip	Y/N	8	5.3	Romano-British
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315]	RF 2		Fe	Nails	Nails	Flat circular head and straight square cross-sectioned shank fragment	N	1	3.3	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315]	RF 3		Fe	Nails	Nails	Flat ovoid head	N	1	0.8	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315]	RF 4		Fe	Nails	Nails	Shank fragment	N	1	0.6	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 1		<80301>	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	Two partial head and shank fragments, six shank fragments, two clenched	N	8	2.5	Romano-British
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 2		<80302>	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	Head and shank fragment	N	1	0.5	Romano-British
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 3		<80303>a	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	One intact with a domed head and clenched tip, Three head and shank fragments, Six shank fragments	Y/N	10	4.8	Romano-British
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 3		<80303>b	Fe	Nails	Nails	Nail and shank fragments, Flat circular heads and straight square cross-sectioned shanks	N	2	3.7	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 4		<80304>a	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	Three head and shank fragments, one clenched, nine tiny shank fragments	N	12	2.8	Romano-British
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 4		<80304>a	Fe	Nails	Nails	Three head and shank fragments, one clearly heat-affected, five narrow square cross-sectioned shank fragments	N	8	8.3	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 5		<80305>a	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	Seven head and shank fragments, one peaked, Fourteen shank fragments, three clenched	N	21	10.5	Romano-British
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 5		<80305>a	Fe	Nails	Nails	Two head and shank fragments, and one tapering shank fragment. Flat, circular heads and square cross-sectioned shanks.	N	3	3.6	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 6		<80306>a	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	One intact, three head and shank fragments, five shank fragments, two clenched	Y/N	9	5.6	Romano-British
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 6		<80306>b	Fe	Nails	Nails	Two flat circular heads and two straight, square cross-sectioned tapering shanks. Both possibly joining	N	4	5.5	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 7		<80307>	Fe	Nails	Nails	Flat circular head and seven shank fragments. Thin square cross-section and tapering, pointed and clenched tips, including one possible hobnail tip	N	8	5.0	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 8		<80308>	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	One domed head and shank fragment, three shank fragments, and one corroded mass	N	5	3.2	Romano-British
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 9		<80309>a	Fe	Nails	Nails	Small, intact nails, narrow flat circular heads and shanks tightly clenched in a returning S-shape tucked below the heads.	Y	2	3.0	Not closely dateable

80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 9		<80309>b	Fe	Nails	Nails	Nail fragments. Partial head and two shank fragments	N	3	1.4	Not closely dateable
80316	Fill of cremation pit [80315], Spit 10		<80310>	Fe	Nails	Hobnails	One intact with a peaked head and clenched tip, Four shank fragments, one with a head remnant	Y/N	5	2.2	Romano-British
<i>Unstratified</i>											
U/S	Unstratified	RF 1		CuA	Coin	Coin	Largely illegible but with a left-facing helmeted bust visible, possibly with a crested helmet. AE4 denomination, Diam: 15.0mm, Mass: 1.4g	Y	1	1.4	late Roman, possibly 4 th C

The Industrial Material

Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

A small industrial materials assemblage (Mass: 3.39kg) was examined in June and August 2025 following the archaeological trial trenching evaluation undertaken as part of the East Park Energy scheme, within Area C, located southeast of Great Staughton, in Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire.

The finds were examined macroscopically with the aid of a binocular microscope and were identified using relevant literature and comparanda. Hand-retrieved bulk finds are identified by 'Bulk' followed by their context of discovery (e.g., Bulk 201), registered finds by 'RF' followed by their finds number (e.g., RF 102), and retent finds are identified by their sample number (e.g., <001>). Where more than one object type was present under the same bulk finds or sample number, these have been differentiated by the addition of a letter (e.g., Bulk 201a, Bulk 201b, <001>a; <001>b). Finds were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g and a summary table of the material by context has been included as Table 12, with an expanded inventory presented as a separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

Process	Material type	Sub-areas	Weight (g)
Indicative of ironworking	Plano-convex cake (PCC)	SM, C01, C02	1,466.5
	Unclassified iron slag (UIS)	SM, C01, C02, C04	1,174.9
	Possible runned slag or tapped slag (RS/TS)	C03	116.0
Undiagnostic of a particular process	Vitrified ceramic/ hearth lining (VC)	SM	295.7
	Fuel-ash slag (FAS)	SM, C01	49.4
	Iron (possible ore) (Fe)	SM	286.3
Other	Heat-affected soil	SM	3.4
Total			3,392.2

Table 11: Total quantities of slags and other material from Area C (weight g)

Ironworking waste is represented by small quantities of plano-convex slag cake (PCC), unclassified iron slag (UIS), and a fragment of possible runned slag or tapped slag (RS/TS), which were largely retrieved as residual materials from 15 separate contexts within 10 trenches across five sub-areas. Materials effected by a pyrotechnic process but not specifically associated with ironworking comprise fragments of vitrified ceramic (VC), including possible fired clay tuyère fragments, fuel-ash slag (FAS), and iron or possible iron ore (Fe), were identified within eight separate contexts in six trenches, largely within the Scheduled Monument Area.

The industrial materials from the Scheduled Monument (Phase 0)

Ironworking waste from the Scheduled Monument Area comprises fragments of PCC (173.6g) and UIS (693.5g) retrieved as residual materials from eight separate contexts in three trenches. PCC are accumulations of slag that have formed at the base of an iron smithing hearth or smelting furnace; though it is often difficult to make a distinction between the two without the aid of chemical analysis, criteria such as size, weight, appearance, texture, inclusions, and magnetic response can often be used to distinguish between the two categories (McDonnell 1994, 200, 219, 230; Starley 2000, 338). Although fragmentary, the fragments recovered from Phase 0 display rounded bottoms, dished faces, and produce a positive magnetic response suggestive of PCC. The fragment (<001>a) from the fill (103) of the possible Romano-British refuse pit [104] displays a rounded edge and superimposed layers, while

the possible PCC fragments (Bulk 210) from the fill (210) of a probable Romano-British ditch [216] have a more irregular edge and a top surface with a slightly molten appearance.

Unclassified iron slag (UIS), which is usually interpreted as small fragments of rake-out material from within a smelting furnace or smithing hearth (McLaren and Heald 2006, 156), is represented by 38 fragments recovered from seven separate contexts, including 10 fragments (RF 102, <001>b) from the primary fill (103) of the possible refuse pit [104], one fragment (<002>a) from the fill (219) of the possible refuse pit [220], 13 fragments (Bulk 109) from the upper fill (109) of the probable Romano-British ditch [120] and two (Bulk 107) from the deposit (107) overlying the ditch, as well as one (Bulk 314) from the Romano-British stone wall robber trench [315], and 11 fragments (Bulk 201b, Bulk 202a) from the topsoil (201) and the fill (202) of a treebowl [203].

Small quantities of other slags are present which are indicative of high-temperature pyrotechnic craft activity but are not diagnostic of a particular process. Vittrified ceramic (VC) fragments represent the heat-affected remains of clay-lined features such as hearths, furnaces, or kilns, which are associated with pyrotechnic processes, but are not always associated with metalworking and could relate to other high-temperature craft activities such as pottery or glass production. The fragments usually survive as heavily vitrified buff to orangey fired clay fabric, often with a slag-attacked, sometimes glassy, magnetic face (Dungworth 2015, 20; Dungworth and McLaren 2021, 146). A total of 21 fragments of heavily vitrified ceramic with a slag-attacked face were recovered from four contexts, including seven fragments (<001>c) from the fill (103) of the burnt clay-lined possible refuse pit [104], three fragments (Bulk 102c, Bulk 202b) from the topsoil (201) and the fill (202) of a treebowl [203], and 11 fragments (Bulk 320) from the fill (320) of ditch recut [321]. The VC (Bulk 320) comprise smaller fragments detached from the larger piece, which displays a rounded edge and thick central area suggestive of a tuyère, although no aperture remains to confirm the identification. Tuyères are associated with any number of high temperature activities and are used to protect the nozzle of the bellows from the heat of the furnace/hearth while controlling the airflow within (Tylecote 1986, 142; McLaren 2021, 113).

Fuel-ash slag (FAS) is the product of the fusing of materials such as sand, stone, ash, and clay due to high-temperatures, as found, for instance, within a domestic hearth (Dungworth & McLaren 2021, 146). Thirty-six fragments of FAS were recovered from the fills (103, 219) of the possible refuse pits [104, 220], and the fill (415) of ditch [419].

Two fragments of dense, heavily corroded and degraded iron (Fe) (Bulk 201a) were recovered from the topsoil (201) in Trench 2, which may represent naturally occurring iron ore, or the very heavily degraded remains of iron objects.

The industrial materials from Areas C01, C02, C03, C04

In addition to the material discussed above, quantities of residual materials diagnostic of ironworking (1.89kg) and other, non-diagnostic vitrified materials (10.6g) were recovered from Areas C01, C02, C03, and C04. Ironworking residues comprise three fragments of smithing hearth PCC (1.29kg), including a small, intact hearth bottom (Bulk 69706) from the secondary fill (69706) of pit [69704], four to five joining fragments (Bulk 69806a) forming a small, roughly tongue-shaped cake from the secondary silted-over fill (69806) of ditch [69804], and one weathered fragment (Bulk 72600a) from a topsoil deposit (72600). Fourteen fragments of UIS came from five contexts, including five fragments (Bulk 69806b, <15>a) from the secondary silted fill (69806) of ditch [69804], six (Bulk 69907) from the fill (69907) of ditch [69906], and one each (<70401>, Bulk 82105, Bulk 72600b) from the fills (70410, 82105) of ditches [70409, 82104] and topsoil (72600).

A fragment of possible tapped slag or runned slag (Bulk 76801) was recovered from the topsoil (76801) although its identification is uncertain, and may represent a fragment of a flow, possibly from a smelting furnace or smithing hearth.

Small quantities of non-diagnostic fuel-ash slags (FAS) (10.6g) were recovered from two contexts in Area C01, all representing residual materials within the fills (69806, 70206) of ditches [69804, 70205].

Discussion

No in situ ironworking features or working areas were identified within the investigated areas, although a deposit of blacksmithing waste was present within the primary fill (103) of the burnt clay-lined pit [104], comprising a fragment of a smithing hearth bottom (82.0g) (<001>a), fragments of unclassified iron slag (108.7g) (RF 102, <001>b), fragments of vitrified ceramic with slag attacked faces (30.5g) (<001>c), fragments of fuel-ash slag (20.0g) (<001>d), and small lumps of heat-affected soil (3.4g) (<001>e). While it is tempting to suggest that the burnt clay-lined pit [104] represents the remains of a smithing hearth, the lack of flake hammerscale and slag sphere microdebris recovered, which is often indicative of in situ metalworking activity, and the presence of domestic refuse such as animal bone, fired clay, Roman pottery, charcoal, iron, and shell suggests the backfilling of a disused firepit with the remains of domestic and industrial waste. These and the other ironworking residues, which are largely focused within the boundaries of the Scheduled Monument, represent the remains of small-scale blacksmithing and possibly smelting activities taking place during the Romano-British period in association with the small urban Roman town.

Recommendations

The entirety of the assemblage from Area C is recommended for retention.

Table 12: The industrial material assemblage from East Park Area C by sub-area, trench, and context

Context #	Context description	RF/ Bulk #	Sample #	Classification	Short description	Full description	Quantity	Intact? Y/N	Mass: (g)
<i>Scheduled monument</i>									
<i>Trench 1</i>									
103	Primary fill of oval, possible RB refuse pit [104], Burnt clay around the pit edge	RF 102		Ironworking	UIS	Small fragments of amorphous unclassified iron slag. Greyish brown to dull grey fabric with a vesicular structure.	1	N	36.3
			<001>a	Ironworking	PCC	Plano-convex slag cake fragment. Rounded edge, dished face and superimposed layers	1	N	82.0
			<001>b	Ironworking	UIS	Small fragments of amorphous unclassified iron slag. Greyish brown to dull grey fabric with a vesicular structure.	9	N	72.4
			<001>c	Not diagnostic	VC	Fragments of dark grey slag attacked face with vesicular structure and greenish surface. Remnants of heavily vitrified friable ceramic.	7	N	30.5
			<001>d	Not diagnostic	FAS	Small amorphous, lightweight and bulbous, vesicular fragments of fuel-ash slag.	32	N	20.0
			<001>e	Other	Heat-affected soil	Small lumps of heat-affected soil	3	N	3.4
107	Upper deposit overlying possible RB ditches [119, 120]	Bulk 107		Ironworking	UIS	Fragments of unclassified iron slag. Dark grey vesicular structure. Flatter possible cake fragment with reddish surface areas, and a bulbous weathered fragment with whiteish surface areas and lightly magnetic	2	N	51.2
109	Upper fill of possible RB ditch [120], underlying (107)	Bulk 109		Ironworking	UIS	Degraded and friable fragments of unclassified iron slag. Grey to buff vesicular structure. Possible former cake fragments.	13	N	56.3
<i>Trench 2</i>									
201	Topsoil deposit within Trench 2	Bulk 201a		Not diagnostic	Fe	Fragments of dense iron. Heavily degraded- possible ore?	2	N	286.3
		Bulk 201b		Ironworking	UIS	Degraded fragments of unclassified iron slag. Dark grey and reddish brown vesicular structure with iron grain inclusions. Some slightly dished and rounded fragments suggestive of PCC	6	N	196.5
		Bulk 201c		Not diagnostic	VC	Fragment of dark orange very heavily vitrified ceramic with a greenish black slag attacked face containing numerous white flecks. Face is magnetic	1	N	8.2
202	Natural fill of treebowl [203]	Bulk 202a		Ironworking	UIS	Fragments of unclassified iron slag, including two larger joining fragments. Dark grey and reddish brown vesicular structure with some iron inclusions. Possible degraded PCC	5	N	241.4
		Bulk 202b		Not diagnostic	VC	Fragments of very heavily vitrified ceramic, one with dark reddish orange fabric, the other grey. Light grey heavily vitrified and magnetic slag attacked face	2	N	23.3

210	Fill of probable RB ditch [216]	Bulk 210		Ironworking	PCC	Possible PCC. Rounded base and slightly dished face but with irregular protruding edges and a molten appearance. Grey vesicular structure with burnt flint or stone inclusions and charcoal on the surface.	2	N	91.6
219	Single fill of pit [220], backfill- possible refuse material		<002>a	Ironworking	UIS	Small amorphous fragment of unclassified iron slag. Dark grey vesicular prill.	1	N	3.0
			<002>b	Not diagnostic	FAS	Small amorphous, lightweight, vesicular fragments of fuel-ash slag.	2	N	0.9
Trench 3									
314	Fill of a robber trench [315] for a possible RB wall, containing large stones	Bulk 314		Ironworking	UIS	Amorphous fragment of unclassified iron slag. Dark grey vesicular structure	1	N	36.4
320	Primary fill of ditch recut [321]	Bulk 320		Not diagnostic	VC	Numerous fragments of reddish orange vitrified ceramic with greyish white buff and orange slag-attacked face. Large fragment with a rounded edge likely represents a tuyere but with no obvious aperture, smaller fragments are likely joining but degraded	11	N	233.7
Trench 4									
415	Silting fill of recut [416] of possible RB boundary ditch [419]		<004>	Not diagnostic	FAS	Moderate-sized fragments of amorphous fuel-ash slag.	2	N	17.9
Sub-area C01									
Trench 697									
69706	Secondary fill of oval pit [69704]	Bulk 69706		Ironworking	PCC	Intact smithing plano-convex slag cake. Roughly circular with a plano-convex cross-section and a slightly dished face. Straighter edge on one side a possible attachment point. Iron-rich reddish brown fabric with a vesicular structure.	1	Y	818.0
Trench 698									
69806	Secondary silted-over fill of ditch [69804]	Bulk 69806a		Ironworking	PCC	Five fragments, four joining, of a thin, irregular bowl-shaped plano-convex cake. Overall tongue-shaped in plan with a straight edge for attachment. Dark purplish brown grey friable vesicular fabric with an iron-rich surface. Charcoal fuel inclusions along the underside.	1	N	302.1
		Bulk 69806b		Ironworking	UIS	Moderate-sized fragments of possible UIS. Two dark grey, more angular fragments and one well-weathered mass.	3	N	295.9
			<15>a	Ironworking	UIS	Small fragments of unclassified iron slag, fairly weathered.	2	N	2.5
			<15>b	Not diagnostic	FAS	Small amorphous fragments of fuel-ash slag.	9	N	10.5
Trench 699									
69907	Single fill of ditch [69906]	Bulk 69907		Ironworking	UIS	Small fragments of unclassified iron slag, 3-4 joining, with a dark purplish grey friable vesicular fabric. One with charcoal fuel inclusions.	6	N	30.6
Trench 702									
70206	Single fill of ditch [70205]		<4>	Not diagnostic	FAS	Tiny fragment of likely fuel-ash slag.	1	N	0.1

Sub-area C02									
Trench 704									
70410	Fill of ditch [70409]		<70401>	Ironworking	UIS	Small amorphous fragment of unclassified iron slag.	1	N	0.8
Trench 726									
72600	Topsoil	Bulk 72600a		Ironworking	PCC	Plano-convex slag cake fragment. Rounded edge and a dished face. Dark reddish brown vesicular fabric with a possible fuel inclusion in the underside. Somewhat weathered	1	N	172.8
		Bulk 72600b		Ironworking	UIS	Dull grey and dense, heavily weathered fragment of possible UIS with a slightly vesicular structure and areas of iron staining.	1	N	43.5
Sub-area C03									
Trench 768									
76801	Topsoil	Bulk 76801		Ironworking	?RS/ TS	Possible runned slag or tapped slag. Dense, dark purplish-grey/ black fragment with two superimposed layers, one with a more flowed appearance, the opposing with a more smoothed, slightly undulating surface. Dense, vesicular and magnetic.	1	N	116.0
Sub-area C04									
Trench 821									
82105	Single fill of ditch [82104]	Bulk 82105		Ironworking	UIS	Amorphous fragment of fairly friable UIS with a dark grey vesicular structure. Three smaller joining fragments.	1	N	108.1

The Glass

Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

A small glass assemblage (Mass: 213.4g) comprising a total of 30 fragments was examined in June and August 2025 following an archaeological trial trenching evaluation undertaken as part of the East Park Energy scheme, within Area C, southeast of Great Staughton, in Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire.

The finds were examined macroscopically with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date. Hand-retrieved bulk finds are identified by 'Bulk' followed by their context of discovery (e.g., Bulk 70507), and retent finds are identified by their sample number (e.g., <002>). Where more than one object type was present under the same bulk finds number, these have been differentiated by the addition of a letter (e.g., Bulk 70507a; Bulk 70507b). Finds were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g. A summary table of the finds by context has been included as Appendix A (Table 13), with an expanded inventory presented as a separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

A fragment of supposed glass (<002>) recovered from the fill (219) of the possible refuse pit [220] (Phase 0), has been identified here as intrusive plastic and will not be discussed here further.

The glass from the Scheduled Monument (Phase 0)

All of the glass from Phase 0 is Romano-British in date, with the four finds surviving in a fragmentary state with light to moderate corrosion and abrasion and ranging in colour from light green and light blue aqua to a smoky greyish blue. Although the fragments are largely non-diagnostic, they comprise a relatively robust corner and base fragment from a square bottle or vessel (Bulk 111) from ditch [115], a peaked domed pushup fragment with a glass pontil scar (Bulk 201) from the topsoil, that may represent the base of a flask or jar, a curved fragment, possibly from a cylindrical vessel, with vertical scratches along the outer surface (Bulk 108) from ditch [119], and a slightly curved fragment (Bulk 301) from the topsoil (301).

These glass fragments likely represent the remains of vessels, possibly used for transport or storage, associated with the small urban Roman town.

The glass from Areas C01, C02, C04

The majority of the glass from Areas C01, C02, and C04 are the heavily fragmented and abraded remains of 19th to early 20th century bottle glass, with one fragment of window glass also identified. The bottle glass ranges in colour from clear and colourless to light green aqua, dark forest green and dark olive brown/ green/ black and was recovered from the fills of post-medieval to modern ditches [69313, 70506, 77604, 79204, 83009] and topsoil deposit [72201]. No intact bottles were recovered and all of the shards are largely non-diagnostic, although fragments of cylindrical black glass wine or ale bottles (Bulk 79205, Bulk 83010), the embossed fragments from a cylindrical drinks bottle (Bulk 69314) with a 'TC' monogram within a crest and arched partial lettering '...ORGE...', and a neck fragment from a Codd-type soda bottle (Bulk 72201) dating from the 3rd quarter of the 19th century or later are present.

Only one window glass fragment is present within the assemblage, identified as a modern fragment of clear and colourless plate glass (Bulk 77605b) from the fill of a modern ditch [77604].

Recommendations

Should any subsequent excavation take place in relation to the Scheduled Monument (phase 0), it is recommended that the Roman glass discussed here is formally assessed by a Roman glass specialist alongside any further finds.

The Roman glass from Phase 0 should be retained for future study. The glass assemblage from Areas C01, C02, and C04 has been identified as 19th to early 20th century and is recommended for discard.

Table 13: The glass from East Park Area C by sub-area, trench, and context

Context #	Context description	RF/ Bulk #	Sample #	Material:	Classification:	Object:	Description:	Intact Y/N	Quantity:	Mass: (g)	Period/ century:
<i>Phase 0: Scheduled monument</i>											
<i>Trench 1</i>											
108	Fill of possible Roman ditch [119]	Bulk 108		Glass	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Light blue aqua curved vessel fragment with vertical scratches along the outer surface. Possibly from a cylindrical bottle	N	1	0.7	Roman
111	Upper fill of possible Roman ditch [115]	Bulk 111		Glass	Non-classifiable	Square bottle/ vessel	Light green aqua corner fragment from a square bottle of vessel. Flat base with a slight linear ridge towards one edge.	N	1	28.5	Roman
<i>Trench 2</i>											
201	Topsoil deposit across Trench 2	Bulk 201		Glass	Non-classifiable	Possible flask or jar	Slightly smoky blue-grey base fragment. Peaked dome pushup fragment with remnants of a glass pontil scar.	N	1	9.2	Roman
219	Single backfill of possible refuse pit [220]		<002>	Plastic	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Curved clear plastic edge fragment	N	1	<0.1	Modern
<i>Trench 3</i>											
301	Topsoil deposit across Trench 3	Bulk 301		Glass	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Light green aqua likely vessel fragment flat with a curve at one edge.	N	1	1	Roman
<i>Sub-area C01</i>											
<i>Trench 693</i>											
69314	Fill of recut [69313] of PM/ Mod ditch [69310]	Bulk 69314		Glass	Drinks bottle	Bottle glass	Two light green aqua fragments from a cylindrical or torpedo-shaped bottle. Embossed with a monogram "TC" within a crest, and arched partial lettering "...ORGE...". Plus non-diagnostic shatter shards	N	7	37.7	19-E20 C
<i>Sub-area C02</i>											
<i>Trench 705</i>											
70507	Upper fill of curvilinear ditch [70506]	Bulk 70507a		Glass	Drinks bottle	Bottle glass	Dark forest green cylindrical bottle fragments. Likely wine/ liquor. One tapering neck shard, one illegible embossed body shard and five non-diagnostic body shards.	N	7	39.1	19-E20 C
70507	Upper fill of curvilinear ditch [70506]	Bulk 70507b		Glass	Drinks bottle	Bottle glass	Light green aqua cylindrical bottle shards, including one likely neck/ shoulder, two body, and three shatter shards	N	6	38.9	19-E20 C
<i>Trench 722</i>											
72201	Topsoil	Bulk 72201		Glass	Drinks bottle	Soda bottle	Light green aqua Codd-type constricted neck fragment	N	1	16.0	3rd quarter 19 C or later
<i>Sub-area C04</i>											

<i>Trench 776</i>											
77605	Single fill of likely modern ditch [77604]	Bulk 77605a		Glass	Non-classifiable	Bottle glass	Clear and colourless cylindrical bottle body shard	N	1	9.1	Likely L19-20 C
77605	Single fill of likely modern ditch [77604]	Bulk 77605b		Glass	Window glass	Window	Clear and colourless plate window glass shard	N	1	1.5	Likely L19-20 C
<i>Trench 792</i>											
79205	Fill of PM field boundary [79204]	Bulk 79205		Glass	Drinks bottle	Wine/Ale bottle	Dark brown olive/ black cylindrical bottle body shard from near the heel.	N	1	23.9	19 C
<i>Trench 830</i>											
83010	Fill of ditch [83009]	Bulk 83010		Glass	Drinks bottle	Wine/Ale bottle	Dark olive green/ black cylindrical bottle body shard	N	1	7.8	Likely 19 C

The Wood

Genoveva Dimova (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A small assemblage of waterlogged wood was submitted for assessment in July 2025 from the archaeological works carried out at East Park Energy, Area C, Southeast of Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire. The following report attempts to characterise the wood remains and aims to set the finds within their wider context in terms of date, function and archaeological significance.

Methodology

This assessment report provides a summary of the wood assemblage with information on form and function based on visual examination. It also provides recommendations for further work. The wood assemblage was examined with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, and to compile an inventory for assessment purposes. Finds were measured to the nearest millimeter and weighed to the nearest gram. The finds were hand-retrieved in the field and collected as bulk finds which are identified by their context of discovery (e.g. 15407). Species identifications were confirmed by analysing the transverse, tangential and radial sections at x70-x450 magnification and using keys and texts stored at AOC Edinburgh (Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990).

The assemblage

An assemblage of five small fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.), weighing 3.5g, the largest measuring 15mm by 12mm by 7mm, were retrieved from cremation pit [80316]. These were in dry condition, very fragmented and embedded in clay.

A further one piece of wood was unstratified. It was a small fragment of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* L.) roundwood, weighing 1g and measuring 21mm by 15mm by 2mm. It was in poor, desiccated condition.

Discussion and statement of significance

The wood assemblage from East Park Energy, Area C, was small in size, poorly preserved, and limited in significance. Both ash and oak are native and would have grown in the surrounding landscape, and oak is often used for cremations, since it burns with a hot, steady flame (O'Donnell 2016). However, since the fragments are uncharred and appear unworked, their function at this site could not be determined.

Recommended further work

The wood assemblage has been fully assessed and requires no further analysis. The wood is in a dry and stable condition. Once work on this site has been completed, the assemblage is recommended for discard.

Osteoarchaeological Assessment on the Cremated Human Skeletal Remains

Ellen Green (AOC Archaeology Group)

Non-Technical Summery

This report details the results of the osteological assessment of cremated remains recovered from the evaluation works at East Park Energy, Area C. A total of 383.39g of burned human bone was recovered from three contexts on the site and an additional 16.51g was recovered from the spoil heap. Osteological assessment identified a probable minimum of 2 individuals, both likely to be adult at time of death. It is recommended that further analysis be done on two of the cremation deposits to provide additional osteological, historical and contextual information

Introduction

This document has been submitted as a specialist assessment report on the human skeletal remains from East Park Energy, Area C, Cambridgeshire (TL 12730 63670). The site covered an area of 62.21 ha, with the majority of the land previously used for arable farming.

The evaluation was conducted in three stages, and comprised of 179 trenches, four of which were within the Roman settlement Scheduled Monument Area (Historic England List Entry Number: 1491190).

This assessment focuses on the cremated remains identified and recovered from Trench 803, approximately 75m to the south of the Roman settlement Scheduled Monument.

Methodology

All cremated remains were cleaned, weighed, and sent to a specialist for analysis. Any identified animal bone, charcoal or artefactual finds were separated and sent to the appropriate specialist. The remains were then assessed and recorded following the codes of ethics and practice laid out by ClfA and BABAO (Brickley & McKinley, 2004; Mitchell & Brickley 2018).

Evaluation of the cremated remains included recording their overall weight (by spit and context), colour, and category as well as determining a minimum number of individuals and noting any identifiable elements by anatomical region and specific bone, where possible. Initial assessment includes recording of colouration and fragmentation, recorded per McKinley (1993). Determination of biological sex and estimation of age-at-death was carried out using standard methodologies outlined by Buikstra & Ubelaker (1994) and included any known sexually dimorphic cranial and/or postcranial features of present bones.

The Burial Context

All of the identified human remains, which have been added to Table 13, were recovered from Trench 803, which was approximately 75m away from the Roman settlement Scheduled Monument and have provisionally been dated to the Roman period. It is common for human remains to be located just outside settlement contexts during this period, particularly in more urban contexts (Smith 2018, 231). Three contexts were identified as containing cremated human remains on site, however it is likely given the recorded stratigraphy that the bone originates from two discreet depositions, one in ditch [80306] and one in pit [80316], and that the cremated remains recovered from Ditch [80304] are the result of the disturbance of [80306].

Fill (80316) of Pit [80315]

Pit [80315] was located in the western portion of the trench and was cut into the natural geology. The cut was sub-circular, and measured c. 1.4m in diameter and 0.26m in depth. The fill (80316) contained very frequent charcoal as well as cremated bone and was excavated in ten 2cm spits in the field. The majority of the cremated remains were encountered in the lower spits, with the largest percentage by weight being in the 9th spit towards the base of the pit, and the excavator noted that there were greater concentrations of bone in the north and western parts of the pit. The remains were primarily human, however 92 fragments of animal bone were mixed in, provisionally representing at least one pig and one sheep/goat. The faunal remains were primarily mottled brownish black in colour, indicating that they had not been exposed to as much heat as the human remains, the majority of which were fully calcined. This indicates one of three possible scenarios: the animal remains were placed on the edges of the pyre and thus were subject to less heat, the animals were added to the pyre part way through the cremation process and thus exposed to heat for a shorter duration, or they were separately exposed to heat and added to the deposit after the human remains had been gathered for deposition. In addition to the animals, a semi complete pot (RF 3), a group of three intact and 68 fragmented hob nails as well as two intact and 31 fragmentary small nails (RF 2-4), four worked flints and 16 pieces of fire cracked flint were found within the pit. The hobnails are indicative that the individual was likely wearing footwear when they were cremated, while the small nails may be the remains of a cremation bier or grave goods which were burned with the individual. It is also possible that the nails may represent an organic container for the remains, such as a wooden box or casket, particularly given that 6 fragments of waterlogged wood were also recovered from the pit, which may be indicative of a box burial. Roman box burials are a rare form of grave mostly found in Essex, Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, in which the edges of the cut were lined with wood, often with cremated remains deposited directly onto the floor (Smith 2018, 261). This would fit with the wide distribution of both bone and charcoal within the grave as well as the presence of wood and the large number of nails. There was no evidence of burning in situ, and the total weight of the recovered remains (358.98g) suggests a token deposit.

Fill (80307) Ditch [80306]

Ditch [80306] ran north-south and had a depth of 0.24m. Within the primary fill (80307) of the terminus an unurned deposit of cremated human remains was recovered, comprising a total weight of 22.53g. This most likely represents a token deposit, as the total weight of bone from a cremated adult should, on average, be between 1540-2004g (Malinowski & Porawski 1969), however due to the disturbed and truncated nature of the ditch terminus this is not certain. The fill was otherwise archaeologically sterile. A secondary fill (80312), also archaeologically sterile, was recorded in parts of the ditch, however it was not recorded as overlying the terminus where the cremation was located.

Fill (80305) of Ditch [80304]

Ditch [80304] was 0.14m deep, ran south-south-east and contained a single fill (80305). A 20L sample <103> was taken where the ditch truncated the terminus of ditch [80306], and 1.88g of cremated bone was recovered. Romano-British pottery was recovered from this context, along with a nail, meaning that the cremated remains recovered from (80307) and (80305) must be either Roman or earlier. The remains from (80307) should be subject to C14 dating to confirm if they are from the Iron Age or Roman

period, given that cremation was a common rite in Cambridgeshire in both periods (Smith 2018, 221-3).

Unstratified Material

It was recognized after the start of excavation that ditches [80304] and [80306] contained human remains. As such a 30L sample, <105> was taken from the combined spoil heap that was used for these features. The recovered human remains can not be attributed to a specific feature as a result; however, it is very likely that the human remains originate from the terminus of ditch [80306] as the trace amount of cremated bone present in ditch [80304] was likely the result of its truncation of the earlier ditch.

Osteological Assessment

A total of 383.39g of burned human bone was recovered from three contexts on the site and an additional 16.51g was recovered from the spoil heap. The assemblage represents a minimum of two individuals recovered from three contexts. Animal bone was found mixed into spits 3-10 of cremation fill (80316) and likely represents a food offering. A list of all contexts and their associated cremation number is provided in Appendix 1.

Cremation (80316) comprised a total of 348.98g of burned bone, which was excavated in 10 2cm spits in the field. The largest bone fragment was 27.47mm in size and was a fragment of occipital recovered from spit 10. The majority of remains were recovered from the lower spits, with the greatest proportion by weight being present in spit 9 and the least in spit 1. The level of fragmentation was fairly consistent throughout the entire deposit, with the majority of fragments falling in the 5mm-10mm range (58.61% by weight). The remains were primarily calcined, with a white/blue colour present over the entire fragment, however 192 fragments of partially calcined bone (which had one surface white, with the rest of the surface being dark grey/black) and 55 fragments of mottled brown/black bone were present, indicating that there was some variety in the amount of heat/duration the bones were exposed too. Cremation (80316) most likely represents a single, adult individual based on the presence of a premolar, a fully fused distal fibula, and a fully fused interproximal phalanx. The sex could not be determined. A full analysis is recommended to confirm MNI as well as age. No evidence for trauma or pathology was observed.

Cremation (80307) comprised a likely total of 40.92g, if the remains recovered from (80305) and the spoil heap are included in the analysis. The deposit was not recognized initially in the field, and as such was not excavated in spits. The largest fragment recovered was a fragment of the cranium measuring 25.66mm which was hand recovered on site in fill (80307). The majority of the bone fragments fell in the range between 5-10mm (58.67% by weight). The remains were primarily fully calcined, however 4 fragments of partially calcined bone and 9 fragments of mottled black/brown bone were also recovered. No indicators for age were identified in the remains, however the thickness of the cranial vault implies that the individual was very likely to be adult at time of death. No indicators for sex were observed. No evidence for trauma or pathology was observed. A full analysis is recommended to confirm MNI as well as age.

Discussion

The osteological assessment has identified a probable MNI of 2 individuals excavated from the land at East Park Energy, Area C. Both individuals were recovered as cremated remains and were most likely adult at time of death. The sex of the individuals could not be determined at assessment stage due to

the level of fragmentation within the remains. No evidence of pathology or trauma was observed on the remains. Cremation was the primary funerary practice in the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman transition period in the area of the country that the site was located in, and continued to be the dominant practice until the mid-Roman period when it began to decline. Cremation was however it was still practiced throughout the entire Roman occupation, and it is not unusual to find both rites practiced within single cemeteries (Smith 2018, 211).

Both individuals were located within Trench 803, approximately 75m to the south of the Roman settlement Scheduled Monument, and neither had evidence of having been contained within an urn, however due to the fact individual (80307) was not initially recognized as a cremation burial during excavation, the degree of localization in the remains could not be assessed. During the Roman period, cemeteries were often located in the periphery of settlements, particularly in the case of larger towns or cities which tended to have more formalized spaces for the disposal of the dead (Smith 2018, 236). It is very probable, given the proximity to the large settlement identified by the geophysical works in the Scheduled Monument area, that more graves will be located in the area around Trench 803, and any further work should be conducted with this in mind.

The first individual (80316) was interred in a pit with evidence for grave and pyre goods including faunal remains, pottery, and nails. Individual (80307) was found within a ditch terminus and did not have any evidence of grave goods having been present. Burials within ditches are common in the more rural areas of Britannia (Smith 2018, 231), and it has been theorized that this practice may be a form of reinforcing territorial boundaries or might connect to ideas of liminality and/or cosmological concepts of the agricultural cycle (Chadwick 2010, 432; Esmond Cleary 2000, 127; Pearce 2013, 108). The fact that both burials are unurned is slightly more unusual, as only 40% of Roman cremations studied by the Roman Rural Settlement Project were not contained within a vessel (Smith 2018, 259). However, it is worth considering that unurned cremations are harder to identify and are likely underrepresented in the archaeological record (McKinley 2013, 151), and that urns are not as common in the area around the Bedfordshire/ Cambridgeshire boarder once larger regional patterns are broken down (Smith 2018, 260). The potential presence of a box burial is significant, as only 78 examples were extant in the data gathered by the Rural Roman Settlement Project (Smith, 2018, 261).

Recommendations and statement of significance

The assemblage from East Park Energy, Area C is of local and regional significance with potential for national significance due to the rarity of box burials. The remains have the potential to inform about the lives and deaths of individuals associated with the nearby Roman settlement as well as funerary customs. This report recommends that both individuals undergo full osteological analysis, and that cremation (80307) undergo C14 dating to establish if it is Roman or Iron Age. The aims of this analysis are to:

- Determine the MNI represented in the East Park Energy, Area C assemblage
- Provide full demographic details including age at death and sex where possible
- identify, record and provide a differential diagnosis of any pathology and trauma
- Put the burials in their full regional context with comparisons to other local sites as well as integrating any information from the other areas investigated at East Park Energy
- Investigate pyre technologies used and fully contextualize the cremation rite employed.

Recommendations	Time Required	Material
Analysis	1 day	All of the cremation deposits should be subject to a full analysis to confirm MNI, sex and age estimations. A full analysis to investigate evidence for pyre technology should also be undertaken looking at fragmentation patterns and fragment colour.
Report writing	1 day	Includes incorporation of finds and environmental analysis to make interpretations on funerary ritual and comparisons with other contemporary and nearby sites and pyre technology used.
Radiocarbon Dating		A sample of remains from context (80307) should be dated via C14 to confirm if they are Roman or Iron Age in date. Cremation was a common rite in the area in both periods, and the ditch they were recovered from did not produce any artifacts to help date them.

Table 14: Cremated Human Remains

Context	Spit	Sample no.	Date	Total weight of cremated bone (g)	Maximum bone fragment size (mm)	Average bone fragment size (mm)	Age at death	Pathology data	Minimum number of individuals	Bone colour	Comments
80305	N/A	103	Roman?	1.88	8.64	5mm-10mm	n/a	none	1	White, 1 fragment of partially calcined	No identifiable elements, some skull fragments. Likely adult based on thickness of skull fragment
80307	N/A	104	Roman?	18.53	16.93	5mm-10mm	n/a	none	1	White, 3 fragments of white with dark grey/black interior, 9 fragments mottled brown/grey	No identifiable elements, some skull fragments. Likely adult based on thickness of skull fragment
80307	N/A	N/A	Roman?	4	25.66	>10mm	n/a	none	1	White	No identifiable elements, some skull fragments. Likely adult based on thickness of skull fragment
80316	1	80301	Roman	2.65	12.83	5mm-10mm	n/a	none	1	White. 1 fragment mostly black, with brown on the inner surface and only a small patch of white.	No identifiable elements, some long bone fragments
80316	2	80302	Roman	2.88	9.2	5mm-10mm	n/a	none	1	White, 1 fragment mostly black/brown on periosteal surface, brown on inner surface. One patch of white on edge	Some skull, torso and appendage fragments. 1 rib fragment, 1 ulnar shaft fragment

80316	3	80303	Roman	3.67	11.4	5mm-10mm	n/a	none	1	White, 1 fragment mostly black/brown on inner surface with white on periosteal surface	All body regions represented. 1 temporal fragment, 1 sternal fragment, 1 rib fragment, 1 phalanx fragment
80316	4	80304	Roman	34.71	19.08	5mm-10mm	n/a	none	1	White, 6 fragments with dark grey patches and white patches, 7 fragments brown-black (these are undiagnostic fragments and may be animal based on the similar appearance of the animal skull fragment)	All body regions represented. 3 fragments of parietal, 8 occipital, 2 vertebral body fragments, 3 femoral shaft fragments, 2 phalangeal shafts.
80316	5	80305	Roman	30.76	19.63	5mm-10mm	n/a	none	1	White, 11 fragments with dark grey/black interiors and calcined periosteum, 3 fragments brown-black (these are undiagnostic fragments and may be animal based on the similar appearance of the animal skull fragment)	All body regions represented. 3 frontal fragments, 2 parietal fragments, 5 zygomatic fragments, 1 fragment of vertebral body, 1 fragment of vertebral articular facet, 3 fragments of phalangeal shaft
80316	6	80306	Roman	33.56	19.39	5mm-10mm	Adult	none	1	White, 16 fragments with calcined periosteal surface but dark grey/black interiors (all undiagnostic)	Skull, appendage and extremity fragments present. 2 fragments of frontal, 1 premolar, 2 fibula shaft fragments, 1 distal fibula

											fragment, 1 phalanx shaft fragment
80316	7	80307	Roman	62.94	18.55	5mm-10mm	n/a	none	1	White, 41 fragments with calcined periosteal surface and black/dark grey inner surface. 4 fragments grey/brown	Skull and appendage fragments present. 4 occipital fragments
80316	8	80308	Roman	55.64	18.61	5mm-10mm	n/a	none	1	White 33 fragments calcined on the periosteal surface but dark grey on inner surface, 3 frags grey/brown	All body regions represented. 1 single rooted tooth root, 1 rub fragment,
80316	9	80309	Roman	67.34	26.16	5mm-10mm	n/a	none	1	Mostly white, but much wider variety of colours than in previous spits. 3 fragments black with some grey streaking, 11 fragments mid-brown with some dark grey mottling, 17 light grey with occasional streaks of white, 41 with calcined periosteal surfaces and dark grey/black inner surfaces	Skull, appendage and extremity fragments present. 1 fragment of zygomatic, 1 root from a single rooted tooth
80316	10	80310	Roman	64.83	27.47	5mm-10mm	Adult	none	1	White, tooth root is almost blue, 4 fragments black bone, 18 fragments of brown bone with grey streaks, 44 fragments with one calcined surface but the rest black/dark grey	Skull, appendage and extremity fragments present. 1 root from a single rooted tooth, 1 fragment from a humeral shaft, 2 femoral shaft fragments, 1 tibial shaft fragment, 1

											interproximal food phalanx
Unstratified	N/A	105	Roman?	16.51	16.68	5mm-10mm	n/a	none	1	White	Skull and appendage fragments present.

The Worked Bone

Dawn McLaren (AOC Archaeology Group)

One small fragment of worked bone (RF 306; weight 0.3g) was recovered during excavation, from Area C, Phase 0, Trench 3. The find was received for assessment in a clean and stable condition.

A catalogue of the find is presented in Table 15 below.

Context	Context description	RF no./Bulk Find	Object	Quantity	Description	L mm	D mm	Retain/Discard
312	Fill of posthole [313] cut into fills (318/310) of ditch recut [321/311]	306	Pin fragment	1	Short fragment from bone pin, broken at both ends. Shank is circular in cross-section, surfaces smoothed and polished retaining a light sheen. Not closely datable or classifiable to type	180	105	Retain

Table 15: catalogue of the bone pin fragment

RF 306 is a fragment from the shank of a bone pin, circular in cross-section, with smoothed and polished surfaces that retain a light sheen. It has broken at both ends meaning that it cannot be classified to type or function (eg. hair pin, dress pin, etc.), nor can it be closely dated based on the surviving fragment. The shank survives to 30 mm in length and is 3.1 mm in diameter. The pin shank came from the fill (312) of a posthole [313] which had been cut into the final fill (310/318) a recut ditch [321/311] orientated northwest-southeast across the centre of the trench. Also associated with the fill of the posthole from which the pin fragment was recovered were sherds of pottery and fragments of iron. The presence of iron in the same context as the pin fragment indicates that RF 306 is Iron Age or later in date.

Recommendations

The pin fragment should be retained as part of the site archive.

The Animal Bone

Matilda Holmes (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A small assemblage of 685 hand-recovered, refitted fragments of animal bones and teeth were recorded, of which 214 could be identified to taxon. Further remains were identified from the samples. Features were tentatively dated between the Iron Age and medieval periods, based on the spot dates available. This report aims to characterise the zooarchaeology and its significance on a local, regional and national level.

Methodology

Bones were fully recorded and those that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (micro – rat/ vole size; small – cat/ rabbit size; medium – sheep/ pig/ dog size; or large – cattle/ horse size). Sieved samples were collected but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and/ or element, or showed signs of taphonomic processes.

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973). Bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988) and working were noted. The surface condition of bones was recorded on a scale of 0-5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (Behrensmeyer in Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors included the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments.

Summary of Findings

Bones were generally in good to fair condition, though approximately a fifth could be refitted from smaller fragments and several teeth were loose, which implies that they were friable upon excavation. A few gnawed fragments indicates both the presence of dogs and a delay in burial. Very few burnt bones were observed, though Roman ditch and possible Roman pit 83105 produced a large quantity of small, indeterminate burnt and calcined fragments.

Primary contexts were identified from three ABGs:

- Roman ditch 82305 (context 82304): cattle hind limb (tibia, astragalus, calcaneus)
- Roman ditch 70506 (context 70507): hare/ rabbit hind limb bones (femur and metatarsal)
- Roman ditch 68206 (context 68207): sheep/ goat partial skeleton (head, vertebra, metatarsal, first and second phalanges)
- Roman ditch 416 (context 415): cattle hock joint (calcaneus, astragalus, centro-quartile and tarsals 2/3 and the proximal end of the metatarsal), with cut marks consistent with disarticulation from the upper hind limb
- Roman ditch 122 (context 111): fox partial skeleton (head, fore and hind limbs, no phalanges or vertebrae)

Roman

Ditch 69610 produced cattle remains (Table 16).

Ditch 82305 contained a large quantity of unidentified remains alongside the cattle hind limb bones described above (Table 16).

Ditches 69013, 69209, 70506 and 82104, spread 69017 and redeposited natural 83008 produced small quantities of animal remains (Table 2). Cattle, sheep/ goat, pig, horse/ donkey and rabbit/ hare could be identified.

A large number of features (ditches 416, 68206, 68910, 70409, 80807 and 82306; pits 104, 220 and 305, and posthole 68305) produced small quantities of bones, teeth and shell. Cattle, sheep/ goat, pig, horse/ donkey, dog and oyster remains came from hand-recovered deposits, with the addition of micro-mammals (including field vole), frogs/ toads, fish and terrestrial molluscs (including *Cepaea* sp, *Cornu aspersum* and unidentified discoidal and conical snails) from the samples (Table 16).

Ditches 113, 119/ 120, 122, 216, 303, 311, 321, 419, 421, 424, 68918, 69404, and 69906 and pits 82207 and 83105, pits 104 and 317, posthole 313, tree bowl 203 and vine rows 404/ 406 produced numerous cattle, sheep/ goats and oysters (*Ostrea edulis*), alongside a few pig, horse/ donkey, dog/ fox, bird (including domestic fowl) and micro-mammal remains (Table 16).

A few cattle and sheep/ goat bones and teeth were recovered from ditch 83009 (Table 16).

A few unidentified bone fragments and two horse teeth were produced from pit 82204 (Table 16) *Medieval*

Cattle and sheep/ goat remains came from ditch 69908 (Table 16). Ditch

Ditch 68704 gully 69613 and pit 69704, produced small quantities of animal remains (Table 16) Cattle, sheep/ goat, pig, horse/ donkey and rabbit/ hare could be identified.

Ditch 70205, pit 68706 and gully 69917 produced small quantities of bones, teeth and shell. Cattle, sheep/ goat, pig, horse/ donkey, dog and oyster remains came from hand-recovered deposits, with the addition of micro-mammals (including field vole), frogs/ toads, fish and terrestrial molluscs (including *Cepaea* sp, *Cornu aspersum* and unidentified discoidal and conical snails) from the samples (Table 16).

Ditch 69708 produced numerous cattle, sheep/ goats and oysters (*Ostrea edulis*), alongside a few pig, horse/ donkey, dog/ fox, bird (including domestic fowl) and micro-mammal remains (Table 16).

A few cattle and sheep/ goat bones and teeth were recovered from ditch 69904 (Table 16)

Ditch 69804 included a sheep/ goat tooth and otter shell (*Lutraria lutraria*). *Post-medieval*

Ditch 409 produced numerous cattle, sheep/ goats and oysters (*Ostrea edulis*), alongside a few pig, horse/ donkey, dog/ fox, bird (including domestic fowl) and micro-mammal remains (Table 16).

Undated

Several ditches (414, 69310, 71606, 71705, 77604), gully 83207, pit 83006, posthole 68308 and surface 69707 remain undated, and produced a few cattle, sheep/ goat and horse/ donkey remains (Table 16).

Ditch 69209 produced small quantities of animal remains (Table 2). Cattle, sheep/ goat, pig, horse/ donkey and rabbit/ hare could be identified.

Potential and Significance

The evaluation has proved that zooarchaeology exists in Area C, and the diversity of smaller mammals, amphibians and fish demonstrates the value of a good sampling programme. There were no obvious deposits to indicate spatially discrete activity areas, and the animal remains were not unusual for the periods identified. At this stage, however, sample sizes are too small and the dating too ambiguous for the assemblage to have any significance beyond a list of taxa, though the potential for future work will improve if further interventions take place on site.

Recommendations for Selection and Retention

Due to demands for space in long-term archiving, the assemblage has been assessed based on its potential to inform future research, contribute to further analysis and be used in educational activities. This assemblage has been fully recorded and is of moderate priority for retention.

Context	Hand-collected										Sieved							
	Unidentified	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Dog/ fox	Horse/ donkey	Rabbit/ hare	Bird	Domestic fowl	Oyster	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Micro-mammal	Fish	Frog/ toad	Marine shell	Terrestrial shell
101	7	2	1							1								
102	2																	
103											1	1			1		3	
107	12	1	4	1		1				5								
108	5	2	1	1						7								
109	6	1	3															
111	20	5	1		1					3								
112	0				1													
201	3	2	1							3								
202	5	1								8								
210	1																	
212	4	3																
213	3	1	1															
214	1	1																
219	0	1												3		1	2	1
301	7	2	1							4								
302	6	1		1														
304	2	1											2				1	1
310	3		1															
311	15	2	3															
312	21	8	2			1				6								
316	1					1												
318	15	8	2	1	1	1			1	3								
320	17	2	2			4				3								
401	7	1	1							3								
403	4																	
405	3	2						1										

408	2									5								
413	3																	
415	31	11	3	1		4				4	1	2	1	9		15	4	25 2
417	4	1	1															
418	6									1								
420	1																	
423	4	1																
68207			2												2			
68307	3																	
68309														1				
68705		1																
68707	4																	2
68913	2	2										2						
68919	1		1	3														
69014	1																	
69017		1				1												
69311						1												
69403	1	1				1												
69607	10		1	1														
69611		2																
69614	2	1	1				1											
69706	4																	
69707	1																	
69709	1																	
69805	1		1															
69806	1																	
69905	6	2	2															
69907	2																	
69909	5	1	2															
69918														1				
70206	3	1												3				7
70410	1				1									1	1			3
70507	51	1					1											
71607	1	1				1												
71706	13	1																
77605	2																	
82105	3																	
82205	11																	
82206	5					2												
82208			1															
82304	91	1																
82307	1		2															
83007	1	2	1															
83008	3	1																

83010	3		3															
83104	16	1	1								1							

Table 16: Summary of refitted animal remains by context (number of fragments). H= hand-collected, S= sieved (only burnt/ calcined fragments and identified remains included)

The Macroplant and Charcoal

Genoveva Dimova (AOC Archaeology)

Introduction

A total of 44 samples were submitted for environmental assessment in July 2025 from the archaeological works undertaken by AOC Archaeology at East Park Energy, Area C, Southeast of Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire. The bulk samples were collected from a series of ditches, postholes, pits, and gullies, believed to date from the Roman to the post-medieval period. The ecofacts assessed were carbonised macroplant and charcoal. The aim of this report was to identify the two assemblages to species and to assess their suitability for radiocarbon dating and potential for further study in reference to the East of England Regional Research Framework (2021).

Methodology

The bulk samples were processed in laboratory conditions at AOC Archaeology Group London using a floatation method designed to retrieve both ecofacts and artefacts (Kenward et al. 1980). The washovers were assessed at AOC archaeology Group Edinburgh and were scanned using a microscope at x10-x45 magnification.

The macrofossils were examined using a stereo microscope at magnifications of x10–x55. Plant identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases stored at AOC Edinburgh (Cappers et al. 2006; Jacomet 2006). Taxonomy and nomenclature for plants follows Stace (2010). Since preservation was generally poor, when determining the number of cereal remains from each context, the embryo part of the caryopses was counted. The washovers were analysed in full, except for ditch [70205], which was exceptionally rich in cereal remains, and a 25% sub-sample was extracted for analysis using a riffle box. The macroplant results are recorded in table 17 stored in the site archive.

Charcoal fragments larger than 4mm were extracted for assessment. Species identifications were confirmed by analysing the transverse, tangential and radial sections using a stereo microscope at magnifications of x10–x55 and using keys and texts stored at AOC Edinburgh (Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990). The scientific name *Maloideae* and common name ‘apple-type’ was used to describe the species from the *Malus*, *Pyrus*, *Crataegus* and *Sorbus* genera (apple, pear, hawthorn, and rowan) which are all native or were introduced to Britain in antiquity and cannot be differentiated on the basis of their molecular structure. When assessing how the charcoal assemblage formed, those samples which contained two or more species were typically designated as mixed fuel waste, whereas large assemblages (>5g) of single species were viewed as more likely to represent evidence of structural or artefactual burning, or species selected for a specific purpose, such as industrial burning. The charcoal results are recorded in table 18 stored in the site archive.

The assemblage

The macroplant

There were 569 carbonised macroplants, which included 464 cereal, 33 fragments of hazelnut shell, 28 pulses, four flax seeds, 39 weeds, and one thorn. These finds were dispersed among 17 contexts, with the only notable concentration of macroplants coming from ditch [70205], from which 383 finds were recovered. Preservation of the macroplants ranged from poor to adequate, but most were recorded as poor.

Cereal

The cereal was composed of 461 caryopses and three chaff fragments, identified as oat (*Avena* sp.), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), bread/club wheat (*Triticum aestivum/compactum* L.), spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.), emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.). The most commonly recovered species was barley (32%), followed by wheat (13%), hulled barley (6%), bread/club wheat (4%), oat (3%), spelt (0.5%), emmer/spelt (0.5%) and cereal (41%). The assemblage was concentrated in ditch [70205], where 344 caryopses were noted. The chaff was all identified as spelt glumes: two came from ditch [68910] and one from ditch [70409].

Nuts

There were 33 fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana* L.) shell recovered from three contexts. The assemblage was concentrated in ditch [70409], from which 28 fragments were found, with fragments also coming from ditches [70205] and [83009].

Pulses

In total, 28 pulse remains were identified. A single garden pea (*Pisum sativum* L.), split in half, came from ditch [70205]. Six peas (*Pisum* sp.) were recovered, five from ditch [70205] and one from ditch [70409]. A further 13 were too badly preserved to be identified to genus with certainty, and those were recorded as pea/lentil (*Pisum/Lens* sp.). Of these, eleven came from ditch [70205], one from pit [104], and one from ditch [70409]. Six vetch (*Vicia* sp.) were also found, scattered among four contexts: two came from pit [220], one from pit [28208], one from ditch [70205], and two from pit [706]. Like the cereal, the assemblage was concentrated in ditch [70205] with 18 of the pulses recovered from this context.

Weeds

There were 39 weeds, identified as five bedstraws (*Galium* sp.), five field pennycress (*Thlaspi arvense* L.), four dock (*Rumex* sp.), three fat hen (*Chenopodium album* L.), three grass family (*Poaceae* sp.), three wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum* L.), two black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus* L.), two pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia* (L.) Delarbre 1800), one onion (*Allium* sp.), and one elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.), as well as 10 weeds which could not be identified to species due to poor preservation.

Woodland

One thorn came from pit [220]. This was likely an inclusion with the wood that was brought to site to be used for fuel.

The charcoal

A total of 226 charcoal fragments (110g) were identified from 32 samples. The species were maple (*Acer campestre* L.), alder (*Alnus glutinosa* L.), hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), apple-type (*Maloideae* sp.), cherry (*Prunus* sp.), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa* L.), oak (*Quercus* sp.), and buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica* L.). The dominant species was oak (57%), followed by cherry (16%), apple-type (14%), maple (5%), blackthorn (4%), ash (2%), hazel (1%), alder (0.5%) and buckthorn (0.5%). The roundwood was identified as apple-type (10%), cherry (6%), oak (4%), maple (1%), hazel (1%), blackthorn (0.5%) and buckthorn (0.5%). Preservation of the charcoal ranged from poor to adequate.

Modern contamination

Modern contamination was present in all the processed samples and included roots, weeds and insect remains. However, there was no evidence that the archaeological security of any of these features had been noticeably compromised.

Discussion and statement of significance

Cereal

All the cereals recovered from East Park Energy Area C were cultivated in England during the Roman and later periods. A small number of spelt glumes were noted from two features, which could have been the result of the common practice of storing spelt in the ear and only processing it fully immediately before preparation (Boyles 2023). Glume wheats, like emmer and spelt, were the wheats most frequently cultivated in prehistoric and Roman England, but a significant change in agriculture occurred between the 5th to mid-7th century when bread/club wheat became the dominant species (van der Veen 2022). Bread/club wheat was treasured due to its milling and baking properties which allow it to produce white bread, a process that removes the most nutritious part of the grain, the bran and the embryo. Consequently, bread/club wheat is typically regarded as food reserved for the elite (van der Veen 2022). Only small quantities of bread/club wheat were recovered from East Park Energy Area C, coming from two features, ditches [70205] and [70409]. A large quantity of barley, including hulled barley, also came from ditch [70205], which is a cereal usually used for porridge, soups, flat breads and fodder, as well as brewing. A typical Roman pottage called puls was prepared from barley or spelt wheat which was roasted, pounded, and cooked in water (Renfrew 1993, 70). This indicates that different cereal species were exploited at East Park Energy Area C, which could have served different dietary functions.

In the absence of chaff, it was impossible to determine whether the small quantities of oats belonged to the wild or cultivated variety. However, oats were used for animal fodder in Roman Britain (Huckerby and Graham 2009, 927) and were widely cultivated in later periods (van der Veen 2022), so it is possible, they were grown deliberately at this site.

The spatial distribution of the cereal is interesting, with most of the barley coming from ditch [70205], and virtually no barley—except for a single caryopsis which came from ditch [83009]—found in any other feature. Once the chronology of this site has been established, it could be possible to determine the agricultural developments that occurred at East Park Energy Area C with more certainty.

Pulses

A total of 28 peas and vetch were recovered, including one garden pea which came from ditch [70205]. Peas have been exploited in Britain since the Bronze Age, but they did not become a dietary staple until the Medieval period (Renfrew 1993). Nevertheless, they appear to have been a common crop at some Romano-British sites (Lodwick and Allen 2017). While only small quantities of pulses were found from East Park Energy Area C, this could be the result of preservation.

Nuts

Hazelnut shell was noted in several features. Hazelnuts have been collected as a wild food resource in Britain from the Mesolithic onwards and the shells were often recycled as kindling. They are frequently recovered from archaeological contexts due to their widespread availability and their robustness, which means they survive the charring process more often than other types of plant material (Bishop 2019). Therefore, the small quantity recovered from East Park Energy Area C does not point to largescale food processing, storage or roasting of hazelnuts. Instead, it is likely that hazelnuts were available in the surrounding landscape, where they were collected as an additional food source.

Economically useful species

Four flax seeds were identified from ditch [70205]. Flax seeds have been used to produce food and may also be crushed into oil and used as a medicine. Though it requires certain tools and equipment, as well as access to a water source and space for drying, flax can be used for the production of linen fibres (Dickson and Dickson 2000). The flax seeds from ditch [70205] were found amongst a mixture of food debris, including cereal, pulses, and hazelnut shell fragments, indicating that in this context, they likely served a dietary role.

Weeds

Some of the weed species present in the assemblage are edible. For example, onions and pennycress are both known to have formed part of the Roman diet (Renfrew 1993, 71). Other edible species included fat hen, pale pericaria, black bindweed, wild radish, and dock. Bedstraws and grasses have been collected from prehistory onwards for use as thatching, flooring, bedding, packing and fuel, and elder has medicinal uses. It is possible that some of these plants, which were evidently present in the landscape, were deliberately grown or collected for these purposes. However, most of these weeds recovered favour disturbed ground and arable land, making them a common agricultural contaminant, and at East Park Energy Area C, they were only found in small quantities. Therefore, they could instead represent intrusive weeds brought in with the cereal or they grew nearby before being accidentally burnt.

Charcoal

Most of the charcoal derived from domestic fuel debris, along with some limited evidence of structural burning, as well as fuel waste from the cremation burials. The tree species are all native and would have grown in the surrounding landscape. Maple, hazel, ash, apple-type, buckthorn, cherry and blackthorn grow in a variety of landscapes such as hedgerows, scrub, or more open woods. Alder prefers damp habitats, whereas oak is adaptable to a variety of growing conditions (Linford 2009; Stace 2010).

The only evidence for possible structural or artefactual burning came from ditch recut [416] and pit [80605] from which large concentrations of oak charcoal were recovered. A smaller assemblage formed only of oak charcoal came from gully [83207]. This could indicate that oak was the preferred species used for building, or that it was reserved for a specific purpose, such as industrial processes, as it burns with a hot, steady flame (Gale and Cutler 2000, 205). The charcoal from the cremation burial [80315] was identified as a mixture of species, including oak, maple, ash, cherry, and blackthorn, indicating functional rather than ritual selection of species readily available in the surrounding landscape.

Recommended further work

The ecofact assemblage, while small in numbers and poorly preserved, is varied in terms of the species represented. Once the chronology of this site has been finalised and depending on the results from the other three areas of archaeological investigation (A, B, and D), further study could be beneficial to fully understand the role of plants at East Park Energy, answering the research questions raised in the East of England Regional Research Framework.

Both the macroplant and charcoal have been fully identified, and further species identifications are not required. If material is needed for radiocarbon dating, the charcoal is suitable. Where possible oak should be avoided for dating as it is a slow growing species which can prove unreliable. The cereal caryopses should also be avoided for dating where possible, as they are mostly poorly preserved. The ecofact assemblage is stored in a stable and dry condition at AOC Archaeology Group, but once all work is completed it is suitable for discard.

Feature			Pit 10 4	Pit 22 0	Pit 30 5	Ditch recut 416		Ditch 2820 6	Pit 282 08	Ditch 7020 5	Pit 70 6	Pit 696 04	Ditch 6891 0	Gull y 699 17	pit 808 05	Ditch 7040 9	Ditch 8320 5	Ditch 8230 6	Ditch 8300 9	Pit 831 05
Phase			0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Sample			00 1	00 2	00 3	004	1	2	3	4	5	6	12	14	106	7040 1	8230 1	8230 2	8300 1	831 01
Context			10 3	21 9	30 4	415	68 90 5	6820 7	682 09	7020 6	68 70 7	696 05	6891 3	699 18	808 05	7041 0	8230 4	8230 7	8301 0	831 04
Sample Vol. (L)			40	40	40	40	20	20	10	40	30	10	40	20	<10	40	40	40	40	2
% Analysed			10 0	10 0	10 0	100	10 0	100	100	25	10 0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Species	Name	Part																		
Crops																				
<i>Avena</i> sp.	Oat	Caryopsis /es	4							9										
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Hulled barley	Caryopsis /es								26									1	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	Barley	Caryopsis /es								147										
<i>T. aestivum/comp actum</i> L.	Bread/ club wheat	Caryopsis /es								15						3				
<i>T. spelta</i> L.	Spelt	Glume(s)											2							1
<i>T. dicoccum/spelta</i> sp.	Emmer /spelt	Caryopsis /es								1						1				

<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat	Caryopsis /es	3		12	1		4		16			2			19		2		
<i>Cerealia</i> sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis /es	2	3	20	2	1	3	1	130	8	1	3	1	1	11	1	2	4	1
Nuts																				
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel	Shell frag(s)								3						28			2	
Pulses																				
<i>Fabaceae</i> sp.	Pea family	Seed (s)			2															
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	Garden pea	Seed (s)								1										
<i>Pisum</i> sp.	Pea	Seed (s)								5						1				
<i>Pisum/Lens</i> sp.	Pea/lentil	Seed (s)	1							11						1				
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	Vetch	Seed (s)		2					1	1	2									
Economically useful species																				
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	Flax	Seed (s)								4										
Weeds																				
<i>Allium</i> sp.	Onion	Seed (s)								1										
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Fat-hen	Seed (s)			1					2										

<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> L.	Black bindweed	Achene(s)			2														
<i>Galium</i> sp.	Bedstraws	Seed(s)		1					4										
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (L.) Delarbre 1800	Pale persicaria	Achene(s)							1									1	
<i>Poaceae</i> sp.	Grass family	Caryopsis/es			3														
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.	Wild radish	Fruit(s)										3							
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock	Achene(s)	2									2							
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Elderberry	Seed(s)			1														
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> L.	Field pennycress	Seed(s)							5										
Unknown	Indet	Achene/seed	1	4	2				1			1						1	
Other																			
Thorn				1															

Table 17: Charred Macro

Feature			Pit 305	Ditch recut 416	Ditch 28206	Pit 28208	Ditch 7020	Pit 706	Pit 69604	Ditch 68910	Gully 69917	pit 80805	Ditch 7040	Ditch 8320	Ditch 8230	Ditch 8300	Pit 83105	
Phase			0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	
Sample			003	004	1	2	3	4	5	6	12	14	106	70401	82301	82302	83001	83101
Context			304	415	68905	68207	68209	70206	68707	69605	68913	69918	80805	70410	82304	82307	83010	83104
Sample Vol. (L)			40	40	20	20	10	40	30	10	40	20	<10	40	40	40	40	2
% Analysed			100	100	100	100	100	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Species	Name	Part																
Crops																		
Weeds																		
Allium sp.	Onion	Seed(s)						1										
Chenopodium album L.	Fat-hen	Seed(s)	1					2										
Fallopia convolvulus L.	Black bindweed	Achene(s)	2															
Galium sp.	Bedstraws	Seed(s)						4										
Persicaria lapathifolia (L.) Del.	Pale persicaria	Achene(s)						1									1	
Poaceae sp.	Grass family	Caryopsis/es	3															
Raphanus raphanistrum L.	Wild radish	Fruit(s)									3							
Rumex sp.	Dock	Achene(s)									2							
Sambucus nigra L.	Elderberry	Seed(s)	1															
Thlaspi arvense L.	Field pennycress	Seed(s)						5										
Unknown	Indet	Achene/seed	2					1			1						1	
Other																		
Thorn																		

Table 18: Charcoal species

Feature	Phase	Sample	Context	Species	Name	Frag	RW	Weight(g)	Comments
Pit 104	0	001	103	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type	1	3		
Pit 104	0	001	103	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	4			
Pit 104	0	001	103	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry		1		
Pit 104	0	001	103	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L.	Alder	1		7.01	

Pit 220	0	002	219	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	7			
Pit 220	0	002	219	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Maple	2			
Pit 220	0	002	219	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type	1		1.18	
Pit 305	0	003	304	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry	1		0.21	
Ditch recut 416	0	004	415	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	20		17.95	Structural?
	1	1	68905	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type		2	0.07	
Ditch 28206	1	2	68207	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	6	1		
Ditch 28206	1	2	68207	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type	2	1		
Ditch 28206	1	2	68207	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Maple	1		1.15	
Pit 28208	1	3	68209	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel		2		
Pit 28208	1	3	68209	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1			
Pit 28208	1	3	68209	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type	1		1.02	

Ditch 70205	1	4	70206	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type	1	5		
Ditch 70205	1	4	70206	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1	3	23.52	
Pit 706	1	5	68707	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel		1	0.03	
Pit 69604	1	6	69605	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1			
Pit 69604	1	6	69605	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type		1	0.25	
P/H 308	1	7	68309	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type	1	1	0.07	
Pit 69007	1	10	69008	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry		7		
Pit 69007	1	10	69008	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Maple		2		
Pit 69007	1	10	69008	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash	1		2.27	
Ditch 68910	1	12	68913	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak		2	0.17	
Pit 84306	1	102	84307	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	10		0.94	
Unstrat	1	105	Unstrat	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1	1		

Unstrat	1	105	Unstrat	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry	1			
Unstrat	1	105	Unstrat	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.	Blackthorn		1	0.45	
Ditch 70409	2	70401	70410	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type		6		
Ditch 70409	2	70401	70410	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	3			
Ditch 70409	2	70401	70410	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Maple	1		1.28	
Cremation 80315	2	80301	80316	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1		0.09	
Cremation 80315	2	80302	80316	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1			
Cremation 80315	2	80302	80316	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.	Blackthorn	1		0.08	
Cremation 80315	2	80304	80316	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2		0.22	
Cremation 80315	2	80305	80316	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	4	2		

Cremation 80315	2	80305	80316	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry	3			
Cremation 80315	2	80305	80316	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple- type		1	0.84	
Cremation 80315	2	80306	80316	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Maple	1			
Cremation 80315	2	80306	80316	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.	Blackthorn	1		0.05	
Cremation 80315	2	80307	80316	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.	Blackthorn	4		0.3	
Cremation 80315	2	80308	80316	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry	7			
Cremation 80315	2	80308	80316	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2			
Cremation 80315	2	80308	80316	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash	1		1.72	
Cremation 80315	2	80309	80316	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash	2			

Cremation 80315	2	80309	80316	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.	Blackthorn	2			
Cremation 80315	2	80309	80316	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry	1		0.64	
Cremation 80315	2	80310	80316	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry	7			
Cremation 80315	2	80310	80316	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1	1		
Cremation 80315	2	80310	80316	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash	1		2.28	
Pit 80605	2	80601	80604	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	20		27.6	Structural?
Ditch 80807	2	80801	80808	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2		0.35	
Ditch 83205	2	82301	82304	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry	4			
Ditch 83205	2	82301	82304	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Maple	3			
Ditch 83205	2	82301	82304	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple- type	2			
Ditch 83205	2	82301	82304	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1		0.89	

Ditch 83009	2	83001	83010	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry		5		
Ditch 83009	2	83001	83010	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Maple		1		
Ditch 83009	2	83001	83010	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> L.	Buckthorn		1		
Ditch 83009	2	83001	83010	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1			
Ditch 83009	2	83001	83010	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type		1	4.09	
Ditch 83204	2	83201	83206	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	9			
Ditch 83204	2	83201	83206	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type		1	7.77	Apple charcoal vitrified
Gully 83207	2	83202	83208	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	20		5.79	

Conservation

Brandon J Hamer (AOC Archaeology)

Summary

Trial trench evaluations were undertaken by AOC Archaeology within farmland to the south-east of Great Staunton, Huntingdonshire, ahead of planning proposals for a photovoltaic station and associated energy storage. These evaluations yielded a small assemblage of Romano-British artefacts; this ClfA type 2 report details the conservation assessment and recommended treatment of the assemblage uncovered during these archaeological evaluations.

Work Requested

- X-radiography of metals
- Conservation assessment
- Conservation treatment recommendations

Description

The assemblage consists of ferrous metals (predominantly nails and hobnails), cupreous metal objects and late Roman coins, and a fragment of lava quern stone. Further retrieved material, including glass shards, heat affected stone, cobblestone, and wood, were assessed by AOC Archaeology finds specialists but were not recommended for retention and are therefore not included in this conservation assessment.

Condition

Further information on condition of individual finds can be found in the accompanying conservation assessment Excel spreadsheet.

Ferrous Metals

All ferrous finds are obscured by corrosion and encrusted earth. Several finds (see Appendix II) show signs of active corrosion, with surfaces beginning to spall, though most are stable.

Cupreous Metal

The cupreous objects are obscured by cupreous corrosion products and light soiling.

Lava Quern Stone

The quern stone is stable with only light soiling within interstices of the stone.

Conservation Summary

The following treatments are recommended for the purpose of stabilisation and to facilitate finds specialists recommendations. Conservation record photography will be undertaken for all objects undergoing conservation treatment. A conservation report and treatment spreadsheet will be produced and detail all work undertaken.

Ferrous Metal

- Active corrosion to be removed using air abrasion with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder.
- All ferrous finds to be repacked in sealed storage with desiccant.

Cupreous Metal

- Soiling and obscuring corrosion to be removed with swabs of industrial methylated spirits (IMS) and small hand tools under magnification.
- Stabilisation by immersion in 3%w/v benzotriazole (BTA) in IMS, under vacuum.
- Excess BTA to be removed with two rinses in IMS.
- Surfaces to be lacquered with two coats of 15%w/v Incralac™ in toluene, by brush.
- All cupreous finds to be repacked in sealed storage with desiccant.

