Sheen Farm, Royston Road, Litlington

An Archaeological Statement

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CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

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Post Excavation Assessment

Sheen Farm, Royston Road, Litlington

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Location:	NGR TL 3156 4238
Site Code:	SFL21
Event Number:	ECB6769
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PROJECT DATA

Site name	Sheen Farm, Royston Road, Litlington
OS Grid Ref.	NGR TL 3156 4238
Client	Burmor Construction
Consultant	BWB Consulting Limited
Planning ref.	S/2927/17/FL
Brief issued by	Andy Thomas, Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team
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SUMMARY

Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook an open-area archaeological excavation at Sheen Farm, Litlington, Cambridgeshire, to 'preserve by record' archaeological remains identified during previous works carried out by Oxford Archaeology (Booth 2019). The excavation was carried out in two phases between 6th September 2021 and 2nd November 2021 ahead of development. The site code is SFL21 and the event number is ECB6769.

The investigations revealed a Roman farmstead comprising ditched enclosure and trackway, beam slots, a well and two kilns; supplemented by artefacts relating predominantly to the Roman period and providing the largest assemblage of archaeological material from the village of Litlington to date. The development area (DA) is located within a landscape of known Roman occupation, with a substantial Roman villa c.300m to the northwest and a Roman cemetery known as 'Heaven's Walls' equidistant to the south. Excavations at Sheen Farm have identified evidence of a satellite farmstead located within this settlement complex, a subsidiary of the villa estate. The finds comprised significant quantities of ceramic building material (523 pieces, 77kg - including tegula, imbrex and box flue tile), animal bone and pottery of first to fourth century AD date (1544 pieces, 18kg) including Nene Valley and Hadham wares, similar to material recovered from the villa site; indicating a farmstead of some status.

Ranging between the first to fourth centuries AD, the floruit of activity was between the third and fourth centuries with three phases of activity: (1) initial establishment, (2) expansion and development of the farmstead, and (3) final enclosure and re-establishment. The overarching aim of this project is to investigate the character and phasing of the site's Romano-British activity within the context of the surrounding excavations, thereby enhancing our understanding of Romano-British settlement at Litlington and the site's relationship to the villa.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The excavation was commissioned by Jim MacQueen of BWB Consulting Ltd, on behalf of their client Burmor Construction. The land agent was Sam Harwin, and we are grateful for their help during fieldwork.

The Written Brief was prepared by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET), who also monitored the work on site. The CAU is grateful for their advice and interest throughout the project.

The Project Manager was Ricky Patten and site work was overseen by Andrew Chaplin. Project administration and logistics was provided by Samantha Smith and Alex Bovaird. The field team was made up of Oscar Aldridge, Lucia Speariett, Georgia Alison, David Matzliach, Petra Jones and Charlotte de Bruxelles. Survey was carried out by Jonathon Moller, with photographs and graphics prepared by David Matzliach and Ellie Winter. Finds and environmental sample processing was overseen by Emily Banfield and undertaken by Emma Rees and Chris Boulton. Specialist input was coordinated by Vida Rajkovača; individual specialists are noted in the report.

Plant was provided by Lattenbury Services.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site description

1.1.1 Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) were commissioned by BWB Consulting Ltd on behalf of Burmor Construction to undertake an open-area archaeological excavation at Sheen Farm, Litlington, Cambridgeshire, prior to the proposed development of up to 22 dwellings, associated green space and external work (Planning Reference: S/2927/17/FL).

1.1.2 The site was located at Sheen Farm (NGR TL 3156 4238), to the southwest of the historic village of Litlington, and northeast of Royston Road, Cambridgeshire (Figure 1). The excavation covered an area of 5,900m².

1.1.3 The area of proposed development consisted of farm buildings, areas of hard standing, and part of a larger arable field. Trees lined the southwestern area of site, which required a break in excavations while they were removed. These trees were flanked by domestic housing.

1.1.4 A planning condition was placed on the development by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) requiring archaeological excavation of the site. A Brief for Archaeological Investigation outlining the requirements was issued by Andy Thomas (August 2021).

1.1.5 Due to the evidence of significant archaeological remains from a previous evaluation of the DA (Booth 2019), and known archaeological activity within the vicinity, the CHET requested a detailed archaeological excavation. The overarching research aim was to place the context of the site within the surrounding late prehistoric and Roman landscape (Thomas 2021).

1.1.6 Investigations were carried out in accordance with the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Patten 2021a), which was produced in response to the CHET Brief (Thomas 2021).

1.2 Geology, topography and land use

1.2.1 The bedrock comprises Zig Zag Chalk formation (British Geological Survey website, http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html; accessed June 2022).

1.2.2 The DA's soils are lime-rich free draining soils (UK Soil Observatory (bgs.ac.uk); accessed June 2022).

1.2.3 The DA was at approximately 36.7m AOD and set in a landscape of arable farming on the southern edge of Litlington.

1.2.4 The site was previously used for agricultural purposes.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous investigations in the DA

2.1.1 In 2019 the DA was subject to an archaeological evaluation comprising six trenches (Booth 2019). Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery in the Durrington Walls style was recovered from two intercutting pits in the northern part of the site. Romano-British remains, including pottery, animal bone and a coin were recovered from a series of linear ditches and discrete features in two trenches towards the south-eastern boundary of the site, indicating a possible relation to a nearby Roman villa recorded to the west (HER 03186) (Figure 2).

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Evidence for definitive prehistoric activity within the immediate vicinity of the DA is represented through the remains of a Mesolithic flint and a macehead (03071), recovered from ploughsoil immediately northwest of site, and the discovery of three Neolithic stone axes (precise location unknown) (HER 03070). Undated cropmarks, located *c.*300m southeast of site, comprising a ring ditch and linear features have been ascribed a possible prehistoric to Romano-British date (HER 09460). More cropmark evidence continues *c.*600m to the east and southeast, including ring-ditches and linear ditches (HER 09463, MCB21089).

2.2.2 Ashwell Street forms the southeastern boundary for the arable field system Sheen Farm is situated within, some 300m to the south of site. Now a modern trackway, it was once part of the Icknield Way, thought to be a major prehistoric route still used in the Roman period (Oosthuizen 2002),

2.3 Iron Age and Romano British

2.3.1 Further cropmark evidence, though undated, is recorded 120m to the southwest (HER 11432), *c.*300m to the west (MCB23166) and *c.*1.1km south of the DA (HER 09459), all in the form of enclosures and trackways, interpreted as Iron Age or Roman.

2.3.2 Previous archaeological investigations by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit *c.*230m to the west of the DA at Manor Farm Barns (Robinson *et al* 1995) revealed evidence for Iron Age antecedents to more substantial Romano-British settlement with the discovery of 18 late Iron Age pottery sherds. Within this Iron Age assemblage was a sherd of Dressel 1 wine amphora, suggesting an established continental connection prior to Roman occupation.

2.3.3 Additional cropmark and excavation evidence in an area known as 'Limlow Hill' (HER 03293a/03293), *c.*1km southeast of Sheen Farm, suggest both Iron Age and Romano British occupation. Here a barrow, destroyed in 1888, lay within a rectangular Romano-British enclosure. The Ordnance Survey map for 1886 records that human remains and associated Roman coins were discovered here in 1883. Trial excavations in 1934 dated the enclosure ditch to the second century AD (Liversidge 1977, 31-32), while additional cropmarks may suggest even earlier occupation.

2.4 The 'Litlington Villa'

2.4.1 Most significantly, Sheen Farm was situated *c.*300m east-southeast of a Romano-British masonry structure of considerable size and significance, thought to be the domestic range of a Roman villa estate (HER 03186). The existence of a Roman presence at Litlington had been known from at least the early 19th century; however what little survived of the records are

scant and fall short of modern archaeological standards. Interest in the villa site was established by the Revd. W. Clack (curate of Steeple Morden) in the 1820s. All of Clack's notes have been lost and the finds since sold, with details of his findings only being pieced together from local newspapers (see Cambridge Chronicle for April 6th and December 11th 1841). These details suggest a fairly extensive structure containing over 30 rooms with high status remains such as polychrome mosaic floors, hypocaust systems and painted wall plaster, located somewhere immediately west of Cockhall Lane and south of Church Street. The findings were corroborated in subsequent excavations by E. B. Nunn in 1856 (original manuscript held by Cambridge Museum) and C. Babington later in 1881 (1883), both noting areas of hypocaust and tessellated pavement. Due to the lack of surviving documentation the precise locations of these findings are unknown.

2.4.2 Remains of the villa were also discovered in 1913 at Manor Farm by Mr McLaren, who states "several portions of the villa were visible, among which may be mentioned some well-preserved remains of the bath" (Anon. 1914-15, 4). As briefly mentioned above, investigations by the CAU at Manor Farm Barns have also indicated the close proximity of the villa. The quantity of Roman building materials recovered from the excavated strata confirmed the 19th century accounts of a well-appointed structure with mosaic floors, painted wall plaster and a hypocaust system, located in the field to the north of Manor Farm Barns (Robinson *et al* 1995).

2.4.3 The most substantive excavations at the villa site comprised a combination of 21 trenches and test pits undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' in 2009 (Hall 2010). Excavations were able to confirm the position of the 'Litlington villa', though it was not possible to determine its full extent or layout. Evidence suggests Roman activity from the first to second century AD, implying a relatively early establishment of the villa or farmstead. The villa's bathhouse was thought to be discovered, including a plaster floor surface with a number of tesserae still *in situ,* and smaller areas of remnant floor in the form of mortar bedding layers. Assemblages of tessera, painted wall plaster, box flue tile, tegula and pot supplemented the findings from the antiquarian investigations. Perhaps most comparable to the excavations at Sheen Farm, a number of linear features were discovered, likely to relate to the estate or farmstead associated with the villa. N. Hall (2010) suggests they represent at least two and probably three phases of ditch alignments.

2.4.4 In 2007 a number of tesserae, tile fragments and pottery sherds were found in a garden on 13 Cockhall Close (MCB17646) *c.*150m west of Sheen Farm. An archaeological evaluation in 2018 within the immediate vicinity at Cockhall Lane produced a substantial spread of Roman wall plaster and CBM demolition material across two 15m x 1.8m trenches (Fawcett and Brook 2020).

2.5 'Heavens Wall's' Cemetery

2.5.1 Located *c.*300m south-southwest of Sheen Farm, the Romano British cemetery was initially found in 1821 during quarry operations. Kempe (1836) provides the most extensive report of the discovery, noting a flint and 'Roman brick' wall uncovered by workmen. Under the supervision of the then incumbent of Litlington (and Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge) the Revd. Dr. Webb, the wall was uncovered to its full extent and found to enclose a rectangular area of around 34.7m x 24.7m. Contained within were 80 urned cremation graves aligned with the Icknield Way, some of the graves being buried in wooden boxes and covered or lined with tiles. Evidence for cremations placed within caskets and some within glass vessels was also discovered. Up to 250 inhumations were found, most disturbing and therefore post-dating the urned burials. In the southeast and southwest corners, deposits of "ashes" from "*ustrina*" (in situ pyres) were found. Coins discovered during the work suggest

the cemetery was in use throughout the Roman period. Immediately to the north, a stone sarcophagus containing the remains of an undated 'young person' was discovered within a buttressed building (Liversidge 1977, 29).

2.5.2 Similar to the antiquarian interventions described above concerning the villa, the precise location of the cemetery was lost. The 2009 'Time Team' excavations confirmed its location with the discovery of disarticulated human remains within a grave cut, despite the site being substantially disturbed by quarrying (Hall 2010).

2.6 Medieval and post-medieval

2.6.1 Anglo Saxon inhumations and linear features were discovered during archaeological excavation *c.*500m to the northwest of the DA on Church Street (CB15696). Adjacent is the 13th century church of St Catherine (HER CB14887). Still within this vicinity were the remnants of a moat; once belonging to the Manor House of Huntingfield, first mentioned in the 11th century (HER 01235).

2.7 Modern

2.7.1 RAF Steeple Morden was a second world war air force base located over 1km to the southwest of the DA. The airfield had a number of satellite camps and ancillary areas around the village and a number of public air raid shelters are also recorded close to the development area (CB15152).

3. ORIGINAL RESEARCH THEMES, OBJECTIVES AND QUESTIONS

3.1.1 The principal aim of the excavation was to mitigate the impact of development on archaeological remains by investigating the character and phasing of Prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the DA. The results were to be set within the context of the previous excavations at Litlington, thereby enhancing our understanding of broader settlement patterns within Prehistoric and Roman Litlington, and southwest Cambridgeshire.

3.1.2 The initial research aims stipulated in the Archaeological Written Brief issued by CHET (Thomas 2021) and developed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Patten 2021a) were as follows;

- To investigate the character and extent of Neolithic activity in the area and contribute to the understanding of Neolithic activity in the locality.
- To investigate the character and extent of Roman activity in the area and its relationship with the known villa.
- To contribute to an understanding of the pattern of settlement, economy and land management in a Roman villa estate.

3.1.3 The research questions were supplemented by the following, drawn from the recently revised Regional Research Framework for the East of England (https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/)

- Neo 21 and 23: what insights do Neolithic features in the PDA and similar sites nearby yield to understanding the clearance of the chalklands of southern Cambridgeshire and the adoption of farming in the period?
- LIA-Roman 07: the evaluation uncovered material probably derived from the nearby villa. What is the relationship of the site to the villa, and what insights does it yield about how the villa functioned?
- LIA-Roman 08: what is the function of activity on the site within the operation of the wider villa estate?

4. EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of investigation (Patten 2021a) approved by the CHET prior to commencement of works. The excavation followed: the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (2019); Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CIFA 2014a); Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper 14); statutory Health and Safety legislation; and the CAU Risk Assessment (Patten 2021b).

4.1.2 All machine excavation was undertaken under direct archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a 2m trenching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the potential archaeological features and were stored separately on site.

4.1.3 Archaeological features and deposits were surveyed using Leica GPS and recorded using the CAU recording system and pro-forma sheets. A minimum of 50% of each discrete feature and 10% of linear features were hand-excavated in standard metre-long slots, with sections focussing on terminals and intersections with other features in order to understand stratigraphic relationships. The geological layer described as a 'pond' was initially hand dug with a 1 metre slot across the widest section before 100% excavation with a machine to recover extra information. The well **F.8** was hand dug to 1.20m, where a machine was then required to dig out the opposing section down to the required level, stepping the sides to adhere to health and safety requirements. Deposits were sorted by hand so that a thorough assessment of artefact content and spatial distribution could be made. Hand digging resumed until spatial restrictions required the use of an auger to gauge the true depth of the feature.

4.1.4 Photographs were taken of all features using a high-resolution digital camera and sections were hand-drawn at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20).

4.1.5 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. All findspots were plotted using Leica GPS.

4.1.6 Midden deposits, waterlogged fills, grain-rich fills, ceramic and faunal remains-rich fills, were bulk sampled for flotation, whilst pollen monoliths were taken from selected deposits for paleoenvironmental and geoarchaeological analysis.

4.1.7 The artefacts and accompanying paper archive have been compiled into a stable indexed archive. This is currently stored at the CAU under the site code SFL21.

5. PROJECT ARCHIVE

5.1 Excavation records

5.1.1 All site records have been collated, and key data entered into an excel spreadsheet. Hand-drawn plans and sections have been scanned and stored in the digital archive. The number of records is shown in Table 1.

***Table 1**: Quantification of excavation archive*

Record Type	Number
Contexts	176
Features	122
Context register sheets	5
Context Sheets	176
Feature register sheets	4
Animal Skeleton Sheets	1
Section register sheets	1
Large drawing sheets (A2)	10
Small finds register sheets	1
Environmental register sheets	2

5.2 Finds and environmental

5.2.1 Finds have been washed and dried, counted and weighed, bagged and labelled and placed in archive boxes. A spreadsheet of all finds and quantities has been created. Total quantities of each category of finds are summarised in Table 2.

***Table 2**: Quantification of finds archive*

Finds	Number	Weight (g)
Burnt flint	4	58
Flint	3	9
Worked stone	26	4231
Burnt stone	33	5067
Pottery	1544	18067
Ceramic building material	523	79116
Fired clay	33	607
Metalwork	77	1234
Small finds	37	N/A
Animal bone	2314	30109
Glass	1	1
Shell	76	1221
Charcoal	3	5
Mortar	24	141
Stone	70	3541
Environmental samples	48	N/A

5.3 Digital archive

5.3.1 The digital archive will be held on the CAU's secure and managed servers during the working life of the project. Upon completion of analysis and publication the digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

***Table 3**: Summary of digital archive*

Resources	Format	Quantity
Project Design (the project budget will be redacted)	.pdfa	1
Final project report (both .pdf and .doc)	.pdfa, .doc	1
CAD/survey files	.dwg, dxf, .shp	1
Site registers (database or spreadsheet)	.xls, .csv, .accdb	1
Context sheets (database)	.xls, .csv, .accdb	1
Finds registers (database or spreadsheet)	.xls, .csv, .accdb	1
Scans of site plans and section drawings	.tiff	TBC
Specialist databases, spreadsheets, diagrams	.xls, .csv, .accdb	TBC
Selected site photographs	.tiff, .raw	130

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 The excavation identified mid to late Roman remains (second-fourth century AD), indicative of a satellite farmstead associated with a relatively high status villa within the vicinity comprising at least three phases of cut features (Figure 3a and 3b).

6.1.2 Site phasing is based on a combination of stratigraphic and spatial associations as well datable material finds, primarily consisting of pottery. This summary comprises descriptions by period and key feature groups to provide an overview of the archaeology. However, the full context index is included in Appendix 1.

6.2 Prehistoric

6.2.1 During the evaluation, Neolithic activity was recorded within Trench 3 in the northern part of the Development Area. This comprised two intercutting pits with late Neolithic Grooved-Ware pottery in both, thought to have derived from 1 to 2 vessels (Booth 2019). The excavation incorporated this area; however these two pits were the only features of this date, indicating sparse Neolithic activity.

6.3 Roman

6.3.1 Roman remains represented a small farmstead that spanned the second to fourth centuries AD, with a peak of activity between the third and fourth centuries. Associated with the known villa, at least three phases of activity were recorded, primarily through stratigraphic and spatial relations between features consisting of a ditched enclosure, associated pits, gullies and postholes, a well, two kilns, two structures and a trackway. Also present within the northeastern part of site was a natural geological feature described here as a ‘pond’. This predates the Roman period and consisted of a relatively large layer of silt with more silt and flints trailing to the southwest in a linear fashion (Figure 4).

Phase 1: initial establishment AD40-150

Enclosure

6.3.2 The first phase of Roman activity was the establishment of what can be described as a ‘ladder’ enclosure (Figure 5). The enclosure comprised a combination of ten ditches and gullies (Table 4) aligned northwest-southeast (towards the ‘Litlington Villa’) and turning northeast-southwest (towards ‘Heaven’s Walls’), with an area approximately 28m x 36m exposed. The elements revealed comprised the most northern extent of the enclosure system; with no archaeological features of this date beyond this point. The system appeared to continue beyond the limit of excavation to the southwest. The southeastern ends of the enclosure were left open.

Table 4: *Summary of features forming the Enclosure*

Feature No.	Type	Context Nos.	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery	A.Bone
27	Ditch	38, 167	0.76	0.14	-	1 (339g)
57	Ditch	77, 79, 91, 103, 110	1.15	0.33	16 (195g)	44 (475g)
76	Ditch	106,131	1.05	0.51	10 (233g)	25 (392g)
79	Gully	109,118	0.6	0.28	31 (354g)	20 (184g)
84	Ditch	119	1.25	0.72	157 (2636g)	66 (1,460g)
85	Gully	120, 142	1.45	0.98	3 (9g)	4 (193g)
90	Ditch	125, 127, 137	1.75	0.43	13 (135g)	109 (1,074g)
91	Ditch	129	1	0.58	-	-
99	Gully	141, 171	0.53	0.3	21 (538g)	5 (43g)
123	Gully	172	0.5	0.07	-	-

6.3.3 The northern zone of the enclosure comprised two ditches, **F.76** and **F.90**. The extent of F.76 is unknown as it was truncated at its western end by modern disturbance, but appeared to turn from the northwest to the southeast, respecting the alignment of F.90. A length of approximately 33m of ditch F.76 was exposed, and terminated under this modern disturbance. The same deposit of modern truncation obscured the relationships between ditches **F.57** and **F.91**, and F.90 with ditch **F.84** and gully **F.79**. Beyond this area of modern disturbance F.90 expanded out into four northeast-southwest aligned parallel ditches and gullies, enclosing the northwestern end of the enclosure; F.79, F.84, **F.85** and **F.99**. A total of 157 sherds (2636g) of pottery was found in ditch F.84, suggesting portions of these enclosure ditches were used for the deposition of domestic refuse. Aligned northwest-southeast, the southern extent of this initial enclosure was composed of **F.27**, of which *c.*36m was exposed during excavations, and it appeared to continue beyond the southeastern limit of excavation. Bisecting this enclosure and thus forming two separate internal spaces (a 'northern space and 'southern' space) was ditch F.57. Approximately 28m in length, the previously mentioned area of modern truncation completely obscured the relationship with ditch F.91; but it can be reasonably speculated on the basis of alignment that F.57 and F.91 were the same ditch. Ditch F.91 extended beyond the western limit of excavation.

Other ditches, gullies and pits

6.3.4 No internal archaeological activity attributed to phase one was found in the most northern enclosed space described above, however a relatively limited amount of activity was recorded in the larger, southern enclosed area. Curvilinear ditch **F.102** was situated approximately centrally within the enclosed space, *c.*12m in length. The ditch truncated perpendicular gullies **F.31** (aligned northwest-southeast) and **F.32** (aligned northeast-southwest). The function of these features is difficult to say, but they appeared to manipulate space within the enclosure. Pit **F.112** was also truncated by F.102.

6.3.5 Exposed south of the enclosure and at the extreme south of site, a series of intercutting ditches were recorded. Delineated from the enclosure area by ditch F.27, it appears to be a distinct zone of activity possibly comprising numerous phases of animal enclosures. All ditches in this small area of site had similar stratigraphy, dimensions and a relative lack of material culture. Comprised of ditches **F.11, F.19, F.20, F.22** and **F.23**, their full extent continued beyond the limit of excavation to the south.

Phase 2: expansion and development AD150-300

Ditches

6.3.6 The farmstead developed and expanded through a combination of extensions and reorganisation, with new ditches and recuts redefining the space. It was in this phase that the enclosure was segregated into smaller spaces with the addition of two potential structures and their associated features (Figure 6).

6.3.7 Notably, the previous unenclosed southeastern extent of the enclosure was enclosed, with the addition of ditch **F.63** (a recut of F.90) (Figure 7). Initially on a northwest-southeast alignment, F.63 turned perpendicularly *c.*20m to the southwest, completely enclosing the most northern space and partially enclosing the southern space. On the same northeast-southwest alignment, with a length of *c.*10m, ditch **F.113** enclosed the rest of this southern space, terminating before, and respecting, F.27 from Phase 1.

6.3.8 Based on stratigraphic and spatial relationships, ditches **F.17, F.18, F.21** and **F.117** have been attributed to Phase 2, within the aforementioned 'animal enclosure' area.

Structure 1

6.3.9 During Phase 2, there was an increase in activity southeast of the new additions and extensions described above, in the form of two probable structures with associated features. The most convincing of these structures was Structure 1 (Figure 8), comprising seven beam slots, eight postholes, three pits and one gully, outlined in Table 5 below.

Table 5: *Summary of features forming Structure one*

Feature No.	Type	Context Nos.	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery	A.Bone
1	Beam slot	1,34	0.56	0.18	10 (138g)	6 (107g)
2	Beam slot	2, 31, 48, 51	0.75	0.18	24 (385g)	71 (728g)
3	Beam slot	3, 35	0.76	0.29	8 (52g)	5 (50g)
4	P/h	4	0.7	0.13	-	-
5	P/h	5	0.5	0.11	-	-
6	P/h	6	0.64	0.19	-	-
7	Gully	7	0.49	0.08	1 (14g)	-
25	Beam slot	33, 40	0.7	0.12	21 (511g)	1 (9g)
26	Beam slot	37	0.7	0.1	17 (184g)	10 (151g)
29	P/h	42	0.18	0.08	-	-
34	Pit	47	0.3	0.05	2 (12g)	-
35	Pit	50	0.3	0.23	4 (60g)	-
37	P/h	53	0.37	0.08	1 (4g)	-
38	Pit	55	0.45	0.16	5 (162g)	-
39	Beam slot	56	0.35	0.22	1 (33g)	-
40	P/h	57	0.3	0.2	1 (8g)	-
41	P/h	58	0.22	0.14	-	-
42	Beam slot	59, 60	0.48	0.14	2 (15g)	-
43	P/h	61	0.45	0.14	-	-

6.3.10 The structure was on a northeast-southwest alignment, the most southern end terminating and respecting ditch F.27. Rectilinear in plan, the structure was approximately 7m x 16m; a possible entrance point *c.*4m wide was revealed in the northeast corner of the structure,

between beam slot **F.42** and beam slot **F.26**. The stratigraphy of the comprising features were all very similar, mainly a single fill of friable dark grey silt.

