Histon to Waterbeach Cable, Cambridgeshire
Archaeological Watching Brief 2003

Alison Dickens, Ricky Patten & Christopher Swaysland

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
Histon to Waterbeach Cable, Cambridgeshire
Archaeological Watching Brief
2003

Alison Dickens MIFA,
Ricky Patten and Christopher Swaysland
With contributions by
Katie Anderson, Adrian Challands and Leo Webley

Cambridge Archaeological Unit
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
September 2005
Report Number: 692
Summary

A 6 kilometre trench was excavated between Histon, Cambridgeshire (c. NGR 544050 264500) and the Cambridge Research Park, near Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire (c. NGR 547700 267900) for an underground electricity cable. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken which produced evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British activity.

Introduction

The Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by EDF Energy (at the time of the investigation 24 Seven) to undertake an archaeological investigation along the route of an underground electricity cable from Histon, Cambridgeshire (c. NGR 544050 264500) to the Cambridge Research Park, near Waterbeach (c. NGR 547700 267900). The project was undertaken following a specification by the CAU (Dickens 2003) and approved by the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office. The ground works were undertaken by Morrisons between March and May 2003.

The cable route bisected a range of different geological deposits. Starting at Histon, located on 3rd Terrace river gravels the cable trench progressed through Gault clay, traversing an area of 2nd Terrace river gravel, crossed Lower Greensand deposits and concluded on 2nd Terrace river gravels (British Geological Survey Sheet 188).

Archaeological Background

Previous archaeological investigations of the corridor through which the cable route passed suggested that it was dominated by Romano-British activity. The Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) for Cambridgeshire identifies two route ways of Romano-British date, the Car Dyke (Scheduled Ancient Monument 224) and Akeman Street, along with a series of cropmarks representing potential enclosure systems and settlements of similar date. Evidence for Medieval and Post-Medieval activity was identified along the cable route; primarily this was in the form of ridge and furrow as identified from aerial photographs but also by the Medieval Beach Ditch boundary.

Romano-British

Car Dyke

The Car Dyke was an inland waterway constructed during the Romano-British period for the transportation of food and supplies between Cambridge and York. Located near the northern terminal of the cable route the Car Dyke connected the River Cam at Waterbeach with a tributary of the River Ouse at Cottenham. Archaeological investigations of the Car Dyke undertaken by the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (CCCAFU) identified mic 2nd century AD pottery in the basal fill and the bank material. The Car Dyke appeared to have been most intensely utilised during the early mid 3rd century AD and by the 4th century AD the majority of the canal was no longer in use (Malim 2000). Medieval place name evidence suggests
that sections of the Car Dyke continued to be used as a canal into the later periods (Ravensdale 1974; 24).

Akeman Street

Akeman Street was a Roman road connecting Cambridge to Southery via Ely and Littleport. Located to the east of the cable route and orientated northeast-southwest excavations by the CCCAFU have revealed that Akeman Street comprised a 10m wide agger of gravel flanked by ditches 13m to 14m apart (Malim 2000).

Medieval

Beach Ditch

Dated from documentary sources to 1235 AD Beach Ditch was a ditch and hedge constructed to divide inter-common land between Cottenham and Landbeach (Ravensdale 1974, 26). Identified in the Final Concord of 1235 (an agreement between the lords and freeholders of Cottenham and Landbeach) the cable route was cut parallel to Beach Ditch for a significant portion of its route.

Methodology

As a result of the contractors method for the construction of the cable route the majority of the archaeological investigation consisted of a watching brief. However, three separate sections of the route were deemed potentially more archaeologically sensitive by the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Office and were investigated as ‘enhanced’ strips. For much of the route the cable followed agricultural drainage ditches with a 3m exclusion between the ditch and any groundwork.

All discrete archaeological features were assigned feature numbers (F.) and all contexts assigned individual numbers (e.g. [fill] [cut]). Sections observed in the cable trench section were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20; all pertinent features were photographed on black and white and colour slide mediums. The entire length of the cable route was subject to a metal detector survey.

The location of features were recorded by use of a hand held GPS. An element of inaccuracy is inherent in current GPS units. This was found to be generally within the realm of 5-10 metres. When accuracy readings exceeded these parameters readings were repeated later under more favourable satellite coverage. In an effort to further refine accuracy; where possible locations were also recorded in reference to features that could be identified from aerial photographs such as field boundaries. The final error factor is 2-5 metres.

Watching brief sections

All ground works were monitored by an experienced CAU archaeologist. Earthmoving was undertaken by the use of a tracked 360° mechanical excavator,
using a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil was stripped to a width of 9m along the route of the cable to create an easement and stored in a bund 3m wide on the southerly or easterly side of the easement. The cable trench was dug on the northerly or westerly side of the easement using a toothless 0.50m bucket to a depth of 1.20m.

After a period of heavy rain, serious flooding of the cable trench was encountered in several areas. This was caused by modern field drains, broken in the construction of the trench and emptying their load into the trench. This combined with the high water table caused undermining of the sections resulting in frequent collapse. This made the trench too dangerous to enter. Recording in these circumstances was by photographic record only.

Enhanced Strip Areas

The same methodology was used as described above. However, after the removal of the topsoil a 2m wide zone was opened on the most northerly or westerly side of the easement. All archaeological features were exposed by a tracked 360° mechanical excavator under the supervision of an experienced CAU archaeologist. In these areas full plans were drawn and controlled excavation was carried out.

Subsoil from the enhanced strip was spread over the un-stripped subsoil of the easement acting as a protective buffer thus preventing rutting from heavy machinery damaging unexcavated archaeology.

After archaeological investigations in the enhanced strip were complete the cable trench was dug in the base of the enhanced strip by use of the rear arm of a JCB fitted with a 0.5m toothless bucket. All work was monitored by an experienced CAU archaeologist.

Results

The cable route has been divided into eight different sections. The route of each section of the pipeline will be described; reference made to nearby cropmarks or find spots from the Cambridgeshire Sites and Monuments Record, and the archaeology encountered discussed.

When describing the route of the pipeline reference is made to cartographic features such as road names. However, two different roads, one connecting Cottenham to Impington and the other connecting Cottenham to Landbeach are both known as Cottenham Road. The route of the pipeline crosses both these roads. In order to prevent confusion they are distinguished as Cottenham Road (Impington) and Cottenham Road (Landbeach).