Cupreous Metal

- No conservation recommendations

Table 19: X-ray Catalogue

AOC 80210; East Park Evaluation, Area C; X-radiograph Catalogue							
X-ray plate	kV	Mins	Find no. Δ	Sample no. ◇	Context ()	Material	Description
1A	55	3	1			Ag-Cu	Roman coin
1B	75	3	1			Ag-Cu	Roman coin
2A	25	2		5	68707	Fe	Metalworking waste
2A	25	2		80801	80801	Fe	unknown
2B	55	3		105	U/S	Fe	hobnails
2B	55	3		001	103	Fe	nail shank (a), unknown (b)
2B	55	3		80303	80316	Fe	hobnails (a) and nails (b)
2B	55	3		80308	80316	Fe	hobnails
2B	55	3		80309	80316	Fe	nails
2B	55	3		80310	80316	Fe	hobnails
2B	55	3		103	80305	Fe	nails
2B	55	3		80306	90316	Fe	hobnails (a) and nails (b)
2B	55	3		80305	80316	Fe	hobnails (a) and nails (b)
2B	55	3		80307	80316	Fe	nails
3A	55	3		80304	80316	Fe	hobnails
3A	55	3		80301	80316	Fe	hobnails
3A	55	3		80302	80301	Fe	hobnails
3A	55	3		004	415	Fe	hobnails
3A	55	3	3		80316	Fe	nails
3A	55	3	4		80316	Fe	nails
3B	70	3	bulk		69905	Fe	horseshoe nails (a) and nails (b)
3B	70	3	bulk		71105	Fe	nails
3B	70	3	2		80316	Fe	nails
3B	70	3	bulk		69907	Fe	nails
3C	85	3	bulk		69806	Fe	wedge
3C	85	3	bulk		79705	Fe	unknown
3C	85	3	bulk		77605	Fe	rake tooth
4	85	3	bulk		69311	Fe	Horseshoe
4	85	3	bulk		68916	Fe	Horseshoe
5	100	3	bulk		69314	Fe	Horseshoe
5	100	3	bulk		68401	Fe	Horseshoe
6A	25	2		5	68707	Fe	Metalworking waste
6A	25	2		80801	80801	Fe	unknown
6B	55	3		70401	-	Fe	unknown
6B	55	3		105	U/S	Fe	hobnails
6B	55	3		1001	103	Fe	nail shank (a), unknown (b)
6B	55	3		80303	80316	Fe	hobnails (a) and nails (b)
6B	55	3		80301.1	80316	Fe	hobnails
6B	55	3		80309	80316	Fe	nails

6B	55	3		80310	80316	Fe	hobnails
6B	55	3		103	80305	Fe	nails
6B	55	3		80306	90316	Fe	hobnails (a) and nails (b)
6B	55	3		80305	80316	Fe	hobnails (a) and nails (b)
6B	55	3		80307	80316	Fe	nails
7A	55	3		80304	80316	Fe	hobnails
7A	55	3		80301	80316	Fe	hobnails
7A	55	3		80302	80301	Fe	hobnails
7A	55	3		004	415	Fe	hobnails
7A	55	3	3		80316	Fe	nails
7A	55	3	4		80316	Fe	nails
7B	70	3	bulk		69905	Fe	horseshoe nails (a) and nails (b)
7B	70	3	bulk		71105	Fe	nails
7B	70	3	2		80316	Fe	nails
7B	70	3	bulk		69907	Fe	nails
7C	85	3	bulk		69806	Fe	wedge
7C	85	3	bulk		79705	Fe	unknown
7C	85	3	bulk		77605	Fe	rake tooth
8A	50	3	301		301	CuA	Pin
8A	50	3	201		201	CuA	Object
8A	50	3	105		107	CuA	Sheet frag
8A	50	3	303		301	CuA	wire
8A	50	3	202		201	CuA	Object
8A	50	3	401		401	CuA	Object
8A	50	3	405		408	CuA	Roman coin
8A	50	3	103		107	CuA	Roman coin
8A	50	3	104		107	CuA	Roman coin
8B	60	3	401		401	CuA	Object
8B	60	3	405		408	CuA	Roman coin
8B	60	3	103		107	CuA	Roman coin
8B	60	3	104		107	CuA	Roman coin
8B	60	3	105		107	CuA	Sheet frag
8B	60	3	202		201	CuA	Object
8B	60	3	203		201	CuA	Object
9A	70	3	405		408	CuA	Roman coin
9A	70	3	103		107	CuA	Roman coin
9A	70	3	104		107	CuA	Roman coin
9A	70	3	101		101	CuA	Brooch/Clasp frag
9A	70	3	203		201	CuA	Object
9B	85	3	101		101	CuA	Brooch/Clasp frag
9B	85	3	203		201	CuA	Object
10A	50	3	309		322	Fe	Nail
10A	50	3	404		401	Fe	Object
10B	60	3	309		322	Fe	Nail

10B	60	3	404		401	Fe	Object
10B	60	3	302		301	Fe	Nail
10B	60	3	208		212	Fe	Object
10B	60	3	403		401	Fe	Object
10B	60	3	308		318	Fe	Object
10B	60	3	305		302	Fe	Nail
10B	60	3	307		312	Fe	Object
10B	60	3	205		201	Fe	Clasp
10B	60	3	102		103	Fe	Object
11	75	3	308		318	Fe	Object
11	75	3	307		312	Fe	Object
11	75	3	102		103	Fe	Object
11	75	3	305		302	Fe	Nail
11	75	3	403		401	Fe	Object
11	75	3	205		201	Fe	Clasp
12	75	3	402		401	Fe	Object
12	75	3	206		202	Fe	Nail
12	75	3	209		219	Fe	Object
12	75	3	204		201	Fe	Object
12	75	3	107		109	Fe	Nail
12	75	3	106		107	Fe	Nail
13	90	3	402		401	Fe	Object
13	90	3	206		202	Fe	Nail
13	90	3	209		219	Fe	Object
13	90	3	204		201	Fe	Object
13	90	3	107		109	Fe	Nail
13	90	3	106		107	Fe	Nail
13	90	3	304		301	Fe	Object
13	90	3	207		210	Fe	Object
13	90	3	108		U/S	Fe	Object

Table 20: List of Assessed Finds

<i>RF/ Bulk</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Xray</i>
	<001>a	103	Fe	Shank	Tapering shank. Square cross-section, slightly curved	2
	<001>b	103	Heat-affected soil/ ash?	Non-diagnostic	Partial disc of possible compressed ash/ heat-affected soil with tiny quartz inclusions. Magnetic and slightly dished, possibly formed at the base of a vessel.	2
	<001>e	103	Fe	Blade, Non-diagnostic	Small fragments of iron, One likely blade fragment	-
RF 103		107	CuA	Coin	Heavily worn radiate or nummus; illegible on both faces; AE3	8,9

RF 104		107	CuA	Coin	AE3 nummus of the House of Constantine dating to AD347-348; VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN reverse type depicting two Victories holding wreaths. Uncertain mint	8,9
RF 105		107	CuA	Sheet	Irregularly shaped fragment sheet metal; worn breaks on all edges; one piece folded over and lying flush with main body of object	8
RF 106		107	Fe	Nail	Discoidal head on square-sectioned, straight shank tapering to point	12,13
RF 107		109	Fe	Nail	Flat head, damaged on one side, other side triangular projection; square-sectioned tapering shank tapering to worn break	12,13
RF 205		201	Fe	Cleat	Pointed oval body with rectangular-sectioned tang projecting from each end;; both tangs bent outwards and terminate in worn breaks	10,11
RF 207a		210	Fe	Object	Broadly rectangular lump; rectangular cross-section; old breaks at either end	13
RF 207b		210	Fe	Object	Broadly triangular fragment; relatively fresh break at wide end; flat, rectangular cross-section; does not show up on X-ray; possibly fragment of blade but insufficient for diagnosis	13
RF 207c		210	Fe	nail	Fragment of square-sectioned shank; worn breaks at either end	13
RF 208		212	Fe	Object	Rectangular strip; narrow rectangular cross-section; curved slightly along length; worn breaks at either end	10
RF 209		219	Fe	Nail	Domed discoidal head on square-sectioned shank terminating in worn break; bent along length	12,13
RF 304		301	Fe	Nail	Large domed square head; tapering square-sectioned shank; difficult to estimate full length due to breakage and flaking of corrosion product; potentially short-shanked rivet	13
RF 305		302	Fe	Nail	Flat, discoidal head on square-sectioned shank terminating in worn break.	10, 11
RF 307a		312	Fe	Object	Asymmetrical, broadly rectangular fragment; rectangular cross-section; breaks on short edges; more recent break at one end	10, 11
RF 307b		312	Fe	Nail	Square-sectioned nail shank; old breaks at either end	10, 11
RF 308a		318	Fe	Wallhook	L-shaped; one arm square-sectioned along entire length and terminates in worn break; one arm rectangular-sectioned and tapers in thickness along length also terminates in worn break	10, 11
RF 308b		318	Fe	Nails	Three incomplete shanks; all square-sectioned with breaks at both ends; no refits	10, 11

RF308c		318	Fe	Object	Asymmetrical fragment; trapezoidal in plan; narrow triangular cross-section; one fragment from thicker edge has flaked off; could be blade fragment?	10, 11
RF308d		318		Object	Asymmetrical fragment; broadly triangular in plan; appears to have worn breaks on all edges	10, 11
-		320	Fe	Nail	Square-sectioned nail shank; old breaks at either end	-
RF 309		322	Fe	Nail	Square-sectioned nail shank; old breaks at either end	10
RF 405		408	CuA	Coin	AE2 nummus of Constantine II as Caesar. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type: two soldiers and two standards; uncertain mint; struck off-centre on flan; AD330-335	8,9
	<004>	415	Fe	Hobnails	Two intact, domed heads and one clenched shank two shank fragments	3
Bulk 68401		68401	Fe	Horseshoe	Keyhole type horseshoe. Fullered with upturned caulkins. Five rectangular holes down one branch and four down the other, with one also in the inner heel. Six nail remnants in situ.	5
Bulk 69707		69707	stone	lava quern fragment	small worn piece of lava quern, 36mm thick, smooth grinding surface survives on one side.	
Bulk 69806		69806	Fe	Wedge	Small wedge, Thin rectangular cross-section with a slightly burred head, tapering to a rounded tip. Possibly for securing a tool handle	3
Bulk 77605		77605	Fe	Rake tooth	Likely rake tooth. Slightly curved, mostly circular cross-sectioned body, with a tapering, arched tang, tang bent 90-degrees	3
Bulk 79705		79705	Fe	Non-diagnostic	Tapering bar. Flat rectangular cross-section, one terminal slightly rounded, the other tapering to a point.	3
	<103>	80305	Fe	Nails	Nail fragments, two-three head and shank fragments, one more robust tapering square cross-sectioned shank fragment. Type unclear	2
RF 2		80316	Fe	Nails	Flat circular head and straight square cross-sectioned shank fragment	3
RF 3		80316	Fe	Nails	Flat ovoid head	3
RF 4		80316	Fe	Nails	Shank fragment	3
	<80301>	80316	Fe	Hobnails	Two partial head and shank fragments, six shank fragments, two clenched	3
	<80302>	80316	Fe	Hobnails	Head and shank fragment	3
	<80303>a	80316	Fe	Hobnails	One intact with a domed head and clenched tip, Three head and shank fragments, Six shank fragments	2
	<80303>b	80316	Fe	Nails	Nail and shank fragments, Flat circular heads and straight square cross-sectioned shanks	2
	<80304>a	80316	Fe	Hobnails	Three head and shank fragments, one clenched, nine tiny shank fragments	3
	<80304>a	80316	Fe	Nails	Three head and shank fragments, one clearly heat-affected, five narrow square cross-sectioned shank fragments	3

	<80305>a	80316	Fe	Hobnails	Seven head and shank fragments, one peaked, Fourteen shank fragments, three clenched	2
	<80305>b	80316	Fe	Nails	Two head and shank fragments, and one tapering shank fragment. Flat, circular heads and square cross-sectioned shanks.	2
	<80306>a	80316	Fe	Hobnails	One intact, three head and shank fragments, five shank fragments, two clenched	2
	<80306>b	80316	Fe	Nails	Two flat circular heads and two straight, square cross-sectioned tapering shanks. Both possibly joining	2
	<80307>	80316	Fe	Nails	Flat circular head and seven shank fragments. Thin square cross-section and tapering, pointed and clenched tips, including one possible hobnail tip	2
	<80308>	80316	Fe	Hobnails	One domed head and shank fragment, three shank fragments, and one corroded mass	2
	<80309>a	80316	Fe	Nails	Small, intact nails, narrow flat circular heads and shanks tightly clenched in a returning S-shape tucked below the heads.	2
	<80309>b	80316	Fe	Nails	Nail fragments. Partial head and two shank fragments	2
	<80310>	80316	Fe	Hobnails	One intact with a peaked head and clenched tip, Four shank fragments, one with a head remnant	2
RF 1		U/S	CuA	Coin	Largely illegible but with a left-facing helmeted bust visible, possibly with a crested helmet. AE4 denomination, Diam: 15.0mm, Mass: 1.4g	1
	<105>	U/S	Fe	Hobnails	Two intact hobnails, one with a peaked head and clenched tip, Two hobnail heads, and four shank fragments, one with a clenched tip	2

Appendix C: OASIS

OASIS ID (UID)	aocarcha1-536602
Project Name	Evaluation at East Park Energy, Area C
Sitename	East Park Energy, Area C
Sitecode	ECB7315
Project Identifier(s)	East Park Energy, Area C, Cambridgeshire
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	AOC Archaeology Group
Project Dates	11-Aug-2024 - 24-Apr-2025
Location	East Park Energy, Area C NGR: TL 12730 63670 LL: 52.25965528256478, -0.349754208484065 12 Fig: 512730,263670
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Cambridgeshire Local Authority District: Huntingdonshire Parish: Great Staughton
Project Methodology	In total, 179 trenches were excavated in Area C. Phase 0 comprised four targeted trenches, each measuring 20m x 3.6m, designed to target different geophysical anomalies within the by the Roman Small Town South of Great Staughton Scheduled Monument (Historic England List Entry Number: 1491190). These trenches were opened to characterise the geophysical anomalies rather than evaluate a percentage sample of the Scheme. A remaining 159 targeted trenches measuring 50m by 1.80m were excavated during Phases 1 and 2. In addition 16 new trenches were opened and 51 of the trenches opened in Phase 1 were reopened and further investigated during Phase 2.
Project Results	The evaluation at Area C comprised the excavation of trenches across the Scheduled Monument area and Sub-Areas C01 to C04. Of the 179 trenches excavated, 61 yielded archaeological evidence while 118 remained negative. Modern truncations in the form of field drains and plough scars were indicative of agricultural practices occurring in the area, however generally, preservation of archaeological features was moderate, with the depth the archaeological

	features were recorded at being fairly consistent, with on average 0.15m of subsoil and 0.25m of topsoil overlying the activity. Overall, a clear correlation was evident between the features uncovered during the evaluation and the geophysical survey across Area C. Particularly, within the Roman Town, but also in C01, C02 and C04. Whilst the areas presumed blank by the geophysical survey generally matched the findings within the evaluations, there was a moderate number of archaeological features present in trenches not targeting geophysical anomalies across all sub-areas, especially C02 and the eastern portion of C04. The archaeological evaluation has revealed Romano British activity that is representative of a developing landscape from the post-Conquest to the 4th century AD. The scattered rural activity recorded across C01 to C04 in the form of enclosure ditches, boundaries and pits, was the earliest activity, dating from the early 1st to mid-2nd AD. In contrast, the activity recorded within the Scheduled Monument area was representative of a more densely populated urban environment developing and expanding from the mid-1st century to the 4th century AD. The presence of two cremations on the eastern edge of C04, on the southwestern periphery of the Roman town was unsurprising. During the Roman period, cemeteries were often located in the periphery of settlements, particularly in the case of larger towns or cities which tended to have more formalized spaces for the disposal of the dead. It is very probable, given the proximity to the town, that more graves are located in the area around Trench 803. Later activity on the site spans from the 9th century onwards with concentrations of activity typical of medieval rural activity, in the form of enclosures, likely relating to animal management and agricultural boundaries. Some of these may have continued in use into the post-medieval period. The pottery assemblage dating to the medieval period is typical of the area with an absence of fine wares typical of rural settings and a relatively limited status or a restricted economy. A number of ditches recorded across the site are representative of field boundaries depicted on 19th century Ordnance Survey Maps which have since gone out of use but represent the continued agricultural use of the land to the modern period.
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation RNA Energy Ltd
HER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record - unRev - STANDARD Historic England review - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Appendix D: Figures

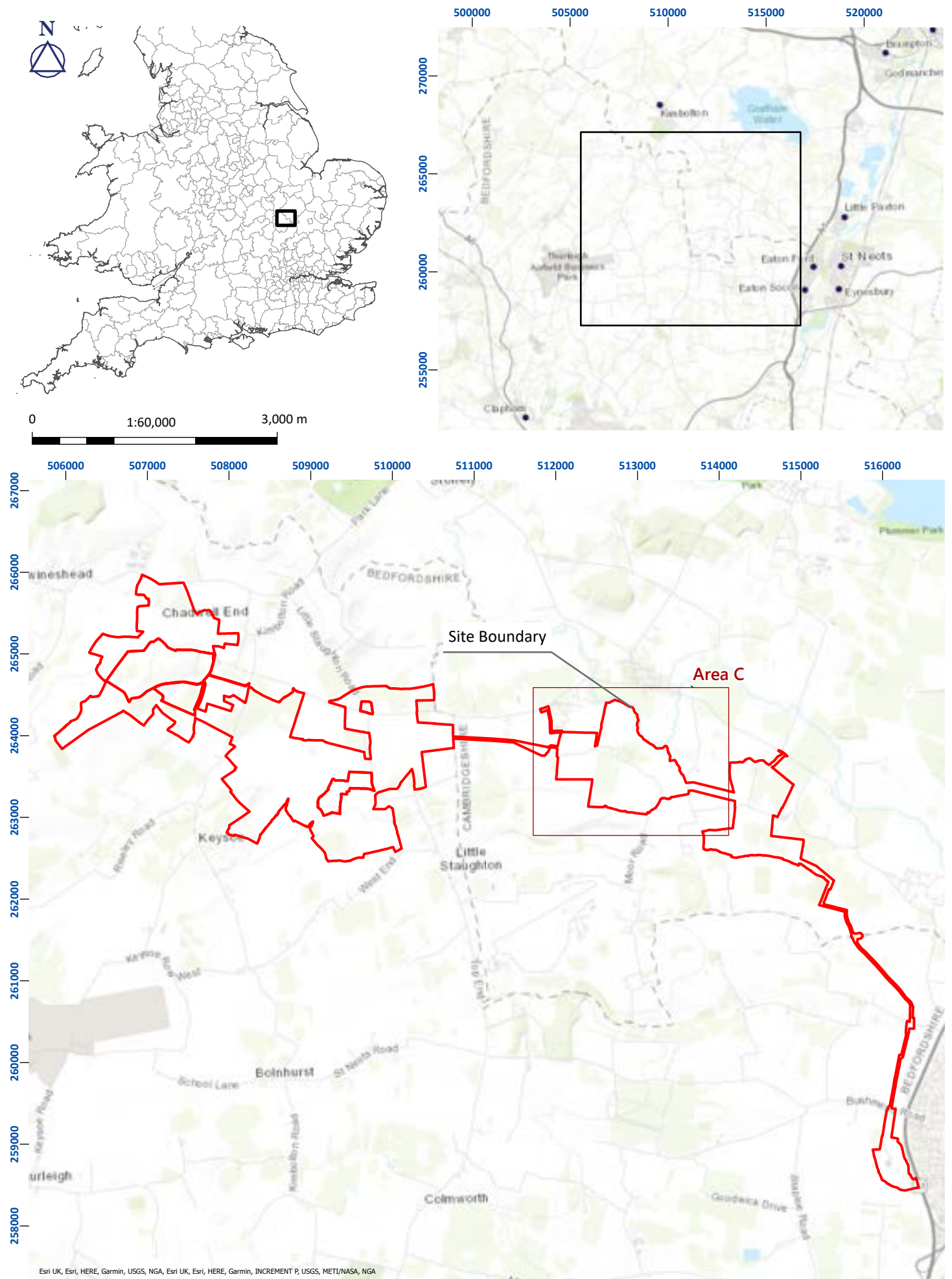


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/80210/REP/01/01

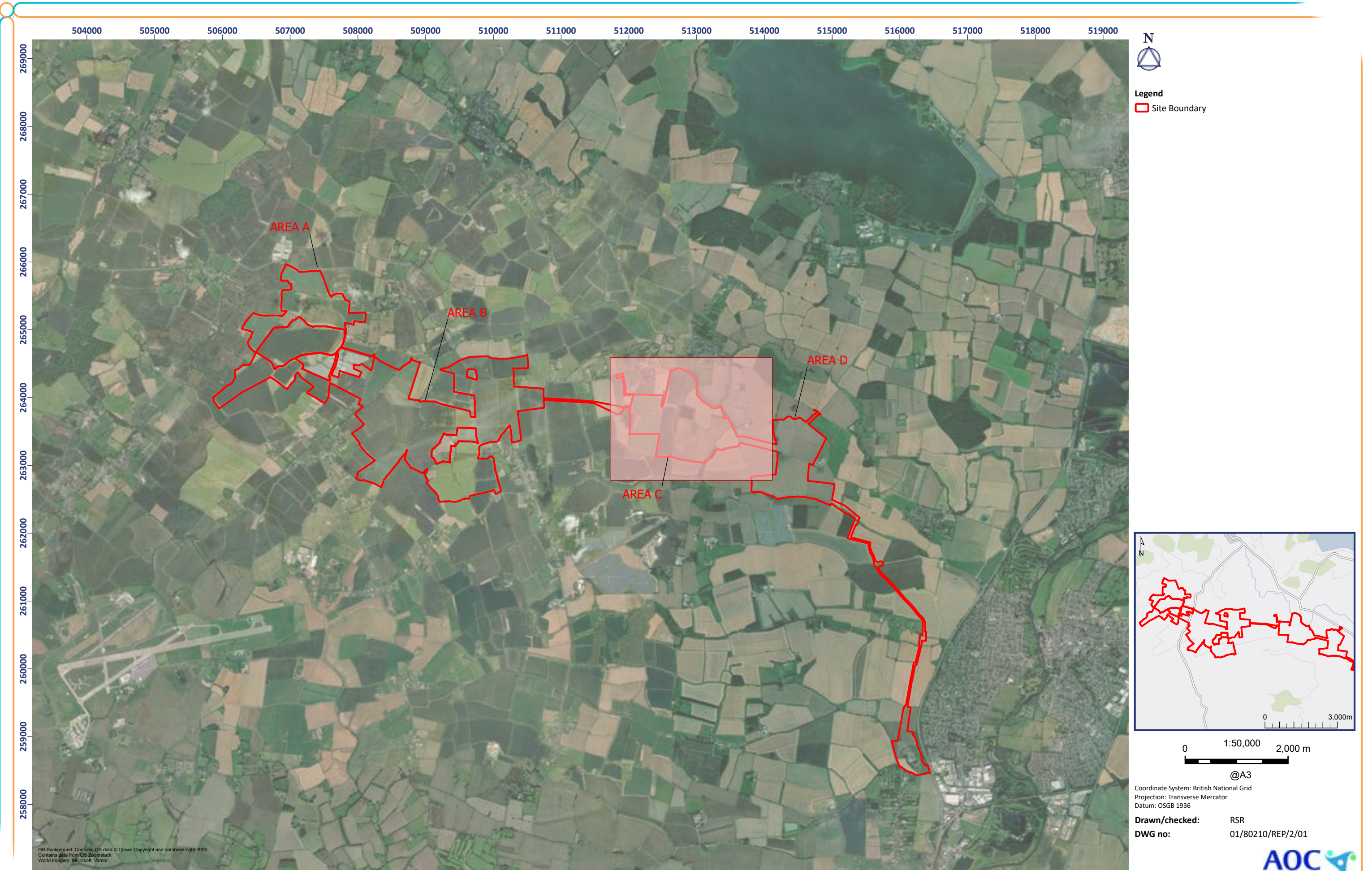


Figure 2: Site Overview

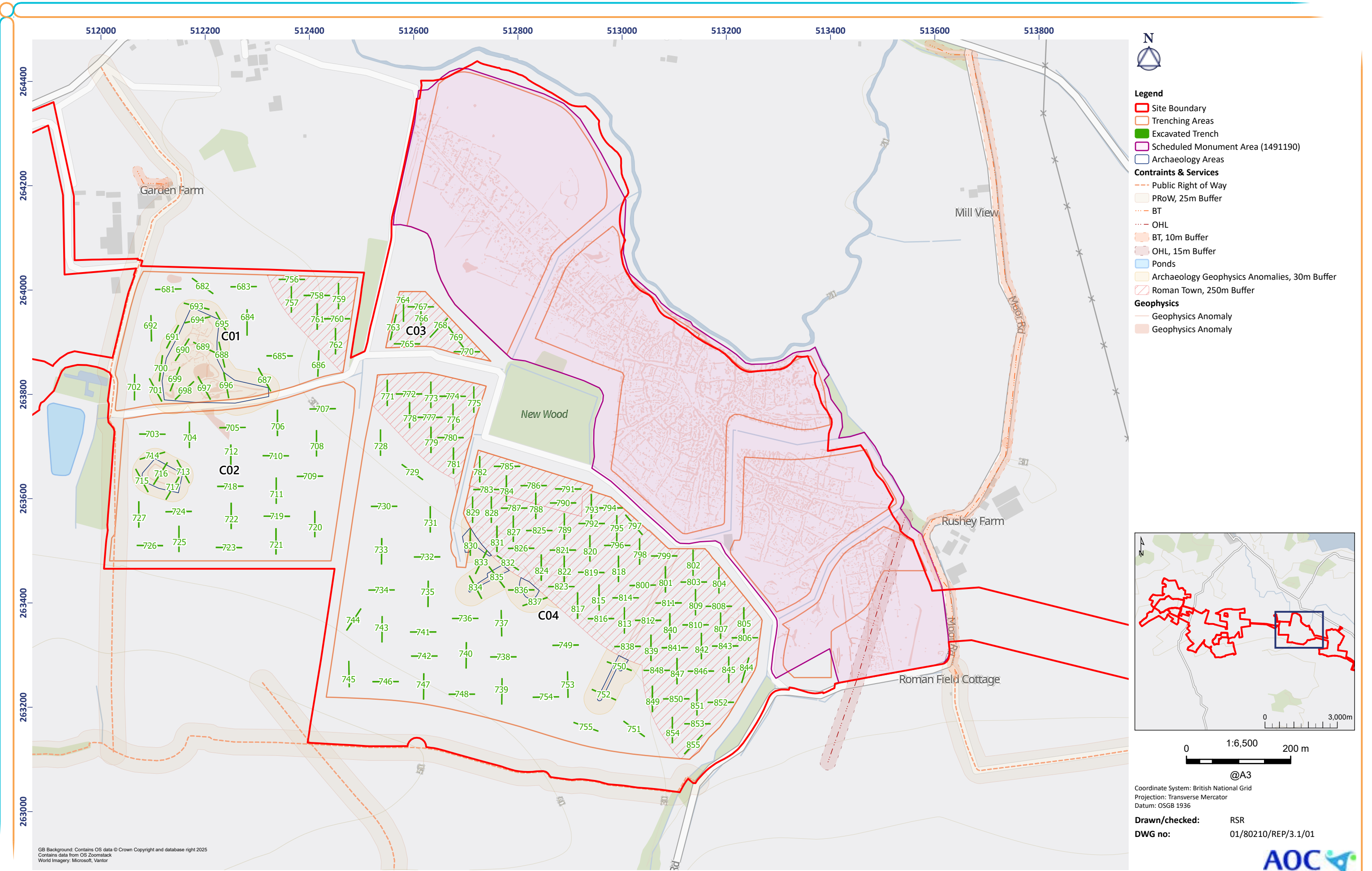


Figure 3.1: Area C Trench Location Plan

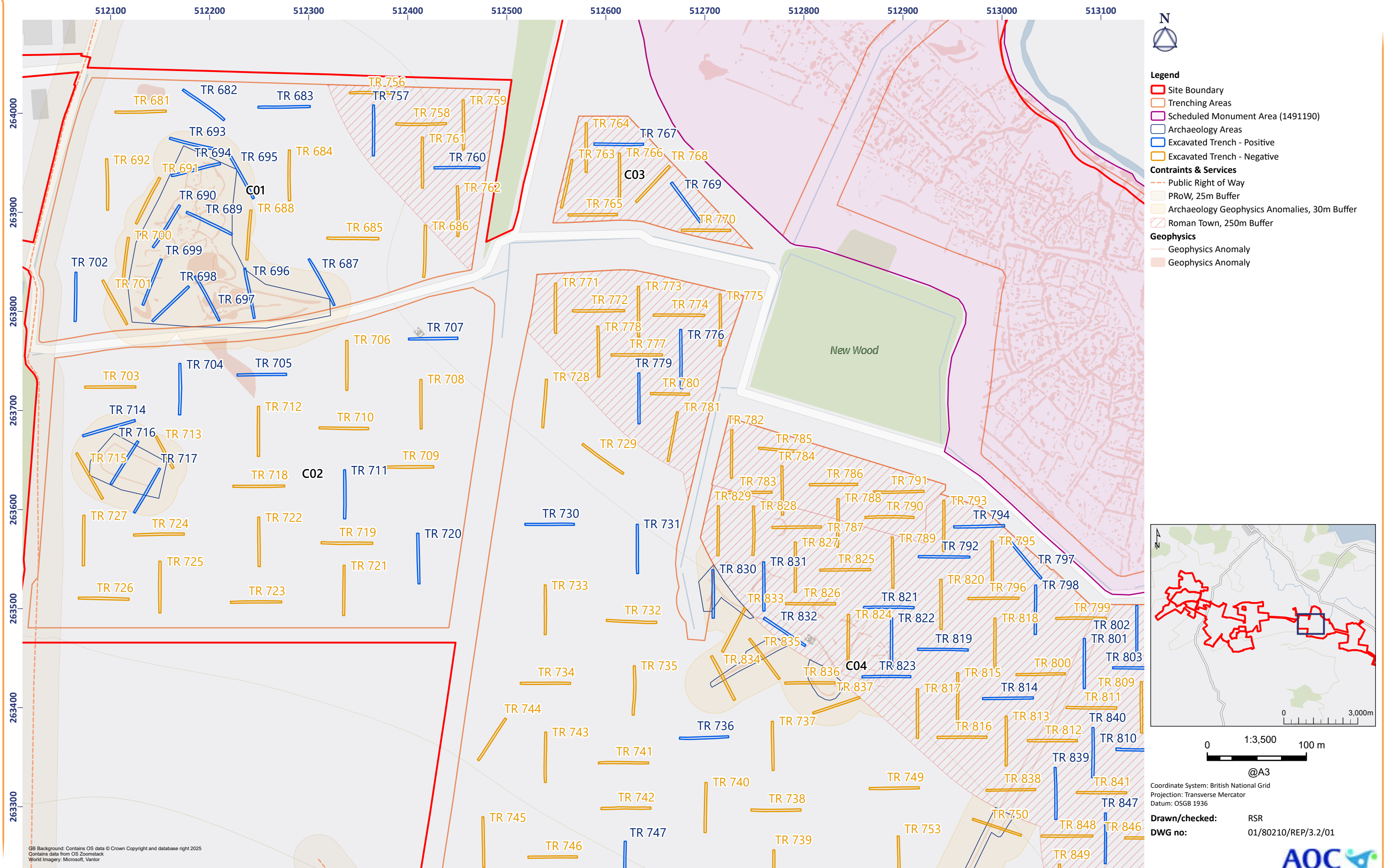


Figure 3.2: Areas C01, C02, C03, C04, Trenching Results

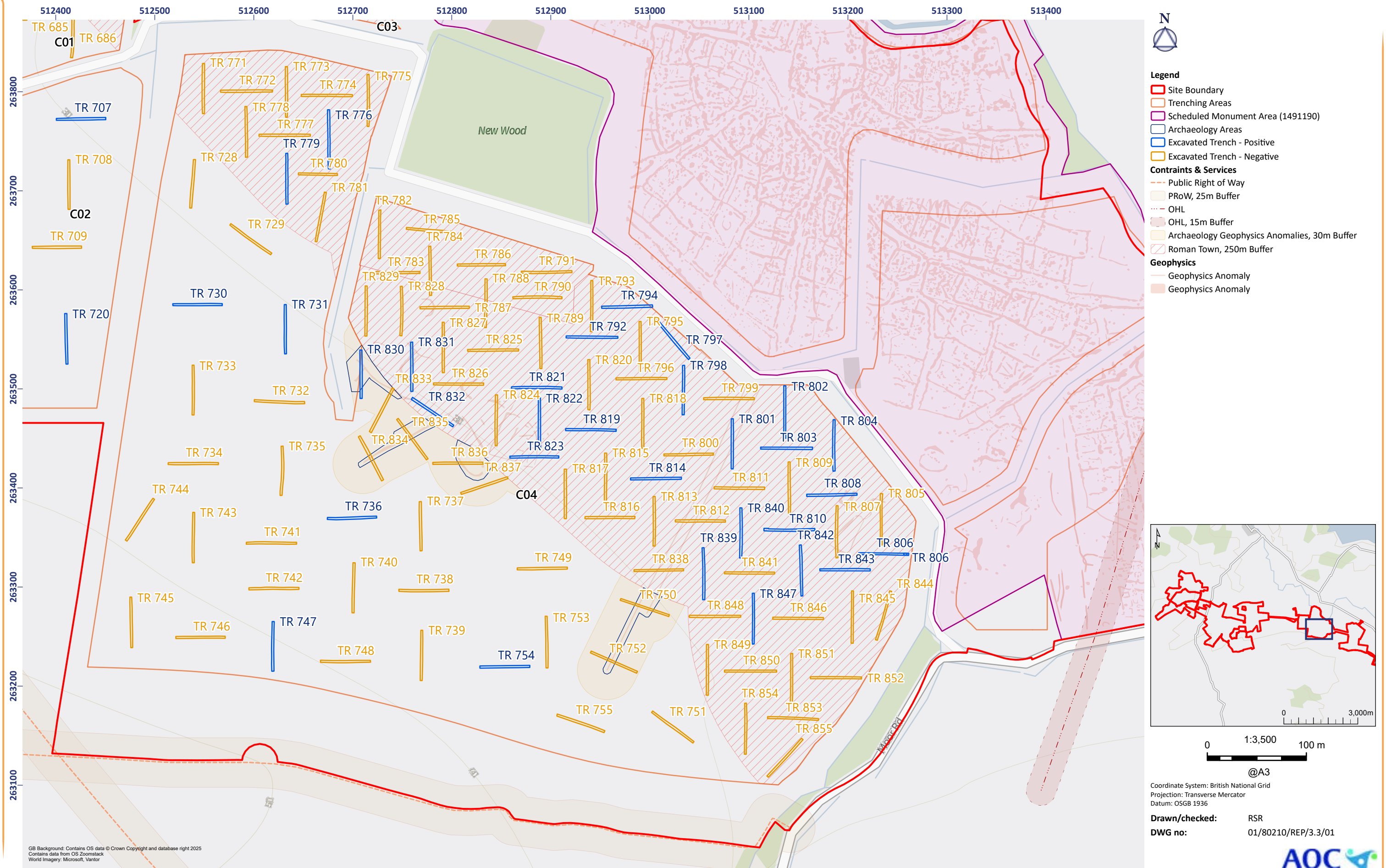


Figure 3.3: Areas C01, C02, C03, C04, Trenching Results

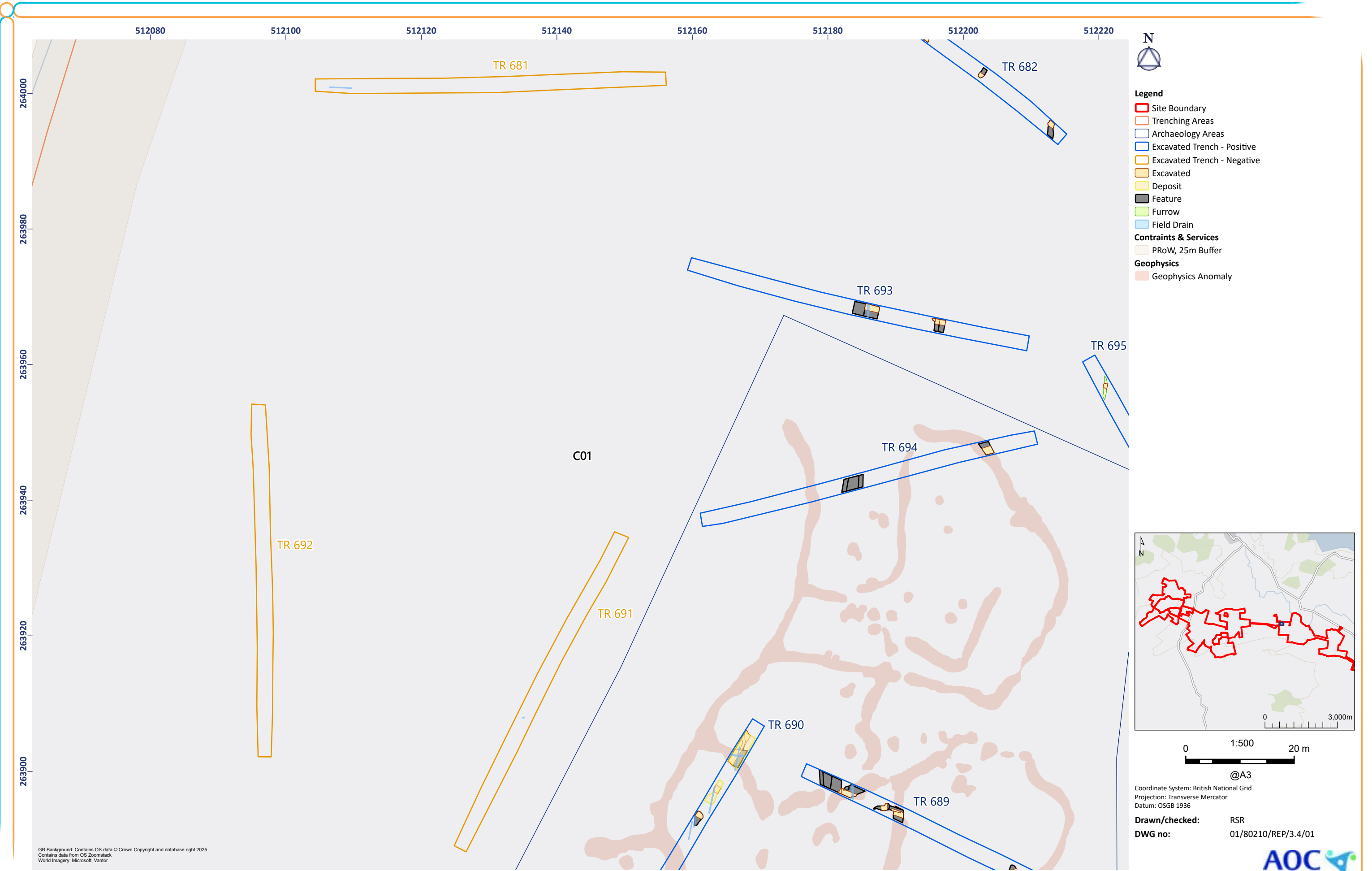


Figure 3.4: Trenches 681, 691-694 : Archaeological Results

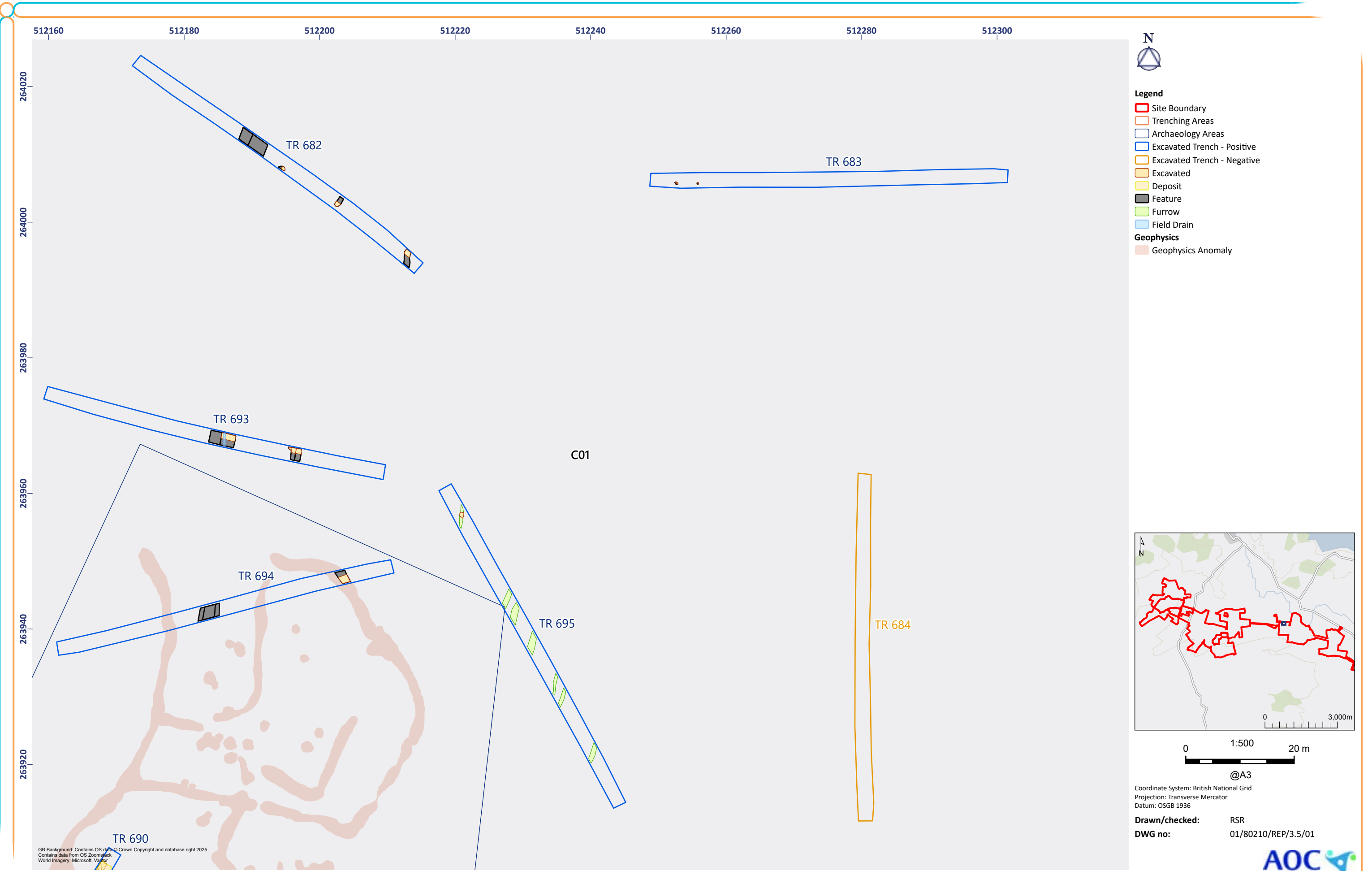


Figure 3.5: Trenches 682-684, 693, 695 : Archaeological Results

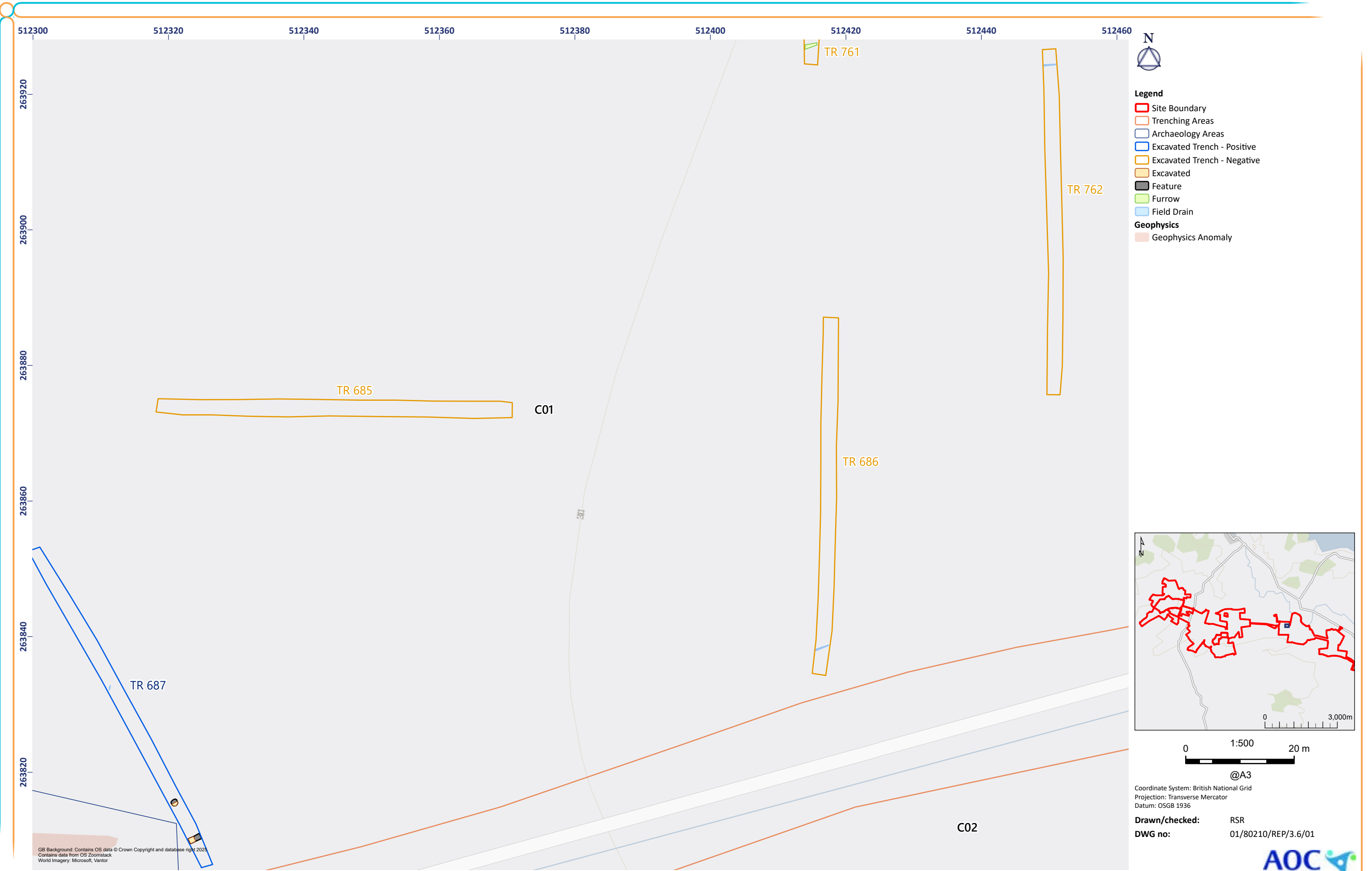


Figure 3.6: Trenches 685, 686, 687 & 762 : Archaeological Results

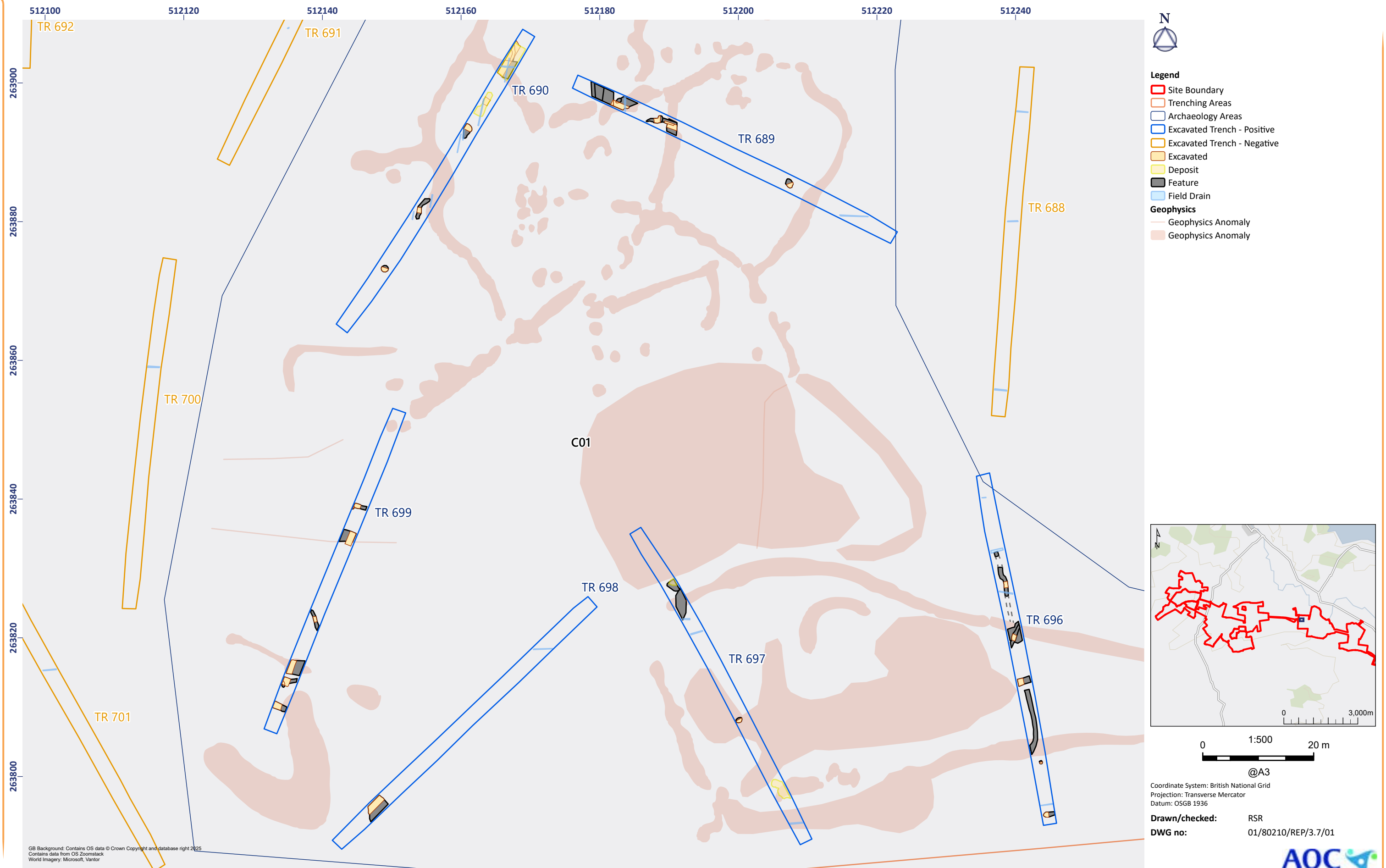


Figure 3.7: Trenches 688, 696-701 : Archaeological Results

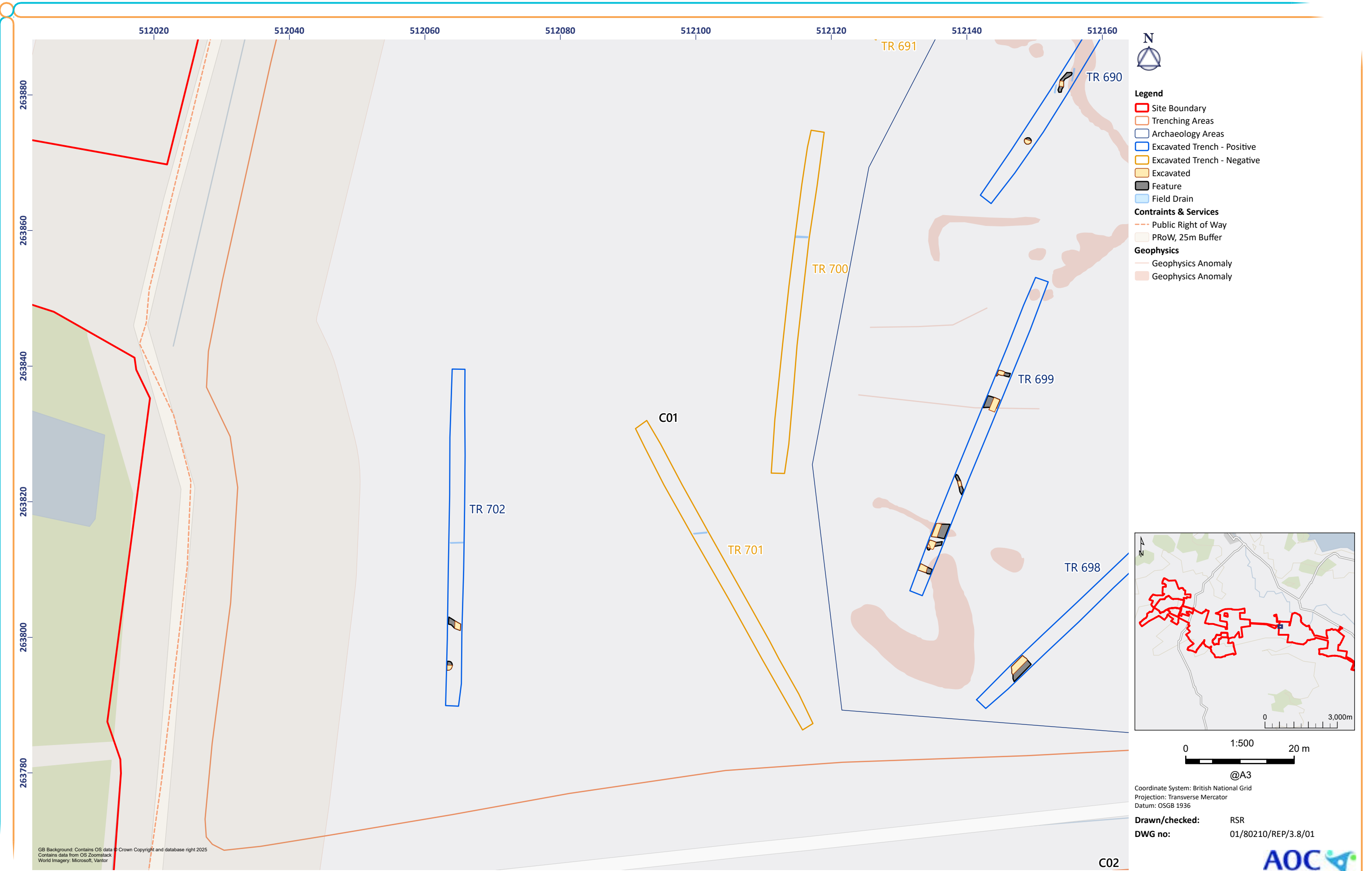


Figure 3.8: Trenches 699, 700, 701 & 702 : Archaeological Results

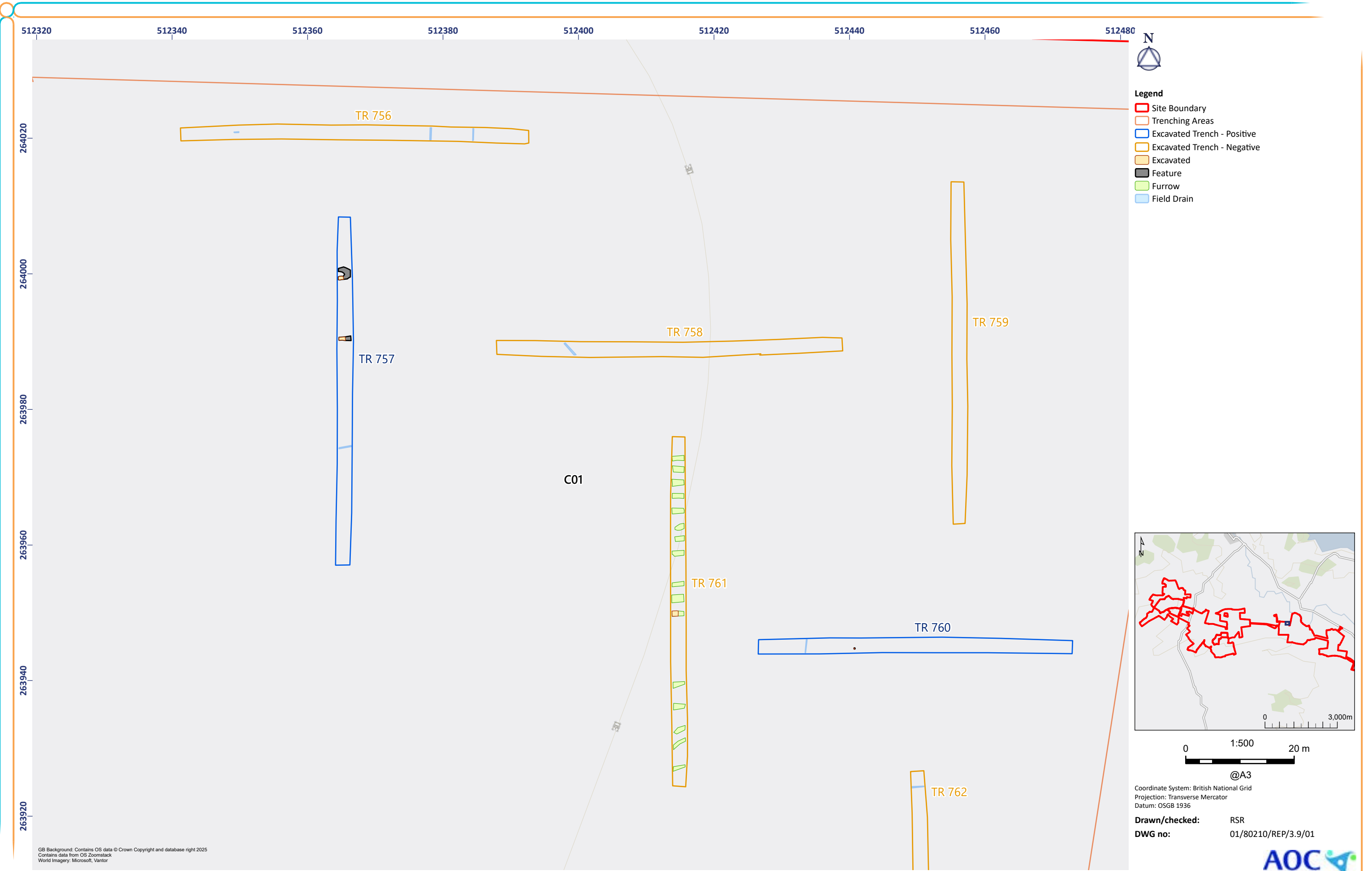
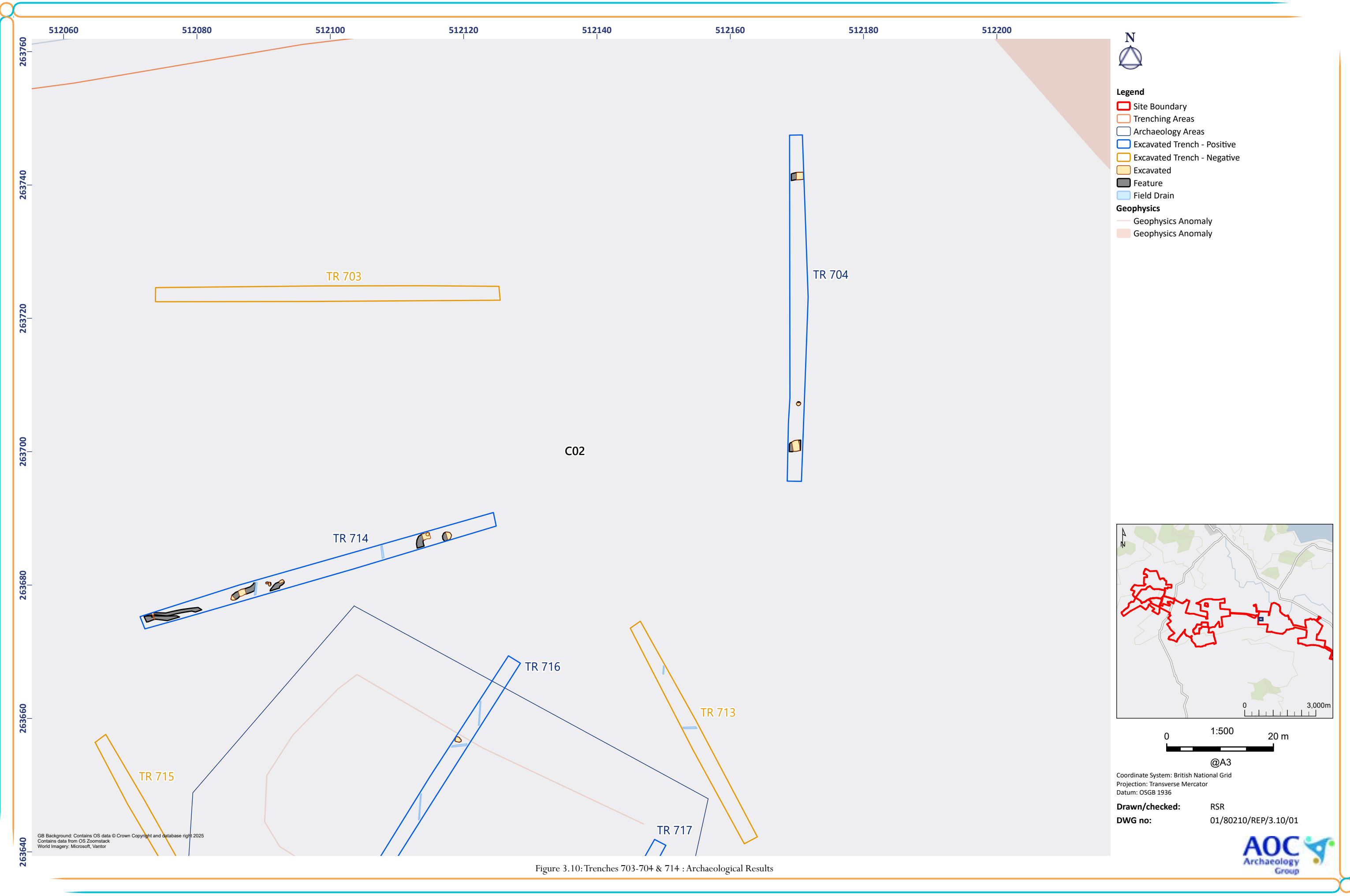


Figure 3.9: Trenches 756-761 : Archaeological Results



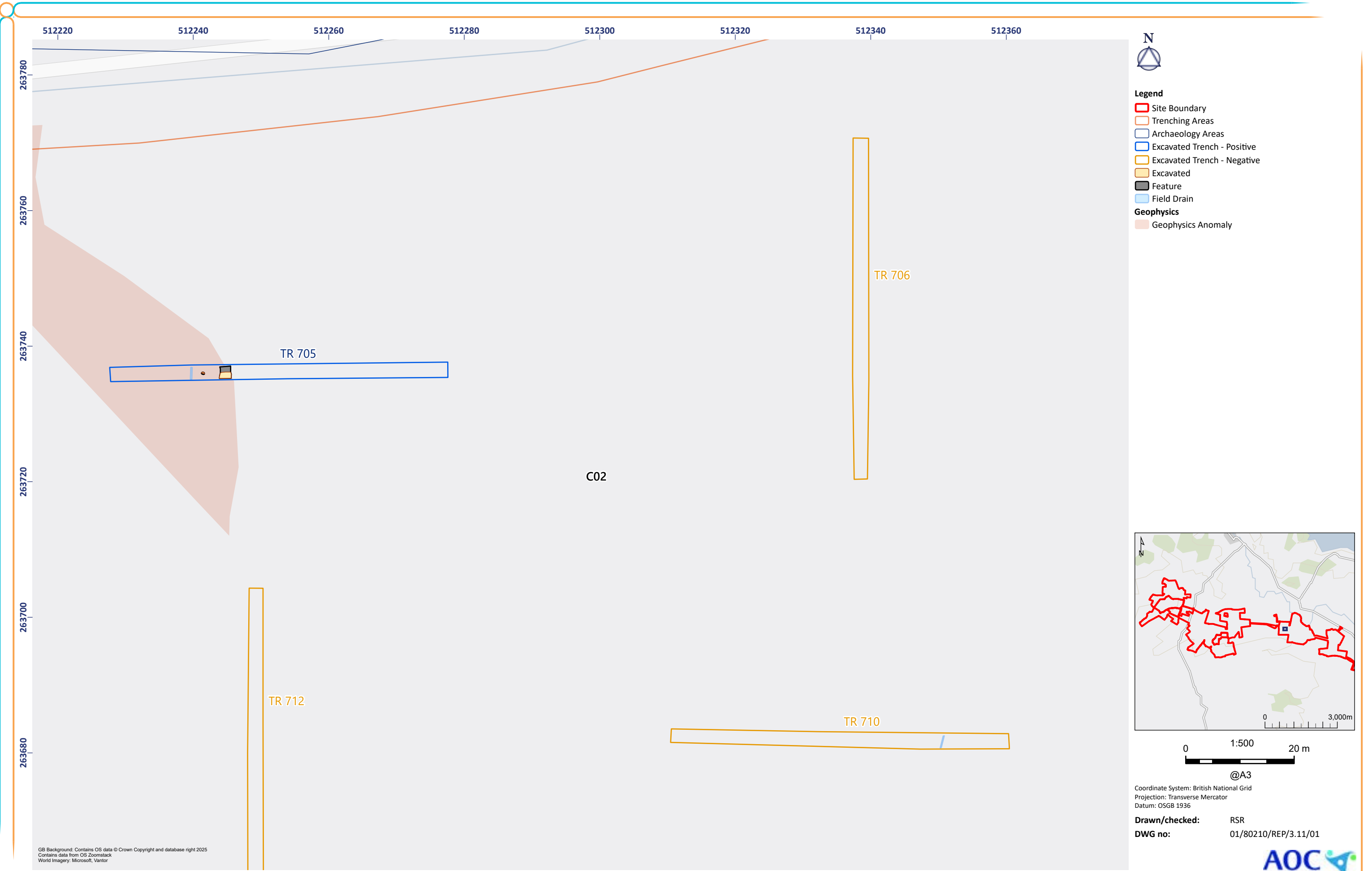


Figure 3.11: Trenches 705-706 : Archaeological Results

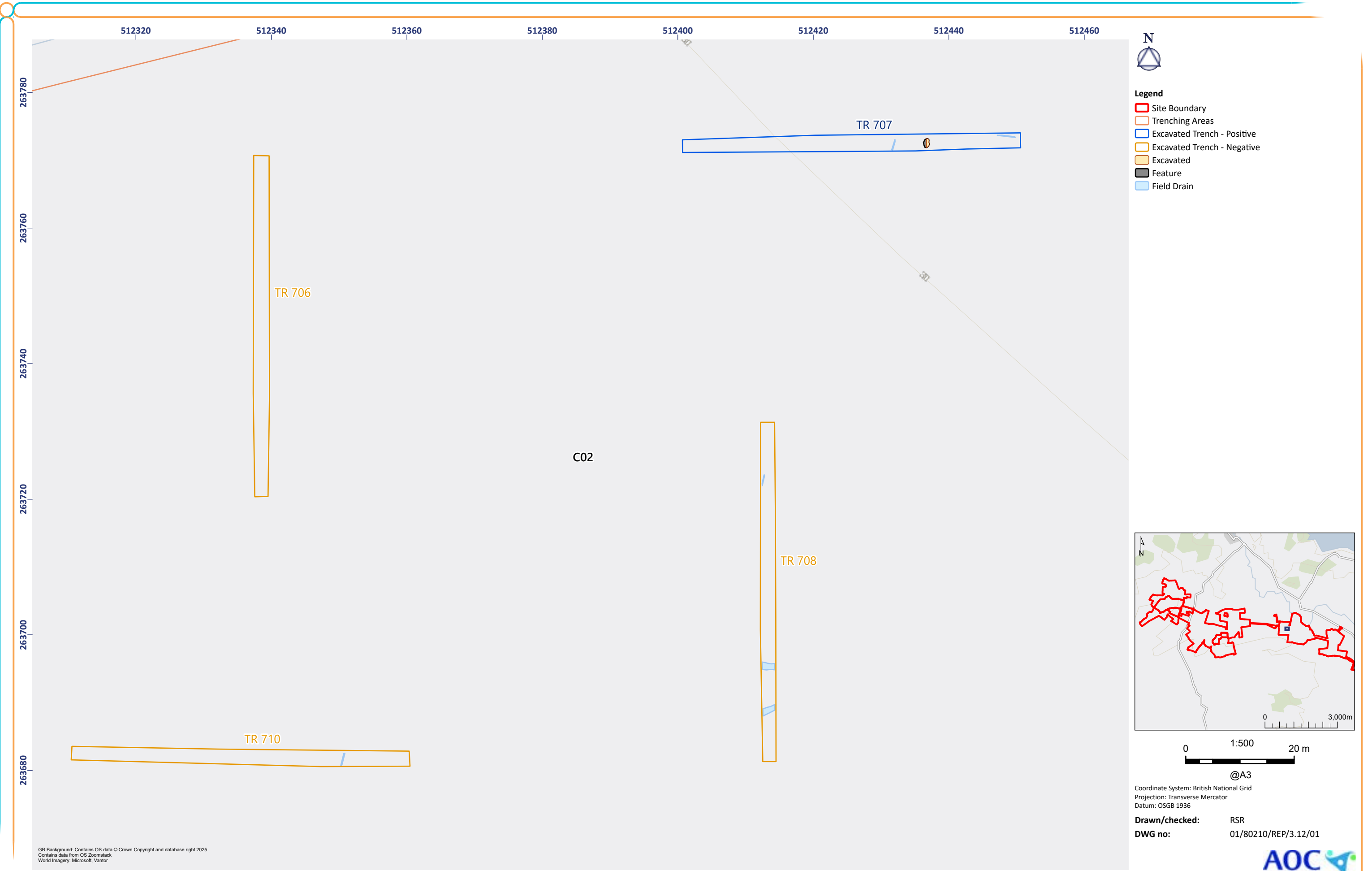


Figure 3.12:Trenches 706-708, 710 : Archaeological Results

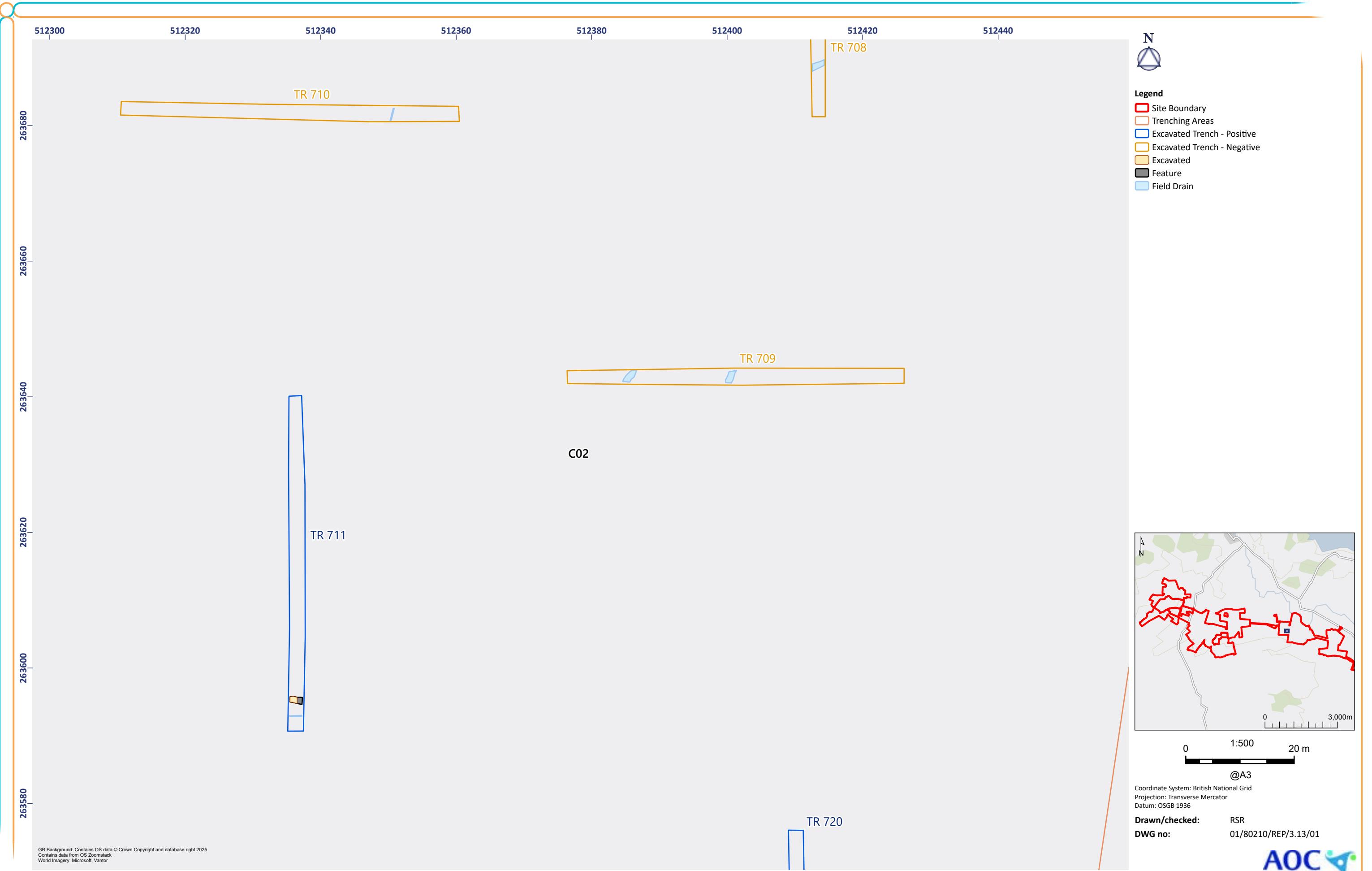
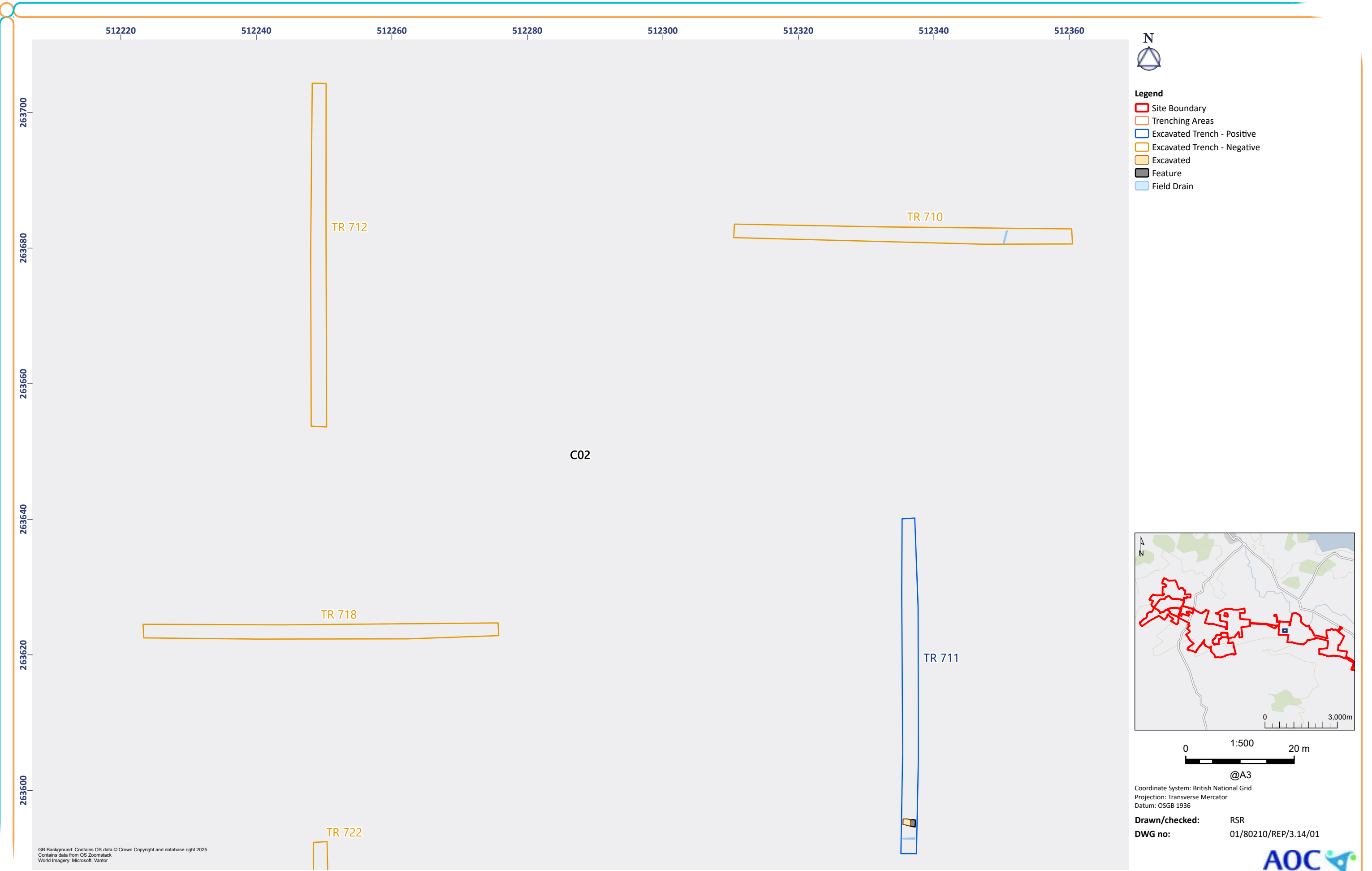


Figure 3.13: Trenches 709-711 : Archaeological Results



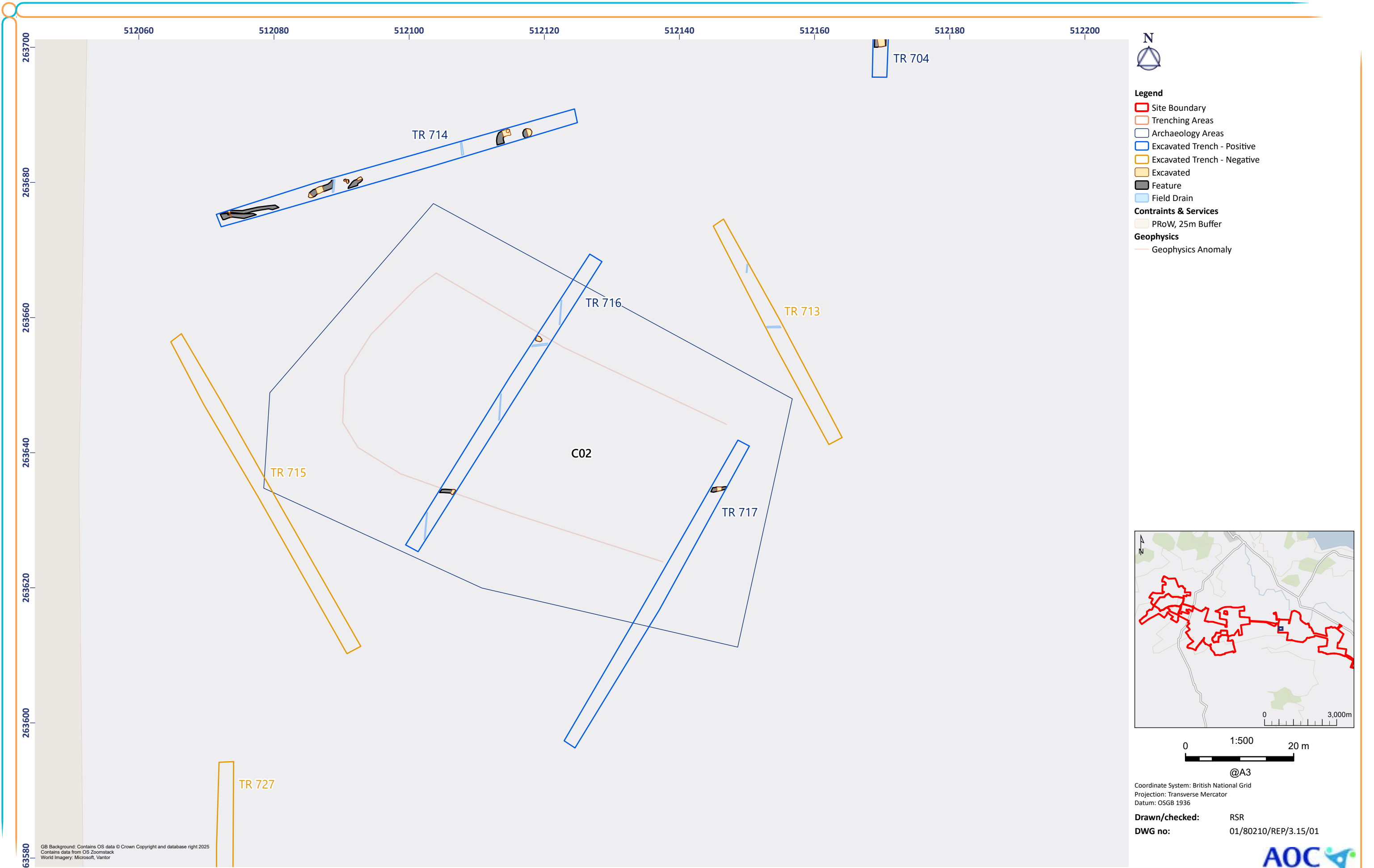
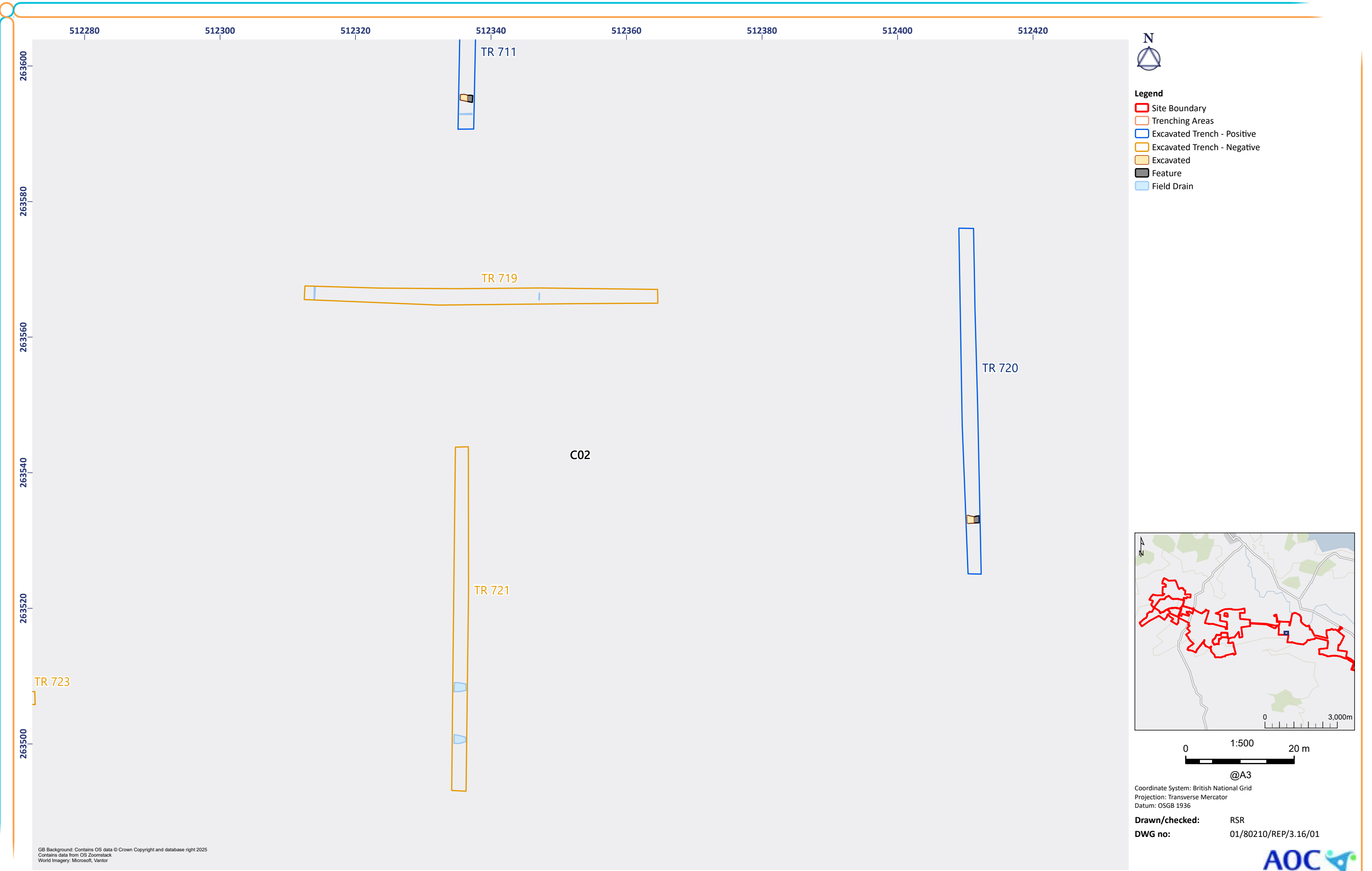