6.3.11 Though Structure 1 was most likely established during Phase 2, it must be noted that beam Slot **F.25** contained twenty-one sherds (511g) of later Roman pottery, including five sherds from a complete Hadham red-slipped base, a large sherd (174g) from a Nene Valley colour-coated beaded flanged bowl, and a single sherd of Harston colour-coated ware. The dating of this material to AD325-400 indicates the pottery was presumably deposited after the structure had gone out of use (Anderson Appendix 2A).

Structure 2

6.3.12 More speculatively assigned as a structure, Structure 2 was relatively small in size at approximately 3m x 4m and sub triangular in plan. Immediately north of, and most likely contemporary with Structure 1, it comprises three beam slots and one posthole, listed in Table 6 below.

Table 6: *Summary of features forming Structure 2*

Feature No.	Type	Context Nos.	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery	A.Bone
51	Beam slot	70,72	0.4	0.1	5 (39g)	4 (53g)
52	Beam slot	69, 74	0.55	0.17	1 (8g)	2 (19g)
54	Beam slot	73	0.3	0.05	3 (22g)	-
80	Posthole	111	0.4	0.21	-	-

6.3.13 The beam slots and posthole were quite ephemeral, especially when feature depth is taken into account, therefore it was unlikely to have been a substantial structure. Beam slot **F.52** truncated **F.51**, but the similarity of stratigraphy and deposits (single fill of dark grey friable silt) combined with pottery spot dates (150-400 AD) indicate they were contemporary.

Associated features

6.3.14 Features associated with Structures 1 and 2 are listed below in Table 7.

Table 7: *Summary of features associated with Structure one and Structure two*

Feature No.	Type	Intervention No.	No. of Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery	A.Bone
8	Well	8	22	2.8	3.55	249 (2646g)	241 (4,188g)
28	Kiln	39	3	0.7	0.25	1 (4g)	-
30	Pit	43	4	2.75	0.65	25 (378g)	36 (1,457g)
36	Pit	52	1	0.85	0.22	26 (210g)	430 (5,018g)
105	Kiln	148	3	0.45	0.2	3 (59g)	1 (4g)

Well

6.3.15 Located approximately 6m southeast of Structure 1 on the southern edge of site, well F.8 had a diameter of 2.8m and a depth of 3.55m; and cut gully **F.9** (Figure 9). The well was hand dug to 1.20m, and due to health and safety concerns a combination of machine and hand

excavation occurred to a depth of 2.30m, when spatial restrictions required the use of an auger to gauge the true depth of the feature.

6.3.16 With 23 contexts, the well was the most complex feature on site stratigraphically. Bulk samples were taken from charcoal rich deposits and deposits towards the base, however there was an apparent lack of organic deposits at the base which was confirmed after assessing the bulk samples. The well assemblage is extremely sparse, containing only a few pieces of charcoal, a fragment of black porous material and a small piece of coal (probably intrusive). This paucity of material may indicate that the well was covered in some way, as an open feature would almost certainly have accumulated more detritus (Fryer, Appendix 2C). The well also contained the largest single assemblage of pottery, totalling 249 sherds weighing 2646g, along with a considerable amount of faunal remains, producing 4188g of faunal waste (Rajkovaca, Appendix 2B). There was no discernible difference in date between the different contexts within this feature, with the majority of the pottery dating AD200/250-400. The condition and composition of the material indicates that the pottery may have derived from some form of surface deposit(s), rather than representing primary deposits of refuse (Anderson, Appendix 2A).

Pits

6.3.17 There was a total of sixteen pits ascribed to Phase 2 activity; two of which yielded evidence for animal butchery (Figure 10). Pit **F.30** truncated perpendicular gullies F.31 and F.32 and was situated in the corner where they met, *c.*2m northeast of Structure 1. With a length of 3.10m, width of 2.75m and depth of 0.65m, multiple cow skulls in varying condition were discovered towards the pit's base.

6.3.18 Less than 4m to the northeast of F.30 and 3m northwest of Structure 1 was pit **F.36**. With 438 fragments and a weight of 5062g, this feature generated 18% of the faunal assemblage by count and 17% by weight (Rajkovaca, Appendix 2B). Four cow skulls were found towards the surface of the single fill pit, measuring 1.05m long, 0.85m wide and 0.22m deep. The skulls appeared to have been placed neatly and intentionally, two upside down and two upwards. When considering the relative amount and type of faunal assemblages produced from F.30 and F.36, both pits seem to have been used as refuse in relation to animal husbandry.

Kilns

6.3.19 Two kilns were identified during excavations, both situated within 4m of Structure 1 (Figure 11). Kiln **F.28** was cut by beam slot F.25, predating the structure. Kiln F.28 was 1.8m in length, 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep, containing three burnt/charcoal rich deposits, with the stoking pit located at the northwestern end of the kiln. Very degraded burnt clay was found throughout these fills, though a very small quantity of pot was recovered (one sherd weighing 4g and dating to AD200-400). Two iron objects were recovered after 100% excavation; a knife and an amorphous iron lump, thought to be a shears' loop (Quick, Appendix 2I).

6.3.20 Located *c.*4m northwest of Structure 1, kiln **F.105** was 1.87m long, 0.45m wide and 0.2m deep. Comparable to kiln F.28, Kiln F.105 contained three deposits, varying in charcoal content, ash and burnt chalk, with a small quantity of pot discovered (three sherds weighing 59g and dating to AD200-400). Both kilns were heavily sampled and 100% excavated.

6.3.21 The presence of cereals, chaff and charcoal within both kiln samples probably suggests that while wood was the primary fuel used within the structures, cereal processing waste and dried herbage were also used as tinder or kindling. This certainly was common practise within Roman Britain, with numerous parallels being recorded from across the country. As the

current assemblages are quite small, it would appear that the kilns were probably cleared after firing in order to prevent accidental conflagrations (Fryer, Appendix 2C).

Phase 3: final enclosure and re-establishment AD300-400

6.3.22 The final phase of Roman activity at Sheen Farm culminated with the addition of a trackway leading northwest towards the 'Litlington Villa' and the final enclosure and re-establishment of the previous enclosure ditches (Figure 12).

Trackway

6.3.23 Phase 3 was characterised by the addition of a northwest-southeast aligned boundary ditch **F.77** forming the northern limit of the farmstead, and spanned the width of site with *c.*65m exposed. Unlike the earlier ditches comprising the Phase 1 enclosure, the boundary did not turn southwest towards the cemetery but continued to the northwest, towards the villa. This boundary appears to form a trackway with ditch **F.73** and **F.92,** incorporating the Phase 1 enclosure and providing access to the villa and its estate (Table 8).

6.3.24 Ditch F.73 extended parallel with F.77 beyond the limit of excavation to the southeast. Further northwest, where it met the Phase 1 enclosure, it turned *c.*10m acutely south respecting Phase 1 ditch F.57, closing off the north part of the Phase 1 enclosure a second time.

6.3.25 Though considerably truncated by modern disturbance, approximately 8m of ditch F.92 was exposed on the west edge of site. The southeastern end terminated under this modern disturbance. Similar to F.73, F.92 extended parallel with ditch F.77 beyond the northwestern limit of excavation, re-establishing the trackway towards the villa.

Table 8: *Summary of features comprising the Trackway*

Feature No.	Type	Context Nos.	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery	A.Bone
73	Ditch	76, 81, 93, 101, 113, 115	2	0.5	21 (338g)	22 (406g)
77	Ditch	75, 107, 128, 132, 140	1.92	0.4	13 (242g)	24 (114g)
92	Ditch	130	3	0.55	43 (520g)	19 (491g)

Other ditches, pits and gullies

6.3.26 The southernmost edge of the farmstead exposed on site was re-established at this time through the addition of northwest-southeast aligned ditch **F.12**. This completely truncated Phase 1 ditch F.27 towards the southwest corner of site, F.12 continued on its alignment beyond the western limit of excavation, approximately parallel with contemporary ditches F.77 and F.92 towards the villa.

6.3.27 A series of five pits (**F.64, F.65, F.68, F.70** and **F.71**) and one isolated posthole (**F.62**) cut into Phase 2 ditch F.63. The majority of finds were domestic refuse and ceramic building material, however pit F.71 contained a double dog burial; both animals were placed back to back, carefully and intentionally on their sides (Figure 13). Of these two animals, one was a young male (54cm in height) with evidence it had survived an infection or disease and the other was a (probable) female puppy of around nine months (Rajkovaca, Appendix 2B). Amongst the pottery recovered from pit F.71 was a sherd from a hunt cup. (Anderson, Appendix 2A).

6.3.28 A total of 13 ditches, gullies and elongated pits were exposed across site, all respecting alignments from earlier established boundaries, and provide more evidence of re-establishment and re-use during Phase 3 as opposed to any large scale changes.

6.3.29 Gullies **F.66** and **F.75** were 5m and 7.5m long and 0.53m and 0.95m wide (respectively), they were segmented and parallel to the south side of Phase 1 ditch F.57, further manipulating and controlling space within the enclosure. Gully **F.72** was situated parallel immediately north of F.57, *c.*4m in length and 0.38m wide.

6.3.30 Seemingly serving a similar purpose, gullies **F.16** and **F.121** were *c.*6m and *c.*8.5m long and 0.49m and 0.56m wide respectively. These were situated directly south of and parallel to Phase 3 ditch F.12. The terminus of gully F.121 cut ditch F.12.

6.3.31 Located directly north of Structure 2 and immediately south of ditch F.57 were pits **F.53 F.58** and **F.61**. These pits were sub-oval in plan and contain similar fills of dark greyish to yellowish brown friable silt. F.53 truncated beam slots F.51 and **F.54** of Structure 2, and pit F.58 cut the southeastern terminus of ditch F.57. A relatively small amount of pot, animal bone and ceramic building material were recovered from them.

6.3.32 Located in the west corner of site to the north of the Phase 1 enclosure, approximately 7m of ditch **F.93** was recorded, the terminus of which cut Phase 1 ditch F.76. (Figure 14). Ditch F.93 respected the alignment of F.76, both turning towards the southwest and disappearing under an area of modern disturbance. Two sherds from an Oxfordshire red-slipped bowl form C75 with rouletted decoration were recovered from Ditch F.93, providing a late Roman date of AD325-400 (Anderson, Appendix 2A).

6.3.33 Gullies **F.83** and **F.98** provided further evidence of smaller scale additions to the farmstead following previously established alignments. F.83 was located directly south of and parallel to Phase 1 Enclosure ditch F.76, with a length of *c.*7m and width of 0.65m. Gully F.98 cut Trackway Phase 3 ditch F.77 to the north with a length of *c.*8m and 0.43m wide.

6.3.34 Situated centrally within the southern part of the Phase 1 Enclosure, ditch **F.103** truncated Phase 1 ditch F.102, positioned on the exact same alignment (northeast-southwest turning northwest-southeast), indicating re-establishment and re-use of space within the Phase 1 Enclosure. F.103 had a length of *c.*11m and was 1.06m wide. Gully **F.106** cut the northwest terminal end.

7. FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

7.1 Artefacts

Roman pottery (Anderson, Appendix 2A)

7.1.1 The excavation produced an assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 1145 sherds, weighing 18174g and representing 37.23 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) and a minimum of 153 vessels (MNV). The material is predominately late Roman in date, with an apparent peak in activity in the third-fourth centuries AD. Although the assemblage is indicative of domestic activity, there is a higher than average ratio of fineware vessels, including vessels from the Nene Valley and Hadham.

7.1.2 The Roman pottery assemblage is primarily of local importance, comprising a significant group of predominantly late Roman date material from Litlington. However, this material represents one of the largest in-situ assemblages of Roman pottery recovered from the environs of the Roman villa at Litlington to date, which therefore provides important evidence in terms of date and pottery supply/consumption.

Ceramic building material (Quick, Appendix 2D)

7.1.3 The excavations produced a total of 484 pieces of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) weighing 78.8kg. The material is all Roman in date apart from eleven pieces of modern brick and tile weighing 484g. It includes roofing tile (both tegula and imbrex tiles), floor tiles and a small number of box flue tile fragments. All of the material is fragmented and no complete tiles are present.

7.1.4 This is a medium assemblage of CBM consisting of fragments of redeposited roofing, floor and box flue tile, as well as a large quantity of undiagnostic tile. No complete tiles are present, and none of the material is in situ. It is possible that the material derives from some form of structure on site, although the relatively small assemblage size and fragmentary nature of the material makes the structural arrangement unclear.

7.1.5 A fragment of relief-patterned box flue tile, <126> is regionally significant. The use of relief-patterned stamps is thought to begin in the later 1st century AD and continue until the late second-early third century AD (Betts et al, 51), and dies have been shown to be connected with particular tile producers. Only a small number of relief-patterned flue tiles have been recorded in Cambridgeshire, making this piece an important addition to their known distribution. In addition, the recovery of box flue tile from the nearby villa site at Litlington, also with W-Chevron designs, is significant as it points to a possible connection between the two sites.

Flint (Banfield, Appendix 2E)

7.1.6 The excavations at Sheen Farm produced seven pieces of flint, two of which are worked and six burnt. The total assemblage weighs 174g. The worked flint assemblage comprises one patinated, struck flake and one heavily burnt core of Neolithic or later form. The remainder of the assemblage comprises unworked, burnt flints.

7.1.7 This small flint assemblage includes two worked pieces whose form suggests a Neolithic-Bronze Age date which are most likely residual finds. The remainder of the assemblage is burnt but otherwise unworked.

Burnt stone (Banfield, Appendix 2F)

7.1.8 A total of 26 pieces of burnt stone weighing 3417g were recovered through excavation of features dated to the Roman period. The burnt stone assemblage was concentrated in features dated to the early phase of occupation with diminished volumes recorded through subsequent phases.

7.1.9 The Sheen Farm burnt stone assemblage is small and dispersed in Roman period features across the site. Although holding low interpretative value as a standalone assemblage, it augments findings of analysis of the worked stone assemblage (of which 78% evidences burning) to develop a picture of domestic activity characteristic of Roman rural settlement. Whereas worked stone is most abundant in Phase 2, it is Phase 1 that provides most evidence for burnt but unworked stone.

Worked stone (Banfield, Appendix 2G)

7.1.10 The worked stone assemblage consists of 37 specimens weighing 6476g. The material was predominantly recovered from early-mid Roman contexts, with a lower number of artefacts dated to the latest Roman occupation of the site. The assemblage is domestic in character, being dominated by tile fragments, with lower numbers of quern fragments and a small portion of a shale bracelet.

7.1.11 This small assemblage is domestic in character and is characteristic both in terms of the volume recovered and the fabrics represented for a site of this period and size.

Fired clay (Quick, Appendix 2H)

7.1.12 A small assemblage of 29 pieces of fired clay weighing 567g were recovered from the fill of kiln F.28. The material is highly abraded, consisting of amorphous pieces of unknown function and origin.

7.1.13 The material was not *in situ* and it is unclear if the material related to the kiln structure. As such, the material provides limited scope for contributing further to its interpretation.

Metalwork (Quick, Appendix 2I)

7.1.14 The excavations produced a total of 77 metal objects weighing 1240.1g, recovered from metal detecting, hand excavation and environmental sampling. The assemblage includes nine copper alloy objects, 67 iron objects, and one lead object. The majority are Roman in date, or derive from Roman features.

7.1.15 This is a small assemblage of metalwork, including six Roman coins of 3rd-4th century AD date. The material is all heavily worn or fragmentary, and offers limited potential for contributing further to the interpretation of the site.

Glass

7.1.16 A single shard of Roman glass was recovered from a single feature, Well F.8.

7.2 Environmental evidence

Faunal remains (Rajkovaca, Appendix 2B)

7.2.1 The excavation resulted in the recovery of a modest faunal assemblage, with a raw count of 2384 fragments and a total weight of just over 30kg (30207g). Analysis of the associated ceramic evidence showed that the assemblage is entirely Roman in date, with an evident peak in activity in the third-fourth centuries AD. Typical for the period in this part of the country,

the material is almost exclusively made up of the remains of larger livestock (cattle and horse), while displaying a remarkably restricted range of species.

7.2.2 While not quantitatively substantial for any complex discussions about the character of economy and animal use in the area, the Sheen Farm assemblage produced some valuable patterns. Typical in the range of represented species, and the nature of carcass processing, the assemblage is also substantiating the current understanding of the significance of horse as a vital force multiplier in the development and maintenance of the Roman army and occupation in this part of the province.

Plant, macrofossils and other remains (Fryer, Appendix 2C)

7.2.3 A total of ten samples were submitted for assessment. The samples were bulk floated by CAU and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 16. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also present (often at high densities), but are not recoded within the table.

7.2.4 The assemblages from Sheen Farm are mostly small (0.2 litres in volume or considerably less) and very limited in composition. Cereal processing waste was almost certainly being used as fuel on or near the site, particularly during Phases 1 and 2, but there are few (if any) indications of local agricultural activity, even for subsistence agriculture, where the occupants of a site grew sufficient for their needs but with little or no surplus. It is therefore most likely that cereal processing waste was being imported to the site with a specific usage in mind, be it potentially as animal fodder or as fuel.

7.3 Archaeological potential

7.3.1 The excavated evidence comprises at least three phases of Roman activity, the northern most extent of a subsidiary farmstead of a relatively high status, substantial villa estate. Significant assemblages of artefacts and paleoenvironmental remains at the local level have been recovered that have the potential to: increase our understanding of the character and extent of Roman activity in the area and its relationship with the ‘Litlington Villa’; identify zones of activity through distributional analysis; and further investigate the farmstead’s role within the context of the villa estate as a potential major production centre within the wider hinterlands of Litlington, southwest Cambridgeshire.

7.3.2 The site was solely Roman, pottery and CBM analysis suggesting a peak of activity during the third-fourth centuries. Further excavation is needed to confirm earlier or later phases of activity in the immediate area which would indicate continuity, or rather that the farmstead was established and subsequently disused purely within the context of the ‘Litlington Villa’.

7.3.3 The Roman pottery found at Sheen Farm constitutes the largest in-situ assemblage found within the Litlington environs to date. Although the assemblage is indicative of domestic activity, there is a higher than average ratio of fineware vessels, suggesting a connection to the high status ‘Litlington Villa’. The CBM assemblage, while not as significant, also points to a connection to the villa. It is possible that some of the material derives from some form of structure on site (possibly Structure 1), but the discovery of relief-patterned box flue tile (both with W-chevron designs) at both sites hints at a relationship between them.

7.3.4 As a farmstead, the environmental evidence from Sheen Farm seems to be typical for the period in this part of the country; the zooarchaeological material is almost exclusively made up of the remains of larger livestock (cattle and horse), while displaying a remarkably

restricted range of species. The animal bone assemblage substantiates the current understanding of the significance of horse as a vital force multiplier in the development and maintenance of the Roman army and occupation in this part of the province. The layout of the site, with ditches dividing areas into regular paddocks or enclosures, further suggests Sheen Farm was largely pastoral in nature.

This evidence is complimented with the plant and macrofossil data, which is relatively small and limited in comparison. Cereal processing waste was almost certainly being used as fuel on or near the site, particularly during Phases 1 and 2, but there are few (if any) indications of local arable activity, even for subsistence agriculture. It is therefore most likely that cereal processing waste was being imported to the site with a specific usage in mind, be it potentially as animal fodder or as fuel; this would make sense if Sheen Farm was indeed pastoral in nature, particularly in relation to the rearing of horses for the Roman military.

8. ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

8.1 Standards

8.1.1 The project archive will be prepared and deposited in line with the MoRPHE guidelines (Historic England 2006, reissued 2015), CIfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014, updated 2020), the CIfA Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (2014, updated 2020), the United Kingdom Institute for Conservators Conservation Guidelines No. 2 (2012) and the requirements of the Cambridgeshire County Council's approved archaeological repository.

8.1.2 The archaeological archive and its deposition will be carried out in accordance with the Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeological Archives Requirements for Post Excavation Analysis (CCC 2017), and Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire (CCC 2020, version 5).

8.2 Physical archive, discard, and transfer of title agreement

8.2.1 Upon completion and approval of the final publication the physical archive will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council's approved archaeological repository. The projects reference number is ECB6769.

8.2.2 Before deposition the CAU will obtain the Transfer of Title Agreement to secure the long term curation of the archive.

8.3 Digital archive

8.3.1 The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

8.4 Updated Digital Management Plan (Version 2, June 2022)

A1. Standards and procedures

8.4.1 All digital data generated during the project will be managed according to the *CAU Digital Data Management Policy and Procedures* (2021). This is consistent with:

- Forster, M. 2019, *Dig Digital. Work Digital. Think Archive. Create Access*. Historic England, CIfA and DigVentures.
- CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020) Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
- CIfA 2014 (updated 2020) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.

A2. Data Collection and Responsibility

8.4.2 Final responsibility for the project's digital data lies with the Project Manager. The following Table 9 outlines the main types of data anticipated to be generated, and project staff who will be responsible for each, and where these documents and data will be stored.

Table 9: *Data collection and responsibility*

Document type	Responsibility	Storage location
Project documentation Final project design Contract with client Site information	Project Manager	CAU server (Projects)
Health and Safety (RAMS)	Project Manager	CAU server (Projects)
Fieldwork site registers (spreadsheet) context sheets (database) working photographs (TIFFs)	Site Director	CAU Server (Projects)
Survey site plans (scanned) section drawings (digitised) GPS/CAD data	CAU Survey lead	CAU Server (Survey)
Specialist photography site photographs artefact photographs	Graphics	CAU Server (Photographs)
Specialist assessments databases spreadsheets report text	CAU specialists External specialists	CAU Server (Projects)
Project reporting text	Site Director	CAU Server (Projects)
Report illustrations figure files formatted report	CAU graphics	CAU Server (Graphics)
GIS, photogrammetry	CAU Graphics	CAU Server (Survey)
Finds finds catalogue archive catalogue project metadata	CAU Finds	CAU Server (Finds)

A3. Identification

8.4.3 A unique identification code will be used to prefix all core digital documents created during the project. All core documents will also be identified with descriptive labels (e.g. context_register, pottery_catalogue, site_photo). Version numbers will be used to distinguish documents when substantial changes are made (v1, v2, v3, etc.).

A4. Storage and backup

8.4.4 Digital data will be stored on the CAU's main server, in the allocated folders indicated above. The server is backed up hourly to offsite storage, and is provided by the University of Cambridge Information Service. Staff homeworking will transfer documents to the CAU server weekly (minimally). No core documents will be stored on desktop PCs (as these are not backed up offsite) or outside the relevant folders.

A5. Ethics and legal compliance

8.4.5 Copyright will belong to the CAU.

8.4.6 The only digital data that has been identified as requiring copyright license are Ordnance Survey maps and British Geological Survey Maps. Appropriate licensing fees will be paid (costs have been included in the budget). In the final report to the client, all copyright vector data will be 'flattened' so that it cannot be digitally extracted.

A6. Data sharing and accessibility

8.4.7 To maximise re-use of the project data, digital information will be stored in widely-used formats wherever possible (although for some specialist analyses and read-outs, as well as photogrammetry this may not be feasible)

- Final public reports .pdf/a
- Text .doc or .txt
- Spreadsheets .xls or .csv
- Databases (if not converted to spreadsheets) .accdb
- Survey .dwg, .dxf, .shp
- GIS .shp, .shx, .cpg, .dbf, .prj, .qpj
- Photographs (uncompressed, minimum 10MB) .tiff or .raw

A7. Selection and preservation

8.4.8 This DMP will be updated by the Project Manager following production of the archive report.

8.4.9 The digital archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service digital repository at the conclusion of the project. .

8.4.10 An OASIS record has been opened for the project on commencement (Appendix 3).

8.4.11 The digital archive will comprise the final versions of the following documents:

- Project Design (the project budget will be redacted)
- Final project report (both .pdf and .doc)
- CAD/survey files
- Site registers (database or spreadsheet)
- Context sheets (database)
- Finds registers (database or spreadsheet)
- Scans of site plans and section drawings
- Specialist databases, spreadsheets, diagrams
- Selected site photographs

8.4.12 The following files will not form part of the public archive deposited:

- social media posts
- illustration files
- non-final versions of all documents
- working calculations
- financial and contractual information
- any information deemed confidential or data covered by GDPR

8.4.13 Site photographs will be assessed by the CAU's Graphics and Finds team, and only clear illustrative images will be included in the public archive deposited.

A.8 Documentation and metadata

8.4.14 The archive will be accompanied by metadata listing the contents of the archive, with each file listed by name and file type, along with a brief description of the contents (where not apparent from the file name). The meta-data will also include descriptive lists of all the abbreviations and acronyms used.