Section 1

Section 1 was investigated under watching brief conditions. This section started at the beginning of the cable route on the outskirts of Histon village where an agricultural track meet Cottenham Road (Impington). The route proceeded along the agricultural
track in an east-south-easterly direction. Section 1 concluded at the point where the cable route turned sharply to the north-east (figure 2).

Four north-south linear features F.91, F.92, F.94 and F.95 were encountered in Section 1 which was largely obscured by the overburden forming the agricultural track. Post Medieval pottery was recovered from F.94 while no datable finds were recovered from F.91, F.92 and F.95.

A series of linear cropmarks were identified from aerial photography directly to the south of the agricultural track, however, no correlations could be made between these features and those encountered in the cable trench. Cropmark SMR11453 was identified to the south of the cable route with two of the associated linear named as lying across the route of the cable, however, neither was encountered within the trench. The linear associated with the cropmark plot were on a different alignment to those recorded during the investigation suggesting that they represented different feature sets. The common alignment of all the features identified in the cable trench could represent a Post Medieval agricultural system.

**Section 2**

Section 2 was investigated under 'enhanced' conditions (c.f. methodology). Beginning at the terminal point of section 1 and continuing northeast it followed a drainage ditch until the point at which the cable route turned sharply east-south-east (figure 4).

Section 2 contained a series of linear features and hollow spreads. Four northwest-southeast Post-Medieval furrows were recorded (F.78, F.80, F.81 and F.58). The furrows ranged between 3m and 4m wide and occurred at between 7m and 10m intervals. Of these furrows one (F.85) was excavated, 2.30m wide and 0.20m deep it contained a grey brown clay silt with no datable material [206]. Fragments of residual Romano-British pottery were recovered from the surface of furrows F.80 and F.81 suggesting a potential Roman presence in the area.

A further five northwest-southeast linears were recorded within this section (F.75, F.77, F.79, F.83 and F.84). These were between 1.00m and 1.5m wide, 0.20m and 0.50m deep with light brown silty clays. The metal detector survey of this section produced three Romano-British coins (one dating between the last half of the 1st century AD to the end of the 2nd century AD, one to AD 293 to 296 and the third to AD 364 to 378) all of which were located within the topsoil and subsoil above F.74. The presence of Roman coins and pottery from other features within this section suggests that these features belong to this archaeological period.

Four large shallow spreads were recorded within this section of the cable route F.76, F.98, F.99 and F.100. Spread F.76 was investigated and produced Romano British pottery dating to late 1st to 3rd centuries AD; this suggests that the spreads may have been related to the field system linear. However, recorded at the southwestern end of section 2 F.93 was a Victorian midden located at the end of the agricultural track, it is possible that these other shallow spreads may have been Post-Medieval features, possibly associated with the furrows.
Of unknown date and on a north-south alignment three shallow linear features F.62, F.82 and F.101 were recorded. These were the only features in this section with a north-south alignment; it is possible that they were part of the Romano-British enclosure or field system.

An undated enclosure (SMR11453) was identified from aerial photography 75m from the cable route. However, due to the distance and the discreteness of the enclosure (there were no associated features on the aerial photographs) no correlation was made between the enclosure and the features identified in the cable trench although it is possible that this represents a Romano-British enclosure associated with the features of this period recorded in the cable trench.

Section 3

Section 3 was investigated under 'enhanced' conditions (c.f. methodology). Starting at the terminal of Section 2 it continued east-south-east to the south of a drainage ditch until reaching Mill Lane (figure 7).

A total of nine linear features were recorded in section 3, eight of which were orientated northeast-southwest (F.60, F.61, F.86, F.87, F.88, F.89, F.90 and F.96) and one east-west (F.58). In association with these features was a single pit (F.59) which protruded from the baulk, and a shallow spread (F.57). Six of these features (F.57, F.59, F.61, F.87, F.90 and F.96) all produced Romano-British pottery dating from the 1st to 3rd century AD.

Two of these linear features (F.88 and F.89) were aligned parallel to each other and were of similar dimensions (both were 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep) with light grey brown silty clay deposits. These two linear features probably represented the outer ditches of a trackway cutting northeast-southwest across this area. The remainder of the linear features may represent enclosures of differing uses.

The terminal of a ditch or pit, F.59 was located amongst the linear features to the east. This contained Central Gaulish Samian pottery dated AD 120-150 further emphasising a Romano-British date for this complex of features. Directly to the east of F.59 was a large shallow spread F.57 2.6m wide and 0.1m deep, this produced fragments of burnt bone and Romano-British pottery dated late 1st to 3rd century AD.

Identified from aerial photographs to the south of the cable trench (SMR11453) were a series of potential linear features. These features appear to correspond with the complex identified as F.58. This feature was a northwest-southeast linear with four possible linear extensions northeast-southwest from it. The confines and location of the trench meant that it was not possible to investigate these features further, however, it was these features that appeared to correspond to two of the linear features identified from aerial photographs.

Section 4

Section 4 was investigated under watching brief conditions. Starting at the termination of Section 3 the trench was orientated northeast between a drainage ditch
to the north and Mill Farm track to the south. It concluded at the point where the cable route turned sharply to the east (figure 10).

Five northwest-southeast orientated Post Medieval furrows were encountered within this section. A further seven features were also identified (F.50, F.51, F.52, F.53, F.54, F.55 and F.56). During the metal detector survey two separate find spots were located, one producing four Roman coins (80, 88a, 88b, and 88c) and the other a single Roman coin (90).

Three late Iron Age features were encountered (F. 50, F.51 and F.52). These were the only evidence for prehistoric activity encountered during the course of the cable route investigation. Orientated northeast-southwest F.50 was a linear 5.50m wide and 1.2m deep with charcoal evident throughout its fill. Orientated northwest-southeast F.51 (0.50m wide and 0.30m deep) and F.52 (1.30m wide and 0.60m deep) were the possible terminals of two linear's maybe suggestive of an entranceway.

A further three linear's were recorded (F.53, F.55 and F.56). Orientated north-south F.53 was 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep with a dark grey silty clay fill, this cut F.54 a possible well or spring which produced Romano-British pottery. Orientated northwest-southeast F.55 and F.56 were 1.30m wide and 0.60m deep and 2.60m wide and 1.00m deep respectively. Each of these linear's produced traces of charcoal within their fills suggesting that some form of burning activity had occurred in close proximity.