Figure 3.15: Trenches 713-717 : Archaeological Results



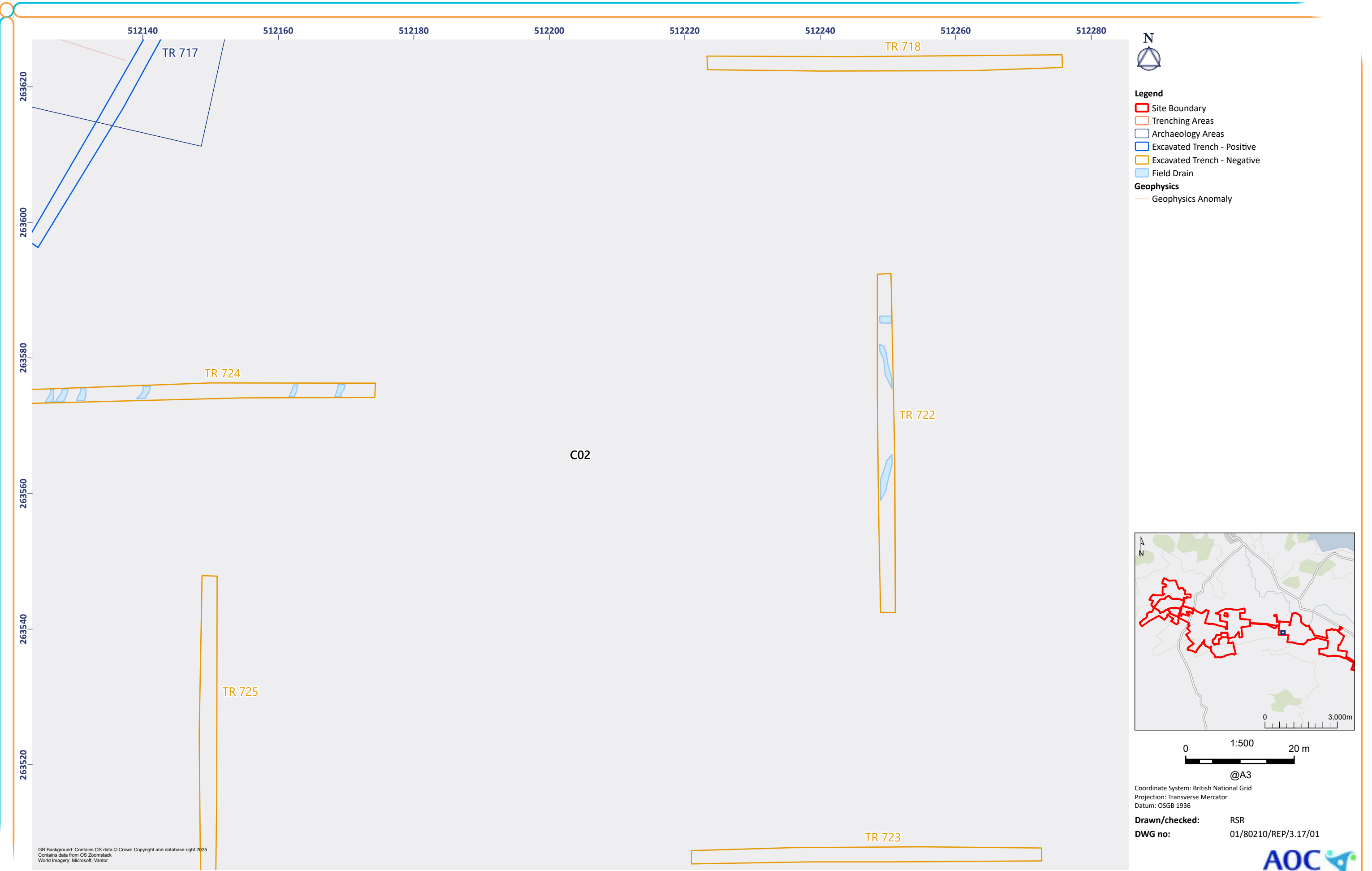


Figure 3.17: Trenches 718, 722-725 : Archaeological Results

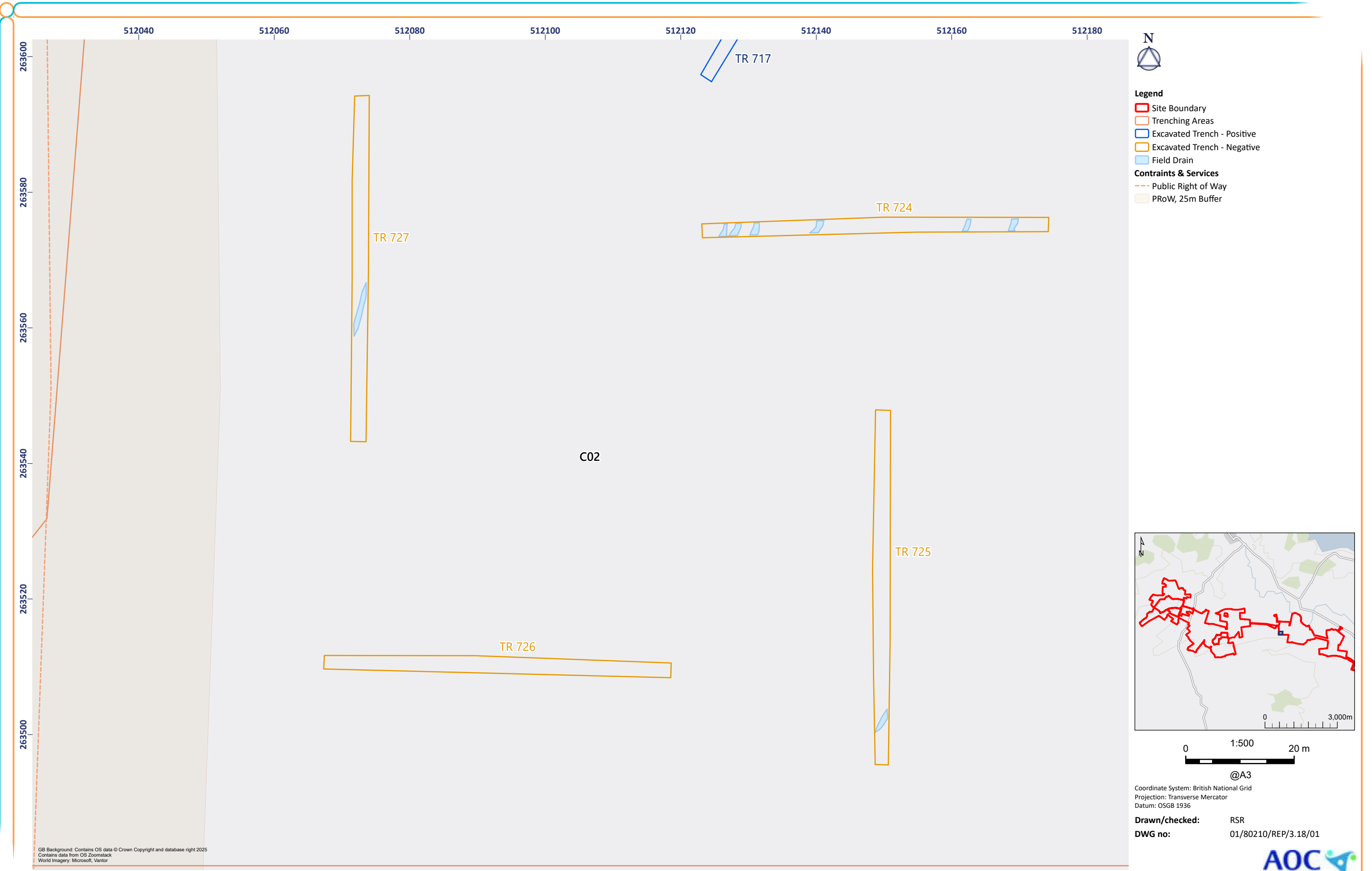
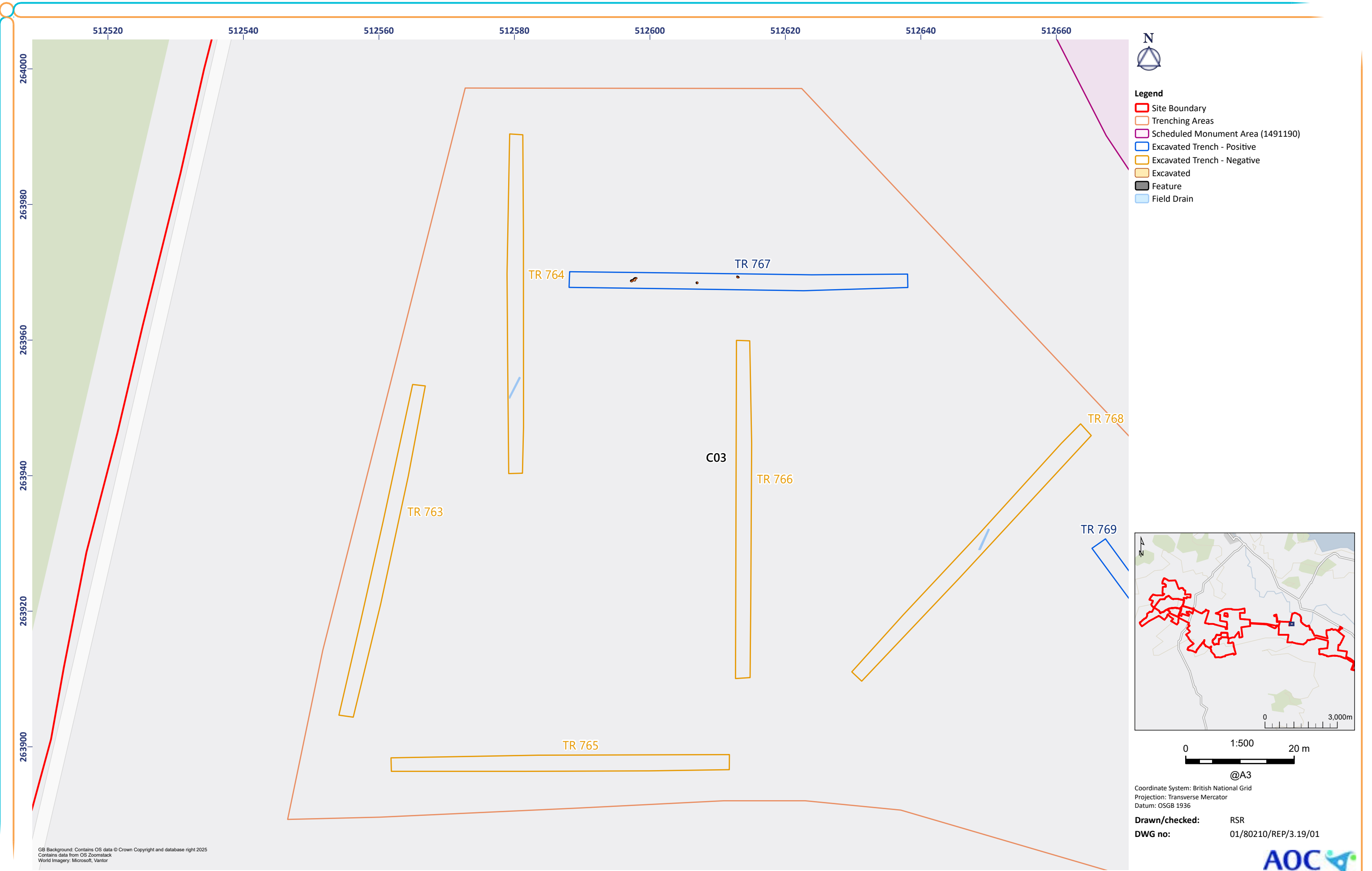


Figure 3.18: Trenches 724-727 : Archaeological Results



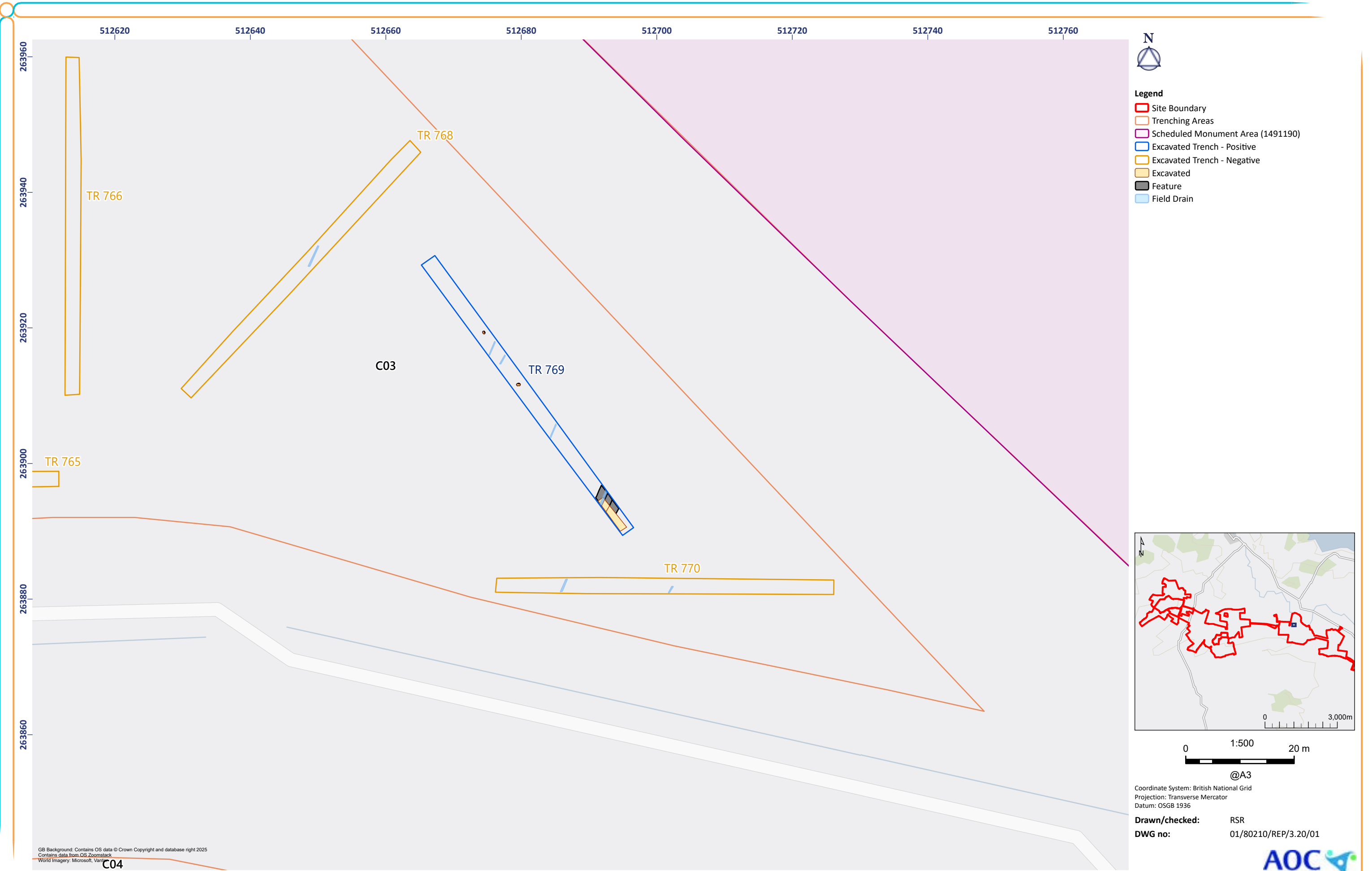


Figure 3.20: Trenches 769-770 : Archaeological Results

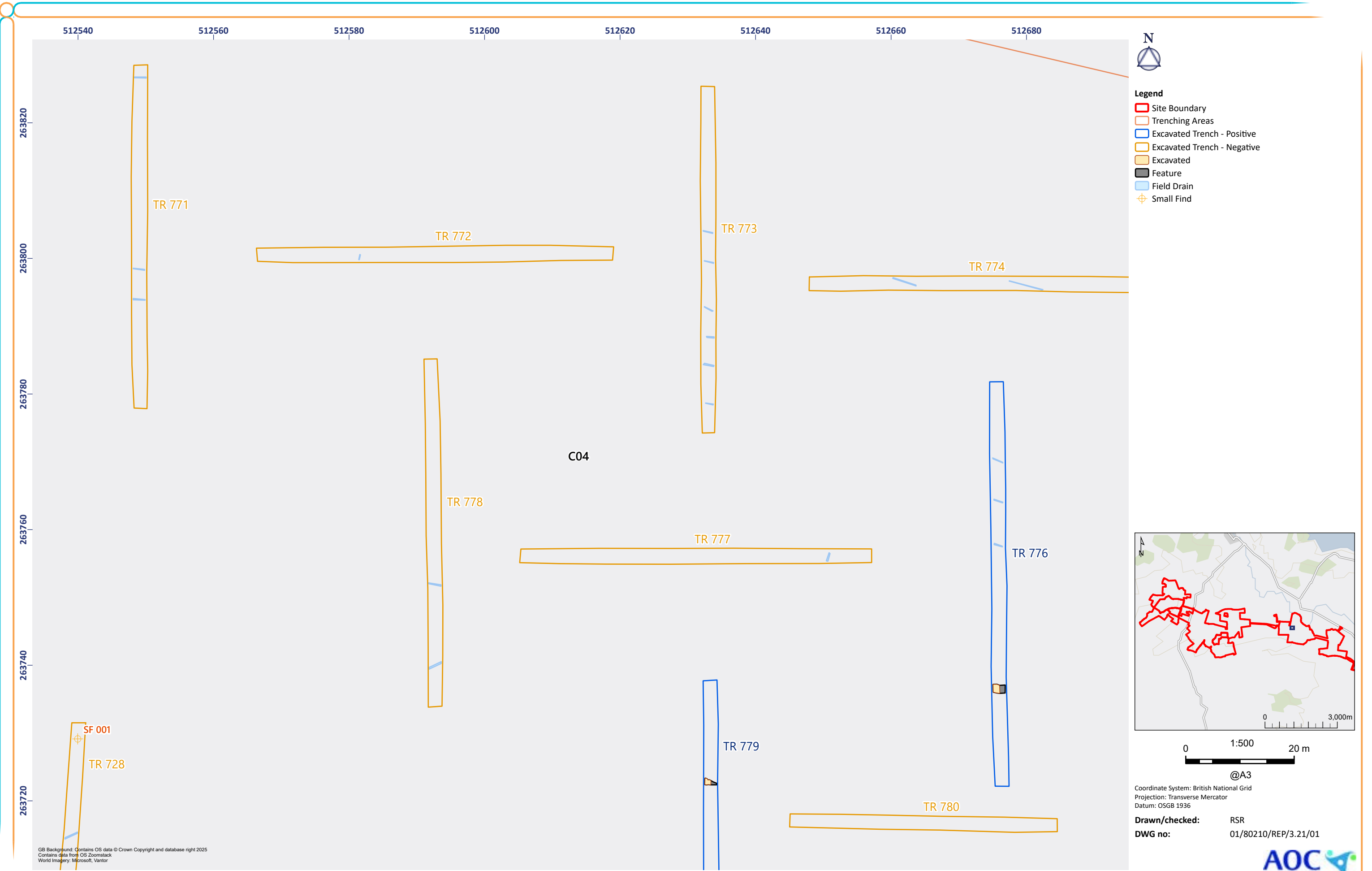


Figure 3.21: Trenches 771-3, 776-778 & 780 : Archaeological Results

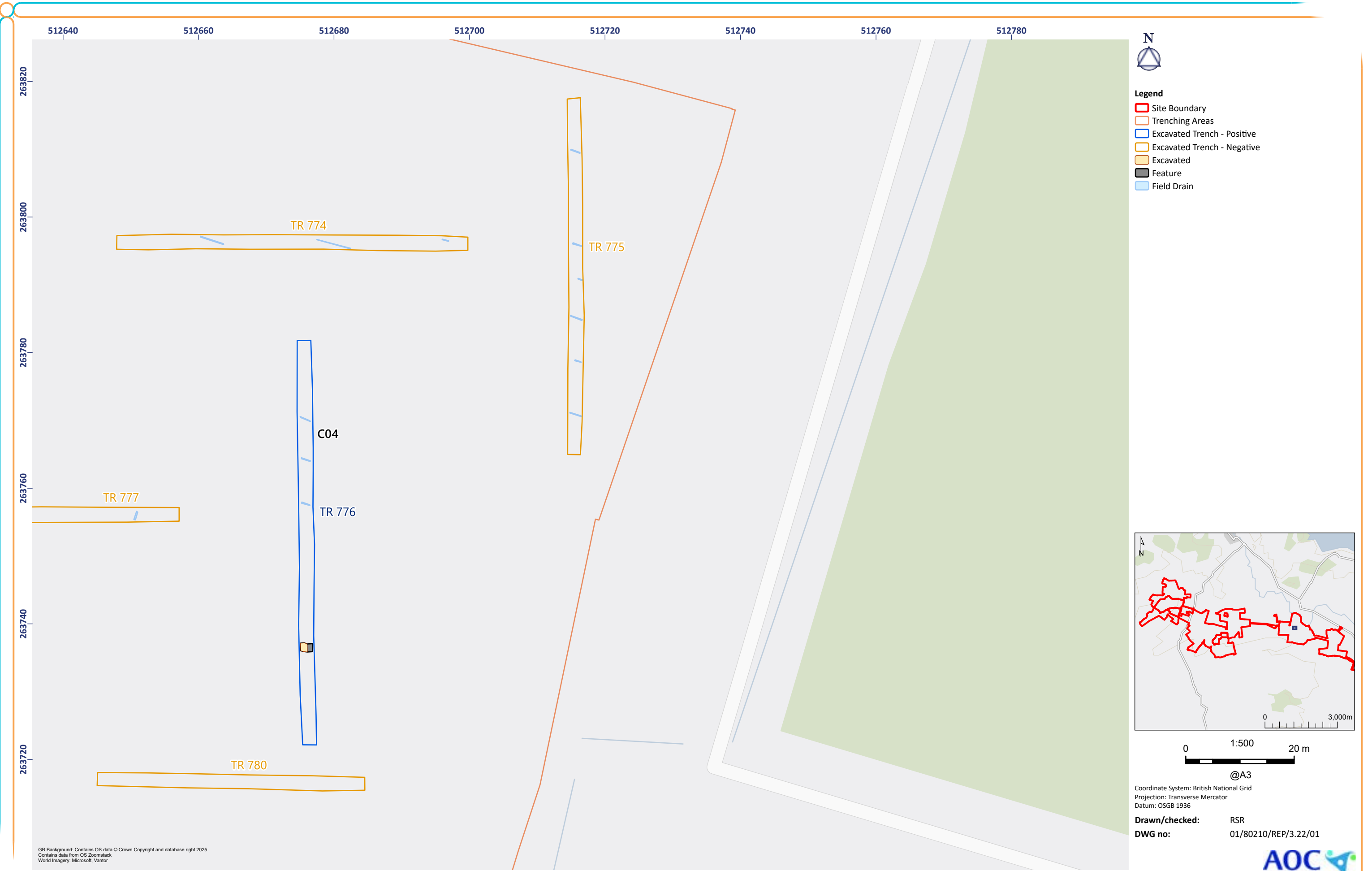


Figure 3.22: Trenches 774-776 : Archaeological Results

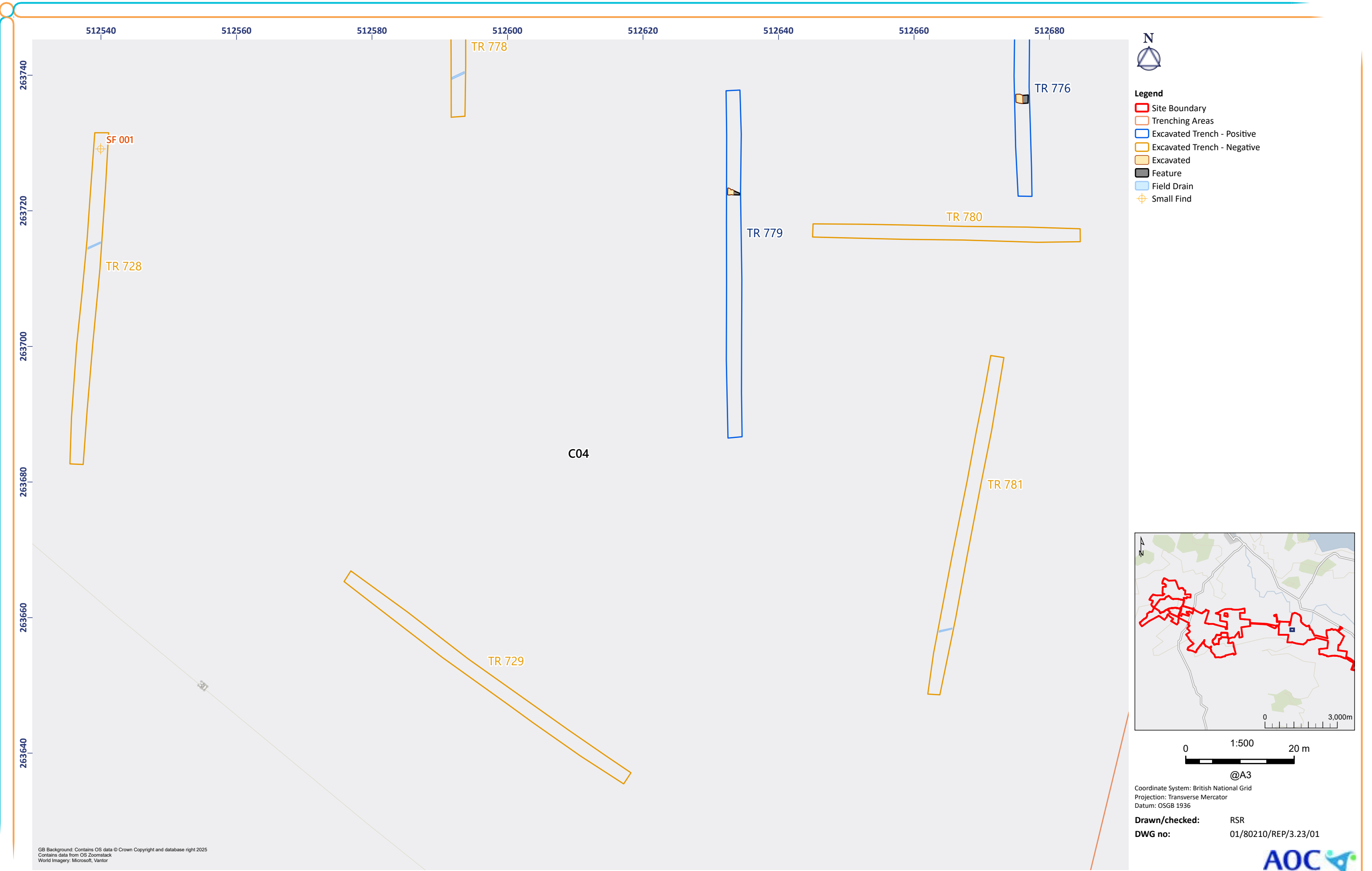


Figure 3.23: Trenches 728, 729, 780 & 781 : Archaeological Results

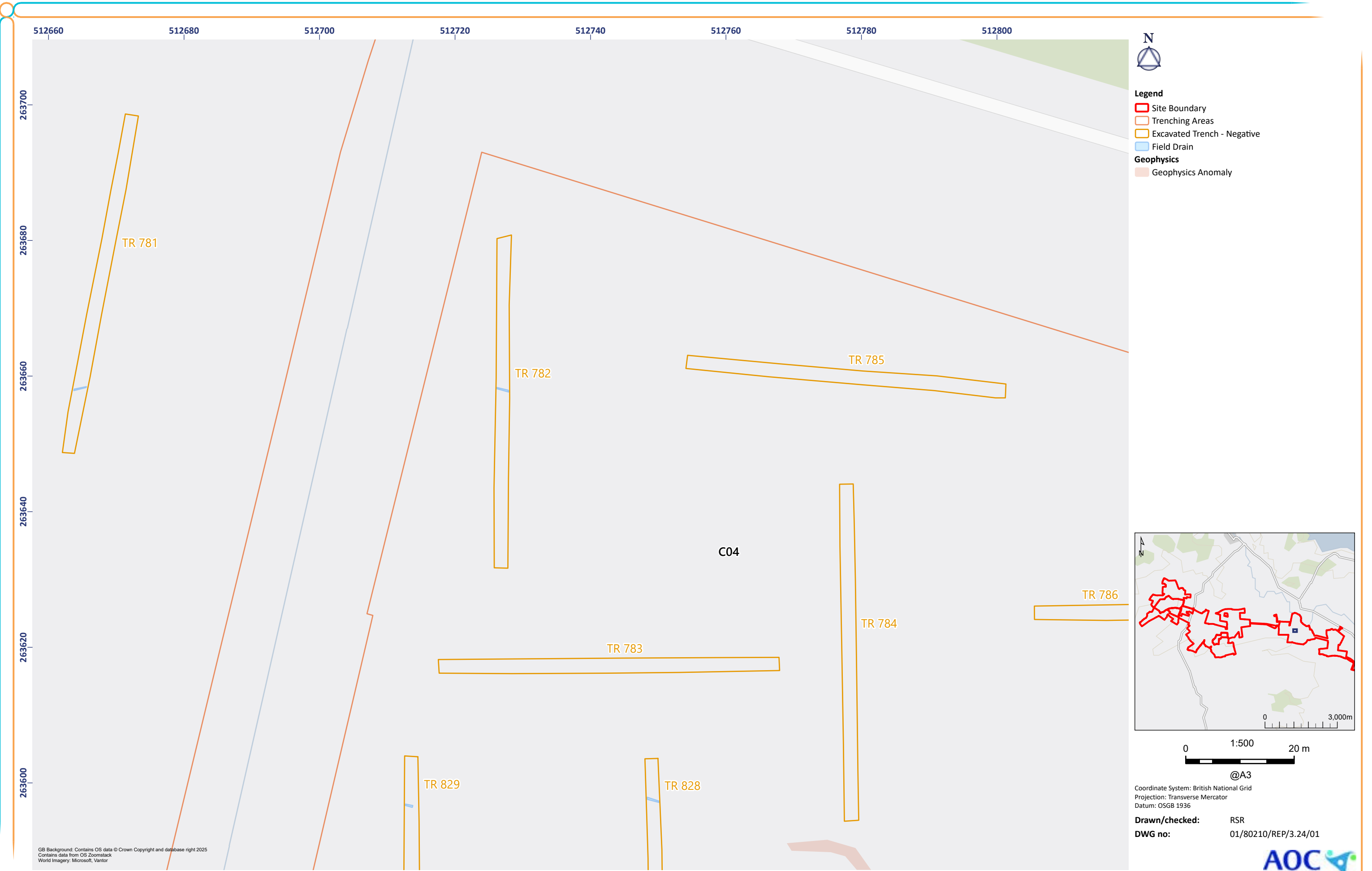
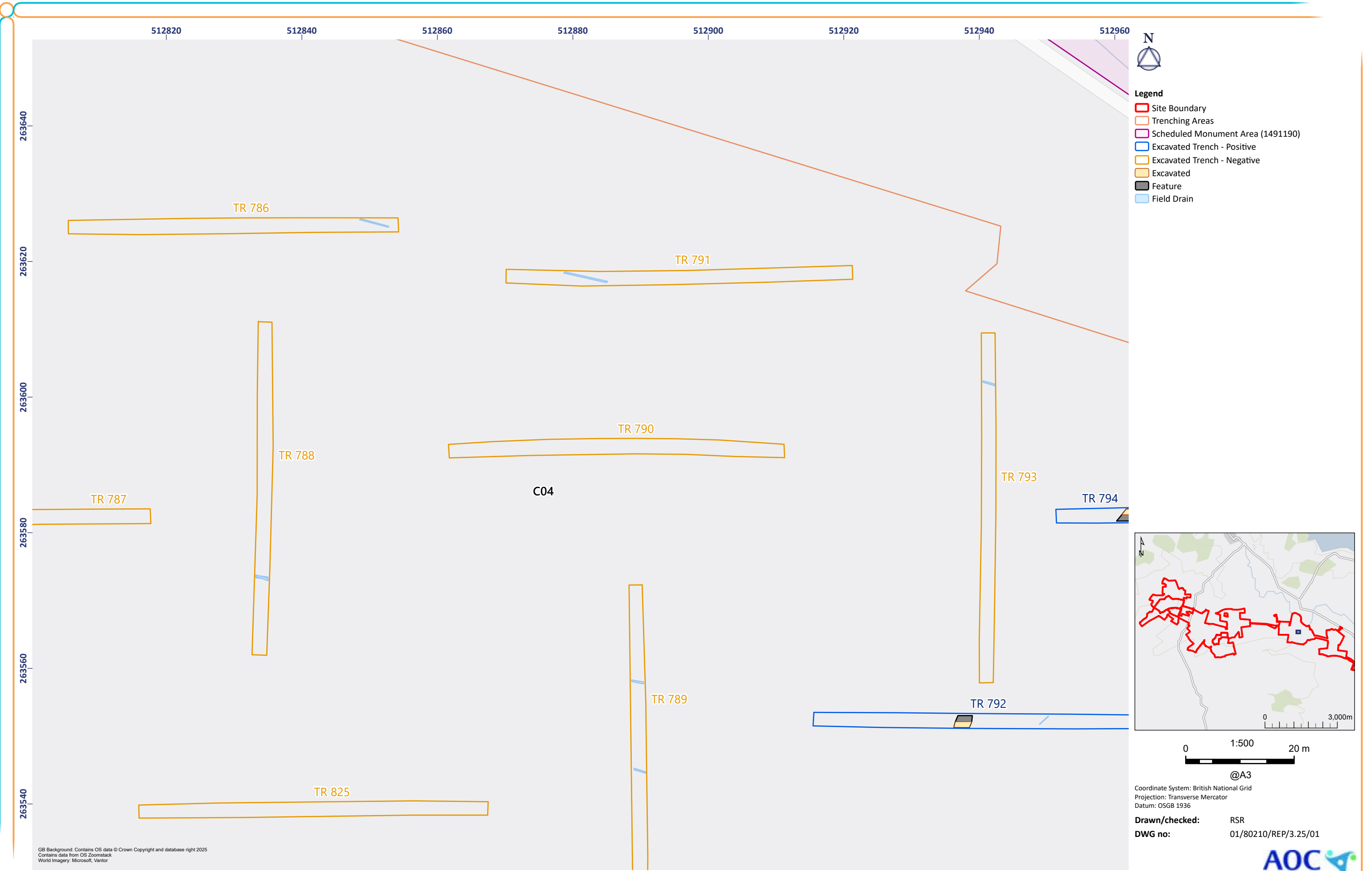


Figure 3.24: Trenches 781-784 : Archaeological Results



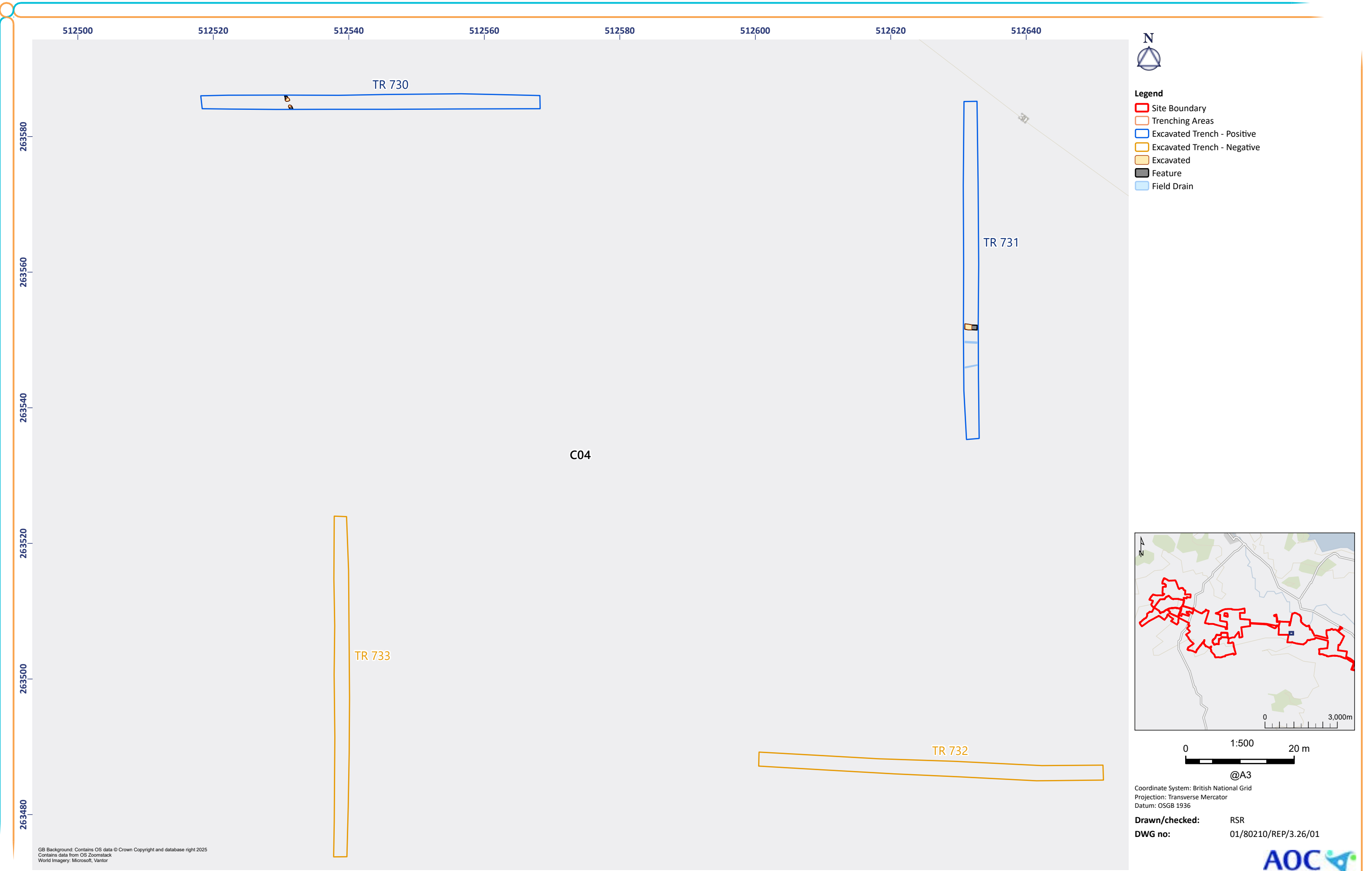


Figure 3.26: Trenches 730, 731 & 733 : Archaeological Results

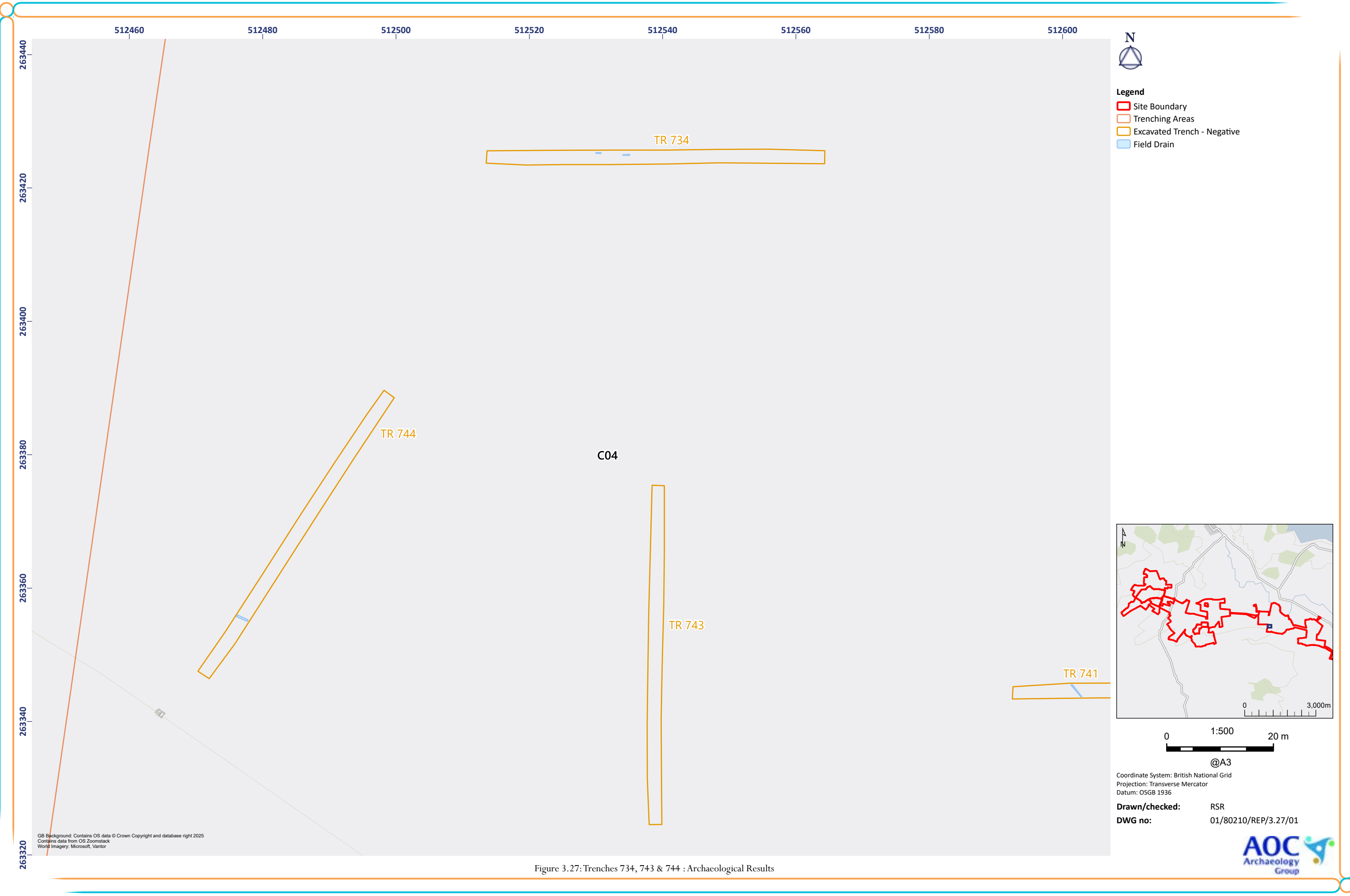


Figure 3.27: Trenches 734, 743 & 744 : Archaeological Results

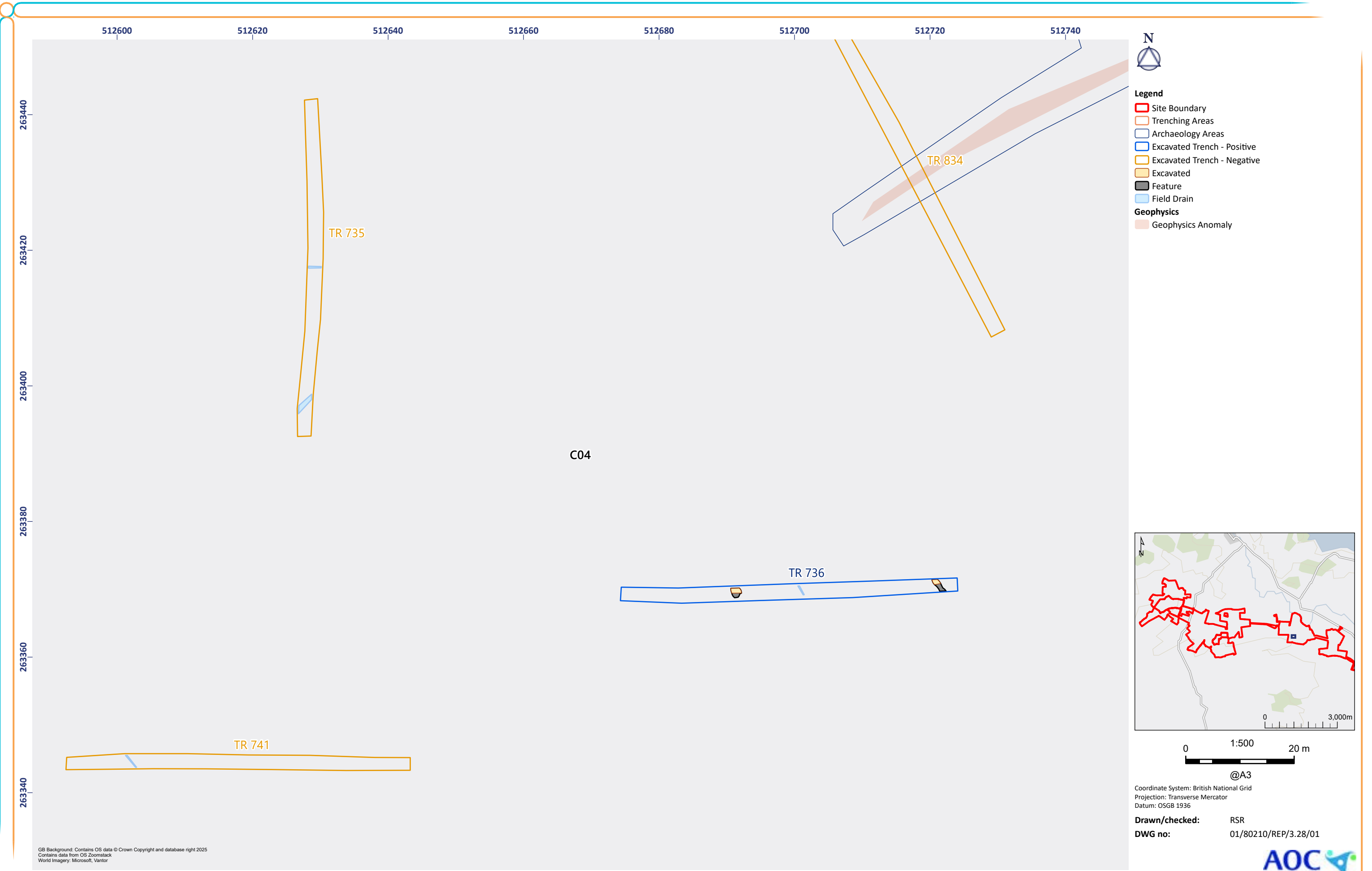


Figure 3.28: Trenches 735 & 741 : Archaeological Results

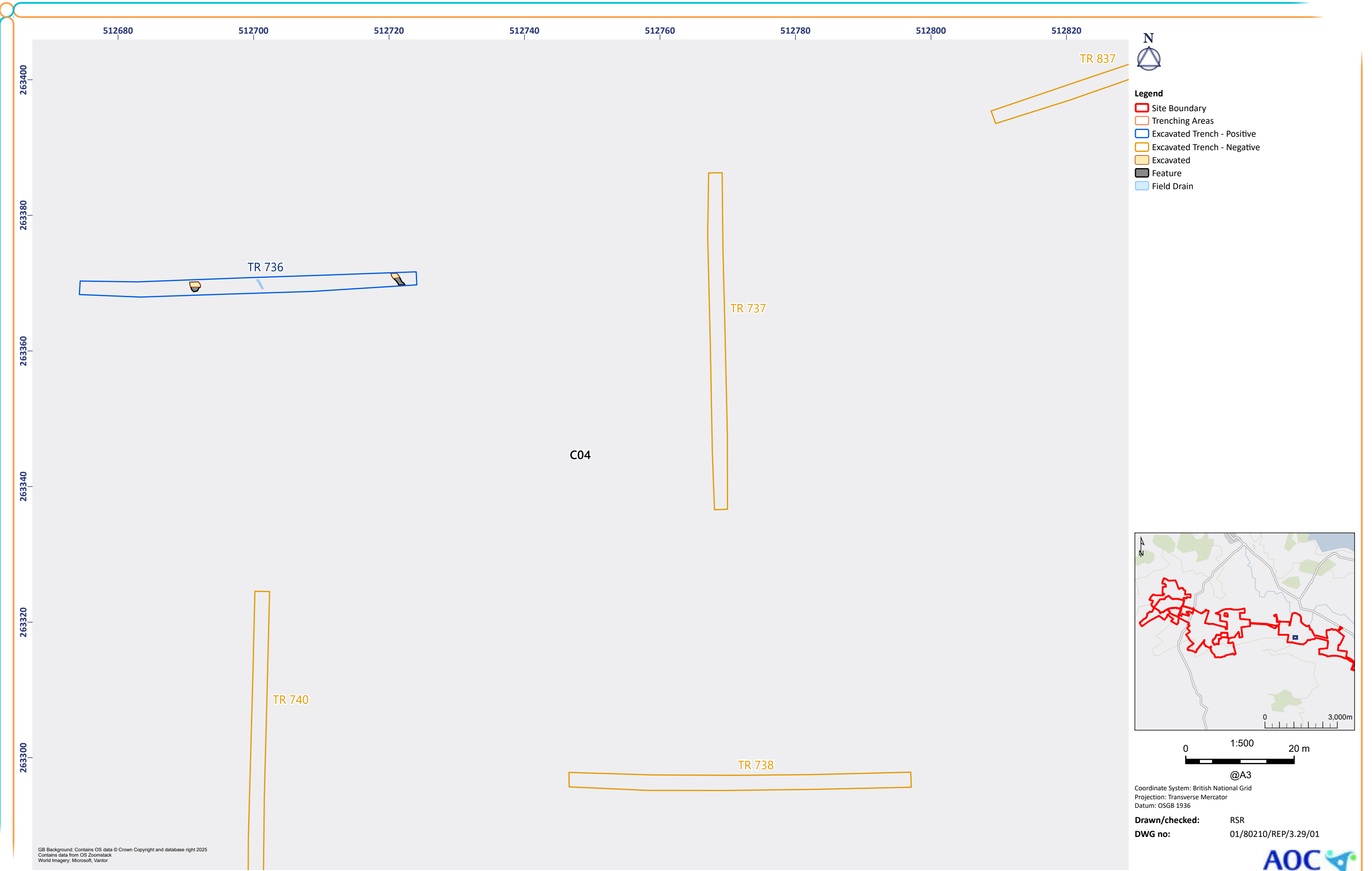


Figure 3.29: Trenches 736 & 737 : Archaeological Results

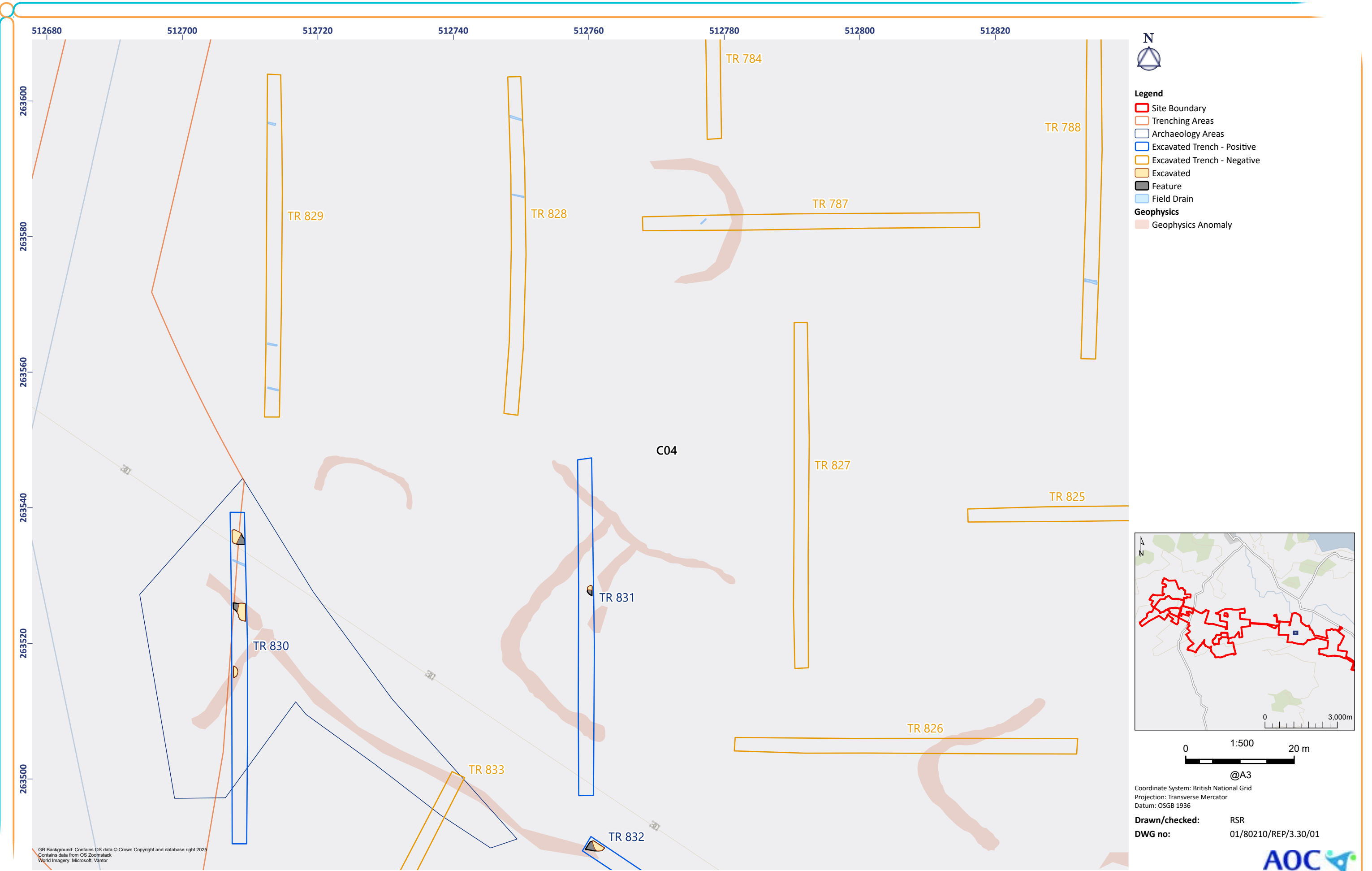
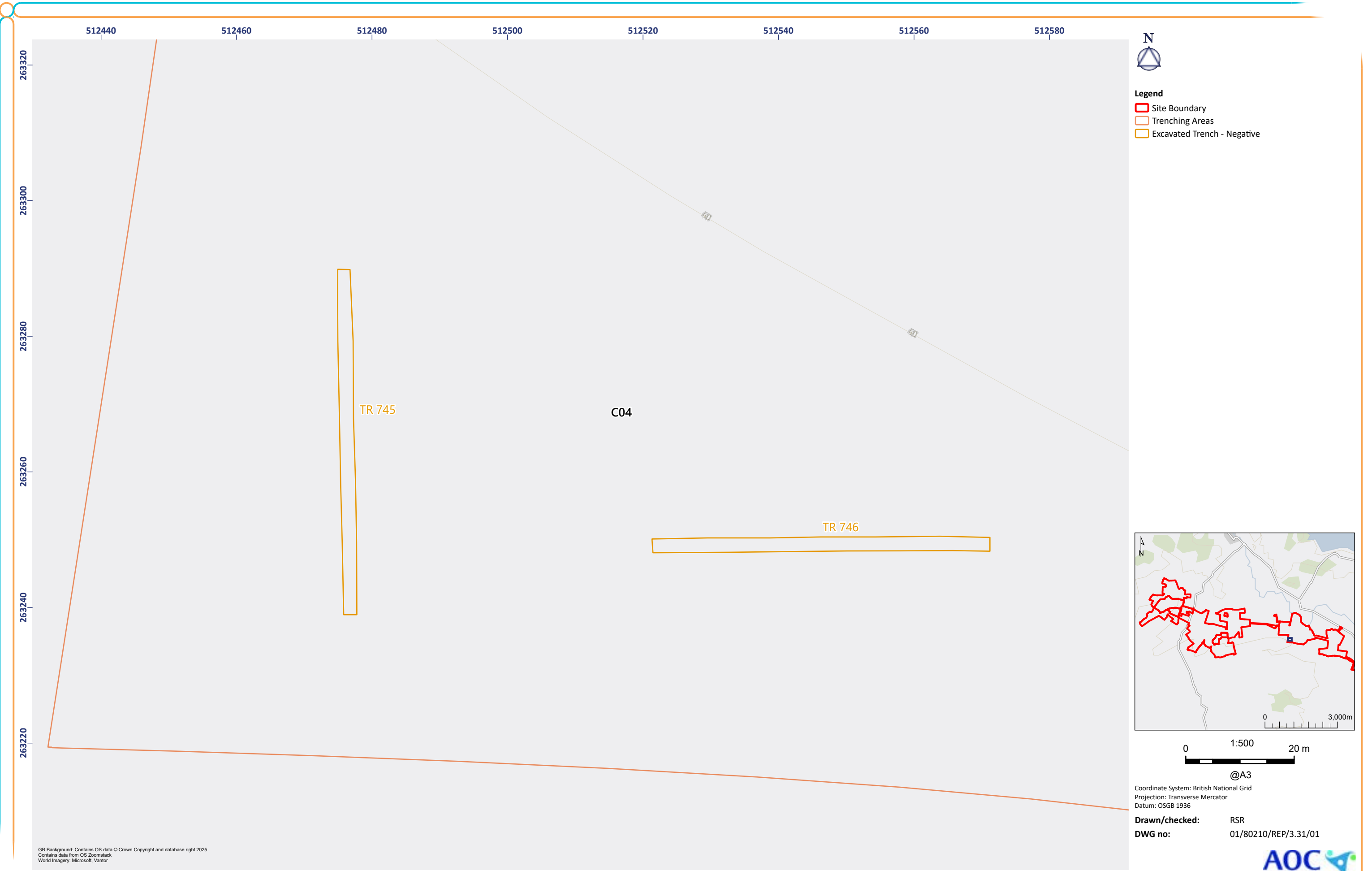


Figure 3.30: Trenches 787, 827-829, 831 : Archaeological Results



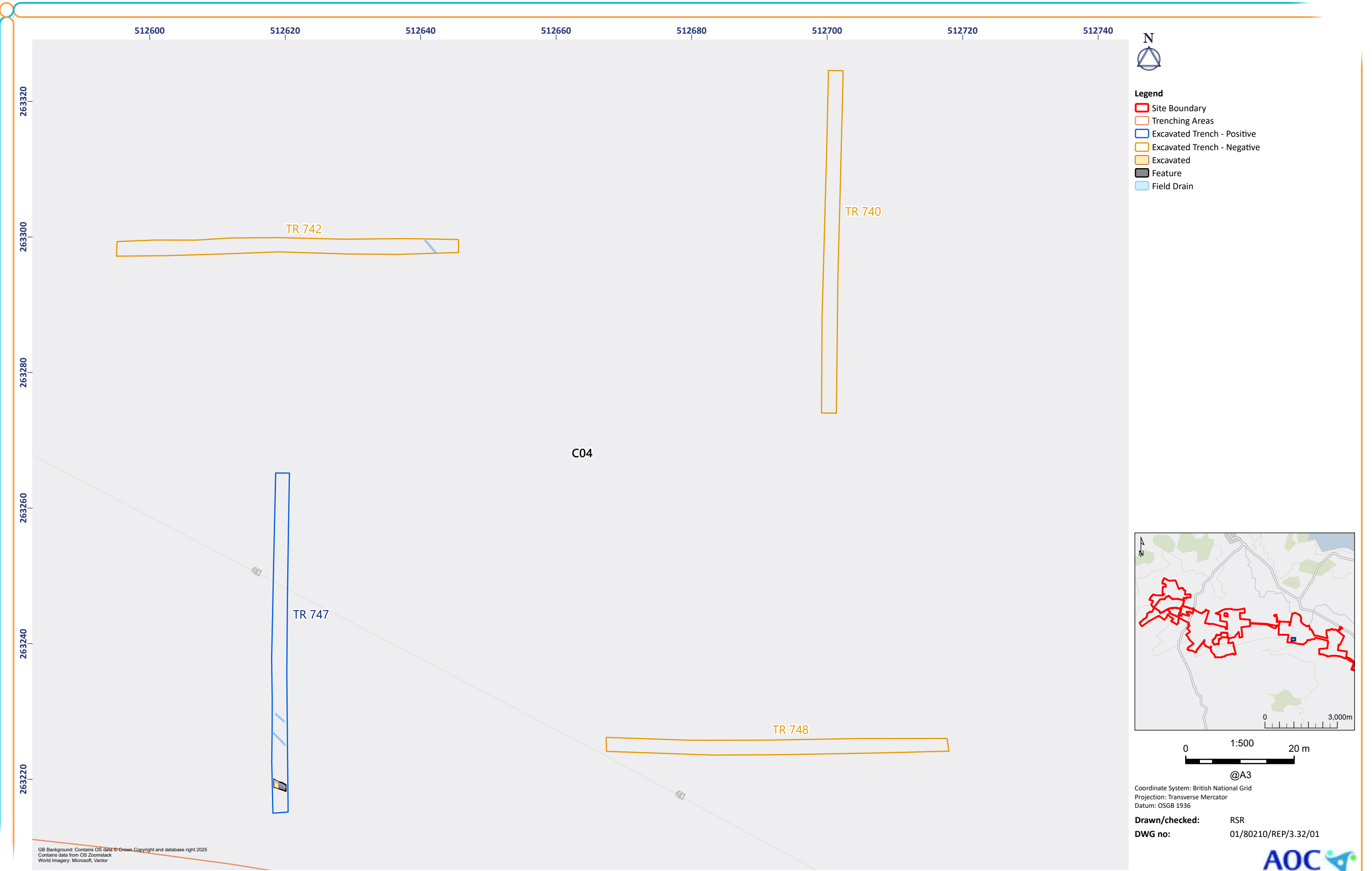


Figure 3.32: Trenches 742, 747 : Archaeological Results

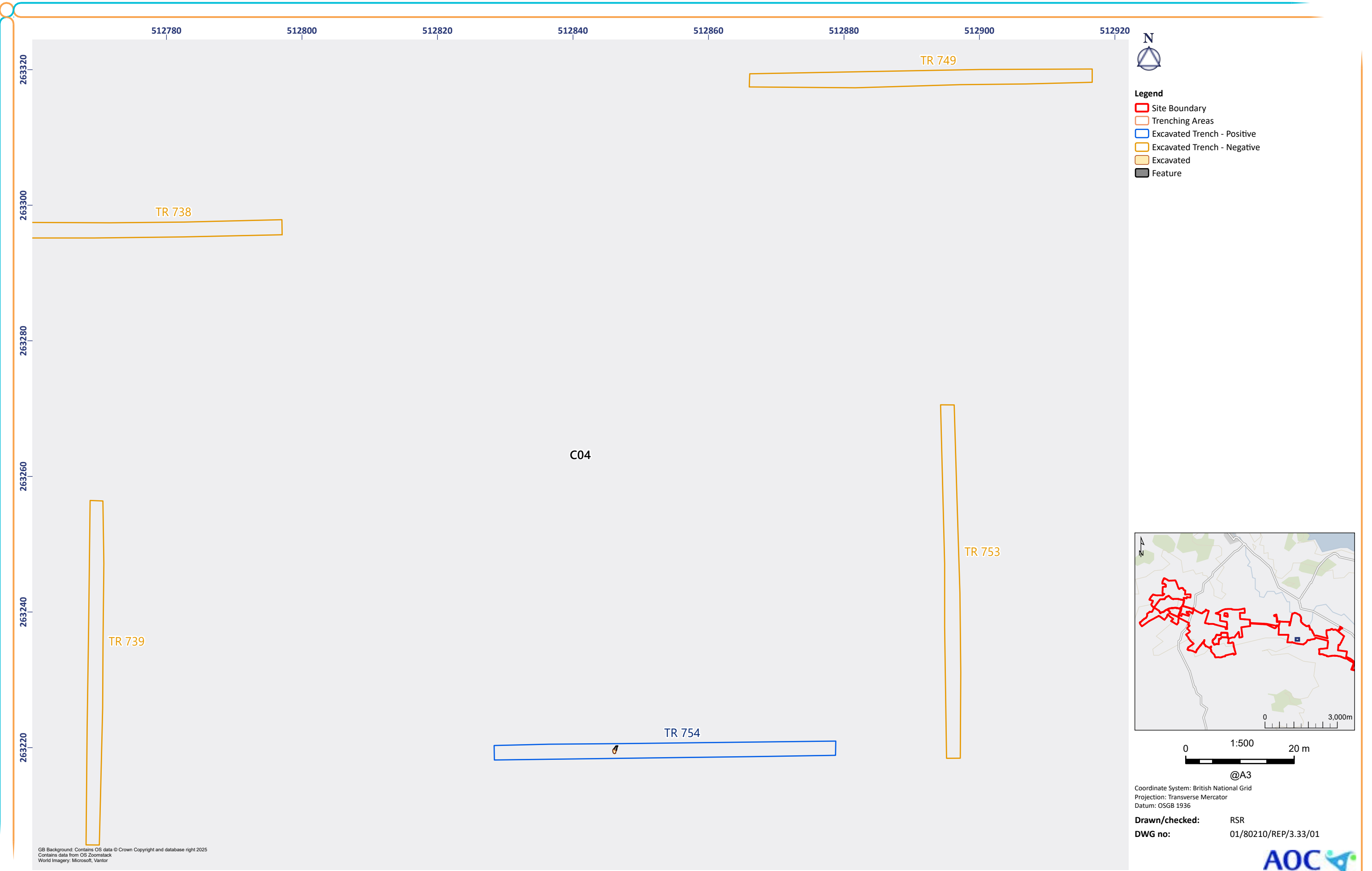
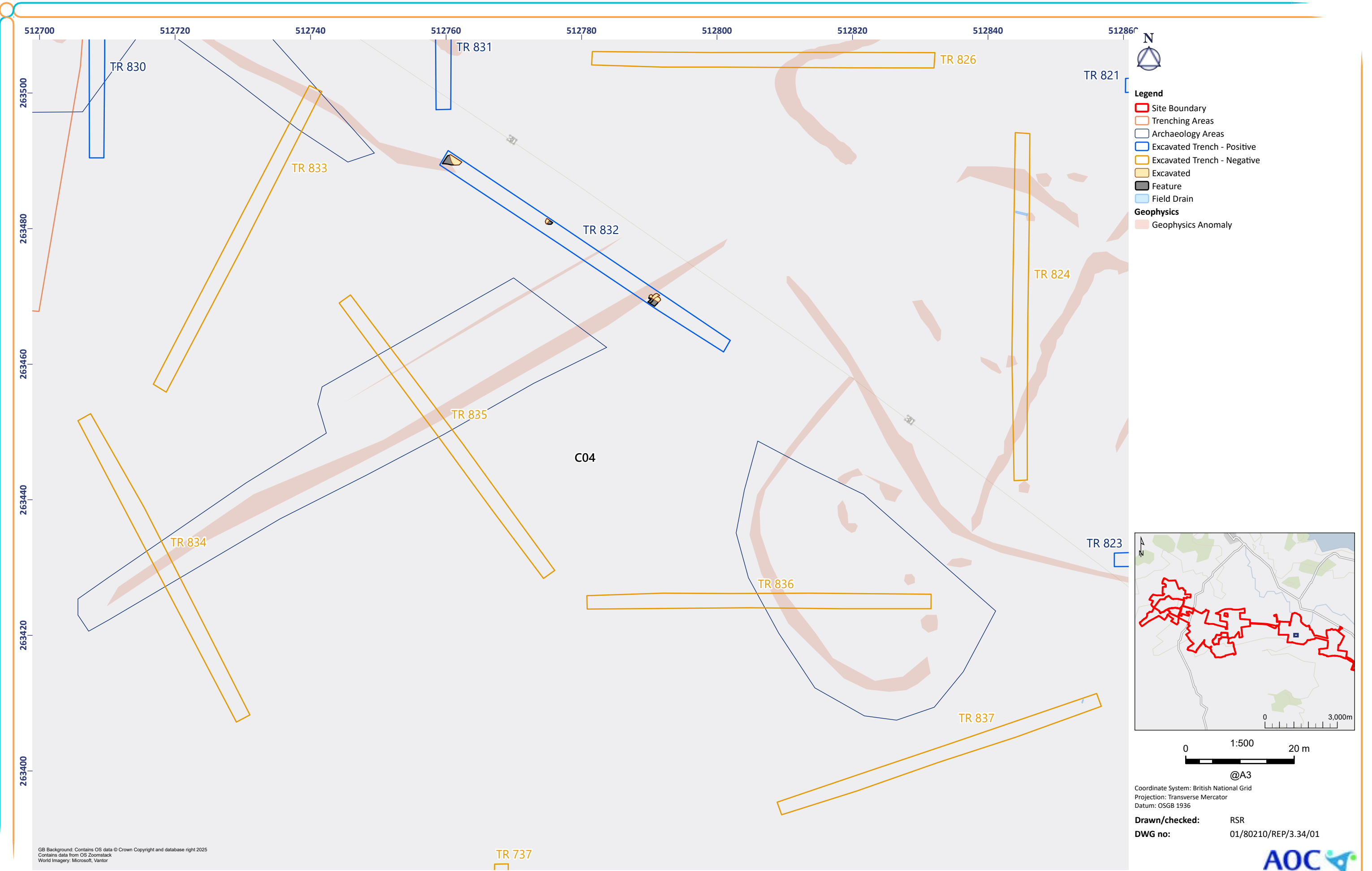
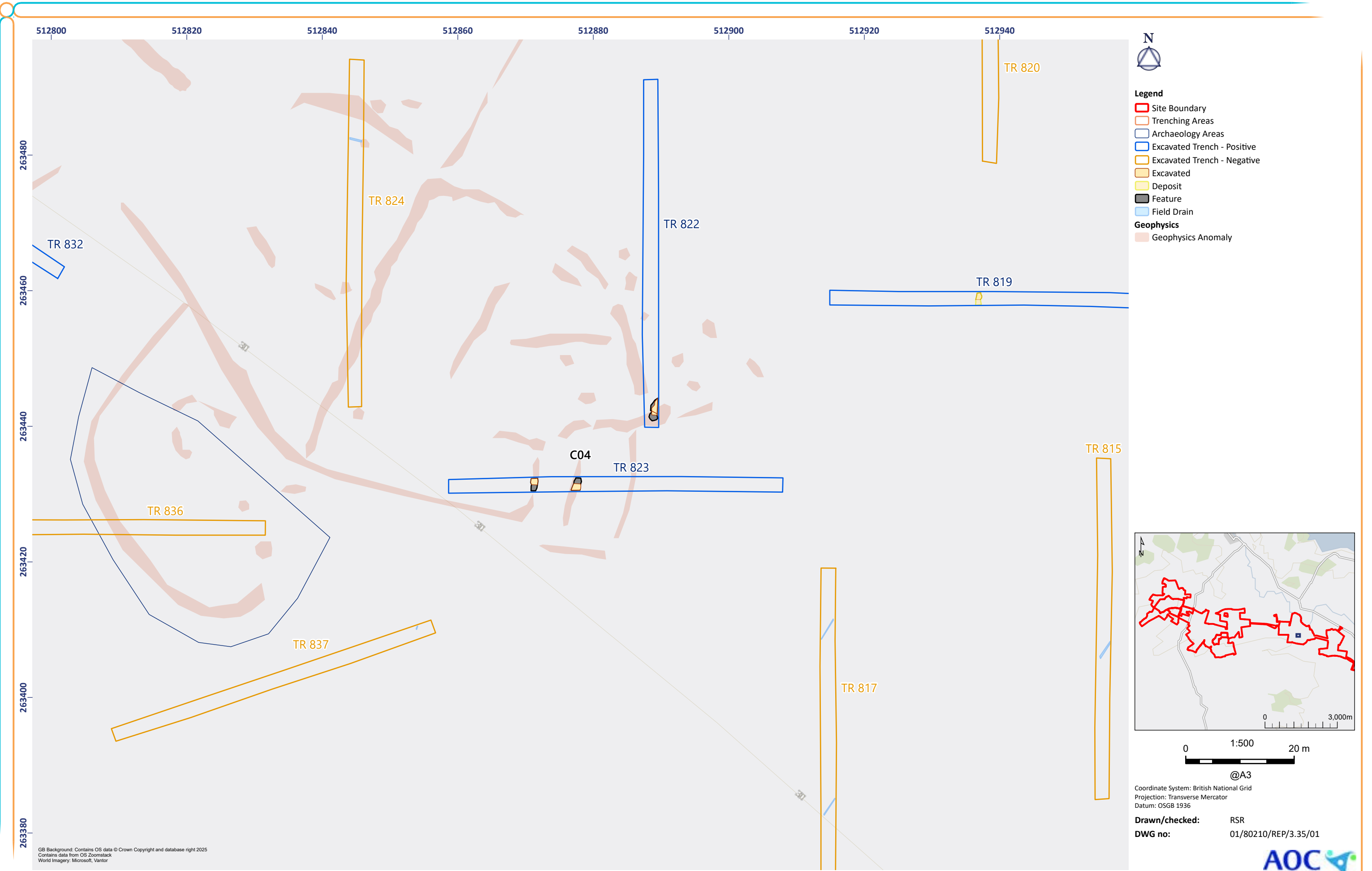
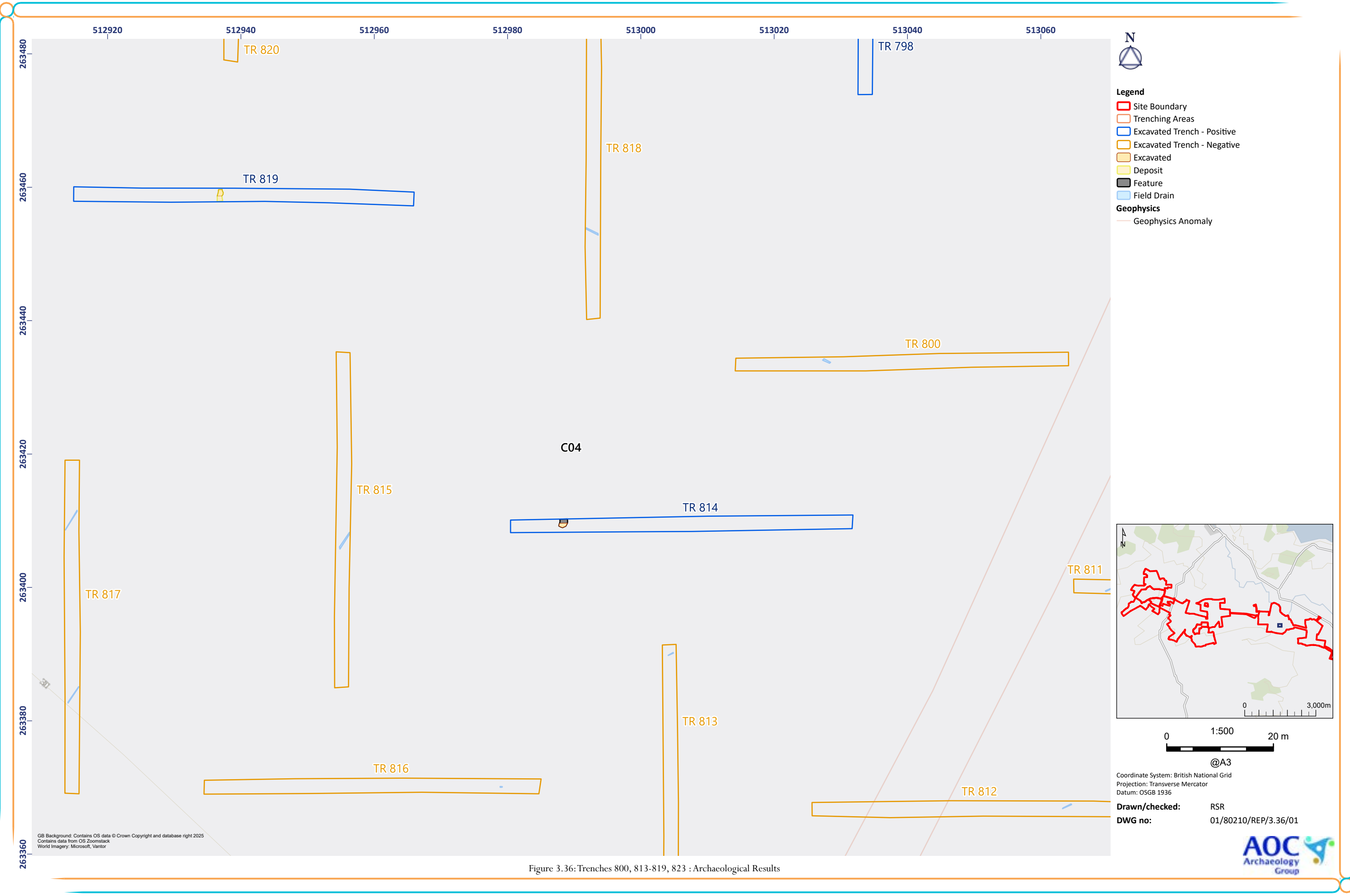
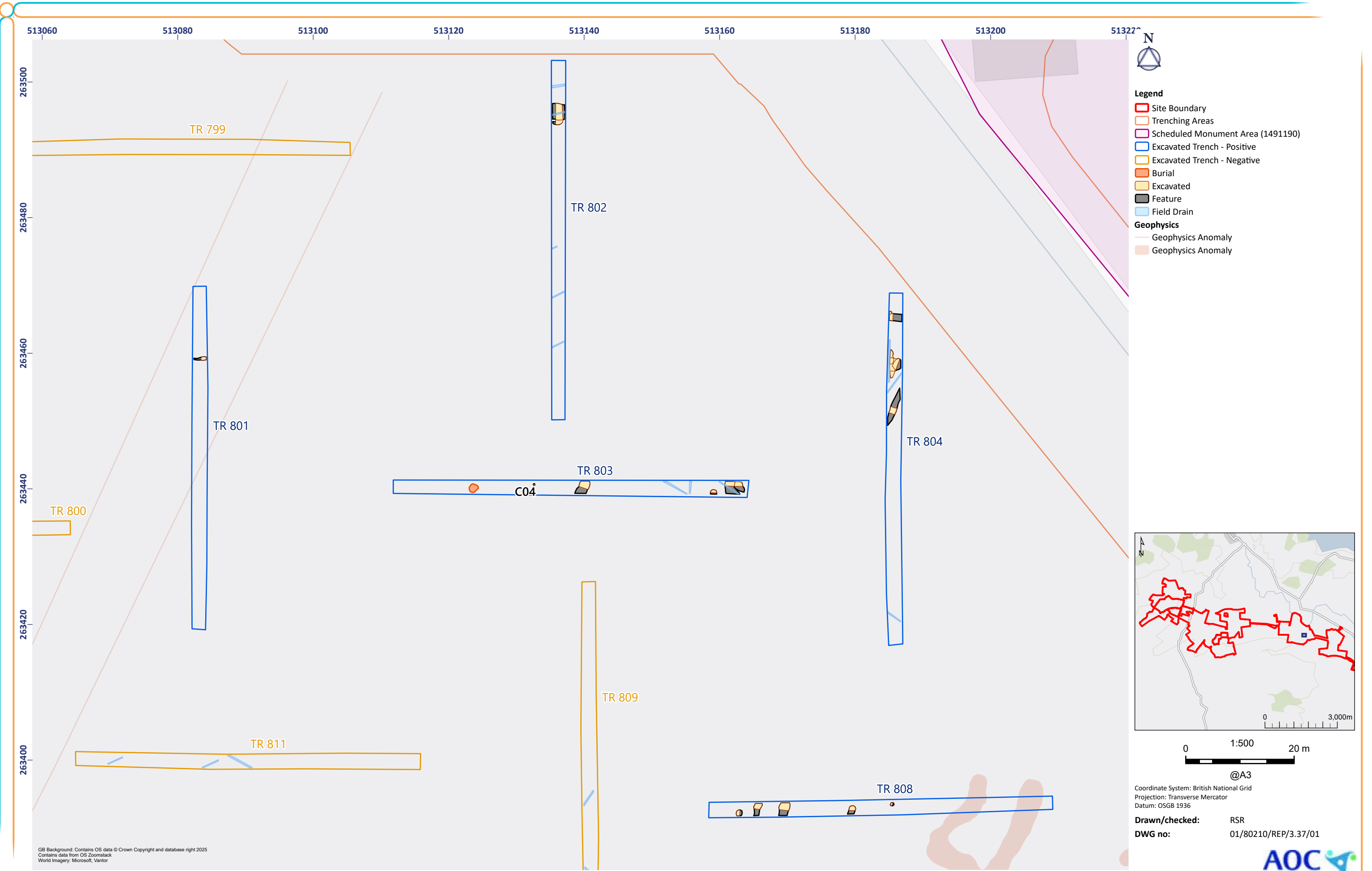