A.9 Version control

8.4.15 This Data Management Plan will be revised as required.

Table 10: *Summary of resources in the digital archive to be deposited*

Resources	Format
Project Design (the project budget will be redacted)	.pdfa
Final project report (both .pdf and .doc)	.pdfa, .doc
CAD/survey files	.dwg, dxf, .shp
Site registers (database or spreadsheet)	.xls, .csv, .accdb
Context sheets (database)	.xls, .csv, .accdb
Finds registers (database or spreadsheet)	.xls, .csv, .accdb
Scans of site plans and section drawings	.tiff
Specialist databases, spreadsheets, diagrams	.xls, .csv, .accdb
Selected site photographs (estimated ?? files)	.tiff, .raw

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10. APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
1	1	Beam Slot	1	0.56	0.18	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with shallow to moderate sides and a concave base	Very dark greyish brown soft sandy silt with frequent moderate to large flint inclusions	Two
2	2	Beam Slot	1	0.75	0.18	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with shallow to moderate sides and an irregular base	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, soft/friable with occasional large flint inclusions	Two
3	3	Beam Slot	1	0.66	0.29	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with moderate sides and an irregular base	(01) Dark greyish brown silty sand, soft/friable with mod flint inclusions. 02. Dark greyish brown silty sand, soft/friable with freq v small stone inclusions	Two
4	4	P/h	0.7	0.7	0.13	Vertically aligned, circular in plan with moderate sides and a concave base	Dark olive brown silty sand, friable with moderate small stone inclusions	Two
5	5	P/h	0.5	0.5	0.11	Vertically aligned, circular in plan with Shallow sides and a concave base	Very dark greyish brown sticky clay silt, firm/compact with moderate small stone inclusions	Two
6	6	P/h	0.64	0.64	0.19	Vertically aligned, sub-circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Mid orangey brown sand, loose with no inclusions	Two

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
7	7	Gully	1.75	0.49	0.08	NW-SE aligned, elongated oval in plan with very shallow sides and a flattish base	Dull dark brown silt, friable/firm with very occasional stone inclusions	Two
8	8	Well	2.8	2.8	3.55	Vertically aligned, circular in plan with steep sides. Augered.	(01) Dark greyish brown sandy silt, firm with moderate mixed stone inclusions and burnt material (02) Dark greyish brown sandy silt, slightly compact with occasional small stone inclusions (03) Very dark greyish brown silt, firm/friable with moderate charcoal flecking and small stone inclusions (04) Dark greyish brown silt, compact with moderate/frequent small stone/chalk inclusions (05) Dark greyish brown silt, compact with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate stone inclusions (06) Dark greyish brown sandy silt, friable/compact, containing burnt material (07) Dark grey silt, compact with frequent small chalk inclusions (08) Mid/dark grey brown silt, compact with occasional stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking (09) Mottled brown sandy silt, firm with frequent chalk and stone inclusions. burnt layer (10) Mid brown silt , friable with frequent rubble (12) Mid brown silt, friable with moderate mixed stone inclusions (13) Compacted chalk (14) Very compact silt with frequent chalk inclusions (15) Mid grey brown silt, friable with frequent mixed stone inclusions (11) Mid greyish brown mottled mixed slumping layer (17) Pale brownish grey sandy silt, friable/compact with frequent chalk and occasional flint inclusions (18) same as 17 (all goes around the edge) (16) Pale grey brown mottled clay silt, compact with moderate chalk flecking and occasional gravel/flint inclusions (19) Mix of pale grey brown silt with white/orange chalk and dark brown silt in various lenses, friable to compact with occasional flint inclusions (20) Grey silt/red brown	Two

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
							sand, compact. (21) Pale grey brown silt with little chalk, occasional charcoal flecking (22) Grey silt basal fill, firm/compact	
9	9	Gully	1	0.5	0.15	N-S curvilinear with shallow sides and a concave base	(01) Dark greyish brown silt, compact with moderate stone inclusions (02) Very mottled yellow gravel mixed with dark grey brown silt. Disturbance	One
10	10	Pit	1.35	1.27	0.99	Vertically aligned, sub-circular in plan with steep/vertical sides and a flat base	(01) Mid grey brown sandy silt, friable with moderate small/large stone inclusions (02) Light grey brown silty sand, friable with very occasional small/medium stone inclusions and moderate chalk flecking (03) Mid grey brown silty sand, friable with occasional/moderate mixed stone inclusions and occasional chalk flecking	Two
11	11	Ditch	1	0.78	0.28	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with moderate sides and a concave base	Mid brown grey silty sand, friable with occasional small/medium stone inclusions and very occasional chalk flecking	Two
12	12	Ditch	1	1.3	0.52	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with moderate sides and a concave base	(01) Mid to dark grey brown silty sand, friable with occasional/moderate small/large flint and stone inclusions and very occasional chalk flecking (02) Light to mid slightly brownish grey silty sand, friable/compact with occasional small/large flint inclusions, occasional chalk flecking and patches of redeposited natural chalk	Three
13	13	Ditch	1	0.85	0.1	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Dark ashy brown sandy silt, very compact and baked (due to weather) with moderate chalk inclusions and moderate small stone inclusions	One
14	14	Ditch	1	0.55	0.17	SE-NW aligned, linear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Dark ashy brown sandy silt, very compact with moderate to frequent small stone inclusions	One

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
15	15	Ditch	1	0.95	0.16	N-S aligned, linear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with orange chalky mottling, compact with frequent small stone inclusions and chalk flecking	Three
16	16	Gully	1	0.49	0.13	SE-NW aligned, linear in plan with shallow/irregular sides and an irregular base	Dark greyish brown silty sand, friable with very frequent small stone inclusions	Three
17	17	Ditch	1	0.91	0.28	SW-NE aligned, linear in plan with irregular sides and a concave base	(01) Dark ashy brown sandy silt, very compact/baked (weather) with high chalk content and moderate chalky/stone inclusions (02) Very dark grey brown friable with evidence of burning and a higher organic content than 01	Two
18	9	Gully	1	0.45	0.1	ESE-WNW aligned, linear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Dark greyish brown silty sand, friable with frequent mixed stone inclusions	One
19	18	Ditch	1	0.55	0.06	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with very shallow sides and a flat base	Light to mid grey brown silty sand, friable with occasional small flint inclusions	Two
20	19	Ditch	1	0.79	0.15	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with very shallow sides and a tapered base	Mid grey brown silty sand, friable with occasional medium flint inclusions	One
21	20	Ditch	1	0.78	0.18	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with shallow/moderate sides and a concave base	Mid brown grey sandy silt, firm (when wet) with moderate small/medium flint/stone inclusions predominantly at its base	One
22	20	Ditch	1	0.78	0.18	NW-SE aligned, elongated oval in plan with	Mid brown grey sandy silt, firm (when wet) with occasional small/medium flint/stone inclusions predominantly at its base	One

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
						shallow/moderate sides and a concave base		
23	21	Ditch	1	0.72	0.13	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Mixed mid to dark brown sandy silt with orange sand patches, firm to friable with occasional large flint inclusions	Two
24	22	Ditch	1	1.05	0.48	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with moderate sides and a concave base	(01) Light brown grey, powdery silty sand, compact with very frequent clunch and chalk flecking and occasional flint inclusions (02) Mid brown grey sandy silt, very compacted with moderate chalk flecking and moderate small to large stone inclusions	One
25	23	Ditch	1	0.7	0.12	N-S aligned, linear in plan with very shallow sides and a flattish to concave base	Light brown grey slightly sandy silt, friable with moderate patches of redeposited natural and occasional small to large stone inclusions	One
26	20	Ditch	1	0.78	0.18	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with shallow to moderate sides and a concave base	Mid brown grey sandy silt, firm (when wet) with occasional to moderate small to large flint and stone inclusions and occasional to moderate chalk flecking	One
27	23	Ditch	1	0.7	0.12	N-S aligned, linear in plan with very shallow sides and a flattish to concave base	Light brown grey slightly sandy silt, friable with moderate patches of redeposited natural and occasional small to large stone inclusions; also contains light grey powdery patch of sandy ashy material	One
28	20	Ditch	1	0.78	0.18	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with shallow to moderate sides and a concave base	Mid brown grey sandy silt, firm (when wet) with very occasional small stone inclusions and moderate chalk flecking	One

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
29	19	Ditch	1	0.75	0.08	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with very shallow sides and a flat base	Mid grey brown silty sand, friable with occasional small stone inclusions and moderate chalk flecking	One
30	11	Ditch	1	0.6	0.3	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with moderate sides and a concave base	Mid brown grey silty sand, friable with occasional small/med stone inclusions and very occasional chalk flecking	Two
31	2	Beam Slot	1	0.76	0.17	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with medium sides and a flat base	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, friable with occasional to moderate small stone inclusions, very occasional charcoal and bioturbation	Two
32	24	Pit	0.75	0.62	0.12	Vertically aligned, circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Very light grey brown loose silty sand with occasional mixed stone inclusions	Two
33	25	Beam Slot	1	0.7	0.12	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with medium concave sides and a flat base	Dark greyish brown silt, friable with occasional small stone inclusions and chalk flecking with bioturbation	Two
34	1	Beam Slot	1	0.56	0.14	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with moderate concave sides and a flat base	Dark greyish brown silt, friable with occasional small stone inclusions and occasional sand and chalk patches with bioturbation	Two
35	3	Beam Slot	1	0.76	0.08	NE-SW aligned linear in plan with concave shallow sides and a flat base	Dark greyish brown silt, friable with occasional to moderate small stone inclusions and heavy bioturbation	Two
36	12	Ditch	1	1.42	0.28	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with moderate sides	(01) Mid grey brown sandy silt, firm with occasional small to large flint inclusions (02) Mid brown grey	Three

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
						and a concave base	sandy silt, firm with moderate mixed flint and stone inclusions	
37	26	Beam slot	1	0.7	0.1	E-W aligned, rectangular in plan with shallow sides and a flat base containing posthole	(01) Dark greyish brown silt, friable with occasional small stone inclusions and medium clunch chalk fragments (02) Same as 01 but more sorted and less small stone inclusions	Two
38	27	Ditch	1	0.6	0.09	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with shallow sides and a flat base	Light grey brown, stained with orange and white chalk sandy silt, firm with small stone and flint inclusions	One
39	28	Kiln	1.8	0.7	0.25	NW-SE aligned, oval in plan with steep/near vertical sides and a flat base	(01) Disturbed kiln fill, black with grey silt and fired clay (02) Brownish grey silt, friable with hints of ash and chalk and fired clay (03) Black silt basal fill, mixed with charcoal and chalk	Two
40	25	Beam Slot	1	0.45	0.08	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with shallow sides and a flat base	Dark greyish brown silt, friable with occasional to moderate small stone and chalk flecking	Two
41	127	Tree Throw	1	1.67	0.15	SW-NE aligned, sub oval in plan with shallow sides and an irregular base	Mid grey brown sandy silt, firm with occasional small to large flint inclusions	Two
42	29	P/h	0.25	0.18	0.08	Vertically aligned, circular in plan with steep sides and a U shaped base	Dark greyish brown silt, friable with no inclusions	Two
43	30	Pit	3.1	2.75	0.65	Vertically aligned, sub circular in plan with moderate sides	(01) Light to mid brown grey silty sand, slightly loose to friable with occasional small to medium stone inclusions (02) Mid brown grey silty sand, loose to friable with occasional charcoal flecking and very occasional small stone inclusions (03)	Two

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
						and a concave base	Light yellowish brown silty sand, compact with clunch inclusions and very frequent chalk flecking. Noticeable concentration of cow skull fragments. (04) Mixed very light brown orange compacted gravel and flint interface with natural	
44	31	Gully	1	0.6	0.17	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Mid grey brown silty sand, friable to loose with very occasional stone inclusions	One
45	32	Gully	1	0.62	0.16	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Dulled light brown grey silty sand, friable with very occasional small stone inclusions	One
46	33	P/h	0.4	0.3	0.17	SW-NE aligned, oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base	Light grey silty sand, friable to loose with small flint inclusions	Two
47	34	Pit	1.8	0.3	0.05	E-W aligned, elongated oval in plan with shallow sides and a flat to uneven base	Greyish brown silt, friable with occasional to moderate small angular stone inclusions. A lot of bioturbation	Two
48	2	Beam Slot	0.6	0.45	0.15	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with steep W side and shallow E side and a flat base	Dark greyish brown silt, friable to compact with occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk	Two
49	32	Gully	1	0.29	0.14	SW-NE aligned, linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base	Light grey silty sand, friable to loose with small to medium flint and stone inclusions	One
50	35	Pit	1.1	0.3	0.23	E-W aligned, rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a slightly flat base	Dark greyish brown silt, slightly compacted with occasional to moderate small angular stones and clunch flecks	Two

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
51	2	Beam Slot	0.45	0.35	0.2	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with medium sides and a concave base	Dark greyish brown silt, friable with occasional small stone inclusions	Two
52	36	Pit	1.05	0.85	0.22	Vertically aligned, oval in plan with moderate sides and a flattish base	Greyish brown silt, friable (loose around cow skulls, more compact towards base) with moderate small stone inclusions	Two
53	37	P/h	0.4	0.37	0.08	Vertically aligned, circular in plan with moderate sides and a flat base	Greyish brown silt, friable, very slight, possibly only a depressions form post	Two
54	N/A	Layer	1	5.38	0.24	SW-NE aligned, sub oval in plan with shallow sides and an irregular pot marked base	Very dark grey brown silty sand, friable with occasional small to large stone inclusions. Towards SE end of deposit appears to be a concretion of stones and flint at base. Fill has patches of silty sand and flints. Very infrequent ceramic looking flecking. Deposit trails off towards SE in a linear fashion	N/A
55	38	Pit	0.6	0.45	0.16	N-S aligned, rectangular in plan with gradual to moderate sides and an irregular base	Dark greyish brown silt, slightly friable and loose to compact with occasional to moderate small stone inclusions and moderate chalk and clunch flecking	Two
56	39	Beam Slot	1.1	0.35	0.22	NW-SE aligned, rectangular in plan with gradual sides and an uneven base	Greyish brown silt, friable with occasional to moderate small rounded stones and occasional chalk and clunch blocks	Two
57	40	P/h	0.55	0.3	0.2	Vertically aligned, circular in plan with gradual sides and an uneven base	Dark greyish brown silt, friable with moderate small rounded stone inclusions and occasional chalk and clunch flecking	Two

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
58	41	P/h	0.45	0.22	0.14	Vertically aligned, circular in plan with gradual sides and an uneven base	Greyish brown silt, friable with moderate small stone inclusions and occasional small angular flints	Two
59	42	Beam Slot	0.85	0.48	0.14	NW-SE aligned, amorphous in plan with steep N side, gradual S side and an uneven base	Greyish brown silt, friable/moderately compact with moderate small stone and a heavily disturbed base with mixing of silts and natural sands	Two
60	42	Beam Slot	0.9	0.35	0.1	NW-SE aligned, rectangular in plan with gradual sides and an irregular base	Dark greyish brown silt, friable with moderate small stone inclusions	Two
61	43	P/h	0.5	0.45	0.14	Vertically aligned, circular in plan with gradual sides and an uneven base	Dark grey brown silt, friable with very occasional small stone inclusions and moderate chalk flecking	Two
62	44	P/h	0.33	0.33	0.19	Vertically aligned, sub circular in plan with moderate to steep sides and tapered to concave base	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand, loose with very frequent small to large flint and stone, more than fill itself	N/A
63	45	P/h	0.72	0.72	0.2	Vertically aligned, sub circular in plan with moderate to steep sides and tapered to concave base	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand, loose with very frequent small to large flint and stone, more than fill itself	N/A
64	46	P/h	0.64	0.64	0.4	Vertically aligned, sub circular in plan with	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand, loose with very frequent small to large flint and stone, more than fill itself	N/A

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
						moderate to steep sides and tapered to concave base		
65	47	P/h	0.74	0.74	0.21	Vertically aligned, sub circular in plan with moderate to steep sides and tapered to concave base	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand, loose with very frequent small to large flint and stone, more than fill itself	N/A
66	48	P/h	0.4	0.4	0.11	Vertically aligned, sub circular in plan with moderate to steep sides and tapered to concave base	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand, loose with very frequent small to large flint and stone, more than fill itself	N/A
67	49	P/h	0.5	0.5	0.18	Vertically aligned, sub circular in plan with moderate to steep sides and tapered to concave base	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand, loose with very frequent small to large flint and stone, more than fill itself	N/A
68	50	P/h	0.42	0.42	0.17	Vertically aligned, sub circular in plan with moderate to steep sides and tapered to concave base	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand, loose with very frequent small to large flint and stone, more than fill itself	N/A
69	52	Beam slot	0.78	0.55	0.17	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with gradual sides and an uneven base	Dark greyish brown silt, friable to firm with occasional to moderate small stone inclusions	Two
70	51	Beam slot	0.4	0.4	0.1	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with gradual sides and a flat to uneven base	Greyish brown silt, friable with moderate small stone and chalk inclusions	Two

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
71	53	Pit	2	0.6	0.25	E-W aligned, elongated oval in plan with gradual sides and an uneven base	Dark greyish brown silt, friable to firm with moderate small angular stone inclusions and moderate small rounded stones	Three
72	51	Beam slot	0.15	0.15	0.1	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with gradual to steep sides and a flat uneven base	Greyish brown silt, friable with occasional small stone inclusions	Two
73	54	Beam slot	1	0.3	0.05	N-S aligned, linear in plan with very gradual sides and an uneven base	Greyish brown silt, firm with occasional stone inclusions and large chunks of chalk and clunch visible from surface	Two
74	52	Beam slot	1	0.5	0.05	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with very gradual sides and an uneven base	Dark greyish brown silt, firm to friable with occasional small stone inclusions	Two
75	77	Ditch	1	1.25	0.31	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with moderate to steep sides and a flat to concave base	Light to mid brown grey sandy silt, firm with occasional small stone and flint inclusions	Three
76	73	Ditch	1	2	0.5	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with steep SW side and moderate NE side and a flat to concave base	Mid dark grey sandy silt, firm with frequent small medium stone and flint inclusions	Three
77	57	Ditch	1	0.9	0.1	NW-SE aligned , linear in plan with gradual sides and a flat base	Dark yellowish brown silt, friable with occasional clayey sand matrix	One

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
78	58	Pit	2.1	0.9	0.14	NW-SE aligned, oval in plan with gradual sides and a flat to uneven base	Dark greyish brown silt, friable to firm with occasional stone inclusions and very occasional chalk flecking	Three
79	57	Ditch	1	0.9	0.23	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with gradual N side, steep S south side and a V shaped base	Yellowish brown silt, friable with occasional small angular stone inclusions	One
80	59	Pit	1.65	0.7	0.18	E-W aligned, rectangular in plan with gradual to steep sides and a flat base	Dark greyish brown silt, friable to firm with very occasional small stone inclusions	Three
81	73	Ditch	1	0.45	0.23	N-S aligned, linear in plan with steep sides and a V shaped based	Dark greyish brown silt, friable to compact with occasional to moderate small stones and chalk flecking	Three
82	61	Pit	2.8	0.7	0.1	E-W aligned, linear with rounded ends in plan with gradual sides and a flat base	Dark yellowish brown silt, friable with very occasional small stones and chalk flecking	Three
83	62	P/h	0.53	0.26	0.18	Vertically aligned, sub oval in plan with moderate sides and a tapered base	Light to mid brown grey silty sand, friable with very occasional small stone inclusions	Three
84	63	Ditch	1	1.15	0.57	NE-SW aligned , linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base	(01) Light grey brown slightly silty sand, friable to loose with occasional small to medium mixed stone inclusions and moderate chalky flecking (02) Mid brownish grey sandy silt, firm to friable with large clunch inclusions and occasional mixed stone	Two

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
							inclusions and occasional patches of redeposited natural (03) Initial working/trample layer with collapsed edge sealing it, mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent natural chunks and occasional small stone inclusions	
85	64	Pit	1.25	0.77	0.37	Vertically aligned, sub circle in plan with vertical sides and a concave to flat base	light yellowish brown sandy silt, friable with occasional mixed stone inclusions and flint and chalk flecking	Three
86	65	Pit	1.18	0.75	0.38	Vertically aligned, sub circle in plan with moderate sides and a concave base	Light grey brown slightly silty sand, friable to loose with occasional small to medium mixed stone inclusions and moderate chalky flecking	Three
87	63	Ditch	1	0.9	0.3	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with steep sides and a flat base	Dark yellowish brown silt with occasional very dark/black charcoal rich patches on surface, friable to firm with occasional small stone inclusions towards base	Two
88	66	Ditch	1	0.75	0.3	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with steep sides and a flat to concave base	Dark yellowish brown silt, friable with occasional chalk flecks and very occasional small stone inclusions	Three
89	67	Ditch	1	0.8	0.2	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with gradual sides and a flat base	Dark yellow brown silt, friable to firm with occasional angular stone inclusions in upper fill, moderate to frequent small stones and flint towards base	Two
90	68	Pit	0.25	0.5	0.2	Elongated oval in plan with steep sides and V shaped base	Dark greyish brown silt, friable to firm with occasional chalk flecks and small stone inclusions	Three
91	57	Ditch	1	0.55	0.3	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with gradual sides and V shaped based	Dark yellowish brown silt, friable with occasional to moderate small stone inclusions	One

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
92	63	Ditch	1	0.4	0.25	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with steep sides and flat to V shaped base	(01) Dark greyish brown silt, friable to firm with occasional to moderate small stone inclusions and chalk flecking (02) Yellowish brown silt, friable to firm with moderate to frequent chalk and occasional to moderate angular stone inclusions, compact base	Two
93	73	Ditch	1	0.7	0.08	N-S aligned, linear in plan with gradual sides and an uneven to flat base	Mid greyish brown silt, friable with occasional small stone inclusions	Three
94	69	Modern	1.4	1.4	0.13	Vertically aligned, square in plan with very shallow sides and a flat base	Dark grey brown slightly sandy silt, firm with very occasional small stone inclusions	Modern
95	70	Pit	1	1.45	0.33	NW-SE aligned, sub oval in plan with moderate sides and a flat base	(01) Mid grey brown silt sand, friable with occasional large flint inclusions (02) Light to mid greyish brown silty sand, friable with very frequent chalky orangey natural staining and occasional mixed stone inclusions	Three
96	71	Pit	1.6	1.3	0.51	Vertically aligned, sub circle in plan with moderate to steep sides and pointed to concave base	(01) Dark grey brown sandy silt, friable with occasional mixed stone and flint inclusions (02) Two articulated dog remains (03) Mid orangey brown silty sand, friable to loose with moderate small to medium stone inclusions.	Three
97	63	Ditch	1	0.42	0.59	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with moderate to steep sides and a concave base	(01) Mid brown silty sand, friable with moderate mixed stone inclusions (02) Mid to dark grey brown silty sand, friable with natural patches and occasional to moderate chalky flecking	Two
98	72	Gully	1	0.38	0.09	E-W aligned, curvilinear in plan with gradual to steep sides and a	Dark yellowish brown silt, friable to firm with occasional small stone inclusions and chalk flecking	Three

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
						flat base with lots of bioturbation		
99	72	Gully	1	0.35	0.08	E-W aligned, curvilinear in plan with steep sides and an uneven base	Dark yellowish brown silt, friable to firm with occasional small stone inclusions, chalk flecking and very occasional charcoal flecking	Three
100	63	Ditch	1	1.6	0.48	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with moderate sides and a concave to uneven base	Light grey brown sandy silt, firm with medium to large stone and flint inclusions	Two
101	73	Ditch	1	0.65	0.24	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base	Light grey brown sandy silt with orange and white staining from natural, firm with small to medium flint and stone inclusions	Three
102	66	Ditch	1	0.95	0.16	NW-SE aligned , linear in plan with steep sides and an uneven base	Mid greyish brown silt, friable to firm with occasional small stone and chalk flecking	Three
103	57	Ditch	1	1	0.29	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with gradual to steep sides and a flat base	(01) Dark yellowish brown silt, friable to firm with occasional small stone inclusions and very occasional chalk flecking (02) Yellowish brown silt, friable to compact with frequent chalk flecks and moderate small stone inclusions	One
104	74	Pit	3.9	2.8	0.18	Amorphous in plan with shallow sides and an irregular base	Mottled fill of brown silt, orangey brown silt and yellow brown sandy silt, firm with occasional flint inclusions and frequent chalk flecking. Heavy bioturbation	Two
105	75	Gully	1	0.53	0.15	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with moderate sides and a concave base	Dark brown sandy silt with orangey brown sand and frequent chalk flecking	Three

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
106	76	Ditch	1	0.8	0.12	N-S to NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with shallow sides and a flat to concave base	Mid grey sandy silt mottled with orange and whitish natural staining, loose to firm with moderate mixed stone inclusions	One
107	77	Ditch	1	0.8	0.2	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with shallow sides and a concave to uneven base	Light brown grey sandy silt, loose to firm with small to medium large flint inclusions. Natural staining	Three
108	78	Pit	1	0.5	0.2	E-W aligned, oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base	(01) Mid brown grey silty sand with frequent chalk flecks, burnt clay flecks and very occasional flint. (02) Dark black brown silt, organic layer, firm (03) Mid brown grey silty sand with frequent chalk flecks, burnt clay flecks, very occasional flint and chalk lumps	Two
109	79	Ditch	1	0.5	0.28	NE-SW aligned, curvilinear in plan with gradual sides and a flat base	(01) Yellowish brown silt, friable with occasional small stone inclusions and very occasional chalk flecks (02) Yellowish brown silt, friable to firm with moderate chalk flecking and occasional stone inclusions with angular flint	One
110	57	Ditch	1	1.15	0.33	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with gradual to steep sides and a flat base with bioturbation	(01) Dark yellowish brown silt, friable with moderate small stone inclusions and chalk flecking. (02) Redeposited natural of creamy white with brown patches and large chunks of chalk	One
111	80	P/h	0.4	0.33	0.21	Vertically aligned, circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base	Dark brown sandy silt, friable with occasional chalk flecking, bioturbation and charcoal flecking visible from the surface	Three
112	81	P/h	0.4	0.38	0.14	Vertically aligned, circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base	Dark grey brown sandy silt, friable with occasional large flint inclusions	Three

