

Iron Age Settlement Remains at Great Haddon, Peterborough



**Post-Excavation Assessment
and Updated Project Design**



August 2015

**Client: CgMs Consulting
on behalf of Roxhill Developments Ltd**

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Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

By Helen Stocks-Morgan BSc ACIfA

With contributions by Sarah Percival MA MCIfA, Chris Faine MSc ACIfA and Rachel Fosberry ACIfA

Editor: Rachel Clarke BA MCIfA

Illustrator: Daria Tsybaeva MA

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Prepared by: Helen Stocks-Morgan
Position: Project Officer
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Checked by: James Drummond-Murray
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: 28/9/15
Signed:



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Oxford Archaeology East,

15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

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Summary

Between 1/2/14 and 21/1/15 Oxford Archaeology East undertook an archaeological excavation on the proposed site of a commercial unit at Great Haddon, Peterborough (TL 1481 9415). This followed a trenching evaluation in 2006 and a geophysical survey in 2014.

The earliest phase of occupation identified was a Middle Iron Age open settlement, comprising two roundhouses, a stock enclosure and associated pits and postholes. Formalisation of this settlement occurred at some point in the Middle Iron Age when a complex enclosure was dug surrounding a roundhouse and associated occupation features. A later phase of remodelling occurred before the settlement was abandoned during the Late Iron Age.

Overall the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental data recovered from this site have a moderate potential to address a number of local and regional research themes.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Between the 1st December 2014 and the 21st January 2015 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out an archaeological excavation at Great Haddon, Peterborough (TL 1481 9415; Fig. 1). The work followed an archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2006 (Schofield & Williams 2006) and a targeted geophysical survey carried out in 2014 (Prestidge 2014). Three additional trenches were also opened to the west of the excavation area; all of which contained no archaeological features.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological excavation (divided into two areas) was undertaken to mitigate construction impacts of a commercial unit, totalling 0.816 hectares (Planning application No. 06/00346/OUT) as requested by the Peterborough City Archaeologist (Rebecca Casa-Hatton). This mitigation work is the first phase of a larger development programme comprising strategic warehousing and distribution units, totalling 133ha, between the A1139 and A1 road corridors.
- 1.1.3 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2006) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 Great Haddon (the Site) is located approximately 1km to the south-west of Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. The Site lies within arable fields bisected by a track in an area of high ground (c. 22mOD), located within gently a rolling landscape.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology consists of boulder clay of the Oxford Clay formation. No superficial deposits were encountered (British Geological Survey; <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 A full Historic Environment Record (HER) search was completed in a 1km radius of the site. A summary of the results is given below. A brief description of Iron Age sites within a larger radius of the Site is also provided, as these are contemporary with the archaeological remains revealed by the excavation.

HER Search

- 1.3.2 Two separate findspots, both of which comprise coins and pottery fragments, have been recorded 1km to the south-east, while within 0.5km and to the east of the Site a small assemblage of post-medieval tile, pottery and an iron stud were found.
- 1.3.3 To the south-east of the site a multi-period settlement site (CHER10384; Ingham 2008) occupied from the Iron Age through to the early medieval period has been identified by geophysics and subsequent excavations. Further Anglo-Saxon finds were recorded at Haddon Lodge, to the south-west (CHER09748A).
- 1.3.4 Medieval ridge and furrow has been recorded to the west of the A1 (CHER08752), while more recent evidence includes a World War II bombing decoy to the east in Alwalton (MCB15176).

Middle Iron Age Sites in the Vicinity

- 1.3.5 Identified Middle Iron Age sites along the Nene Valley include Orton Longueville, Werrington, Yaxley and Fengate; specifically Vicarage Farm and Cats Water.
- 1.3.6 The remains of a farmstead and associated occupation features were encountered at Orton Longueville, 2.5km to the north-east (Mackreth 2001). Werrington, 8km to the north, comprised a square enclosure, approximately 70m by 70m which contained a roundhouse and large penannular ditch (Mackreth 1988). The settlement at Broadway, Yaxley, located 4km to the south-east, consisted of a smaller square enclosure which contained a roundhouse and a possible metal-working area, with an outlying field system (Phillips 2014).
- 1.3.7 The site at Cats Water revealed remains of a significant farmstead, while at Vicarage Farm a smaller settlement mainly comprising ditches and pits was recorded (Pryor 1984).

Latest Iron Age / Early Roman in the Vicinity

- 1.3.8 All of these Middle Iron Age sites had later settlements within a 0.5km radius of them, suggesting a level of settlement shift. Perhaps significantly, in relation to the current site, is the presence of a large multi-phased settlement located 0.5km to the west in Haddon (Hinman 2003; Fig. 1). This site was composed of several structures and enclosures which continued in use for the majority of the Roman period.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like thank CgMs Consulting, in particular Stephen Weaver who commissioned the archaeological work on behalf of Roxhill Developments Ltd. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray and the illustrators were Robin Webb and Daria Tsybaeva. Thanks are also extended to Emily Abrehart, Alexandra Cameron, Nick Cox, Toby Knight, Malgorzata Kwiatkowski, Adele Lord, Rebecca Pridmore and Bronagh Quinn who excavated the site. The project was monitored by Rebecca Casa-Hatton of Peterborough City Council. The machining was undertaken by Keith Davies of Anthill Plant Hire.

2 PROJECT SCOPE

- 2.1.1 This assessment deals with the excavation carried out as part of the first phase within a larger phased development. The earlier evaluation data and the geophysical survey results will be incorporated during the analysis stage, where relevant.