Figure 3.33: Trenches 738-739, 749, 753-754 : Archaeological Results









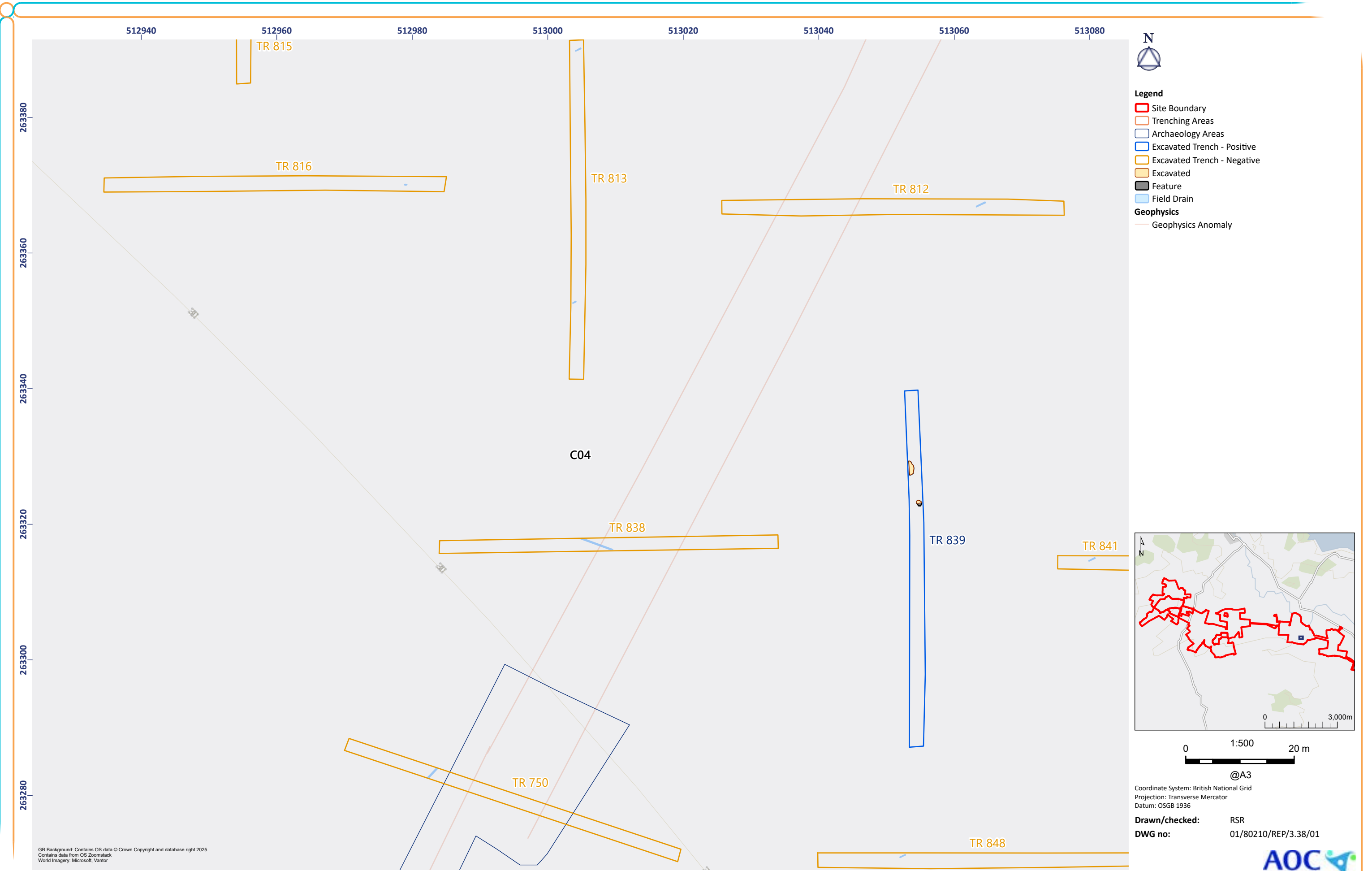


Figure 3.38: Trenches 750, 812-813, 816, 838-839 : Archaeological Results

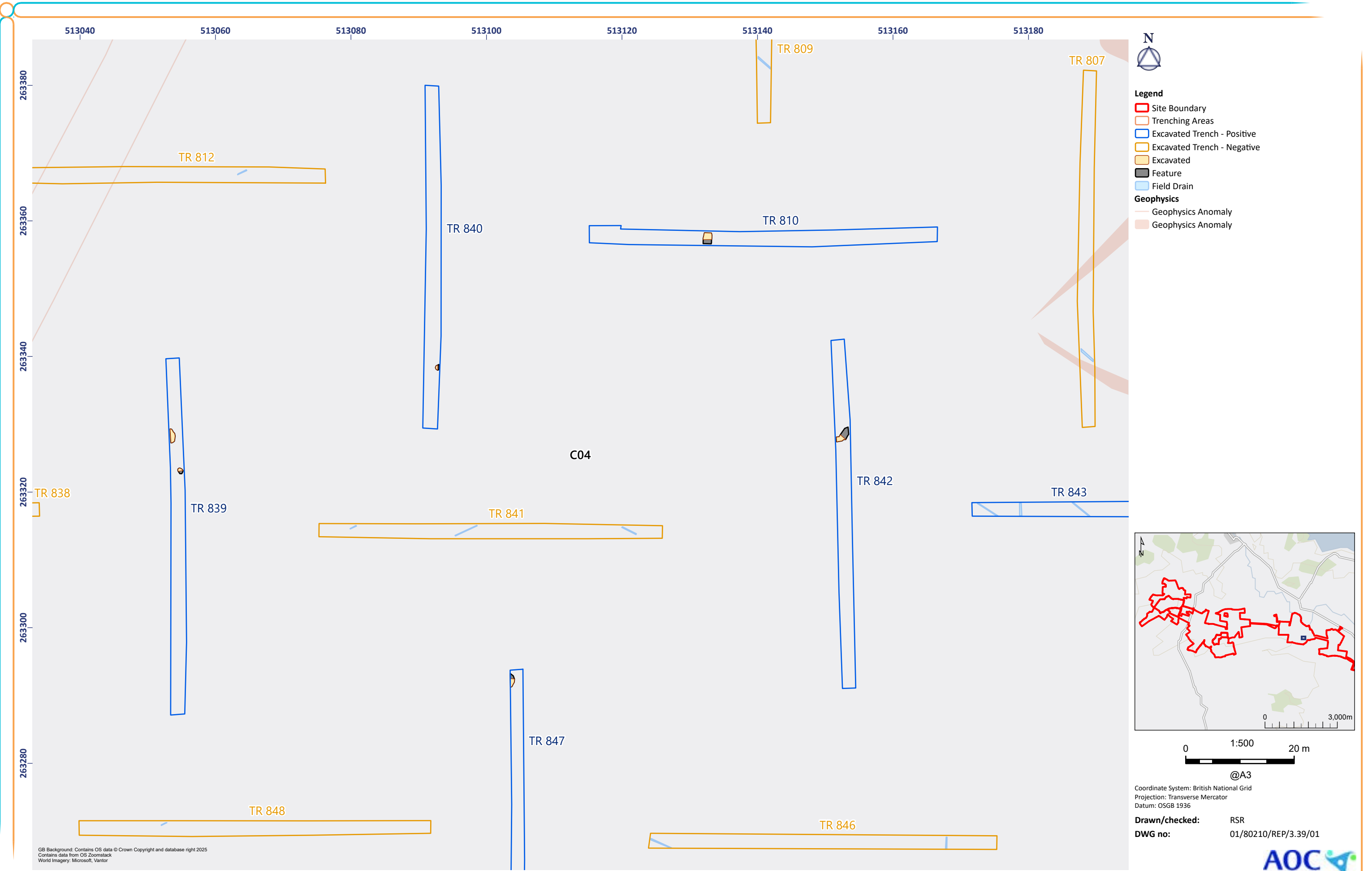
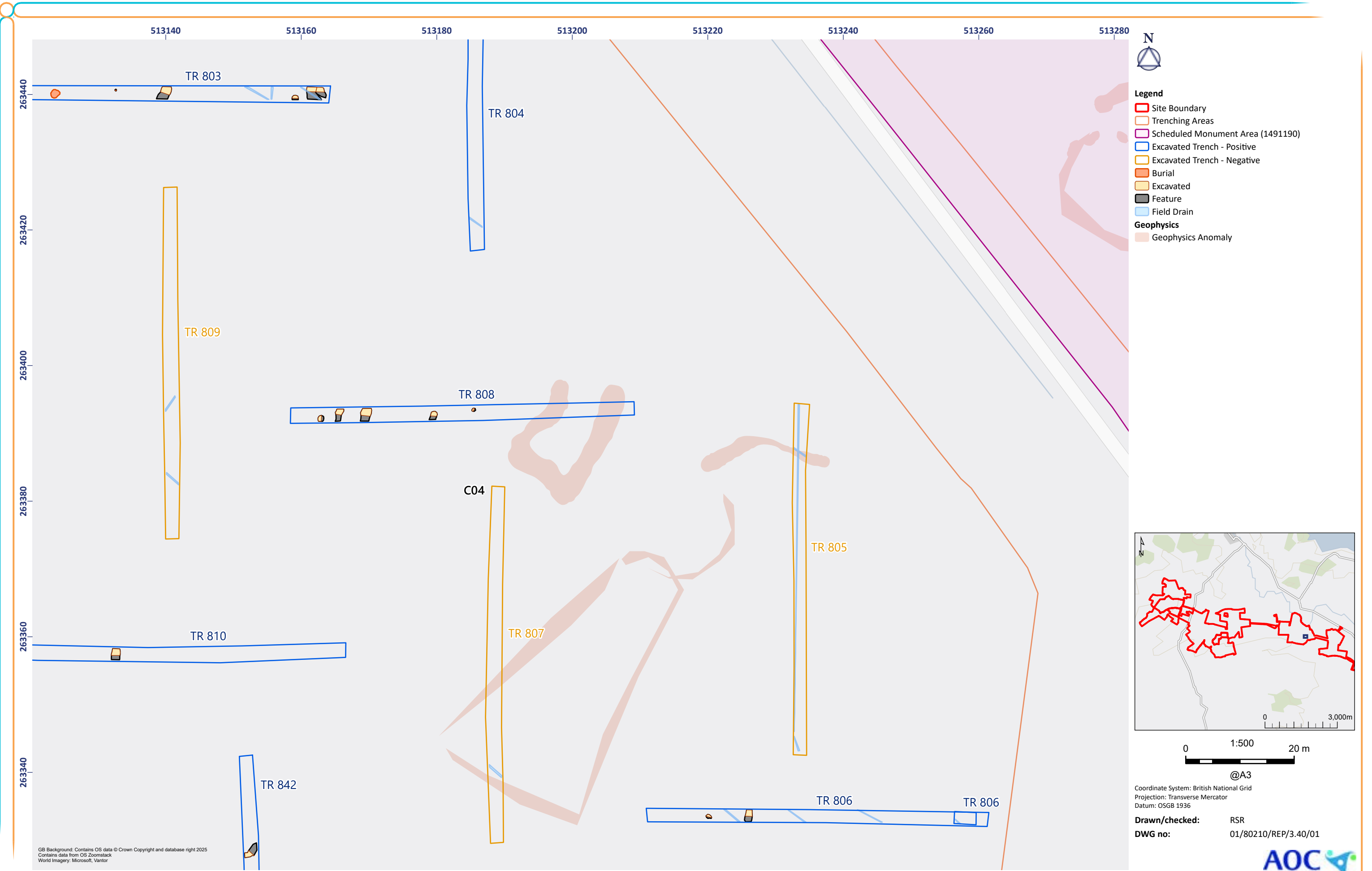


Figure 3.39: Trenches 809-810, 812, 839-840, 842, 848 : Archaeological Results



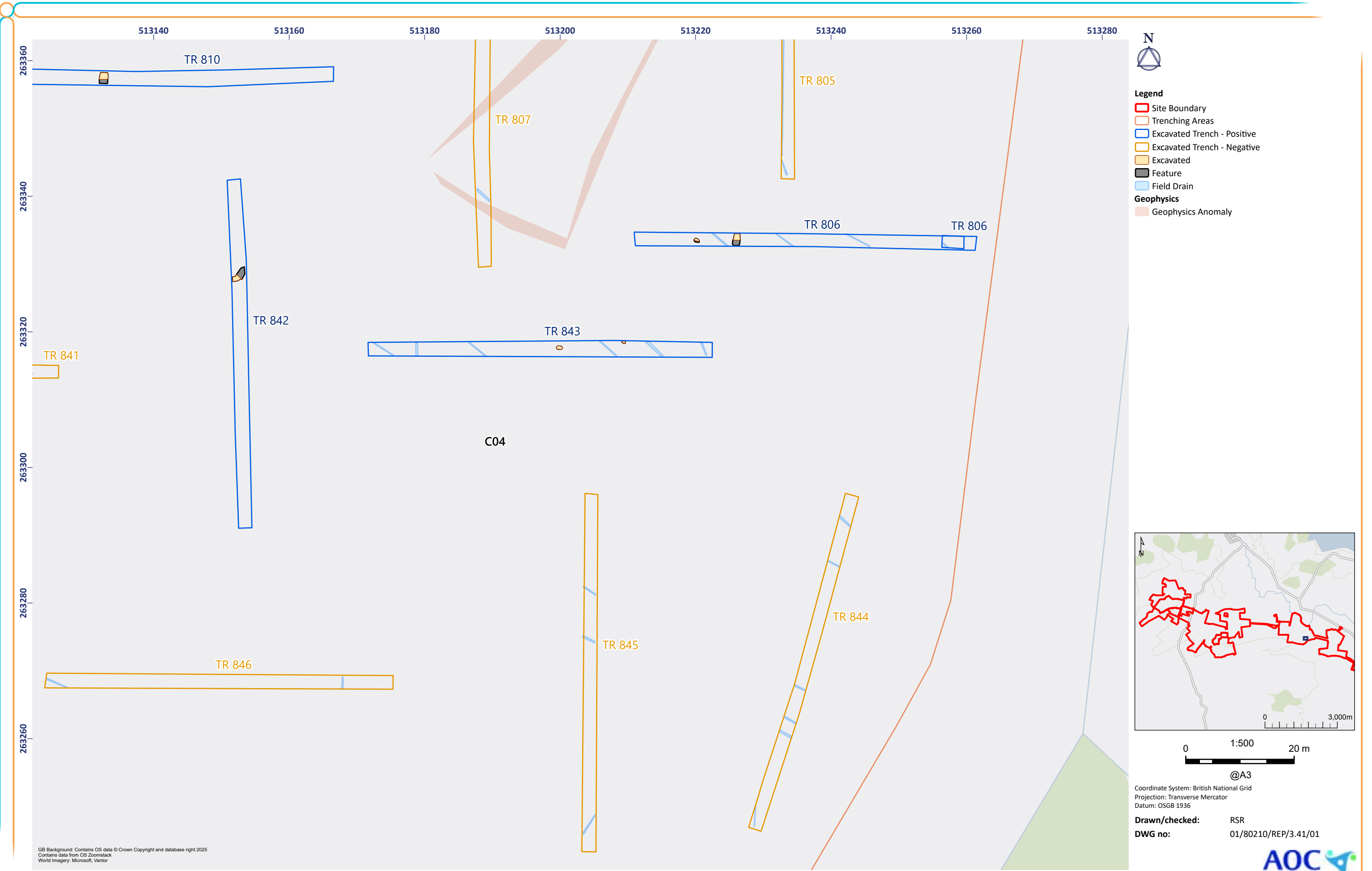


Figure 3.41: Trenches 843-846 : Archaeological Results

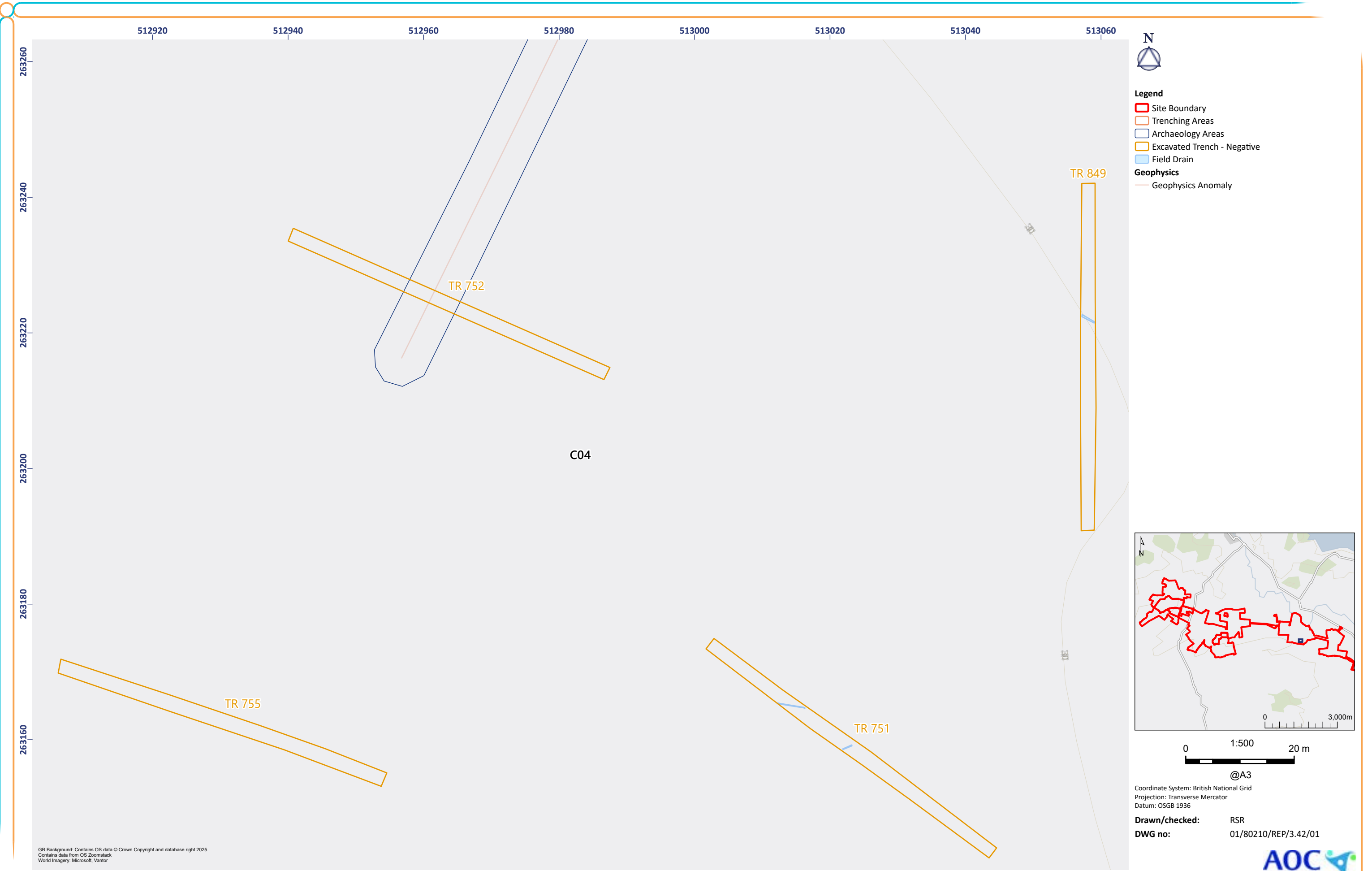


Figure 3.42: Trenches 752, 755, 849 : Archaeological Results

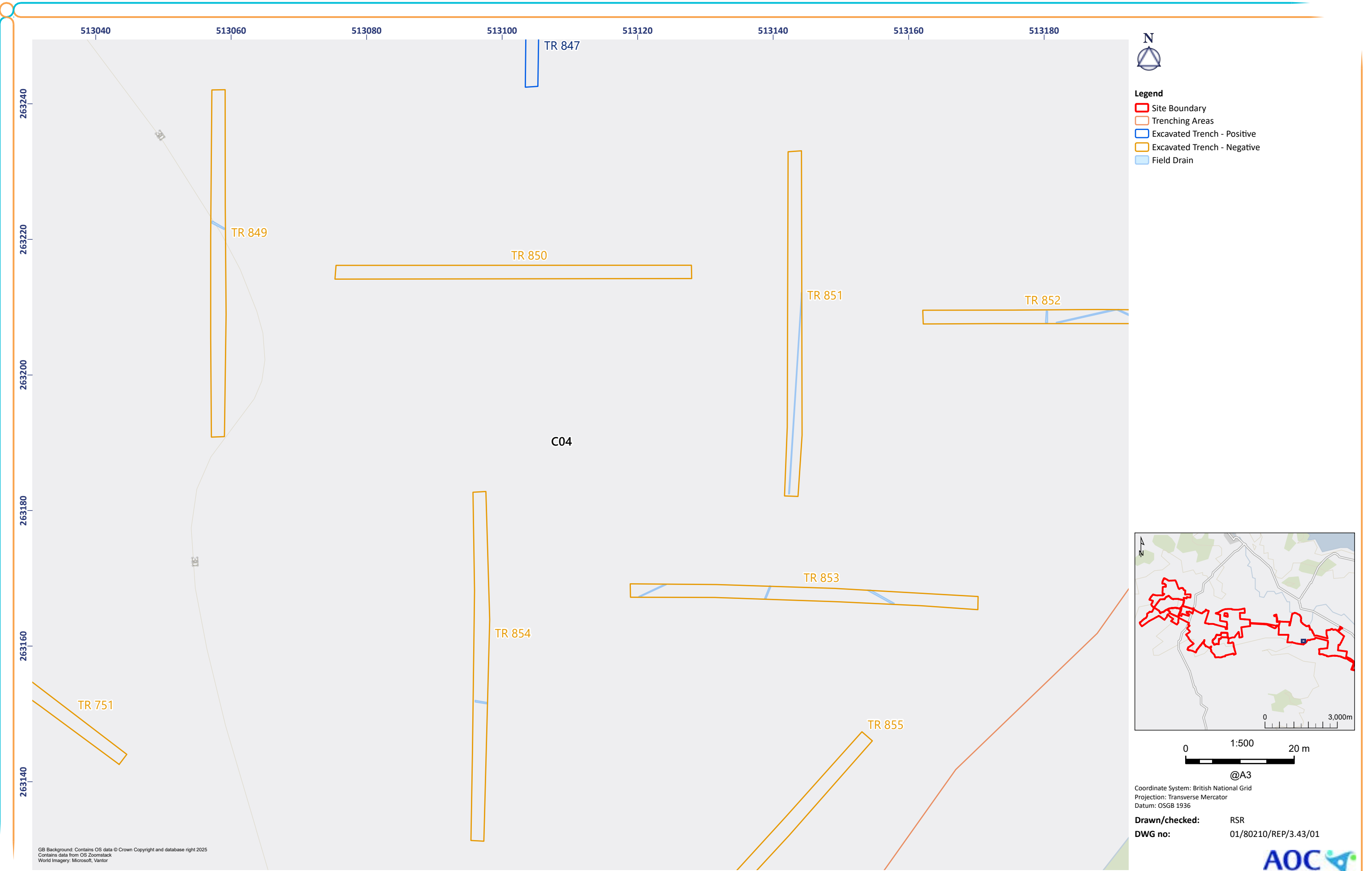




Figure 3.44: Trenches 852-855 : Archaeological Results

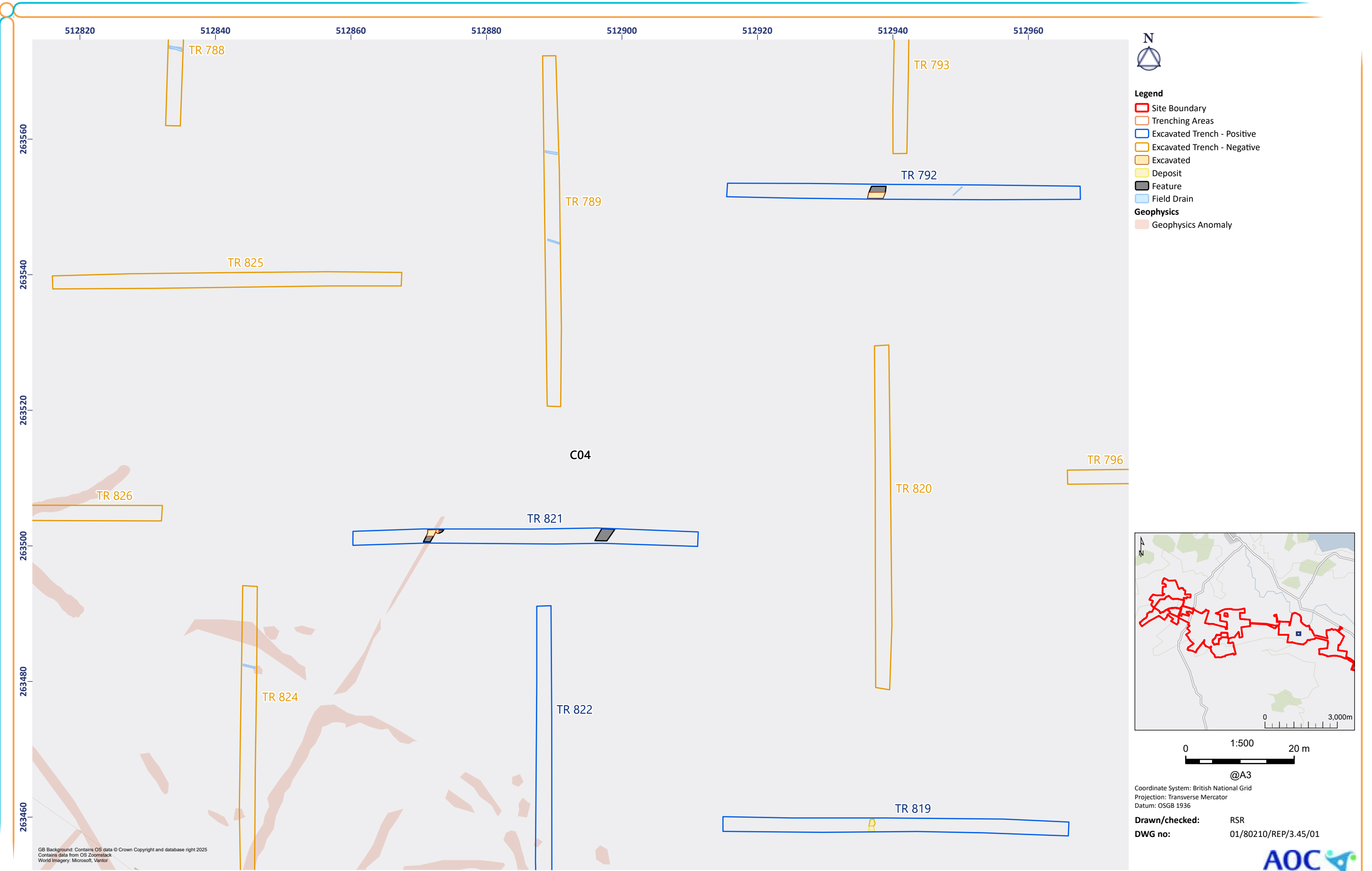


Figure 3.45: Trenches 789, 792, 820-822 : Archaeological Results

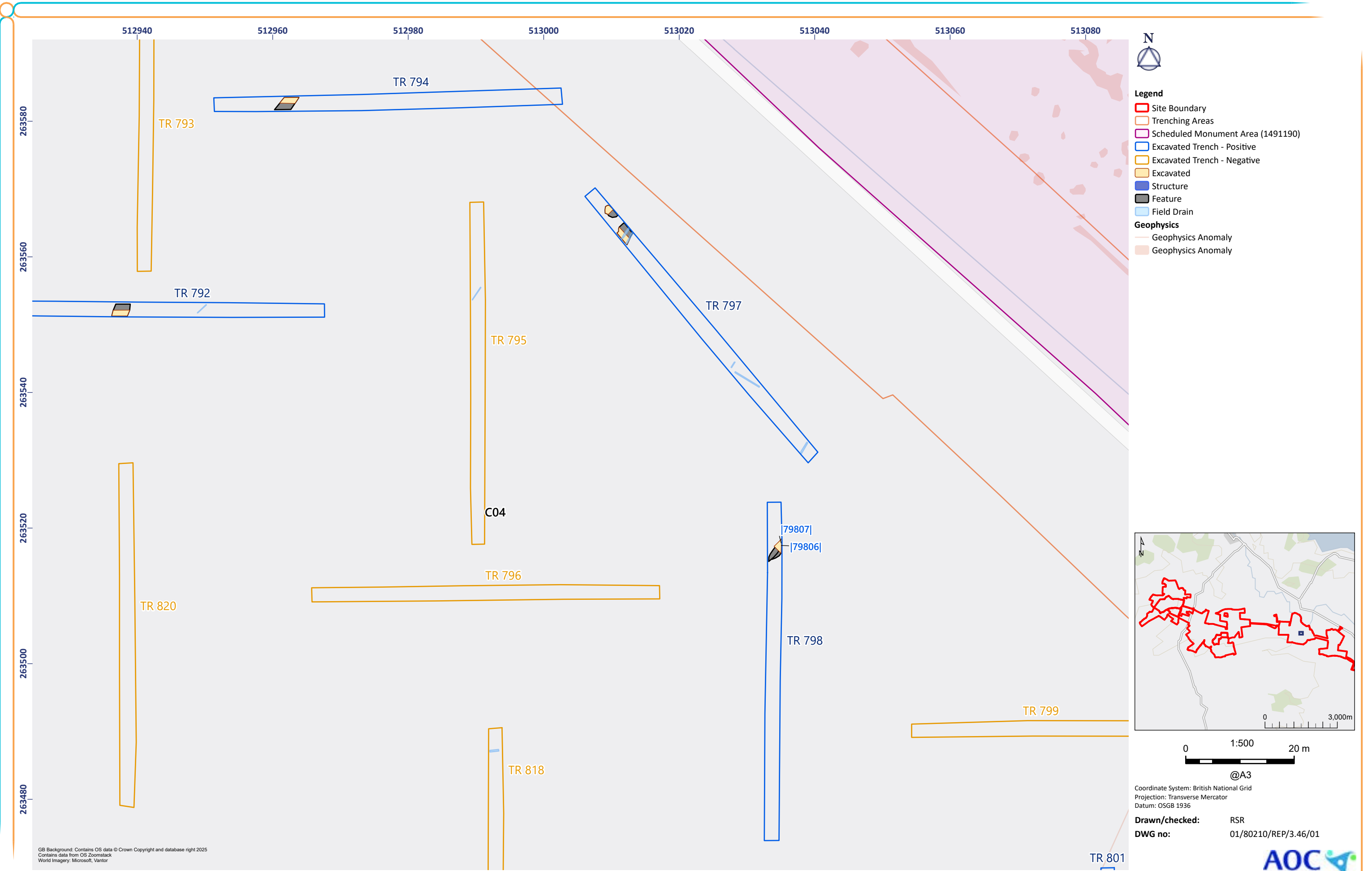
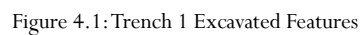


Figure 3.46: Trenches 792-796, 798, 820 : Archaeological Results



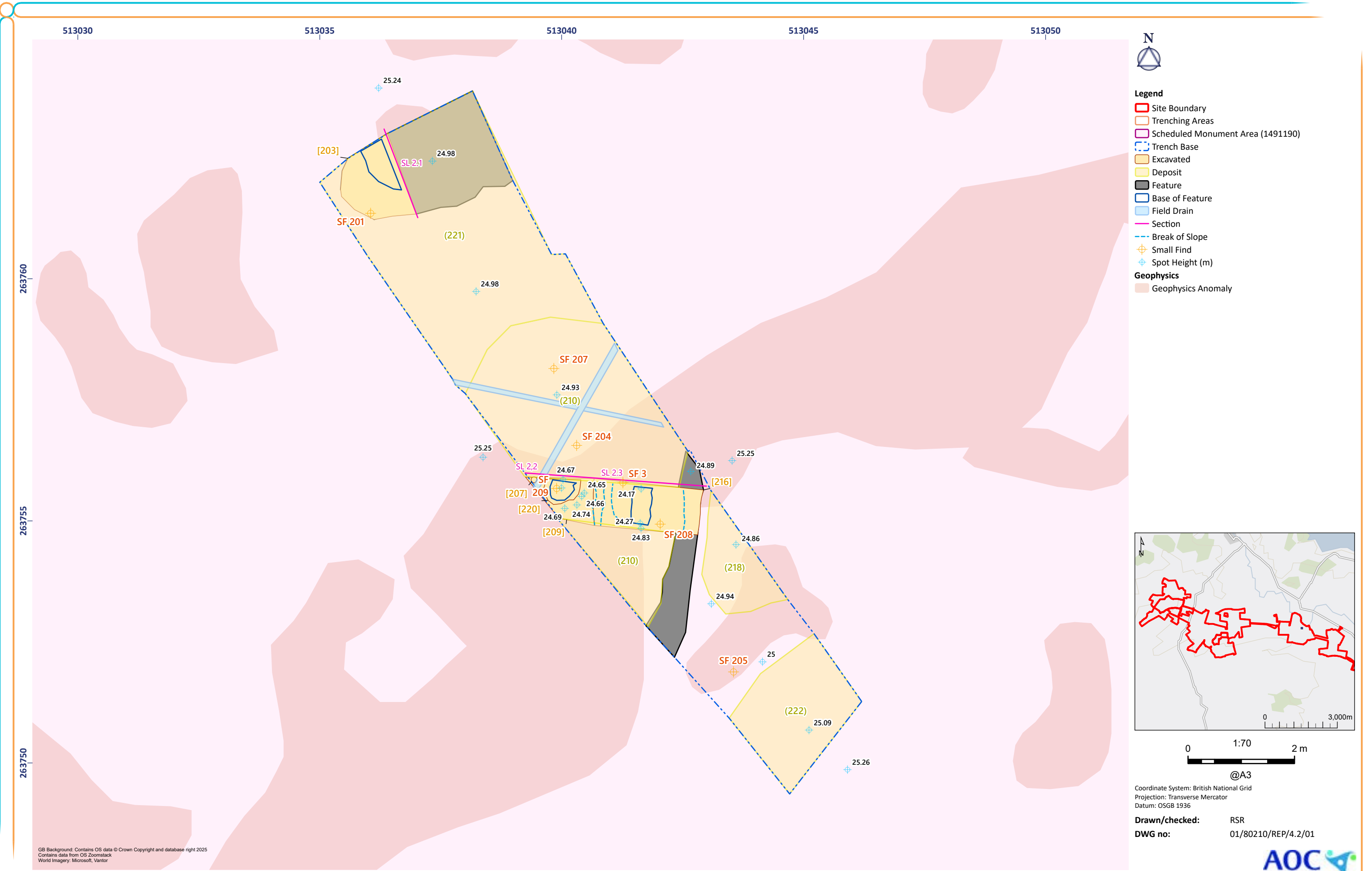


Figure 4.2: Trench 2 Excavated Features



Figure 4.3: Trench 3 Excavated Features

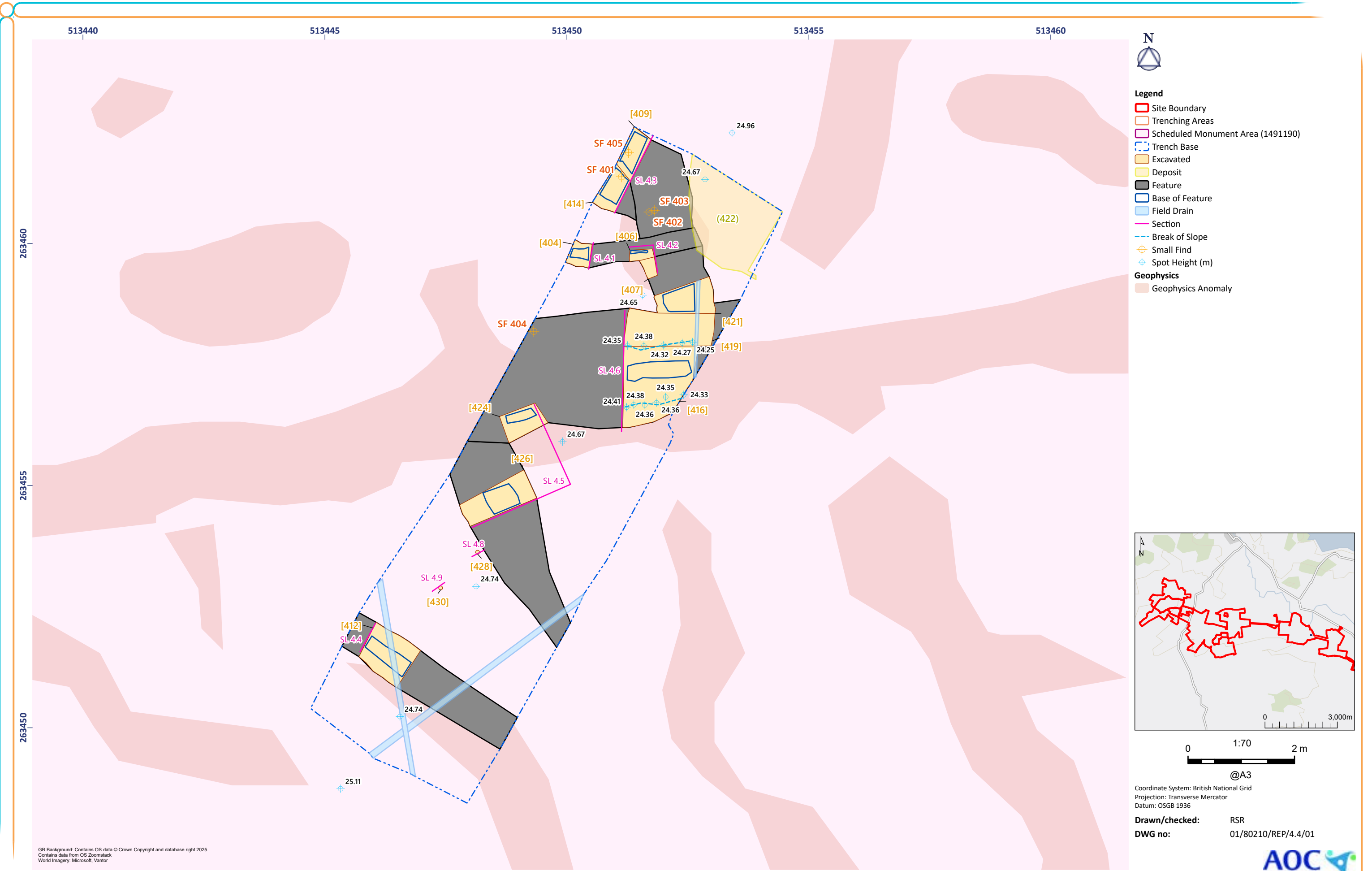
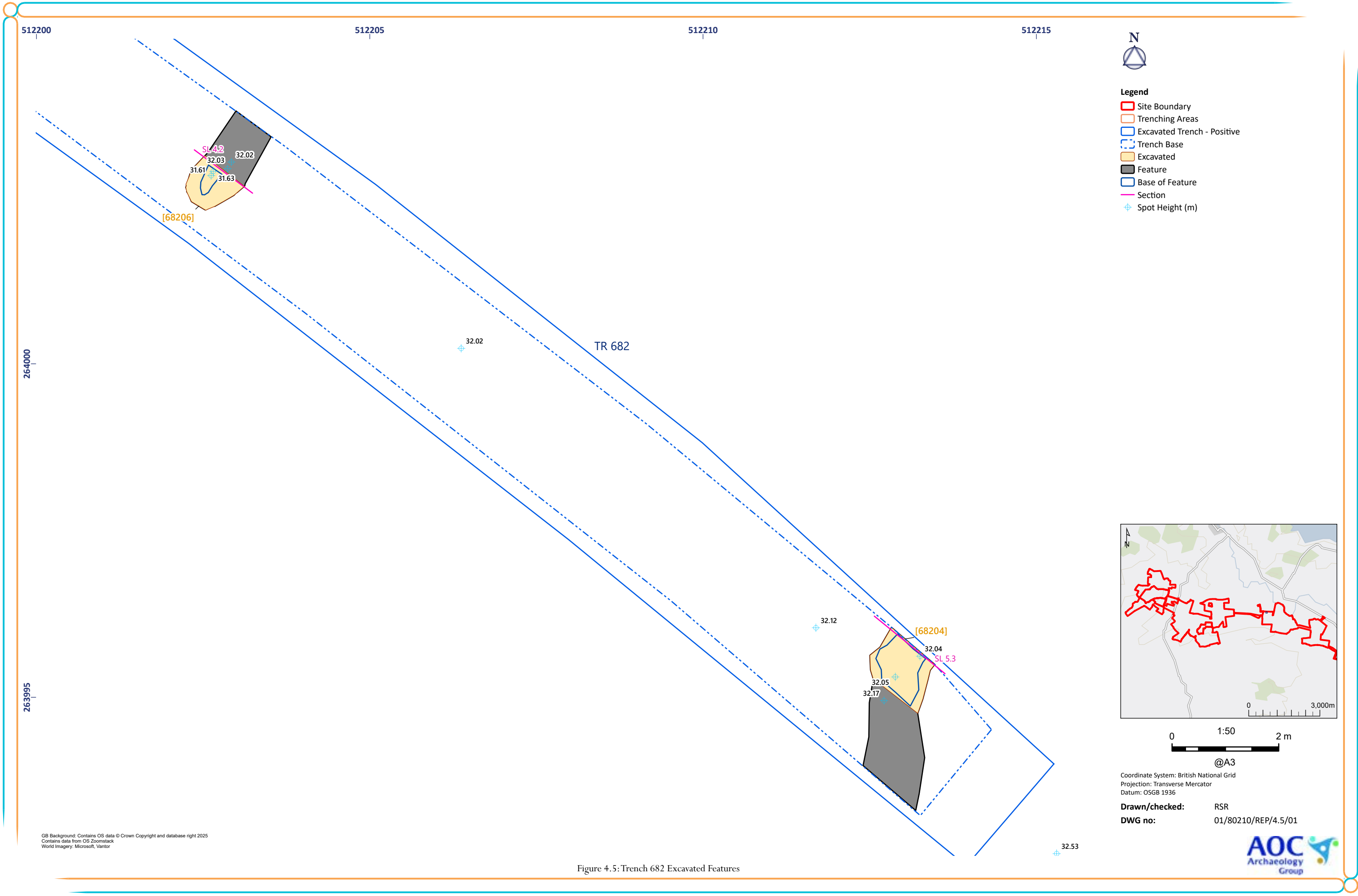


Figure 4.4: Trench 4 Excavated Features



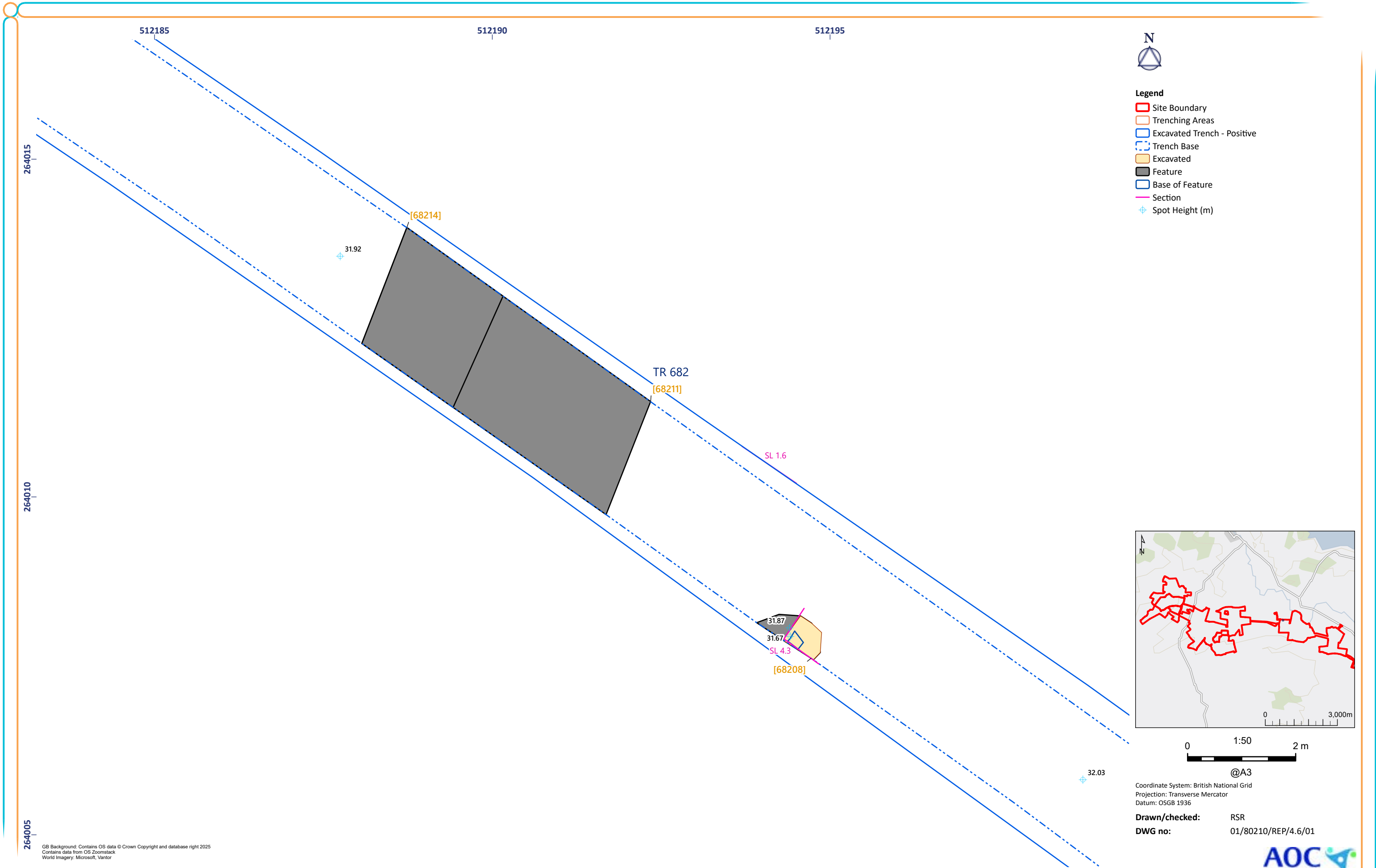


Figure 4.6: Trench 682 Excavated Features

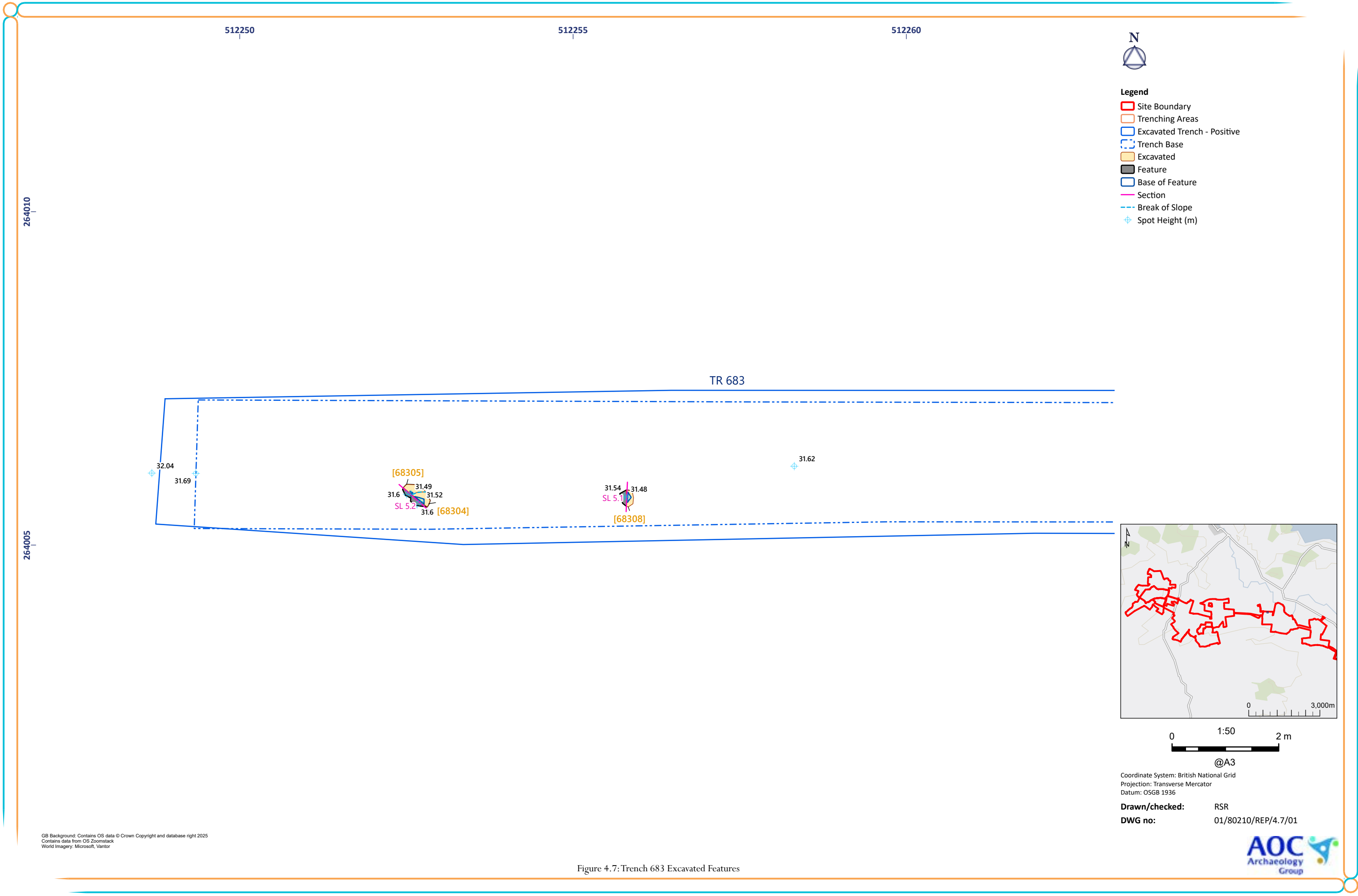


Figure 4.7: Trench 683 Excavated Features

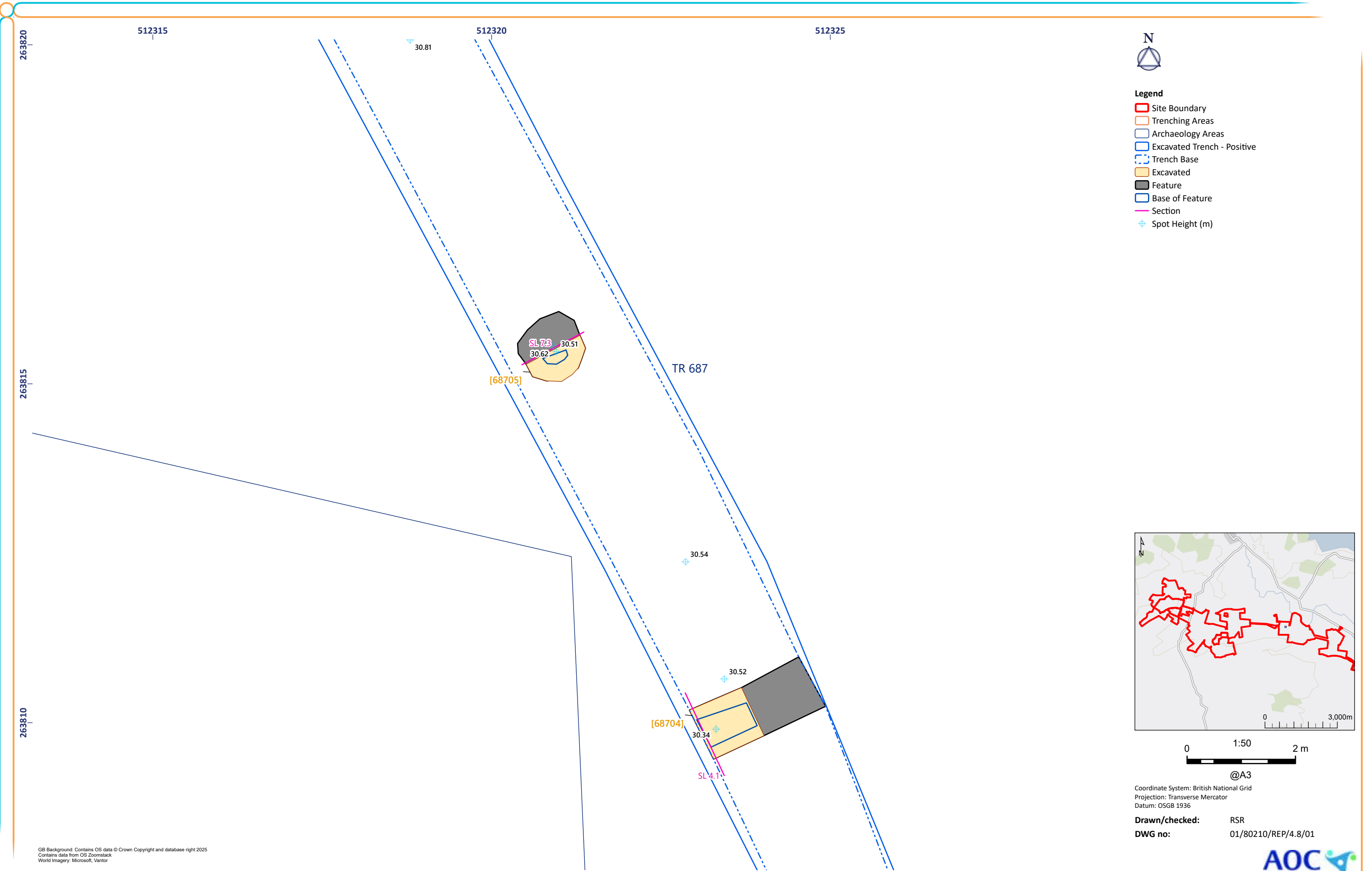


Figure 4.8: Trench 687 Excavated Features

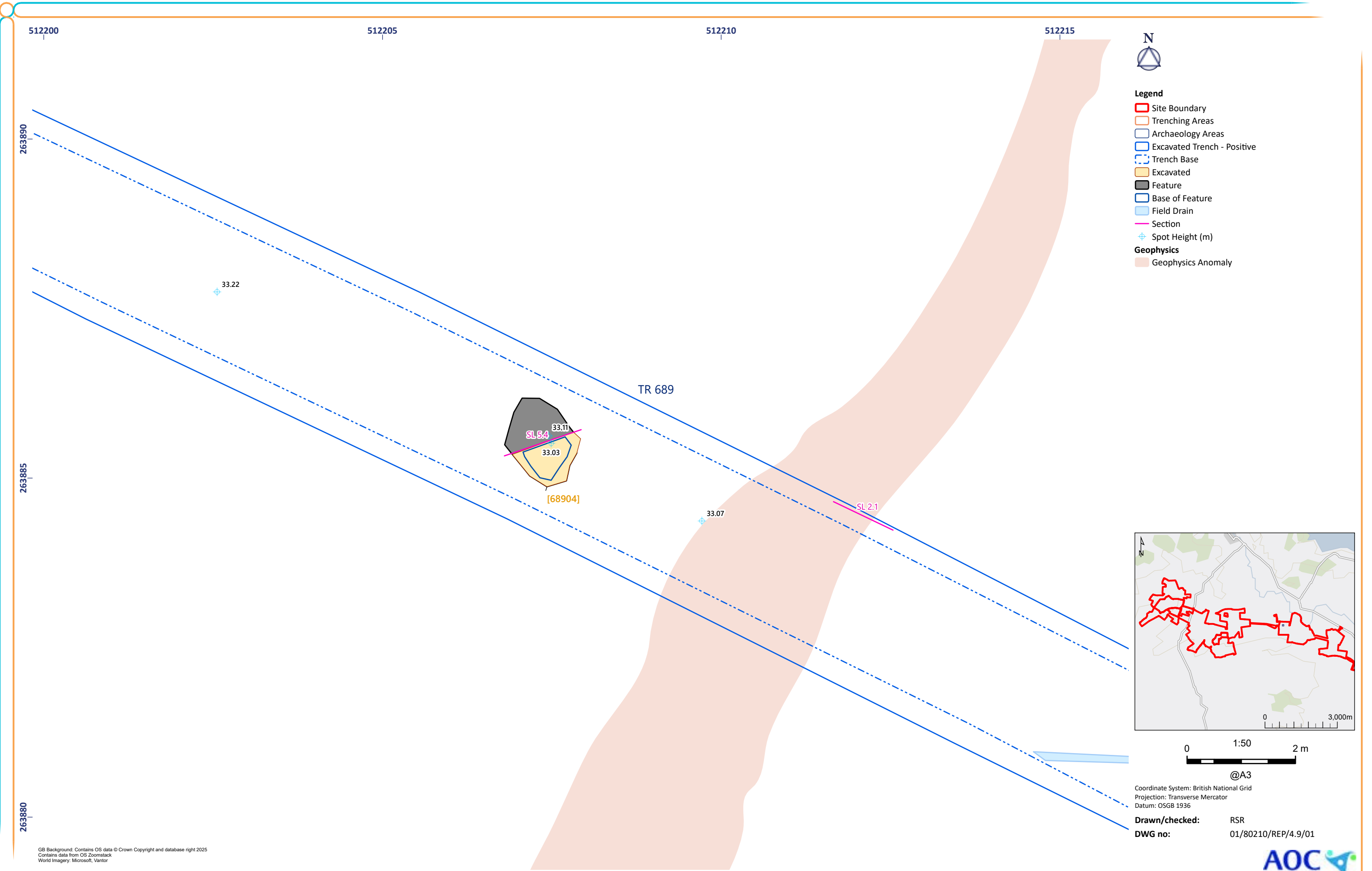


Figure 4.9: Trench 689 Excavated Features

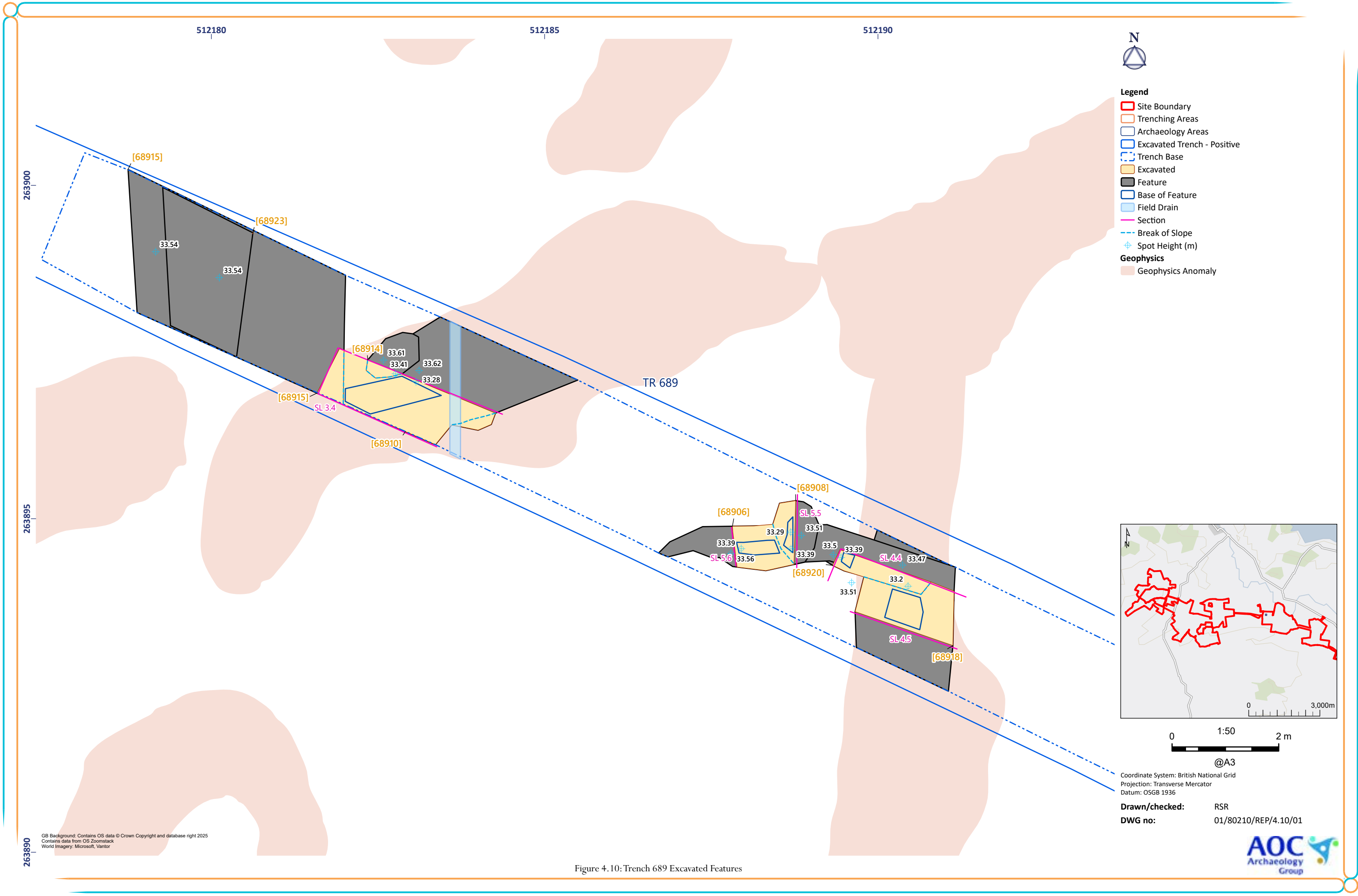


Figure 4.10: Trench 689 Excavated Features



Figure 4.11: Trench 690 Excavated Features



Figure 4.12: Trench 690 Excavated Features

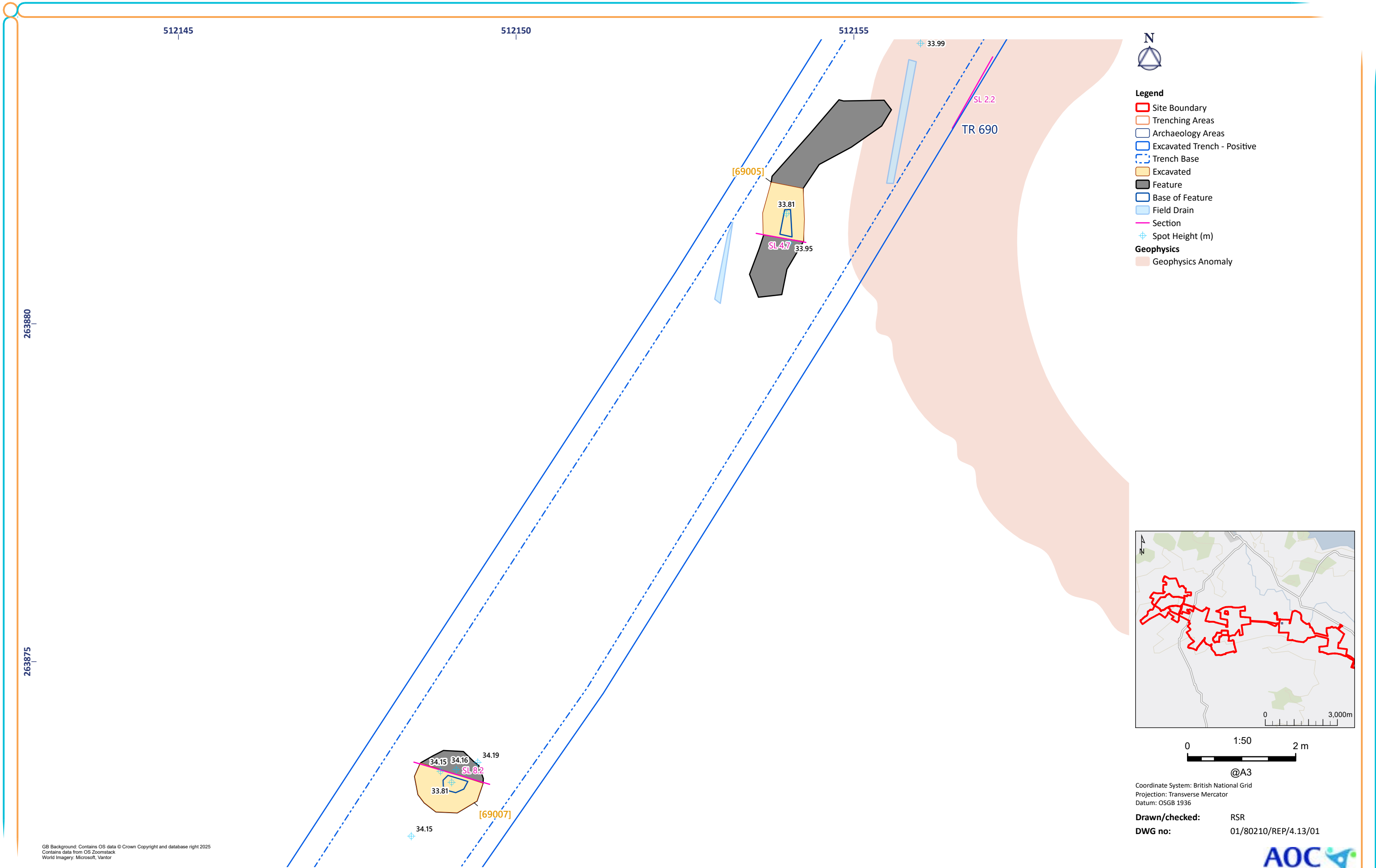


Figure 4.13: Trench 690 Excavated Features

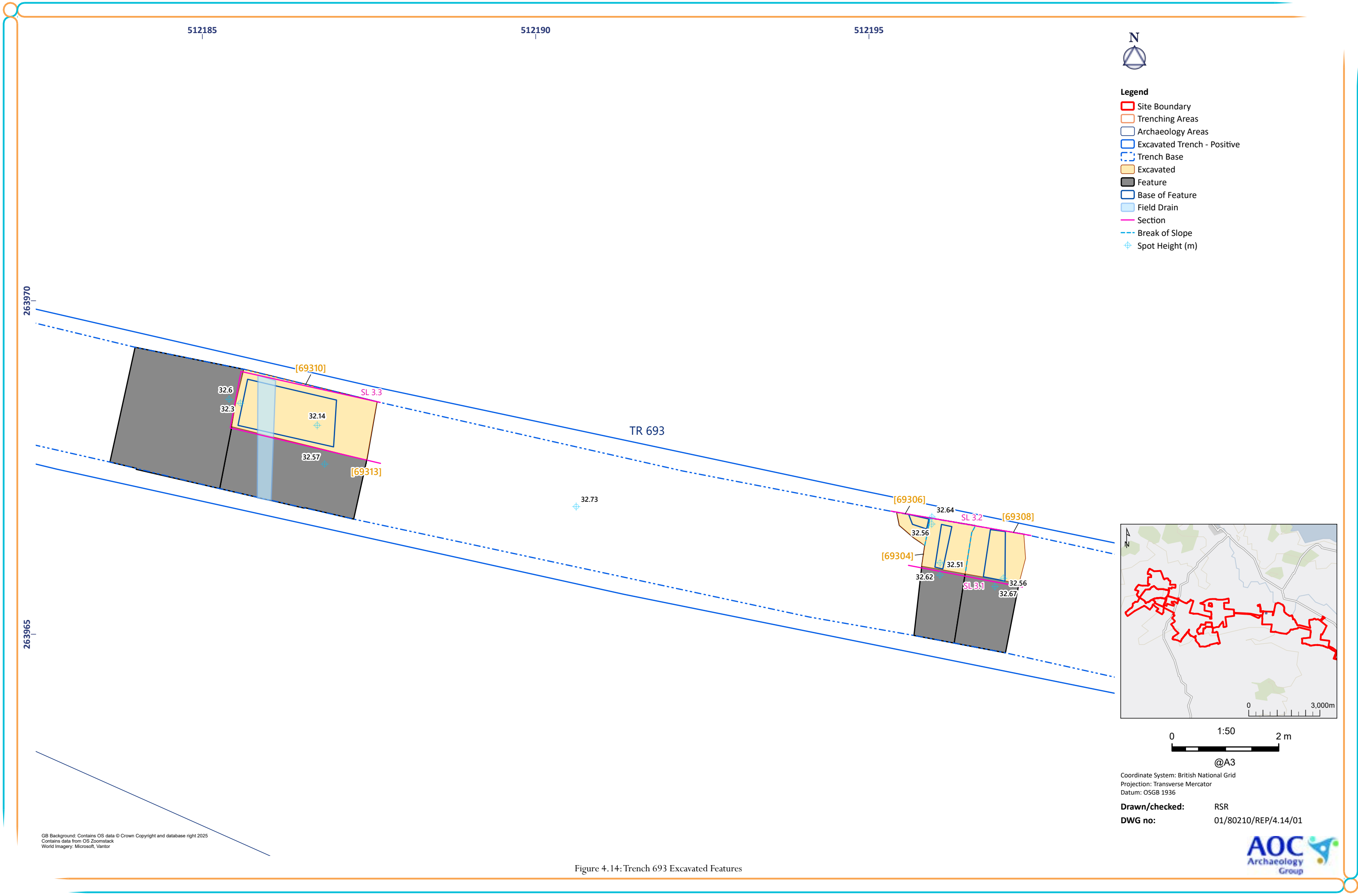


Figure 4. 14: Trench 693 Excavated Features

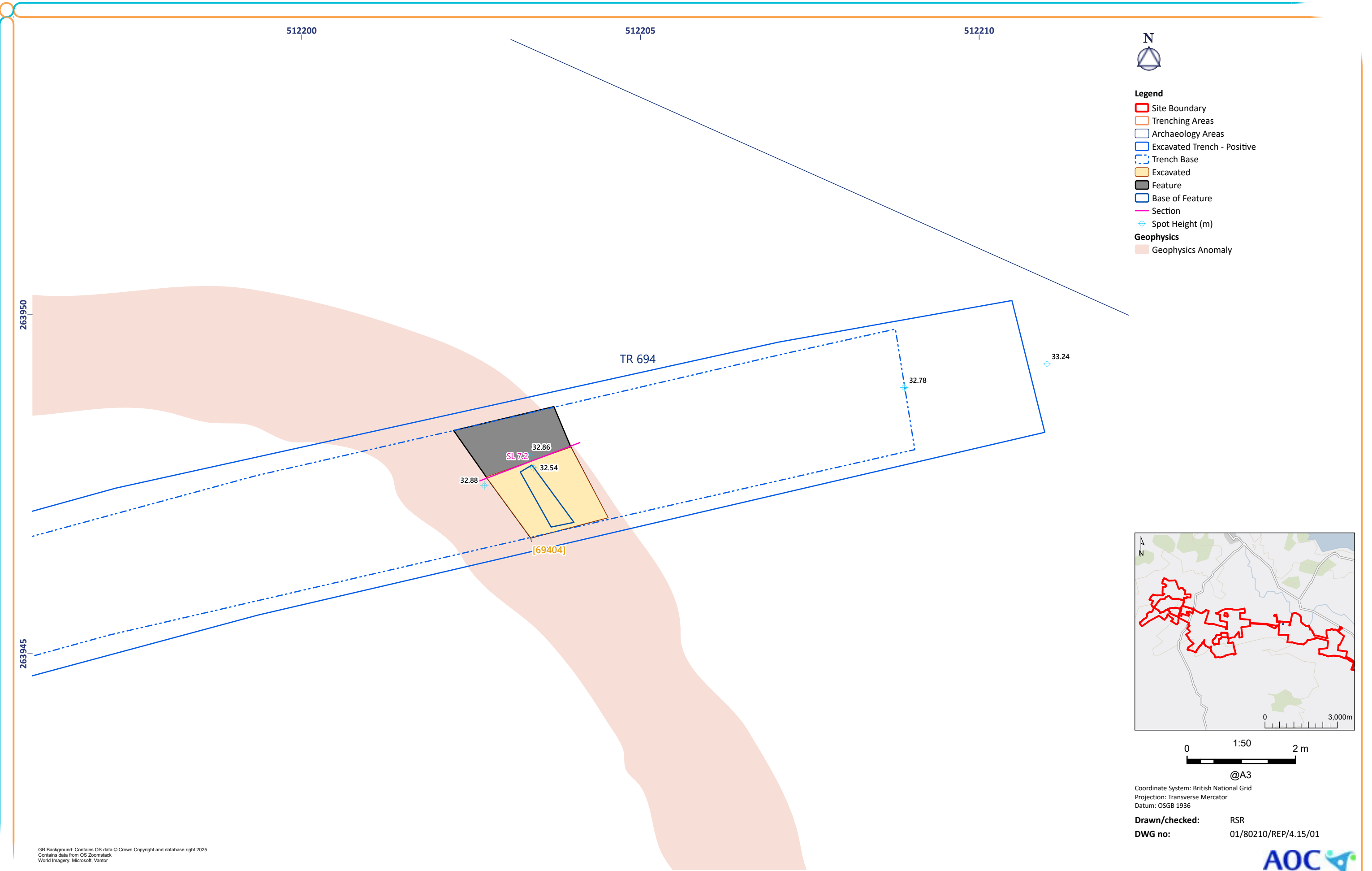


Figure 4. 15: Trench 694 Excavated Features

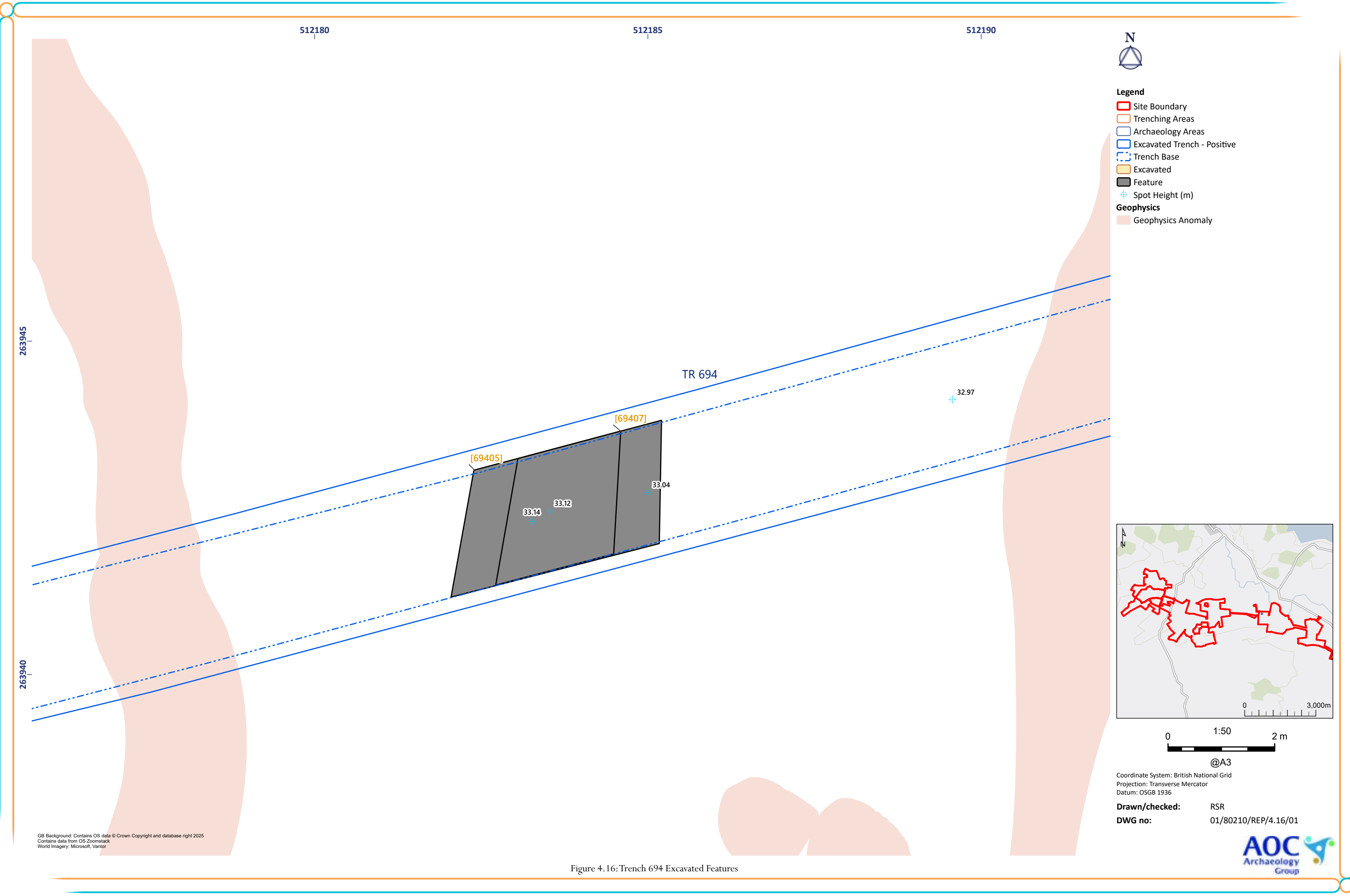
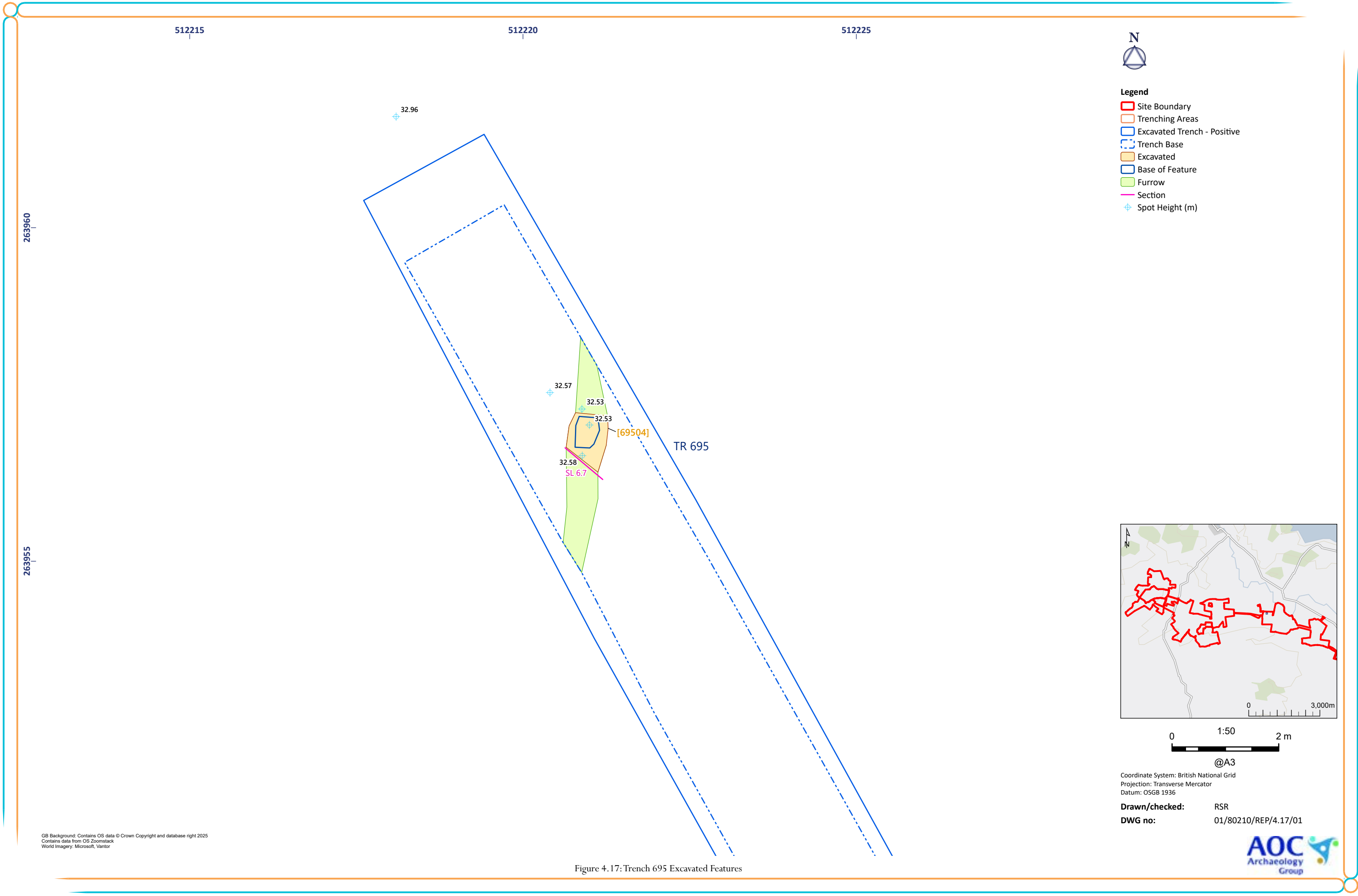


Figure 4.16: Trench 694 Excavated Features



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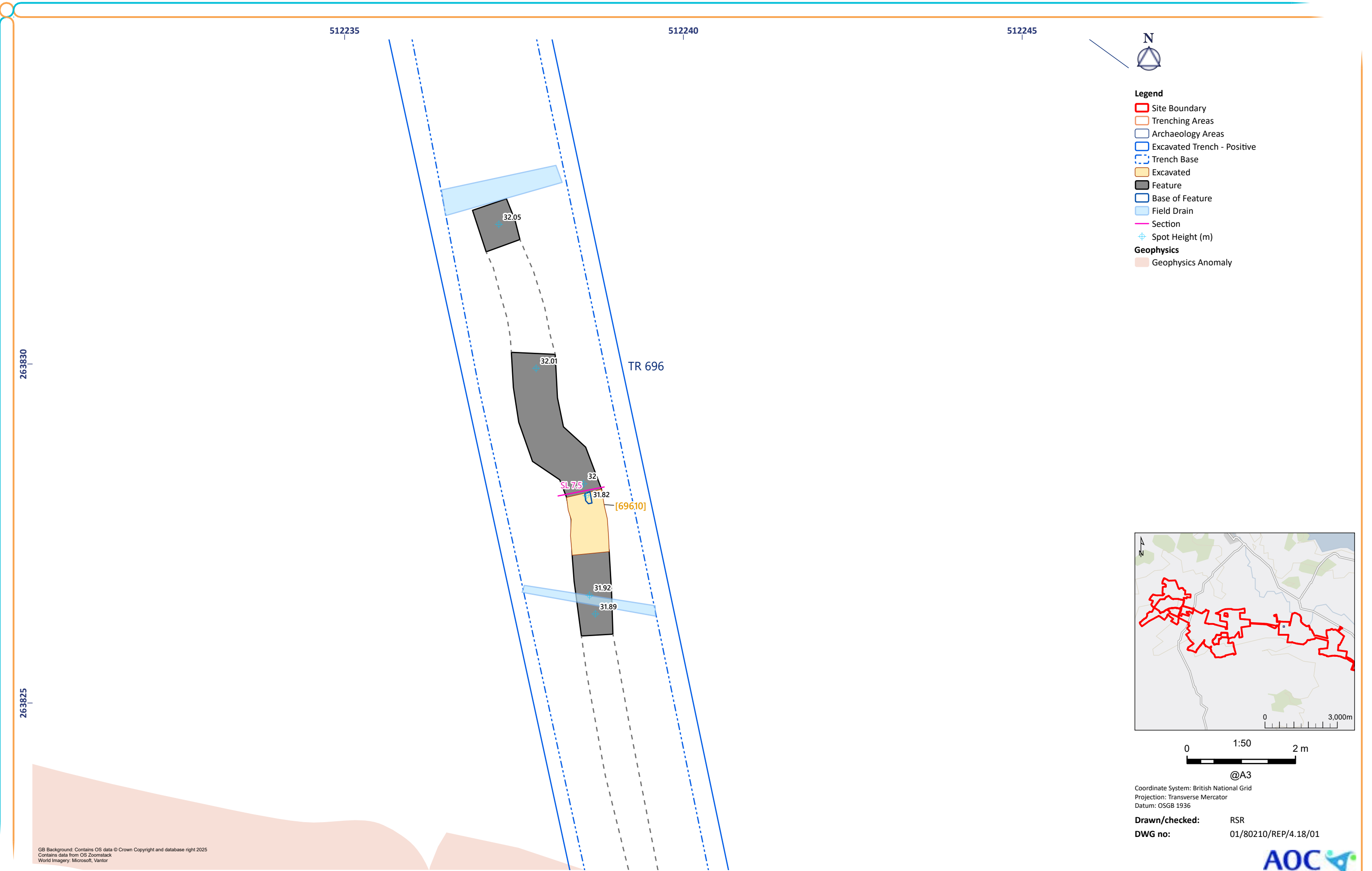