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
113	73	Ditch	1	1.53	0.28	NW-SE aligned, curvilinear in plan with moderate NE side, a shallow SW side and an irregular to concave base	(01) Light to mid grey brown with orange hue silty sand, friable to loose with moderate mixed stone inclusions and occasional chalk flecking (02) Mid brown grey sandy silt, firm to friable with very occasional small stone inclusions and moderate natural patches	Three
114	63	Ditch	1	2.62	0.53	NW-SE aligned, curvilinear in plan with gradual sides and a concave base	(01) Mid to dark grey brown silty sand, friable with moderate mixed stone inclusions and large chunks of clunch and CBM (02) Light to mid brown silty sand, friable with occasional to moderate reasonably well sorted small to medium stone inclusions and frequent chalky flecking and natural patches	Two
115	73	Ditch	1	0.7	0.18	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Light to mid grey brown with orange hue silty sand, friable to loose with moderate mixed stone inclusions and occasional chalk flecking	Three
116	82	P/h	0.44	0.44	0.13	Vertically aligned, sub circle in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	(01) Mid to dark grey brown slightly silty sand, friable with no stone inclusions and occasional chalky flecking (02) Concreted, compacted very light grey sand and chalk	Three
117	83	Gully	1	0.65	0.15	E-W aligned, linear in plan with shallow sides and a concave to uneven base	Light brown grey sandy silt, loose to firm with moderate flint inclusions and orangey cream natural staining	Three
118	79	Ditch	1	0.6	0.15	NE-SW aligned, curvilinear in plan with gradual to steep sides and a flat base	Dark yellowish brown silt, friable with very occasional small stone inclusions and chalk flecking	One
119	84	Ditch	1	1.25	0.72	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with	(01) Dark greyish brown silt, friable to firm with occasional to moderate stone inclusions and occasional chalk clumps and flecks (02) Yellowish	One

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
						steep sides and a flat base	brown silt, friable to compact especially at base, with moderate chalk flecking and occasional charcoal flecking	
120	85	Gully	1	0.85	0.47	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with steep sides and a flat base	Yellowish brown silt, friable to compact with occasional to moderate chalk flecks and small stone inclusions	One
121	86	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.05	Vertically aligned, sub circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base	Yellowish brown silt, friable to loose with very occasional small stone inclusions	One
122	87	Gully	1.6	0.5	0.25	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with gradual to steep sides and a U shaped base	Greyish brown silt, friable to firm with occasional small stone inclusions	Three
123	88	Pit	1.9	1.9	0.27	Vertically aligned, sub circle in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Dark brown sandy silt , friable with occasional angular gravels and bioturbation	Two
124	89	Pit	1.07	1.07	0.1	Vertically aligned, circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt, friable with occasional rooting and small gravel inclusions	Two
125	90	Ditch	1	1.57	0.43	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with moderate sides and a concave base	Mid brown silty sand, friable with occasional small to medium stone inclusions and moderate natural patches	One
126	63	Ditch	1	1.9	0.44	Turning NW-SE to E-W, linear in plan with shallow to moderate sides	(01) Mid to dark grey brown silty sand, friable with moderate mixed stone inclusions and large chunks of clunch and CBM (02) Light to mid brown silty sand, friable with occasional to moderate	Two

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
						and a concave base	reasonably well sorted small to medium stone inclusions and frequent chalky flecking and natural patches	
127	90	Ditch	1	2	0.43	NW-SE aligned, turning SW, linear in plan with moderate sides and a concave base	Mid brown silty sand, friable with occasional small and medium stone inclusions and moderate natural patches	One
128	77	Ditch	1	1.6	0.4	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with gradual sides and a concave base	(01) Dark brown sandy silt, firm with occasional small gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal and chalk (02) Mottled white yellowish brown sandy silt, firm with frequent flecks of chalk	Three
129	91	Ditch	1	1	0.58	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with steep sides and V shaped base	(01) Redeposited/sloped chalk with orange sand mixed with soil in some places (02) Light yellowish brown silty sand, friable to compact with occasional orange sandy deposits	One
130	92	Ditch	1	3	0.55	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with gradual sides and a flat to concave base	(01) Dark greyish brown silt, friable to firm with occasional stone inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal (02) Light yellow brown silt, compact with very occasional flecks of charcoal (north side) and moderate to frequent chalk flecks (03) Redeposited chalk, very light yellowish brown, probably trample layer	Three
131	76	Ditch	1	1.05	0.51	NW-SE aligned turning W, linear in plan with steep sides and a V shaped base	(01) Light to mid yellowish brown silty sand, friable with moderate small to medium stone inclusions and moderate natural patches (02) Mid to dark yellowish brown silty sand, compact with frequent chalky flecking and occasional small to medium stone inclusions	One
132	77	Ditch	1	1.92	0.27	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with shallow sides and a slightly concave base	Mixed dark brown light orange silty sand, friable to loose with occasional mixed stone inclusions and frequent natural patches	Three

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
133	93	Ditch	1	1.49	0.52	NE-SW aligned, curvilinear in plan with inverted SE side and a steep NW side and a concave base	(01) Very dark grey brown slightly sandy silt, friable with occasional small stone inclusions and very occasional chalk flecking and snail shells (02) Mid brown sandy silt, friable with occasional to moderate chalk flecking from slumping with very occasional small stone inclusions (03) Initial working layer under slumping, mid yellowish brown silty sand, friable to loose with very frequent chalk flecking and occasional small to medium stone inclusions	Three
134	94	Pit	2.03	0.63	0.3	NW-SE aligned, elongated oval in plan with gradual sides and a concave base	Mid brown sandy silt, friable with no stone inclusions	Three
135	95	Gully	1	0.47	0.1	NW-SE aligned, curvilinear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Dark brown sandy silt, friable with occasional chalk inclusions	Two
136	96	Pit	0.6	0.4	0.1	Vertically aligned, oval in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Dark brown sandy silt, friable with occasional chalk inclusions	Two
137	90	Ditch	1	1.75	0.4	NW-SE turning NE-SW, linear in plan with moderate sides and a concave base	Light brown sandy silt mottled with white natural, friable to firm with small to large stone inclusions	One
138	97	P/h	0.25	0.24	0.05	Vertically aligned, circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Dark brown sandy silt, friable with no stone inclusions	Two

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
139	98	Gully	1	0.43	0.13	WNW-ESE aligned, linear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Light grey brown sandy silt, friable with very occasional small stone inclusions and moderate chalk flecking	Three
140	77	Ditch	1	1.6	0.4	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with moderate sides and a concave base	Mid grey brown slightly sandy silt, friable with occasional small to medium stone inclusions and occasional chalky flecking	Three
141	99	Gully	1	0.5	0.3	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with steep V shaped profile and a concave to flat base	(01) Dark greyish brown silt, friable to firm with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional charcoal flecking (02) Dark yellowish brown silt, friable with occasional to moderate chalk flecking	One
142	85	Gully	1	0.46	0.12	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with gradual V shaped sides and a concave to flat base	Light yellowish brown silt, friable with moderate chalk flecking	One
143	101	Pit	0.2	0.36	0.2	NE-SW aligned, elongated oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base	Yellowish brown friable silt, loose to firm with moderate chalk flecks and very occasional small stone inclusions	One
144	63	Ditch	1	1.57	0.33	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with shallow to moderate sides and a concave base	(01) Mid grey brown sandy silt, friable with occasional small stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking (02) Dullish light to mid grey brown silty sand, friable with occasional chalk flecking and very occasional small stone inclusions	Two
145	102	Ditch	1	1.46	0.8	NE-SW turning NW-SE, curvilinear in plan	(01) Mid to dark brown slightly silty sand, friable to loose with occasional small to large stone inclusions and moderate chalk flecking (02) Dark brown with	One

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
						with moderate sides and a V shaped tapered base	orange natural hue silty sand, friable with frequent natural chalky patches and occasional small to medium stone inclusions	
146	103	Ditch	1	1.06	0.22	NE-SW turning NW-SE, curvilinear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Very dark grey brown silty sand, friable with occasional small to medium stone inclusions and large chunks of clunch with occasional natural patches	Three
147	104	P/h	0.38	0.28	0.19	Vertically aligned, sub square in plan with vertical sides and a concave base	Dark brown grey sandy silt, friable with no stone inclusions and very occasional chalk flecking	Two
148	105	Kiln	1.87	0.45	0.2	NW-SE aligned, elongated skinny oval in plan with steep/vertical sides and an irregular concave base	(01) Mid to dark grey with white and pink orange chalk sandy silt, moderately compact with occasional charcoal flecking and mixed with ash. (02) Dark grey black fine sandy silt, moderately soft with bioturbation, ash and moderate small chalk and burnt chalk inclusions and occasional chalk flecking (03) Pale grey fine silt with chalk, compact with burnt chalk and very occasional flint inclusions, this fill lines the edges as a basal fill for kiln	Two
149	102	Ditch	1	1.07	0.21	NE-SW turning NW-SE, curvilinear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Mid to dark brown slightly silty sand, friable to loose with occasional small to large stone inclusions and moderate chalk flecking	One
150	103	Ditch	1	1.11	0.21	NE-SW turning NW-SE, curvilinear in plan with shallow sides and a slightly concave base	Very dark grey brown silty sand, friable with occasional small to medium stone inclusions and large chunks of clunch with occasional natural patches	Three

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
151	106	Gully	1	0.4	0.18	E-W aligned, linear in plan with very steep sides and a concave base	Light grey brown slightly sandy silt, firm, with very occasional mixed stone inclusions	Three
152	107	Pit	0.9	0.55	0.19	Vertically aligned, sub-rectangular in plan with steep to vertical sides and a slightly concave base	(01) Mid to dark fine grey brown silt, moderately compact with small gravel and flint inclusions, chalk flecking, very occasional charcoal flecking and bioturbation (02) Pale to mid grey fine silt and white yellow pale orange chalk, compact with occasional small gravel and flint inclusions and bioturbation	Two
153	108	P/h	0.37	0.35	0.04	Vertically aligned, sub circular in plan with gradual sides and an uneven base	Greyish brown silt, moderately compact with occasional small gravel and rare charcoal inclusions	Two
154	109	P/h	0.47	0.37	0.05	Vertically aligned, sub rectangular in plan with gradual to steep sides and a flat base	Greyish brown silt, moderately compact with moderate chalk flecking, occasional charcoal flecking and very occasional small gravel inclusions	One
155	110	P/h	0.46	0.42	0.37	Vertically aligned, sub rectangular in plan with steep to vertical sides and a tapered concave base	Mid to dark grey brown silt, compact with occasional small gravel and chalk inclusions and very occasional charcoal flecking and bioturbation	Two
156	111	P/h	0.45	0.37	0.04	Vertically aligned, sub rectangular in plan with gradual irregular sides and an uneven base	Mid to dark grey brown silt, moderately compact with occasional small gravel chalk flecking and bioturbation	Two
157	112	Pit	2.34	1.1	0.2	NW-SE aligned, sub oval in plan with very shallow sides and a	Very light grey brown slightly silty sand, friable to loose with moderate clunch and chalk flecking and occasional small to medium stone inclusions	One

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
						slightly concave base		
158	113	Ditch	1	0.66	0.28	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with an inverted SE edge and a steep NW edge and a concave base	(01) Mid brown very slightly silty sand, friable to loose with very occasional small stone inclusions. (02) Light to mid brown grey fine sand, friable to loose with very frequent chalky flecking and occasional small stone inclusions	Two
159	114	Gully	1	0.48	0.3	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with steep sides and a flat base	Mid grey brown sand, loose with occasional small to medium stone inclusions	Two
160	115	Pit	1.53	0.44	0.07	NE-SW aligned, sub rectangular in plan with gradual sides and a slightly concave base	Pale to mid brownish grey silt, moderately compact with occasional gravel and small stone inclusions, occasional chalk flecking and bioturbation	Two
161	116	Pit	1.57	1.25	0.24	NW-SE aligned, sub oval in plan with gradual sides and a concave base	(01) Mid to dark brown grey silt with moderate chalk flecking and bioturbation and occasional gravel and small stone inclusions (02) Pale yellowish brown grey silt, moderately compact with occasional chalk and gravel inclusions	Two
162	117	Ditch	1	1.12	0.06	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with gradual sides and a flat base	Mid to dark brown grey silt, moderately compact with occasional gravel and chalk inclusions	Two
163	118	P/h	0.55	0.45	0.07	Vertically aligned, oval in plan with gradual sides and a concave base	Mid to dark brown grey silt, moderately compact with occasional gravel inclusions	Two
164	119	P/h	0.74	0.3	0.04	Ne-SW aligned, oval in plan with gradual sides and an irregular base	Brown grey silt, friable with no stone inclusions	Two

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
165	120	P/h	0.5	0.45	0.1	Vertically aligned, sub circular in plan with gradual sides and a concave base	Brown grey silt, moderately compact with occasional chalk flecking and very occasional gravel inclusions	Two
166	113	Ditch	1	1.44	0.23	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with moderate to steep sides and a flat base	Light greyish brown slightly silty sand, compact to friable with very occasional small stone inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking	Two
167	27	Ditch	1	0.76	0.14	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with very shallow sides and a flat base	Light grey brown, stained with orange and white chalk sandy silt, firm with small stone and flint inclusions	One
168	12	Ditch	1	1.14	0.32	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with moderate sides and a concave base	(01) Mid grey brown sandy silt, firm with occasional small to large flint inclusions (02) Mid brown grey sandy silt, firm with moderate mixed flint and stone inclusions	Three
169	121	Gully	1	0.93	0.26	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with moderate sides and a flattish base	(01) Mid orangey brown sand, loose with very occasional small stone inclusions (02) Light brown mix of sand and natural flint, loose.	Three
170	121	Gully	1	0.56	0.23	NW-SE aligned, linear in plan with steep to vertical sides and a slightly concave base	Brown grey silt, moderately compact with moderate chalk flecking and occasional gravel and small stone inclusions	Three
171	99	Gully	1	0.53	0.19	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base	Grey brown silt, moderately compact with frequent bioturbation and occasional gravel and small stone inclusions	One
172	123	Gully	1	0.5	0.07	NE-SW aligned, linear in plan with	Grey brown silt, moderately compact with frequent bioturbation and occasional chalk inclusions	One

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Fills	Phase
						gradual sides and a concave base		
173	124	Pit	1.45	0.85	0.17	Vertically aligned, oval in plan with gradual sides and a slightly concave base	Brown grey silt, moderately compact with occasional chalk and gravel inclusions and moderate bioturbation	Two
174	125	Pit	1.58	1.35	0.21	Vertically aligned, oval in plan with gradual sides and an uneven to concave base	Brown grey silt, moderately compact with occasional chalk and gravel inclusions and bioturbation	Two
175	126	Pit	1.26	1	0.63	Vertically aligned, sub circle in plan with very steep to inverted sides and a flat base	(01) Light yellow brown slightly silty sand, friable to loose with very occasional small stone inclusions. (02) Very light brown sandy silt, extremely compacted with very frequent chalk flecking and very occasional small to medium inclusions (03) Light grey brown slightly sandy silt, extremely compact, similar to 02 but much less chalk flecking	Two
176	98	Gully	1	0.43	0.13	WNW-ESE aligned, linear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base	Light grey brown sandy silt, friable with very occasional small stone inclusions and moderate chalk flecking	Three

11. APPENDIX 2: SPECIALIST ASSESMENT REPORTS

11.1 Appendix 2A: Roman Pottery (Katie Anderson)

Summary

11.1.1 The excavation produced an assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 1145 sherds, weighing 18174g and representing 37.23 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) and a minimum of 153 vessels (MNV). The material is predominately late Roman in date, with an apparent peak in activity in the third-fourth centuries AD. Although the assemblage is indicative of domestic activity, there is a higher than average ratio of fineware vessels, including vessels from the Nene Valley and Hadham.

Introduction and methodology

11.1.2 An assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 1145 sherds weighing 18174g was recovered from the Sheen Farm excavations, representing 37.23 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) and a minimum of 153 vessels (MNV). This includes eleven sherds (82g) deriving from environmental samples. All of the pottery was analysed and recorded in accordance with the Study Group for Roman Pottery guidelines (Perrin 2011). The fabric series is based on a combination of the National Roman Fabric Refence Collections (Tomber and Dore 1998) and the CAU Roman fabric series.

Assemblage chronology and character

11.1.3 The pottery assemblage is predominately later Roman in date, with 88% of the material (by sherd count) dating second-fourth century AD, including 177 sherds (15.4% by sherd count), dating third-fourth century AD. There is one sherd (9g) of Roman grog-tempered pottery which represents the only definite early Roman sherd in the assemblage. The remaining 12% comprises sherds which can only be broadly dated as Romano-British due to the non-diagnostic nature of the fabrics/forms. However, given the datable material is all later Roman in date, it is likely that much of this pottery is contemporary.

11.1.4 The assemblage comprises primarily small to medium-sized sherds, with a mean weight of 15.9g, which is within the average range for rural sites. Much of it the pottery is fragmented and although there are examples of refitting sherds, these occur exclusively within contexts, with no cross-context refits noted.

11.1.5 A variety of fabrics were identified (Table 11), of which coarseware fabrics dominate, representing 75.9% of the assemblage by sherd count (71.4% by weight), totalling 869 sherds we ighing 12979g. Within this category unsourced sandy greywares are the most commonly occurring, with five fabric types identified, including coarse and fine sandy variants as well as those both with and without mica. There is also a greyware with rare flint inclusions. Unsourced sandy black-slipped wares are also well-represented (141 sherds, 1611g). Shell-tempered wares account for 8.5% of the coarsewares and 6.5% of the total assemblage (both by count). Sourced coarsewares were somewhat limited in number, with Horningsea wares (grey, oxidised and white-slipped variants) totalling twenty sherds weighing 827g. A further eight sherds (563g) comprise Nene Valley whitewares as well as four Oxfordshire wares (four sherds, 58g) and three Hadham wares (49g). A single grog-tempered body sherd was recovered from Pit F.10, alongside a micaceous black-slipped ware base sherd.

11.1.6 Romano-British finewares account for a further 23% of the assemblage (by count, 24.8% by weight), which is slightly higher than the average for rural sites in Cambridgeshire, which

typically account for between 10-15%. This may simply be due to the later Roman date of the bulk of the assemblage, when many of the large regional fineware industries (namely the Nene Valley, Hadham and Oxfordshire) were active. However, it may also be considered a reflection on the status/function and/or wealth of the site. Hadham red-slipped/oxidised wares are the most common fineware fabric group, totalling sixty-nine sherds weighing 1082g, with an additional eight Hadham black-burnished finewares (242g) and three Hadham fine reduced wares. Nene Valley products account for a further sixty-five sherds weighing 1269g, of which the colour-coated fabrics are the most commonly occurring, totalling sixty-one sherds (1157g). The only other sourced finewares comprise eight Oxfordshire red-slipped wares (79g). Unsourced finewares occur in a similar variety of fabrics as within the coarseware category, with fine sandy grey, oxidised and black-slipped wares, the latter which includes imitation black-burnished ware fabrics (twenty-three sherds, 555g). Also of note are twenty unsourced colour-coated sherds (115g), the majority of which appear to derive from the same source, comprising a fine, sparsely sandy core with occasional buff (clay pellet) inclusions. These sherds were recovered alongside later dating Roman sherds, indicating a later Roman fabric.

Table 11: *Quantification of Roman pottery by fabric*

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
BAETL	Baetican amphora (late)	1	529	0	0
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	143	1673	27	4.28
BLKSLM	Black-slipped ware - micaceous (unsourced)	22	299	2	0.7
BUFF	Buff sandy ware (unsourced)	5	12	0	0
CC	Colour-coat (unsourced)	20	115	3	1
CSCW	Coarse sandy ware with occasional chalk inclusion	4	41	0	0
CSFGW	Coarse sandy greyware with rare flint	1	11	0	0
CSGW	Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	219	3104	15	5.91
CSMGW	Coarse sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	58	752	1	1.06
CSMOX	Coarse sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	2	29	1	0.19
CSMRDU	Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	6	161	0	0.19
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	77	591	2	0.31
CSRDU	Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	7	332	1	0.87
FSCW	Fine sandy ware with rare to occasional chalk inclusions	1	20	0	0
FSGW	Fine sandy greyware (unsourced)	173	2468	23	4.65
FSMGW	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	55	614	7	0.79
FSMOX	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	17	281	2	0.34
FSMRDU	Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	1	2	0	0
FSOX	Fine sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	22	202	2	0.26
FSRDU	Fine sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	1	55	0	0.5
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	1	9	0	0
HADBB	Hadham black-burnished ware	8	242	5	0.45
HADOX	Hadham oxidised ware	2	5	0	0
HADRDU	Hadham reduced ware	5	88	3	0.23
HADRS	Hadham red-slipped ware	68	1096	6	3.87
HARS	Harston red-slipped ware AD325-400	1	5	0	0
HORNGW	Horningsea greyware	17	684	5	0.3
HORNOX	Horningsea oxidised ware	2	128	0	0
HORNWS	Horningsea white-slipped ware	1	15	0	0
IMITBB	Imitation black-burnished ware (unsourced)	24	567	12	1.16
MOSL	Moselkeramik black-slipped ware	2	3	0	0
NVCC	Nene Valley Colour Coated ware	62	1202	13	6.32

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
NVGW	Nene Valley Greyware	1	38	0	0
NVPA	Nene Valley parchment ware	1	40	0	1
NVSC	Nene Valley self-coloured ware	2	34	0	0
NVWW	Nene Valley whiteware	8	563	4	0.48
OXFRS	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware	9	81	4	0.28
OXFWS	Oxfordshire white-slipped ware	1	14	1	0
OXFWW	Oxfordshire whiteware	2	42	1	0
PNKG	Pink grog-tempered ware	1	27	0	0
RS	Red-slipped (unsourced)	1	73	0	1
SAMCG	Samian Central Gaulish	1	9	0	0
SAMEG	Samian East Gaulish	9	151	3	0.22
SHELL	Shell-tempered ware	80	1753	10	0.87
WW	Whiteware (unsourced)	1	14	0	0
TOTAL	**X**	**1145**	**18174**	**153**	**37.23**

11.1.7 The remaining 1.1% of the assemblage (by count) comprises imported wares, totalling thirteen sherds weighing 692g. This low figure is within the normal range for rural sites, with later Roman sites generally containing fewer than 2% imported wares, as occupation occurred after the peak in imported wares which occurred during the early-mid Roman periods. Samian sherds total ten sherds (160g), comprising nine East Gaulish wares (151g) and one Central Gaulish ware (9g). Identifiable vessel forms consist of a sherd from A Dragendorff 31 dish, a Dr45 mortarium, a Dr46 cup and a Dr33 cup. The remaining imported wares comprise two Moselkeramik black-slipped wares (3g) and one large handle sherd from a late Baetican amphora ((24.02), Ditch 22) which derives from a Dressel 20, used in the transportation of olive oil.

11.1.8 The majority of the assemblage comprises non-diagnostic body sherds (Table 12) which could not be assigned a vessel form, representing a total of 76.8% of the assemblage (879 sherds, 11129g). The diagnostic sherds represent to a minimum of 153 different vessels (MNV) based on the number of unique rims identified, of which jars are the most commonly occurring (56 MNV). The jars occur in a variety of sizes, indicating different functions, with rim diameters measuring between 10cm and 26cm, the latter primarily representing storage jars, including three examples of Horningsea bifid rim vessels. Three jars had exterior sooting suggesting use over a fire, whilst a further two jars had evidence of limescale on the interior, indicative of being used to hold/boil water.

11.1.9 Bowls and dishes occur in very similar numbers, representing twenty-nine vessels and twenty-two vessels respectively (by MNV). The bowls category is dominated by late Roman beaded, flanged vessels which account for sixteen of the twenty-nine vessels, there are also two examples of imitation samian Dr38 flanged bowls including one Hadham red-slipped vessel from Pit 124 (173.01). Two sherds from an Oxfordshire red-slipped bowl form C75 with rouletted decoration were recovered from Ditch 93 (133.01), dating AD325-400. The dishes are dominated by shallow, straight-sided vessels which account for sixteen vessels (by MNV), occurring predominantly in black-slipped fabrics including seven in imitation black-burnished fabrics.

11.1.10 A minimum of nine beakers were identified within the assemblage, with Nene Valley colour-coated vessels well represented. This includes a sherd from a hunt cup from Pit 71 (96.01) and a cornice rim vessel from Ditch 63 (84.01), as well as body sherds from two different indented beakers. One sherd from an unsourced colour-coated ware beaker from Beam slot 2 (31.01) was noted as being a bit wonky, perhaps representing a second/waster. Six mortaria were recovered (MNV), although body sherds from other vessels were also

identified. Nene Valley whiteware vessels account for four mortaria, comprising three reeded, flanged forms and one wall-sided vessel. Other sources of mortaria include Oxfordshire whitewares, Oxfordshire red-slipped ware, Hadham red-slipped ware and the East Gaulish Dr45 from Well 8 (8.09). Remaining diagnostic vessel forms were limited to two cups (both samian vessels), and a single example of a flagon.