A series of enclosures and linear cropmark features were observed from aerial photographs (SMR08321) directly to the east of Mill Farm. No features were observed in the cable trench that could be related to these features.

Section 5

Section 5 was investigated under watching brief conditions. Starting at the termination of section 4 it continued in a northerly then north-easterly direction concluding at the junction between Hay Lane (an agricultural track) and Beach Road/Cottenham Road (Landbeach). No cropmarks were recorded from aerial photography and no archaeology was encountered in this section.

Section 6

Section 6 was investigated under watching brief conditions. Starting at the junction of Beach Road/Cottenham Road (Landbeach) and Beach Ditch it followed the southern edge of Beach Ditch in a north-easterly direction for 600 metres (figure 13).

Two linear features were recorded in this section. Orientated northwest-southeast F.1 was 2.00m wide and 0.60m deep with a series of fills suggestive of slow silting. Orientated north-south F.2 was 1.00m wide and 0.25m deep with evidence of in situ burning in the form of vitrified clay and charcoal, it is possible that this feature may relate to the cropmarks (SMR08333) to the southeast. Both of these features were isolated approximately 260m apart from each other.
The cable route passed through the periphery of a spread of debris of a British Second World War era aircraft crash site (figure 13). The aircraft, possibly a Wellington bomber (Redding pers comm), was recognised by small amounts of aluminium, perspex and ammunition. An interruption in the line of large mature trees to the north of the cable route indicates the likely impact area.

A Second World War era airfield was located less than one kilometre from the crash site (Waterbeach Barracks); and this may be the most likely origin or intended destination of the aircraft. A literature search of allied Second World War aircraft losses in East Anglia was undertaken; however, there was no mention found of this crash site. Military authorities at Waterbeach Barracks were contacted but expressed no interest in the discovery (contact was made with Waterbeach Barracks during a period of heightened military activity during preparations for the invasion of Iraq).

A double parallel track with related rectilinear end cropmarks was identified from aerial photographs (SMR08333)100m to the south east of Beach Ditch.

Section 7

Section 7 was investigated under 'enhanced' conditions (c.f. methodology). The section began 600m northeast from the junction of Beach Road/Cottenham Road (Landbeach) and Beach Ditch and continued on the south side of Beach Ditch in a north-easterly direction for 500m.

Thirty-three features were recorded within this section of the cable route, the majority (thirty) of which were clustered towards the northern end of the trench (figure 15). A series of enclosures and linears had been identified from aerial photographs immediately to the southeast of the cable route; SMR08832 towards the more southern end of the trench consisted of sub-rectangular enclosure and associated linears while SMR08833 located on the southern edge of the trench comprised a complex of enclosures.

Twenty-three linears were recorded within the cluster of features at the northern end of the trench. Thirteen of these linears (F.8, F.9, F.11, F.16, F.17, F.21, F.23, F.25, F.63, F.65, F.66, F.68 and F.70) were orientated northwest-southeast with the remaining ten (F.10, F.13, F.14, F.18, F.19, F.20, F.22, F.24, F.72 and F.73) orientated northeast-southwest. These features were associated with a cropmark plot (SMR 08833) representing a series of enclosures. At least two of the linears recorded in the cable trench (F.16 and F.66) could be matched to linears plotted from the cropmark and it is reasonable to assume that more of the features also relate to the cropmark plot. Recovered from six of these features (F.19, F.22, F.23, F.24, F.72 and F.73) were fragments of Romano-British pottery including Nene-Valley Ware and from the metal detector survey three Roman coins (91a dated AD 138 to 161, 91b unidentifiable, and 91c dated to the last three quarters of the 3rd century AD) were located in the subsoil between features F.24 and F.25, this would suggest a similar date for the features and cropmarks identified at this juncture along the cable route. Two linears (F.21 and F.25) were aligned parallel to each other and produced Romano-British pottery suggestive of a similar date for each linear (F.21 was dated from AD 150 to 250 and F.25 from AD 120 to 270). If the cropmark plot represents a series of enclosures then these two features may represent a track or route way
associated with it, possibly within a Romano-British field system or settlement complex.

Also recorded within the northern end of the trench were six further features (F.7, F.15, F.64, F.67, F.69 and F.71). Four of these features (F.7, F.64, F.67 and F.69) represented large spreads ranging between 5.00m and 12.00m wide and up to 1.00m deep with pottery recovered from F.7 suggesting a Romano-British date. The remaining two features (F.15 and F.71) represented pits, while F.15 was a shallow pit 0.50m in diameter and 0.10m deep F.71 was larger (3m in diameter and 0.35m deep) and represented an area of in situ burning, possibly the site of a bonfire or corn drier.

Three features (F.3, F.4 and F.5) were isolated from the cluster to the north. These features consisted of a possible pit or ditch terminal (F.3), a northwest-southeast orientated linear (F.4) and an east-west orientated linear (F.5). These were potentially a part of the same activity represented by the concentration of features at the north of the trench and may represent outlying activity.

Section 8

Section 8 was investigated under watching brief conditions. Starting at the end of the 'enhanced' strip from section 7 it proceeded along the southern side of Beach Ditch in a northeastern direction finishing at the terminal point of the cable route at the junction between Beach Ditch and the Car Dyke (figure 19).

A series of cropmarks representing enclosure complexes and linear systems near to the Car Dyke were identified from aerial photographs within close proximity to this section of the cable route.

Twenty-five individual features were recorded throughout this section of the trench within three clusters. Five of the features (F.27, F.28, F.35, F.36 and F.37) were recorded within close proximity towards the southern end of Section 8. Features F.35, F.36 and F.37 were northwest-southeast orientated linear, two of these (F.35 and F.36) corresponded to two linear cropmarks which form part of SMR11572 (an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement) and may represent a track or route way possibly connecting SMR11572 with SMR08402. Recorded as an amorphous spread F.28 was cut by F.27 a northeast-southwest Romano-British linear 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep. This linear appears to have been orientated at right angles to F.35 and may form part of a system diverging away from the proposed track way.

Towards the northern end of the trench a group of four features (F.46, F.47, F.48 and F.49) were recorded. Three of these features (F.46, F.47 and F.49) represented northwest-southeast linear on the same alignment as those recorded elsewhere within this section of the cable trench. Recorded as a well or a pond F.48 was 4m wide and over 1.20m deep, it produced Romano-British pottery dating from the 1st to the 3rd century AD suggesting a correlation between this feature and SMR11572.