Figure 4. 18: Trench 696 Excavated Features

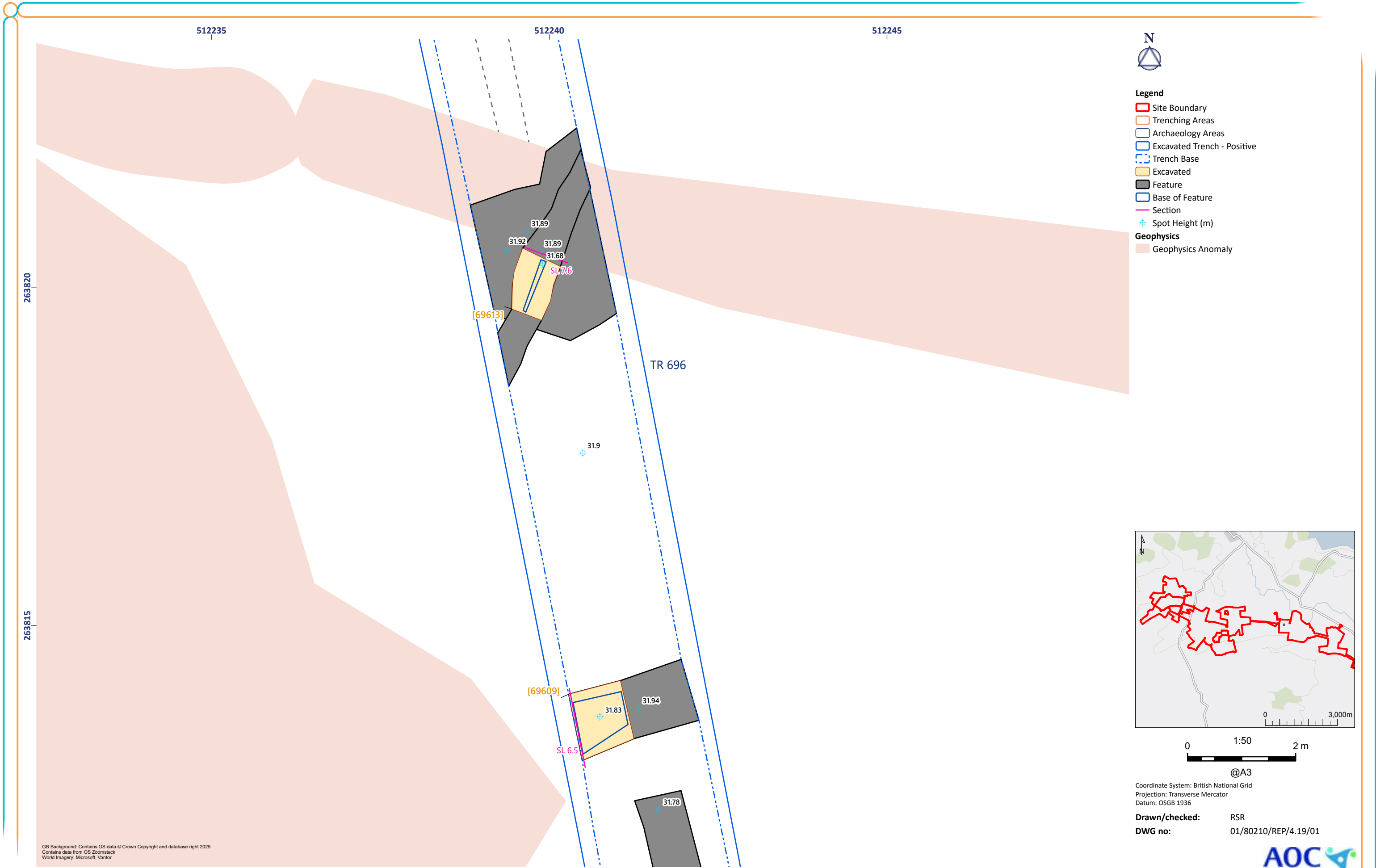
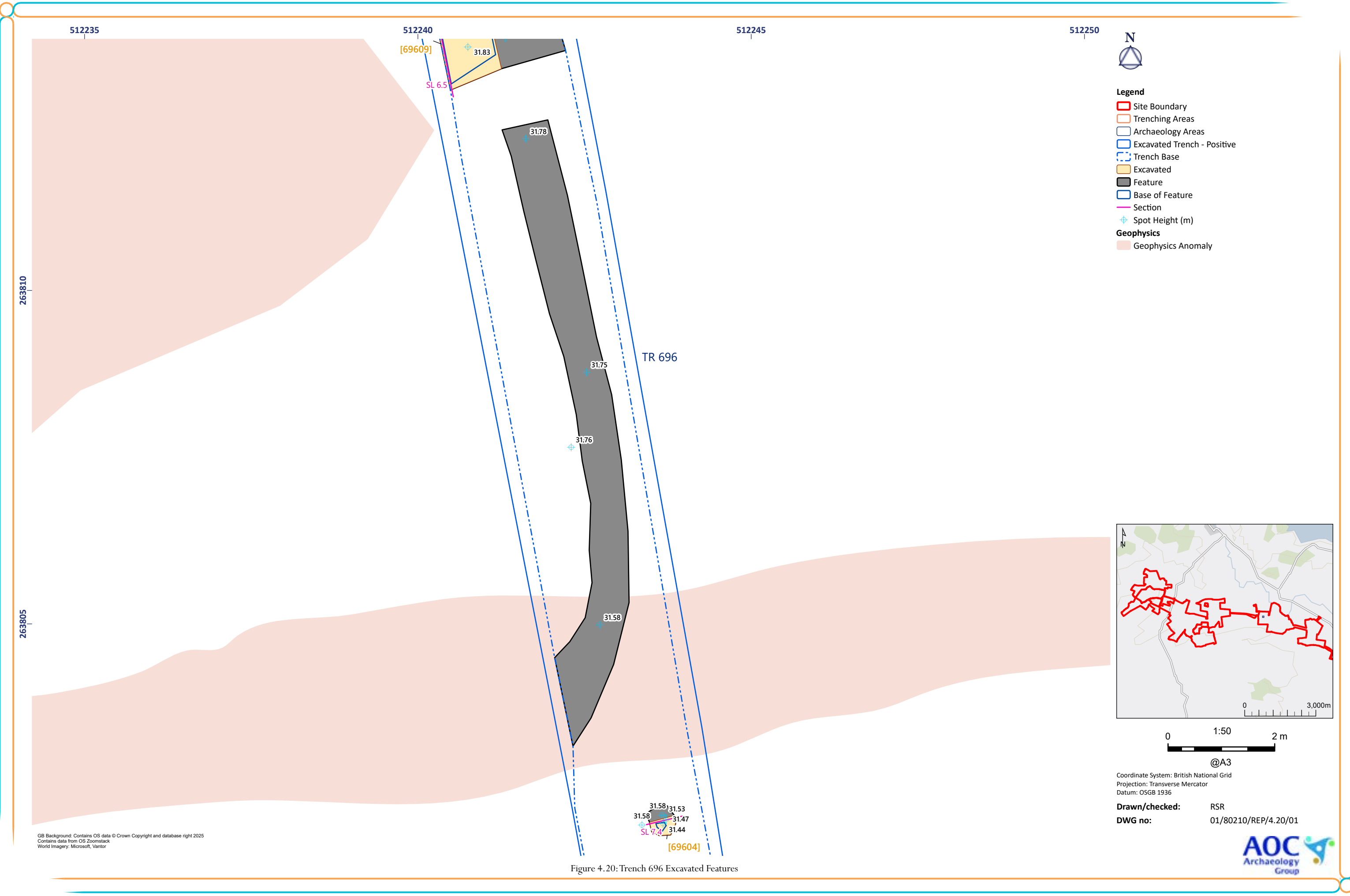


Figure 4. 19: Trench 696 Excavated Features



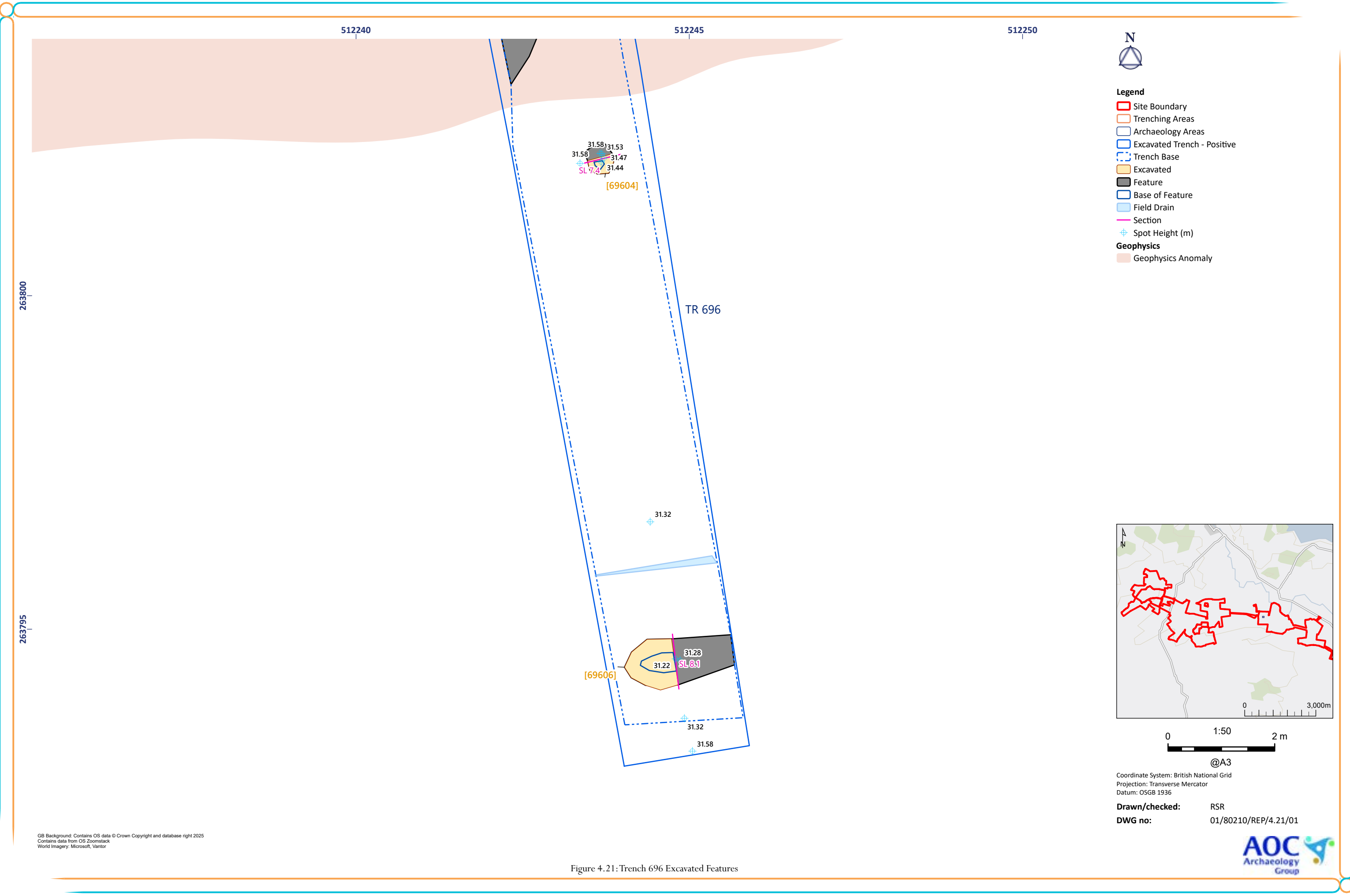


Figure 4.21: Trench 696 Excavated Features

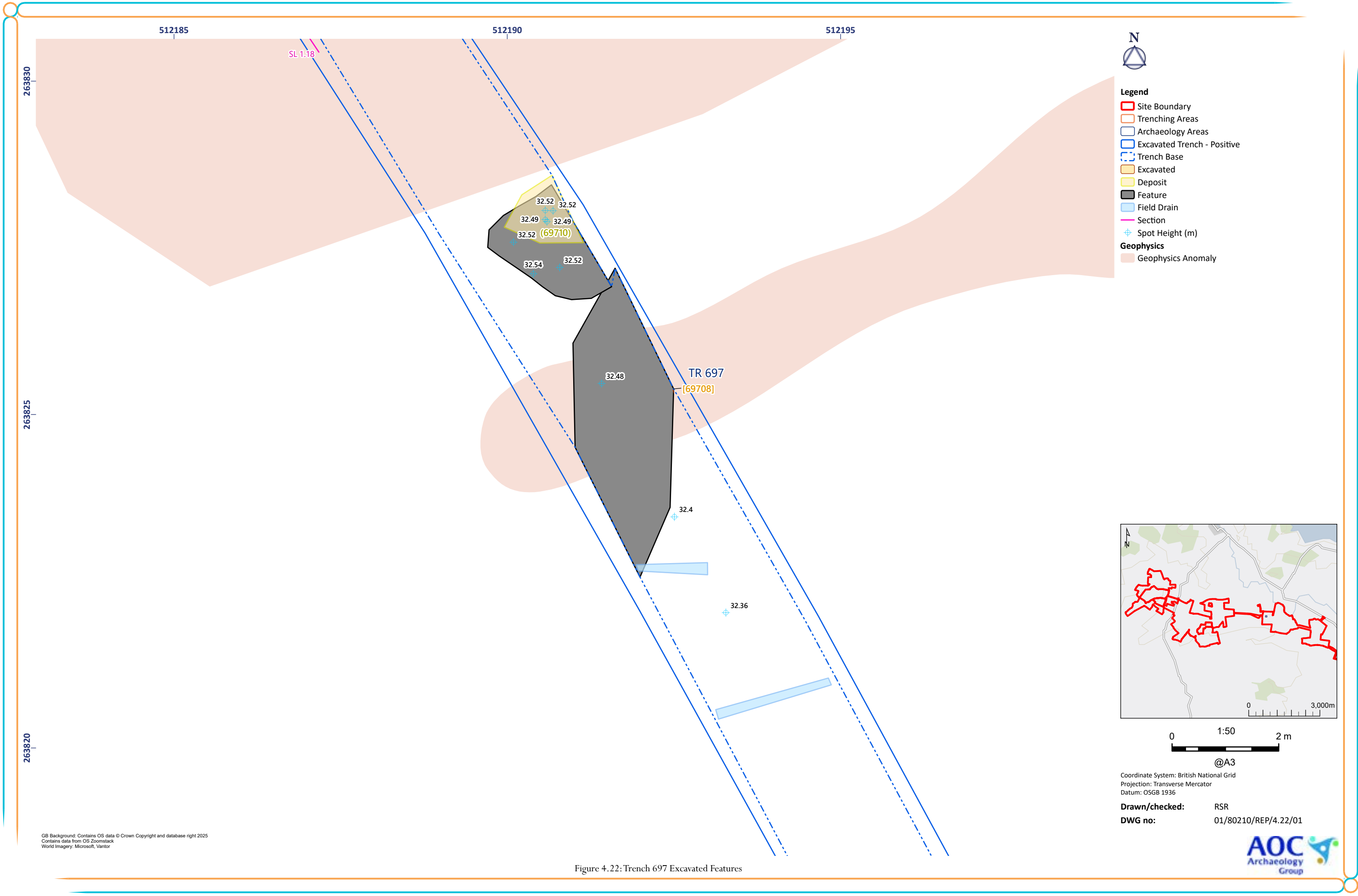


Figure 4.22: Trench 697 Excavated Features

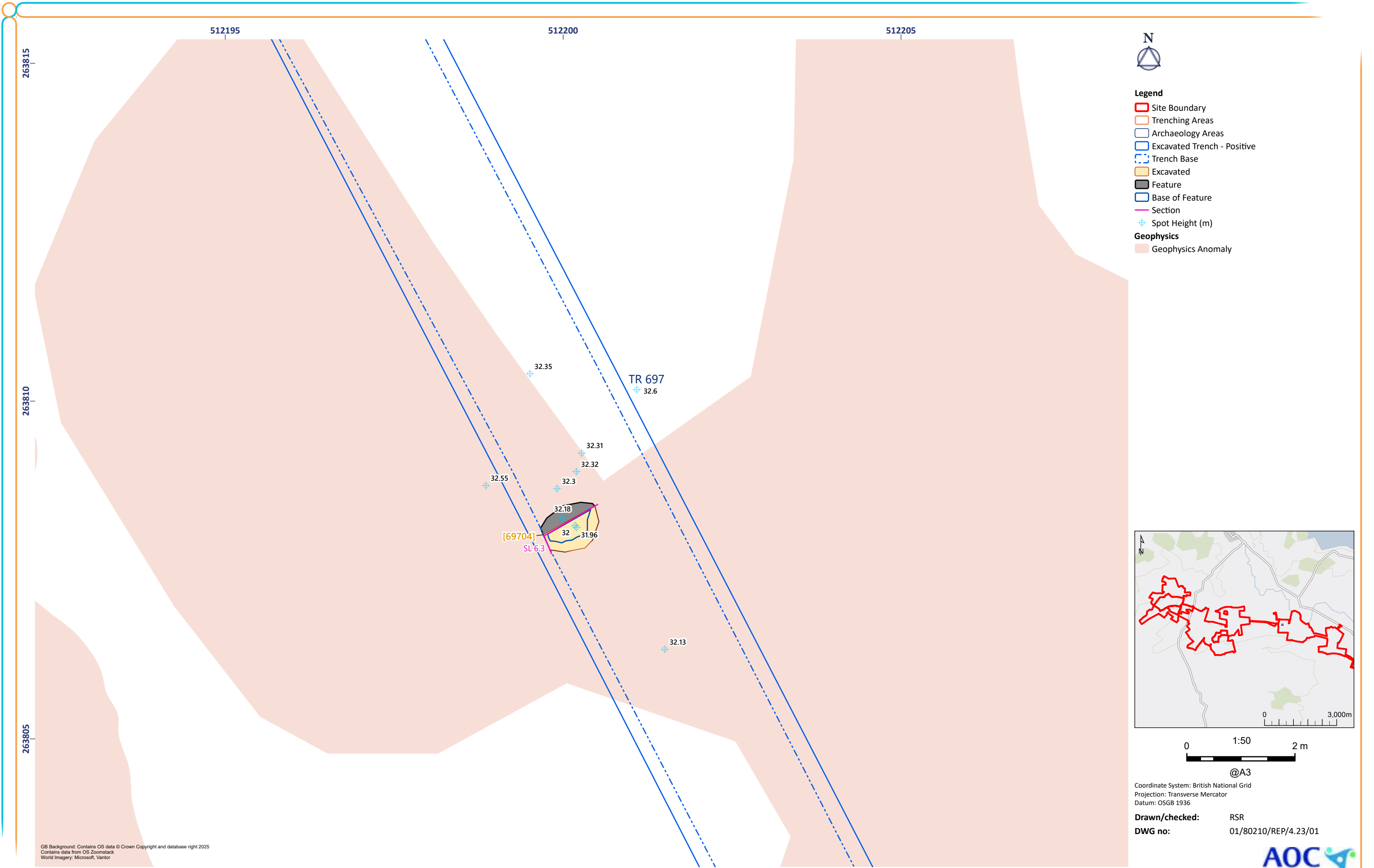


Figure 4.23: Trench 697 Excavated Features



Figure 4.24: Trench 697 Excavated Features

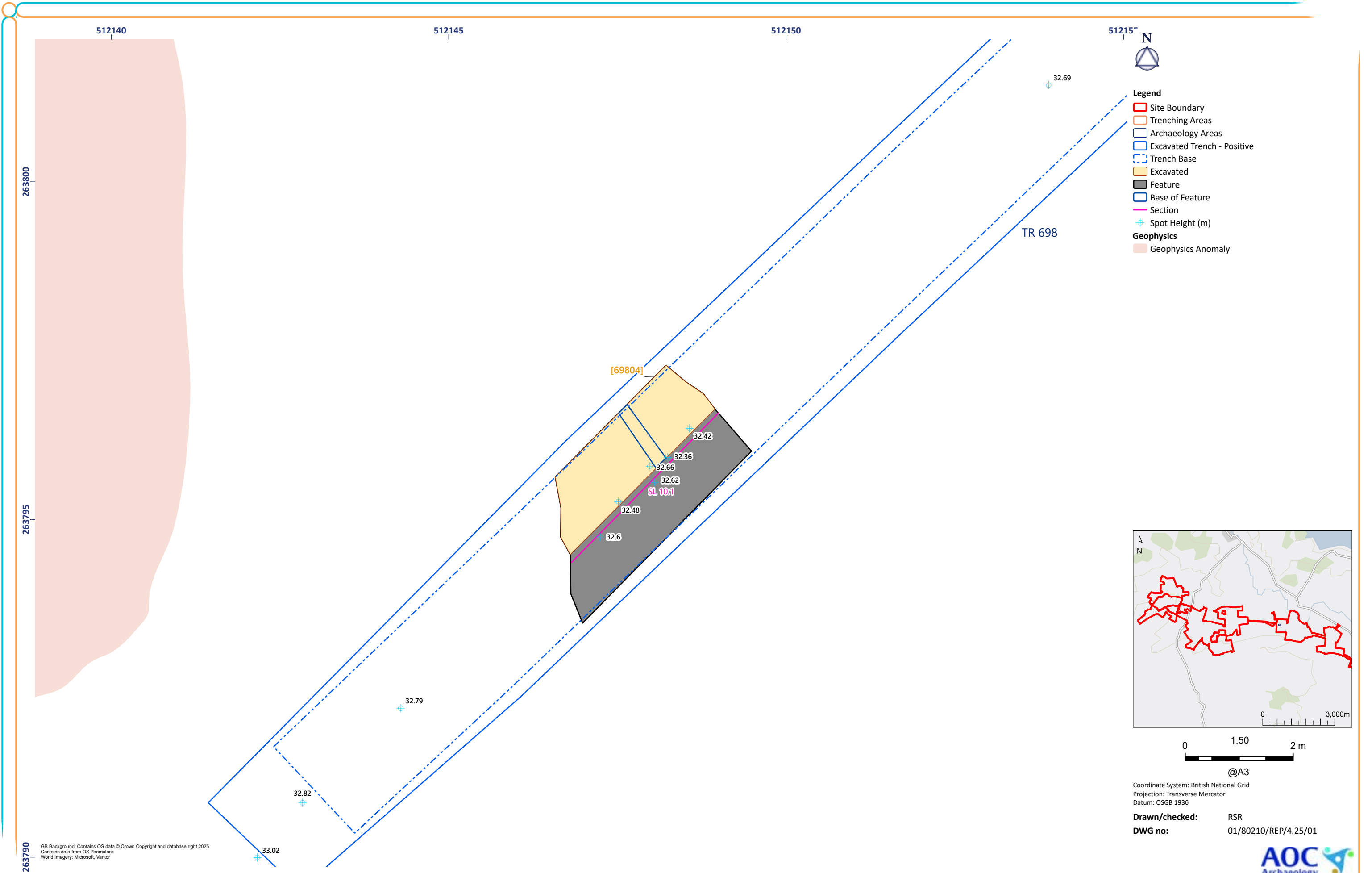
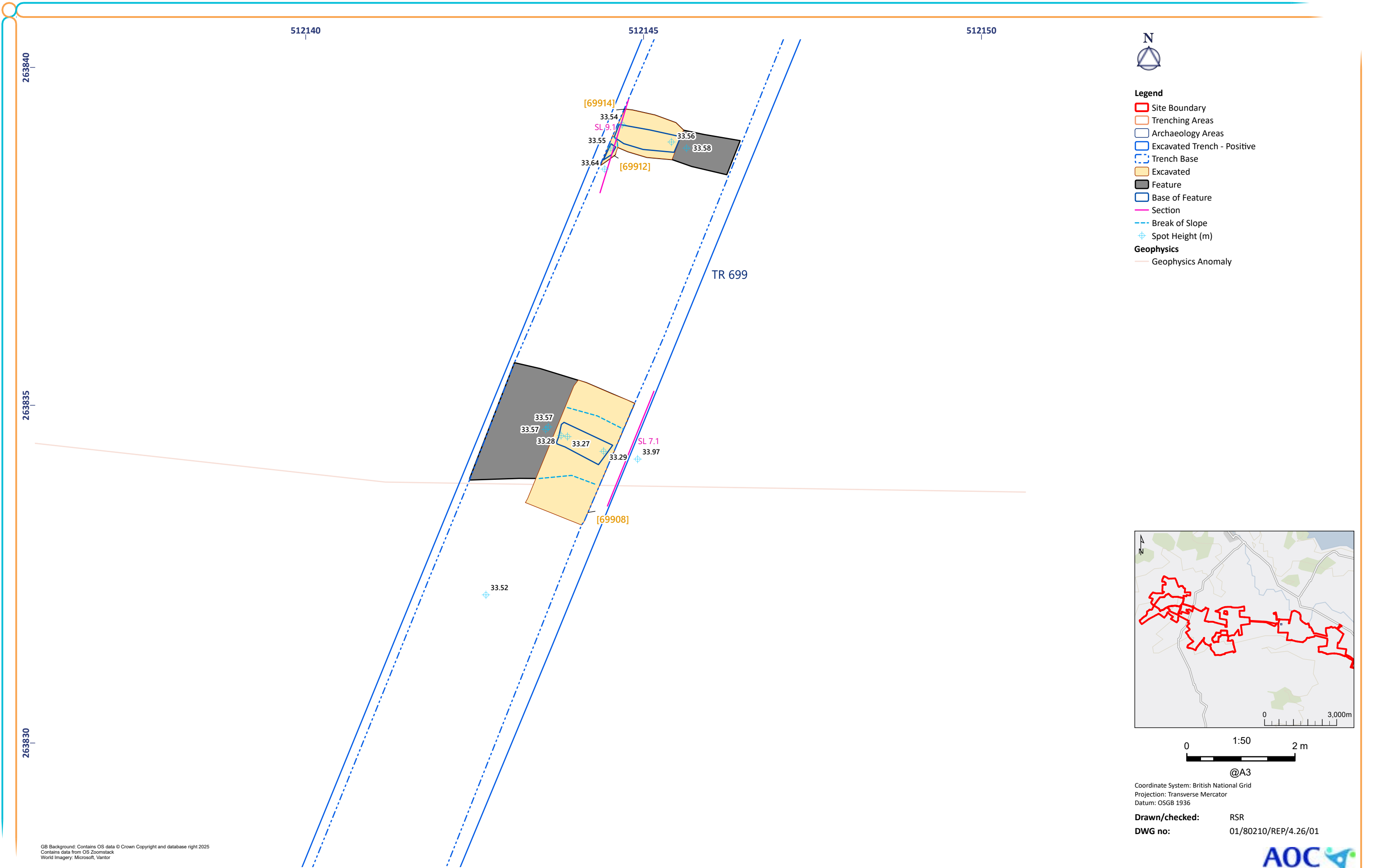


Figure 4.25: Trench 698 Excavated Features



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World Imagery: Microsoft, Vantor

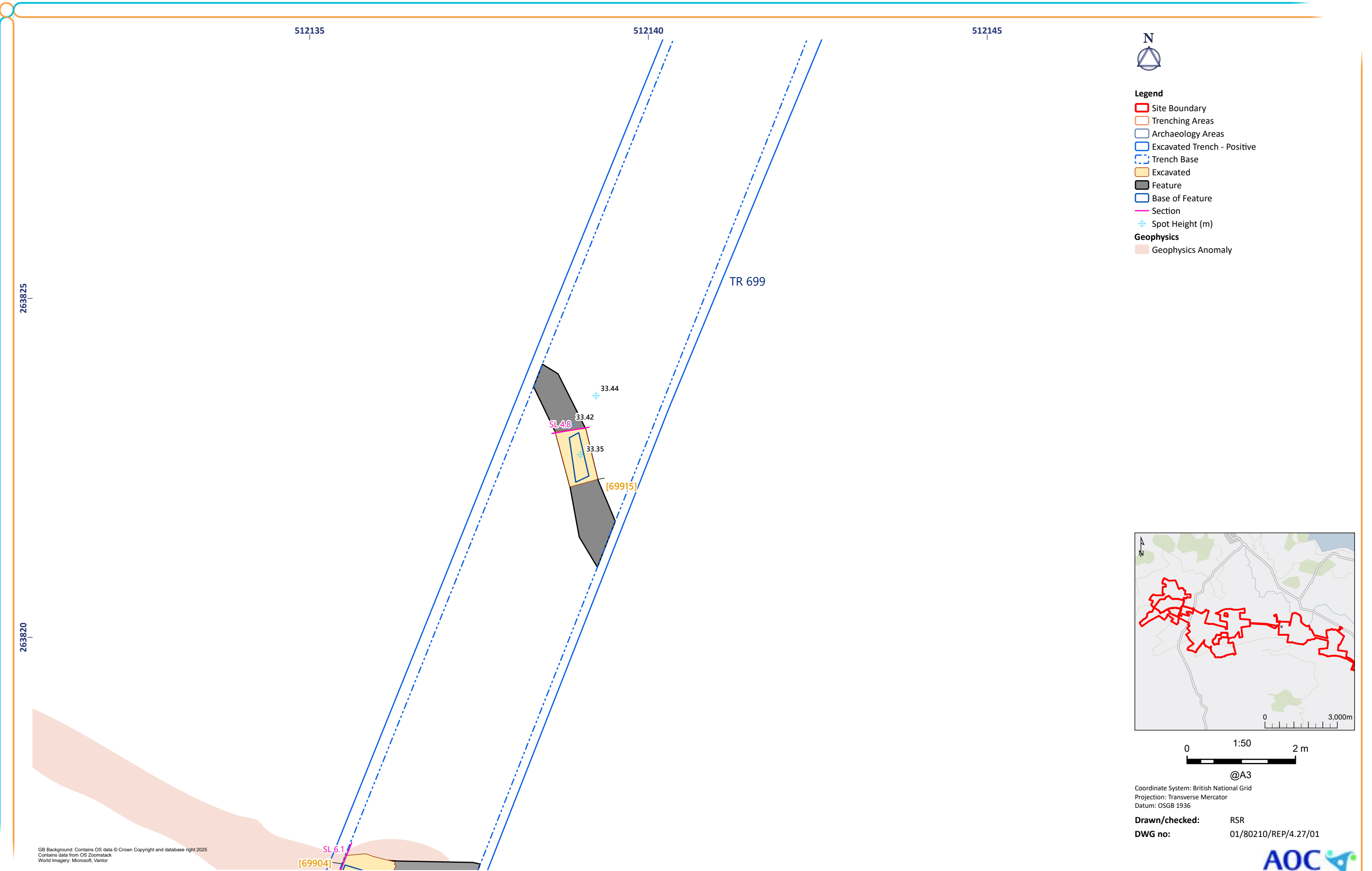


Figure 4.27: Trench 699 Excavated Features

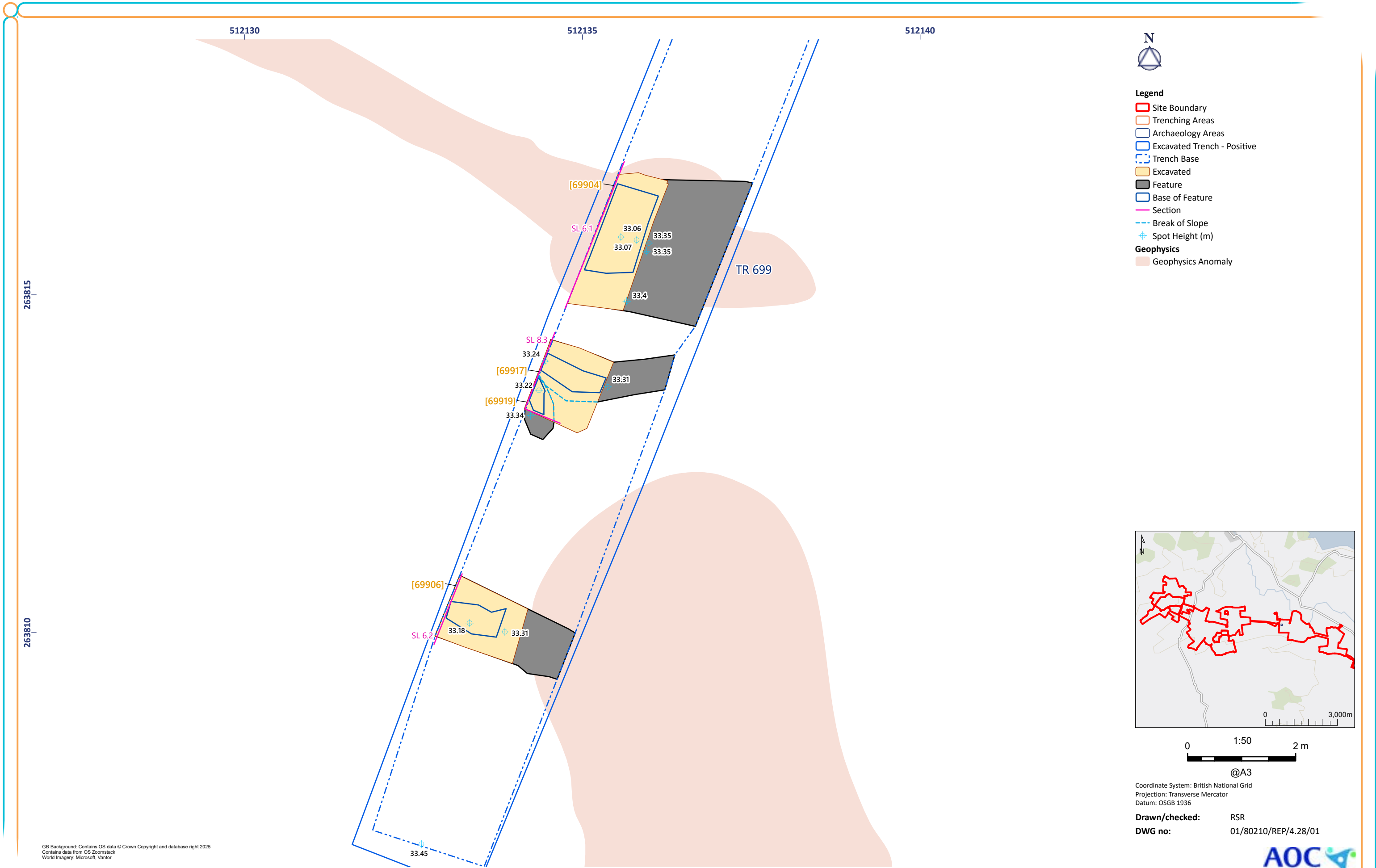
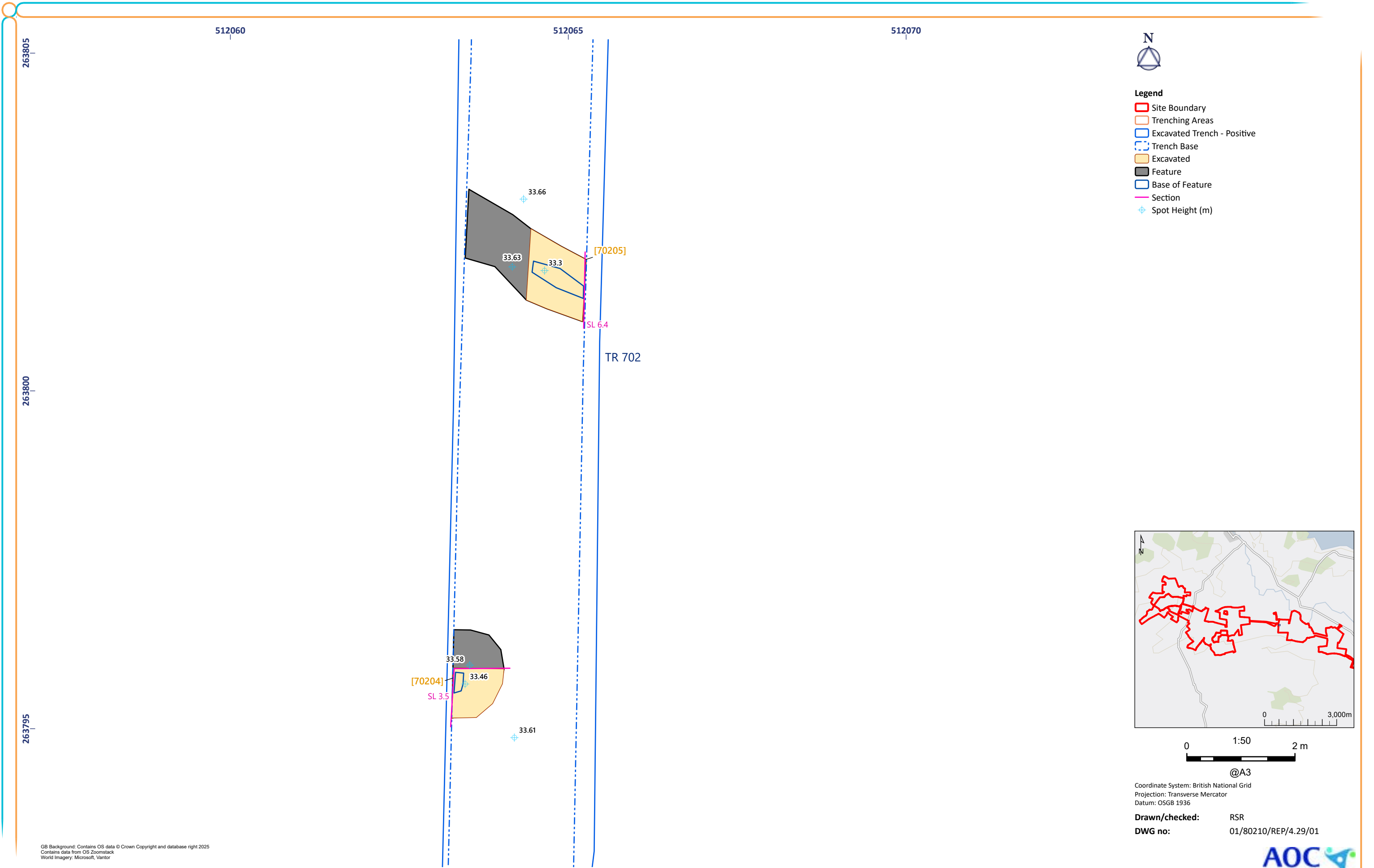


Figure 4.28: Trench 699 Excavated Features



GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2025
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World Imagery: Microsoft, Bing

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/4.29/01



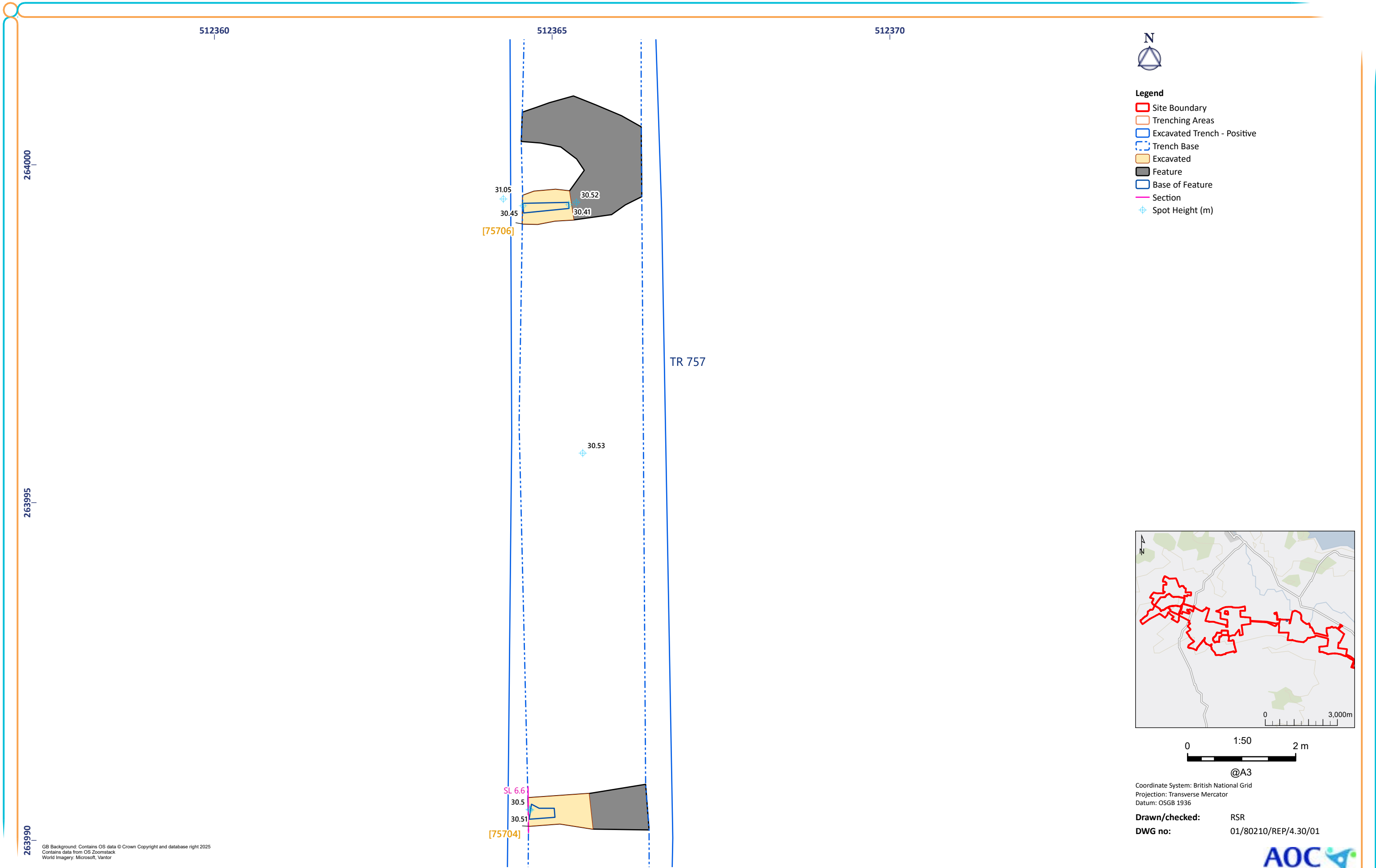
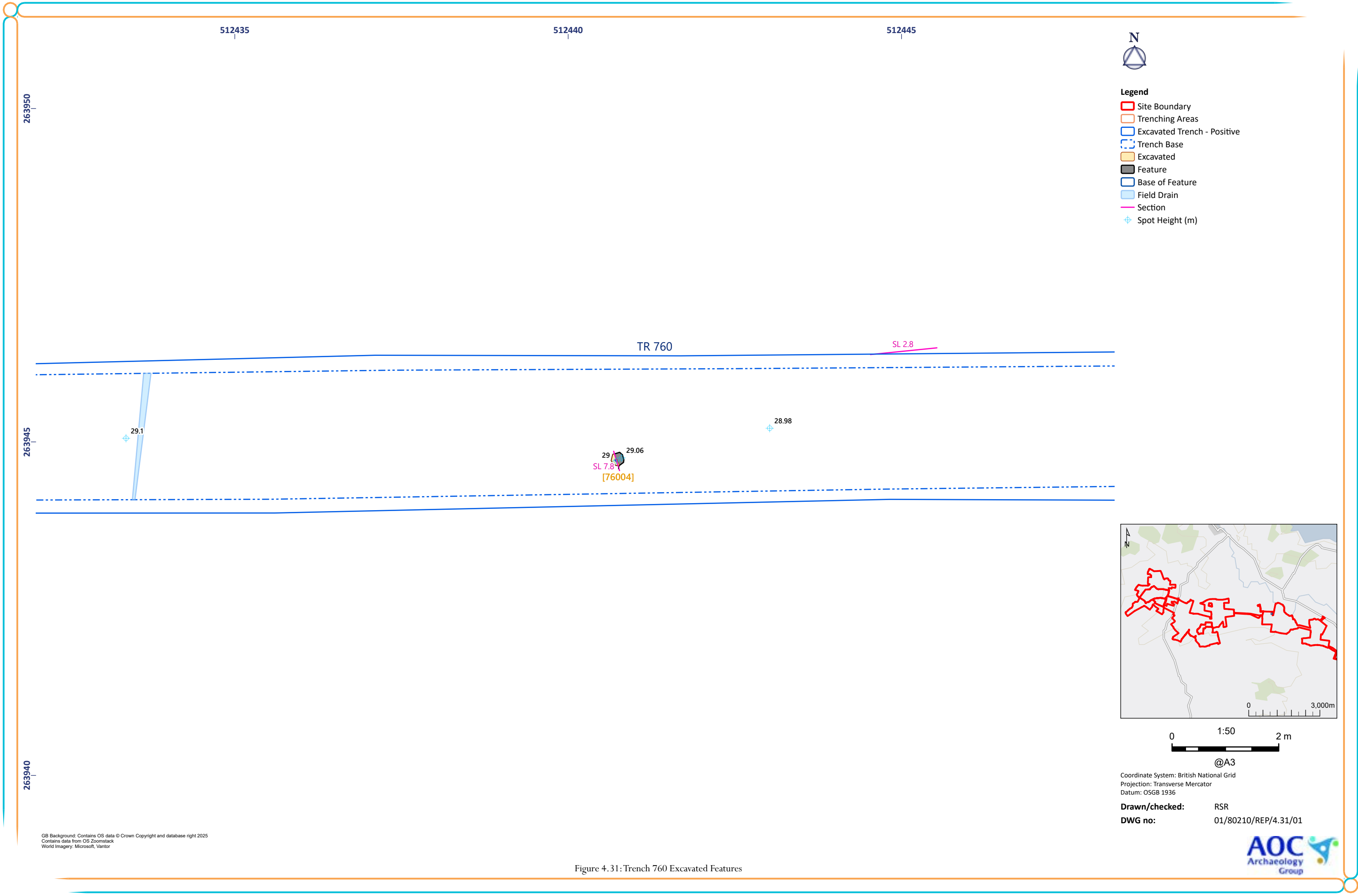
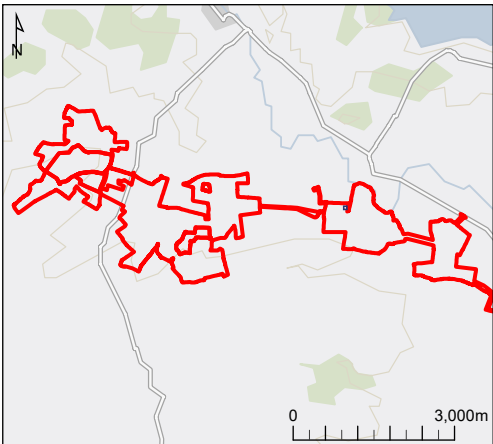


Figure 4.30: Trench 757 Excavated Features



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Contains data from OS Zoomstack
World Imagery: Microsoft, Vantor



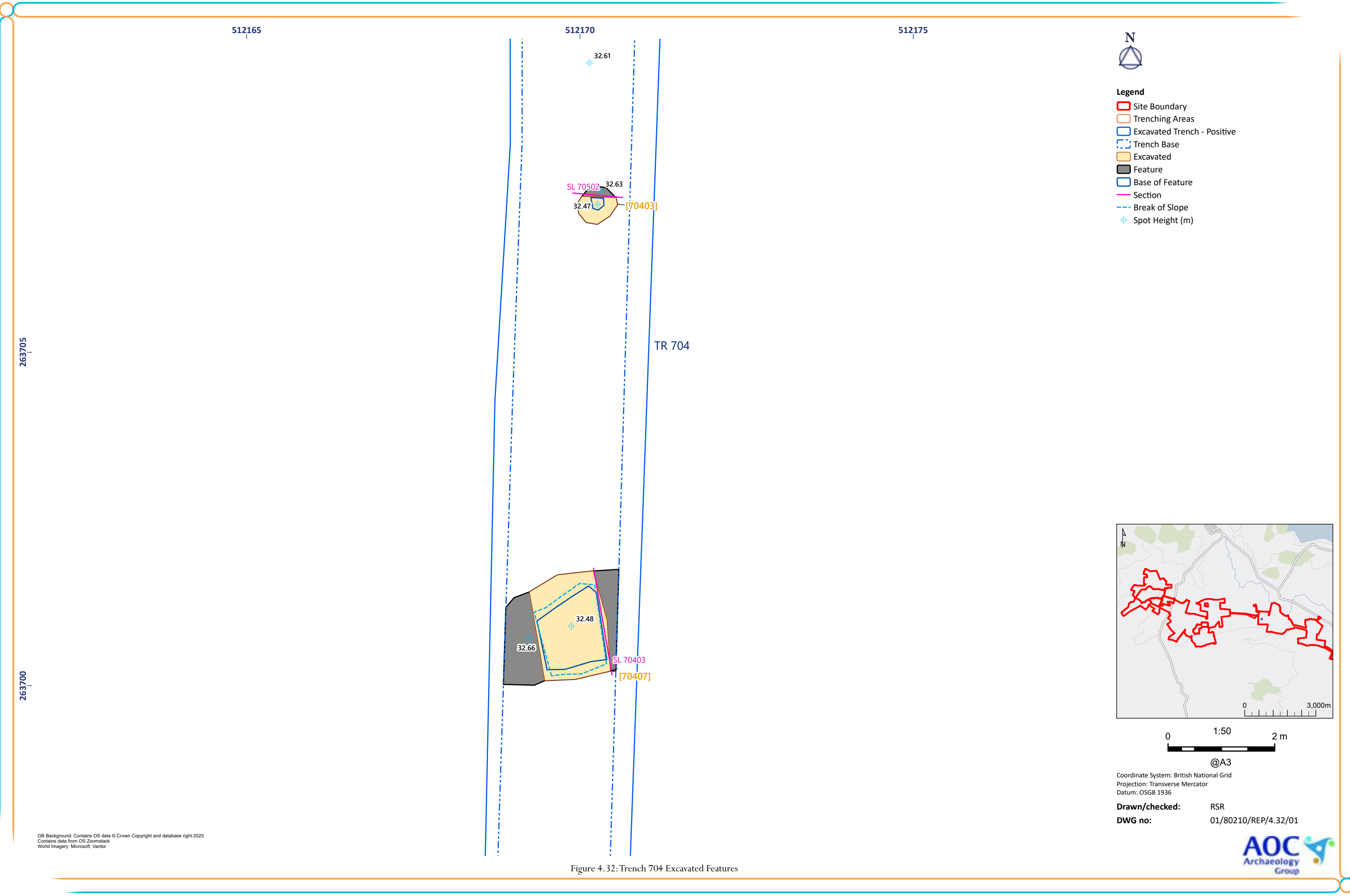
0 1:50 2 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/4.31/01





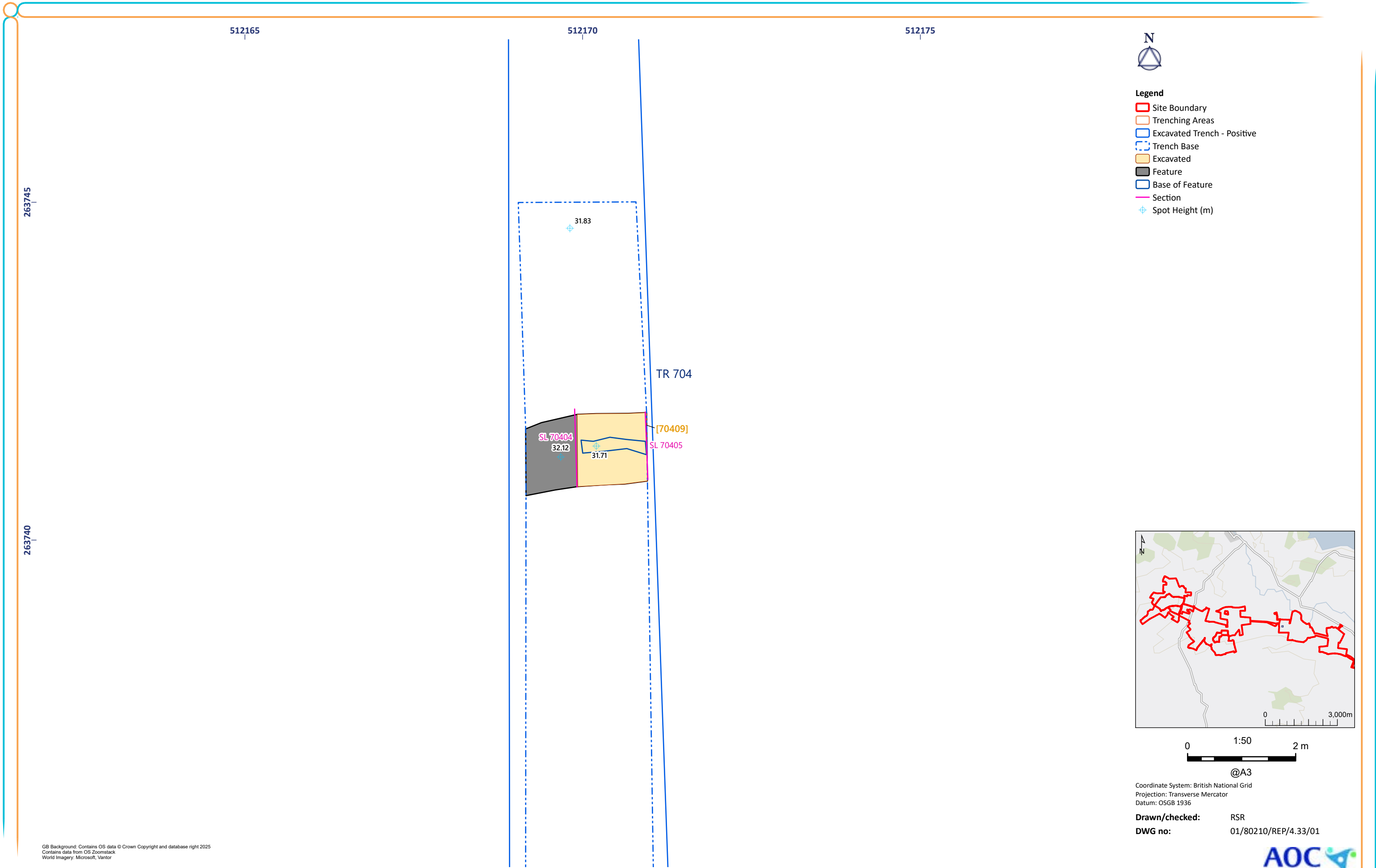
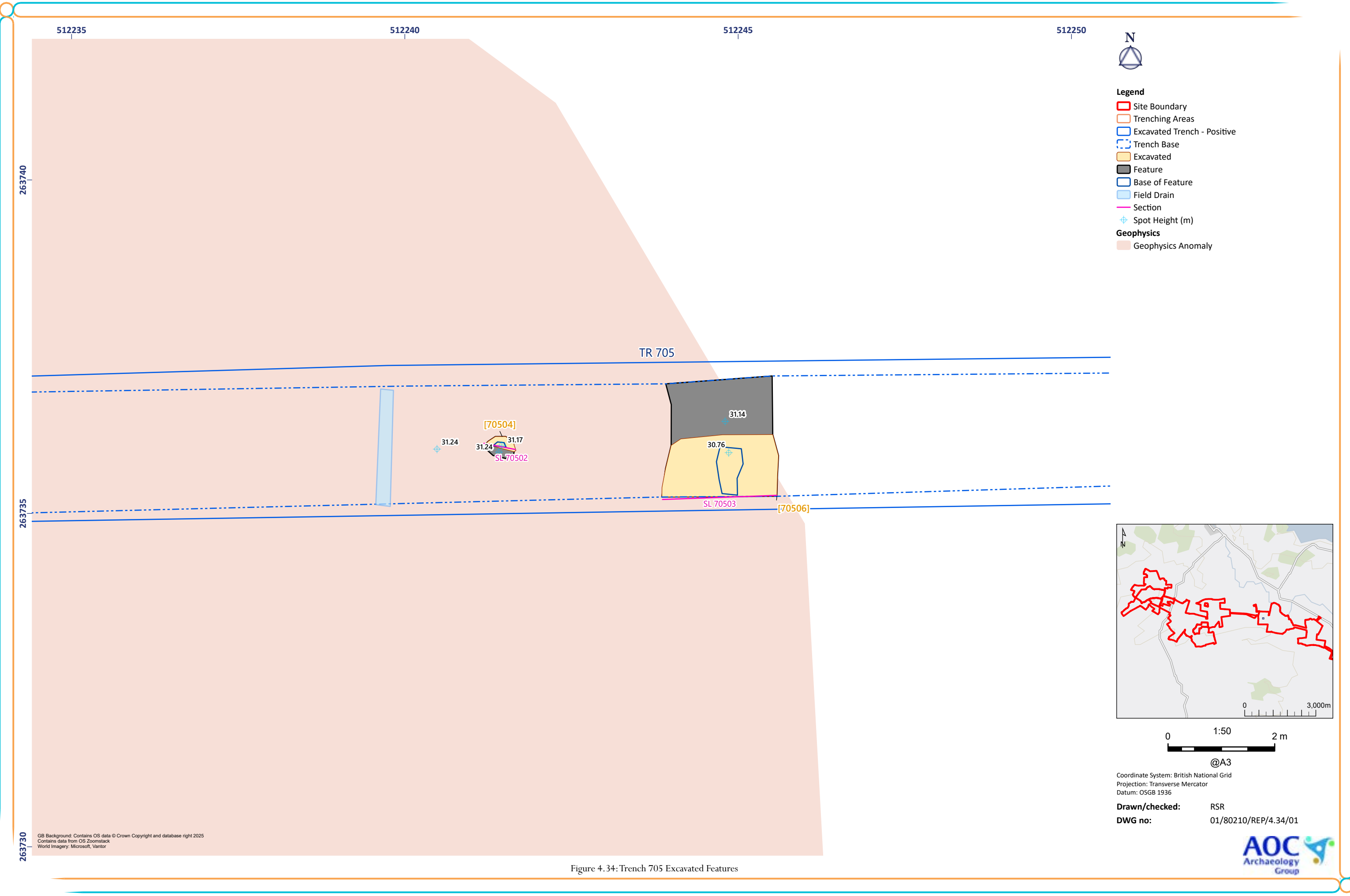


Figure 4.33: Trench 704 Excavated Features



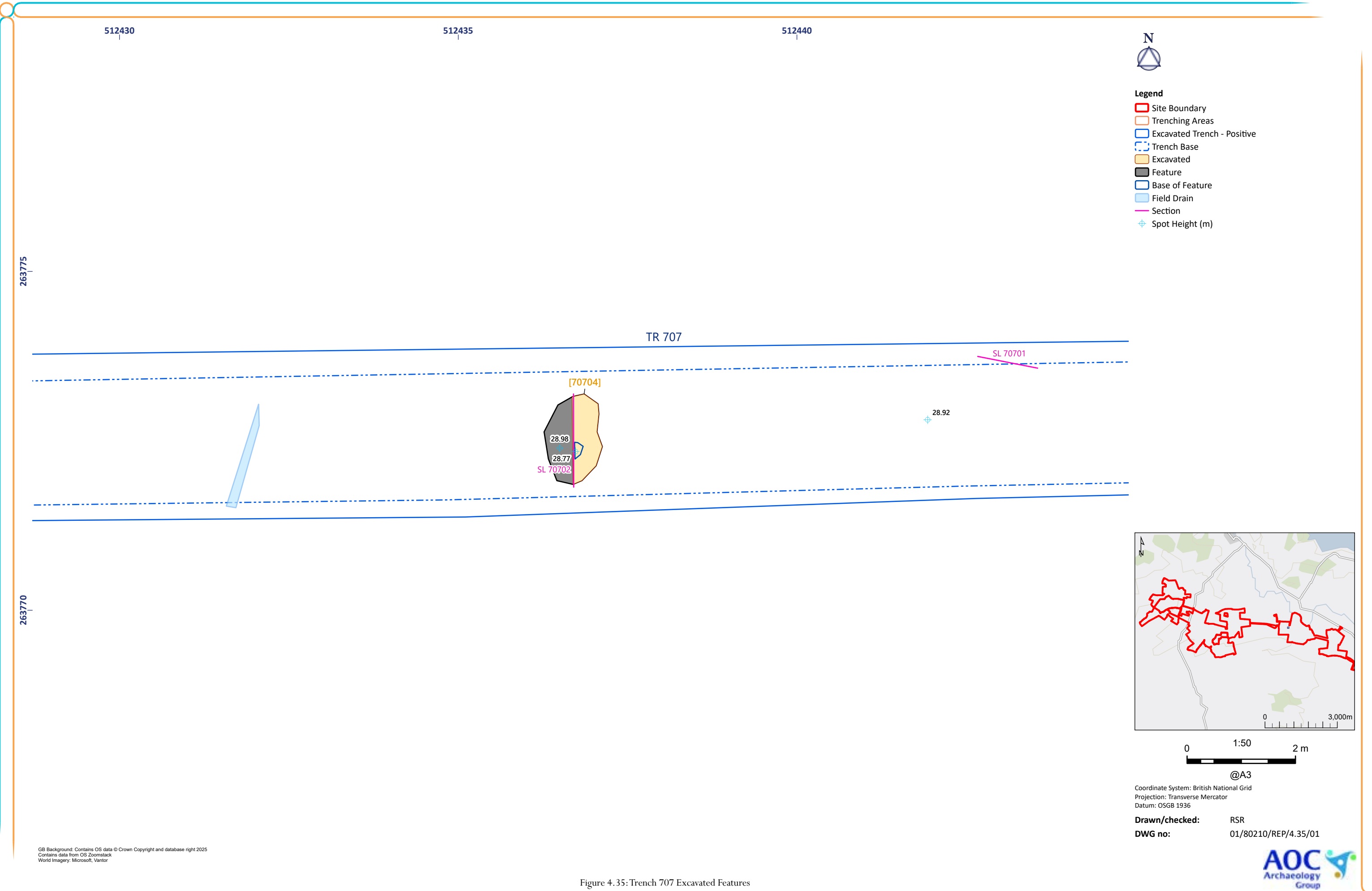


Figure 4.35: Trench 707 Excavated Features

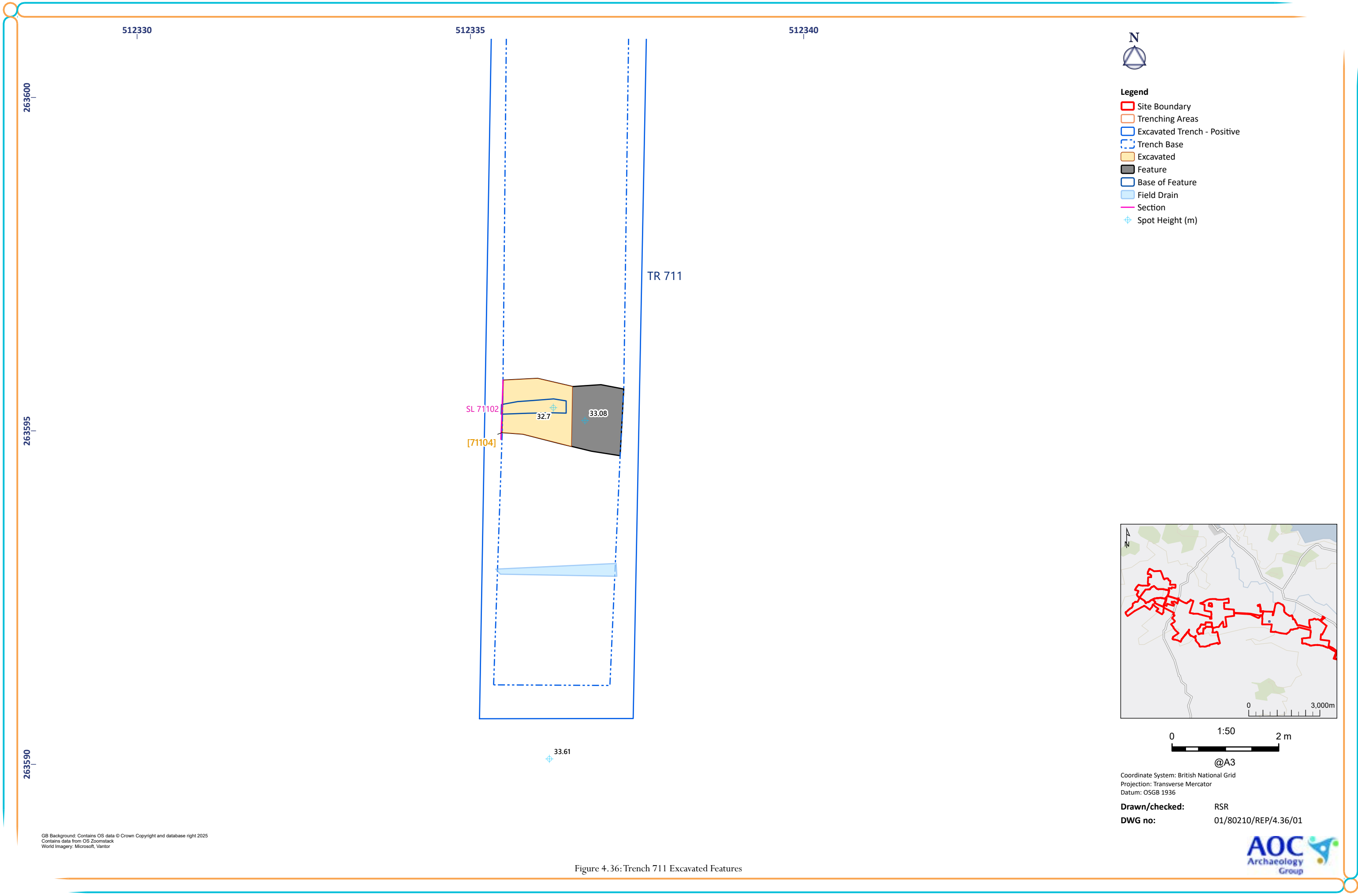
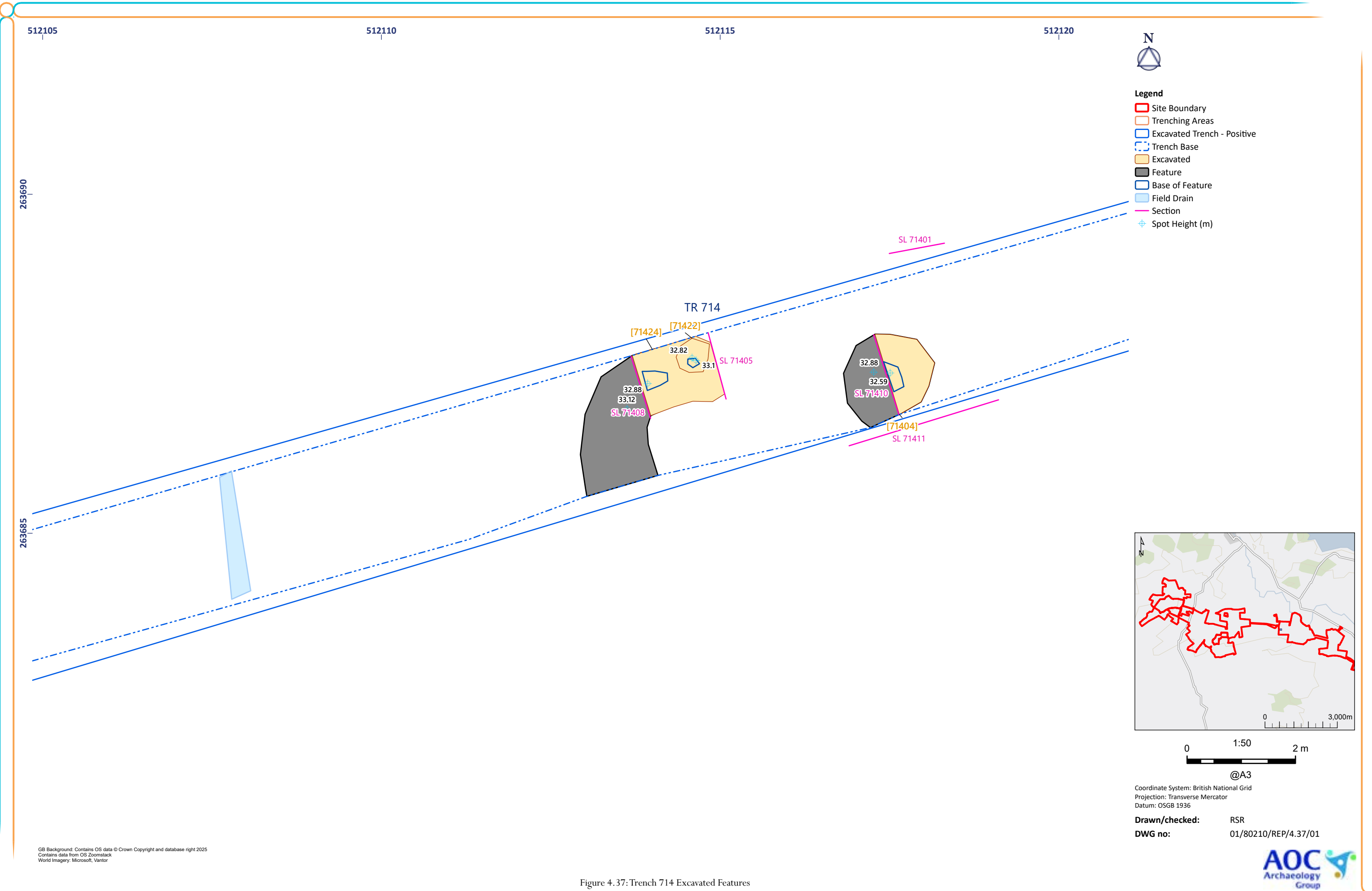


Figure 4.36: Trench 711 Excavated Features



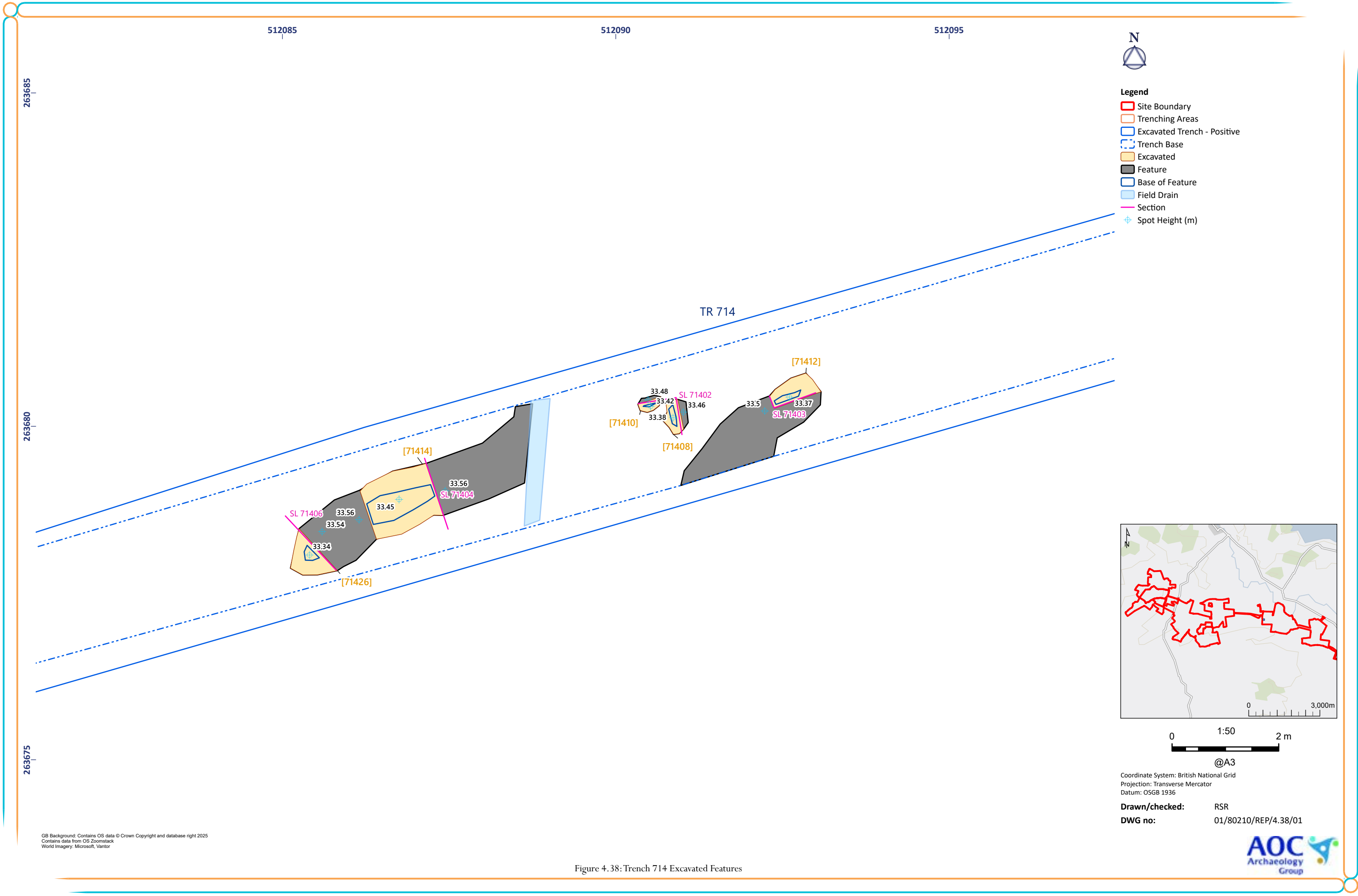


Figure 4.38: Trench 714 Excavated Features

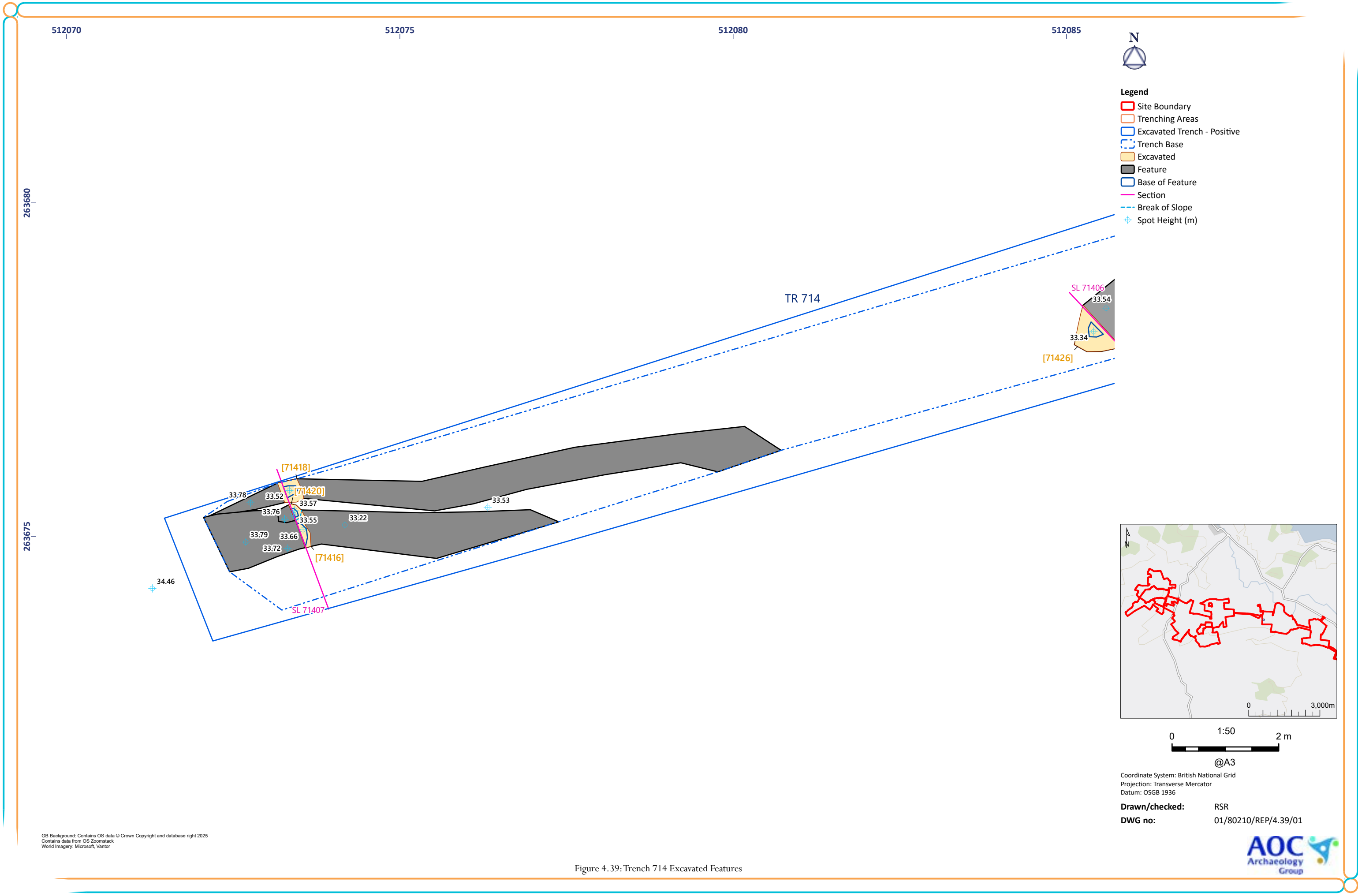
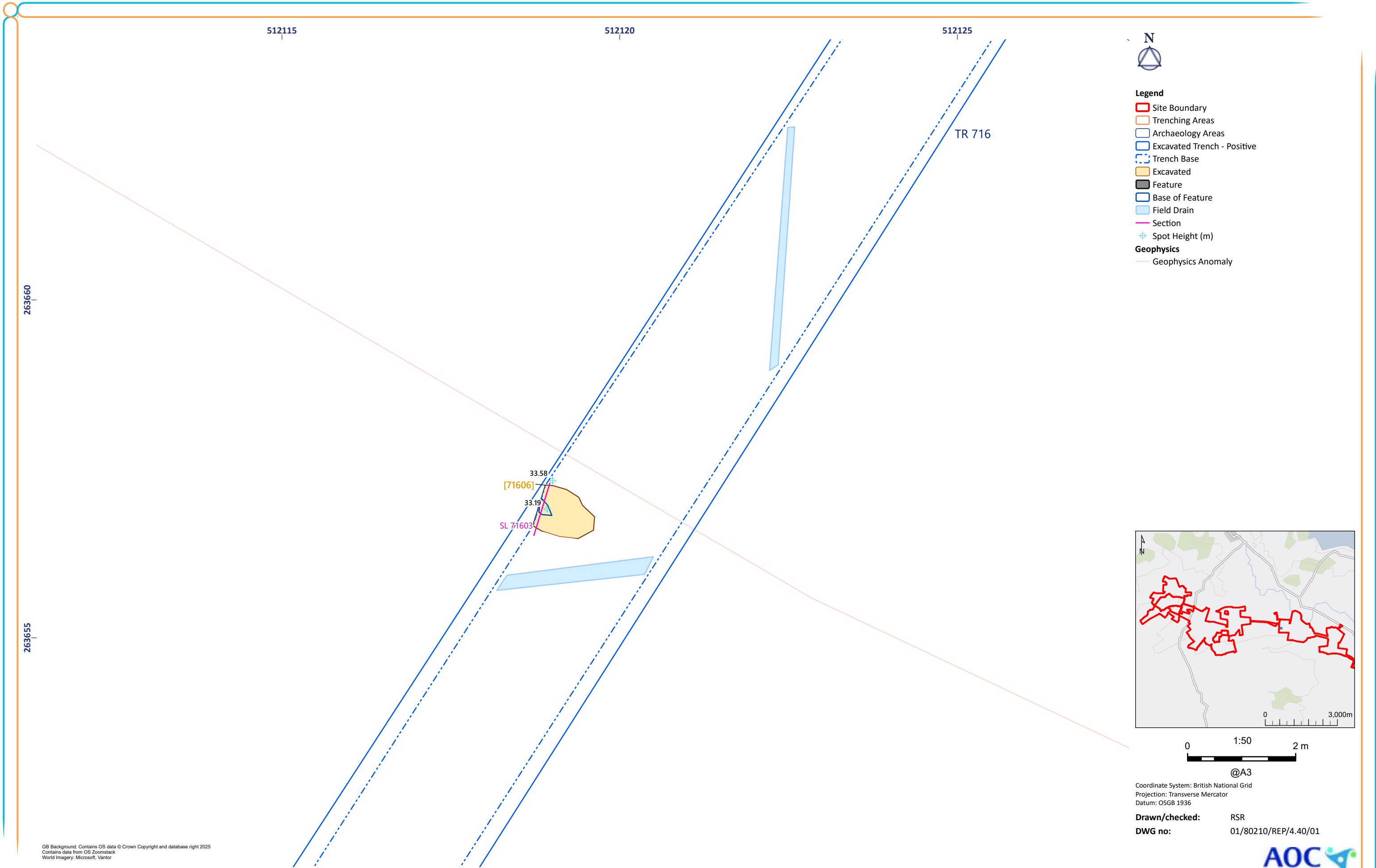
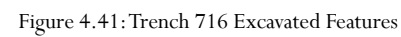
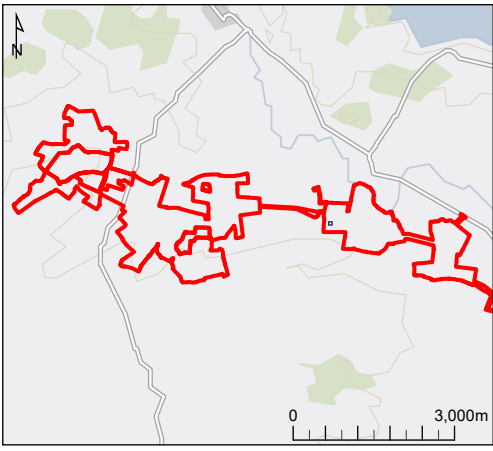
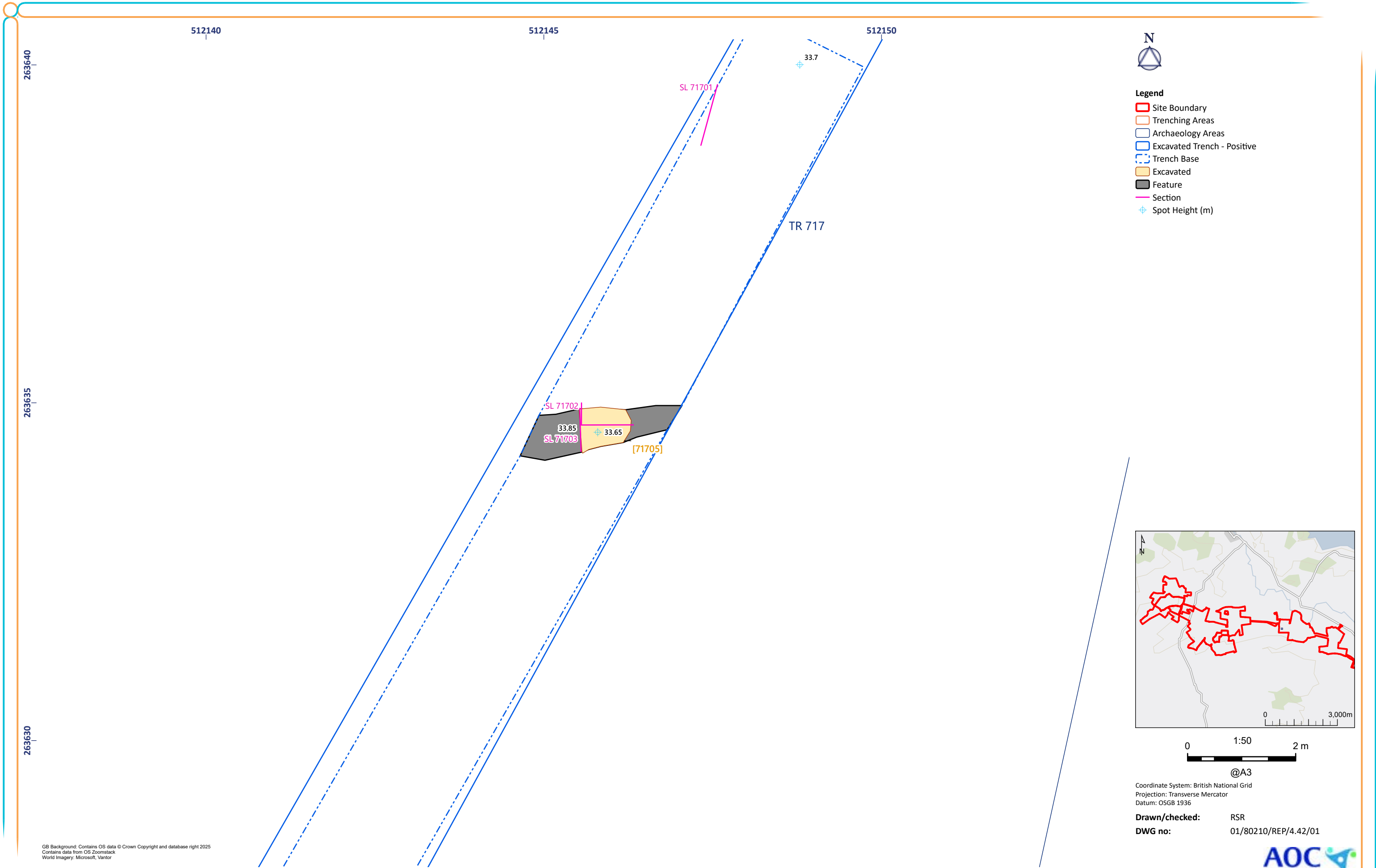