3 INTERFACES, COMMUNICATIONS AND PROJECT REVIEW

- 3.1.1 This Post-Excavation Assessment has been undertaken by Helen Stocks-Morgan (HSM) and edited and Quality Assured in-house by James Drummond-Murray (JDM) and Post-Excavation Editor Rachel Clarke (RC). It will be distributed to the client, via the consultant (CgMs) and the Peterborough City Archaeologist, Rebecca Casa-Hatton (RCH).
- 3.1.2 Regular team meetings will be arranged by JDM.
- 3.1.3 Rebecca Casa-Hatton of Peterborough City Council and Stephen Weaver of CgMs will be consulted at each stage by JDM in order to review the progress of the project.

4 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Regional Research Objectives

- 4.1.1 **Dating and Chronology:** To establish a chronology for Early Iron Age pottery and when the introduction of Middle Iron Age pottery forms occurred. The need for Early Iron Age metalwork to be from secure contexts to aid the chronological sequence is also highlighted.
- 4.1.2 **Manufacturing and Industry:** To investigate the form and development of agricultural production and the nature and extent of any industrial activity.
- 4.1.3 **Settlement:** To investigate the density, form and dynamics of Iron Age settlements. The need to establish settlement location, use and how they utilised the hinterland.
- 4.1.4 **Agrarian economy:** To understand through the analysis of environmental and faunal remains, any continuity or evidence of changing agrarian economy, such as a shift between arable and pastoral farming.
- 4.1.5 **Social organisation:** To investigate the chronology, distribution and range of Iron Age burials, are the different funerary practices an indicator to social status?
- 4.1.6 **Tribal politics:** To establish the variations in Middle Iron Age settlements and make comparisons with Late Iron Age settlements, along with investigation of evidence for the presence/impact of Roman material culture within a settlement.

4.2 Site Specific Research Objectives

- To preserve by record the nature, extent and form of the Iron Age settlement.
- To investigate the phenomenon of *ad-hoc* burials of individual human bones within boundary and enclosure ditches;
- To establish the chronology and dynamics of settlement along Ermine Street, with particular reference to the Later Iron Age settlement, to the west of Ermine Street;
- To investigate how the Iron Age settlement relates to the pattern of rural settlement in the Peterborough area and the wider Nene Valley area.

5 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 All archaeological features have been assigned where possible to provisional phases within the Iron Age (Fig. 2), based on the stratigraphic data in conjunction with the pottery assessment and spot dates. The phases are as follows:

- Iron Age Phase 1: open Settlement (350 - 100BC)
- Phase 2: enclosed Settlement (350 - 100BC)
- Phase 3: remodelling (100BC - AD50)
- Phase 4: end of use (100BC - AD50)

5.1.2 These provisional phases may be subject to change following the integration of the stratigraphic data and associated finds assemblage during the full analysis stage.

5.1.3 All archaeological features are referred to by their cut number; if more than one slot was excavated then the lowest cut number is used to describe the feature and is printed in **bold** type throughout the text. Further details are provided in a context inventory included as Appendix A.

5.1.4 The majority of the pottery has been identified as Middle Iron Age type wares with a small assemblage of Late Iron Age type vessels. Throughout the results section any pottery that is referred to will be of Middle Iron Age date unless otherwise stated. Other finds such as fired clay objects are also mentioned where relevant, with specialist reports provided in Appendix B.

5.1.5 The animal bone has only been mentioned if the fragments were identifiable to species. The general assemblage of faunal remains shows no specific concentrations within the excavated settlement (Appendix C). Results from the environmental samples were also poor (Appendix C), but have been mentioned where relevant.

5.2 Phase 1: Middle Iron Age Open Settlement

5.2.1 The earliest phase of occupation on the site dates to the Middle Iron Age and comprises an open settlement, consisting of two roundhouses, occupational features and a sub-rectangular enclosure for stock control.

Roundhouse 182

5.2.2 In the south-western corner of the excavation area lay a roundhouse (**182**), which was sub-circular in shape, measuring 9m by 8.5m. The western side consisted of two ring gullies (**144, 187**), the eastern side of the roundhouse is formed by a series of small pits (**134, 170, 172, 199, 201, 203, 205, 216, 218, 220**). These pits may represent the later activity associated with the roundhouse's end of use. A total of 39 sherds of pottery was recovered from the roundhouse gully, with the largest concentration being from the south-east corner (**134**).

Structure/Outhouse 339

5.2.3 To the east of the roundhouse lay a second possible roundhouse structure (**339**). This structure comprised four lengths of a curvilinear gully, which would probably have been continuous if not for truncation, encompassing an area c.5m in diameter. The gully was between 0.4 and 0.6m wide with concave sides and a slightly concave base it

measured between 0.1 to 0.2m deep. No datable finds were recovered from this feature, however, its form and location suggest it was part of this earlier settlement.

- 5.2.4 Within the internal area of the gully lay a sub-rectangular pit (**40**), 1.3m long and 0.85m wide. The pit had steep sides and a flat base and was 0.2m deep. The pit was filled by a dump of large burnt sandstone cobbles (**41**), although no evidence of *in-situ* burning was present.