Fifteen features were recorded in close association between the previous two groupings. These consisted primarily of ten linear orientated northwest-southeast (F.29, F.30, F.31, F.32, F.33, F.34, F.38, F.40, F.44 and F.45) on the same alignment as the ditches recorded to the north and south. Two of these linear F.44 and F.45
were both 1.20m wide and 0.50m deep and aligned parallel to each other 1.65m apart possibly representing a trackway. In association with these features was a single pit (or the terminal of a ditch) F.43 which extended from the trench edge. With a width of 1.20m and a depth of 0.30m this feature would represent a large but shallow pit. A curvilinear ditch (F.42) was recorded. This was 2.00m wide and 0.50m deep and produced evidence of a later re-cut (F.41) that contained traces of charcoal throughout. Datable material recovered from features F.29, F.31, F.38, F.40 and F.44 suggests a 1st to 3rd century AD Romano-British date for this complex of features.

Two features F.39 and F.74 were linears orientated north-south on an alignment different to any of the others noted within this section of the cable route. Within the cropmark plot to the north (SMR11572) some of the linears represented were orientated on this same alignment. It is probable that these two linears (F.39 and F.74) were associated with these north-south cropmarks.

Isolated at the southern most end of Section 8 was a single pit F.26. With a diameter of 1.30m and a depth of 0.20m this represented a large but shallow feature similar to F.43.

To the north of the trench SMR11572 records a cropmark of enclosures and linears and to the south SMR08402 a similar system. These probably represent a Romano-British settlement complex with the evidence recovered from this trench enforcing this theory and suggesting that the two cropmark plots were part of one complex. To the south of Beach Ditch there is an absence of cropmarks, this is likely to be due to different land uses on different sides of the ditch. The land to the north of the ditch in this area is currently a point-to-point racecourse and has been there since at least 1889. The southern side of Beach Ditch is subject to modern arable farming techniques; which may have obscured recognition of many sub-surface features.

Discussion

The watching brief investigation undertaken on the route of the Histone to Waterbeach electricity cable identified a clear Romano-British component to the landscape.

The investigation identified two potential concentrations of Romano-British activity within sections 7 and 8. Both of these correspond to previously identified cropmark plots (SMRs 08402, 08833 and 11572) of suspected Romano-British date. The evidence from the cable trench, the Romano-British pottery recovered and the lack of any material assigned to other periods, validates previous assumptions of these complexes. The high proportion of Romano-British material recovered in contrast to other archaeological periods highlights that this area was extensively utilised at this time. The systems of enclosures and potential paddocks, serviced by trackways such as those identified during the investigations, attest to a large and settled presence. The cropmark plots recorded within the SMR are most predominant along the route of the Car Dyke with this area representing the highest proportion of SMR entries along the cable route. The concentration of features within the two sections closest to Car Dyke represents this activity associated with the Roman canal.
The identification of an Iron Age presence at only one point along the cable route (Section 4) would suggest that the Romano-British sites recorded near the Car Dyke arose as a result of the waterway and not earlier settlements. However, the nature of the cable route watching brief precluded further investigation of features exposed outside the corridor of the route and as a result the inferences suggested are based on a limited data set. Although Iron Age activity was limited to a small portion of a single section of the cable route the probability remains that the areas of Romano-British activity overly an earlier prehistoric landscape.

The cable route trench has confirmed the SMR data and the recorded cropmark plots. The features recorded within the trench were dominant within the sections which corresponded to previously identified areas of activity. Section 5 and 6 were excavated through a portion of the landscape which was devoid of archaeological activity identified on the SMR, with the exception of two linears and the debris of a crashed bomber within Section 6 no evidence for human activity was recorded.

Acknowledgements

The investigation was undertaken on behalf of EDF Energy (formerly 24 Seven) and thanks must go to Martin Fields for his assistance. Thanks must also go to those who recorded, excavated, discussed and interpreted the site, Dominique Bruno, Martin Redding, Chris Swaysland and Steve Williams. Finds material was sorted, washed and catalogued by Norma Challands and her team. The Project Manager was Alison Dickens who along with Samantha Smith and Kasia Gdaniec (Development Control Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council) provided valuable support.
Figure 1: Cable Route and Site Locations
Figure 4: Section 2 Features
Figure 6: Section 2 Sections
Figure 15: Section 7 Features
Figure 16: Section 7 Detail
Figure 18: Section 7 Sections (2)
Figure 19: Section 8 Features
Bibliography

Dickens, A. 2003 A Specification for Archaeological Investigation on the Route of the Histon to Waterbeach Cable. CAU unpublished document


Appendix 1: Iron Age Pottery
Leo Webley

A total of 40 sherds (355g) of handmade Iron Age pottery was recovered from four features. Though this assemblage is small, it is of interest due to the possible presence of non-local material.

Fabric

The sherds were assigned to five fabric groups, as follows:

Q1  Common quartz sand, sparse ferrous inclusions; rare chalk and/or flint in a few cases
Q2  Common quartz sand
S1  Common medium white shell, sparse ferrous inclusions
S2  Common coarse grey shell, common medium rounded red-brown ferrous pellets
X1  Hard grey fabric with no visible inclusions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>19 (115g)</td>
<td>8 (38g)</td>
<td>10 (131g)</td>
<td>1 (23g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (17g)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>1 (4g)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 (19g)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2</td>
<td>1 (3g)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 (5g)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Fabric types by feature

Q1 was by far the most common fabric group. The near-ubiquity of ferrous material (iron oxide, iron ore or ironstone) as a secondary inclusion is a notable feature of this assemblage, being absent in only two sherds. The identification of these inclusions was confirmed by the use of a magnet. In fabric Q1, the ferrous material was normally visible either as soft red/brown flecks or harder black rounded inclusions. In a few Q1 sherds, the ferrous material was not visible within the matrix, but scratching the sherd produced crumbs/powder that were attracted to a magnet. The one sherd in fabric Q2, meanwhile, contained so many rounded red ferrous pellets that the entire sherd could be easily picked up with a magnet.