Table 12: *Quantification of Roman pottery by vessel form*

Form	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
Amphora	1	529	0	0
Beaker	23	158	9	1.39
Beaker/jar	10	109	5	0.51
Bowl	39	1856	29	3.47
Bowl/dish	1	23	1	0.07
Bowl/lid	1	47	1	0.1
Closed	67	1718	2	7.63
Cup	2	76	2	0.22
Dish	28	533	22	1.87
Flagon	1	5	1	0
Jar	145	2996	56	7.7
Jar/bowl	1	27	1	0.09
Mortaria	14	686	6	0.93
Open	11	304	0	2.3
Unknown	801	9107	18	10.95
TOTAL	**1145**	**18174**	**153**	**37.23**

Contextual summary

11.1.11 Roman pottery was recovered from a total of 124 interventions, deriving from seventy-seven features (Table 13), as well as a small number of surface and subsoil finds. The majority of the contexts (118 contexts) contain small assemblages of pottery (1-30 sherds), with an additional four contexts containing medium-sized assemblages (31-99 sherds) and two large context (100+ sherds). Just under half of the assemblage derives from ditches, representing 44.1% of the assemblage by sherd count (505 sherds, 8392g), with a further 22% from pits (251 sherds, 3938g) and 21.7% from Well F.8. The remaining 6.6% of the assemblage derives from a combination of beam slots (6.6%), gullies (3.7%) postholes and kiln (both 0.3%) and 1.3% comprise surface finds.

Table 13: *Quantification of Roman pottery by feature – brackets indicate old feature numbers since replaced*

Feature	Feature type	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
1	Beam Slot	10	138	2	0.25
2	Beam Slot	24	385	2	1.33
3	Beam Slot	8	52	0	0.15
7	Gully	1	15	0	0
8	Well	249	2646	22	6.45
9	Gully	1	14	1	0.1
10	Pit	10	338	0	0.55
11	Ditch	2	64	1	0.15
12	Ditch	18	436	5	0.53
12	Gully	1	311	1	0.12
14	Ditch	4	83	0	1.19
15	Ditch	4	53	1	0
17	Ditch	9	85	1	0.19

Feature	Feature type	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
20	Ditch	1	27	1	0.09
21	Ditch	1	19	0	0
22	Ditch	5	592	1	0.07
23	Ditch	1	3	0	0
25	Beam Slot	21	511	1	2.05
26	Pit	17	184	1	0.6
28	Kiln	1	4	0	0
30	Pit	25	378	3	0.49
31	Gully	2	28	1	0
34	Pit	2	12	0	0
35	Pit	4	60	0	0
36	Pit	26	210	4	0.18
37	P/h	1	4	0	0
38	Pit	5	162	1	1
39	Beam Slot	1	33	0	0
40	P/h	1	8	0	0
42	Beam Slot	2	15	0	0
51	Beam slot	5	39	1	0
52	Beam slot	1	8	0	0
53	Pit	22	302	3	0.32
54	Beam slot	3	22	0	0
(56) 63	Ditch	77	919	2	0.62
57	Ditch	16	195	1	0
58	Pit	2	9	0	0
59	Pit	9	115	0	0
(60) 73	Ditch	13	203	3	0.35
(60) 73	Gully	8	135	0	0
63	Ditch	40	721	6	1.11
64	Pit	3	48	0	0
65	Pit	23	372	4	0.83
66	Ditch	5	226	1	0.1
67	Ditch	2	3	0	0
68	Pit	5	65	2	0.11
70	Pit	7	158	2	0.12
71	Pit	27	368	4	0.66
72	Gully	1	44	0	0
74	Pit	3	38	0	0
75	Gully	1	4	0	0
76	Ditch	10	233	0	0.44
77	Ditch	13	242	2	0.74
79	Ditch	31	354	7	0.46
81	P/h	1	23	0	0
83	Gully	3	38	0	0
84	Ditch	157	2636	23	7.9
85	Ditch	12	244	1	1.12
86	Pit	1	5	0	0
88	Pit	11	270	1	0.12
90	Ditch	13	135	4	0.43
92	Ditch	43	520	6	0.9
93	Ditch	11	150	3	0.41
94	Pit	16	386	3	1.38
99	Gully	21	538	4	1.43
101	Pit	3	100	1	0.22

Feature	Feature type	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
103	Ditch	7	120	4	0.67
105	Kiln	3	59	1	0.1
107	Pit	3	12	0	0
109	P/h	1	2	0	0
112	Pit	1	4	0	0
113	Ditch	8	112	3	0.11
115	Pit	7	85	1	0.13
116	Pit	13	146	0	0
117	Ditch	2	17	0	0
121	Gully	1	8	0	0
(122) 99	Gully	2	12	0	0
124	Pit	4	79	3	0
125	Pit	2	32	0	0
N/A	Surface	15	748	8	0.96
TOTAL	**x**	**1145**	**18174**	**153**	**37.23**

11.1.12 Well F.8 on the southern edge of the site contained the largest single assemblage of material, totalling 249 sherds weighing 2646g and representing 22 MNV and 6.45 EVEs, deriving from twelve contexts. This material is fragmented with a relatively low mean weight of 10.6g, reflected in the limited number of diagnostic sherds recovered from this feature (12.4% by sherd count). There is no discernible difference in date between the different contexts within this feature, with the majority of the pottery dating AD200/250-400. The condition and composition of the material indicates that the pottery may have derived from some form of surface deposit(s), rather than representing primary deposits of refuse.

11.1.13 Seventy-five sherds of pottery weighing 1203g were recovered from nine beam slots. The majority of this material derived from F.1, 2, 3 and 25, clustered in the southern end of site, totalling sixty-three sherds weighing 1086g. Beam Slot F.25 contained twenty-one sherds (511g), with a relatively high mean weight of 20.4g, including five sherds from a complete Hadham red-slipped base and a large sherd (174g) from a Nene Valley colour-coated beaded, flanged bowl, which was heavily abraded with exterior sooting. A single sherd of Harston colour-coated ware was also recovered from this feature, dating AD325-400. This therefore represents one of the latest dating features on the site, with the pottery presumably deposited after the associated structure had gone out of use. The other beam slots in this group also contain late Roman material.

11.1.14 Two possible kilns were identified, F.28 and F.105, both of which contained very small quantities of pottery (one sherd, 4g and three sherds 59g respectively), dating AD200-400. It is therefore unclear if any of these sherds represent kiln products.

Discussion

11.1.15 The Sheen Farm assemblage represents one of the largest Roman pottery assemblages recovered from Litlington, and therefore is of importance in characterising the scale, chronology and nature of activity in this area.

11.1.16 The site derived most of the pottery from the local area, however, the presence of a small number of imported wares, as well as vessels from the Nene Valley, Hadham and Oxfordshire, reflecting both access and the means to acquire goods from outside of the local area.

11.1.17 The Roman pottery indicates that activity at the site occurred primarily in the later Roman period, with an apparent peak in activity in the mid-third-fourth century AD. This evidence is consistent with the pottery recovered from the evaluation phase of work (Lyons 2019), as well

as the evaluation undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (Hall 2010), both of which show a dominance of later Roman pottery. However, the latter evaluation as well as the investigations at Manor Farm Barns (Going in Robinson *et al* 1995) both produced more substantial evidence for early Roman activity than was evident at Sheen Farm, indicating early Roman activity did not extend as far east as the later phases of occupation.

Statement of potential

11.1.18 The Roman pottery assemblage is primarily of local importance, comprising a significant group of predominantly late Roman date material from Litlington. However, this material represents one of the largest in-situ assemblages of Roman pottery recovered from the environs of the Roman villa at Litlington to date, which therefore provides important evidence in terms of date and pottery supply/consumption.

Recommendations for further work

11.1.19 The assemblage has been fully analysed and recorded and therefore no further analysis of the pottery is necessary.

11.1.20 A full archive report on the Roman pottery should include further work on the composition of the assemblage in terms of vessel fabrics and forms should be undertaken.

11.1.21 It will be necessary to quantify and analyse the material by final feature groupings once these are complete. The pottery should also be analysed by site phase/sub-phase once final phasing is complete.

11.1.22 The archive report should include the production of a GIS plot, showing the distribution of material by weight, to demonstrate which areas of site were a focus for pottery discard.

11.1.23 The assemblage should be considered in its wider setting, with particular reference to the Litlington Roman villa and environs.

11.1.24 It is recommended that a small number of sherds are illustrated (five to eight vessels), focusing on the material from the latest dating contexts.

Discard

11.1.25 The bulk of the Roman pottery should be retained, however, material recovered from the environmental samples can be discarded after the production of the archive report. The details of which are in Table 14.

Table 14: *Roman pottery for discard after production of archive report*

Catalogue	Context	Ft	Sample	Fabric	No.	Wt (g)	Form
487	52.01	36	8	OXFRS	1	2	Unknown
487	52.01	36	8	FSOX	2	3	Unknown
487	52.01	36	8	FSGW	2	13	Unknown
495	128.01	77	34	FSGW	1	7	Unknown
499	141.01	99	39	HORNGW	1	30	Jar
499	141.01	99	39	FSGW	1	7	Unknown
505	33.01	25	41	SHELL	1	9	Unknown
505	33.01	25	41	FSGW	1	6	Unknown
518	168.02	12	48	FSGW	1	5	Unknown

11.2 Appendix 2B: Animal Bone (Vida Rajkovaca)

Summary

11.2.1 The excavation resulted in a recovery of a modest faunal assemblage, with a raw count of 2384 fragments and a total weight of just over 30kg (30207g). Analysis of the associated ceramic evidence showed that the assemblage is entirely Roman in date, with an evident peak in activity in the third-fourth centuries AD. According to the finer sub-phases recognised within the Roman occupation, several sub-sets were created in order to study the site. Typical for the period in this part of the country, the material is almost exclusively made up of remains of larger livestock (cattle and horse), while displaying a remarkably restricted range of species.

Introduction and methodology

11.2.2 This assemblage amounted to 2384 fragments and a weight of 30207g, this includes animal bone from heavy residues. Following the zooarchaeological assessment, some 431 assessable specimens were recorded, of which 238 were possible to assign to species level (c.55% of the assemblage). Faunal remains recovered as heavy residues from the environmental bulk soil samples will be considered at full analysis stage.

11.2.3 The assemblage's NISP and MNI values as well as the weights were all used in quantifying the material. The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens). Also recorded was the diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. MNI was established using the most abundant skeletal element, taking into account the left and right specimens, as well as zones occurring in more than one element. Additionally, size and age were also considered. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), Hillson (1999) and the referece material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Grahame Clark Zooarchaeology Laboratory at the Department of Archaeology in Cambridge. Those fragments impossible to assign to species level were categorised to size (cattle/ red deer-sized, pig/ sheep/ goat-sized and rodent-sized). Ageing of the assemblage employed both mandibular tooth wear (following Matschke 1967, Payne 1973, Grant 1982 and Levine 1982) and fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses (Silver 1969, O'Connor 1989).

11.2.4 This report offers the quantification and the characterisation of the assemblage, as well as the assessment of its research potential. Finally, recommendations for further work are offered as well as advice on potential discard of components of this assemblage.

Assemblage character and summary

11.2.5 Preservation of the assemblage ranged from moderate to quite good, with a minimal percentage displaying quite poor or poor state of preservation, showing surface erosion and weathering. Only three specimens were recorded as burnt and 34 specimens had signs of canine gnawing.

11.2.6 Although three distinct sub-sets were created, there were no discernible differences in animal use between these three sub-phases. The final Phase 4 only produced a single horse radius, not included in the table below. The assemblage is almost entirely made up of domestic species, with an exception of a probable fox and a red deer tibia. All across, cattle consistently made up half or somewhat over half of the identified species count (Table 15). In the earliest component of the assemblage, horses were of secondary importance, hinting at a significance of this species for the Roman population. Of other 'food species', sheep/ goat were recorded

in numbers, while pigs were almost absent. Dog was represented by some disarticulated remains but also by two nearly complete skeletons recovered from F.71 ([96.02], Phase 3). Two fragmentary mandible and pelvis were tentatively assigned to fox, though it is possible they belonged to a smaller dog. Red deer was identified based on a distal tibia fragment, clear evidence that wild sources were taken for food. Finally, poultry also started to play a role in this community's diet in the later stages of occupation, as shown by a single chicken humerus from F.94.

Table 15: *Number of Identified Specimens for all species from all contexts – breakdown by phase; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.*

	Romano-British / Phase 1			**Romano-British / Phase 2**			**Romano-British / Phase 3**		
Taxon	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	26	*53.1*	2	66	*56.8*	5	35	*48.5*	2
Sheep/ goat	8	*16.3*	1	29	*25*	5	22	*30.6*	2
Pig	.	.	.	1	*0.9*	1	2	*2.8*	1
Horse	12	*24.5*	1	17	*14.7*	2	7	*9.7*	1
Dog	1	*2*	1	3	*2.6*	1	4	*5.6*	2*
?Fox	2	*4.1*	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Red deer	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	*1.4*	1
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	*1.4*	1
Sub-total to species	**49**	*100*	**.**	**116**	*100*	**.**	**72**	*100*	**.**
Cattle-sized	54	.	.	45	.	.	36	.	.
Sheep-sized	21	.	.	16	.	.	15	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	.		.	.	2	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.		.	.	3	.	.
Total	**124**	.	**.**	**177**	.	**.**	**128**	.	**.**

Contextual summary

11.2.7 Recovered from a total of 90 interventions excavated 67 features, the assemblage came from a range of contexts spread across the site. The material was distributed relatively evenly, and there were no substantial dumps of bone waste identified, other than three stand-out deposits.

11.2.8 Of interest is a well F.8, which has produced 4188g of faunal waste. This feature contained NISP=89, with cattle (NISP=20), horse (NISP=10) and ovicapra (NISP=10) being the only positively identified species. Containing four cattle skulls (sheep/ goat tibia and a lumbar vertebra of cow), pit F.36 was also a significant deposit. With 438 fragments and a weight of 5062g, this feature has generated 18% of the assemblage by count and 17% by weight. Finally, unusual were the two dog skeletons deposited together in pit F.71. Of these two animals, one was a young male (54cm in height) with severe pathological remodelling on olecranon tuberosity of ulna and the other was a (probable) female puppy of around 9 months.

Discussion

11.2.9 Excavations here have revealed a relatively small assemblage, remarkably typical for the period and mirroring the patterns recorded in the region. The general dominance of cattle in Roman assemblages is a characteristic widely recorded across the Empire, and some of the butchery actions recorded were also period-specific (trimming of spina and perforation on

cattle scapulae). Relative significance of horse is also a trait of many Roman assemblages (Allen et al. 2017), as we are learning more about the role of this species in maintaining the strength of Roman presence on the northern frontiers of the Empire. One radius midshaft fragment appears to have come from an individual of less than one year old. The near-absence of pigs is unusual, however, and it would be important to further understand this as part of the full site study, perhaps, by incorporating findings from a wider locale. Interesting deposit of two dog skeletons speaks of their connection to the human population. Sporadic use of wild food and chicken is also another Roman trait.

11.2.10 Interestingly, seven cases of pathologies were noted in the assemblage. Worthy of note is the horse third metacarpus from F.8 ([8.18]) showing bilaterial lobural forumations or spur-like bone growth, possibly to stabilise the foot, from habitual stress or if the animal wasn't shoed properly. Two horse-sized thoracic vertebra fragments had signs of spondylophytes, as evidence of possible trauma ('broken back'). Cow maxilla had severe inflammation from the tooth row, with lower eye socket also showings sings of remodelling. The most severe instance was the affected dog ulna from the burial F.71 (Figure 1). Finally, two cattle first phalanges displayed some flaring, possibly resulting from a stress.

Statement of potential

11.2.11 While not quantitatively substantial for any complex discussions about the character of economy and animal use in the area, the Sheen Farm assemblage produced some valuable patterns. Typical in the range of represented species, and the nature of carcass processing, the assemblage is also substantiating the current understanding of the significance of horse as a vital force multiplier in the development and maintenance of the Roman army and occupation in this part of the province.

11.2.12 Although the patterns reflect the local economic strategies, it is not impossible that some of the horse cohort was brought from further afield, and that the site was a part of a wider network of inter-connected settlements. The assemblage is, thus, of local importance, and on its own, it cannot contribute to the discussions of animal use; however, some aspects of this assemblage could support other complementary elements of evidence (e.g. pottery), especially regarding the exact nature of Roman activity in this area.

Recommendations for further work

11.2.13 The assemblage is fully recorded and no further primary data collection on the animal bone is necessary.

11.2.14 As part of the full archive report, a more in-depth analysis and consideration of skeletal element representation and butchery, as well as bone deposition and discard should be carried out.

11.2.15 When final feature groupings or areas of settlement are finalised, it would be significant to quantify and characterise the animal bone according to these groupings. It would also be valuable to produce a spatial (GIS plot) analysis of this material, if we are to fully understand the nature of bone deposition.

11.2.16 Finally, results from the full analysis must be viewed with contemporary sites from the area, especially the Littlington Roman and the surrounding area.

11.2.17 It is estimated that the full report need not take longer than 2 days to produce, though this will largely depend on the results following the further examination of collected data.

Discard

11.2.18 It is difficult to assess this any further before a full site analysis is carried out.

11.3 Appendix 2C: Environmental Assessment (Val Fryer)

Introduction and method statement

11.3.1 A total of ten samples were submitted for assessment. The samples were bulk floated by CAU and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 16 below. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also present (often at high densities), but are not recoded within the table.

Results

11.3.2 Cereal grains, chaff and seeds of common weeds are present at low to moderate densities within all but sample 45 from well F8. Preservation is generally poor, with a high density of the grains in particular being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of high temperature combustion.

11.3.3 Barley (Hordeum sp.) and wheat (Triticum sp.) grains are recorded along with a number of cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Of the identifiable grains, wheat is predominant, with all specimens being of an elongated 'drop' form typical of emmer (T. dicoccum) or spelt (T. spelta). Spelt glume bases are also present within six assemblages.

11.3.4 Seeds of common segetal weeds are generally scarce, although sample 47 from kiln F105 does contain a very high density of corn gromwell (Lithospermum arvense). Other taxa noted include stinking mayweed (Anthemis cotula), brome (Bromus sp.), small grasses (Poaceae) and dock (Rumex sp.). Sample 8, from pit F36, contains a single fragment of hazel (Corylus avellana) nutshell. Comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout at varying densities, with the assemblage from sample 47 also containing numerous larger pieces >10mm in size. Occasional pieces of charred root/stem are also recorded, but other plant macrofossils are all but absent.

11.3.5 The fragments of black porous material which are present within all but samples 44 (F63) and 48 (F12) are all thought to be residues of the combustion of organic materials (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other remains are very scarce, but small pieces of heavily abraded bone are noted in samples 39 (F99) and 8, and a single ferrous spherule is recorded, also from sample 8.

11.3.6 Mollusc shells are present at a low to moderate density within all ten assemblages. Most are very well preserved, retaining excellent surface structuring and pigmentation, and it is though most likely that these are modern contaminants, probably introduced via the post-depositional bioturbation of the deposits. However, burnt shells of the open country species Helicella itala and Pupilla muscorum are present within samples 39 and 47, with the latter also including a burnt apex of Trichia hispida type. It is suggested that these specimens may be contemporary with the features from which the samples were taken and, in the case of sample 47, may be indicative of snails inadvertently imported to the site attached to herbage used within the kiln.

Discussion

11.3.7 For the purposes of this discussion, the samples have been divided by site phase.

Phase 1 (40 – 150 A.D.)

11.3.8 Samples were taken from inner ditch F99 towards the north-western edge of the excavation, and from northern inner ditch F63. Cereals and seeds are present within both assemblages, with inner ditch F99 containing moderate densities of wheat, spelt chaff and charcoal. It is thought most likely that the material within both assemblages is probably derived from charred cereal processing waste, although it is unclear whether the material was burnt at source, or whether it was subsequently used as kindling or fuel within a domestic or light industrial context.

Phase 2 (150 – 300 A.D.)

11.3.9 Samples are from kilns F28 and F105, from pit F36, from beam slot F25 and from well F8. The well assemblage is extremely sparse, containing only a few pieces of charcoal, a fragment of black porous material and a small piece of coal (probably intrusive). This paucity of material may indicate that the well was covered in some way, as an open feature would almost certainly have accumulated more detritus. The remaining four assemblages may possibly be linked, as the features from which they came are in very close proximity to each other. The presence of cereals, chaff and charcoal within kiln samples 6 and 47 probably suggests that while wood was the primary fuel used within the structures, cereal processing waste and dried herbage were also used as tinder or kindling. This certainly was common practise within Roman Britain, with numerous parallels being recorded from across the country. As the current assemblages are quite small, it would appear that the kilns were probably cleared after firing in order to prevent accidental conflagrations. As the assemblages from pit F36 (immediately to the north of kiln F28) and beam slot F25 (immediately to south-east of kiln F105) are essentially similar in composition to those from the kilns, it is supposed that waste from the kilns was probably accidently incorporated within all adjacent features, possibly during the aforementioned cleaning.

Phase 3 (300 – 400 A.D.)

11.3.10 The three samples are from fills within inner boundary ditch F73, to the east of the excavated area, the very western end of northern boundary ditch F77, and ditch F12, towards to the south of the excavated area. All three assemblages are very sparse, and it is thought most likely that the few macrofossils which are recorded are derived from scattered hearth or midden waste, all of which was probably accidently incorporated within the feature fills.

Conclusion

11.3.11 In summary, the assemblages from Sheen Farm are mostly small (0.2 litres in volume or considerably less) and very limited in composition. The lay out of the site, with ditches dividing areas into regular paddocks or enclosures, may suggest it was largely pastoral in nature, and there would certainly seem to be little evidence of any associated settlement or domestic activity. Cereal processing waste was almost certainly being used as fuel on or near the site, particularly during Phases 1 and 2, but there are few (if any) indications of local agricultural activity, even for subsistence agriculture, where the occupants of a site grew sufficient for their needs but with little or no surplus. It is therefore most likely that cereal processing waste was being imported to the site with a specific usage in mind, be it potentially as animal fodder or as fuel.

11.3.12 As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e.100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a written summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

Table 16: *Plant macrofossils and other remains (x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens cf = compare b = burnt ID = inner ditch NID = northern inner ditch BS = beam slot IBD = inner boundary ditch NBD = northern boundary ditch)*

Sample No.	**39**	**44**	**6**	**8**	**41**	**45**	**47**	**30**	**34**	**48**
Context No.	**141.01**	**114.01**	**39.03**	**52.01**	**33.01**	**8.21**	**148.03**	**76.1**	**128.01**	**168.02**
Feature No.	**F99**	**F63**	**F28**	**F36**	**F25**	**F8**	**F105**	**F73**	**F77**	**F12**
Feature type	**ID**	**NID**	**Kiln**	**Pit**	**BS**	**Well**	**Kiln**	**IBD**	**NBD**	**Ditch**
Phase	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**
Cereals										
Hordeum sp. (grains)	x				x		x			
Triticum sp. (grains)	xx	x	xcf	x	x		x	x	x	
(spikelet bases)				x						
T. spelta L. (glume bases)	xx	x			x		x		x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	x	x	x	x		xx	x	x	x
Dry land herbs										
Anthemis cotula L.			x							
Bromus sp.							x		xcf	
Small Fabaceae indet.			xcf							
Lithospermum arvense L.	x						xxx			
Small Poaceae indet.	x			x	x					x
Ranunculus sp.		xcf								
Rumex sp.	x						x			
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
Corylus avellana L.				x						
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	x	xx	x	x	xx	x	x	
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	x	xx	xx	x		xxx	x	x	x
Charcoal >5mm	xx	x	x	xx		x	xxxx	x	x	
Charcoal >10mm	x			x			xxx			
Charcoal >40mm				x			xx			
Charred root/stem	x		x	x			x			
Indet. seeds	x	x					x			
Sample No.	**39**	**44**	**6**	**8**	**41**	**45**	**47**	**30**	**34**	**48**
Context No.	**141.01**	**114.01**	**39.03**	**52.01**	**33.01**	**8.21**	**148.03**	**76.1**	**128.01**	**168.02**
Feature No.	**F99**	**F63**	**F28**	**F36**	**F25**	**F8**	**F105**	**F73**	**F77**	**F12**
Feature type	**ID**	**NID**	**Kiln**	**Pit**	**BS**	**Well**	**Kiln**	**IBD**	**NBD**	**Ditch**
Phase	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**
Other remains										
Black porous material	xxx		xx	xx	x	x	x	x	x	
Bone	x			x						

Ferrous globule				x						
Small coal frags.	x					x				
Small mammal/amphibian bones					x					
Mollusc shells										
Woodland/shade loving species										
Aegopinella sp.	x			x	x		x			x
Carychium sp.							x			
Ena sp.									x	x
Zonitidae indet.					x					
Open country species										
Helicella itala			x	x			x xb	x	x	x
Pupilla muscorum	x xb	x	x	x	x	x	x xb	x	x	x
Vallonia sp.			x	x	x	x		x		
V. costata		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
V. cf excentrica					x			x		
Vertigo pygmaea		x		x						
Catholic species										
Cepaea sp.				x						
Cochlicopa sp.	x		x	x	x		x			x
Trichia hispida group	x	x	x	x	x	x	xb	x		
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**8**	**6**	**10**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**5**	**8**	**6**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.2**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**50%**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**

11.4 Appendix 2D: Ceramic Building Material (Rosalind Quick)

Summary

11.4.1 The excavations produced a total of 484 pieces of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) weighing 78.8kg. The material is all Roman in date apart from eleven pieces of modern brick and tile weighing 484g. It includes roofing tile (both tegula and imbrex tiles), floor tiles and a small number of box flue tile fragments. All of the material is fragmented and no complete tiles are present.