Settlement Features

- 5.2.5 One feature which is of note, and was most similar to pit **40**, was a circular pit (**318**) located to the north of Structure **339**. It measured 0.75m wide and 0.38m deep and was filled by a dump of large burnt sandstone cobbles and four sherds of pottery. This was one of a series of intercutting pits (**315**, **320**, **322**) which suggests a level of continuous use. One of these cuts (**315**) contained four sherds of pottery, weighing 35g, and another (**320**) contained nine sherds of pottery.
- 5.2.6 A series of pits (**67**, **136**, **156**, **158**, **162**, **165**, **174**, **180**, **189**, **193**, **210**, **213**, **263**, **306**) and two postholes (**207**, **308**) lay scattered in the immediate area of the roundhouses. The pits all had concave sides and concave bases, with similar mid greyish brown silty clay fills. The postholes both had steep sides and concave base, and were filled by a charcoal rich dark grey silty clay. Only three of these features contained datable finds with the largest concentration of pottery (30 sherds) being recovered from posthole **308**.
- 5.2.7 Immediately to the south of roundhouse **182** were two inter cutting pits (**176**, **178**). These pits are likely to have been contemporary and probably represent rubbish pits.
- 5.2.8 To the east of the roundhouses were three pits, which may also belong to this phase and indicate that occupation extended further to the east. Pits **300** and **302** were both sub-circular in plan with steep sides and concave bases. The third pit (**312**) was more irregular in form, but had a similar profile.

Stock Enclosure

- 5.2.9 A sub-rectangular enclosure was revealed to the north of the roundhouse structures, encompassing an area of 266sqm. The somewhat sinuous enclosure ditch (**65**, **154**) measured a maximum of 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep, however it was heavily truncated to the west. An entranceway into the enclosure was present to the west, the northern terminus of which (**150**) contained 111g of pottery.
- 5.2.10 A further ditch (**152**) was present aligned north to south, but with a slight arc where it respected the position of roundhouse **182**; this contained a single sherd of pottery. This ditch, along with the right angled corner forming the southern arm of the enclosure ditch (**44**), created an entrance to the south.

5.3 Phase 2: Middle Iron Age Enclosed Settlement

- 5.3.1 At some point during the Middle Iron Age, a second phase of occupation involved a slight shift and the formalisation of the settlement, represented by the remains of a large enclosure subdivided into two main areas. The northern area is sub-rhomboid in shape and measures c.705sqm: it appears to have been used for light industrial activities and rubbish disposal, indicated by the presence of a cluster of pits, an oven/kiln and several small gullies. The southern area is sub-rectangular in shape, 600sqm in size and is further divided by small partitions: this was the main domestic space.

5.3.2 An entranceway is discernible in the eastern part of the enclosure, with a further entrance way located between the two areas.

Enclosure Ditches

5.3.3 The main outer arm of the enclosure comprised a ditch (**56**) that measured between 1.6 and 2.8m wide, becoming noticeably wider where it turned sharply at the corners. The ditch measured between 0.5m and 1.1m deep. Along the majority of the ditch length it was filled by a series of secondary fills associated with a gradual infilling, however to the east, near to the ditch terminus (**127**) a dark grey silty clay (129), with frequent charcoal fragments was deliberately dumped into the upper part of the ditch.

5.3.4 The fill sequence of the ditch suggests that the bank lay on the outside of the enclosure. This is further evidenced by the position of the roundhouse inside the enclosure, as there would not have been enough space on the internal side to hold the bank.

5.3.5 A sub-division of the enclosure is represented by another ditch (**70**), slightly curvilinear in plan and measuring between 1 and 2.2m wide. The ditch became gradually shallower towards the western terminus / entranceway, being 0.3m deep at the terminus and 0.8m deep in the furthest slot to the east. The ditch was filled by a secondary infilling, which was then capped by a dump of charcoal rich soil, possibly when the settlement was abandoned.

5.3.6 The fill sequence shows that the initial filling would have occurred from the northern side of the ditch, suggesting that the bank material lay in this northern area. This would have had the effect of keeping the entrance to the domestic space clear. No occupation features were encountered within a 2.75m distance from the inner side of the ditch.

5.3.7 Two slots through the enclosure ditch showed evidence of recuts, suggesting that the ditch was cleaned out, however, it is unclear at present if this occurred at the same time as later remodelling, or was the result of periodic episodes of cleaning out as regular maintenance.

5.3.8 Table 1 shows the frequency of pottery recovered from excavated slots within the main enclosure ditches. No particular concentrations of finds were present; one slot contained Late Iron Age pottery. Of the samples taken from the ditch fills, three contained charred remains, comprising duckweed seeds from ditch slots **230**, **251** and **329**; suggesting that the ditch would have been filled with water at least periodically.

Ditch Slot	Enclosure ditch	pottery (no of sherds / g)	other finds
56	56	20/522	1 x spindlewhorl
70	70	20/285	1 x loomweight fragment, 1 x sheep tibia
75	56	31/315 (LIA)	1 x cattle tooth
81	56	8/117	1 x kiln bar, 1 x cattle tibia
87	70		
89	56	7/244	
118	56	6/103	
125	70	4/35	1 x horse femur
127	56		

Ditch Slot	Enclosure ditch	pottery (no of sherds / g)	other finds
226	56	9/580	1 x loomweight fragment
230	56	19/128	1 x loomweight fragment
235	56	31/140	
251	70		
329	56	7/51	

Table 1: Finds and environmental evidence from the Middle Iron Age enclosure

Southern Sub-enclosure

- 5.3.9 In the southern portion of the main enclosure the space was further sub-divided by a number of small ditches (**46, 78, 131**). This in effect created two spaces within this sub-enclosure, comprising an internal space in which a domestic dwelling was located (roundhouse **5**) along with a number of other settlement / structural features.
- 5.3.10 The ditches (**46, 78, 131**) ranged in size between 0.55m on its east to west arm and 1.1m wide and 0.48m deep on its north to south arm. Pottery totalling 187g was recovered from all of the ditch lengths.