Form, Surface Treatment and Decoration

Most of the sherds are small and give no clues as to overall form. Four rims are however present in [140]. These comprise: one upright rim from a slack-shouldered vessel with a fingernail impressed 'piecruft' top (fabric Q1); one everted rim, with a flat top bearing diagonal slashes (S1); one plain flat-topped rim from a shoulderless ovoid vessel (Q1); and one small fragment from a plain rounded rim (Q1). Two sherds (51g) from [140] in fabrics Q1 and Q2 are burnished. No scored sherds are present.

Residues and Use-Wear

The everted slashed rim from [140] carries burnt food residues on its exterior surface.
Discussion

On the grounds of form and fabric this group of pottery can be placed in the Middle/later Iron Age, after c. 400/300 BC; the lack of diagnostically Late Iron Age material probably implies that activity had ceased by the 1st century AD. In most ways the assemblage is typical of southern Cambridgeshire during this period, in that the vessels are unornamented aside from fingertip or slashed decoration along the rim top, and that the fabrics are predominantly sandy. What is unusual is the occurrence of ferrous inclusions in almost all of the sherds. While such inclusions have been previously recognised at some other Iron Age sites in south/mid Cambridgeshire, they only occur as a minor part of an assemblage. It is thus possible that there is a significant non-local element to the pottery. In particular, the strikingly unusual S2 fabric is likely to be an import. A potential source is the Jurassic ridge of Northamptonshire, where iron ore occurs naturally and can often be seen in Middle/ later Iron Age pottery.

Appendix 2: The Roman Pottery
Katie Anderson

Introduction

204 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the excavations from 35 different contexts, weighing a total of 3291g. All of the pottery was counted and weighed and details of fabric and form were recorded.

The pottery was moderately abraded but fairly large with a mean weight of 16g including one large mortaria rim. There was no obvious residual material amongst the assemblage although some sherds were more abraded then others, which may suggest that they were residual or had been redepotted.

Assemblage Composition

The majority of the assemblage consisted of grey and reduced quartz-tempered wares that were probably made locally. However there were also a small number of established wares, in particular Nene Valley colour coats and three sherds of Central Gaulish Samian.

Context [060] F.24 contained the largest quantity of pottery with 31 sherds, weighing 649g. This included a sherd from a Nene Valley colour coated dog dish as well as five reduced jar rims, three flat bases and plain body sherds. This context has therefore been dated AD 150-300.

A total of six other Nene Valley colour coat sherds were found in four further contexts [030] F.19, [049] F.21, [058] F.22 and [062] F.72. These included one flanged bowl and one indented beaker as well as one sherd with orange painted decoration. Although all of these contexts contained other pottery, the Nene Valley forms were the best types to date more accurately with [030] F.19 and [049] F.21.
dated mid 2nd to mid 3rd century AD, while [058] F.22 was dated AD 150-270. Context [062] F.72 could only be dated AD 180-330 because although the form was identified, the specific rim type which would allow for more accurate dating was not present.

Three contexts contained single sherds of Central Gaulish Samian [125] F.48, [168] F.59 and [176] F.87 all of which were very small and abraded. As a consequence only one vessel form could be identified which was a Dragendorff 38 [125]. All of these contexts also contained other sherds of pottery, however in all cases the Samian was the only form that could be accurately dated and thus these three contexts have been dated AD 120-150.

The rest of the assemblage contained local wares including both quartz and shell tempered. Context [209] F.90 contained two sherds from a hooked rim mortarium with a soft sandy fabric, the source of which is unknown, but it is likely to have been of local origin. This context also contained a grey ware beaded bowl and 11 other body sherds and therefore has been given a date of AD 120-270.

Context [056] F.23 contained a total of 19 sherds of pottery weighing 264g and included one reduced flanged bowl and four sherds from a single reduced jar with rilling decoration on a section of the body. This context is thus dated AD 120-270, although the rilled jar may be of an earlier date.

Nine of the contexts contained sherds from generic vessel forms, in particular jars which are difficult to date more accurately. Therefore contexts [145] F.54, [153] F.96, [154] F.96, [174] F.61, [200] F.81 and F.7 were dated late 1st-3rd century AD.

The remaining 16 contexts: (073) F.73, (076) F.27, (077) F.27, (082) F.29, (084) F.30, (105) F.38, (110) F.40, (118) F.44, (126) F.48, (152) F.96, (158) F.57, (160) F.57, (188) F.76, (202) F.80, (208) F.90 and (213) could only be dated Romano-British (mid 1st to 4th century AD) because they contained sherds which could not be dated any more accurately.

**Conclusion**

The Roman pottery spans the majority of the Romano-British period although the majority is dated mid 2nd to 3rd century AD. Most of the pottery appears to have been locally made with the exception of the Nene Valley colour coats and the Central Gaulish Samian, although they represented only a small percentage of the entire assemblage.

The pottery indicated that this was a fairly low status rural activity, although there was access to goods from further a field, probably through a local market. The range of wares is reflective of a typical domestic assemblage with a variety of vessels for food preparation and consumption, including jars, bowls and a mortaria.

The lack of any later Roman pottery (4th century AD) suggests a decline by this period, although further investigation would be needed to prove that this was the case.
Appendix 3: The Faunal Remains
C. Swaysland

A small assemblage of animal bone numbering 187 fragments was recovered by hand. The condition of the bone was variable though most were in reasonable condition.

The Methodology

The assemblage was quickly scanned to gain an insight into the species present and to highlight any other patterns. The bones were identified with the aid of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit reference collection. No attempt has been made to distinguish between the remains of sheep and goat; these bones are recorded as sheep/goat. Quantification is by number of individual fragments (NISP) only.

The assemblage is considered by phase as defined by the excavator.

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Late Iron Age NISP</th>
<th>Romano-British NISP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep/goat</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium sized mammal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Species proportions in Late Iron Age and Romano-British features

Clearly the sample sizes from both phases of activity are very small so all results must be considered tentative. The late Iron Age and the Romano-British material show similar species proportions: both assemblages are dominated by cattle and sheep/goat with pig being of lesser importance. Skeletal representation indicates a mixture of meat and non-meat bearing bones were present in the assemblage. This indicates that the animals were being raised and butchered nearby. Mandibular age at death data is limited to two specimens both from the Romano-British data set. One specimen is from cattle; the 2nd molar was present but not fully erupted. This indicates an age at death of 6-15 months (Legge 1992). The other specimen was from a pig, in this mandible the 3rd molar was just erupting, this indicates an age at death of 14-21 months (Hambleton 1999).