11.4.2 The assemblage includes five fragments weighing 69g that were recovered through environmental sampling.

Introduction and methodology

11.4.3 The material was fully quantified and assessed in line with the guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Material Group (2002), and entered into a spreadsheet, which will be held with the project archive. The material was assigned to fabric groups

macroscopically. Lower cutaway types for tegulae follow the typology set out in Mills (2013, 455); upper cutaway types follow Major and Tyrrell (2015).

11.4.4 This report provides quantification and summary of the CBM and highlights the potential of the assemblage to contribute to further research.

Assemblage character and summary

11.4.5 The excavations produced a medium assemblage of CBM, mostly Roman in date from 57 features. There is a small amount of intrusive modern tile (11 fragments, 484g). The following summary will focus on the Roman material.

Table 17: *Summary of Roman CBM*

Type	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)
Roofing tile	*Tegula*	51	13,009
	Imbrex	35	4,437
Floor tile		77	28,506
Box Flue tile		11	1,984
Undiagnostic tile		299	30,406
Total		**473**	**78,342**

11.4.6 The diagnostic Roman material includes roofing tile, both tegula and imbrex tiles, box flue, and floor tiles. There is also a large amount of undiagnostic tile (299 fragments, 30,406g) that could not be assigned to form; see Table 17. There are no complete tiles, and the material is all fragmented with a mean fragment weight of 165g.

11.4.7 Table 18 provides an overview of the assemblage by feature. The largest deposit of CBM derives from Well F.8 (98 pieces, 13,791g), and includes tegula, imbrex, floor tiles and box flue tiles.

Table 18: Summary of CBM by feature type

Feature No.	Feature Type	Undiagnostic Tile Qty.	Undiagnostic Tile Wt. (g)	*Tegula* Qty.	*Tegula* Wt. (g)	*Imbrex* Qty.	*Imbrex* Wt. (g)	Floor Tile Qty.	Floor Tile Wt. (g)	Flue tile Qty.	Flue Tile Wt. (g)	Modern Tile Qty.	Modern Tile Wt. (g)	TOTAL QUANTITY	TOTAL WEIGHT (g)
1	Beam Slot	4	361											4	361
2	Beam Slot	4	982	2	372	1	156			1	204			8	1714
3	Beam Slot	1	187	1	116	2	162	1	187					5	652
8	Well	63	6126	11	2333	7	499	15	4624	2	209			98	13791
9	Gully					1	41							1	41
10	Pit	7	774	2	399	2	250	3	812					14	2235
11	Ditch	2	724	1	68									3	792
12	Ditch	19	1961	7	2908	1	127	7	1906					34	6902
14	Ditch	6	347							1	31			7	378
17	Ditch	2	76	1	367			1	138					4	581
20	Ditch	1	241							1	204			2	445
22	Ditch	1	225					1	314					2	539
25	Beam Slot	4	208	3	486	2	444							9	1138
26	Beam slot	5	767	2	144	1	98							8	1009
27	Ditch	1	98											1	98
28	Kiln	5	867	1	183					1	679			7	1729

Feature No.	Feature Type	Undiagnostic Tile Qty.	Undiagnostic Tile Wt. (g)	*Tegula* Qty.	*Tegula* Wt. (g)	*Imbrex* Qty.	*Imbrex* Wt. (g)	Floor Tile Qty.	Floor Tile Wt. (g)	Flue tile Qty.	Flue Tile Wt. (g)	Modern Tile Qty.	Modern Tile Wt. (g)	TOTAL QUANTITY	TOTAL WEIGHT (g)
30	Pit	8	894	3	652	2	150	4	1435					17	3131
35	Pit	1	64							1	180			2	244
36	Pit	19	1254			2	222							21	1476
38	Pit			1	236			1	2239					2	2475
39	Beam Slot	5	337			2	57	1	534					8	928
42	Beam Slot	1	36											1	36
51	Beam slot	1	3	1	79									2	82
53	Pit	1	77	1	605			3	352					5	1034
57	Ditch							1	105			1	10	2	115
59	Pit	2	285	1	186	1	67	1	66					5	604
61	Pit	3	66											3	66
63	Ditch	22	2014	2	363	4	1351	10	4320	1	117	1	21	40	8186
64	Pit	1	24											1	24
65	Pit	4	337											4	337
66	Ditch	3	477					1	313					4	790
67	Ditch											2	10	2	10
69	Modern											5	360	5	360
70	Pit	1	49					2	568			1	65	4	682
71	Pit	6	510	2	152									8	662
72	Gully											1	18	1	18
73	Ditch	20	2070			1	80	3	1216					24	3366
74	Pit	8	531	3	665	2	193	2	481					15	1870
76	Ditch	5	1359	1	382									6	1741
77	Ditch	5	603					2	398	1	159			8	1160
79	Ditch	2	32			1	125							3	157
81	Posthole	1	3											1	3
84	Ditch	9	804	2	876			4	635	1	48			16	2363
85	Gully	1	111											1	111
88	Pit	3	472											3	472
90	Ditch	10	1839	1	325									11	2164
92	Ditch	6	44											6	44
93	Ditch	5	737											5	737
99	Gully	5	546			2	201							6	599
102	Ditch	2	72					1	632					3	704
109	Posthole	2	3											2	3
112	Pit	2	99					2	1004					4	1103
113	Ditch	2	136					1	269	1	153			4	558
114	Gully	2	250					4	487					6	737
115	Pit	1	26					1	112					2	138
116	Pit	1	172	1	842			1	353					3	1367
121	Gully	3	88											3	88
Topsoil	Topsoil	1	38	1	270	1	214	4	5006					7	5528
TOTAL		**299**	**30406**	**51**	**13009**	**35**	**4437**	**77**	**28506**	**11**	**1984**	**11**	**484**	**484**	**78826**

Fabric types

11.4.8 The majority of the assemblage consists of tile manufactured in clays with a sandy matrix, some with inclusions of grog, flint or coarser sand (404 pieces, 69,683g) There is also a smaller proportion of tiles manufactured in a finer, denser clay with few visible inclusions (31 pieces, 4,234g). Shelly clays account for a similar proportion of the assemblage (38 pieces, 4,525g). The material is consistently hard fired.

Tegulae

11.4.9 There are 51 pieces of tegula weighing 13,009g. No complete tiles are present. Most are manufactured in clays with a sandy matrix, although there are three pieces in a shell gritted fabric. Flanges vary in height from 31-59mm, with both square and curved flange profiles present; base thickness ranges from 15mm-31mm. Seven fragments have lower cutaways. Three are type C5, and one is type D1 (see Mills 2013 for typology); the remaining three are too partial to assign to a type. A further four tegulae have upper cutaways; two are type B4 (Major and Tyrrell 2015); the other two are partial. Three have signature marks, see 1.3.8 below.

Imbrices

11.4.10 There are 35 pieces of imbrex tile weighing 4,437g. Again, none are complete and no full profiles could be reconstructed. They are predominantly made from clays consisting of a sandy matrix, although there are also three shell gritted pieces.

Floor tiles

11.4.11 There are 77 pieces of floor tile weighing 28,506g. They are all fragmentary, but have been identified as probable floor tiles based on their appearance and a thickness over 34mm. They are likely to have been used as floor tiles or in bonding courses in walls. One piece from beam slot F.39 appears to have been cut down from a larger tile to form a square. It has a finished width of 97mm, with mortar adhering to the base, and may be a piece of opus spicatum which was modified to form a square pilae support for a hypocaust system.

Signature marks

11.4.12 Nine tiles have signature marks. None were complete, but all consisted of single or multiple arcs. They appear on tegulae as well as undiagnostic pieces. There is a single example on a floor tile, <160> from pit F.38, comprising two intersecting sets of two parallel arcs. There are a further four tile fragments with possible signature marks with a straight line, but these were too fragmentary to be certain.

Box flue tile

11.4.13 Eleven fragments of box flue tile were recovered, identified by the presence of keying for mortar. Both combed and relief-patterned keying types are present. There are nine fragments with a combed surface, although all are too fragmentary to determine their pattern. There are two pieces of relief-patterned flue tile. <328> from ditch F.77 is heavily abraded and consists of alternating lines and dashes, similar to Die 71 (Betts et al, 1997, fig. 27j), although it is too abraded to be certain. The second fragment, <126> from Kiln F.28 is well-preserved with mortar adhering to the keyed surface. The stamp consists of a W-Chevron design, Die 1 (Betts et al, 1997, fig. 27a). The piece contains two parallel impressions with the same die; one has a complete width of c.80mm, the second is off-set and fragmentary.

11.4.14 Three box flue tiles with W-Chevron designs have been recovered from the nearby villa site at Litlington; two from recent excavations (Mepham 2010, 18) and one is catalogued in Betts et al, 1997, p.151. Two further examples using the same die 1 have recently been recorded; one from North West Cambridge (Brittain and Huisman 2019, p.152), and a second from Clopton, Northamptonshire (Coates 2019).

Circular discs

11.4.15 There are two tiles, both in a sandy fabric, that have been modified for re-use. They have been formed into roughly shaped circular discs. <25> from Well F.8 is c.88mm diameter;

<348> from ditch F.90 is c.77mm diameter, and retains a signature mark, making it likely that it was a modified tegula. Similar examples are recorded from Piddington, which Ward describes as pot lids, some of which also have signature marks (Ward 1999, 17; fig.7, No.5).

Discussion

11.4.16 This is a medium assemblage of CBM containing fragments of tegula, imbrex, floor tile and box flue tile. The pieces are all fragmentary and no complete tiles were recovered. None of the material is in situ, and it is entirely redeposited. The presence of structural beam slots and postholes on site makes it possible that the material derived from a structure, although the structural arrangement remains unclear.

11.4.17 CBM is likely to have had a history of re-use prior to its final deposition, meaning that its presence on site is not straightforward. Five pieces have mortar adhering to fractured surfaces, indicative of their re-use as hard-core in mortared walls or foundations. The presence of small quantities of box flue tile is common in CBM site assemblages and does not necessarily indicate the installation and use of a hypocaust system on site. Fragments of relief-patterned box flue tile with similar W-Chevron designs were recovered from the nearby villa site at Litlington, making it a potential source of tile for re-use here.

Statement of potential

11.4.18 This is a medium assemblage of CBM consisting of fragments of redeposited roofing, floor and box flue tile, as well as a large quantity of undiagnostic tile. No complete tiles are present, and none of the material is in situ. It is possible that the material derives from some form of structure on site, although the relatively small assemblage size and fragmentary nature of the material makes the structural arrangement unclear.

11.4.19 The fragment of relief-patterned box flue tile, <126> is regionally significant. The use of relief-patterned stamps is thought to begin in the later 1st century AD and continue until the late second-early third century AD (Betts et al, 51), and dies have been shown to be connected with particular tile producers. Only a small number of relief-patterned flue tiles have been recorded in Cambridgeshire, making this piece an important addition to their known distribution. In addition, the recovery of box flue tile from the nearby villa site at Litlington, also with W-Chevron designs, is significant as it points to a possible connection between the two sites.

Recommendations for further research

11.4.20 It is recommended that the fragment of relief-patterned box flue tile, <126> from Kiln F.28 is illustrated or photographed, and a rubbing taken. It would also benefit from further work to identify its source of manufacture. Otherwise, the rest of the material has been fully assessed and no further work is required.

Discard

11.4.21 Apart from the relief-patterned box flue tile fragments, <126> and <328>, which should be retained with the project archive, it is recommended that the rest of the material is discarded once the project is complete.

11.5 Appendix 2E: Flint (Emily Banfield)

Summary

11.5.1 The excavations at Sheen Farm produced seven pieces of flint, two of which are worked and six burnt. The total assemblage weighs 174g. The worked flint assemblage comprises one patinated, struck flake and one heavily burnt core of Neolithic or later form. The remainder of the assemblage comprises unworked, burnt flints.

Introduction and methodology

11.5.2 All specimens were analysed macroscopically, with inspection at a magnification of x30 as required. Classification of artefacts was undertaken following standard examples (for example, see Ballin 2021 and Butler 2005).

11.5.3 This report provides a quantification and summary of the worked flint assemblage, highlights the potential of the material, and includes recommendations for further work.

Character of the assemblage

11.5.4 The flint assemblage comprises seven pieces of flint, two of which are worked and six burnt. The total assemblage weighs 174g. The worked flint assemblage comprises one patinated, struck flake and one heavily burnt core of Neolithic – Bronze Age (see Table 19). The remainder of the assemblage comprises unworked, burnt flints. All flint specimens were recovered from Roman period contexts assigned Phase 1 and 2 dates.

Table 19: *SFL21 flint assemblage*

Cat.No.	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Mat.	Context	Feature	Type	Sample no.	Notes	Burning	Patination	Secondary flake	Core
Phase 1												
347	1	6	FL	137.01	90	Ditch		Bulb with erralieur scar		Pale grey to all surfaces	1	
347	1	1	BF	137.01	90	Ditch			Reddened, spalling			
Phase 2												
370	4	58	BF	148.02	105	Kiln			Reddened, cracking, crazing, 2 x calcined			
489	1	105	BF	52.01	36	Pit with 4 x cattle skulls on the surface	8	>4mm 10L	Cracked and crazed exterior, spalling			1

Contextual summary

11.5.5 The Phase 1 specimens <347> were recovered from (137.01) F.90, the boundary ditch. The Phase 2 specimens <370> and <489> derive from (148.02) kiln feature F.105, and (52.01) pit feature F.36 respectively.

Discussion

11.5.6 This small flint assemblage includes two worked pieces whose form suggests a Neolithic-Bronze Age date. The remainder of the assemblage is burnt but otherwise unworked. Whilst the burnt stones from kiln feature F.105 may be a product of inadvertent heating associated with use of the kiln, the other pieces are most likely chance inclusions incorporated into later feature fills.

Statement of potential

11.5.7 This small assemblage has low analytic potential, lost likely representing residual inclusions in much later deposits.

Recommendations for further work

11.5.8 Full primary analysis of the flint assemblage has been undertaken, and no further analysis is required.

Discard

11.5.9 It is recommended that all worked flint artefacts be retained.

11.6 Appendix 2F: Burnt Stone (Emily Banfield)

Summary

11.6.1 A total of 26 pieces of burnt stone weighing 3417g were recovered through excavation of features dated to the Roman period. The burnt stone assemblage was concentrated in features dated to the early phase of occupation with diminished volumes recorded through subsequent phases.

Introduction and methodology

11.6.2 The excavations at Sheen Farm produced an assemblage of 26 worked stone specimens weighing 3417g. Specimens were analysed macroscopically, with inspection at a magnification of x30 as required. Geological identifications were made using a specimen collection. This report provides a quantification and summary of the worked stone assemblage, highlights the potential of the material, and includes recommendations for further work.

Character of the assemblage

11.6.3 The burnt stone assemblage discussed here comprises unworked specimens. All but eight of the worked stone specimens evidence some degree of light to moderate burning indicative of limited (likely inadvertent) exposure to heat, for example resulting from reuse of materials as hearth stones (Table 20). These specimens are included in the Worked Stone report and are not replicated in the Burnt Stone report. All burnt stone specimens with the exception of <32> (8.09), F.8 – a fragment of dry-stone walling – are undiagnostic forms, although the presence of clunch fragments, some of which are fairly substantial, likely originate in Cherry Hinton and may represent fragments of structural material.

11.6.4 The burnt stone assemblage was recovered from features predominantly dating to the earliest phase of Roman-period activity on site (62% of fragments, 53% of the assemblage by weight). Phase 2 contexts produced 27% of fragments (45% by weight), with just 4% of fragments (<1% by weight) pertaining to Phase 3, and 7% of fragments (2% by weight) to unphased contexts.

Table 20: *SFL21 burnt stone assemblage*

Cat.No.	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Mat.	Context	Feature	Type	Date	Geology	Max. dimensions range (mm)	Burning	Notes
Phase 1											
81	1	40	BS	14.01	14	Ditch	RB	Quartzite	46	Moderate	Reddening
307	12	1455	BS	119.01	84	Ditch	RB	Clunch	133.9 - 12.9	Light	
311	1	55	BS	119.02	84	Ditch	RB	Clunch	58.3	Light	
350	2	262	BS	137.01	90	Ditch	RB	Micaceous sstn	94.4 - 57.5	Light	
Phase 2											
16	1	274	BS	8.01	8	Well	RB	Clunch	112	Light	Discrete patch of light charring
32	1	298	BS	8.09	8	Well	RB	sstn	103	Moderate	Walling fragment, reddened with charred exterior
88	1	541	BS	17.01	17	Ditch	RB	sstn	100	Moderate	Cobble fragment, discrete patches of reddening and charring
198	1	43	BS	84.01	63	Ditch	RB	sstn	68.2	Light	Reddened
361	1	69	BS	144.01	63	Ditch	RB	Mudstone	69.9	Light	
253	2	57	BS	100.01	63	Ditch		sstn	36.9 - 26.6	Moderate	Reddening
39	2	319	BS	8.11	8	Well	RB	Clunch	97.5 - 71.6	Light	Discrete patch of reddening
Phase 3											
223	1	4	BS	90.01	68	Post hole/ pit	RB	sstn	18.8	Moderate	

Contextual summary

11.6.5 The burnt stone assemblages derives from 11 contexts across 8 features, predominantly ditches as in addition to the well and a post hole. Although the number of specimens recovered is too low to identify statistically meaningful patterning, there is a clear focus on deposition in ditch contexts associated with mixed materials.

Discussion

11.6.6 The Sheen Farm burnt stone assemblage is small and dispersed in Roman period features across the site. Although holding low interpretative value as a standalone assemblage, it augments findings of analysis of the worked stone assemblage (of which 78% evidences burning) to develop a picture of domestic activity characteristic of Roman rural settlement. Whereas worked stone is most abundant in Phase 2, it is Phase 1 that provides most evidence for burnt but unworked stone.

Statement of potential

11.6.7 This assemblage holds low potential to contribute towards the developing understanding of Roman-period occupation in the local area, but augments data gathered for the worked stone assemblage (discussed above).

Recommendations for further work

11.6.8 Full primary analysis of the assemblage has been undertaken, and no further analysis of the burnt stone is required.

Discard

11.6.9 It is recommended that the burnt stone assemblage be discarded.

11.7 Appendix 2G: Worked Stone (Emily Banfield)

Summary

11.7.1 The worked stone assemblage consists of 37 specimens weighing 6476g. The material was predominantly recovered from early-mid Roman contexts, with a lower number of artefacts dated to the latest Roman occupation of the site. The assemblage is domestic in character, being dominated by tile fragments, with lower numbers of quern fragments and a small portion of a shale bracelet.

Introduction and methodology

11.7.2 The excavations at Sheen Farm produced an assemblage of 37 worked stone specimens weighing 6476g. Specimens were analysed macroscopically, with inspection at a magnification of x30 as required. Geological identifications were made using a specimen collection. This report provides a quantification and summary of the worked stone assemblage, highlights the potential of the material, and includes recommendations for further work.

Character of the assemblage

11.7.3 The worked stone assemblage predominantly derives from Phase 2 activity (AD150 - AD330), being represented by 43% of the worked stone assemblage by fragment count and 57% by weight. Just 11% (by fragment count) and 9% (weight) was recovered from Early Roman features, with a further 22% (fragment count) and 21% (weight) deriving from features assigned a Late Roman date. The remainder of the worked stone assemblage (24% by fragment count and 13% by weight) pertain to unphased features.

11.7.4 All but eight of the worked stone specimens evidence some degree of light to moderate burning indicative of limited (likely inadvertent) exposure to heat, for example resulting from reuse of materials as hearth stones. These specimens are included in the Worked Stone report and are not replicated in the Burnt Stone report.

11.7.5 The assemblage is domestic in character across all three phases of activity identified. Utilised fragments of worked stone with built structures occur across all phases, with mortar still adhering to a number of specimens, as well as evidence for weathering and light burning observed (Table 21). The Phase 2 assemblage provides the greatest diversity of artefact types: lava stone and Old Red Sandstone quern fragments are represented (with an additional possible Millstone Grit quern fragment), together with a portion of a Kimmeridge shale bracelet, alongside Collyweston Slate and sandstone roof tiles. The Phase 3 assemblage is dominated by further quern and possible quern fragments, with one Millstone Grit specimen, five lava stone, and one of a sandstone fabric. The latter has likely seen reuse as a hearth stone after its initial breakage. Utilised tile fragments account for all unphased specimens.

Table 21: *SFL21 worked stone assemblage*

Cat.No.	Qty.	Wt.(g)	Context	Feature	Type	Date	Geology	Max dimensions range (mm)	Ext. diameter (mm)	Int. diameter (mm)	Notes
Phase 1											
28	1	302	9.05	9	Gully	RB	sstn	112.3			Tile fragment, weathered, discrete patches of reddening
355	3	257	141.01	99	Gully	RB	Collyweston Slate	91.0 - 61.0			Tile fragments, weathered
Phase 2											
16	1	254	8.01	8	Well	RB	Collyweston Slate	133.7			Burnt to exterior surfaces, reddened. Wall stone
22	1	560	8.02	8	Well	RB	Millstone grit	112.5 - 99.9 x 36.5			Sub-triangular, utilised
39	1	117	8.11	8	Well	RB	Collyweston Slate	55.5 - 55.1			Tile fragments, weathered
90	1	1	17.01	17	Ditch	RB	Shale	17.6 x 7.3 x 7.2	60	52.5	Bracelet fragment
123	3	460	37.01	26	Beam slot	RB	Collyweston Slate	106.2 - 75.5			Tile fragments, weathered, mortar adhering
138	2	544	43.01	30	Pit	RB	Old Red Sandstone	109.5 x 72.5 x 32.3; 74.3 x 40.8 x 27.1	360		Quern fragments, refitting. Light utilisation
136	1	266	43.01	30	Pit	RB	Micaceous sstn	123.5			Tile fragment, weathered, reddened
142	1	71	43.03	30	Pit	RB	Micaceous sstn	60.1			Tile fragment, weathered, reddened
164	1	748	57.01	40	Post hole	RB	Basalt Lava	125.9 x 114.3 x 46.0		280	Quern fragment - lava stone
215	1	92	87.01	63	Ditch	RB		66.2			Tile fragment, mortar adhering. Reddened
246	1	153	97.01	63	Ditch	RB	Collyweston Slate	88.1 x 70.0 x 21.5			Tile fragment, weathered
288	1	113	114.01	63	Ditch		sstn	79.8			Tile fragment. Discrete patch of charring
292	6	480	114.02	63	Ditch		sstn	111.1 - 54.2			Tile fragments. Mortar adhering to one fragment. Reddened with discrete patches of charring
389	2	417	160.01	115	Pit	RB	Old Red Sandstone	134.8 x 70.9 x 34.3; 41.0 x25.9 x 25.2			Quern fragments, utilised
Phase 3											

Cat.No.	Qty.	Wt.(g)	Context	Feature	Type	Date	Geology	Max dimensions range (mm)	Ext. diameter (mm)	Int. diameter (mm)	Notes
191	1	145	80.01	59	Pit	RB	Millstone Grit	67.3 x 60.8 x 20.6			Quern fragment. Charring to edge of frag, grinding surface
269	5	91	106.01	76	Ditch	RB	Basalt Lava	35.5 - 15.4			Probable quern fragments
270	1	280	106.01	76	Ditch	RB	sstn	101.5			Tile fragment
194	1	161	81.01	73	Ditch		Collyweston Slate	69.2 x 61.9 x 19.8			Tile fragments, weathered, mortar adhering
270	1	878	107.01	77	Ditch	RB	sstn	160 x 137.5 x 36.9			Flag/hearth stone/re-used quern fragment. Slight reddening to one principle surface and two sides
Unphased											
426	1	86		Unstrat			Micaceous sstn	75.6 x 65.0 x 10.8			Tile fragment. Reddening to discrete area

Contextual summary

11.7.6 Worked stone was encountered in 19 contexts across 14 features comprising ditches/gullies; post holes, pits, a beam slot and a well. The low number of artefacts recovered were dispersed across features with no discernible patterning to depositional practice observed.

Discussion

11.7.7 This small assemblage is domestic in character and is characteristic both in terms of the volume recovered and the fabrics represented for a site of this period and size.