Roundhouse 5

- 5.3.11 Within the sub-enclosure a ring gully (**5**) was evident, encompassing an area 9.5m by 8.8m. This gully measured on average 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep and was originally dug in segments, with possible entrance ways/gaps present to the south-west, south and south-east.
- 5.3.12 A total of 336g of pottery was recovered from the roundhouse gully. All of the latter was from the southern half of the gully, with the largest concentration collected (by weight) from the south-eastern part of the gully (**33**). The animal bone recovered from the roundhouse included a red deer antler from the south-west terminus (**24**) along with a cattle fibula from the south-east (**33**) and part of a horse mandible from slot **14**, to the north.

Structural features

- 5.3.13 Lying within the sub-enclosed area and to the west of the roundhouse was a series of beamslots and postholes that are likely to have been associated with domestic activity such as hide preparation or weaving.
- 5.3.14 Two parallel beamslots (**293, 295**), orientated north-east to south-west were positioned closest to the roundhouse. These were spaced 8.5m apart and measured 2.1m long and 0.45m wide. It is possible that these features may have formed screens or semi-permanent structures; one (**293**) contained two sherds of pottery. At the western end of the southern beamslot (**295**) was a posthole (**297**), which was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base.
- 5.3.15 To the west of the beamslots were three postholes (**274, 276, 286**) which measured between 0.4m and 0.5m wide. They had concave sides and flat bases; all were heavily truncated, measuring 0.1 to 0.15m deep. Although undated, these postholes form a line parallel and adjacent to the western arm of the sub-enclosure ditch and perpendicular to the beam slots: they may represent the remains of an internal fence.

Northern Sub-enclosure

- 5.3.16 In the northern area a series of settlement-related features were present, comprising an oven, several small gullies and a cluster of pits.
- 5.3.17 Near to the entranceway between the two areas lay an oven / kiln (**260**), measuring 1.2m in diameter. The pit only survived to a depth of 0.3m, suggesting that any *in-situ* superstructure had been truncated away, however nine fragments of kiln bars were present within the backfill (262; Appendix B).
- 5.3.18 Several small gullies (**95, 97, 119, 122, 265, 268, 270, 287, 289**) were identified lying parallel or perpendicular to the western arm of the main enclosure ditch. These may have been to aid stock control or to act as wind breaks or screens. A cylindrical rod or bar which may be kiln furniture was found in fill 124 of ditch **122**. A further gully (**265**) contained fragments of hearth lining.
- 5.3.19 One of the gullies (**95**) contained a deliberate dump of pottery, comprising 176 sherds with a total weight of 5.731kg. This assemblage was from at least eight different vessels. Finds from other gully slots include 143g of pottery recovered from gully **119**, while a further deliberate placement of 65 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery (weighing 153g) came from gully **287**, suggesting later activity in this area.
- 5.3.20 Within the northern part of the enclosure lay ten pits, all of which were no larger than 1m in diameter and 0.2m deep. These varied in shape, profile and fills but formed a distinct area of occupation, most likely associated with some form of light / cottage industry. Table 2 shows the main attributes of the pits and the presence of finds and environmental remains within their fills.
- 5.3.21 Of note were two pits (**92,111**) which contained a large assemblage of pottery and refuse, suggesting deliberate backfilling and could help highlight the potential function for these pits.

Pit	diameter	depth	Finds (No of sherds / weight g)	Environmental remains
68	1.6	0.75	2/23 pottery	Occ barley and wheat grains, grass seeds
92	0.6	0.28	34/36 pottery, 1 x cattle tibia	Single wheat grain
99	0.95	0.16	6/9 pottery,	
101	0.47	0.2		
103	0.85	0.18	24/151 pottery,	
109	1.7	0.28	1/6 pottery, 1/24 LIA pottery, animal bone	
111	1.28	0.2	56/546 pottery, animal bone	
113	1.07	0.24		
138	0.94	0.18	1/6 pottery and animal bone	
140	0.88	0.44	1/18 pottery	
142	0.48	0.13		

Table 2: finds and environmental evidence from the Phase 2 pits

5.4 Phase 3: Late Iron Age remodelling

Remodelling of the enclosure

- 5.4.1 The eastern entranceway of the enclosure was remodelled at some point and extended eastwards, represented by ditches **249** and **328**.
- 5.4.2 Further remodelling involved the creation of a small circular enclosure (**61, 241, 258**), c.9m in diameter, which blocked the entrance way between the two internal areas in the enclosure. An entrance way into this new enclosure was present to the east, measuring 4.2m wide. Set back from the entrance was a small length of curvilinear gully forming a possible doorway / barrier (**298**) into the enclosure.
- 5.4.3 This ditch contained a total of 126 sherds of pottery and nine sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, weighing 115g. Other finds include a fragment of cattle tibia and part of a pig humerus.

5.5 Phase 4: Late Iron Age: End of the Settlement

- 5.5.1 Three inter-cutting pits (**48, 50, 54**) were dug into the sub-enclosure ditch (**46**) which surrounded roundhouse **5**. These pits were all sub-circular in shape, measuring on average 1.3m wide and 0.32m deep. They all had steep sides and concave bases and were filled with similar dark greyish brown silty clay soils, rich in organic material. These pits could relate to closing deposits at the end of the settlement's use. One of these pits (**54**) contained 1,175g of loomweight fragments, dating to the Late Iron Age.