Figure 4.39: Trench 714 Excavated Features







0 1:50 2 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/4.42/01



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World Imagery: Microsoft, Bing

512405

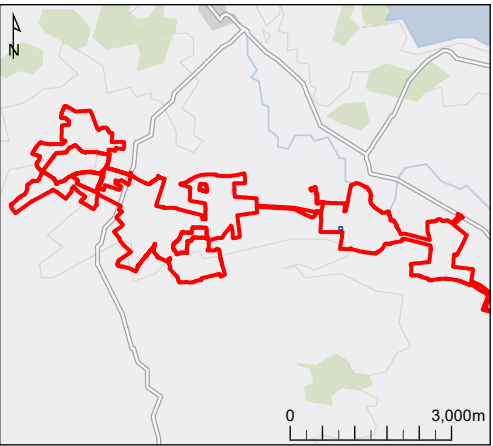
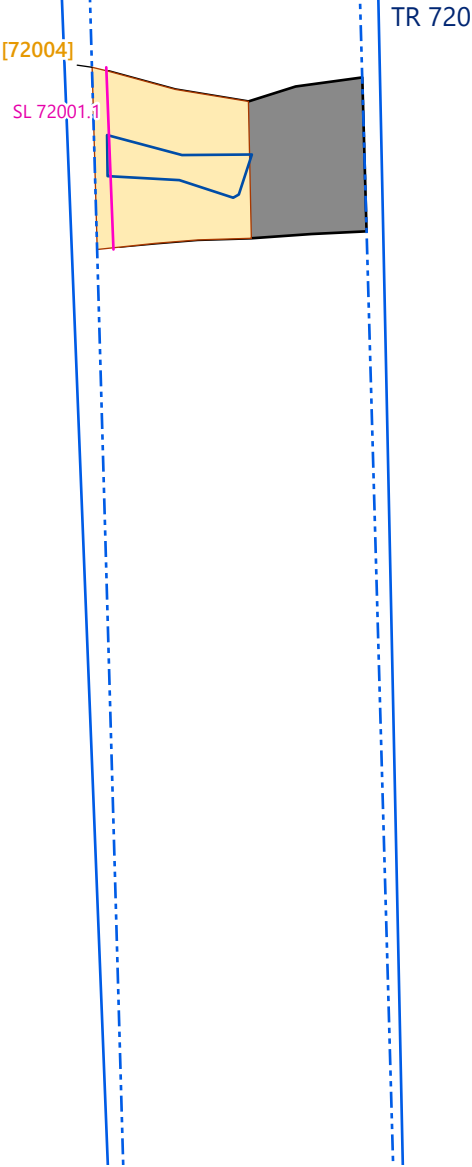
512410

512415



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Trenching Areas
- Excavated Trench - Positive
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Section



0 1:50 2 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/4.43/01

GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2025
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World Imagery: Microsoft, Vantor



Figure 4.43: Trench 720 Excavated Features

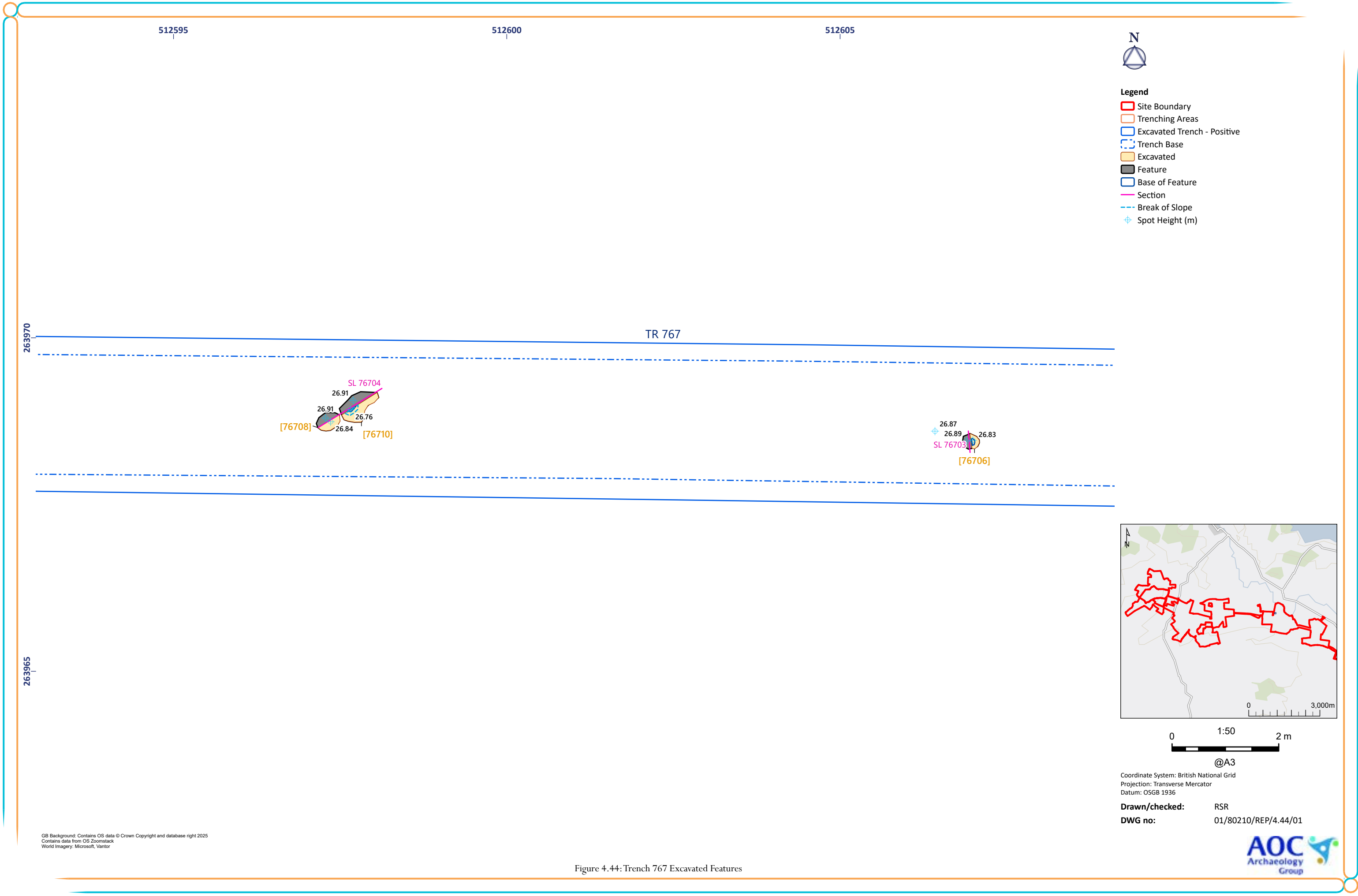


Figure 4.44: Trench 767 Excavated Features

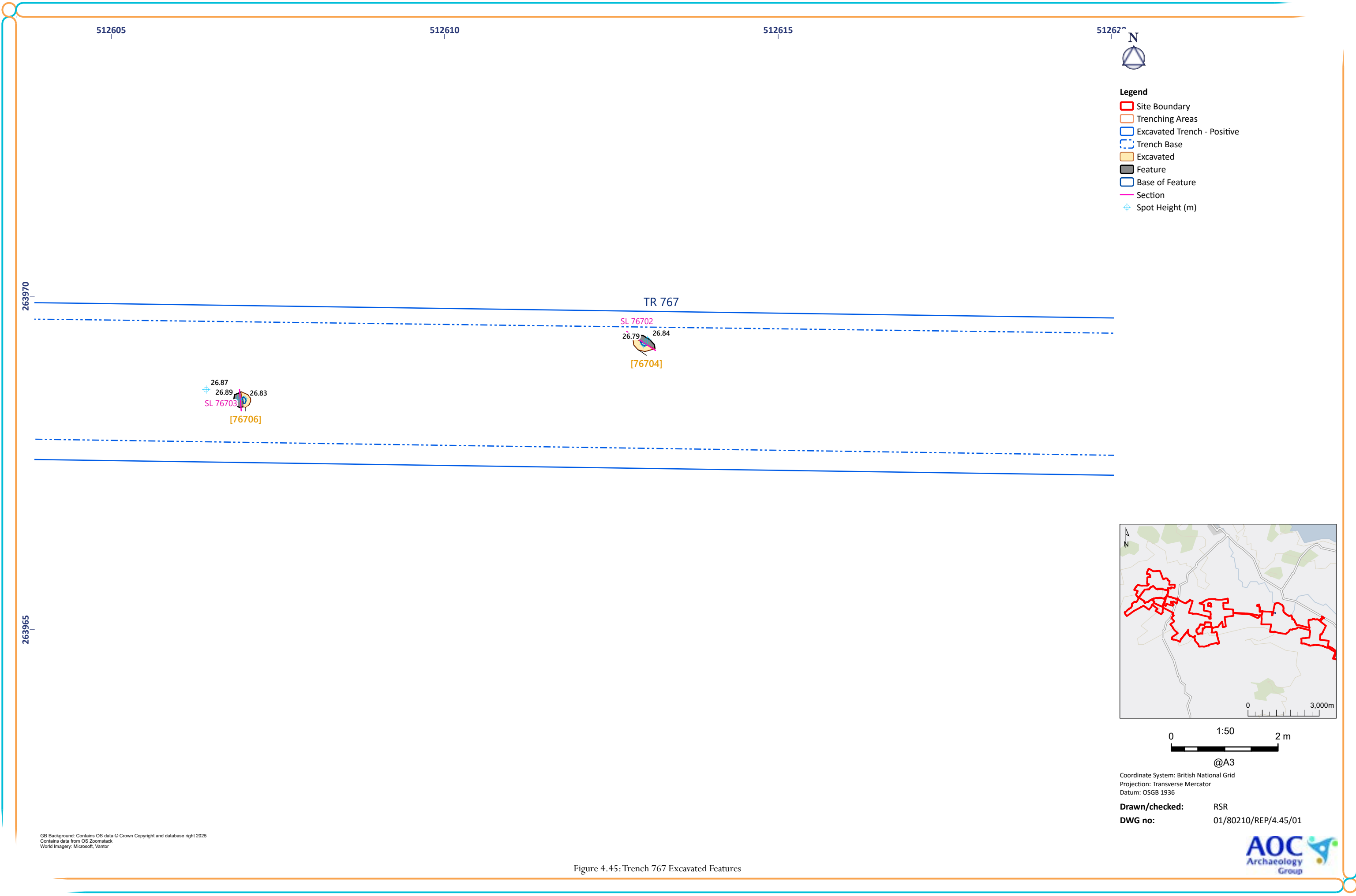


Figure 4.45: Trench 767 Excavated Features

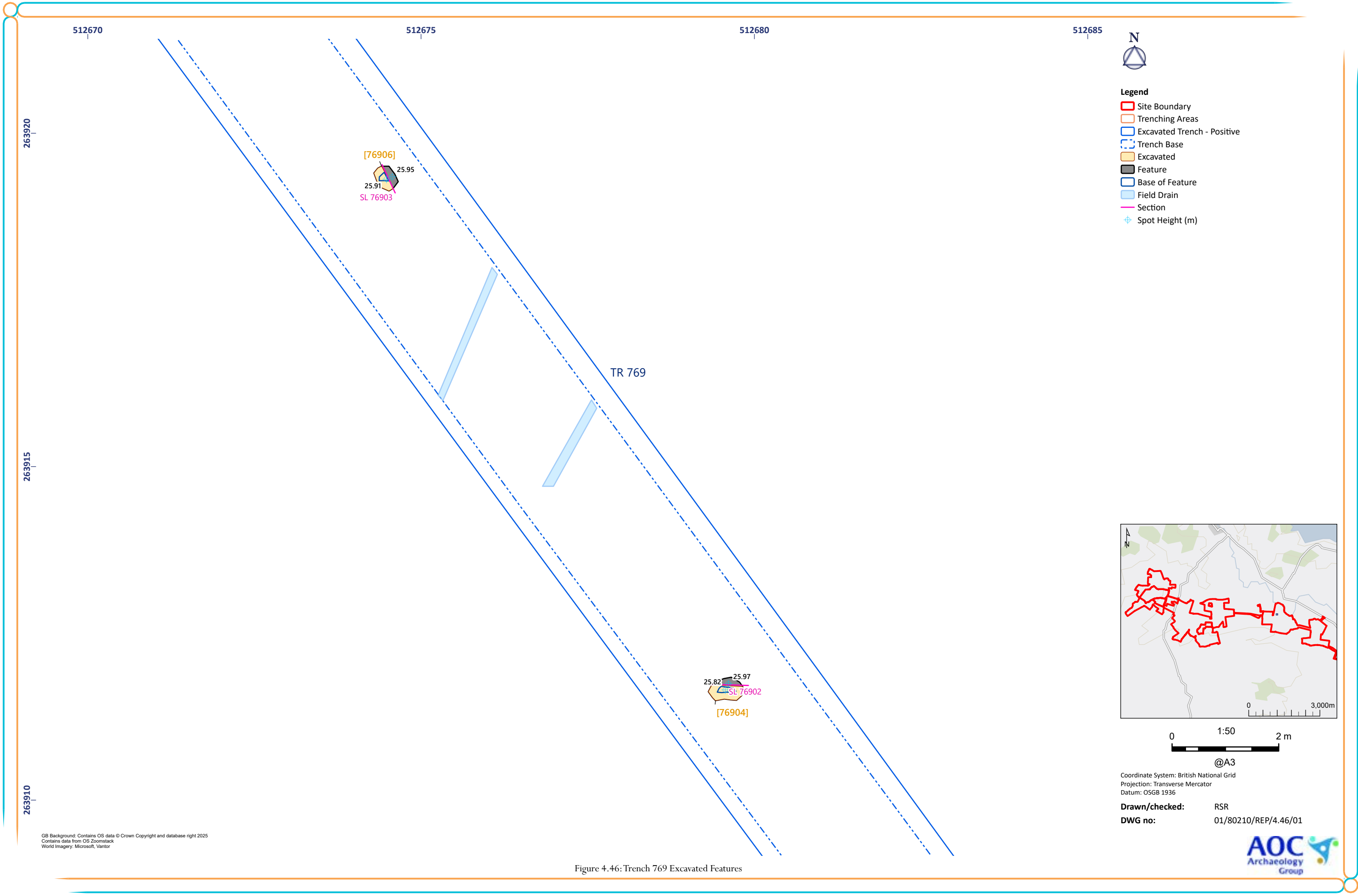
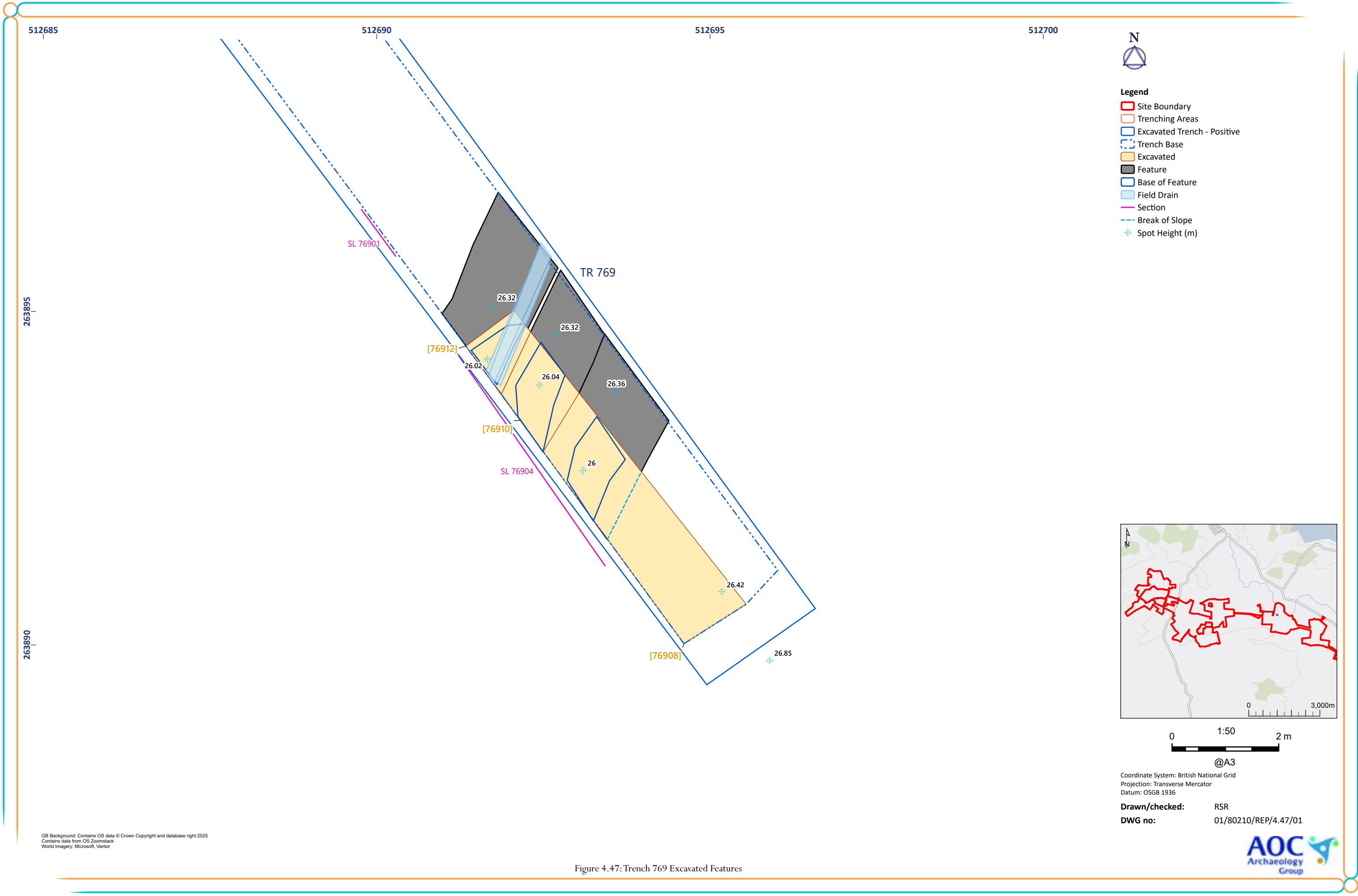


Figure 4.46: Trench 769 Excavated Features



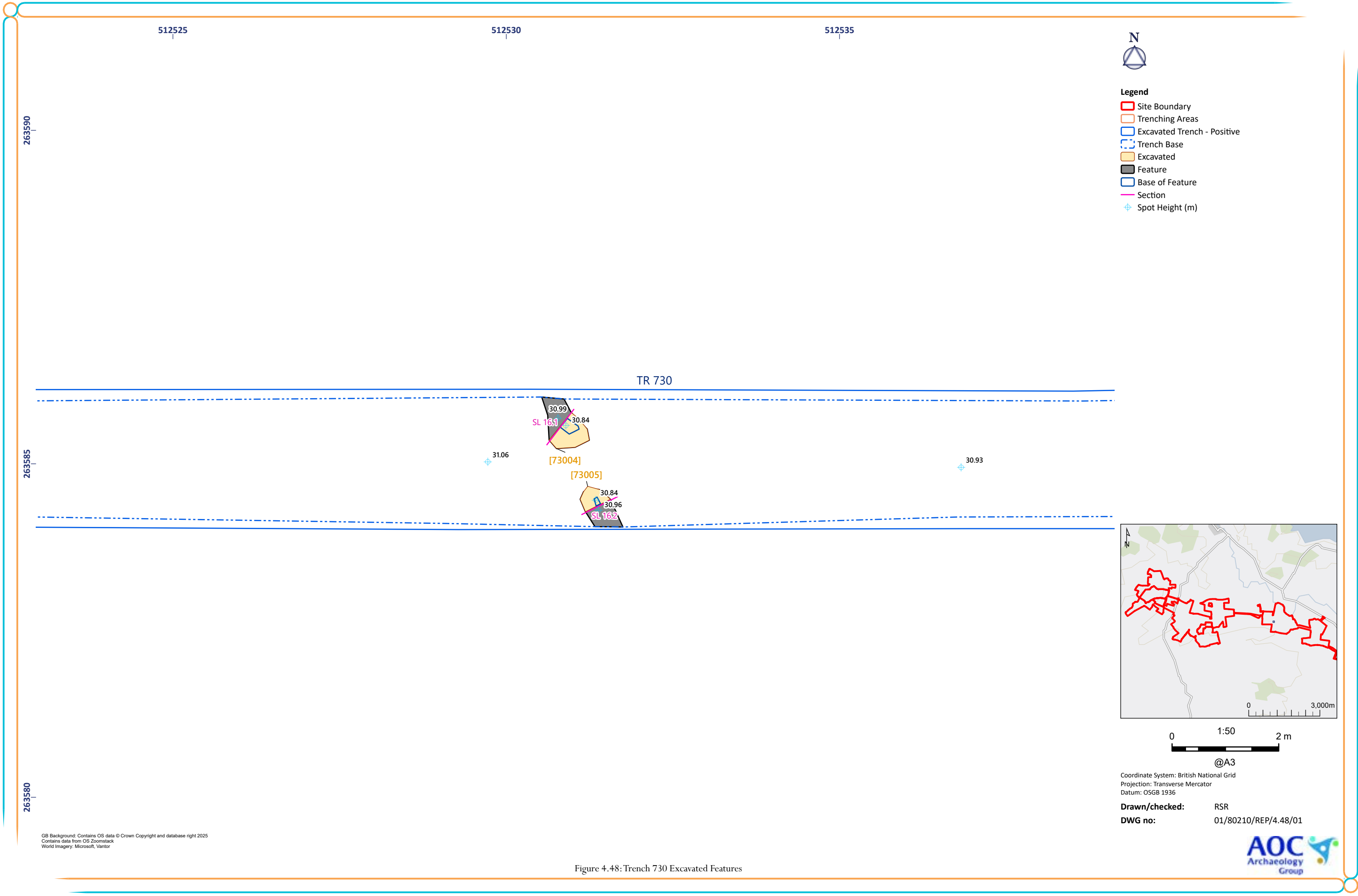


Figure 4.48: Trench 730 Excavated Features

512625

512630

512635



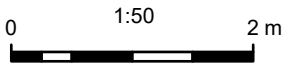
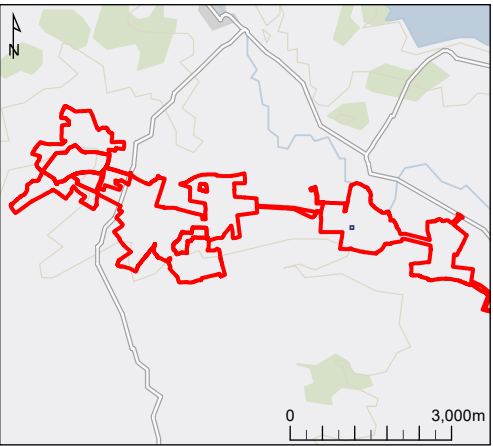
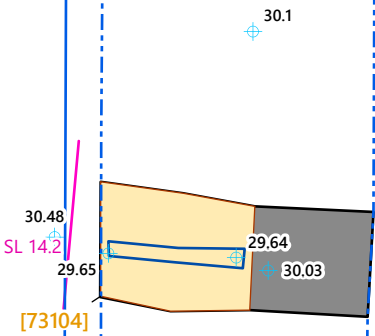
Legend

- Site Boundary
- Trenching Areas
- Excavated Trench - Positive
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Field Drain
- Section
- Spot Height (m)

263555

263550

TR 731



@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/4.49/01

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Figure 4.49: Trench 731 Excavated Features

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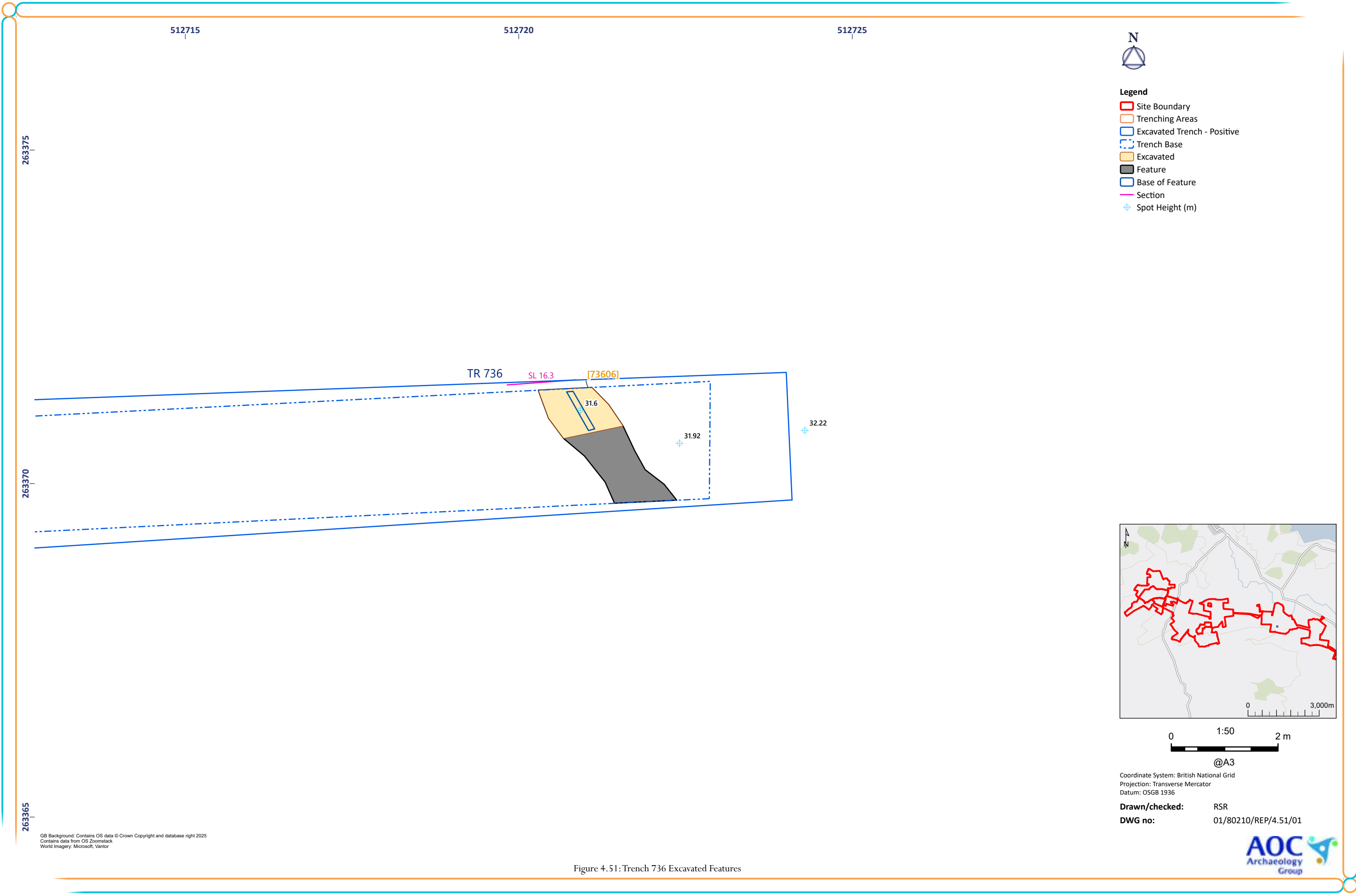


Figure 4.51: Trench 736 Excavated Features

Figure 4.52: Trench 747 Excavated Features

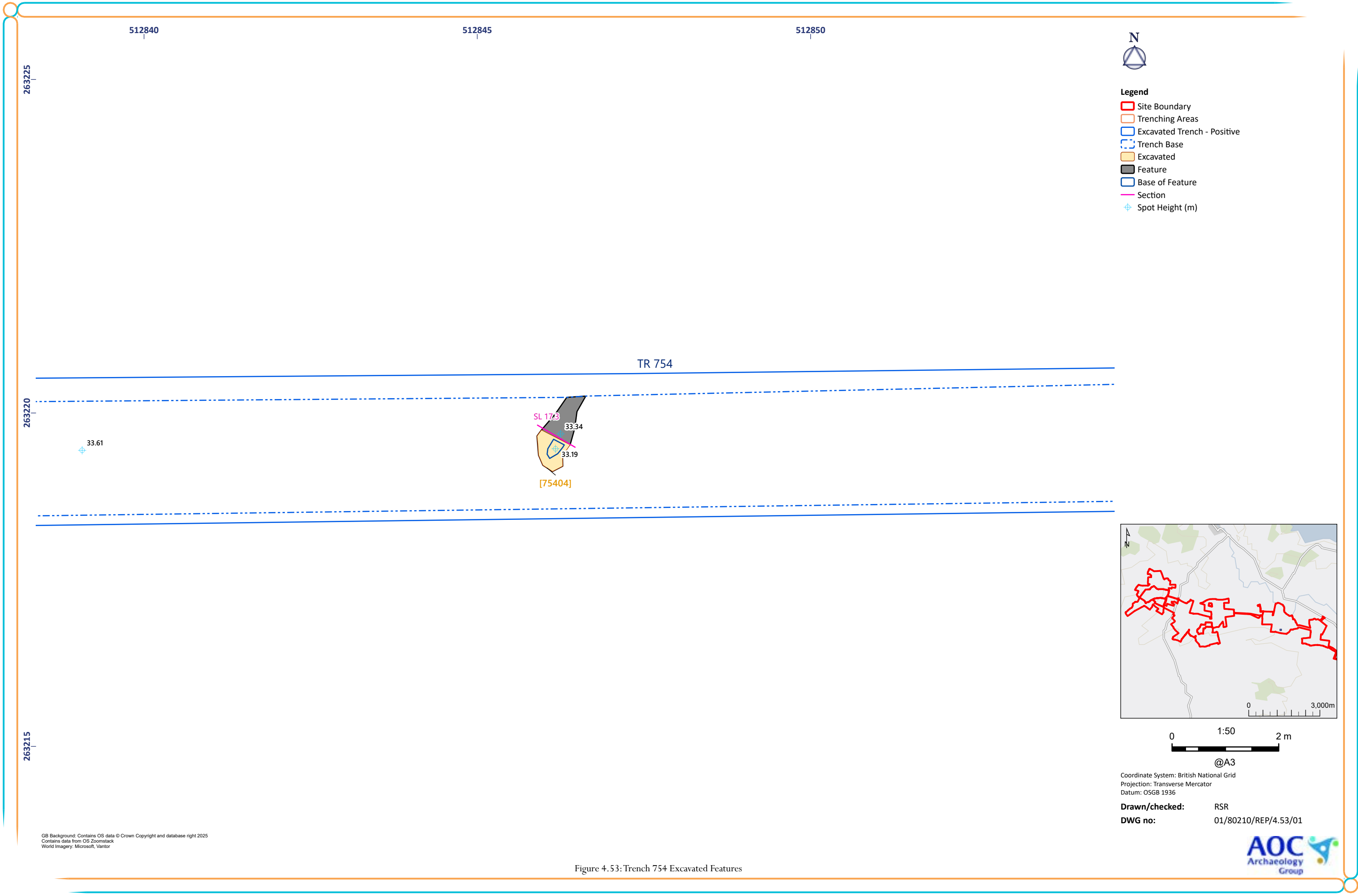


Figure 4.53: Trench 754 Excavated Features

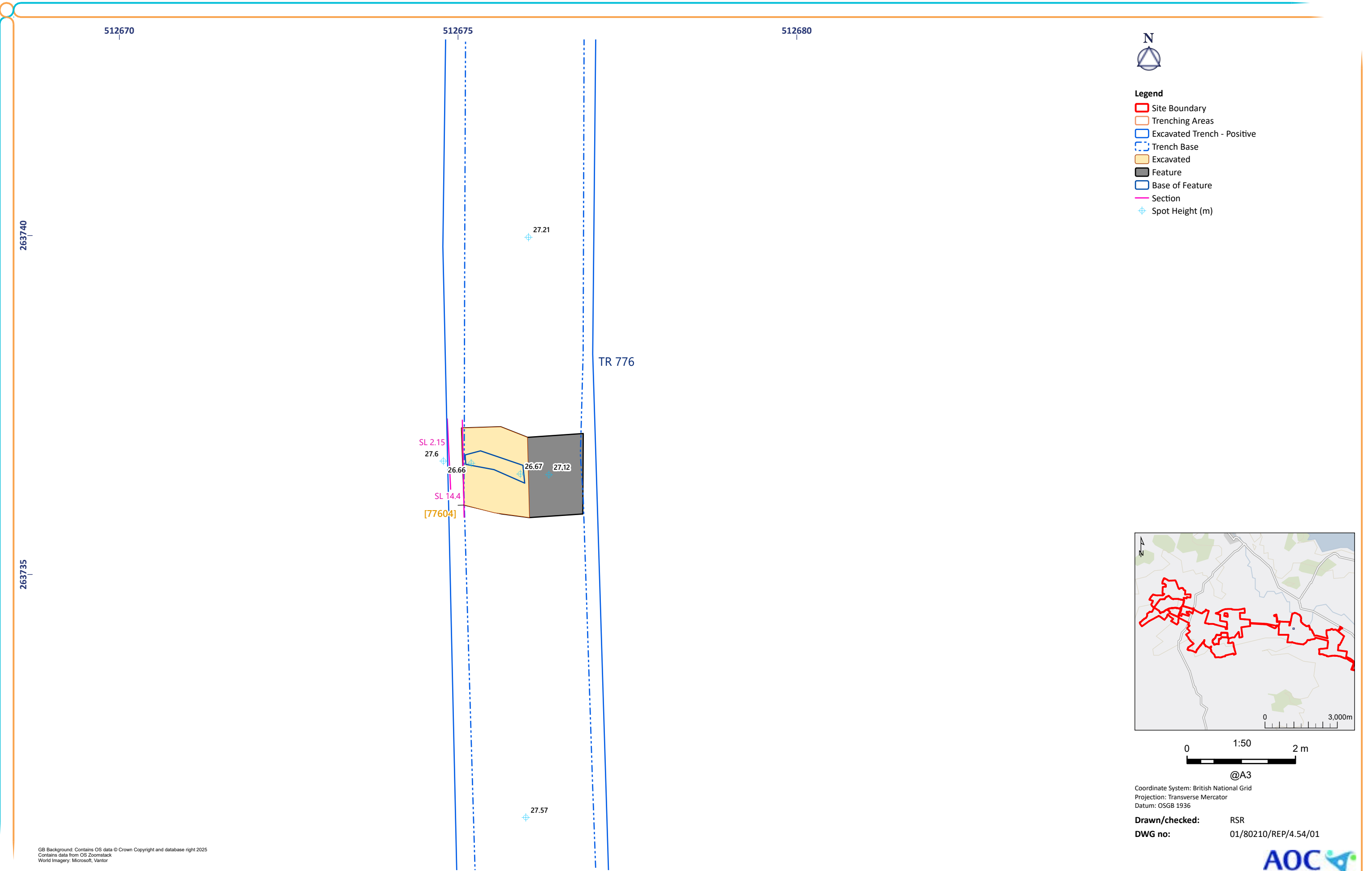


Figure 4.54: Trench 776 Excavated Features

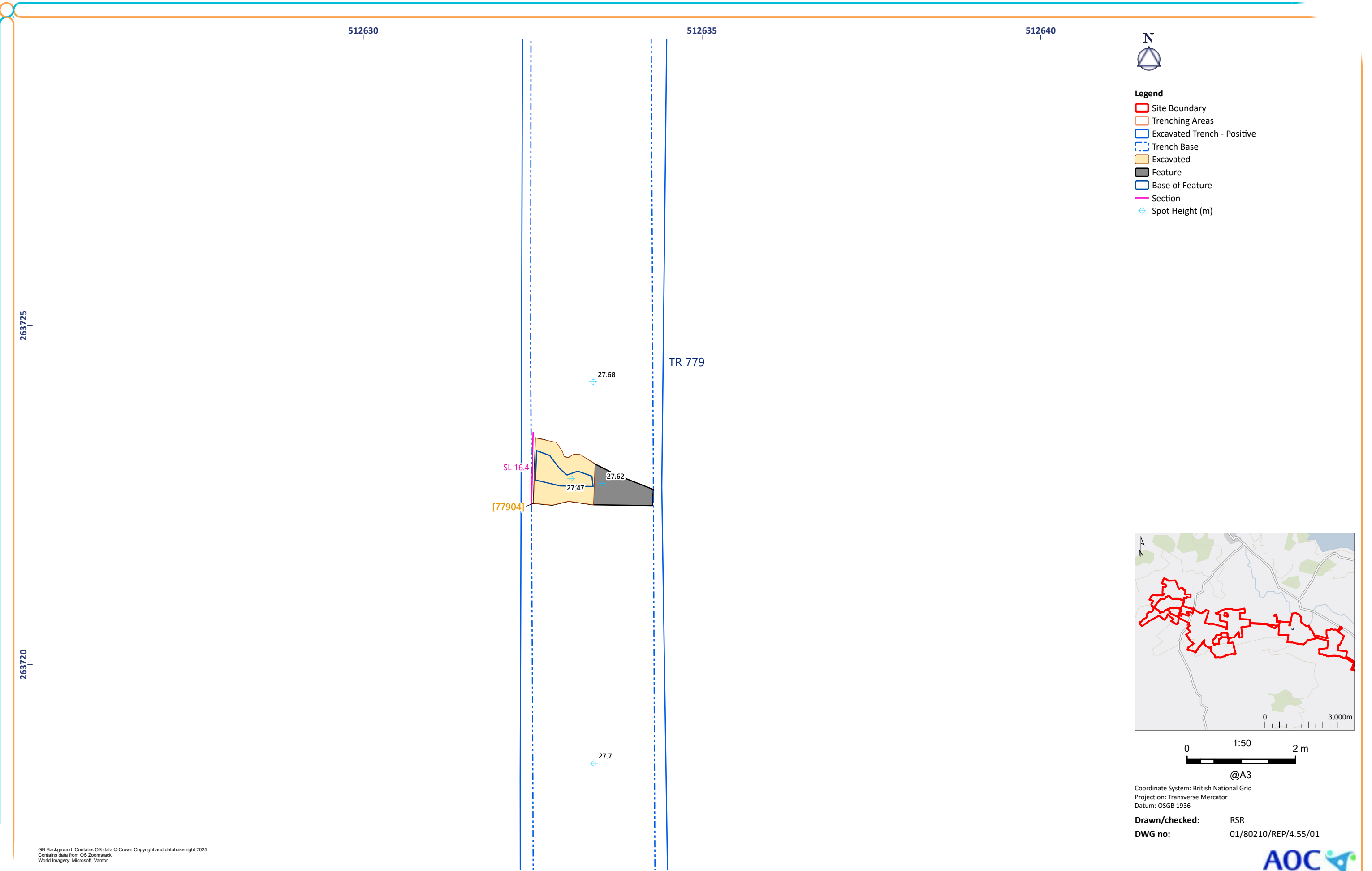


Figure 4.55: Trench 779 Excavated Features

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Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/4.55/01



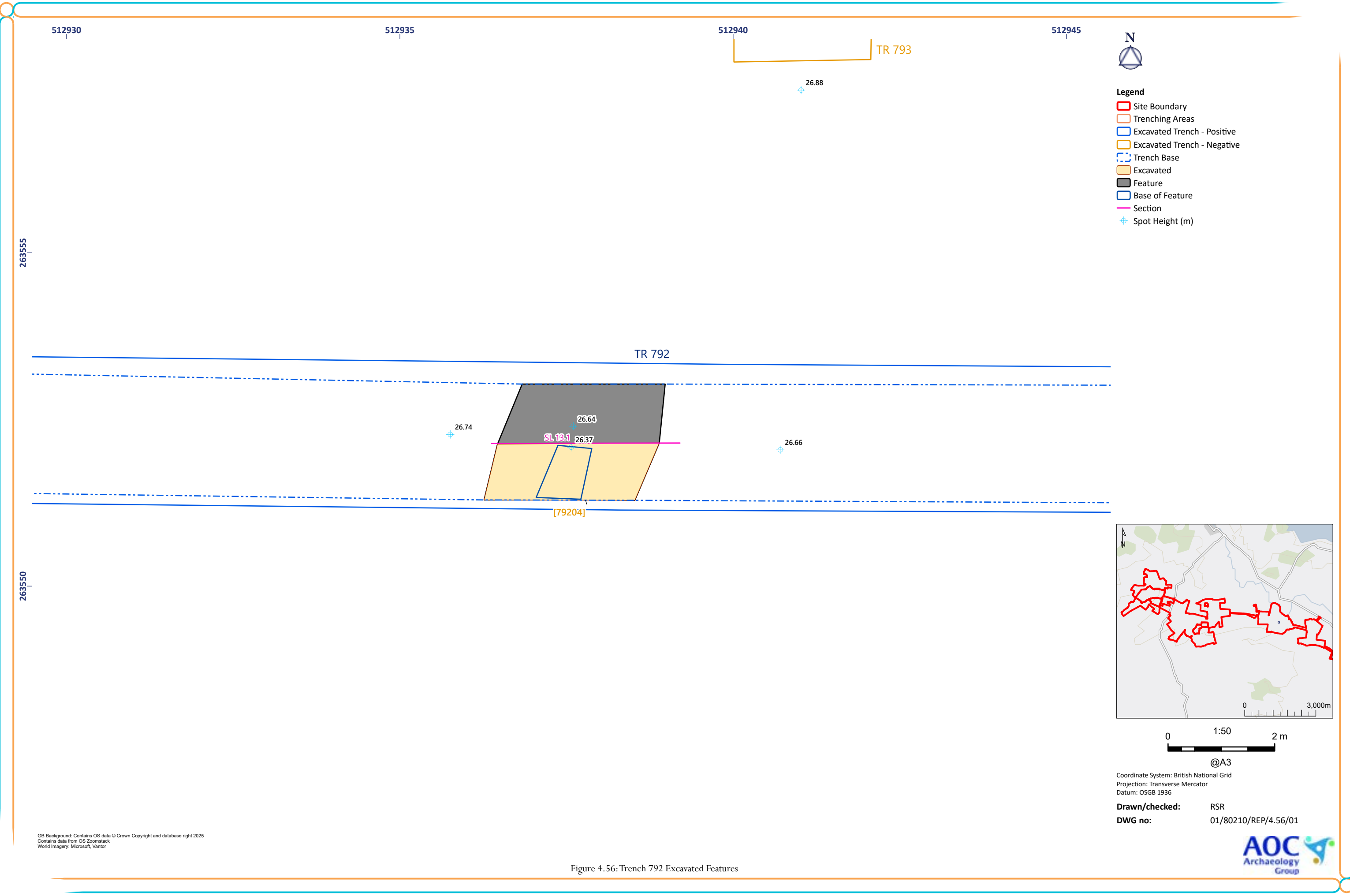


Figure 4.56: Trench 792 Excavated Features

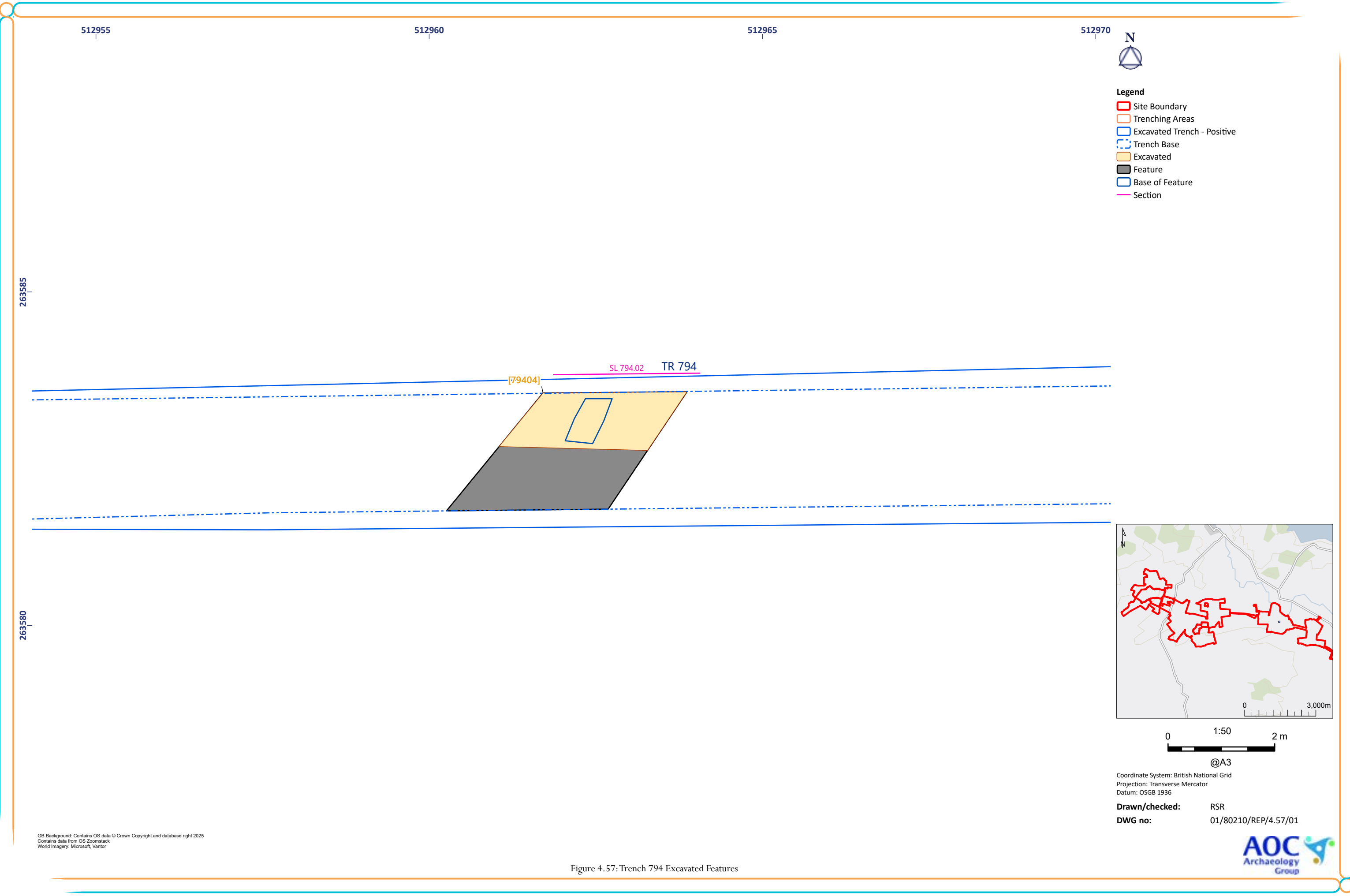
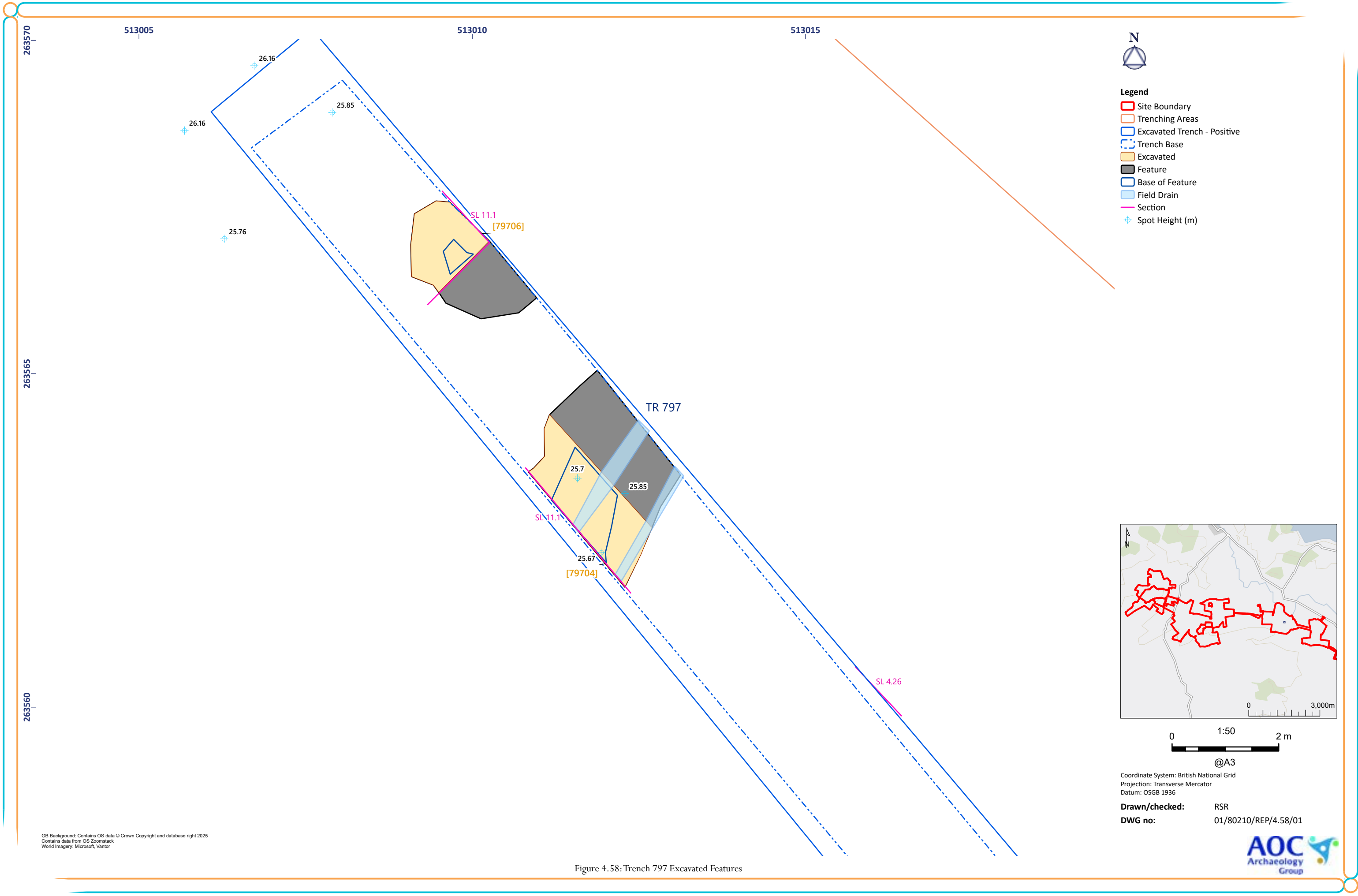


Figure 4.57: Trench 794 Excavated Features



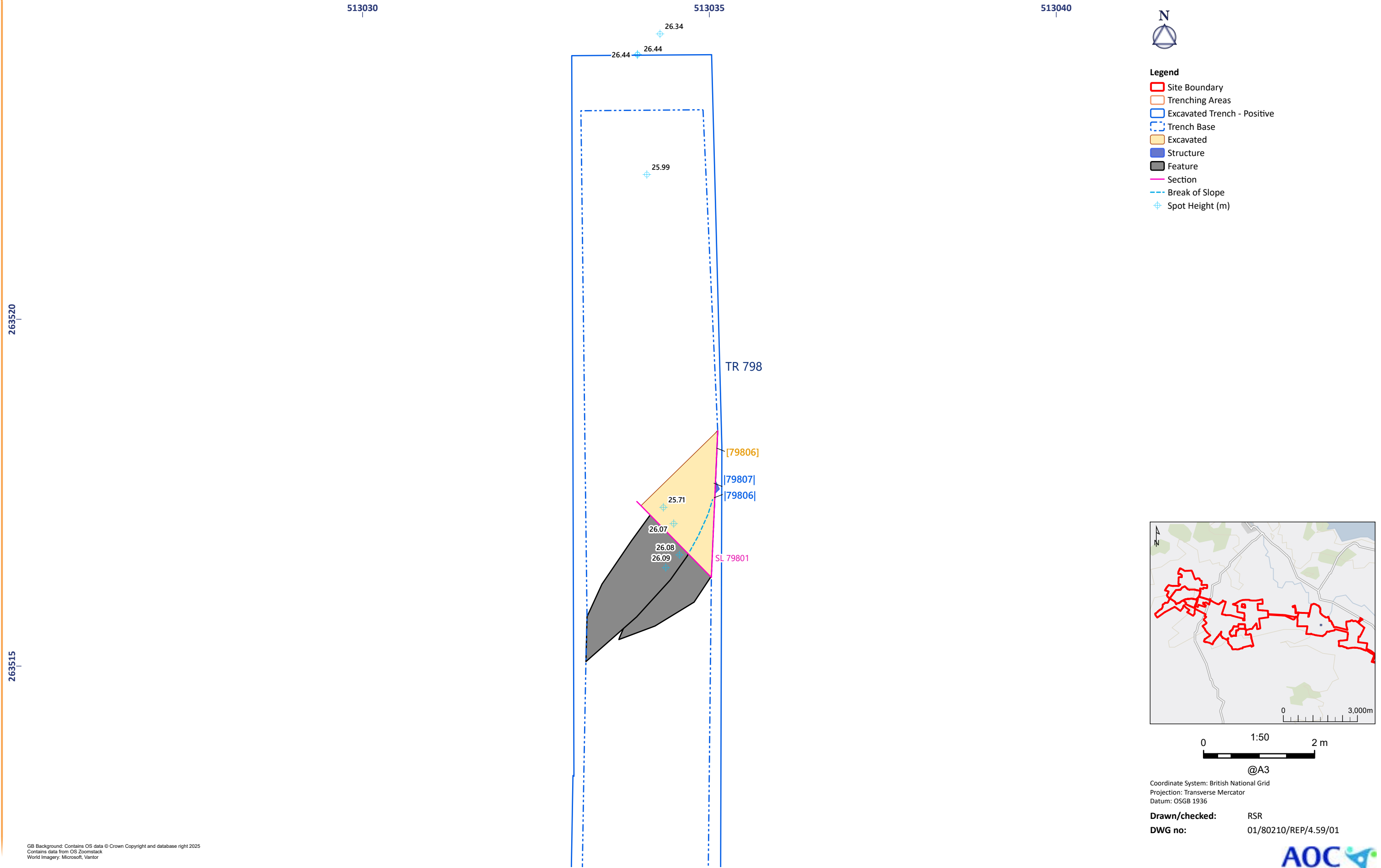
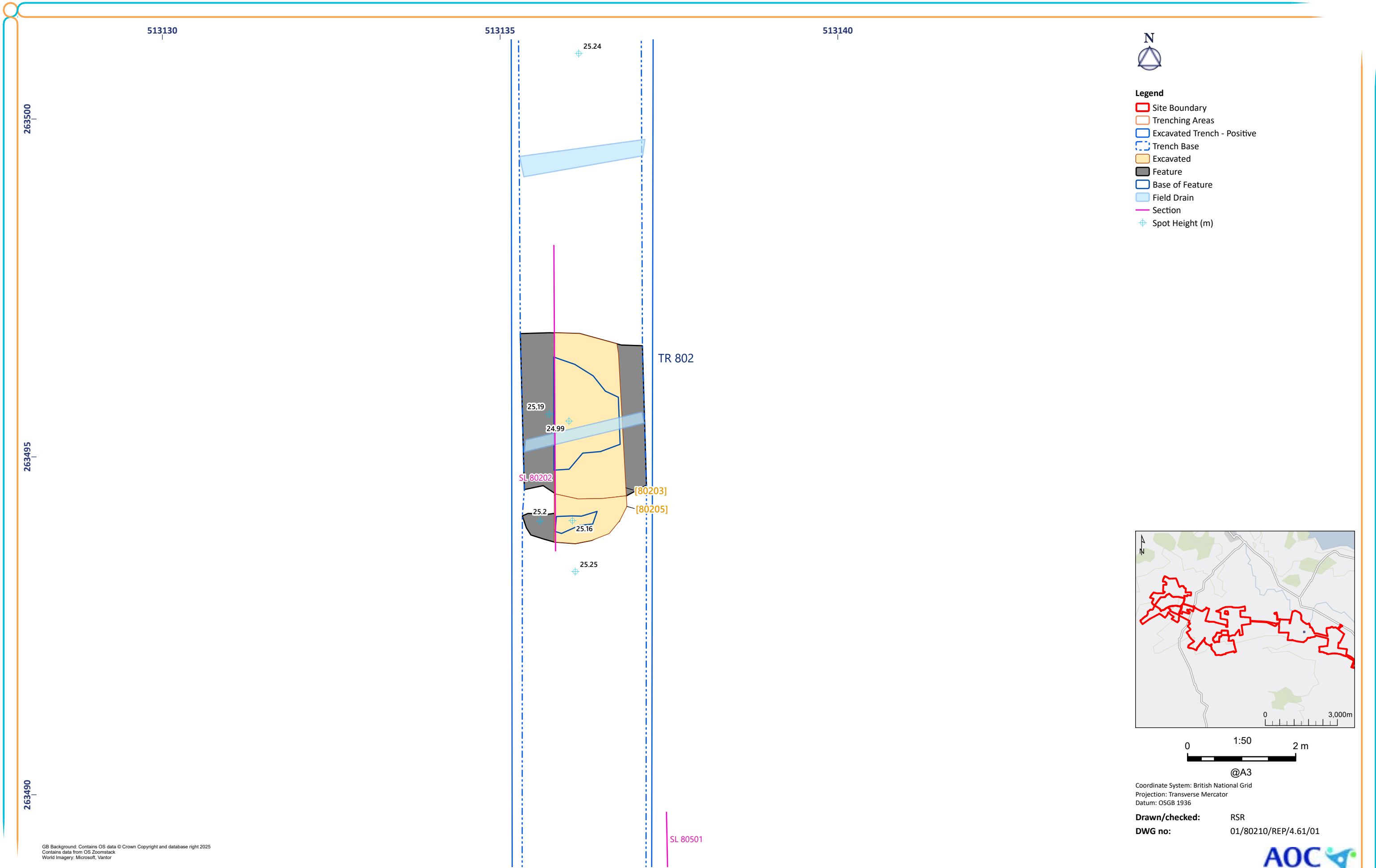


Figure 4.59: Trench 798 Excavated Features

Figure 4.60: Trench 801 Excavated Features



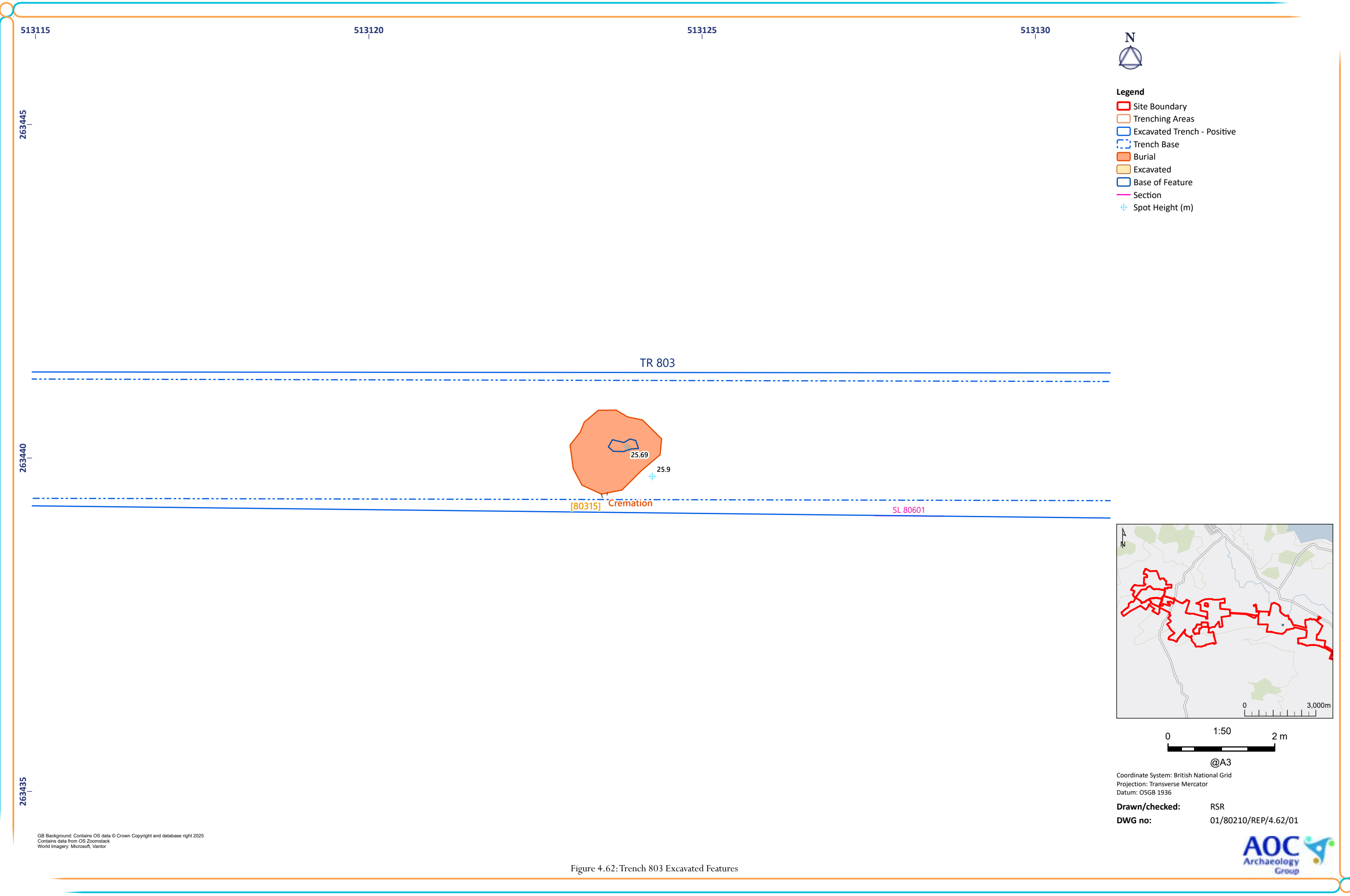


Figure 4.62: Trench 803 Excavated Features

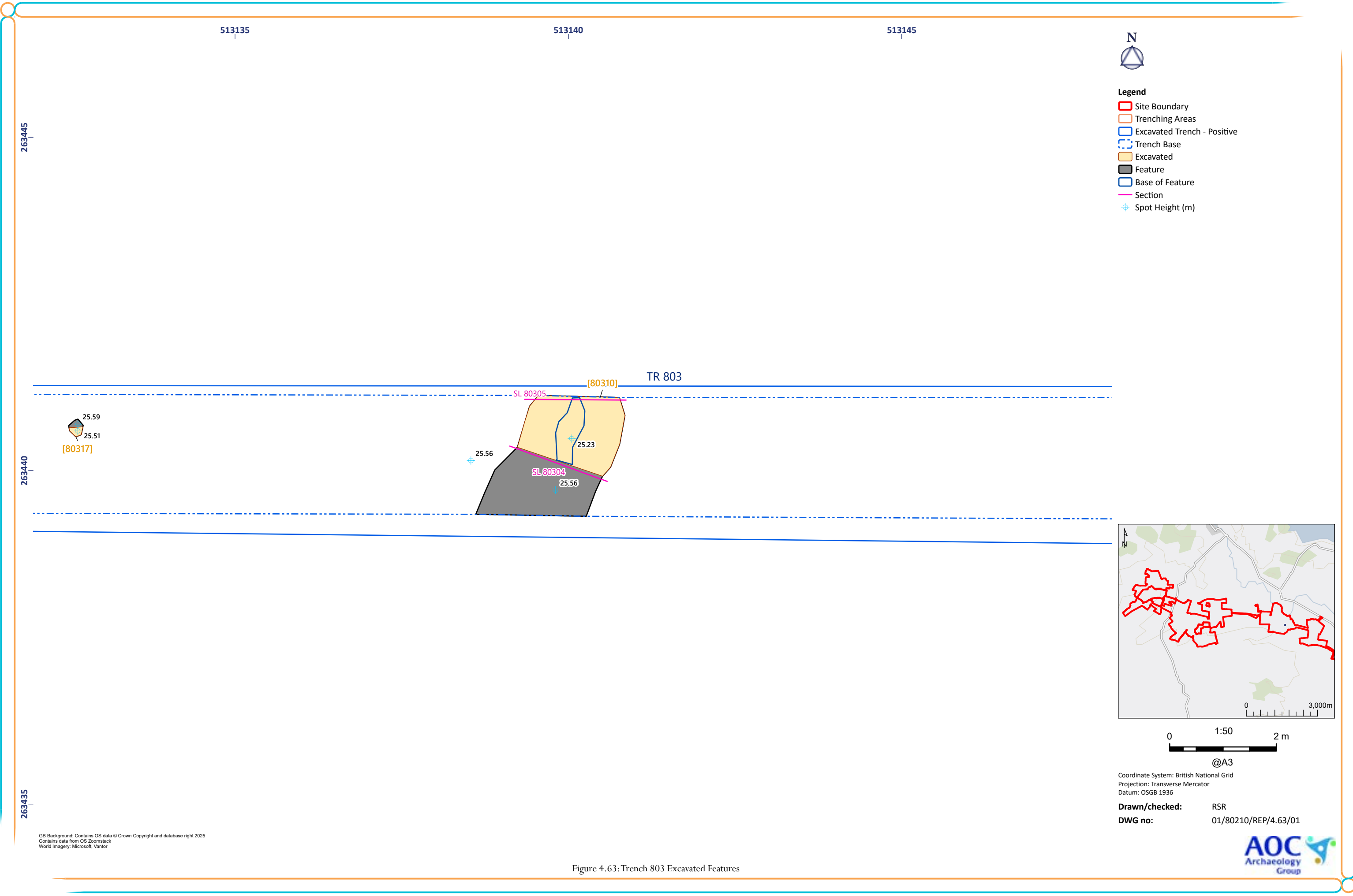
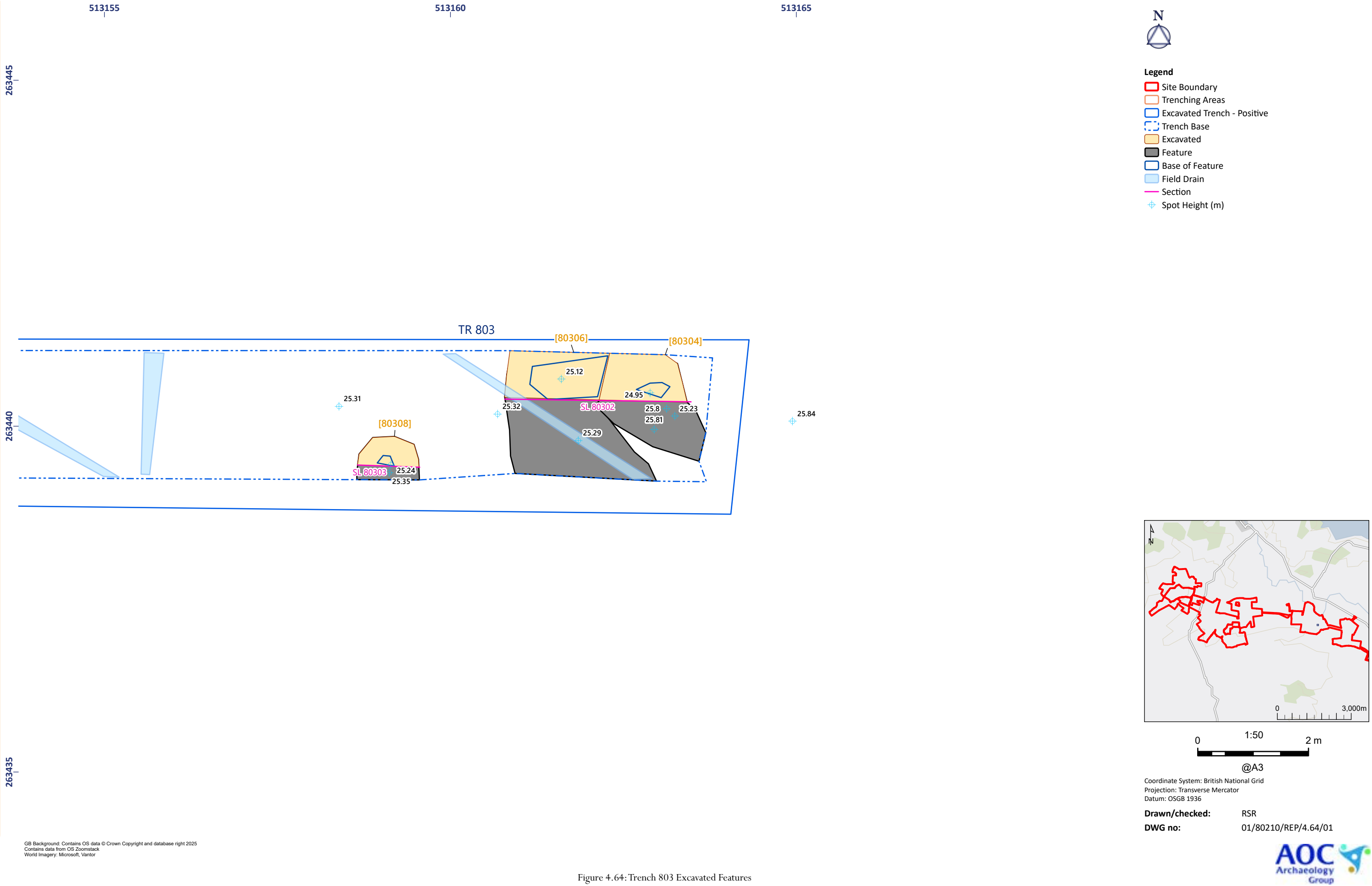