11.7.8 The dominance of utilised building fabrics recovered (primarily Collyweston Slate from Rutland, and sandstones) from Roman features representing phases of activity spanning the entire period suggests the persistent presence of structures on this site, some of which saw episodes of maintenance/remodelling. Indeed, prior to entering the archaeological record, these structures had stood for long enough that weathering affected the exposed surfaces of the stone roof tiles. The presence of quern fragments in a range of fabrics is indicative of low-level grain processing of a domestic character. The diversity of fabrics represented – Old Red Sandstone from the forest of Dean and Wye Valley (Shaffrey 2003: 147); Millstone Grit from the Peak District; and basalt lava stone from the Andermach-Mayem region of Rhineland, Germany are typical of Roman period worked stone assemblages and provide further evidence for the well-attested, widespread trade networks that resulted in the dispersal of goods both within Britain and the North Western Empire. Also of note is the presence of a lathe-turned Kimmeridge Shale bracelet fragment of a form not uncommonly found in Roman period sites. With a Dorset source, this again highlights the interconnectedness of a Roman world in which inhabitants of rural settlements were able to access non-local products.

Statement of potential

11.7.9 This small assemblage holds potential to contribute towards the developing understanding of Roman-period occupation in the local area, particularly with regard to its connections with the nearby Roman villa and the implications it has for understanding economic and social

relationships between the two sites. The data gathered through analysis of the quern fragments in particular can be folded into broader studies of typological distribution nationally.

Recommendations for further work

11.7.10 Full primary analysis of the assemblage has been undertaken, and no further analysis of the worked stone is required.

11.7.11 Further analysis and discussion of the significance of worked stone should be undertaken at publication stage, with the site considered in relation to its setting, in particular its geographical and temporal position in relation with other sites within its immediate locale.

11.7.12 Photographic records of the shale bracelet and quern fragments should be made.

Discard

11.7.13 It is recommended that all worked stone artefacts be retained.

11.8 Appendix 2H: Fired Clay (Rosalind Quick)

Summary

11.8.1 A small assemblage of 29 pieces of fired clay weighing 567g were recovered from the fill of kiln F.28. The material is highly abraded, consisting of amorphous pieces of unknown function and origin.

Introduction and methodology

11.8.2 The material was fully quantified and weighed. The fabric was assessed visually and a description is included here.

11.8.3 This report provides a summary and quantification of the material and provides an assessment of its potential for further study.

Assemblage character and summary

11.8.4 The assemblage comprises 29 pieces of fired clay in a soft, low fired sandy fabric with frequent gravel and moderate flecks of chalk. Three of the pieces have straw impressions on two sides. The pieces are all highly abraded and irregular in shape, and the function and origin of the pieces is uncertain.

Statement of potential

11.8.5 This is a small assemblage of fired clay, recovered from kiln F.28. The material was not in situ and it is unclear if the material related to the kiln structure. As such, the material provides limited scope for contributing further to its interpretation.

Recommendations for further research

11.8.6 The material has been fully assessed and no further work is required.

Discard

11.8.7 It is recommended that the material is discarded once the project is complete.

11.9 Appendix 2I: Metalwork (Rosalind Quick)

Summary

11.9.1 The excavations produced a total of 77 metal objects weighing 1240.1g, recovered from metal detecting, hand excavation and environmental sampling. The assemblage includes nine copper alloy objects, 67 iron objects, and one lead object. The majority are Roman in date, or derive from Roman features.

Introduction and methodology

11.9.2 The material was fully quantified and assessed, and entered into a spreadsheet, which will be held with the project archive.

11.9.3 This report provides quantification and a summary of the metalwork assemblage and identifies its potential for further study.

Assemblage character and summary

11.9.4 The assemblage consists of 77 metal objects recovered from eighteen features and through metal detecting. This includes nine copper alloy objects, 67 iron objects, mostly nails and a single piece of lead waste.

Roman

Copper alloy

11.9.5 There are six Roman coins, all 3rd-4th century AD in date, including three radiate coins found together (SF.13), two further probable radiate coins and a single 3rd-4th century AD coin of 'minim' size, see Table 22.

Table 22: *Summary of Roman copper alloy coins*

CAT. No.	SF. No.	Feature	Context	Feature Type	Denomination	Wt. (g)	Diameter (mm)	Description	Period
438	9				Radiate?	2.9	18	O: unclear. R: unclear	3rd-4th century AD
442	13				Radiate	2.4	19	Head right, radiate. R: Virtus	AD260-296
442	13				Radiate	2.3	17	Head right, radiate. R: unclear	AD260-296
442	13				Radiate	1.5	19.7	Head right, radiate. R: Salus, holding sceptre and feeding a snake rising from an altar	AD260-296
456	26	10	10.02	Pit	Unknown	0.3	8.5	'Minim' size; O: unclear. R: unclear.	3rd-4th century AD
461	32	79	118.01	Ditch	Radiate?	2	17.7	O: unclear. R: unclear	3rd-4th century AD

11.9.6 There are two further Roman copper alloy objects, including a fragment of spoon-probe from well F.8 and a fragment of probable wire or cable armlet from pit F.10.

<457> SF.27, F.10 (10.02). Incomplete and heavily worn, section of probable wire or cable armlet; see Crummy 1983, fig.41, No.1590, No.1602 for parallels. L: 1.7mm, Diameter: 2.5mm, 0.3g.

<466> SF.37. F.8 (8.14). Incomplete and heavily worn, probable spoon-probe with start of one end. The shaft has spool-and-reel moulding; for similar see Crummy 1983, Fig. 65, No.1927. L: 37mm, Diameter: 4mm, 1.4g.

Iron

11.9.7 44 iron objects were recovered from eighteen features weighing 976g. This includes a near-complete knife and a probable shears' loop from kiln F.28, as well as fragments of fitting or binding from well F.8. There are also 28 nails, including two probable hobnails from well F.8 and ditch F.57, and eleven pieces of unidentified iron strip, bar and amorphous lumps, see Table 23.

Table 23: *Summary of Roman iron objects by feature*

Feat. No.	Feat. Type	Nail Qty.	Nail Wt. (g)	Nail? Qty.	Nail? Wt. (g)	Knife Qty.	Knife Wt. (g)	Shears Qty.	Shears Wt. (g)	Fitting/binding Qty.	Fitting/binding Wt. (g)	Unidentified Qty.	Unidentified Wt. (g)	Total Qty.	Total Wt. (g)
8	Well	6	31	1	23					3	121	4	137	**14**	**312**
10	Pit	1	6									1	117	**2**	**123**
28	Kiln					1	44	1	26					**2**	**70**
30	Pit											1	160	**1**	**160**
35	Pit											1	11	**1**	**11**
36	Pit	2	9											**2**	**9**
57	Ditch	2	14											**2**	**14**
63	Ditch	1	5									2	59	**3**	**64**
65	Pit	1	9											**1**	**9**
76	Ditch	1	13											**1**	**13**
77	Ditch	2	28											**2**	**28**
79	Ditch	2	21											**2**	**21**
84	Ditch	3	32											**3**	**32**
85	Gully			1	19									**1**	**19**
92	Ditch	2	14									2	14	**4**	**28**
99	Gully	2	59											**2**	**59**
101	Pit	1	4											**1**	**4**
Total Quantity		**26**	**245**	**2**	**42**	**1**	**44**	**1**	**26**	**3**	**121**	**11**	**498**	**44**	**976**

<462> F.28 (39.01). Incomplete, omega shaped shears' loop with start of rectangular sectioned arm (7mm x 6mm). See Manning 1985, Plate 14, D10 for similar. Loop diameter: 58mm, W: 25mm, T: 3mm, 26g.

<463> F.28 (39.02). Near-complete knife with straight back, curved blade and rectangular sectioned tang (7mm x 5mm); probable Manning Type 15. L: 134mm, W: 34mm, T: 3mm, 44g.

<465> F.8 (8.13). Incomplete, rectangular sectioned strip with loop at one end (27mm diameter with c.4mm off set hole), possible fitting or binding. Similar to <468>. L: 110, W:20mm, T: 4mm, 47g.

<467> F.8 (8.01). Incomplete, strip with D section and curved profile at either end, with nail hole and nail with square head and square sectioned stem (diameter of head: 16mm, stem: 5mm x 5mm), probable fitting or binding. L: 78mm, W: 18mm, T: 4mm, 32g.

<468> F.8 (8.05). Incomplete, rectangular sectioned strip with loop at one end (22mm diameter with c.4mm hole), possible fitting or binding. Similar to <465>. L: 121mm, W: 22mm, T: 4mm, 42g.

Copper alloy

11.9.8 There is a single piece of undiagnostic sheet copper alloy that was recovered through metal detecting.

<433> SF.4. Incomplete, fragment of sheet copper alloy, function unknown. L:34mm, W:14mm, T:0.5mm, 1g.

Iron

11.9.9 There are 23 iron objects that were recovered through metal detecting. There are 19 nails, including 4 probable hobnails, weighing 104g and a further 4 pieces of undiagnostic iron strip of unknown function and date weighing 97g.

Lead

11.9.10 There is one unidentified, amorphous lump of lead (SF.1) recovered through metal detecting, weighing 49g of unknown function and date.

Statement of Potential

11.9.11 This is a small assemblage of metalwork, including six Roman coins of 3rd-4th century AD date. The material is all heavily worn or fragmentary, and offers limited potential for contributing further to the interpretation of the site.

Recommendations for Further Research

11.9.12 It is recommended that the fragment of spoon-probe SF.37 is illustrated or photographed. Otherwise, the material has been fully assessed and no further work is required.

Discard

11.9.13 It is recommended that the copper alloy objects are retained, as well as the iron knife, shears' loop and fittings from excavated contexts. It is recommended that the rest of the material is discarded once the project is complete.