5.6 Undated

- 5.6.1 To the west of roundhouse **5** were two gullies (**1, 3**) aligned north-west to south-east. These had concave profiles and measured 0.55m wide and 0.2m deep. The gullies are undated and on a different alignment to the other settlement features recorded immediately adjacent, suggesting they relate to a different phase of activity.
- 5.6.2 Several pits (**20, 26, 36, 38, 133, 149, 278, 284**) were scattered within the enclosure that are also undated; their function is unknown. A further undated feature, ditch **336**, was encountered to the east of the enclosure: it was aligned north-east to south-west before turning at right angles to continue towards the south-east.

6 FACTUAL DATA AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

- 6.1.1 All hand written records have been collated and checked for internal consistency, and the site records have been transcribed onto an MS Access Database. Contexts have been assigned to a provisional phase based on stratigraphic and spatial evidence combined with any artefactual dating. This will be updated and refined during full analysis for the grey literature report. The site plans have been digitised in QGIS. The quantification list of excavation records is provided in Table 3.

Type	Excavation
Context registers	9
Context numbers/sheets	354

Trench sheets	
Plan registers	2
Section registers	3
Sample registers	12
small finds registers	1
Photo registers	7
Plans (1:20; 1:50)	72
Sections (1:10; 1:20)	113
Colour side (36 exp)	1
Black and white films (36 exp)	6
Digital photographs	277

Table 3: quantification of excavation records

Finds and Environmental Quantification

- 6.1.2 A moderate finds assemblage was recovered during the excavation. Pottery and animal bone form the greatest components.
- 6.1.3 The bulk finds have been washed, bagged, marked (in accordance with Peterborough Museum guidelines) and quantified by material type onto an MS Office Access database to allow integration with the stratigraphic record. These overall totals are summarised in Table 4; more detailed quantification is presented in the finds appendices.

Type	Excavation
Pottery (kg)	11.049
Baked Clay (kg)	5.603
Slag (kg)	0.058
Animal Bone (kg)	8.616
CBM (kg)	0.162
Total	25.488

Table 4: quantification of finds

- 6.1.4 The majority of finds were retrieved from Phases 1 and 2, although the amount of pottery which was retrieved from Phase 1 is surprisingly low given the domestic nature of the archaeological remains. There is no suggestion that preservation is an issue so either little material culture was being utilised (or has survived) or was disposed of elsewhere.
- 6.1.5 The preservation of environmental remains and faunal remains was particularly poor due to the acidic nature of the natural geology. Although the assemblage of animal bones totalled a moderate amount, the number of bones identifiable to species only numbered 22.
- 6.1.6 The following table (5) lists the amount of finds by phase.

Finds	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		unphased		Total (kg)
	(kg)	(%)	(kg)	(%)	(kg)	(%)	(kg)	(%)	(kg)	(%)	
Pottery (kg)	0.376	3.4	9.796	88.7	0.821	7.4	0.000	0.0	0.056	0.5	11.049
Baked Clay (kg)	0.265	4.7	4.002	71.4	0.054	1.0	1.175	21.0	0.107	1.9	5.603
Slag (kg)	0.004	6.9	0.054	93.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.058
Animal Bone (kg)	1.430	16.6	6.144	71.3	0.826	9.6	0.010	0.1	0.206	2.4	8.616

Table 5: Quantification of finds by phase

6.2 Artefact Summaries

Metalworking Debris

Summary

- 6.2.1 A small assemblage (58g) of possible metalworking debris was recovered from roundhouse gully terminus **24**, ditch **75** and ditch terminus **150**.

Statement of Potential

- 6.2.2 The assemblage has low research potential and no further work is recommended.

Stone

- 6.2.3 A total of 23 pieces of stone weighing 15kg were collected, all of which is unworked although the assemblage includes local limestone and quartz pebbles which have been heat affected.

Statement of Potential

- 6.2.4 The assemblage has low research potential and no further work is recommended.

Pottery

Summary

- 6.2.5 A total of 739 sherds weighing 11,049g were collected from 70 excavated contexts. Most of the pottery is of Middle Iron Age date (350BC-100BC), with most probably dating towards the end of that period, while a few contexts are exclusively Late Iron Age (c.100/50BC to AD50). The assemblage includes Iron Age wheel-made forms but is predominantly handmade. No imported finewares are present. The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The average sherd weight is high (15g), due to the presence of large body and rim sherds from several substantial storage jars.

Statement of Potential and Recommendations

- 6.2.6 The assemblage is small but of interest, offering further opportunities for analysing and dating the Middle Iron Age occupation around Peterborough. It would be of especial interest to obtain radiocarbon dates for the assemblage.
- 6.2.7 Mackreth (1988, 116) suggested that the pottery from Werrington compared closely with that from sites around Peterborough and also along the lower Nene Valley. It would be of interest to consider the Haddon pottery from the present excavation with that from contemporary sites in the Nene Valley and compare both with assemblages from

around Huntingdon where significant Middle Iron Age assemblages have been analysed.

- 6.2.8 A full report is required detailing the forms and fabrics found and comparing these in detail with local contemporary sites and with sites from around Huntingdon and into Northamptonshire.
- 6.2.9 It would be of value to consider if any products could be identified related to the kiln structure found on site.
- 6.2.10 Five vessels require illustration and a full illustrated sherd catalogue will be prepared.