Discussion

All faunal material was derived from domestic mammals and the assemblage is dominated by cattle and sheep/goat. These results are in keeping with other assemblages from these periods in this area. The sample sizes are however very small and the only firm conclusion that can be drawn is that the animals represented in the assemblage were present in the vicinity.
Appendix 4: The metalwork finds
Adrian Challands

Eleven individual pieces of worked metal were recovered from a metal detector survey of the cable route. Ten of these were coins minted during the Roman period and one was a copper alloy pin. The coins were recovered from along three of the sections and are described below:

Section 2

<086>A Valentinianic AD 364-378 (Very worn/corroded)
    Obv. [-----?]AVG Pearl diademed and draped bust, right.
    Rev. [GLORIAROM]ANORVM Emperor with right hand dragging captive right and holding labarum in left hand.
    Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 364-378

<086>B Allectus AD 293-296 (Worn/very corroded)
    Obv. [IMP|CAL|ECE]TVSPF[AVG] Radiate crowned bust,right.
    Rev. Legend illegible. Pax standing left, holding olive branch and upright sceptre.
    Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 293-296

<086>C Illegible sestertius (Very worn/very corroded)
    Minted between c. last half of the 1st century to end of the 2nd century AD

Section 4

<080> Ar Siliqua Arcadius AD 395-408 (Very slightly worn)
    Obv. DNARCADIVSPFAV[G] Pearl diademed and draped bust,right.
    Rev. VIRTIVSRO|M[AL]NORVM Roma seated left, holding Victory standing on globe.
    Mint Mark TRP[?] Trier Minted AD 395-408

<088>A Constantian commemoritive (Slightly worn/corroded)
    Obv. [VRBSROMA] Helmed bust of Roma, left.
    Rev. Wolf and twins
    Mint Mark *PLG Lugdunum Minted AD 330-335

<088>B AE4 Theodosian I AD 378-388 (Very worn/very corroded)
    Obv. Illegible.
    Rev. Legend illegible. Traces of Victory to left, holding wreath and palm.
    Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 378-388

<090> Mostly illegible coin (Very worn/ patinated)
    Obv. Traces of 4th century AD type head, right.
    Rev. Illegible.
    Mint Mark Illegible. Minted c. last three-quarters of the 4th century AD

<094> Cu alloy pin, probably broken off a fibula brooch. Un-datable, although could be of Iron Age or Roman date. Recovered from F.50 [137] along with Iron Age pottery.

Section 7

<091>A As of Antoninus Pius AD 138-161 (Very worn/corroded)
    Obv. Legend illegible. Portrait of Antoninus Pius, right.
    Rev. Illegible.
    Minted AD 138-161

<091>B Irregular and broken unidentifiable coin fragment.

<091>C Barbarous radiate (Slightly worn/very corroded)
Appendix 5: Summary of features and contexts by section

Section 1

F.91 Northeast-southwest orientated linear 2.00m wide (this feature was not bottomed within the confines of this trench) [216]. Filled with mid grey brown silty clay, occasional sub angular stones [215].

F.92 Northeast-southwest orientated linear 1.20m wide and 0.50m deep [212]. Filled with a homogenous grey brown silty clay [211].

F.94 Northeast-southwest orientated linear 3.40m wide and 0.50m deep (this feature was not bottomed within the confines of this trench) [218]. Filled with light brown slightly silty clay [217] (cut by modern field drain) and producing fragments of 17th to 18th century pot.

F.95 Northeast-southwest orientated linear 1.70 wide and 0.30 deep (this feature was not bottomed within the confines of this trench) [220]. Filled with very dark brown silty clay [219].

Section 2

F.62 North-south orientated linear 0.60m wide and 0.10m deep [183]. Filled with light brown silty clay [182].

F.75 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.00m wide and 0.30m deep [185]. Filled with light to mid brown silty clay containing occasional sub-angular and rounded stones up to 10-15mm and occasional charcoal flecks [184].

F.76 A large shallow spread 12.00m long and 0.15m deep [187]. Filled with light brown grey silty sandy clay [186] and producing fragments of Romano-British pottery dated late 1st to 3rd century AD.

F.77 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.40m wide and 0.20m deep [193]. Filled with brown grey silty clay [192].

F.78 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 4.00m wide [205]. This was an un-dug furrow (fill [204]).

F.79 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.10m wide and 0.25m deep [191]. Filled with light brown silty clay and occasional sub-angular stones (5-15mm) [190].

F.80 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 4.00m wide [203]. This was an un-dug furrow (fill [202]) which produced residual Romano-British pottery dated late 1st to 3rd century AD.

F.81 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 4.00m wide [201]. This was an un-dug furrow (fill [200]) which produced residual Romano-British pottery dated late 1st to 3rd century AD.

F.82 Northeast-southwest orientated linear 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep [197]. Filled with grey brown silty clay [196] and cut by F.81.

F.83 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.20m wide and 0.20m deep [195]. Filled with light to mid brown silty clay and occasional small sub angular stones [194].
F.84 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.20m wide and 0.25m deep [199]. Filled with brown clayey sand and moderate angular stone inclusions [198].

F.85 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 2.30m wide and 0.20m deep [207]. Filled with grey brown clay silt and occasional angular stones [206].

F.93 Post-Medieval midden 1.20m diameter [222] with Victorian glass in the fill [221].

F.98 A 5.00m wide spread possibly natural.

F.99 A 7.50m wide spread possibly natural.

F.100 A 4.00m wide spread possibly natural.

F.101 North-south orientated linear un-excavated.

**Section 3**

F.57 Large shallow spread 2.60m wide and 0.10m deep [159]. Filled with mixed light brown clay and light brown sand [159] and producing Romano-British pottery dated late 1st to 3rd century AD.

F.58 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.80m wide and 0.10m deep [171]. Filled with grey brown sandy clay [170].

F.59 Sub-circular pit 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep [169]. Filled with (168) black silty clay [168] and producing Romano-British pottery dated AD 120-150.

F.60 Northeast-southwest orientated linear 1.50m wide and 0.10m deep [173]. Filled with mid grey brown silty clay [172].

F.61 Northeast-southwest orientated linear 1.90m wide and 0.60m deep [175]. Filled with light brown grey very sandy clay and frequent small stones up to 10mm [174] with Romano-British pottery dated late 1st to 3rd century AD.