Figure 1. Site location

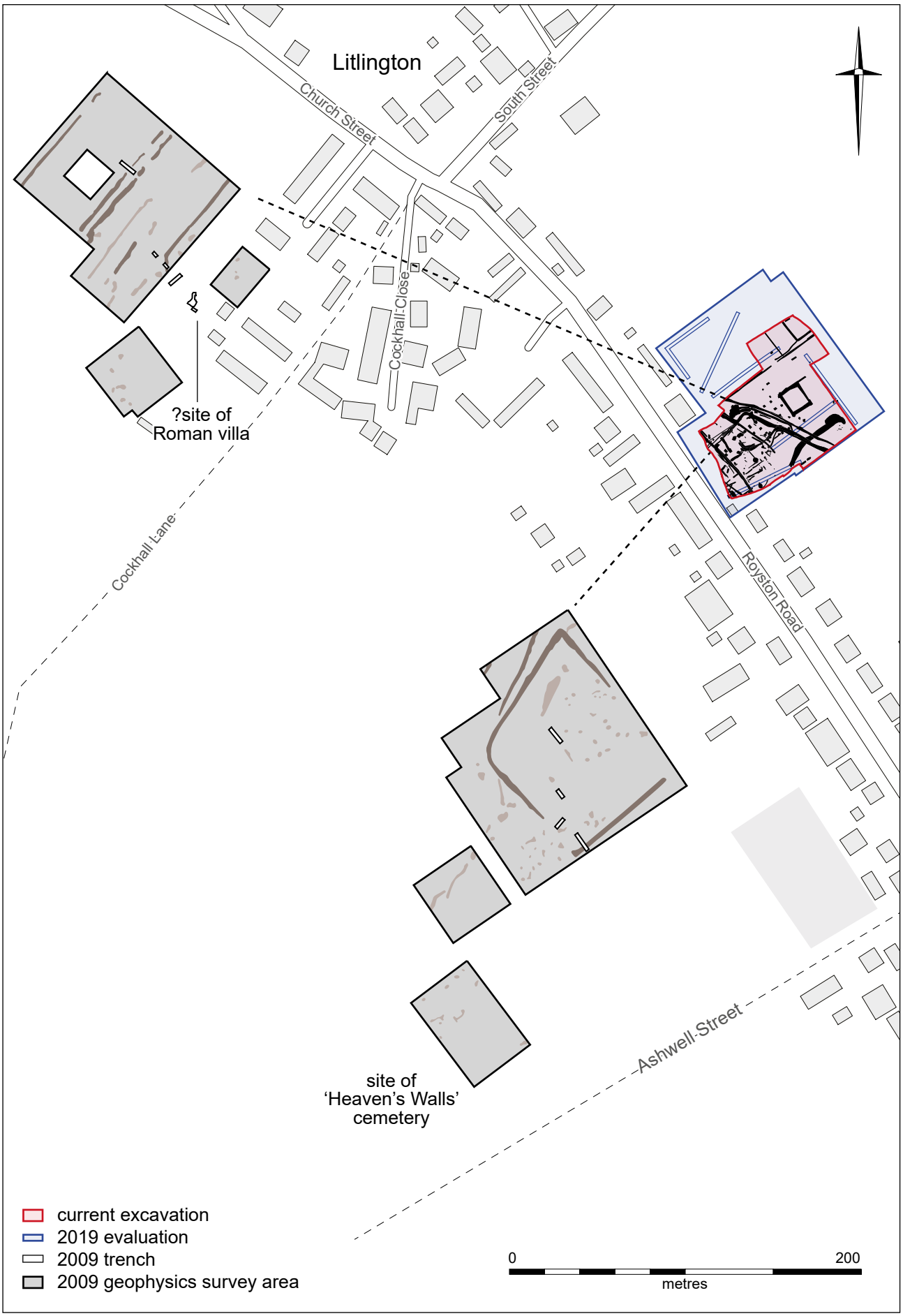


Figure 2. Previous archaeological investigations

Figure 3a. Site plan

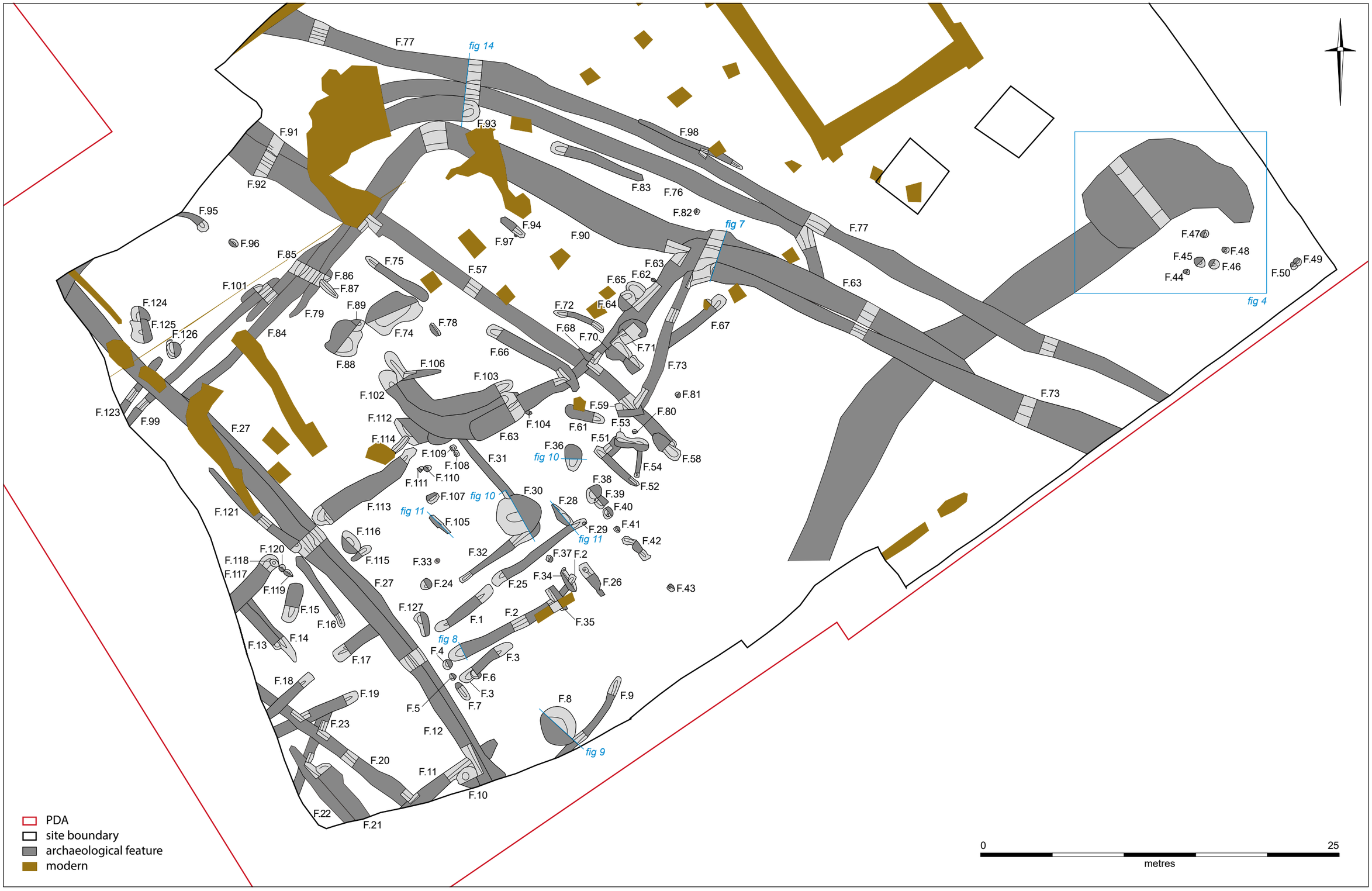


Figure 3b. Site plan – close-up

Section of Pond F.54, looking south-west

Section of Pond F.54, looking north

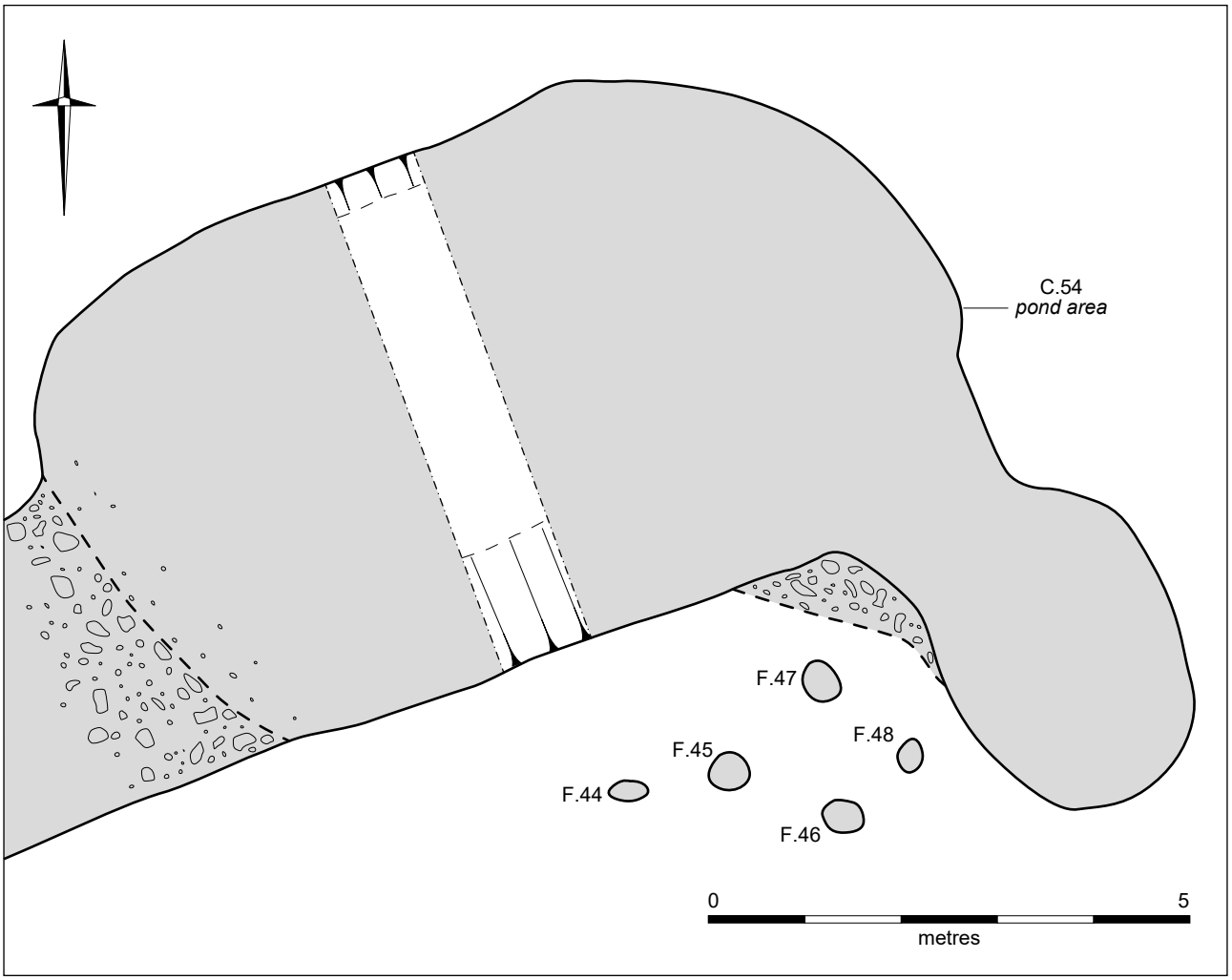


Figure 4. Layer 54

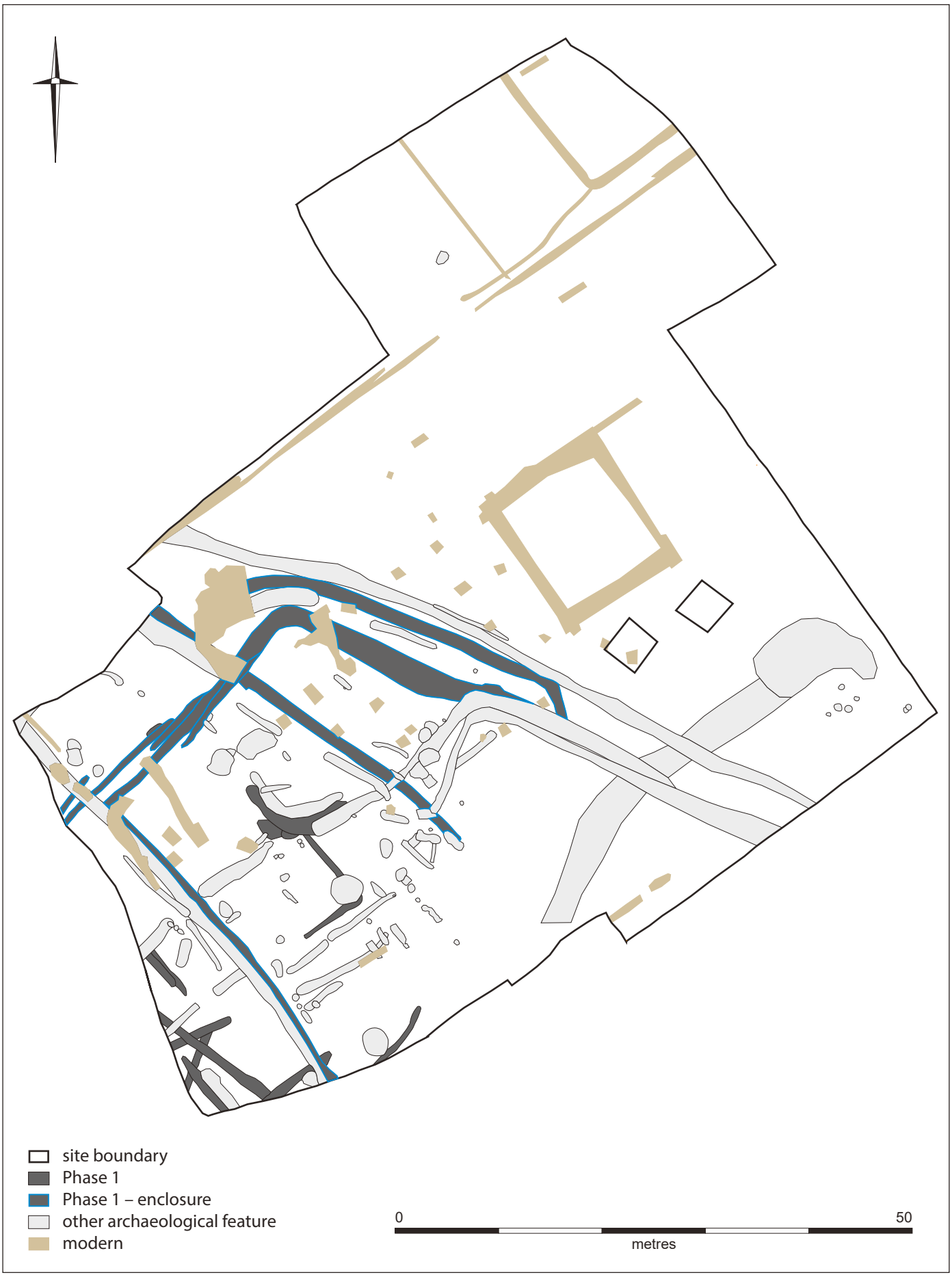


Figure 5. Phase 1

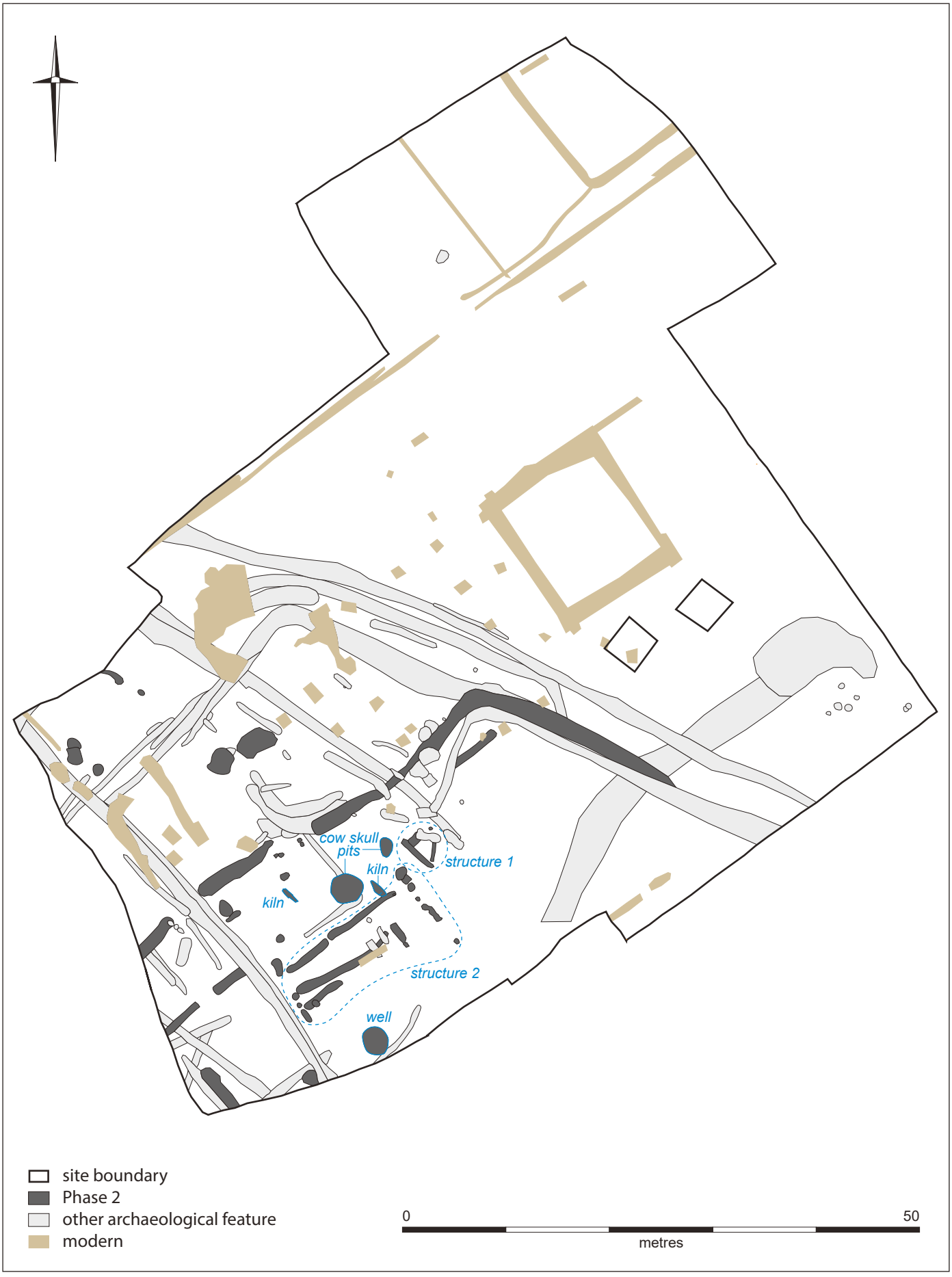


Figure 6. Phase 2

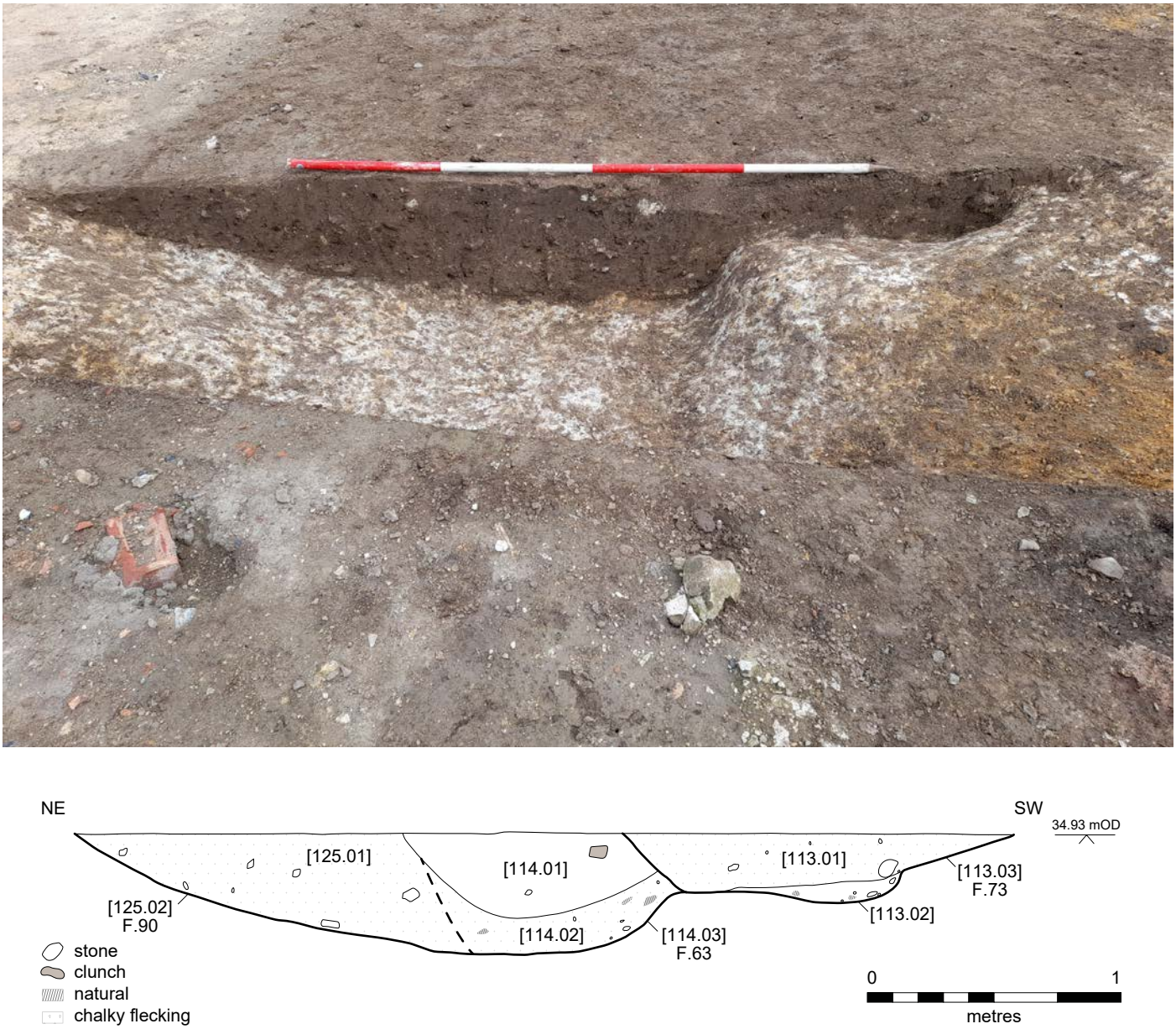


Figure 7. North-west facing section of relationship slot of ditches F.63, F.73 and F.90

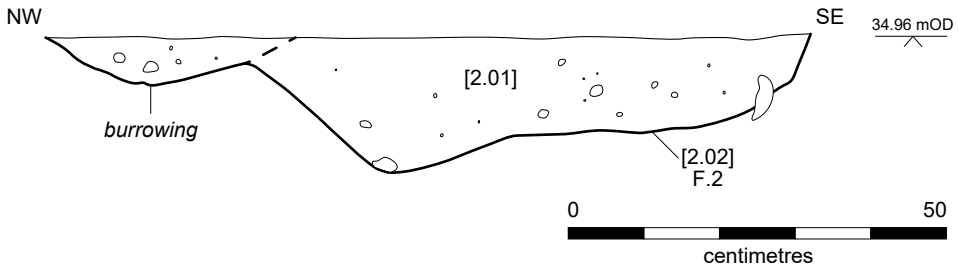


Figure 8. Structure 1

Well F.8, looking south-west

Working shot of Well F.8, after machine and hand excavation

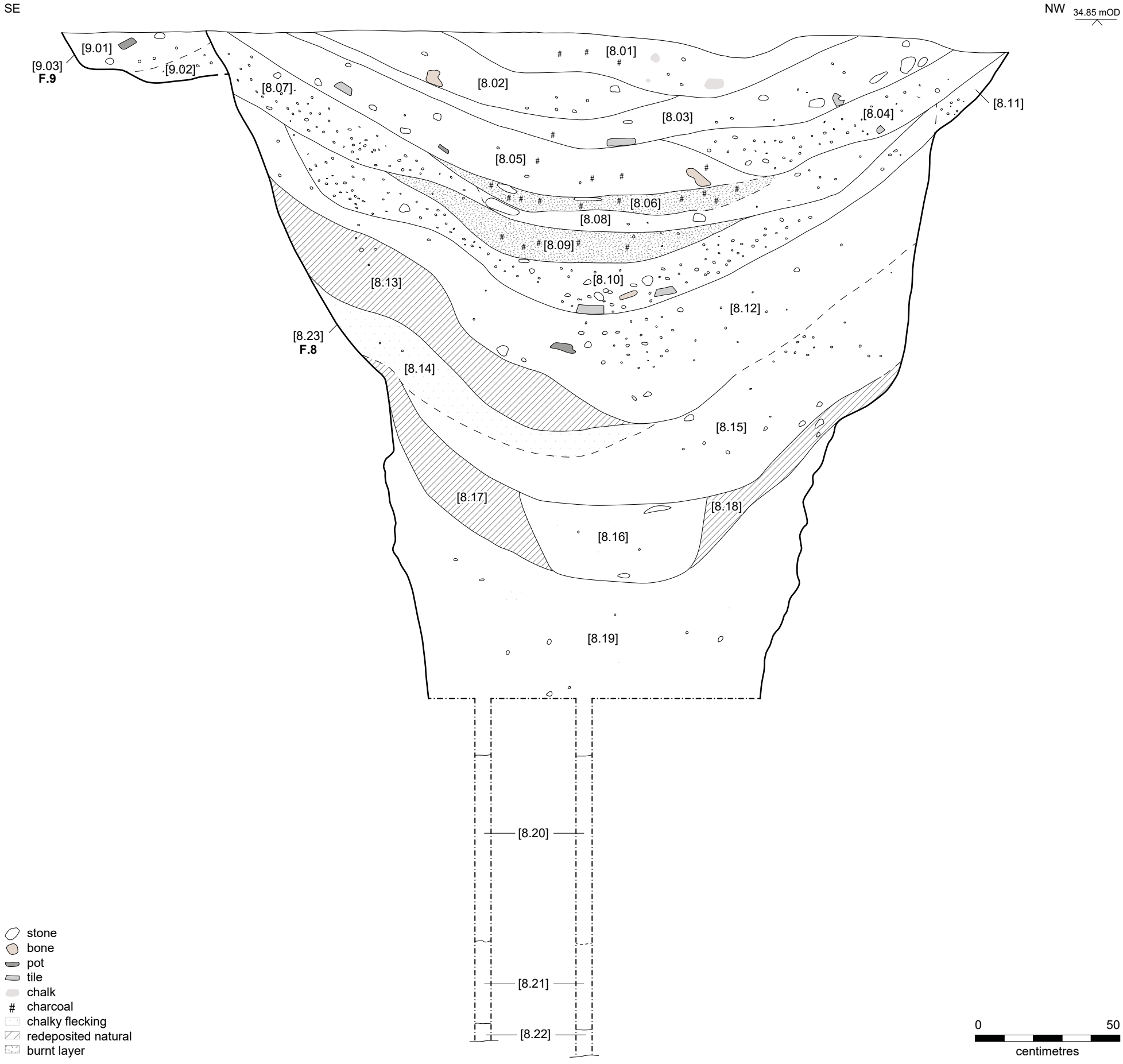
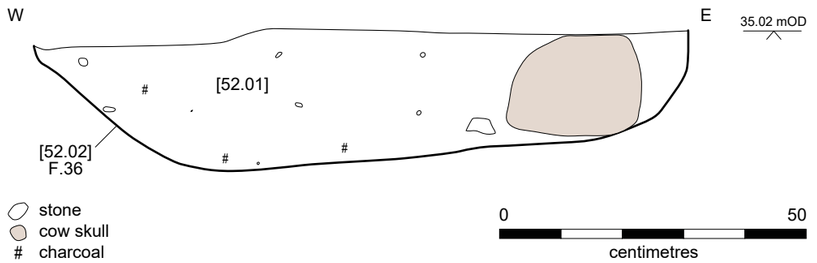


Figure 9. F.9 and Well F.8

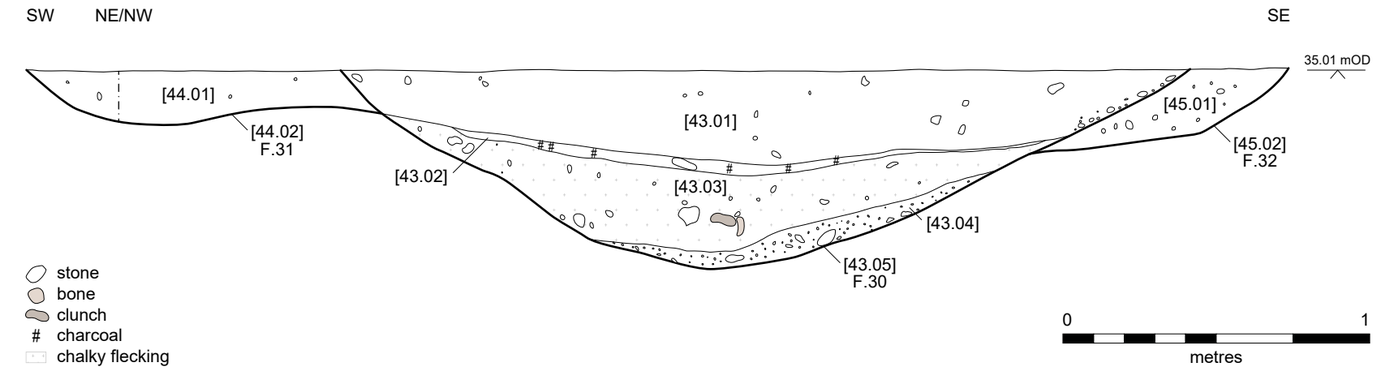
F.36 with cow skulls *in situ*

Section of F.36, looking south, with cow skulls



South-facing section of F.36

Section of F.30, looking north-east



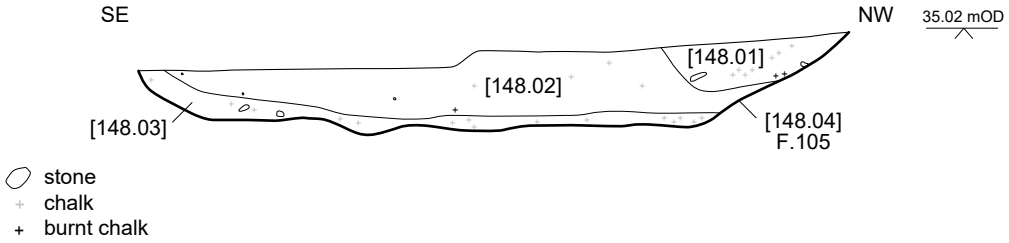
Section of F.30

Figure 10. F.36 and associated feature F.30

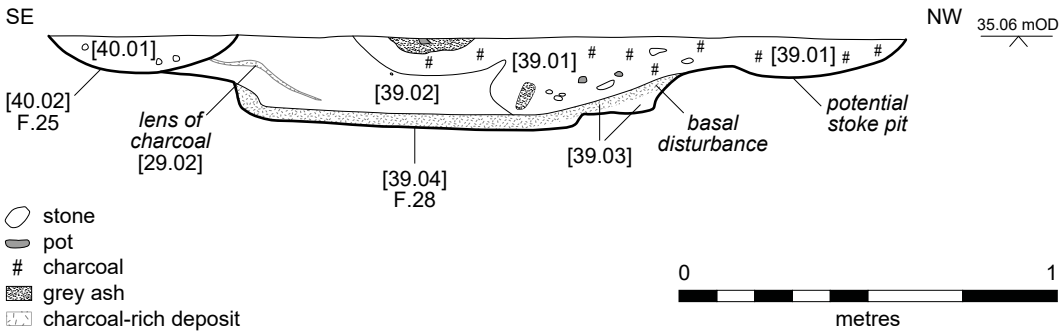
Kiln F.28 pre-excavation, looking south-east

Section of kiln F.28, looking south-west

Oblique shot of kiln F.105



North-east facing section of kiln F.105



North-east facing section of kiln F.28

Figure 11. Kiln features

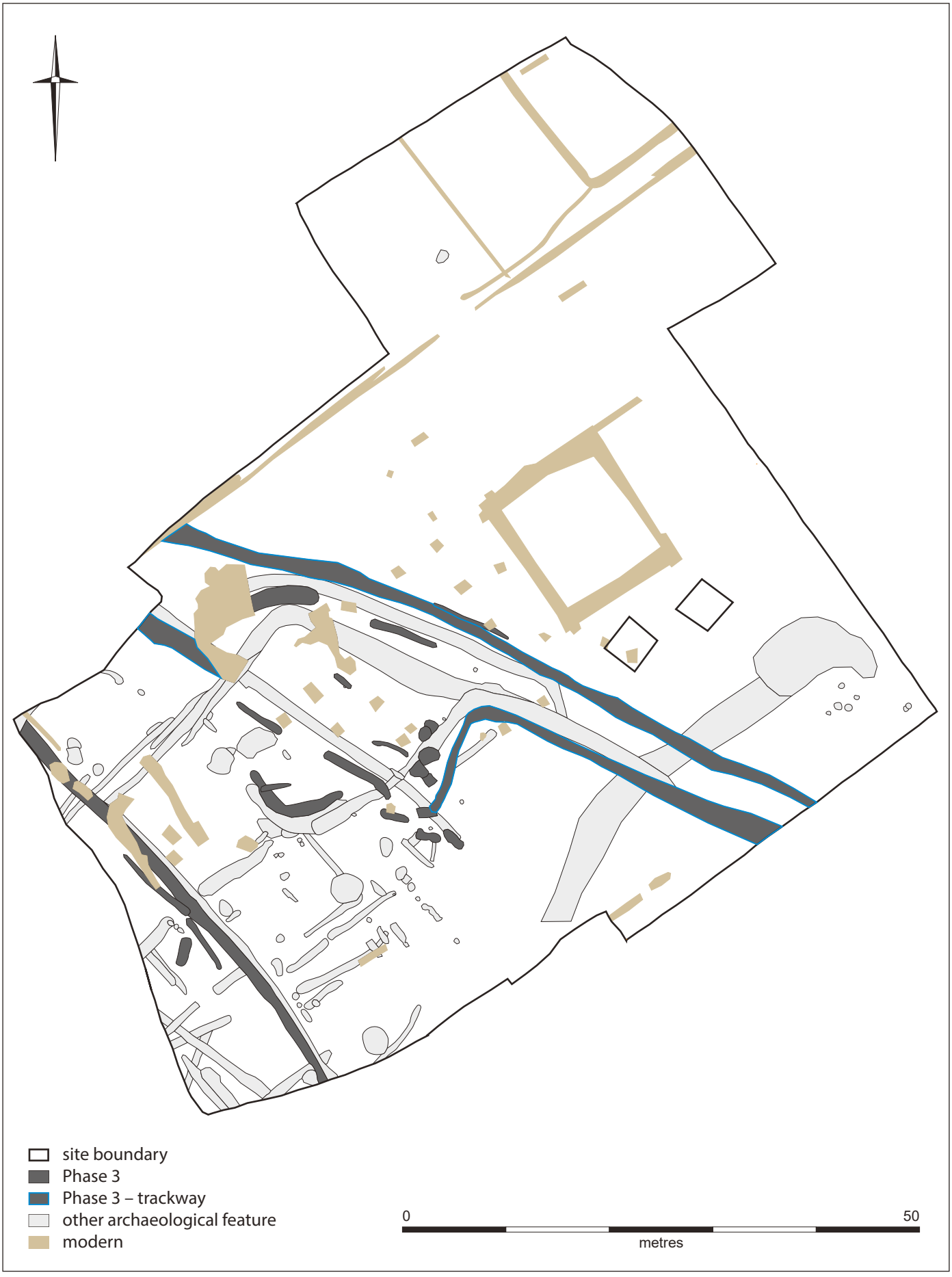


Figure 12. Phase 3

Figure 13. Dog burial F.71, looking south-west

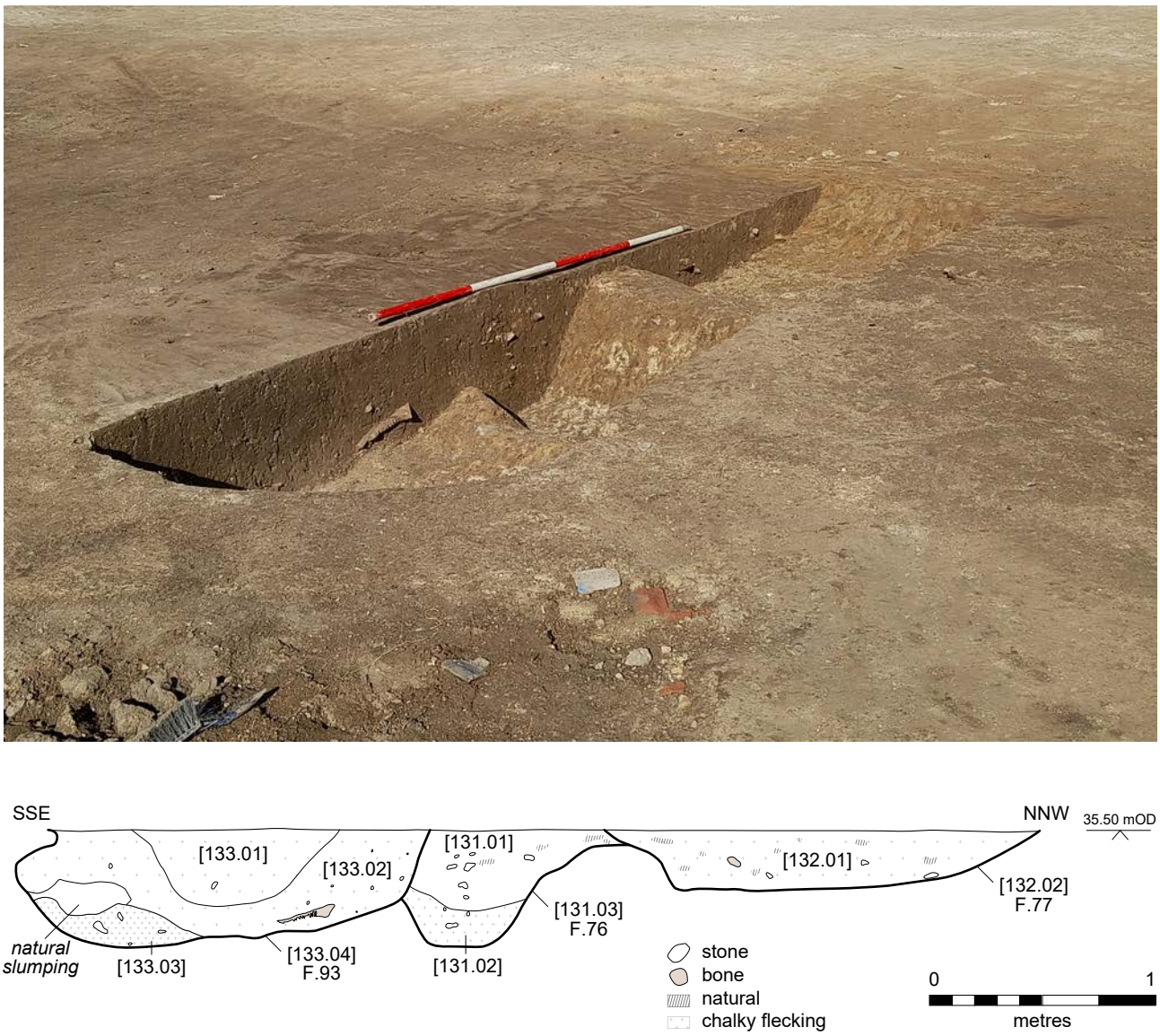


Figure 14. Section of relationship slot of ditches F.76, F.77 and F.93

Summary for cambridg3-507881

OASIS ID (UID)	cambridg3-507881
Project Name	Excavation at Sheen Farm
Sitename	Sheen Farm
Activity type	Open Area Excavation
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	S/2927/17/FL
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project Dates	06-Sep-2021 - 02-Nov-2021
Location	Sheen Farm NGR : TL 31560 42380 LL : 52.0641799090009, -0.082264343287071 12 Fig : 531560,242380
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Cambridgeshire District : South Cambridgeshire Parish : Litlington
Project Methodology	An area of 5,900m2 was machine excavated at Sheen Farm, Litlington, Cambridgeshire following an earlier trenched evaluation. The excavation was carried out in two phases between 6th September 2021 and 2nd November 2021 ahead of the development.
Project Results	
Keywords	Farmstead - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Andrew, Chaplin
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECB6769
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council County Archaeological Store;