Ceramic Building Material

Summary

- 6.2.11 A single abraded fragment of probable post-medieval brick in sandy fabric with common iron rich inclusions and sparse flint was found in the fill of pit **172**.

Statement of Potential

- 6.2.12 The assemblage has low research potential and no further work is recommended.

Baked Clay

Summary

- 6.2.13 A total of 216 pieces of baked clay weighing 5,603g were recovered from 45 excavated features. The assemblage includes loomweight and kiln bar fragments of Middle Iron Age to Early Roman date and a small quantity of structural debris and hearth lining. The remainder of the assemblage is formed of small, undiagnostic fragments in a range of silt and sand rich fabrics

Statement of Potential and Recommendations

- 6.2.14 The small assemblage of fired clay objects suggests textile working and pottery production were both taking place at the site in the Middle Iron Age. Whilst neither the kiln furniture or loomweights are large or complete assemblages, they allow comparison with local contemporary material and add to the compendia of sites in the region where such activity is known to have taken place.
- 6.2.15 A short note is required fully describing the kiln furniture, loomweight fragments and spindlewhorl fragment.
- 6.2.16 The kiln bars should be drawn (or perhaps photographed) with a full illustration catalogue provided.

6.3 Environmental Summaries

Faunal Remains

Summary

- 6.3.1 Cattle is the dominant taxon, consisting primarily of adult lower limb elements along with loose teeth and cranial fragments Other elements are scarce, consisting a fragmentary adult horse mandible, femur and metatarsal, a single sheep tibia fragment, a pig humerus and a single portion of red deer antler burr. Cattle remains are most likely initial processing waste of complete carcasses, with animals being raised for meat, with no evidence of on site breeding.

Statement of Potential

6.3.2 This is a small sample with limited research potential.

Environmental Remains

Summary

6.3.3 Preservation of plant remains is very poor at this site, with only five samples containing evidence of grain seeds in very small quantities. Duckweed and grass seeds are present in small quantities. Despite evidence for charcoal seen on site, the samples contained a very small amount, suggesting that it was severely degraded.

Statement of Potential

6.3.4 The lack of preserved remains precludes any further interpretation of the features other than that the enclosure ditches were deep enough in places to hold water, possibly with seasonal fluctuation. Whilst there is soil remaining from most of the samples, it is not considered that further processing would add significantly to the interpretation and no further work is recommended.

7 UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Manufacturing and Industry: To investigate the form and development of agricultural production and the nature and extent of industry.

7.1.1 The assemblage of faunal and environmental remains encountered on site was small due to poor preservation. This along with few artefacts associated with industrial activity will limit the potential to investigate manufacturing and industry of this site.

Settlement: To investigate the density, form and dynamics of Iron Age settlements, as well as location, use and how the hinterland was utilised.

7.1.2 The excavation recorded two distinct forms of settlement comprising a Middle Iron Age open settlement which was later formalised into an enclosed settlement. Comparison between the structural and settlement remains, along with the artefactual assemblages may aid understanding of any social changes which occurred in the two distinct phases. Further comparisons in relation to the study of settlement density/shift/abandonment can be made with the Middle Iron Age and later settlement to the west of Ermine Street (Hinman 2003).

Agrarian economy: To understand through study of the environmental and faunal remains, the continuity/changing agrarian economy, between arable and pastoral farming.

7.1.3 The assemblages of environmental and faunal remains were small to moderate with preservation being an issue. This factor has limited the potential for further analysis of the assemblage and consequently the ability to investigate this research aim.

Social organisation: To investigate the chronology, distribution and range of Iron age burials, is the different funerary practices an indicator to social status

7.1.4 No burials were encountered during the excavation, therefore it is not possible to address this research aim.

Tribal politics: To establish variations in Middle Iron Age settlements and make comparisons with Late Iron Age settlements, along with study of the impact of Roman material culture upon a settlement.

- 7.1.5 The settlement remains encountered are too early in the Iron Age chronology to contain Roman material. If continuity is assumed for the Late Iron Age farmstead to the west of Ermine Street (Hinman 2003) then comparisons can be made with other nearby settlements to investigate any variations. The site's location on the putative boundary between the Catuvellauni and Iceni may suggest that differing influences may be discernible.

Settlement Dynamics: To establish the chronology and dynamics of settlement along Ermine Street, with particular reference to the Later Iron Age settlement, to the west of Ermine Street.

- 7.1.6 The excavation recorded a settlement spanning the Middle to Late Iron Age directly east of the route which was to become Ermine Street in the Roman period. This settlement dates to just prior to the Late Iron Age and Roman farmstead excavated to the west of Ermine Street (Hinman 2003). Further comparison between these sites will allow a more detailed chronological framework to be established between the two sites and also any changes in economic and social organisation that this may indicate.

Rural Settlement: To investigate how the Iron Age settlement relates to the pattern of rural settlement in the Peterborough area and the wider Nene Valley area.

- 7.1.7 The excavation can be compared to other Iron Age settlements within the Nene Valley and can address research questions regarding settlement density and settlement shift through the Iron Age. Assessment and comparison of these settlements may help establish a picture of the level of formalisation and organisation of the landscape during the Middle to Late Iron Age.

8 METHODS STATEMENTS FOR ANALYSIS

8.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

- 8.1.1 The environmental, artefactual and context data have been assessed and analysed and entered into an *MS Access* database. Where possible contexts have been assigned phase and group numbers dependant on their stratigraphic and spatial relationships combined with any dating evidence. Phasing will be updated and refined during the full analysis stage.