F.86 Northeast-southwest orientated linear 1.10m wide and 0.10m deep [165]. Filled with grey brown sandy clay [164].

F.87 Northeast-southwest orientated linear 0.90m wide and 0.30m deep [177]. Filled with light grey brown silty clay, and occasional small sub angular stones [176] and produced Romano-British pottery dated AD 120-150.

F.88 Northeast-southwest orientated linear 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep [179]. Filled with light grey brown silty clay and occasional small sub angular stones [178].

F.89 Northeast-southwest orientated linear 0.60m wide and 0.15 deep [181]. Filled with light grey brown silty clay [180].

F.90 Northeast-southwest orientated linear 1.80m wide [210] (this feature was not bottomed within the confines of this trench). Filled with very dark grey black silty clay [209], and mid grey silty clay with occasional sub angular stones [208]. Romano-British pottery dated AD 120-270 and late 1st to 3rd century AD was recovered from the feature.

F.96 Northeast-southwest orientated linear 1.00m wide and 0.30m deep [231]. Filled with waterlogged black silty sand [230] and reddish brown silty sand with occasional small stones [229]. Romano-British pottery late 1st to 4th century AD was recovered from the feature.
Section 4

F.50  Northeast-southwest orientated linear 5.50m wide and 1.20m deep [134]. Filled with light grey/buff redeposited clay and gravel [135], an amorphous fine clay silt with iron staining and charcoal flecks throughout [136], and mid dark grey mottled fine clayey silt with frequent charcoal throughout [137]. Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the feature.

F.51  Northwest-southeast orientated linear 0.50m wide and 0.30m deep [139]. Filled with mid grey silty clay, occasional angular and sub angular stones [138]. It abuts F.52 and produced Late Iron Age pottery.

F.52  Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.30m wide and 0.60m deep [141]. Filled with mid grey silty clay, occasional angular and sub angular stones [140]. It abuts F.51 and produced Late Iron Age pottery.

F.53  North-south orientated linear 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep [143]. Filled with dark grey silty clay, occasional sub angular and angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks [142].

F.54  A well over a spring which produced Romano-British pottery dated late 1st to 3rd century AD.

F.55  Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.30m wide and 0.60m deep [149]. Filled with mid light brown clayey silt and occasional angular stones [148].

F.56  Northwest-southeast orientation linear 2.60m wide and 1.00m deep [151]. Filled with mid grey silty clay, occasional sub angular and angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks and chalk inclusions [150].

Section 5

No archaeological features were recorded within this section.

Section 6

F.1  Northwest-southeast orientated linear 2.00m wide and 0.60m deep [003]. Filled with light grey light brown clayey sand with occasional gravel [004], mottled mid to dark grey clayey silt with occasional gravel [005], and light grey light brown clay sand [006].

F.2  North-south orientated linear 1.00m wide and 0.25m deep [007]. Filled with light bluish-grey clay with occasional darker grey mottles [008], mottled light grey blue brown clay [009], and a deposit of vitrified clay and charcoal with burnt clay core [010].

Section 7

F.3  A pit or ditch terminal 1.00m wide and 0.25m deep [011]. Filled with mid dark grey clayey silt with charcoal flecks, the frequency of which increases as the fill deepens [012].

F.4  Northwest-southeast orientated linear 4.00m wide and 0.30m deep [013]. Filled with grey brown clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions [014].

F.5  East-west orientated linear 1.40m wide and 0.40m deep [041]. Filled with medium blue grey alluvial with occasional angular stones and occasional sub-angular chalk [040].

F.7  Large spread 12.00m wide [044]. Filled with mid grey clayey silt, occasional rounded stones up to 20mm [042], light brown sandy silt with occasional angular stones and occasional sub-angular chalk [043]. Romano-British pottery dated late 1st to 3rd century AD was recovered from the feature.
F.8  Northwest-southeast orientated linear with a 'V'-shaped cut 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep [046]. Filled with mid grey silty clay and occasional sub-angular stones up to 5mm [045].

F.9  Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.40m wide and 0.30m deep [048]. Filled with mid grey clayey silt and occasional sub-angular stones [047].

F.10  Northeast-southwest orientated linear 1.20m wide and 0.15m deep [015]. Filled with mid grey clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions [016].

F.11  Northeast-southeast orientated linear 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep [246]. Filled with brownish mid grey clayey silt [245].

F.12  North-south orientated linear 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep [246]. Filled with mid grey clayey silt [245].

F.13  Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.70m wide and 0.80m deep [019]. Filled with mid grey clayey sandy silt [020].

F.14  Northeast-southwest orientated linear 1.70m wide and 0.90m deep [021]. Filled with mid grey clay [022], brownish grey clayey silt [023] and brownish grey clayey silt with moderate stone inclusions [024].

F.15  A shallow pit 5.00m deep and 0.10m deep [025]. Filled with mid grey silty-clay [026].

F.16  Northwest-southeast orientated linear 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep [224]. Filled with mid grey silt and occasional charcoal flecks and sub-angular stones [223].

F.17  Northwest-southeast orientated linear 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep [226]. Filled with mid grey clayey silt, occasional sun-rounded stones [225].

F.18  North-south orientated linear 0.60m wide and 0.15 deep [036]. Filled with orange-brown sandy silt [037].

F.19  Northeast-southwest orientated linear 1.10m wide and 0.55 deep [029]. Filled with dark grey brown silty clay [030] and orangey brown silty-sand [031]. Romano-British pottery dated AD 150-250 was recovered from this feature.

F.20  Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.00m wide and 0.40m deep (not fully excavated) [027]. Filled with mid grey brown silty sand [028] and truncated by F.19.

F.21  Northwest-southeast orientated linear 0.80m wide and 0.25m deep [050]. Filled with mid grey clayey silt and occasional sub-rounded stones [049] with Romano-British pottery dated AD 150-250.

F.22  Northwest-southeast orientated linear 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep [059]. Filled with mid grey sandy silt, occasional sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks [058] with Romano-British pottery dated AD150-270.

F.23  Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.00m wide and 0.45m deep [057]. Filled with mid brown sandy silt, occasional sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks [056], and medium grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks [055].

F.24  Terminal of a northwest-southeast linear or a pit extending from the trench edge 1.20m wide and 0.20m deep [061]. Filled with dark grey clayey ashy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and fragments and occasional sub-angular stones [060] with Romano-British pottery dated AD 150-300.