Figure 4.63: Trench 803 Excavated Features



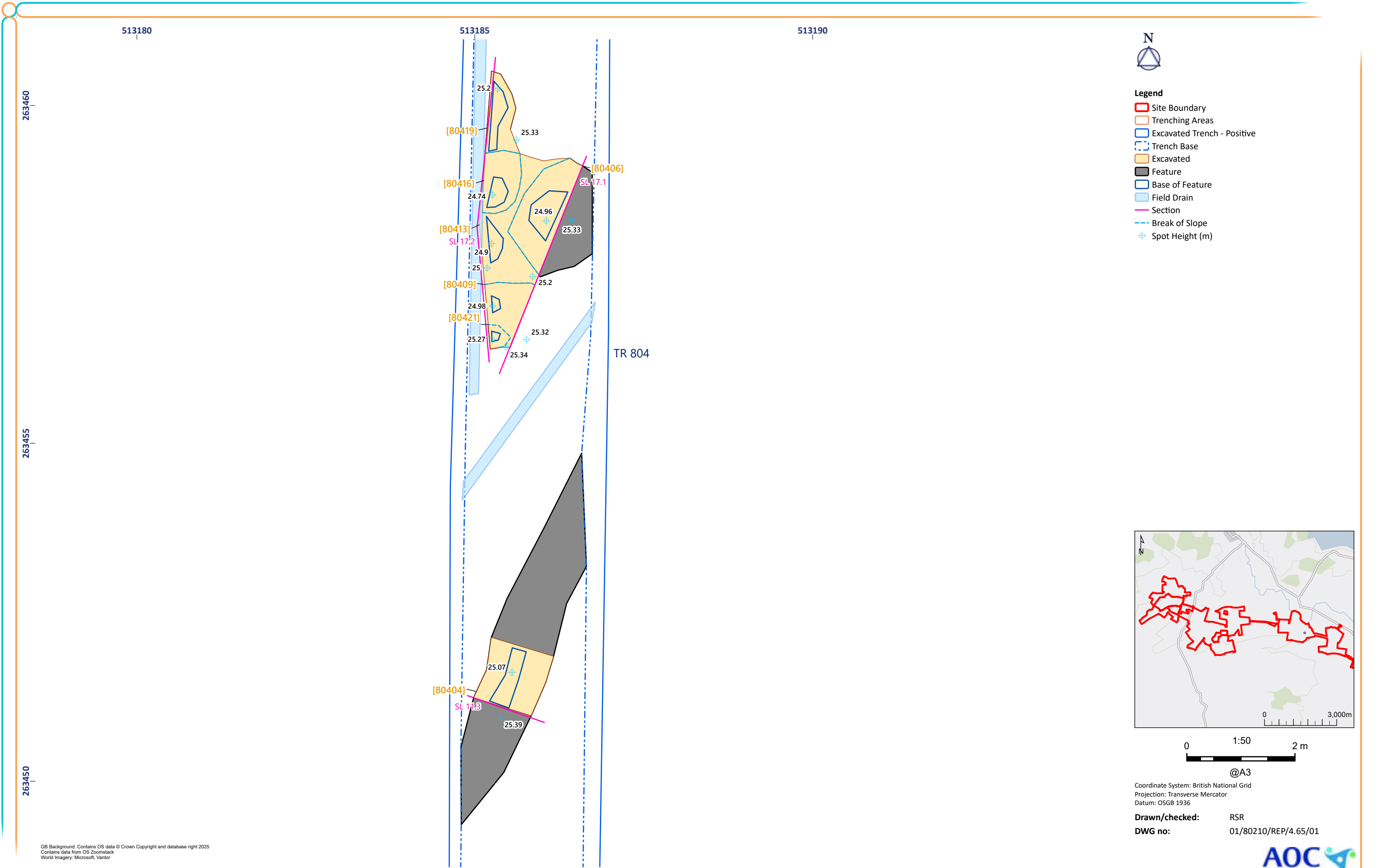
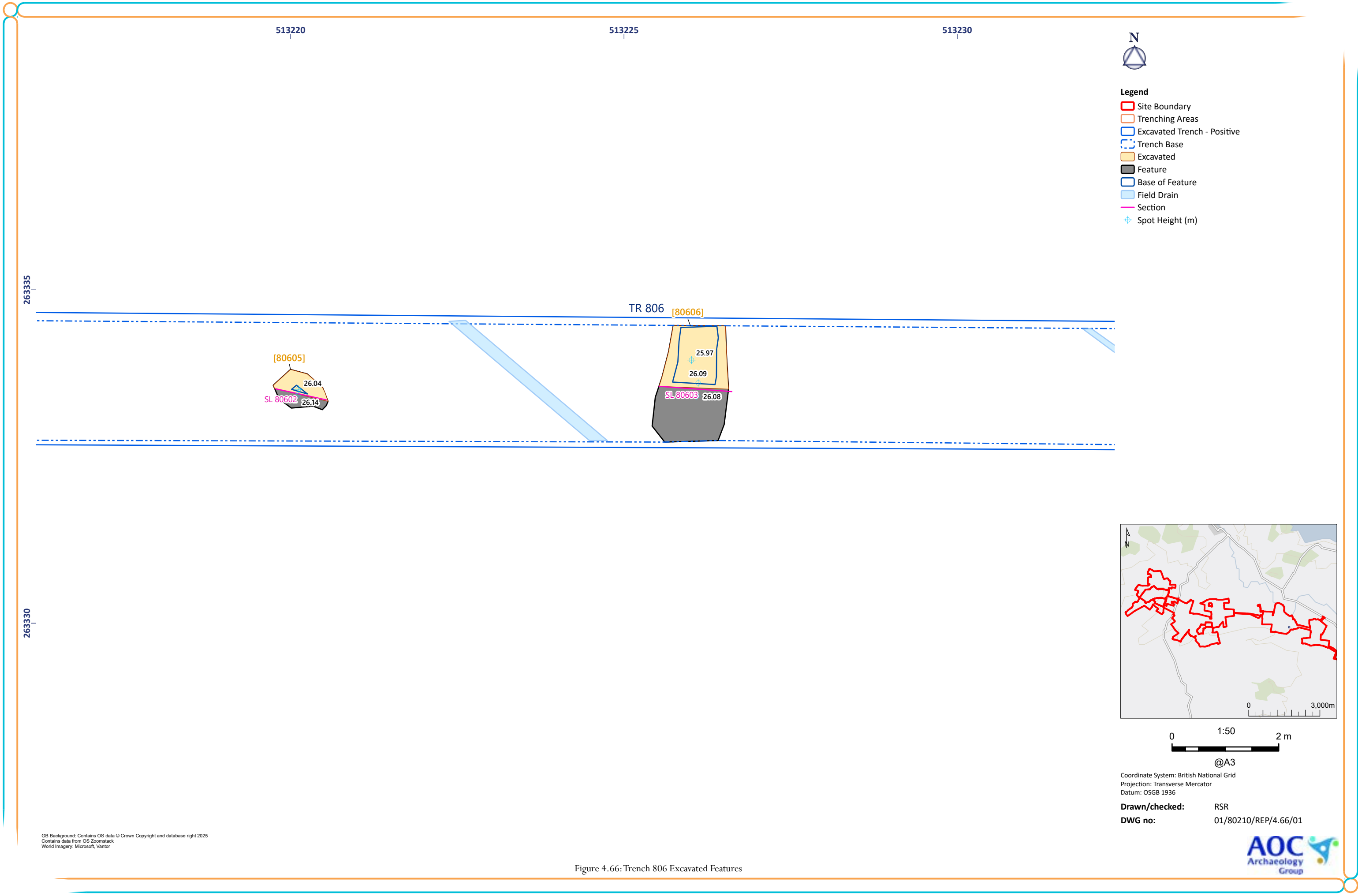
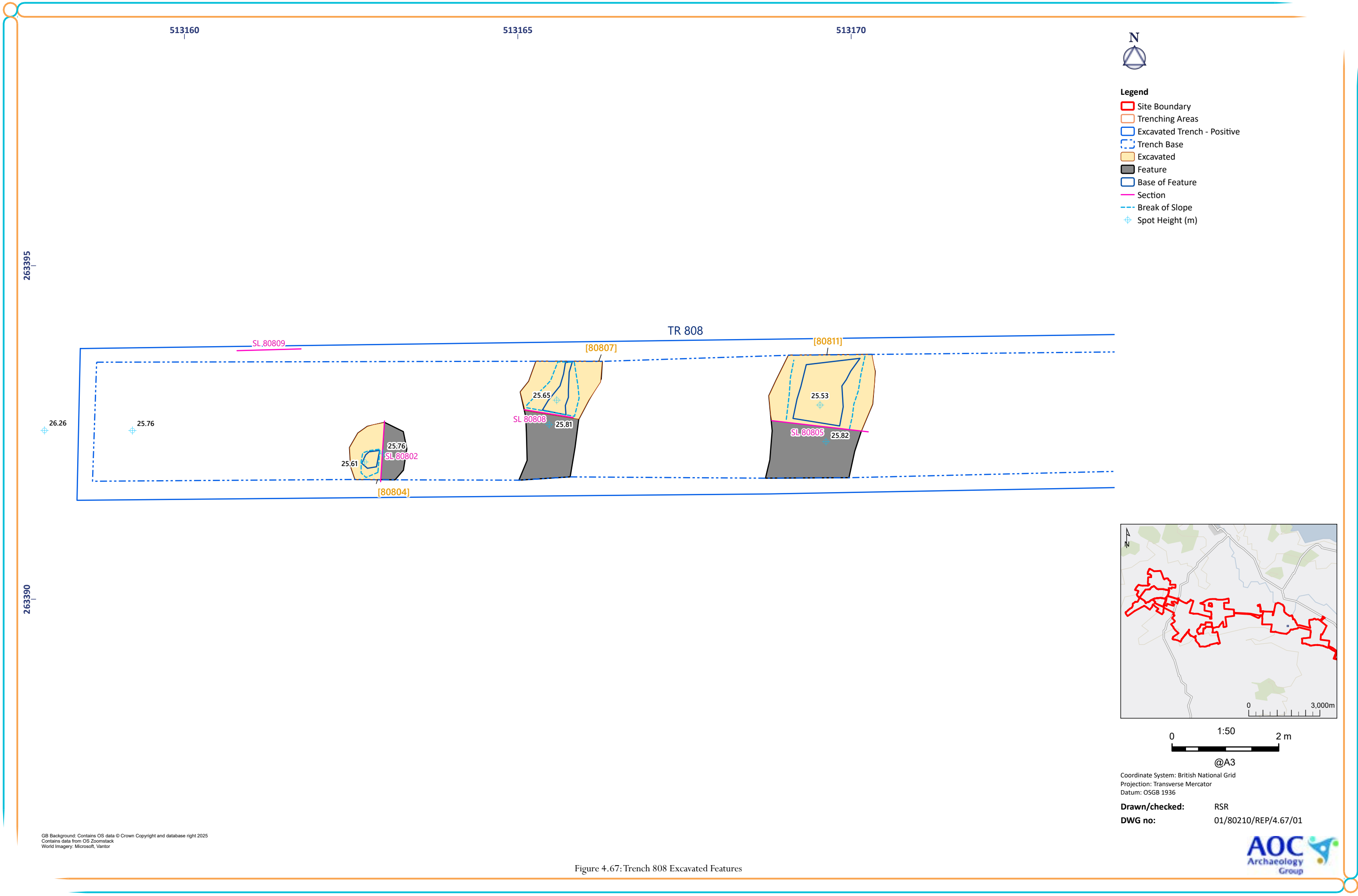


Figure 4.65: Trench 804 Excavated Features





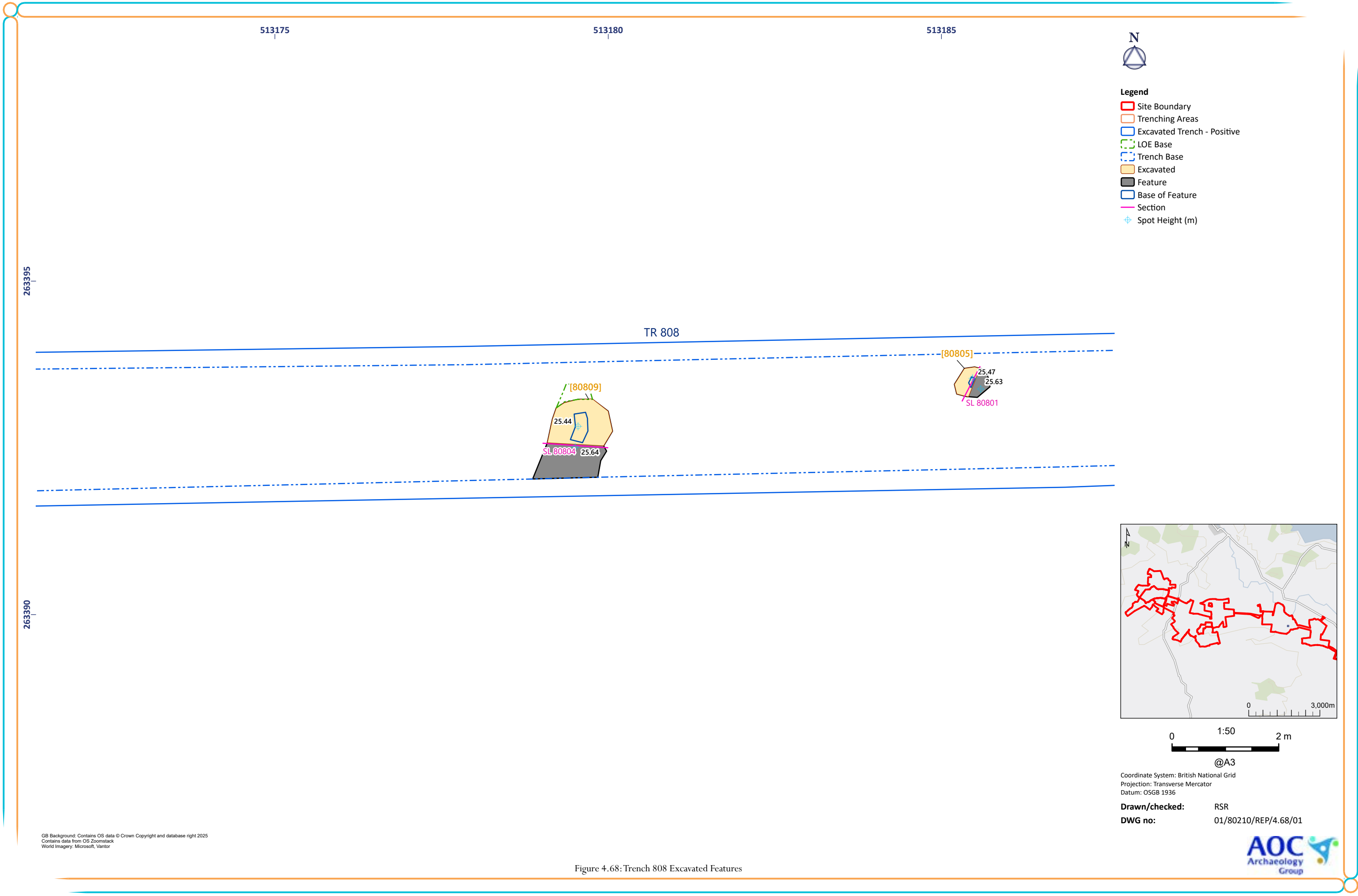


Figure 4.68: Trench 808 Excavated Features

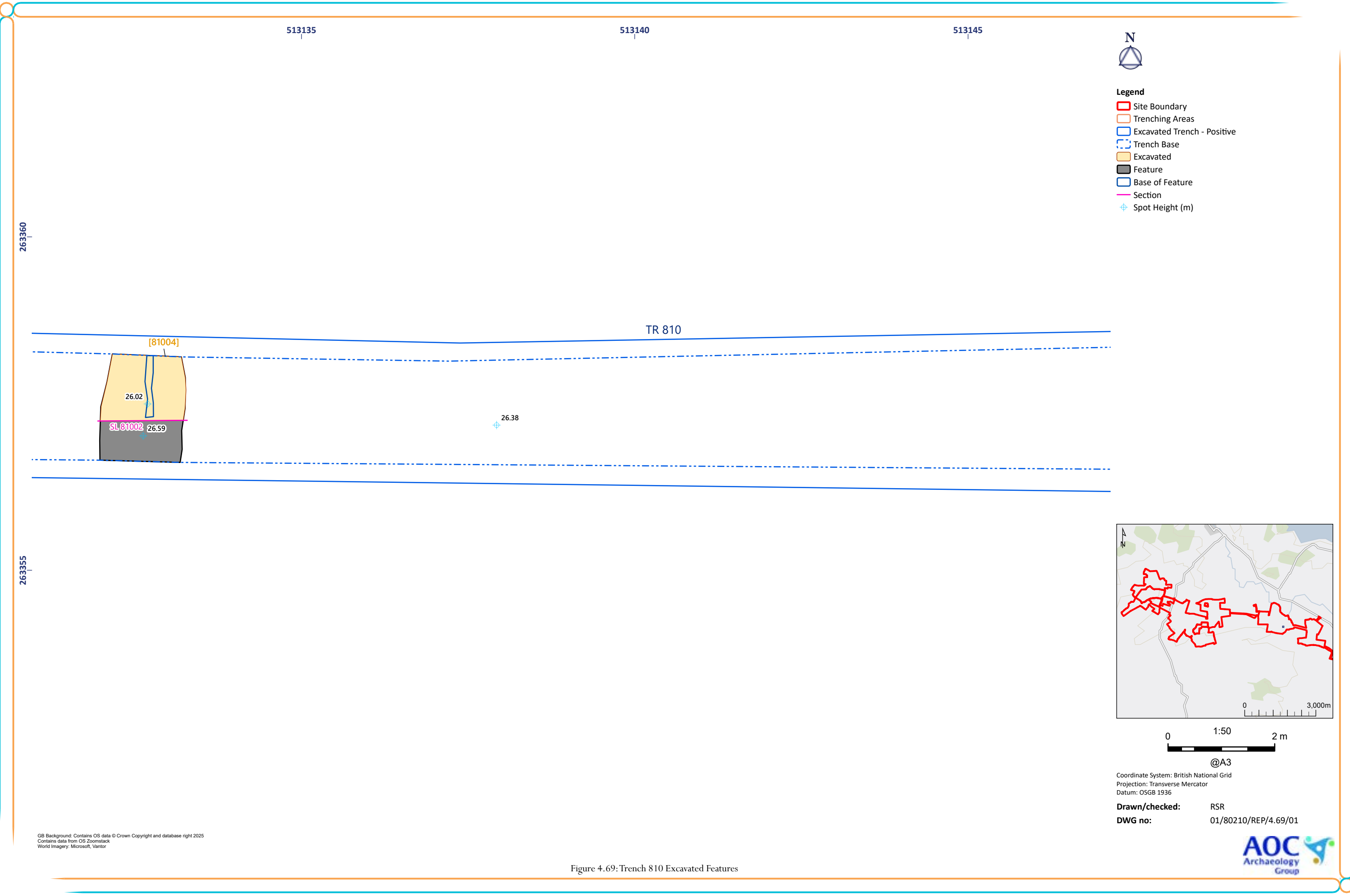


Figure 4.69: Trench 810 Excavated Features

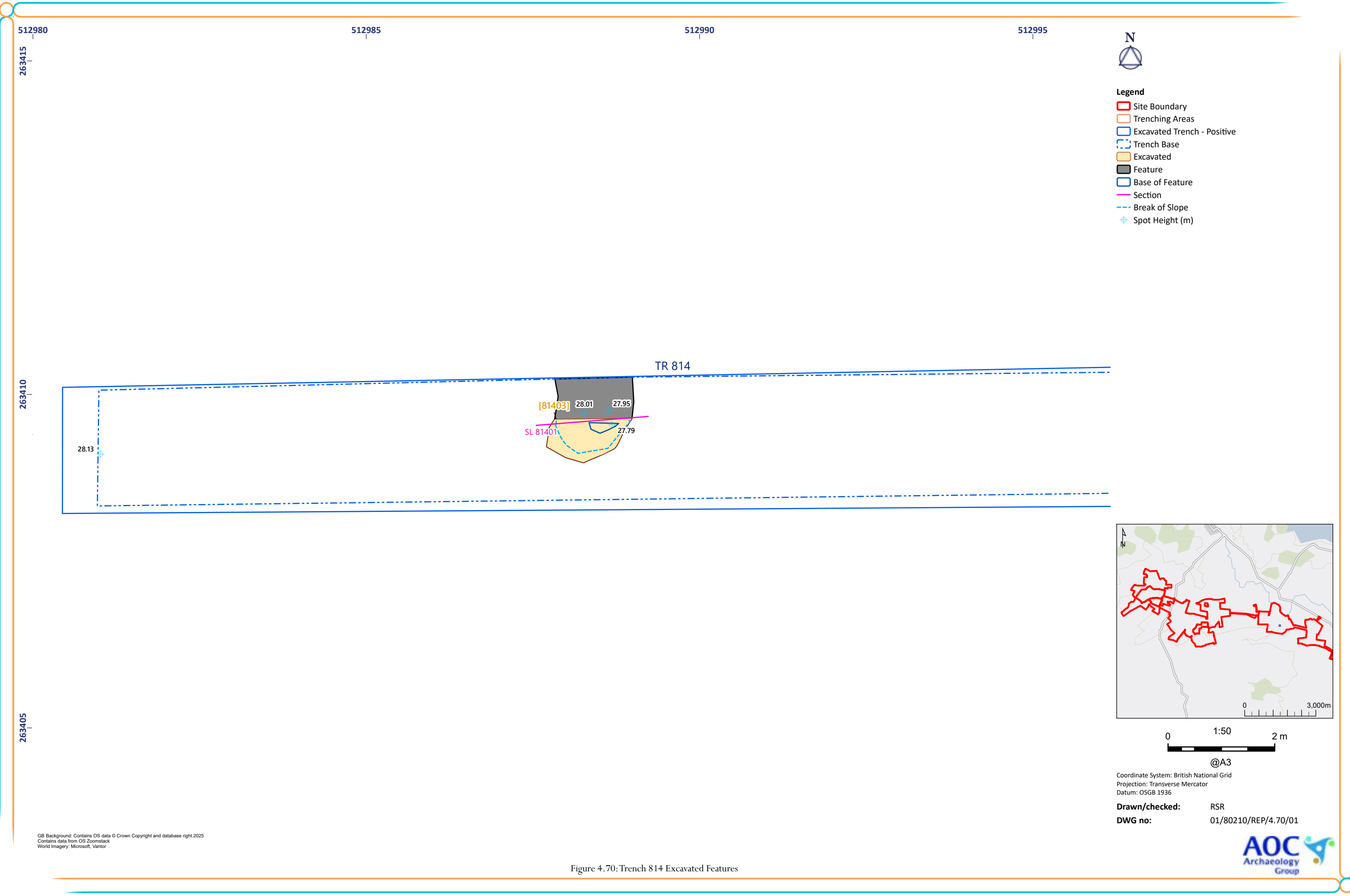


Figure 4.70: Trench 814 Excavated Features

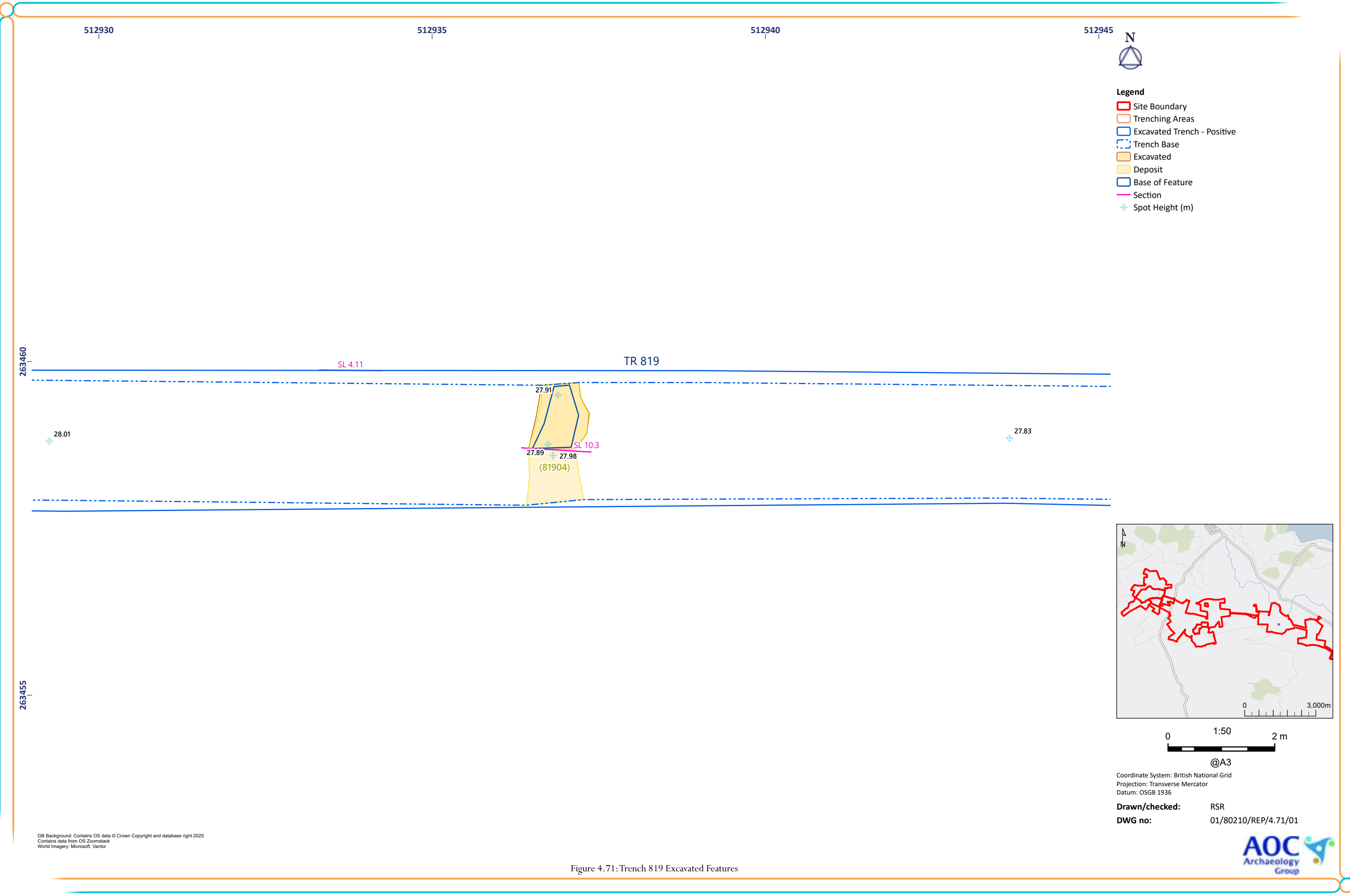


Figure 4.71: Trench 819 Excavated Features

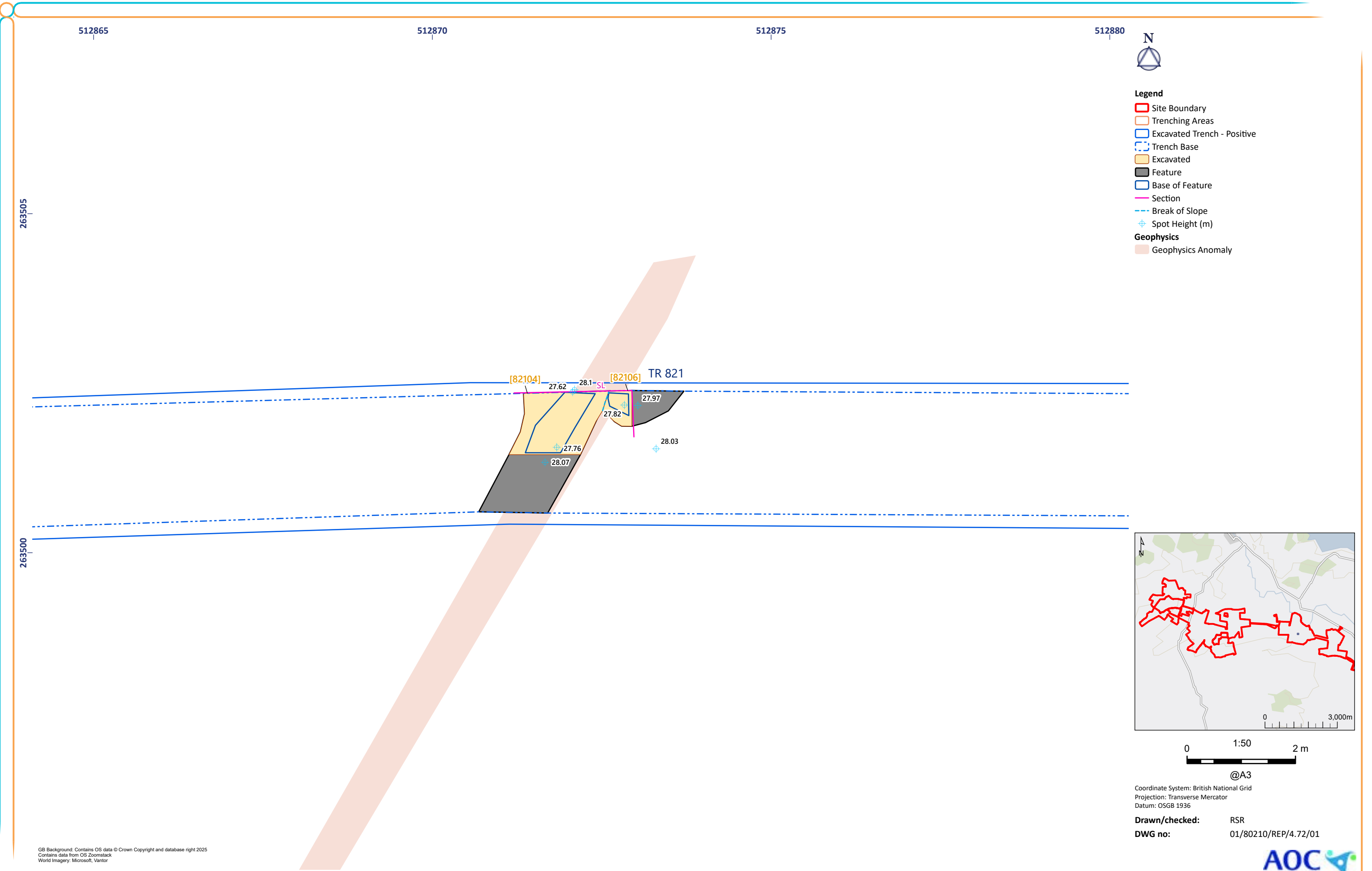


Figure 4.72: Trench 821 Excavated Features

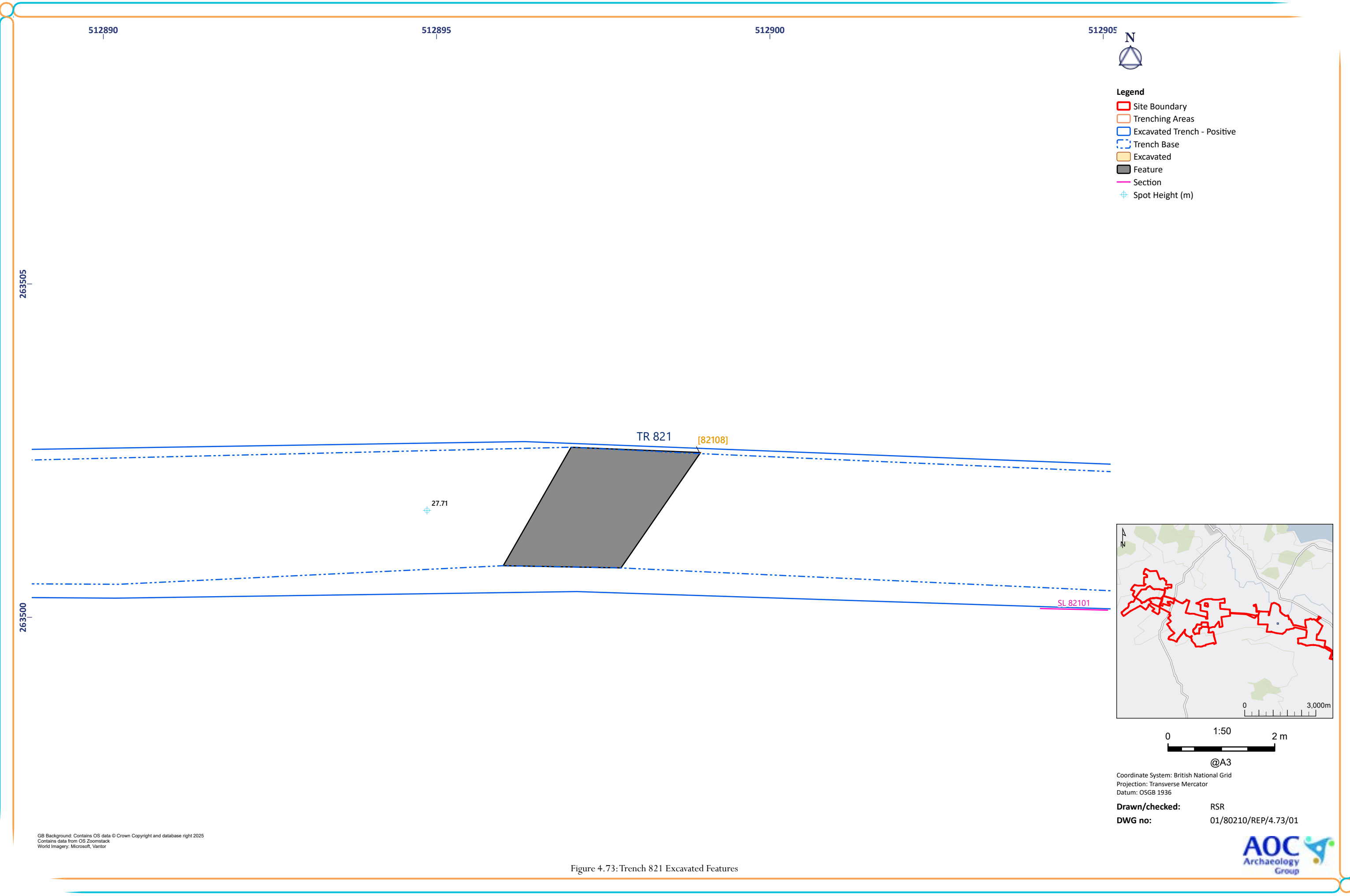


Figure 4.73: Trench 821 Excavated Features

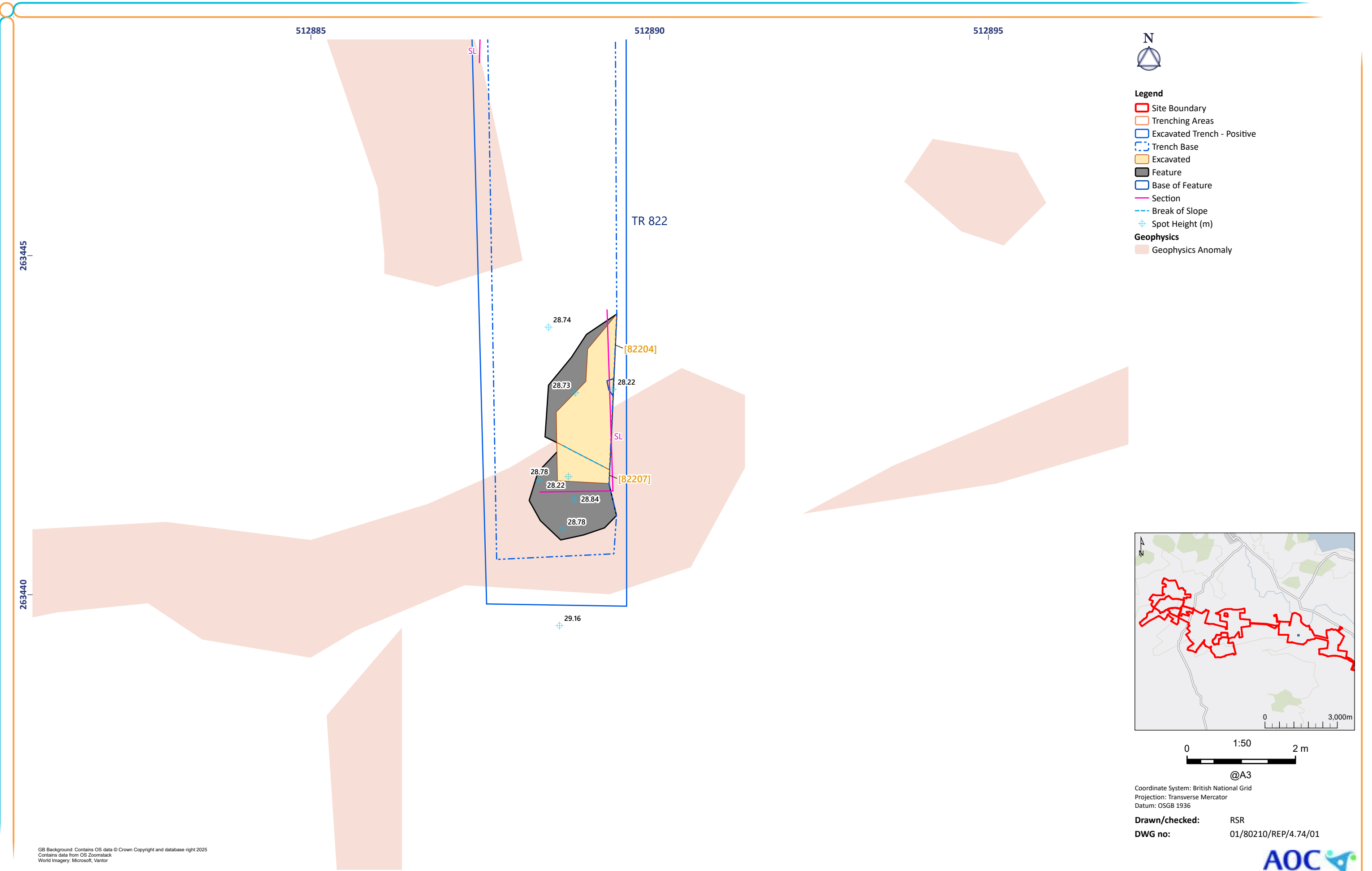
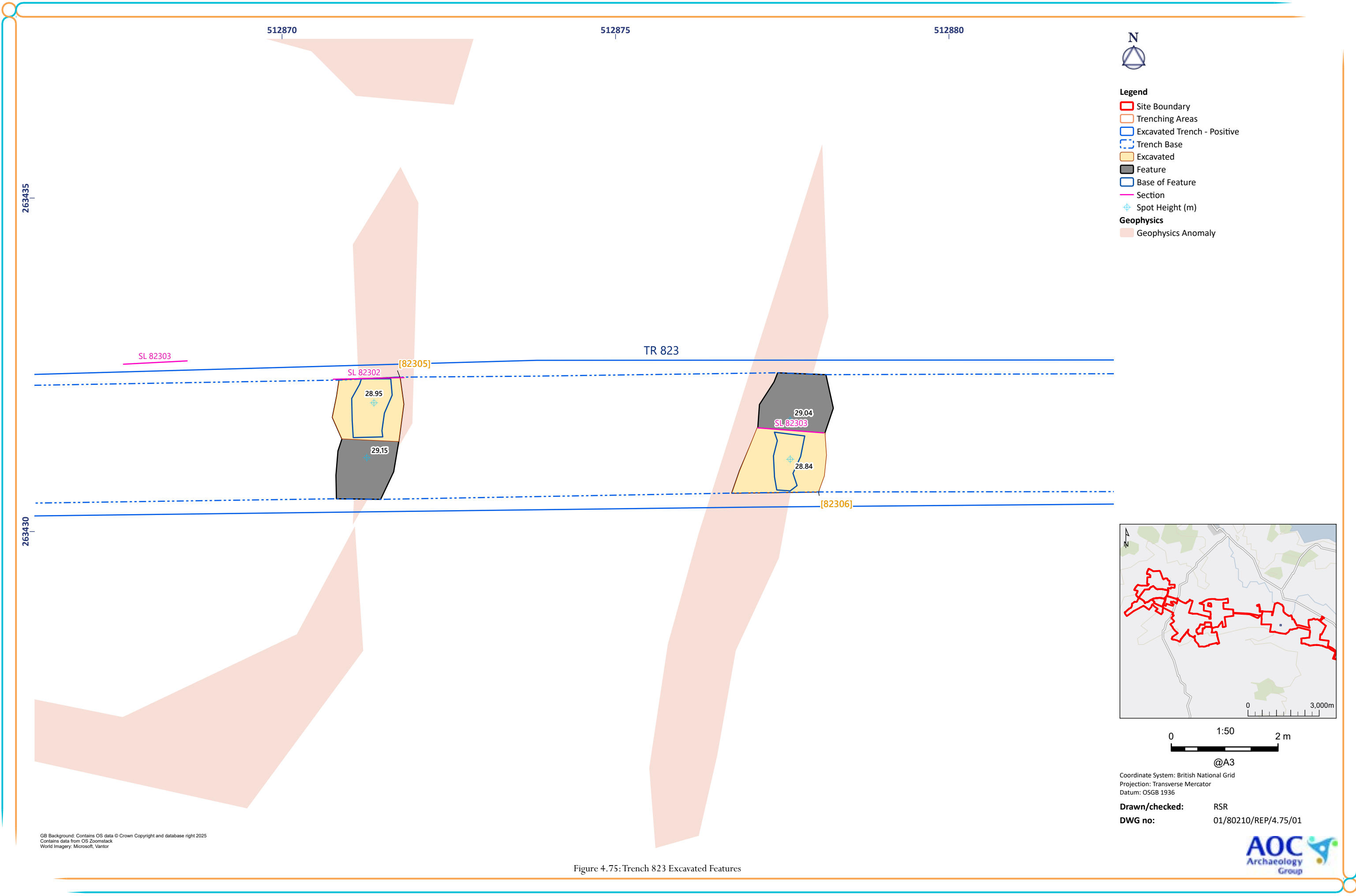


Figure 4.74: Trench 822 Excavated Features



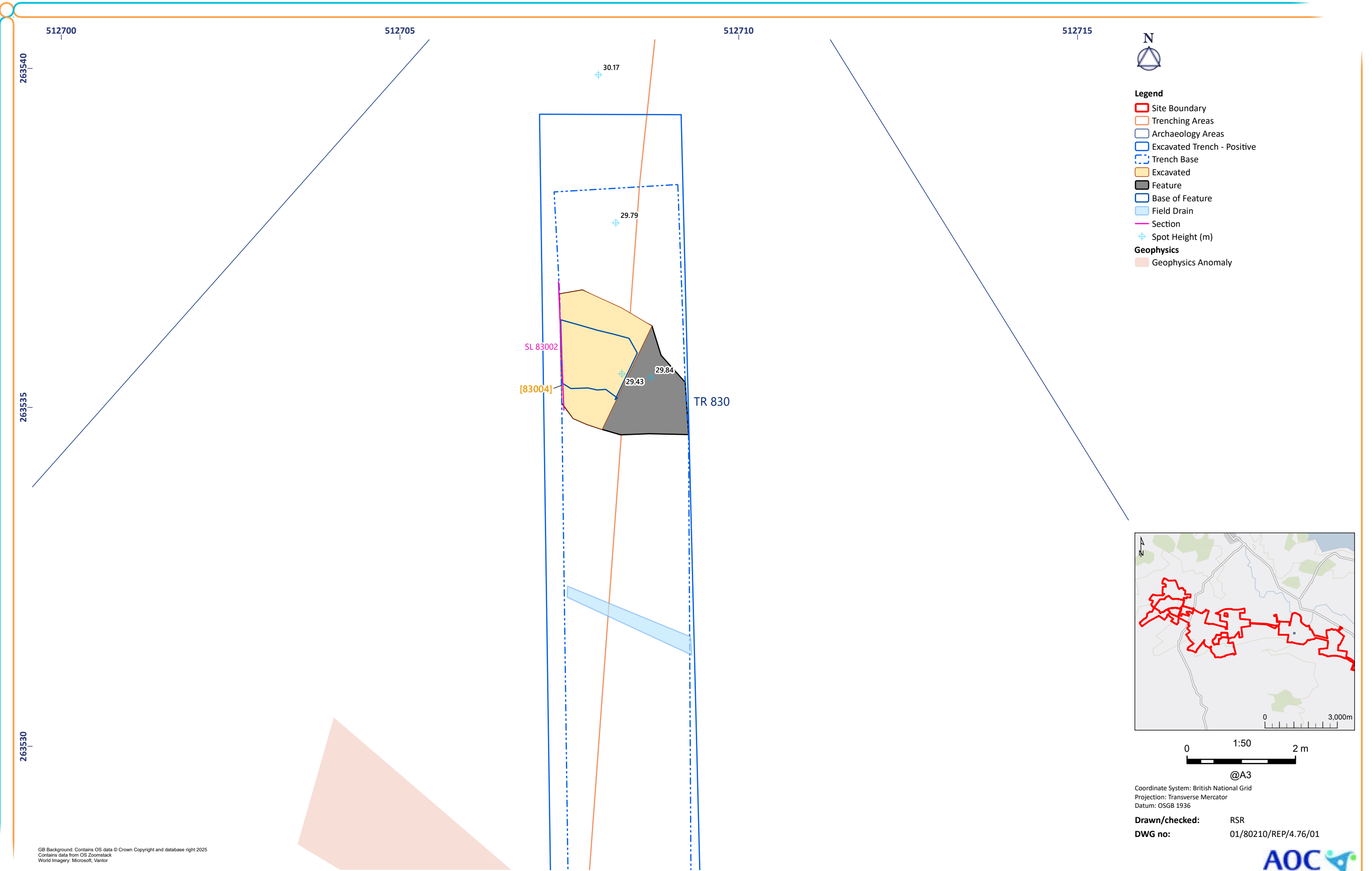


Figure 4.76: Trench 830 Excavated Features

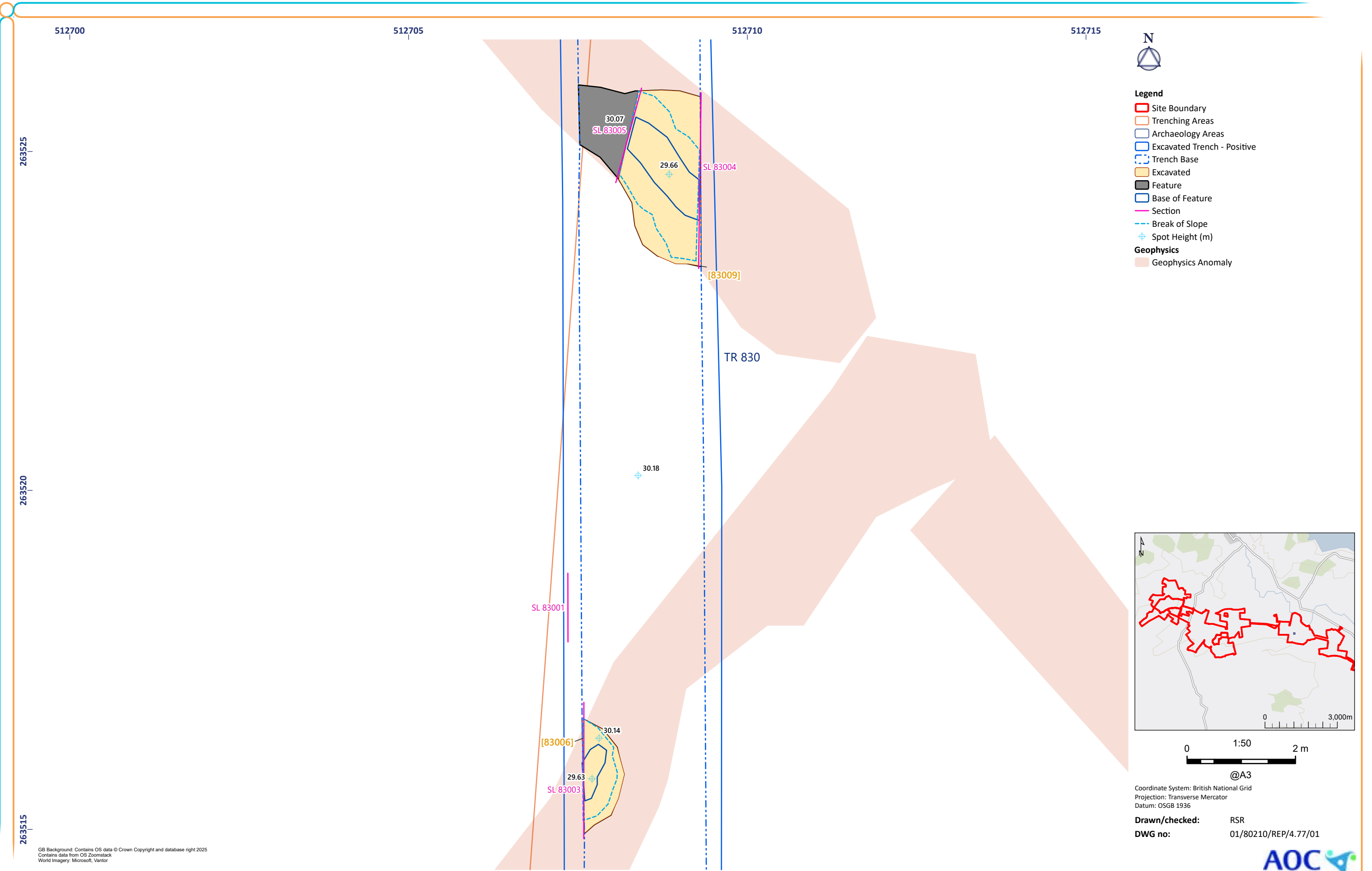
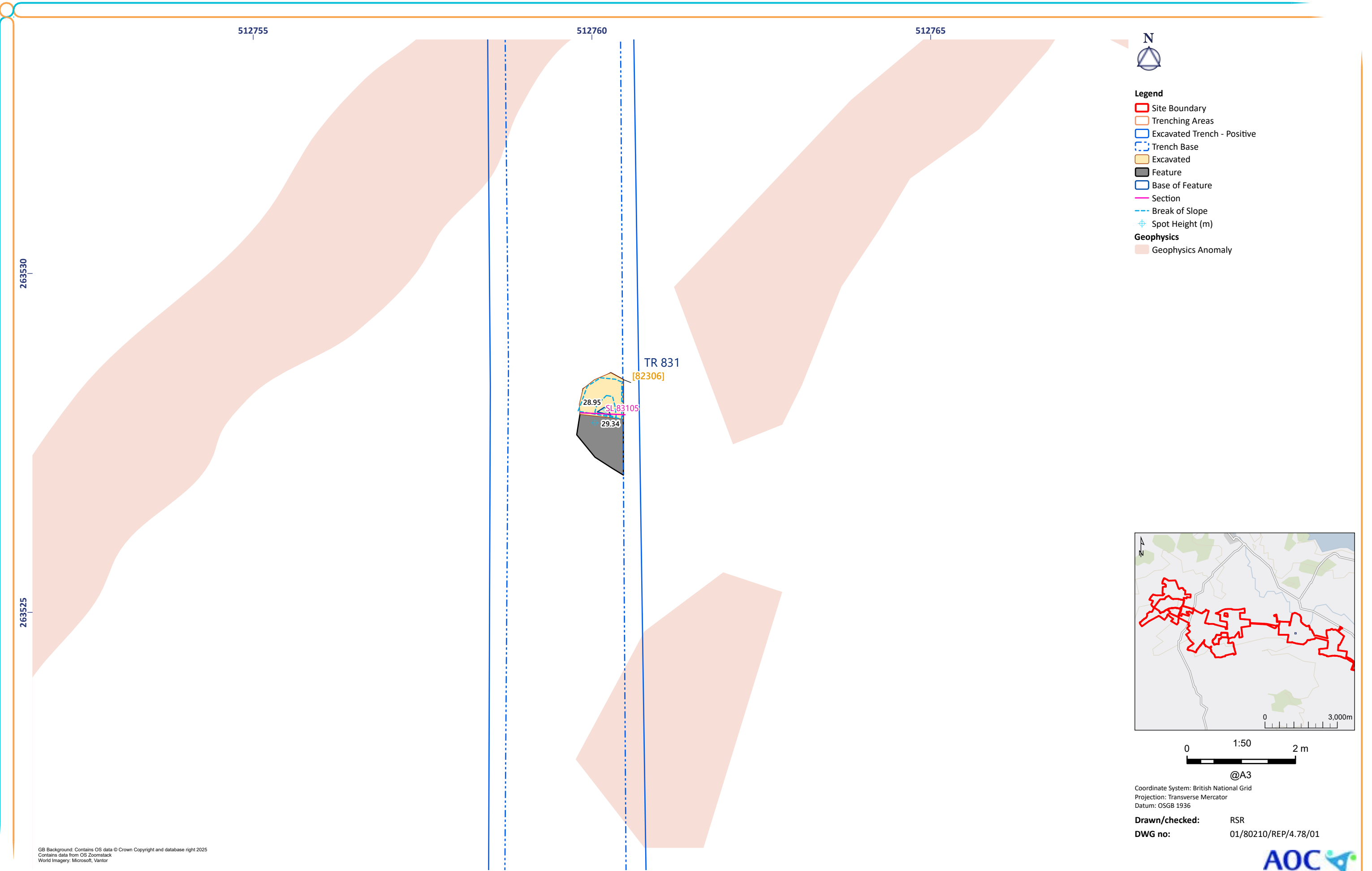


Figure 4.77: Trench 830 Excavated Features



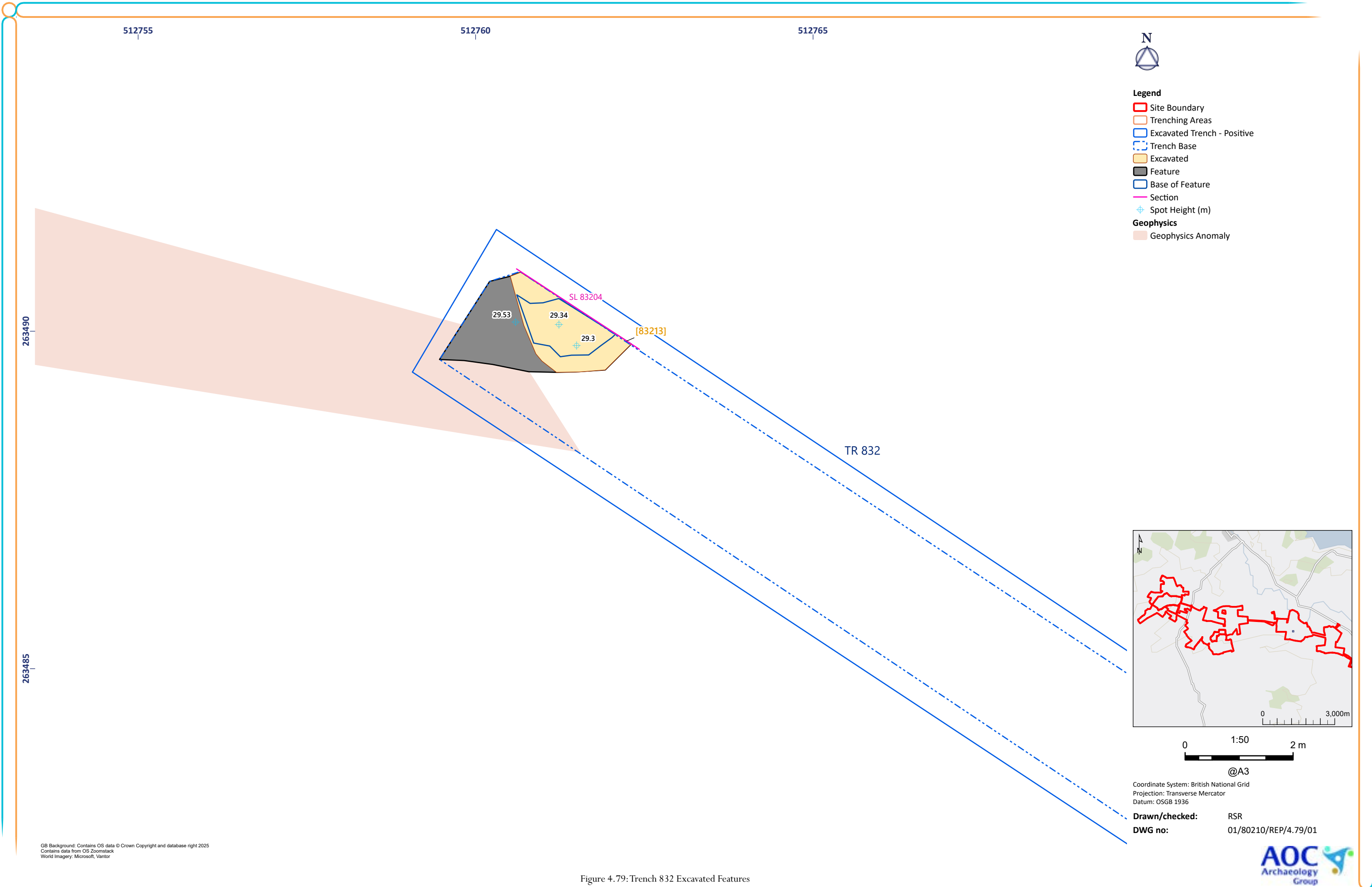
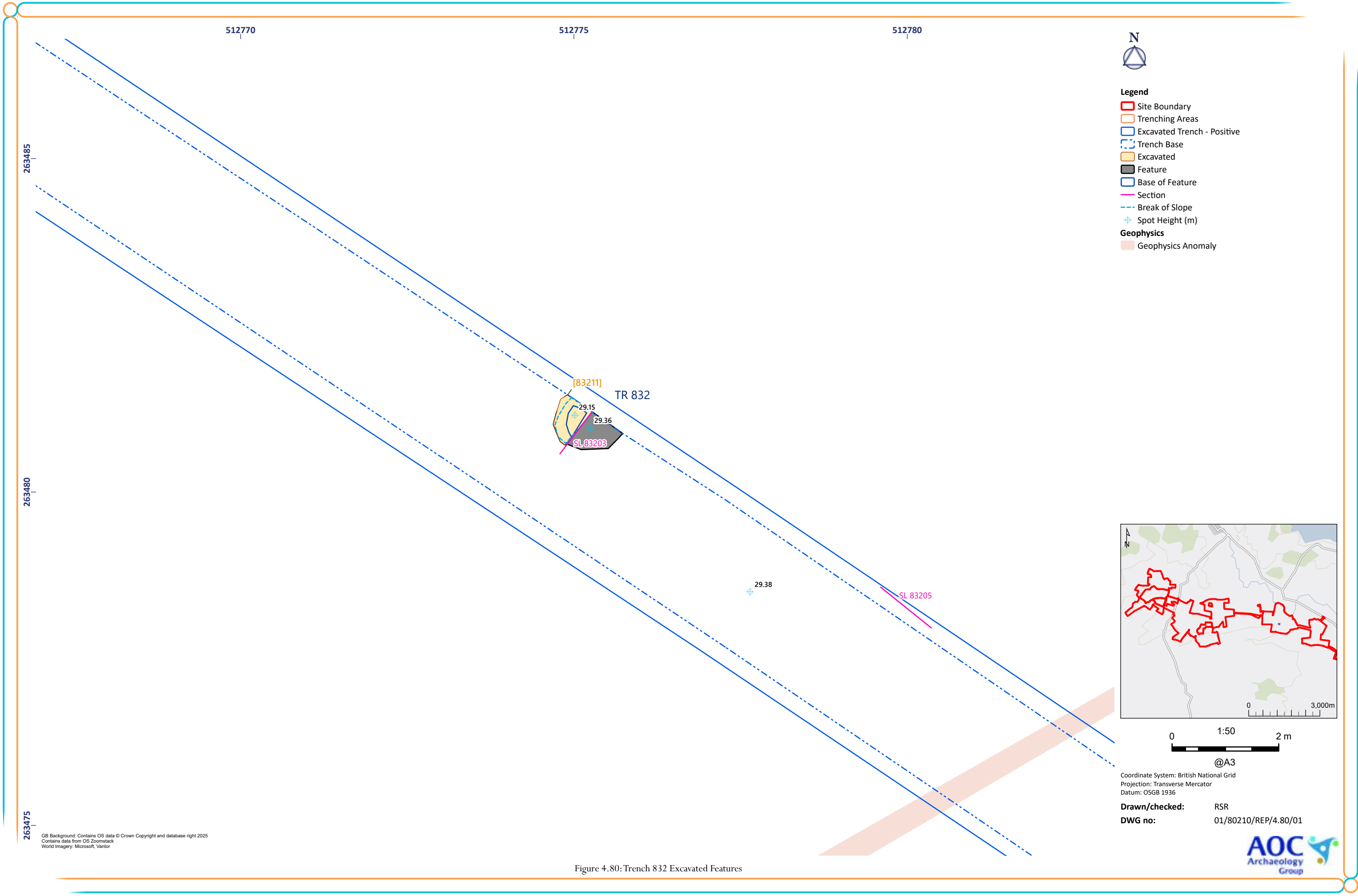


Figure 4.79: Trench 832 Excavated Features



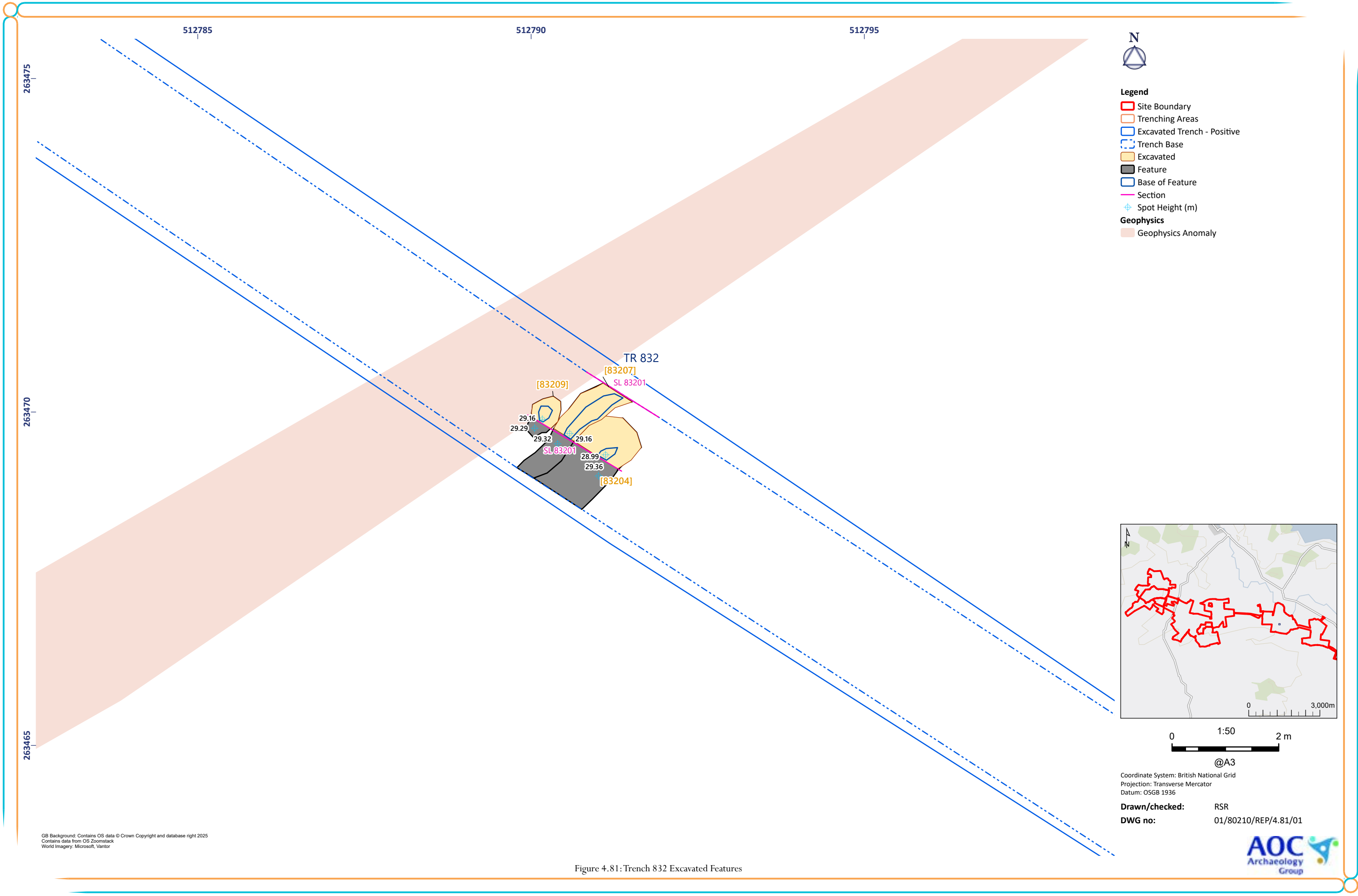


Figure 4.81: Trench 832 Excavated Features

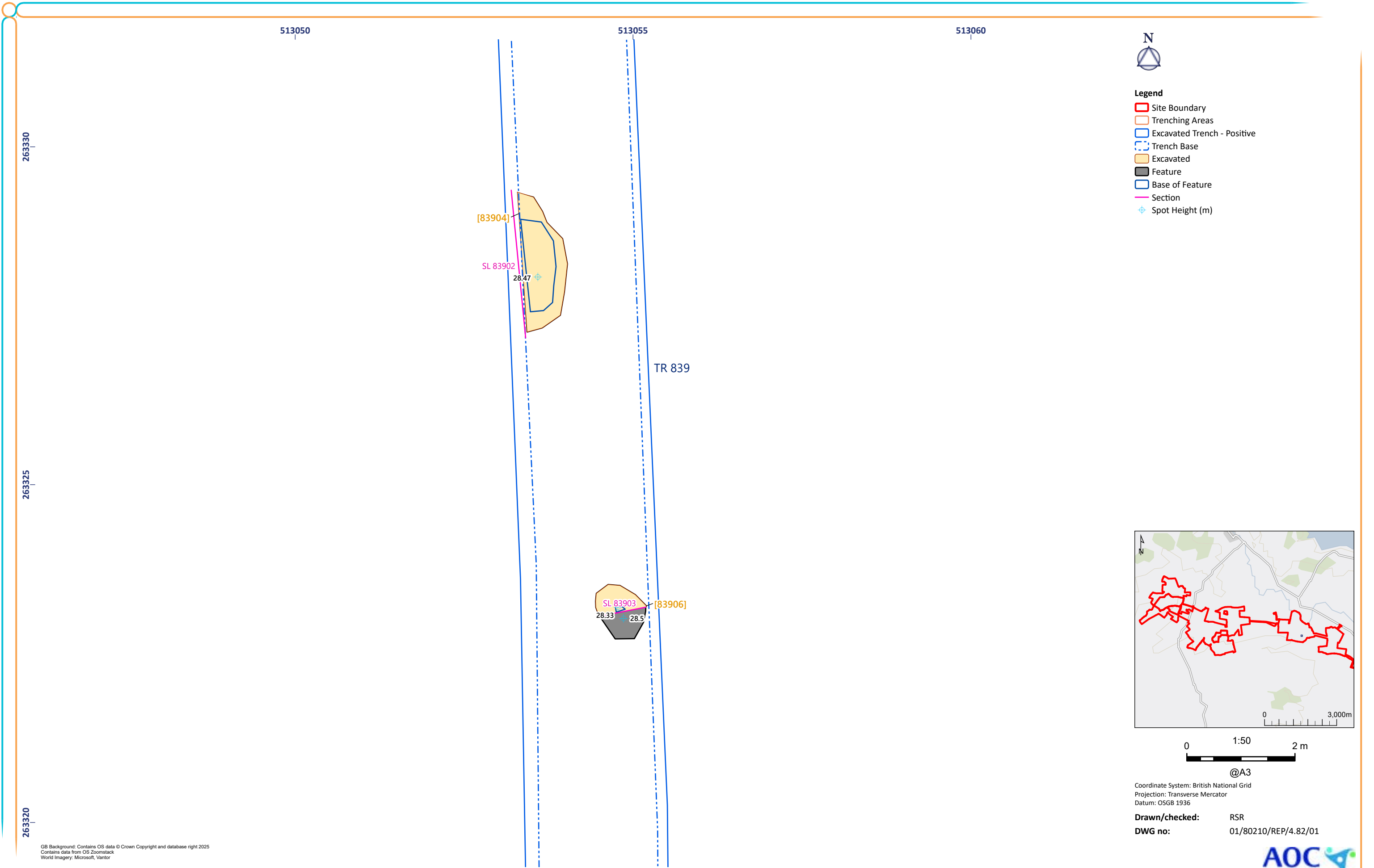


Figure 4.82: Trench 839 Excavated Features

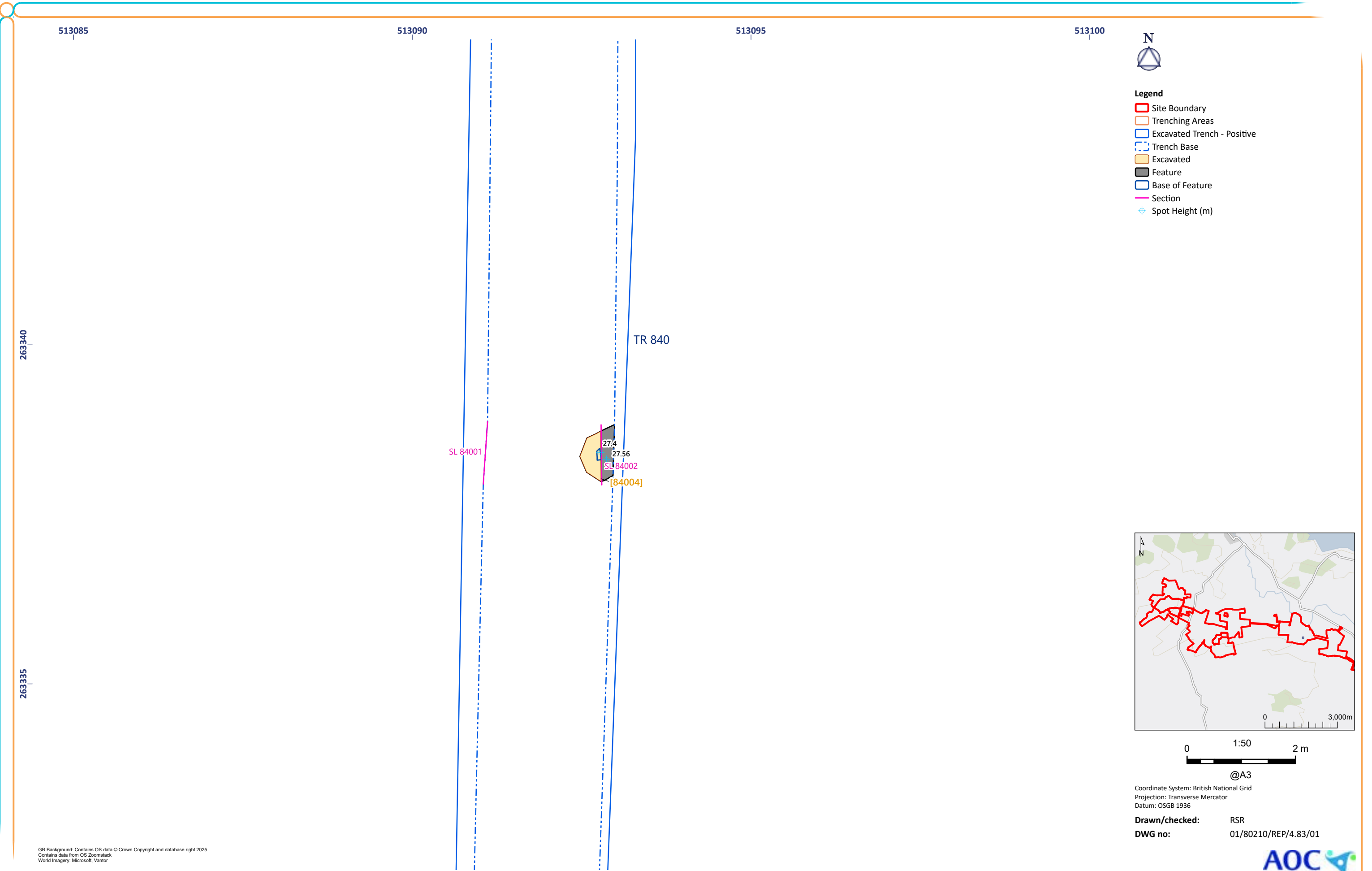


Figure 4.83: Trench 840 Excavated Features

GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2025
Contains data from OS Zoomstack
World Imagery: Microsoft, Vantor

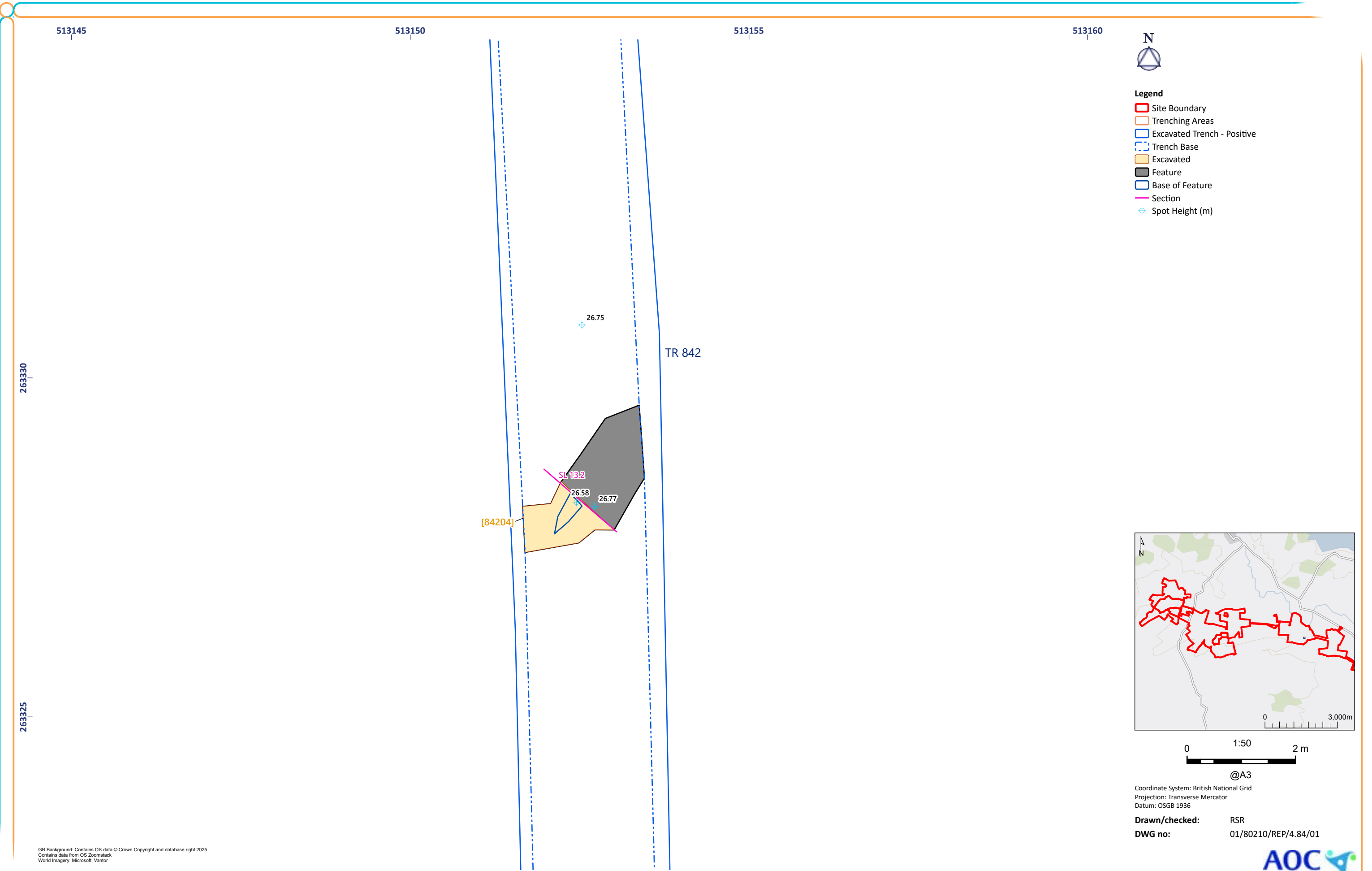


Figure 4.84: Trench 842 Excavated Features

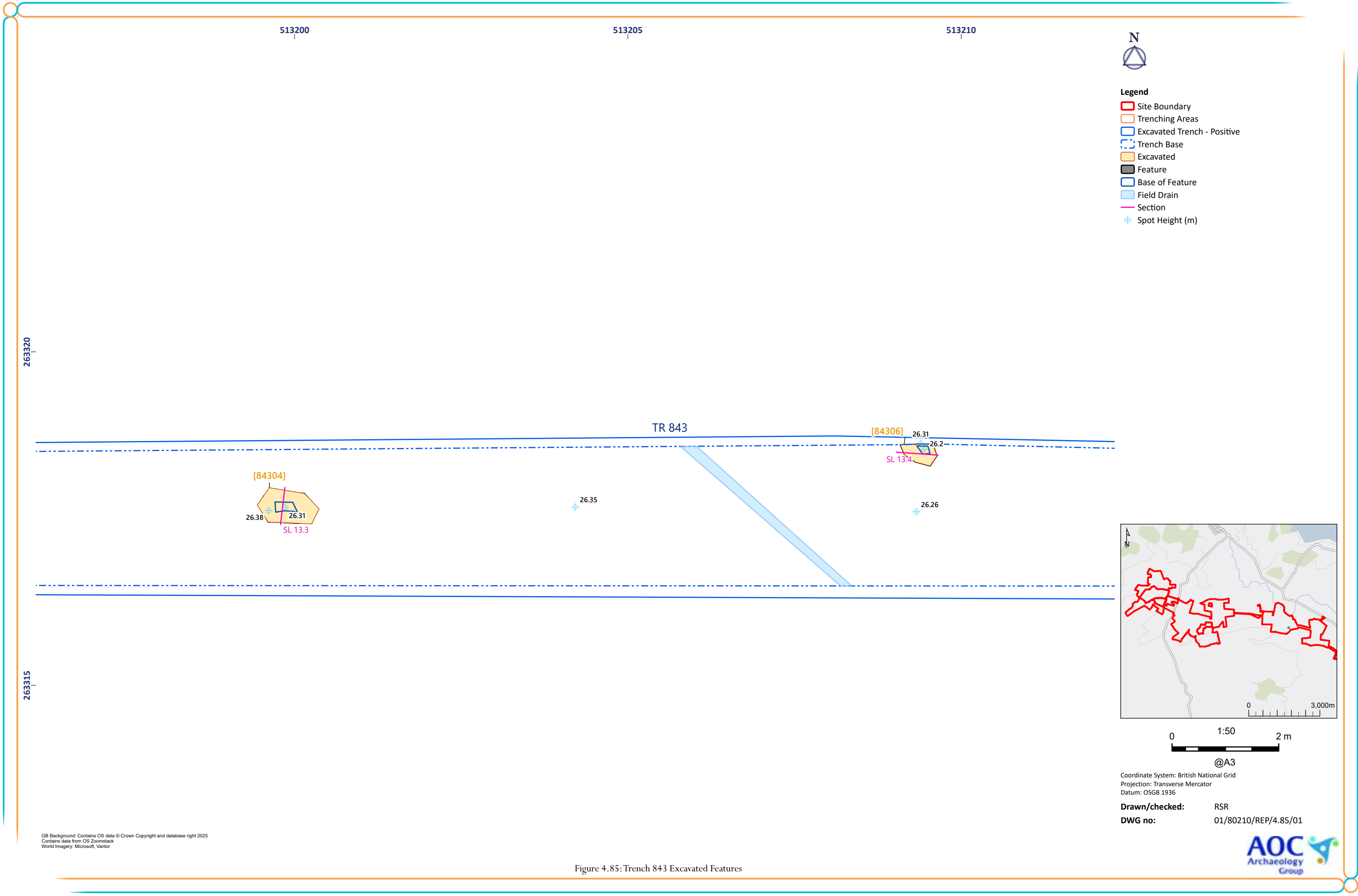
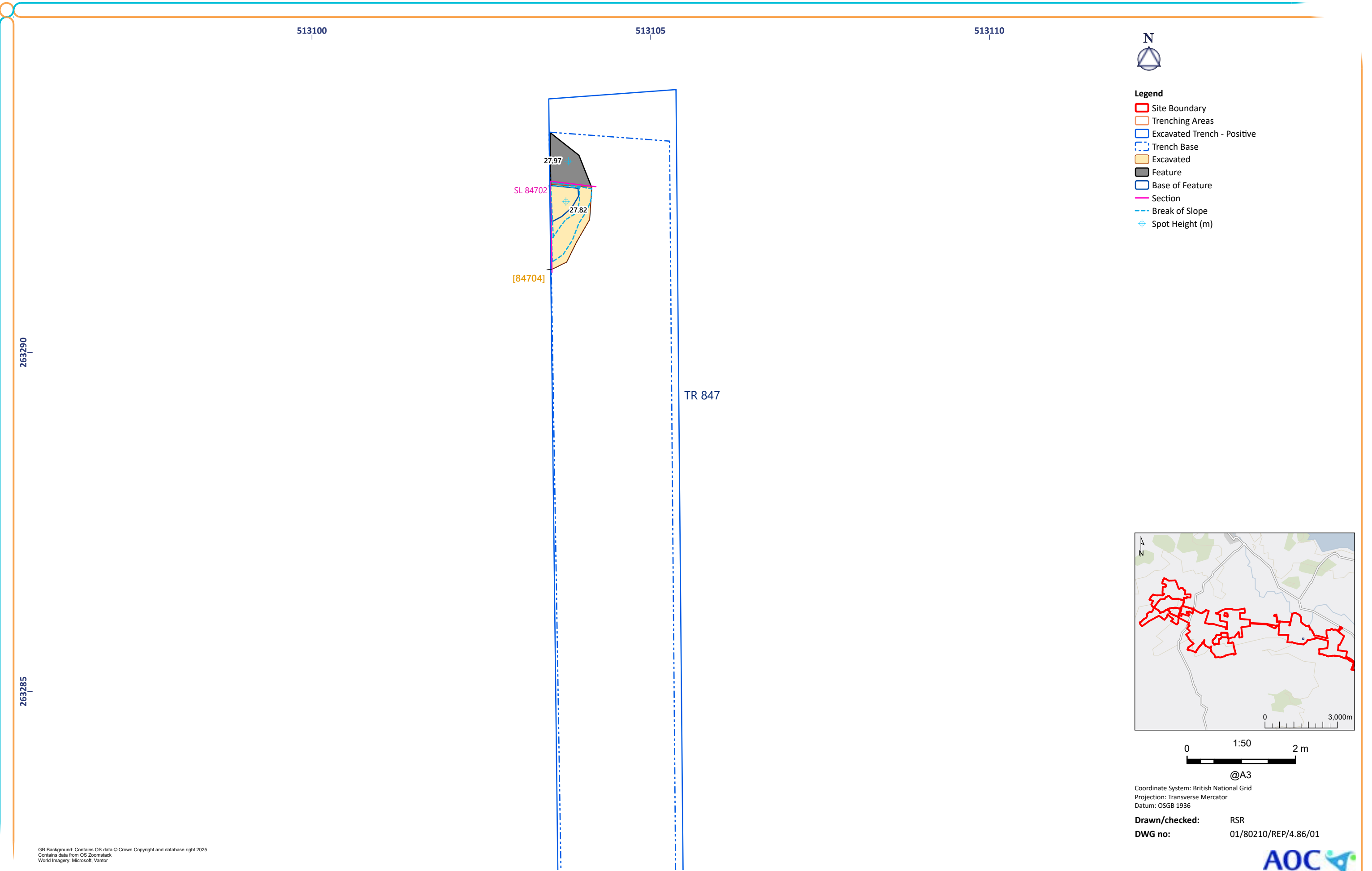


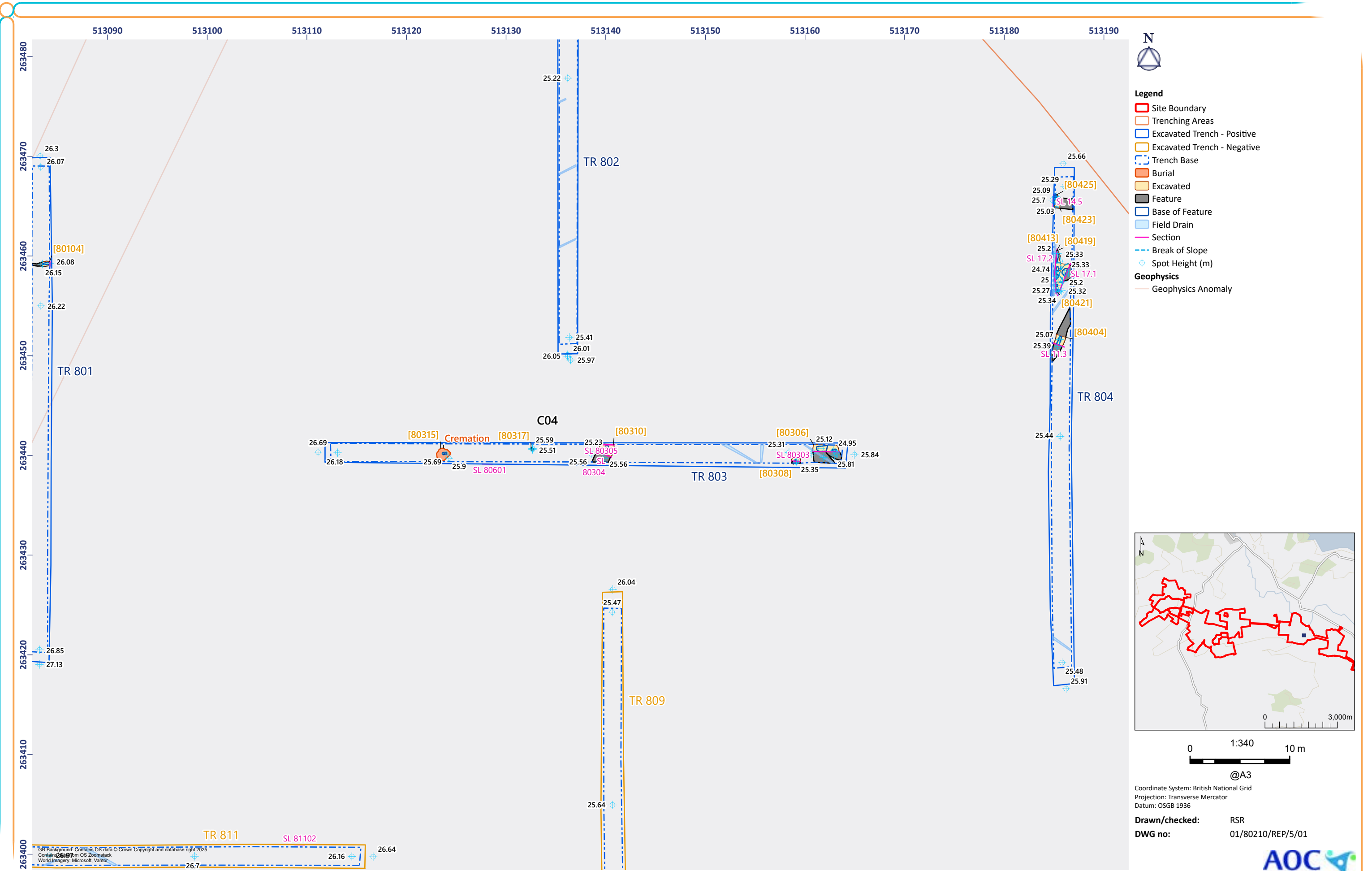
Figure 4.85: Trench 843 Excavated Features