8.2 Illustration

- 8.2.1 The site plans have been digitised in QGIS, relevant sections will also be digitised and, if necessary, selected finds will be drawn by hand. These will be used to produce a series of plans showing different phases of activity on the site and other relevant illustrations.

8.3 Documentary Research

- 8.3.1 Documentary research will be undertaken to place the site within its wider context. This will involve consulting the Peterborough Historic Environment Record in addition to published and unpublished reports on contemporary sites in the vicinity.

8.4 Artefactual Analysis

- 8.4.1 Further analysis is recommended for certain artefacts as outlined in Section 6 and in the relevant appendices. In addition to the compilation of full catalogues of the artefacts (pottery and baked clay), the reports will also draw on regional parallels.

8.5 Ecofactual Analysis

- 8.5.1 No further work is required for the faunal remains or the material recovered from the environmental samples.

9 REPORT WRITING, ARCHIVING AND PUBLICATION

9.1 Report Writing

Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table 8. A full grey literature report will be produced and it is proposed that a short article will be published (see below).

9.2 Storage and Curation

- 9.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Peterborough Museums in appropriate county stores under the Site Code PETHAD 14. Peterborough Museum requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition (see Section 11). During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.
- 9.2.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines

9.3 Publication

- 9.3.1 It is proposed that the results of the project should be published as a short article (c. 5 pages) in *Proceedings of Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society*, under the working title 'An assessment of Iron Age settlements along the Nene Valley: Putting The Great Haddon Middle Iron Age settlement in context'.

10 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

10.1 Project Team Structure

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Helen Stocks-Morgan	HSM	Author	OA East
James Drummond-Murray	JDM	Manager	OA East
Rachel Clarke/Liz Popescu	RC/EP	Editor/Post-ex and Publications manager	OA East
Sarah Percival	SP	Specialist (Prehistoric pottery)	OA East
Gillian Greer	GG	Illustrator	OA East
Katherine Hamilton	KH	Archives Supervisor	OA East

Table 7: Project Team

10.2 Stages, Products and Tasks

	Task	Product No.*	Staff	No. Days
Project Management				
	Project management		JDM	1
	Team meetings			1
	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials		HSM	1
Stage 1: Stratigraphic analysis				
	Integrate ceramic/artefact dating with site matrix		HSM	0.5
	Update database and digital plans/sections to reflect any changes		HSM	0.5
	Finalise site phasing		HSM	1
	Add final phasing to database		HSM	0.25
	Compile group and phase text		HSM	2
	Compile overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report		HSM	4
	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text		HSM	1
Illustration				
	Digitise selected sections		GG	0.5
	Prepare draft phase plans, sections and other report figures		GG	2
	Draw/photograph any artefacts (5 vessels and kiln bars)		GG	2
	Select photographs for inclusion in the report		HSM	0.25
	Prepare report/publication figures		GG	3
Documentary research				
			HSM	1
Artefact studies				
	Prehistoric Pottery		SP	2
	Baked Clay		SP	0.5
Stage 2: Report Writing				
	Write historical and archaeological background text		HSM	1
	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators		HSM	0.25
	Write discussion and conclusions		HSM	2
	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc		HSM	0.5
	Internal edit		RC/EP	1
	Distribute report			
Publication				
	Produce short publication text		HSM	2
	Internal edit		RC/EP	2
	Send to publisher for refereeing		EP	-
	Post-refereeing revisions		RC/EP	1.5
	Copy edit queries		RC/EP	1
	Printing costs c.£50 per page (c. 5			

	Task	Product No.*	Staff	No. Days
	pages)			
Stage 3: Archiving				
	Compile paper archive		KH	1
	Archive/delete digital photographs		KH	0.5
	Compile/check material archive		KH	0.5

Table 8: Task list

10.3 Project Timetable

- 10.3.1 The grey literature report will be produced within 12 months of the production of this report.
- 10.3.2 An article will be prepared for submission to *Cambridge Antiquarian Society* following submission of a publication proposal.

11 OWNERSHIP

- 11.1.1 Ownership of the site archive and finds will be transferred to Peterborough Museum on deposition.

APPENDIX A. EXCAVATION CONTEXT SUMMARY WITH PROVISIONAL PHASING

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature type	Description	Phase
1			Cut	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	unphased
2	1		Fill	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	unphased
3			Cut	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	unphased
4	3		Fill	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	unphased
5			Master	Roundhouse	Roundhouse 5	2
6		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
7	6		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
8		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
9	8		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
10		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
11	10		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
12		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
13	12		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
14		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
15	14		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
16		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
17	16		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
18		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
19	18		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
20		5	Cut	Pit	Occupation features	unphased
21	20		Fill	Pit	Occupation features	unphased
22		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
23	22		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
24		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
25	24		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
26			Cut	Pit	Occupation features	unphased
27	26		Fill	Pit	Occupation features	unphased
28		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
29	28		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
30		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
31	30		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
32		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
33	32		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
34		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
35	34		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 5	2
36			Cut	Pit	Occupation features	unphased