F.25  Northwest-southeast orientated linear 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep [065]. Filled with mid brown clayey silt and occasional sub-rounded stones [064] with Romano-British pottery dated AD 120-270.
F.63 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 0.30m wide and 0.15m deep [228]. Filled with mid grey clayey silt and occasional sub rounded stones [227].

F.64 A large spread 8.00m wide and 0.80m deep (this feature was not bottomed within the confines of this trench) [233]. Filled with grey silt [232].

F.65 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 2.00m wide and 0.60m deep [235]. Filled with sandy mid grey silt [234].

F.66 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.30m wide and 0.70m deep [237]. Filled with mid grey sandy clayey silt with iron staining and sub rounded stone inclusions [236].

F.67 A large spread 5.00m wide and 1.00m deep [239]. Filled with mid grey sandy clayey silt [238].

F.68 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.00m wide and 0.50m deep [241]. Filled with dark grey clayey silt [240].

F.69 A large spread 10.00m long and 0.35m deep [243]. Filled with mid grey silt and occasional charcoal flecks [242].

F.70 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 0.90m wide and 0.50m deep [053]. Filled with (052) light grey blue sandy silt [052] and mid grey sandy silt [051].

F.71 In-situ burning within large cut into subsoil, possibly a corn drier or bonfire site [244]. Filled with yellow brown silty clay [066], dirty yellow blue clay [067], light yellow brown silty clay [068], yellow blue clay [069], black burnt silty clay [070] and dirty natural [071].

F.72 Northeast-southwest orientated linear 1.00m wide and 0.40m deep [063]. Filled with mid grey brown silty clay [062] and Romano-British pottery dated AD 150-330.

F.73 Lozenge pit 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep [072]. Filled with mid grey brown silty clay [073] and Romano-British pottery dated late 1st to 3rd century AD.

Section 8

F.26 Sub-circular pit 1.30m diameter and 0.20m deep [075]. Filled with mid grey silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks and sub-rounded stone inclusions [074].

F.27 Northeast-southwest orientated linear 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep [079]. Filled with mid brown clayey silt and occasional angular stones [078] with Romano-British pottery dated late 1st to 3rd century AD.

F.28 As amorphous spread [081] cut by F.27. Filled with mid brown clayey silt and occasional sub-rounded stones [080].

F.29 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 0.50m wide and 0.25m deep [083] abutted F.30. Filled with light grey clayey-silt, occasional sub-angular stones and sub-rounded stones [082] with Romano-British pottery dated late 1st to 3rd century AD.

F.30 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep [085] abutted F.29. Filled with light grey clayey silt, occasional sub-angular and sub rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks and fragments [084] with Romano-British pottery dated late 1st to 3rd century AD. Re-cut by F.31

F.31 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.40m wide and 0.60m deep [087]. Filled with mid-grey clayey silt, occasional angular stones and charcoal flecks and fragments [086]. Re-cut of F.30.
F.32 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 0.70m wide and 0.40m deep [089]. Filled with mid grey clayey silt, occasional angular stones and charcoal flecks [088].

F.33 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 0.70m wide and 0.40m deep [091]. Filled with mid grey clayey silt, occasional angular stones and charcoal flecks [090].

F.34 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.00m wide and 0.20m deep [095]. Filled with mid brown clayey silt, occasional sub-rounded stones [094].

F.35 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.90m wide and 0.60m deep [096]. Filled with mid grey clayey silt, occasional angular stones and charcoal flecks and fragments [097].

F.36 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.80m wide and 0.60m deep [098]. Filled with (099) light grey clayey silt, occasional stones [099] and mid grey clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions [100].

F.37 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 2.00m wide, 0.40m deep [101]. Filled with mid grey clayey silt and occasional sub-angular stones [102].

F.38 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 2.00m wide and 0.60m deep [103]. Filled with mid grey mottled brown clayey silt [104], mid-grey coarse sandy silt [105] and mid grey mottled brown clay gravel with a weathered gravel topping lens [106].

F.39 North-south orientated linear 0.40m wide and 0.05m deep [107]. Filled with light grey brown sandy silt [108].

F.40 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 2.00m wide and 0.06m deep [109]. Filled with compact weathered, mottled mid grey brown sandy silt with iron staining [110] with Romano-British pottery dated late 1st to 3rd century AD.

F.41 A curvilinear 1.40m wide and 0.40m deep [111], re-cut of F42. Filled with mottled light brown grey sandy silt with iron staining mottles throughout and charcoal flecks inclusions [112].

F.42 A curvilinear 2.00m wide and 0.50m deep [113], re-cut by F41. Filled with light grey sandy silt towards centre, lighter brown grey on edges [114], disturbed by animal burrows.

F.43 A ditch terminal or pit extending from the trench edge 1.20m wide and 0.30m deep [115]. Filled with mottled mid grey brown sandy silt, with occasional charcoal flecks [116].

F.44 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.20m wide and 0.50m deep [117]. Filled with light-mid grey brown mottled silty sand and occasional charcoal inclusions [118] with Romano-British pottery dated late 1st to 3rd century AD.

F.45 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.20m wide and 0.50m deep [119]. Filled with light grey buff coloured sandy silt [120].

F.46 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.40m wide and 0.40m deep [122]. Filled with mid grey clayey silt and occasional angular stone inclusions [121].

F.47 Northwest-southeast orientated linear 1.00m wide and 0.60m deep [124], cut by F.48. Filled with mid grey clayey silt, occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones with occasional charcoal flecks and fragments [123].

F.48 A well or pond 4.00m wide and 1.20m deep [129] (this feature was not bottomed within the confines of this trench), cut by a modern pipe drain. Filled with dark grey sandy silt with occasional angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks [125]; mid grey clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks and fragments [126]; mid grey clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions [127]; and mid grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions [128]. This feature produced Romano-British pottery dated AD 120-150 and late 1st to 3rd century AD.

22
F.49  Northwest-southeast orientated linear 2.50m wide and 0.60m deep [032] (this feature was not bottomed within the confines of this trench). Filled with light grey clayey silt with orange mottling and occasional sub rounded stone inclusions [033].

F.74  North-south orientated linear 1.70m wide and 0.50m deep [093]. Filled with light brown grey clayey silt and occasional sub-angular stone inclusions [092].