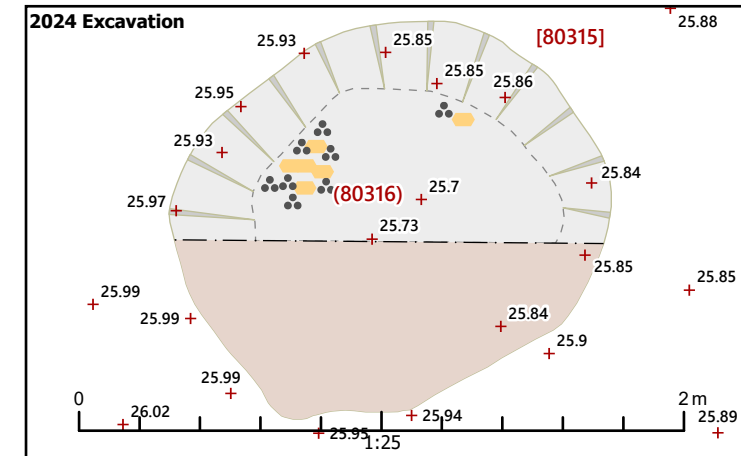
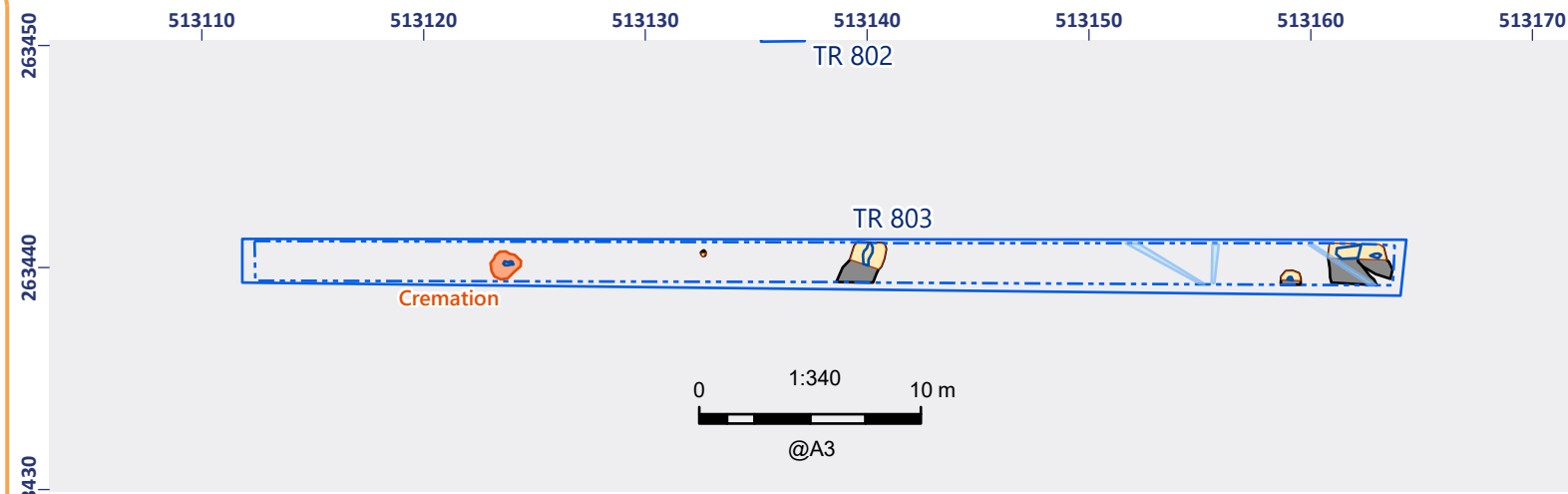


GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2025
Contains data from OS Zoomstack
World Imagery: Microsoft, Bing

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/4.86/01

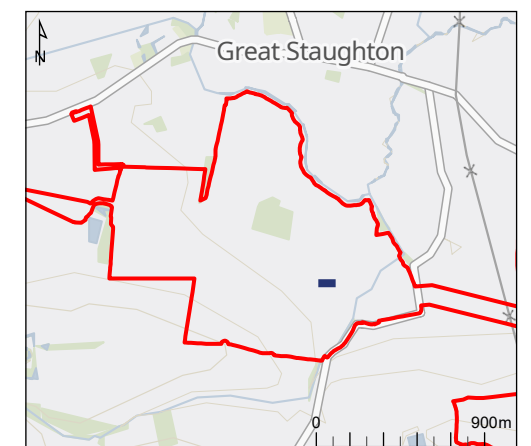
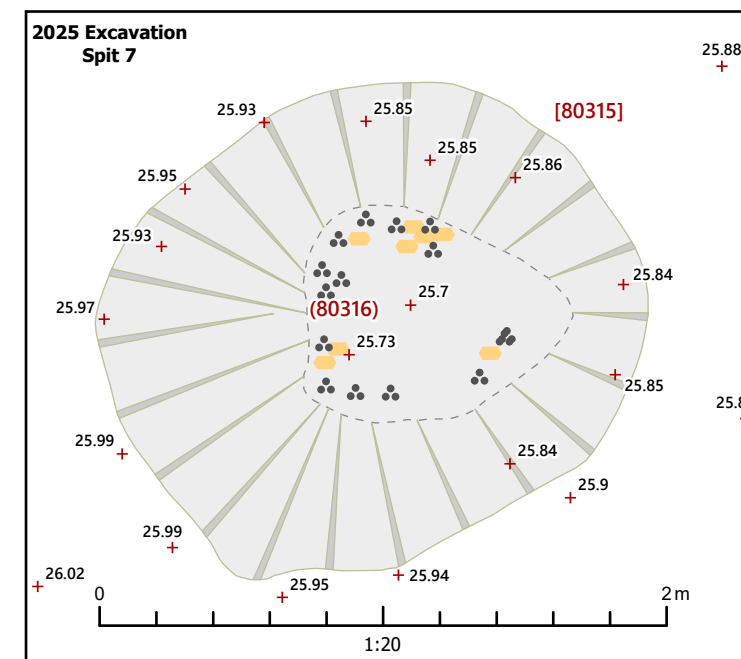
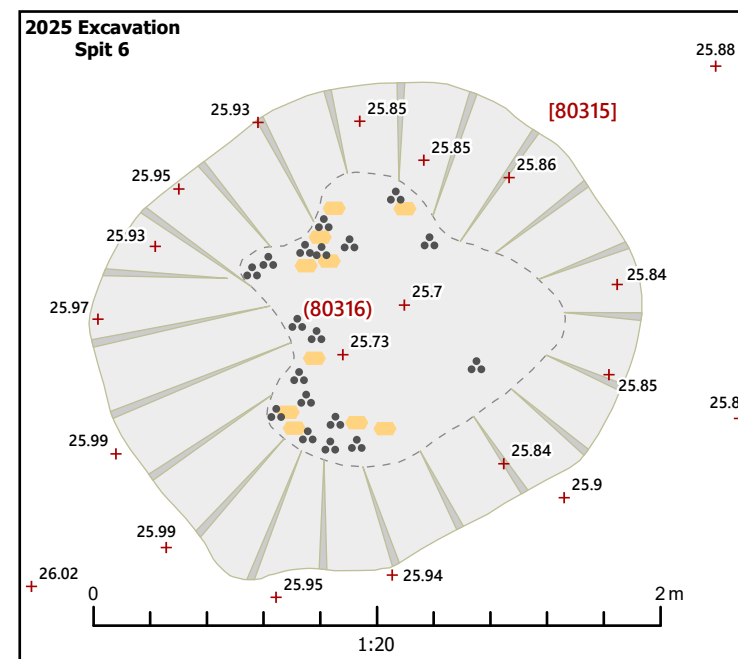
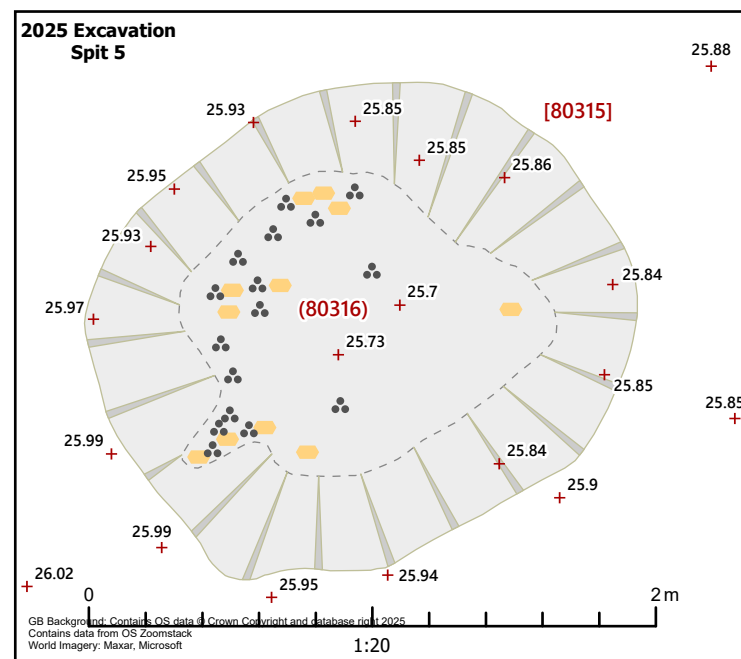
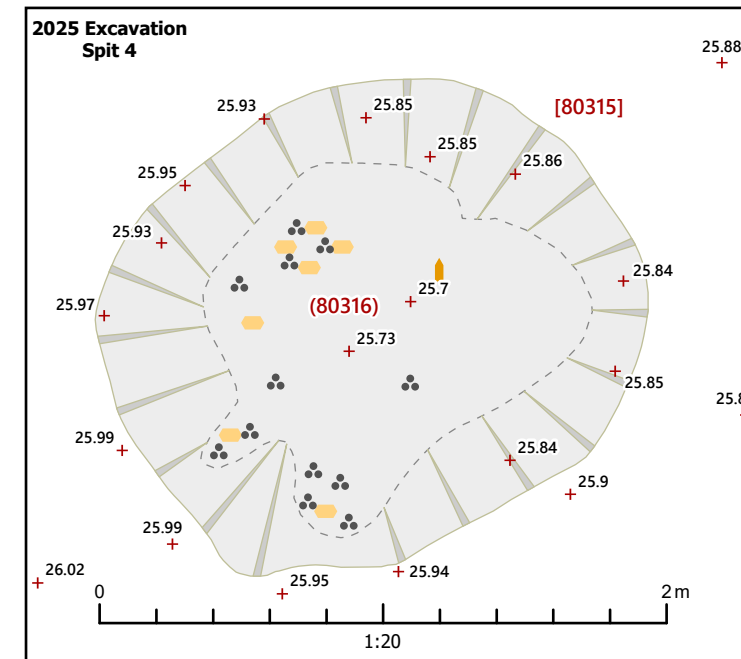
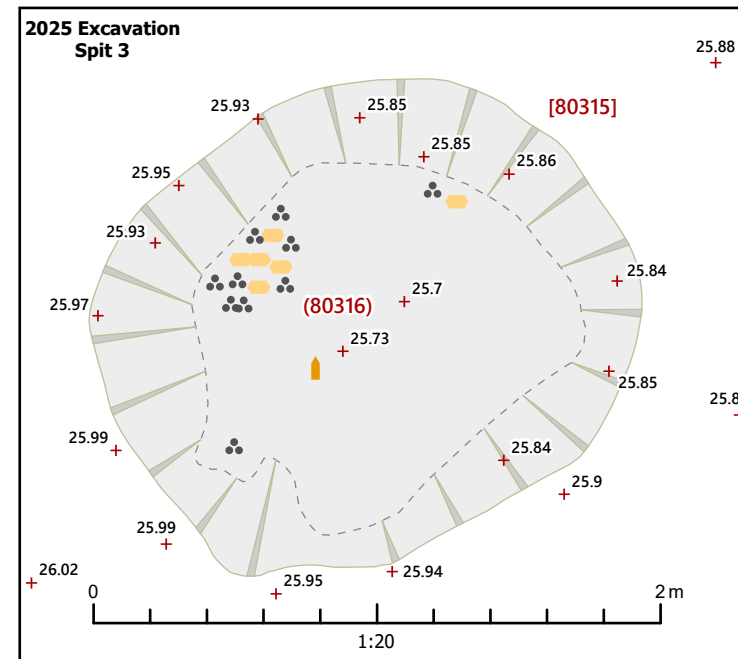
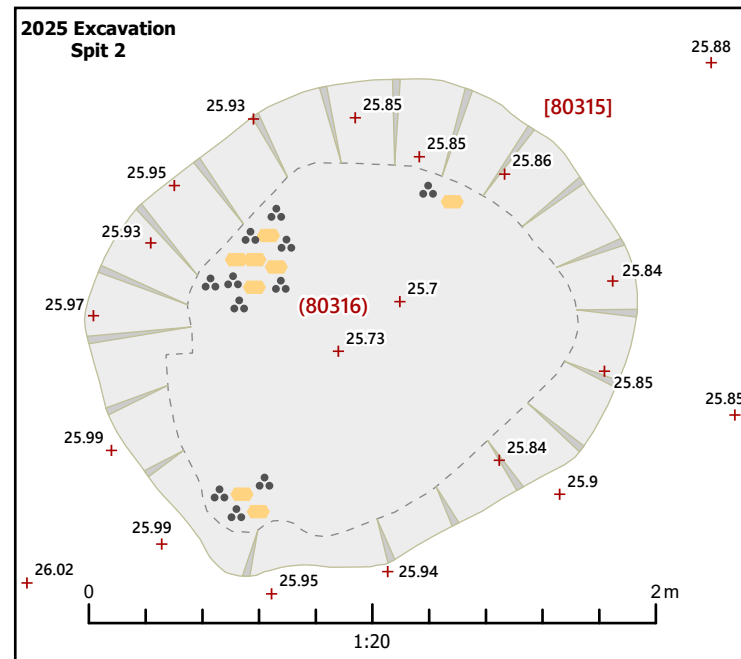






Legend

- Cremation
- Base
- Non Excavated
- Section
- Spot Height
- Archaeological Remains**
- Bones
- Charcoal
- Pos. Fe Nail



Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/5/01

Figure 5: Plan of Cremation Pit 80315

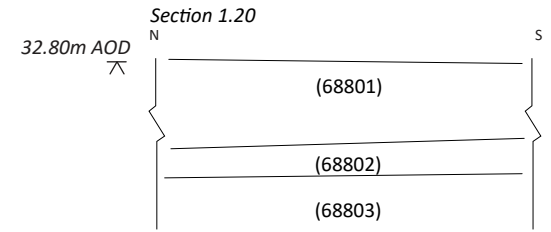
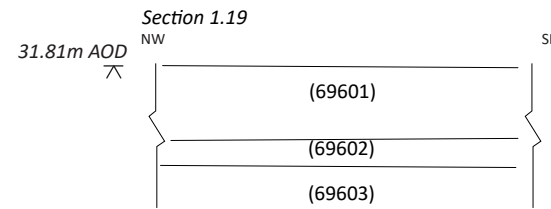
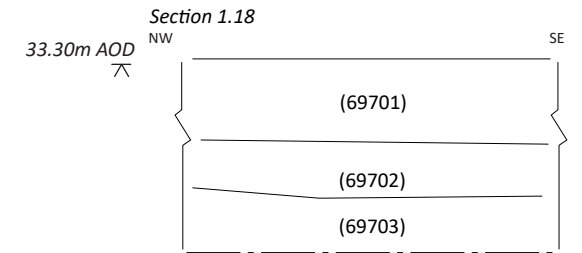
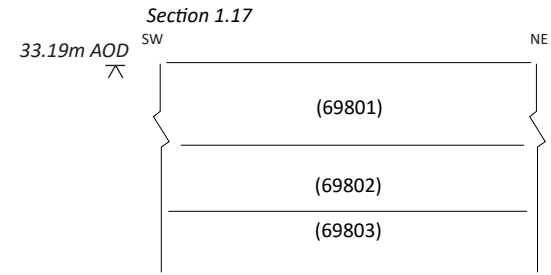
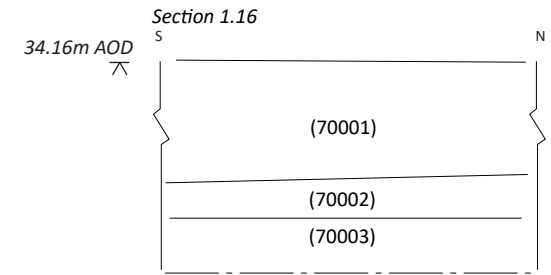
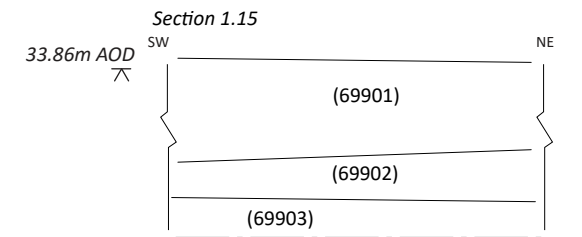
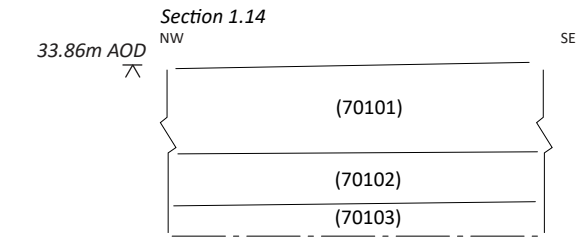
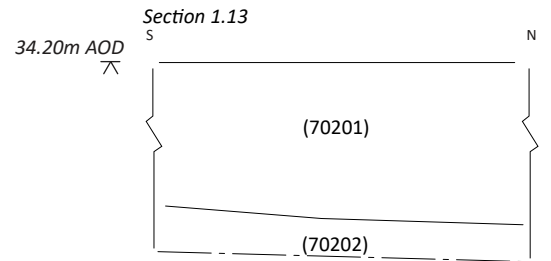
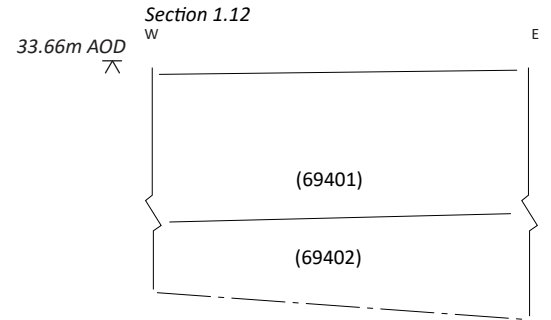
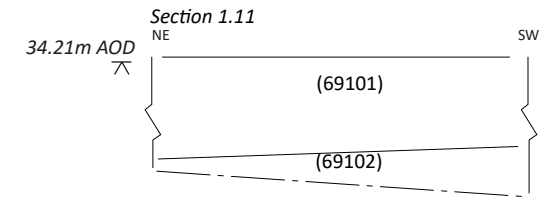
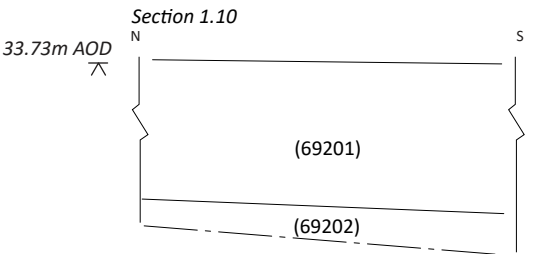
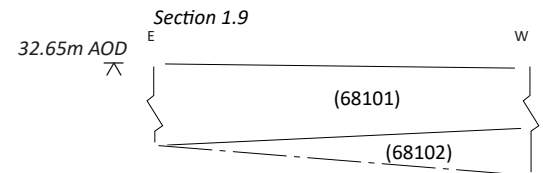
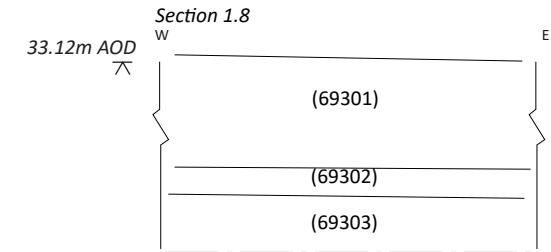
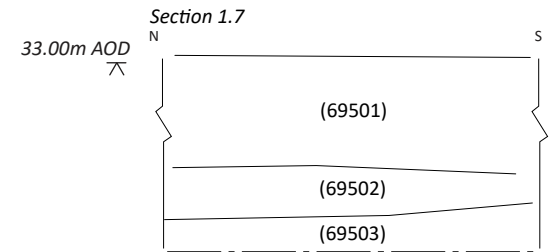
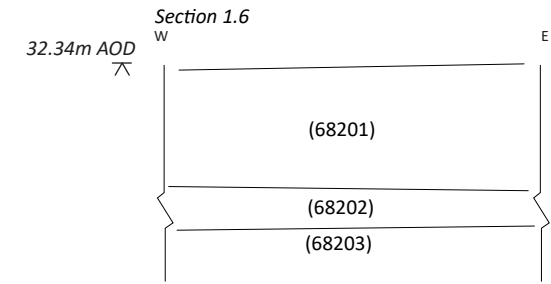
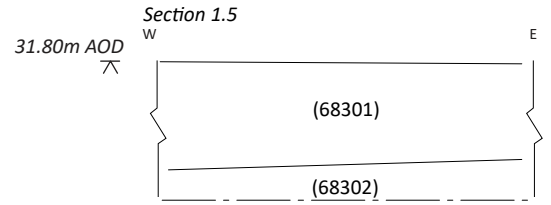
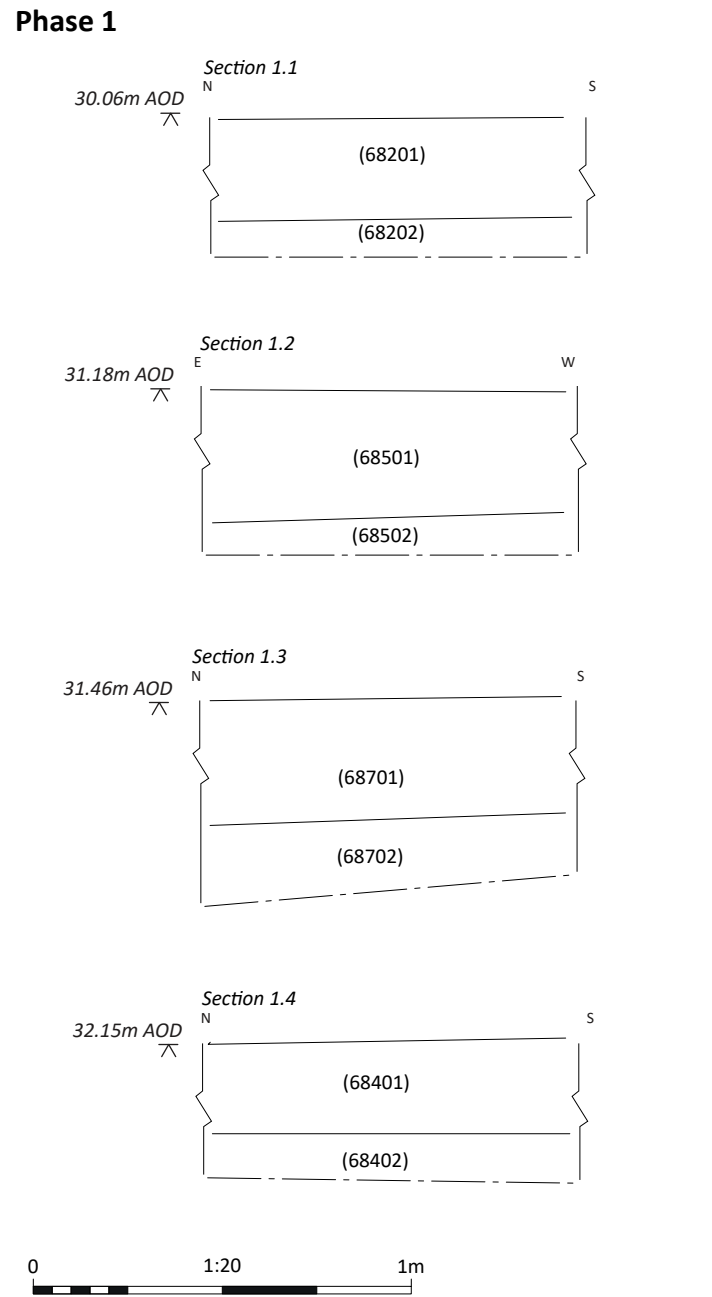
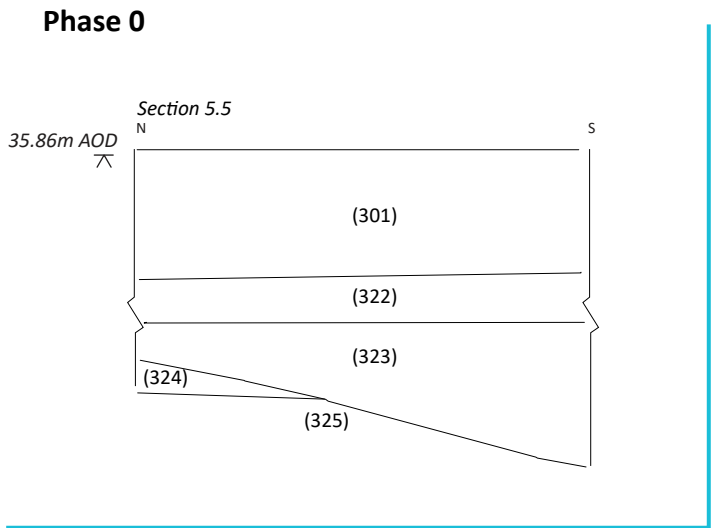


Figure 6.1: Representative trench section

Phase 1

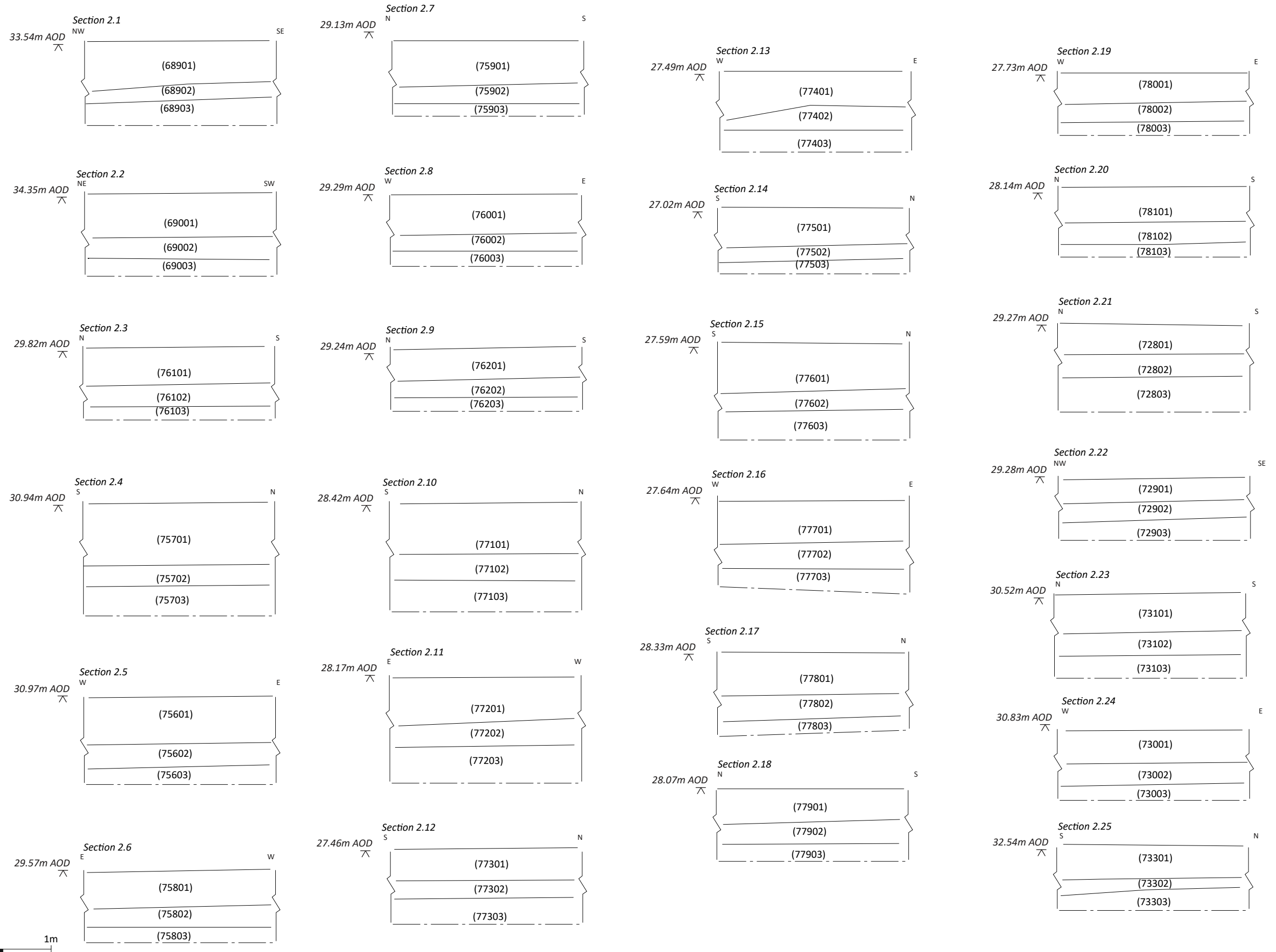


Figure 6.2: Representative trench section

Phase 1

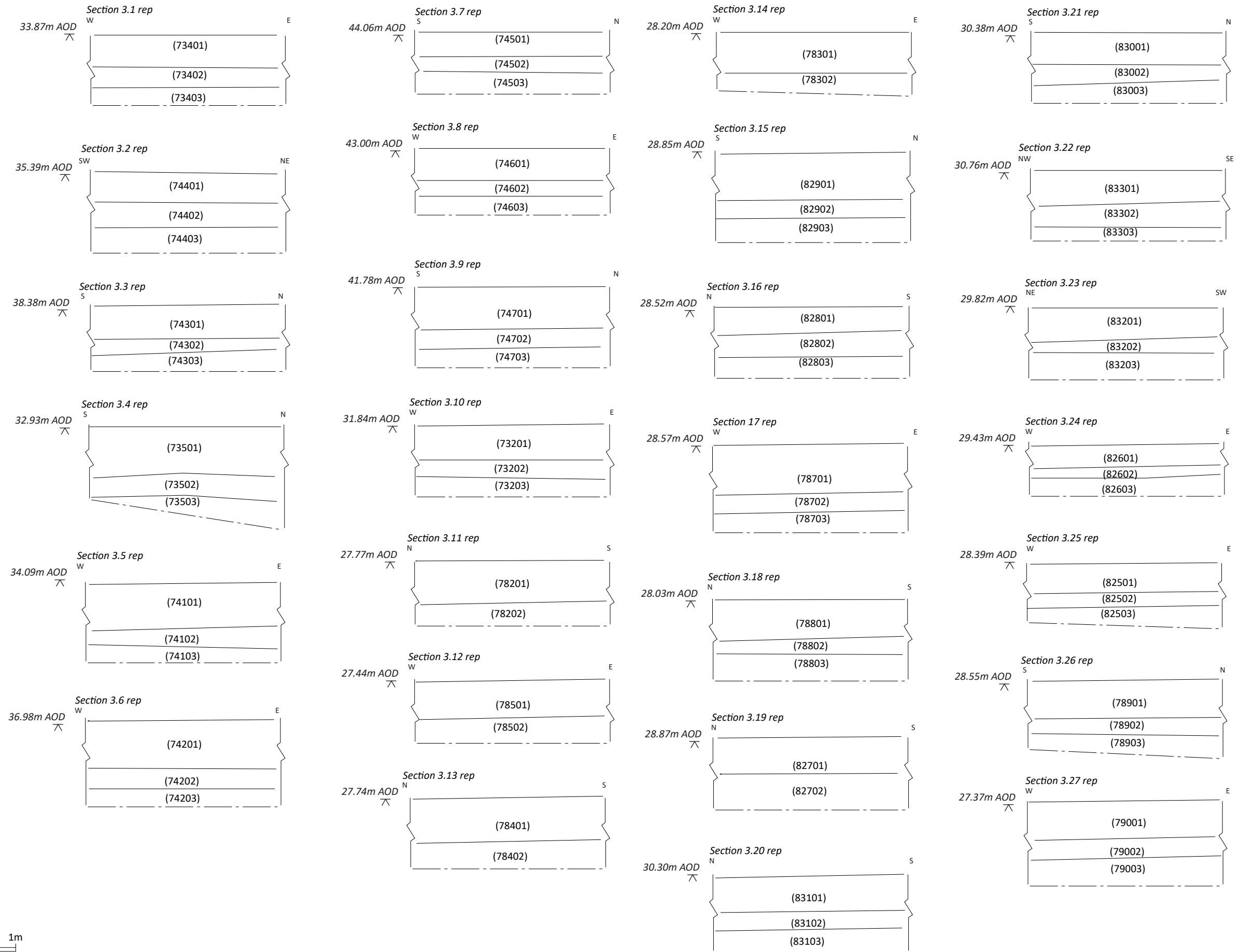


Figure 6.3: Representative trench section

Phase 1

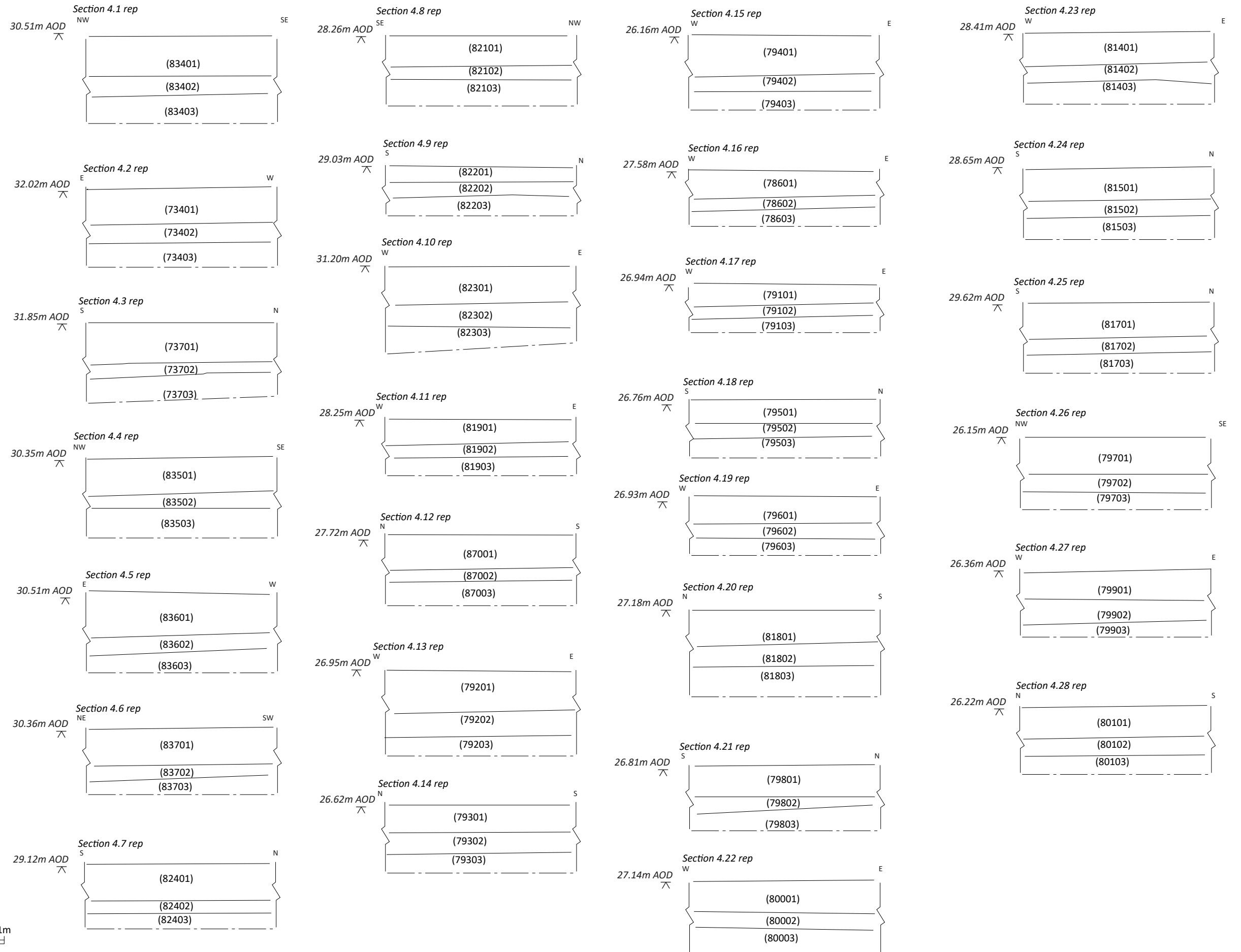


Figure 6.4: Representative trench section

Phase 1

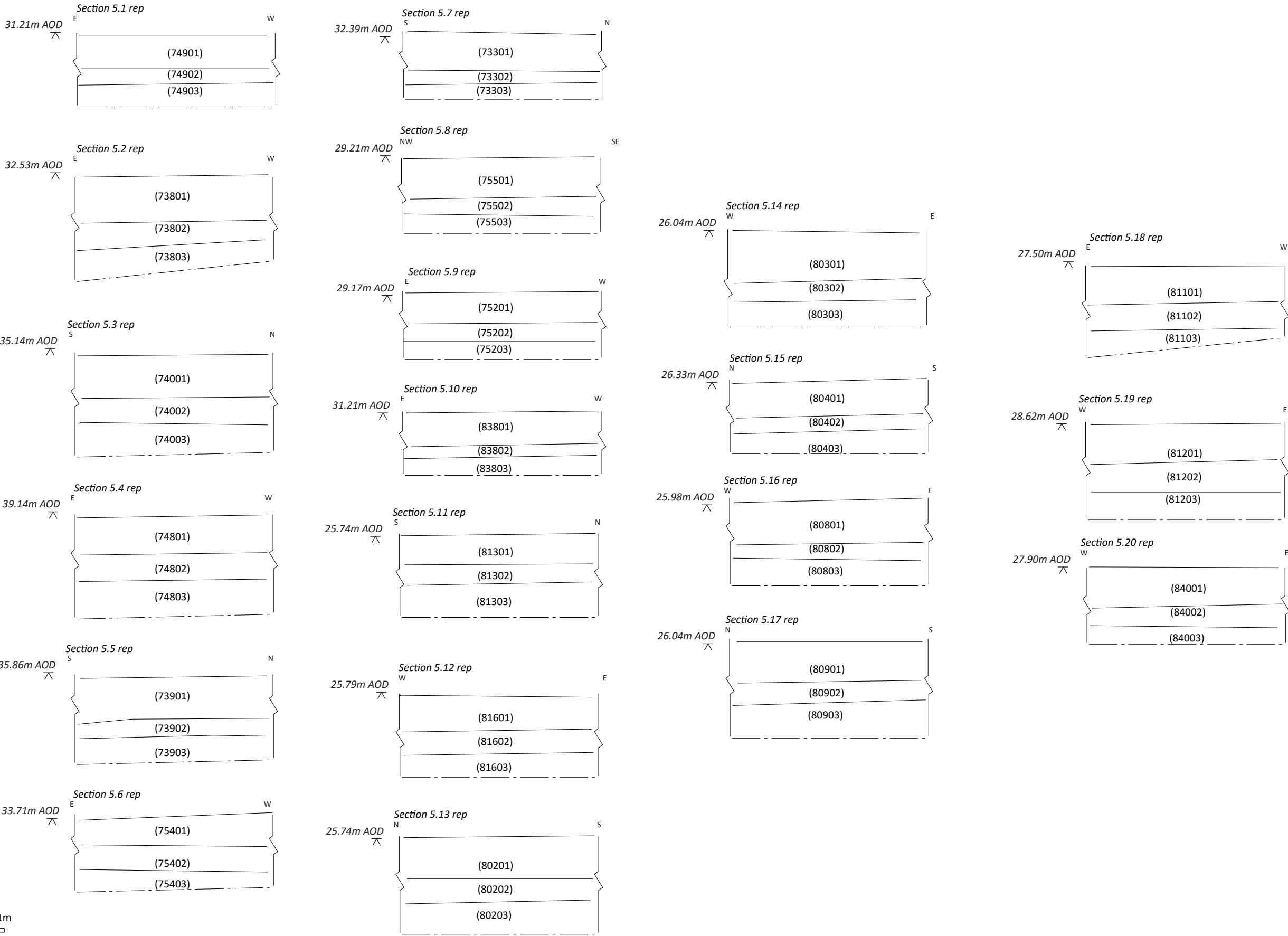


Figure 6.5: Representative trench section

Phase 1

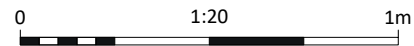
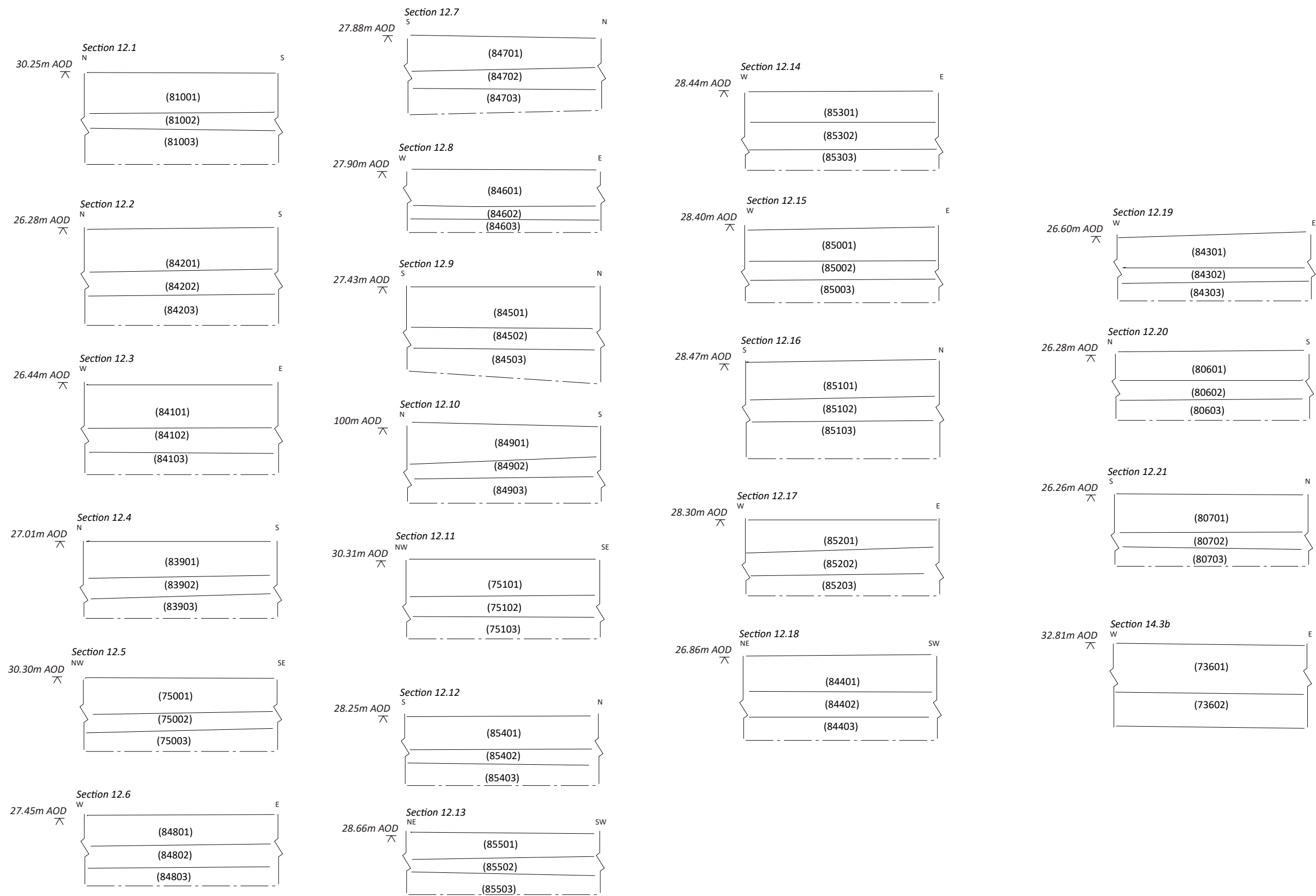


Figure 6.6: Representative trench section

Phase 2



Figure 6.7: Representative trench section

Phase 2

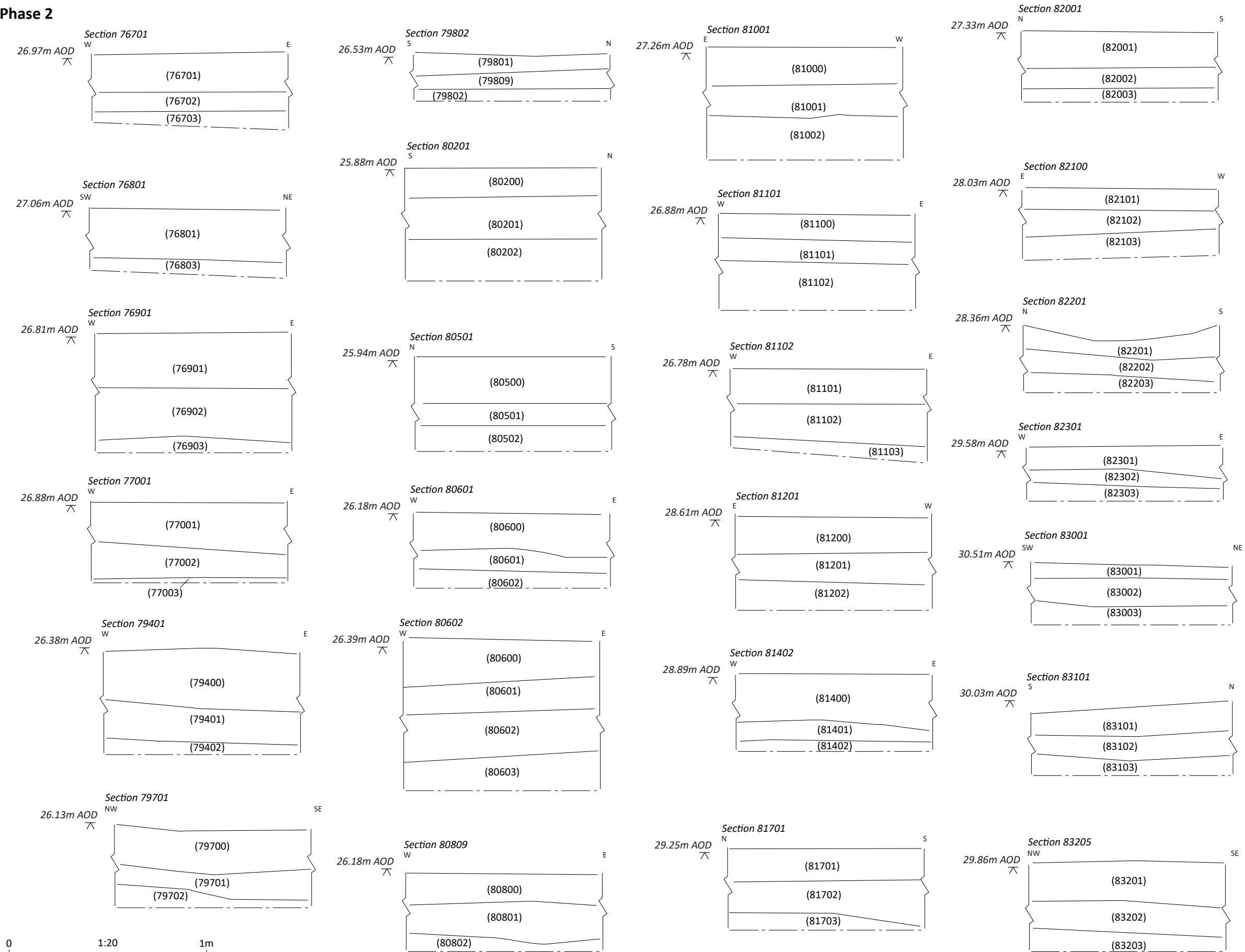


Figure 6.8: Representative trench section

Phase 2

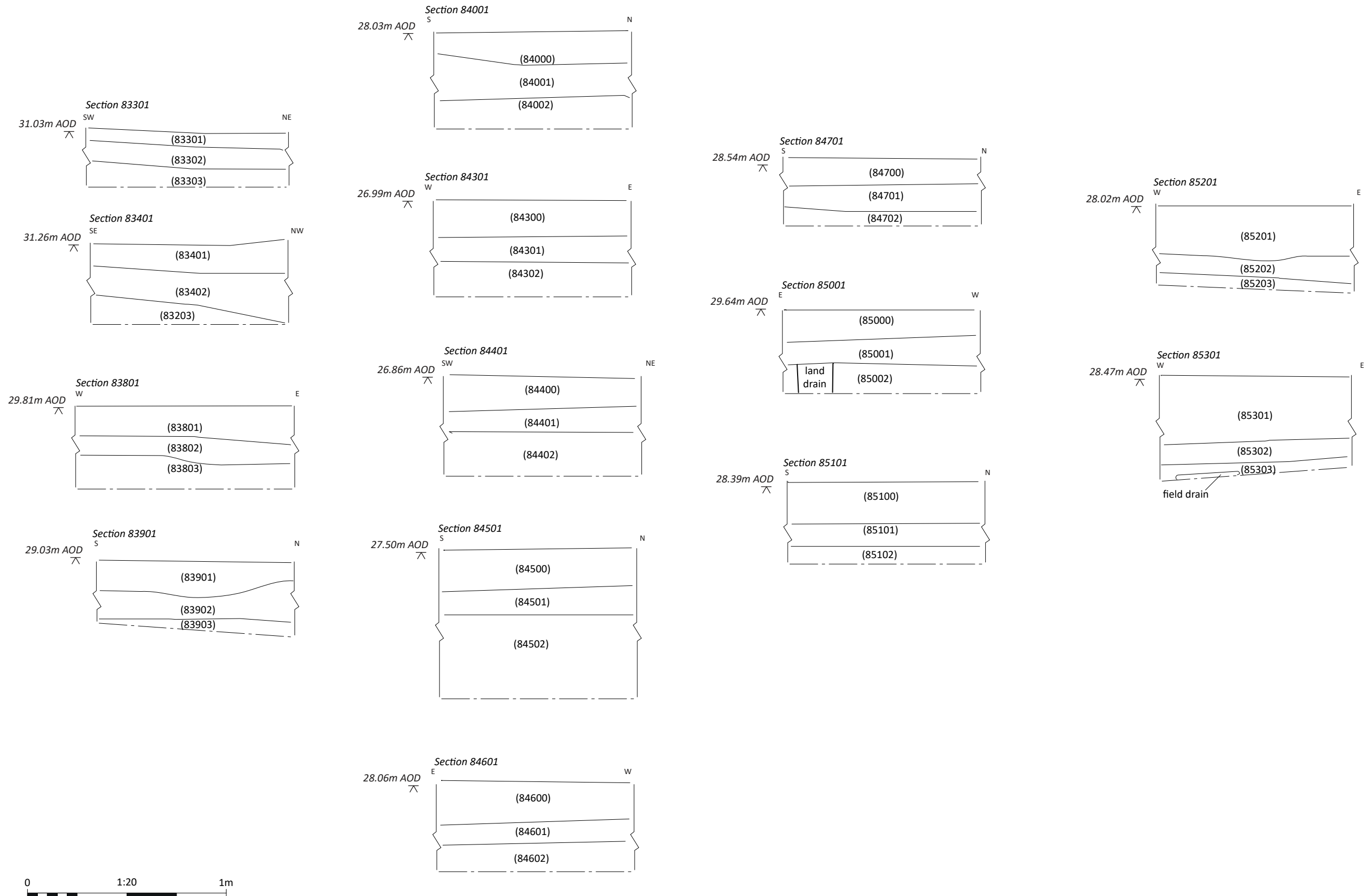


Figure 6.9: Representative trench section

Phase 0

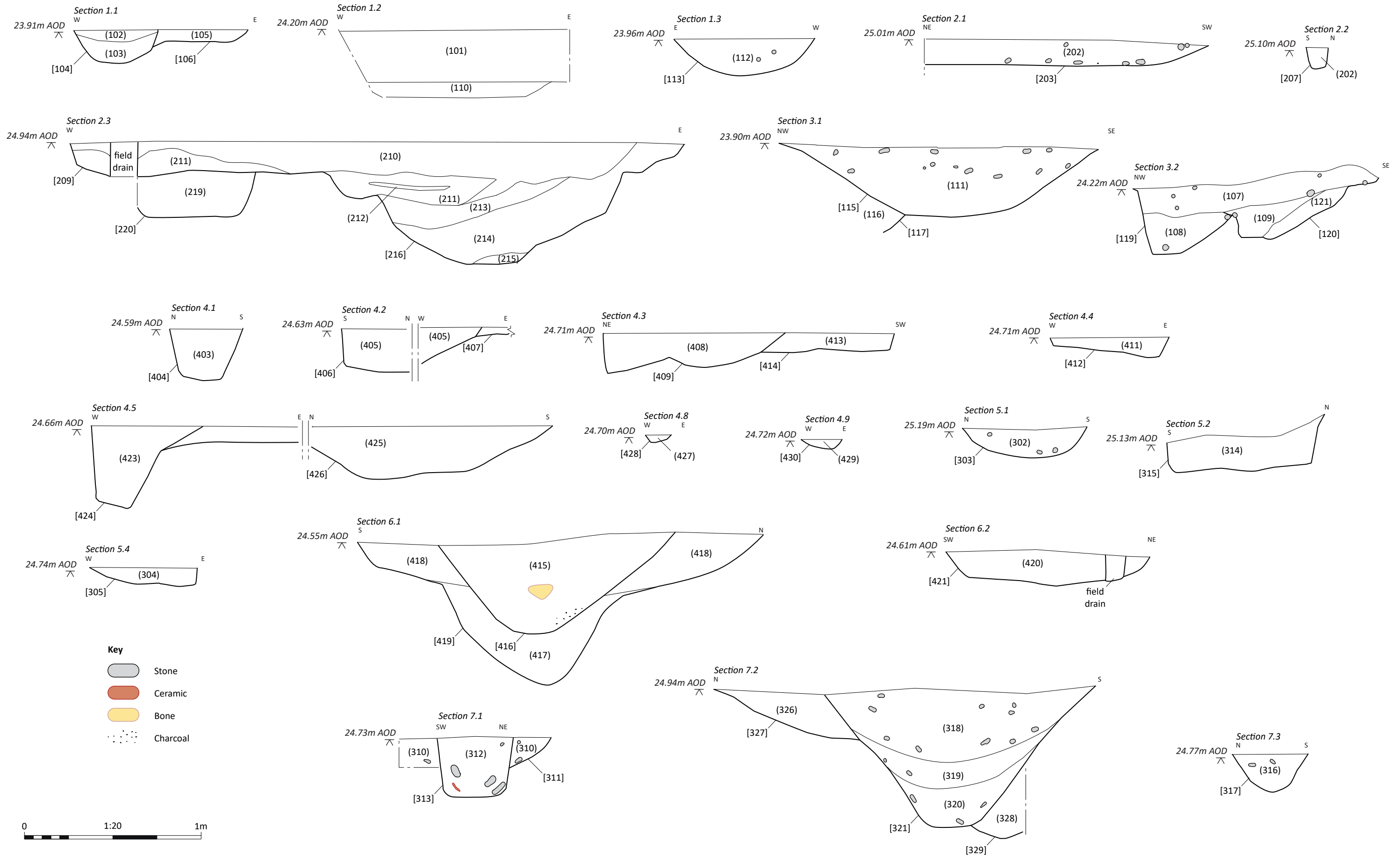


Figure 7.1: Sections drawings of features

Phase 1

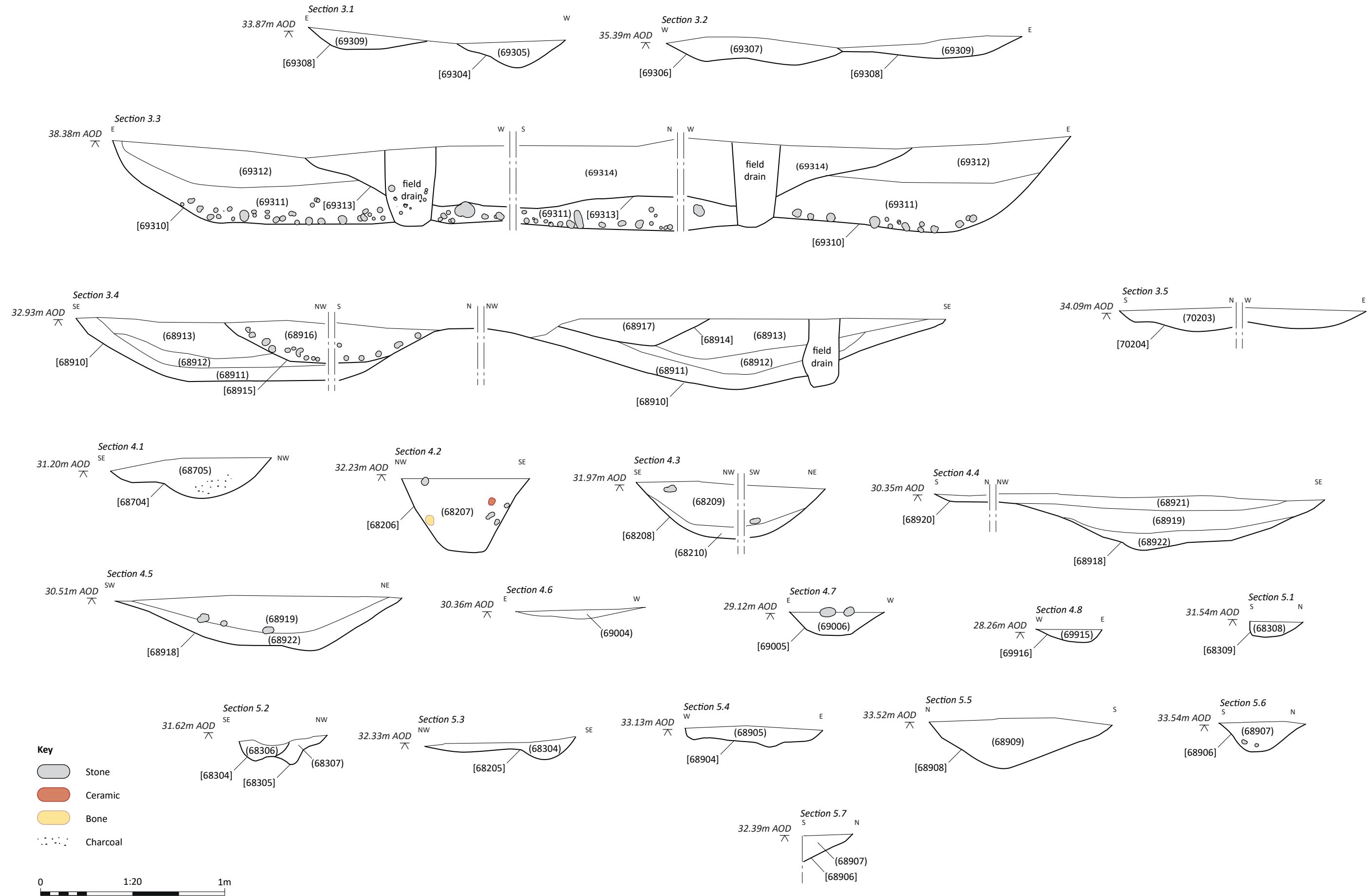


Figure 7.2: Sections drawings of features

Phase 1

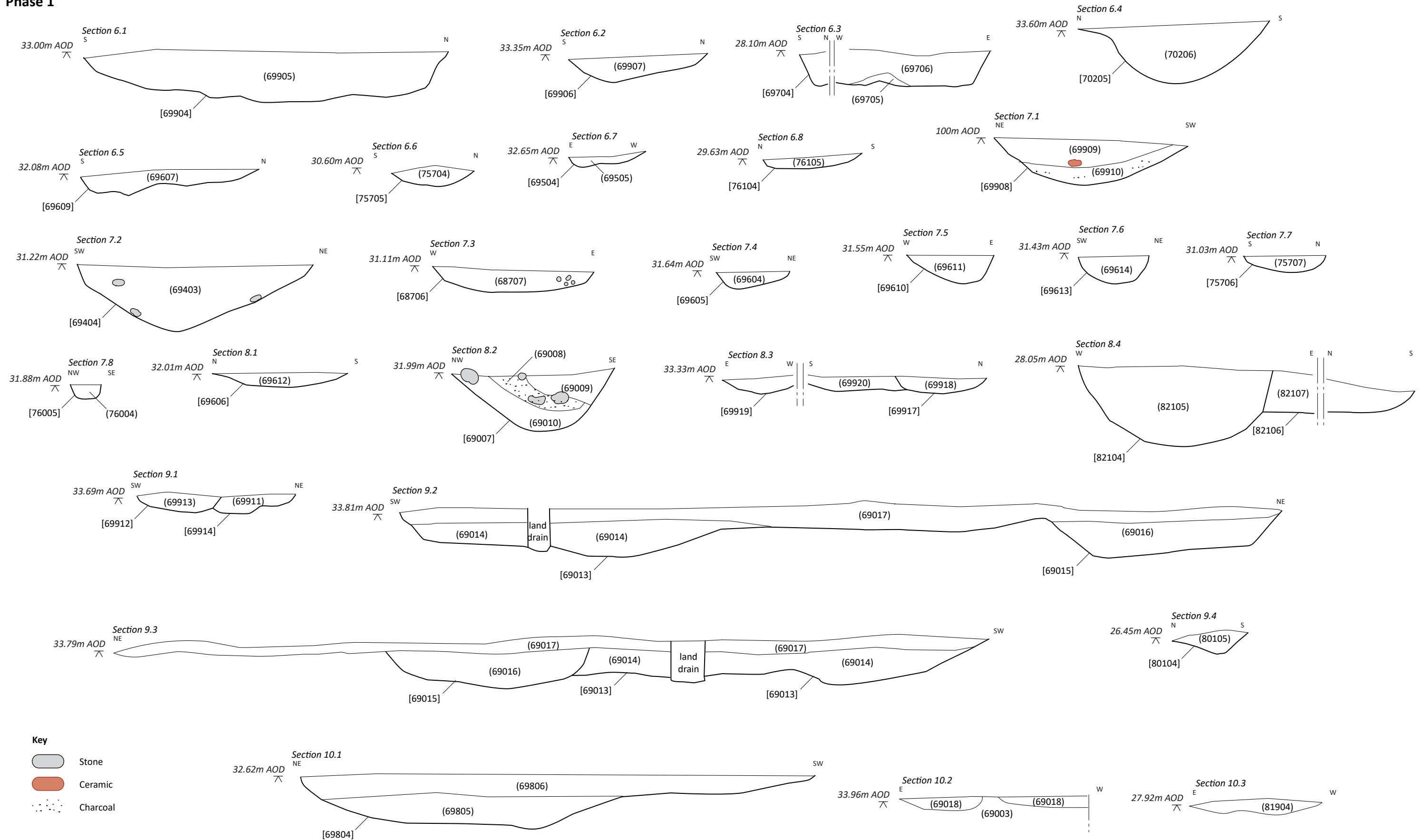


Figure 7.3: Sections drawings of features

Phase 1

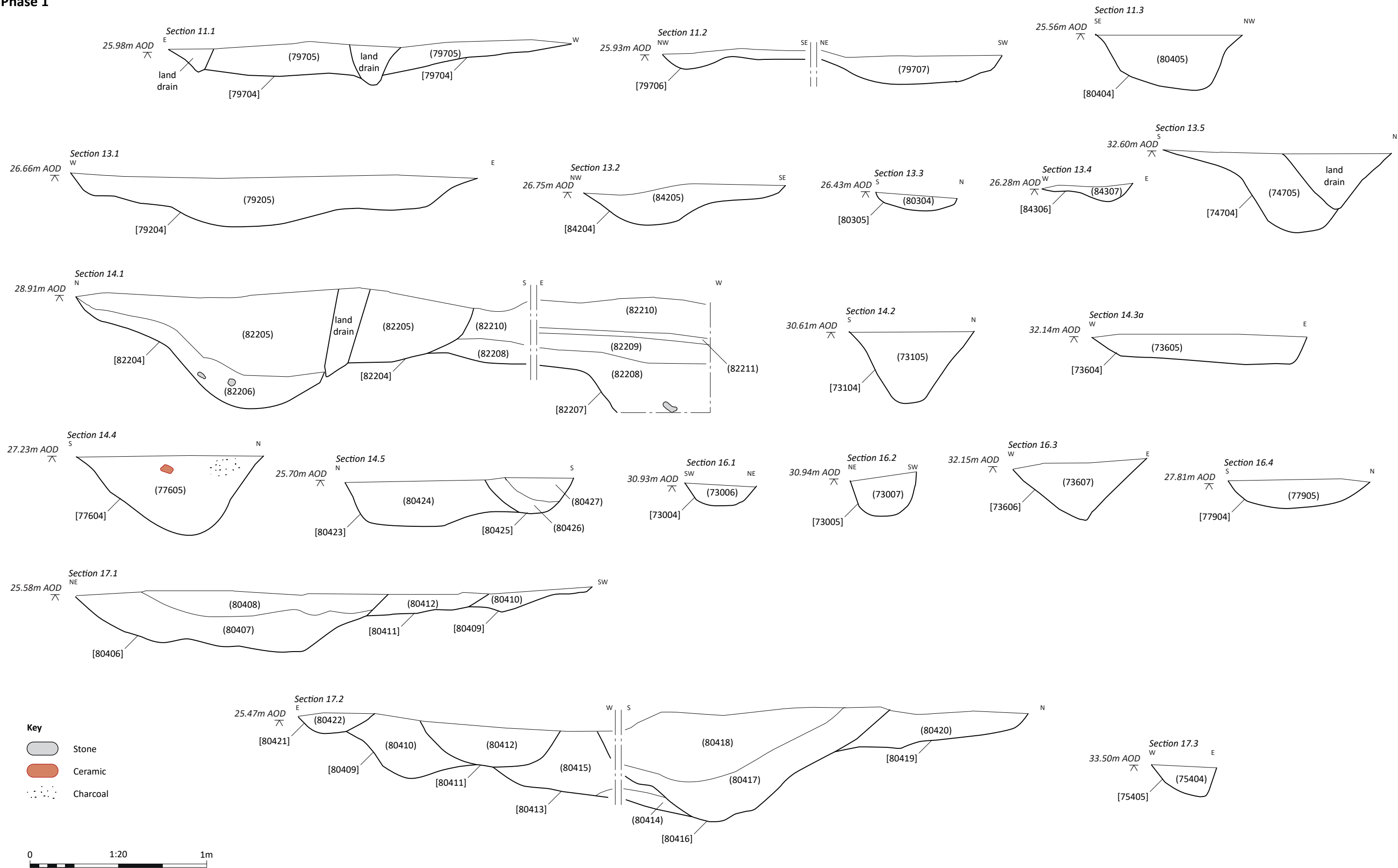


Figure 7.4: Sections drawings of features

Phase 2

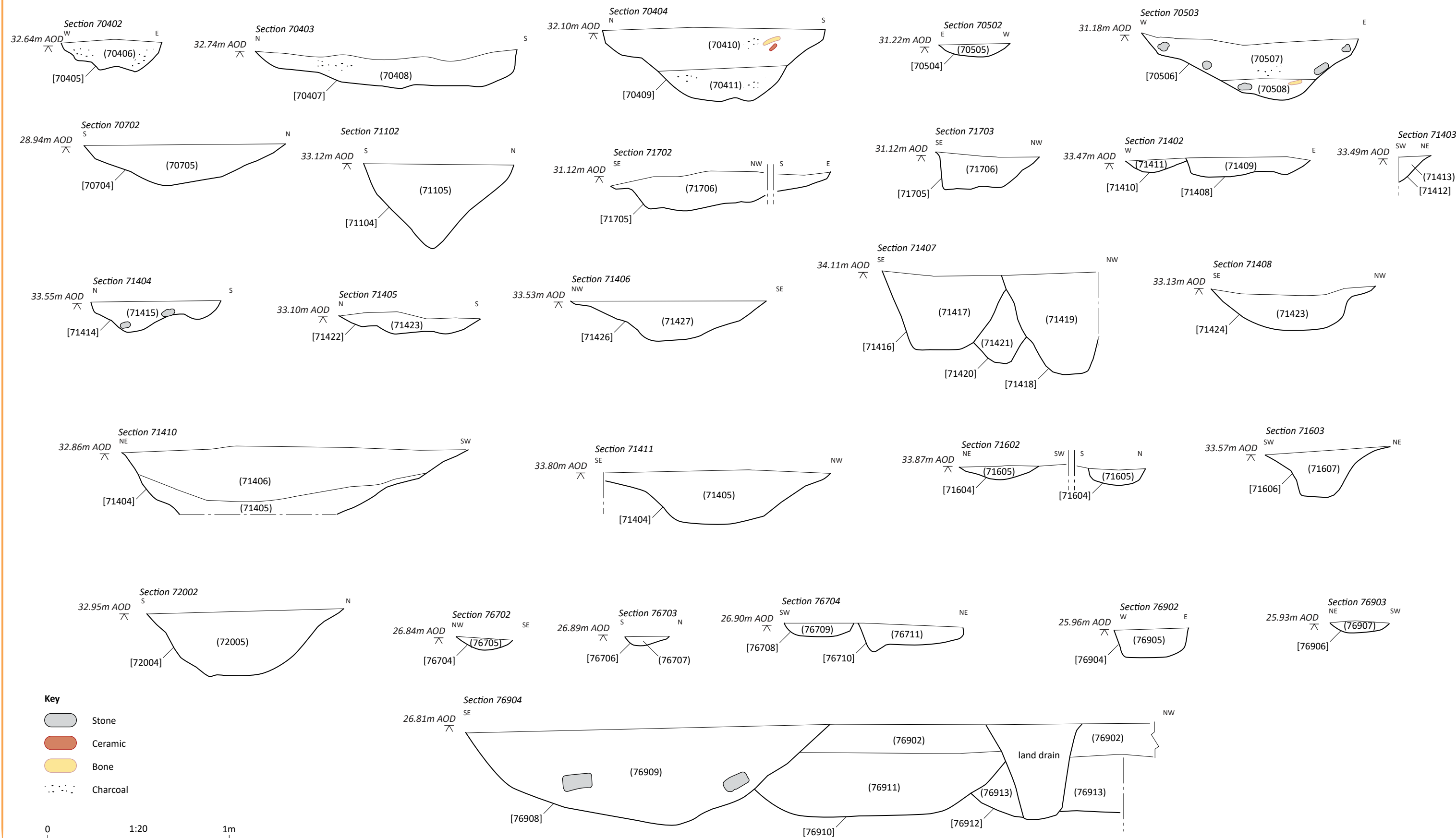


Figure 7.5: Sections drawings of features

Phase 2

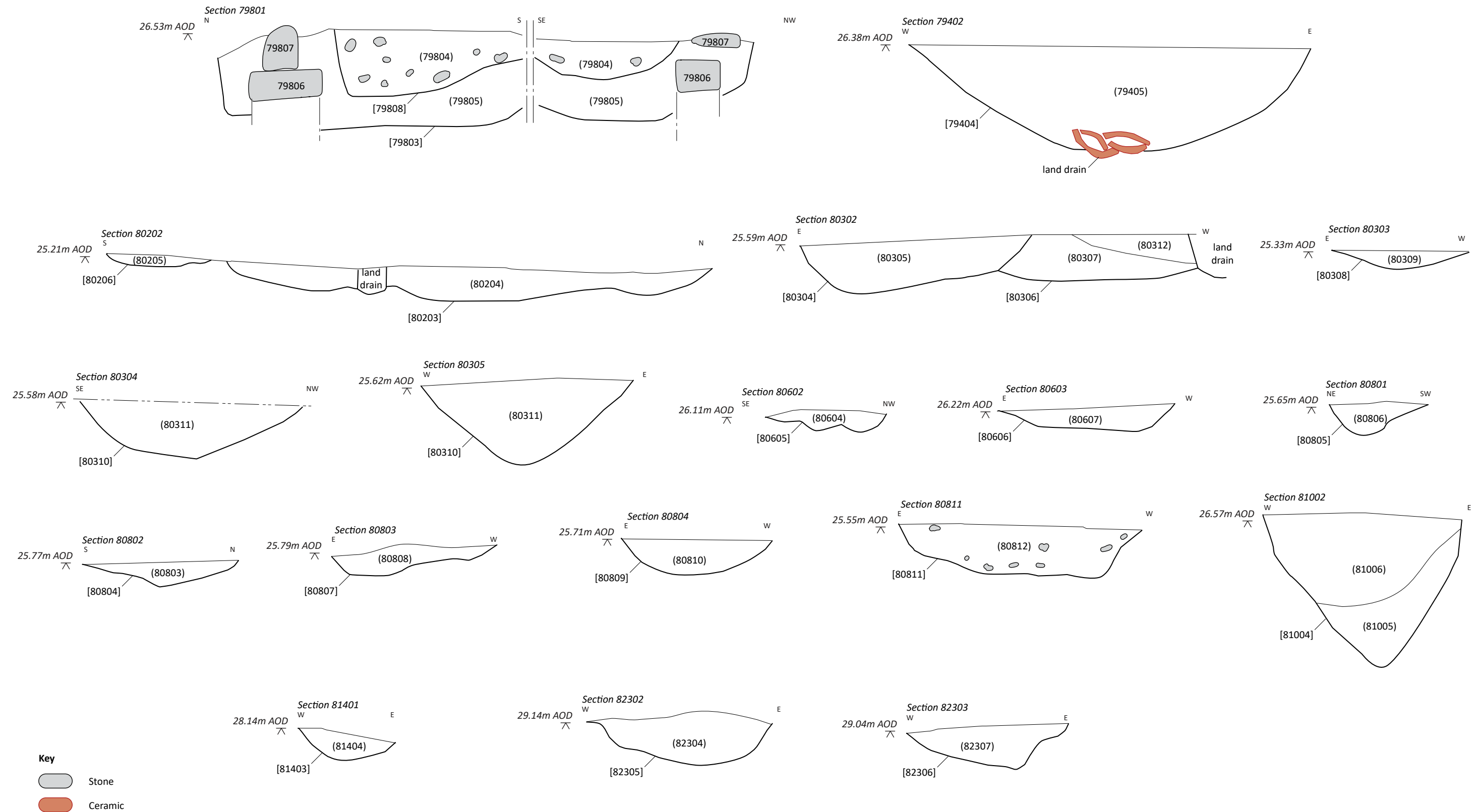


Figure 7.6: Sections drawings of features

Phase 2

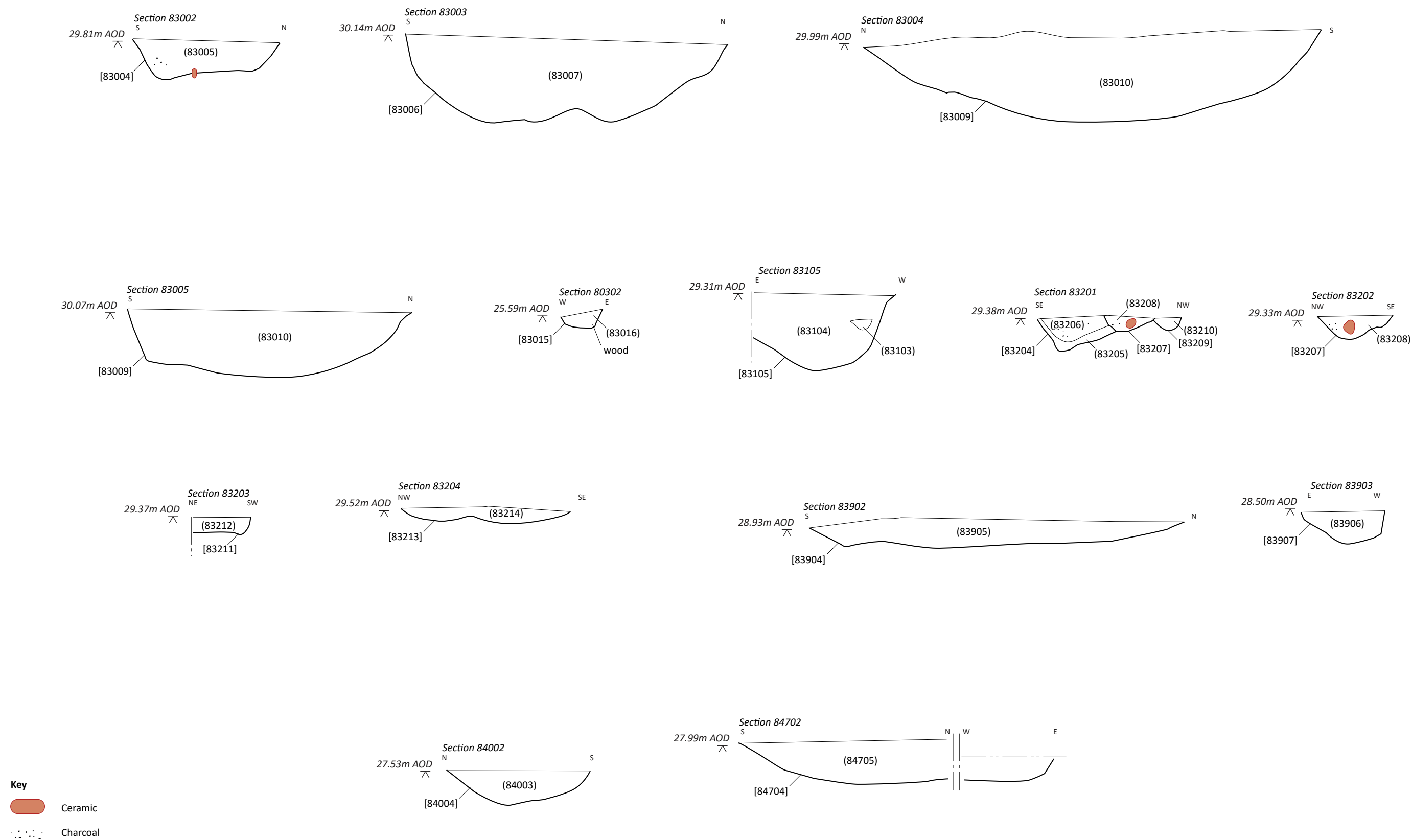


Figure 7.7: Sections drawings of features