37	36		Fill	Pit	Occupation features	unphased
38			Cut	Pit	Occupation features	unphased
39	38		Fill	Pit	Occupation features	unphased
40		339	Cut	Pit	Occupation features	1
41	40		Fill	Pit	Occupation features	1
42		339	Cut	Ditch	Roundhouse 339	1
43	42		Fill	Ditch	Roundhouse 339	1
44			Cut	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1
45	44		Fill	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1
46			Cut	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	2
47	46		Fill	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	2
48			Cut	Pit	closing deposits	4
49	48		Fill	Pit	closing deposits	4
50			Cut	Pit	closing deposits	4
51	50		Fill	Pit	closing deposits	4
52	50		Fill	Pit	closing deposits	4
53	50		Fill	Pit	closing deposits	4
54			Cut	Pit	closing deposits	4
55	54		Fill	Pit	closing deposits	4
56			Cut	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
57	56		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
58	56		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
59	56		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
60	56		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
61			Cut	Ditch	Remodelling	3
62	61		Fill	Ditch	Remodelling	3
63	65		Fill	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1
64	65		Fill	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1
65			Cut	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1
66	67		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
67			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
68			Cut	Ditch	Occupation features	unphased
69	68		Fill	Ditch	Occupation features	unphased
70			Cut	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
71	70		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
72	70		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
73	70		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
74	70		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
75		56	Cut	Ditch	Main enclosure	2

76	75		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
77	75		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
78			Cut	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	2
79	78		Fill	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	2
80	78		Fill	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	2
81		56	Cut	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
82	81		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
83	81		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
84		61	Cut	Ditch	remodelling	3
85	84		Fill	Ditch	remodelling	3
86	84		Fill	Ditch	remodelling	3
87		70	Cut	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
88	87		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
89		56	Cut	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
90	89		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
91	89		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
92			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	2
93	92		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	2
94	92		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	2
95			Cut	Gully	Occupational features	2
96	95		Fill	Gully	Occupational features	2
97			Cut	Gully	Occupational features	2
98	97		Fill	Gully	Occupational features	2
99			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	2
100	99		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	2
101			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	2
102	101		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	2
103			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	2
104	103		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	2
105	103		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	2
106		46	Cut	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	2
107	106		Fill	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	2
108			Layer		subsoil	
109			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	2
110	109		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	2
111			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	2
112	111		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	2
113			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	2
114	113		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	2

115	118		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
116	118		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
117	118		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
118		56	Cut	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
119			Cut	Gully	Occupational features	2
120	119		Fill	Gully	Occupational features	2
121	119		Fill	Gully	Occupational features	2
122			Cut	Gully	Occupational features	2
123	122		Fill	Gully	Occupational features	2
124	122		Fill	Gully	Occupational features	2
125		70	Cut	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
126	125		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
127		56	Cut	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
128	127		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
129	127		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
130	131		Fill	Ditch	Sub division	2
131		169	Cut	Ditch	Sub division	2
132	133		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	unphased
133			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	unphased
134			Cut	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
135	134		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
136			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
137	136		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
138			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	2
139	138		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	2
140			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	2
141	140		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	2
142			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	2
143	142		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	2
144			Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 182	1
145	144		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 182	1
146		144/182	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 182	1
147	146		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 182	1
148	149		Fill	Posthole	Occupational features	unphased
149			Cut	Posthole	Occupational features	unphased
150		65	Cut	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1
151	150		Fill	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1
152			Cut	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1
153	152		Fill	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1

154		198	Cut	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1
155	154		Fill	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1
156			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
157	156		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
158			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
159	158		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
160			cut	Gully	Roundhouse 182	1
161	160		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 182	1
162			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
163	162		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
164	162		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
165			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
166	165		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
167	165		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
168	169		Fill	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	2
169		131	Cut	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	2
170		182	Cut	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
171	170		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
172		182	Cut	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
173	172		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
174			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
175	174		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
176			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
177	176		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
178			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
179	178		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
180			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
181	180		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
182			Master	Roundhouse	Roundhouse 182	1
183		182/144	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 182	1
184	183		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 182	1
185		182/144	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 182	1
186	185		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 182	1
187		182	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 182	1
188	187		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 182	1
189			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
190	189		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
191		152	Cut	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1
192	191		Fill	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1

193			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
194	193		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
195		182/187	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 182	1
196	195		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 182	1
197	198		Fill	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1
198		154	Cut	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1
199		182	Cut	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
200	199		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
201	201		Cut	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
202	201		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
203		182	Cut	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
204	203		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
205		182	Cut	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
206	205		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
207		182	Cut	Posthole	Occupational features	1
208	207		Fill	Posthole	Occupational features	1
209	207		Fill	Posthole	Occupational features	1
210			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
211	210		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
212	210		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
213			Cut	Posthole	Occupational features	1
214	213		Fill	Posthole	Occupational features	1
215	213		Fill	Posthole	Occupational features	1
216		182	Cut	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
217	216		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
218		182	Cut	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
219	218		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
220		182	Cut	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
221	220		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse 182	1
222		182/187	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 182	1
223	222		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 182	1
226		56	Cut	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
227	226		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
228	226		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
229	226		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
230		56	Cut	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
231	230		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
232	257		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
233	257		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2

234	257		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
235		56	Cut	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
236	235		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
237	235		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
238		169	Cut	Ditch	Sub enclosure	2
239	238		Fill	Ditch	Sub enclosure	2
240	238		Fill	Ditch	Sub enclosure	2
241			Cut	Ditch	Remodelling	3
242	241		Fill	Ditch	Remodelling	3
243	241		Fill	Ditch	Remodelling	3
244	241		Fill	Ditch	Remodelling	3
245		241	Cut	Ditch	Remodelling	3
246	245		Fill	Ditch	Remodelling	3
247	249		Fill	Ditch	Remodelling	3
248	249		Fill	Ditch	Remodelling	3
249		328	Cut	Ditch	Remodelling	3
250	251		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
251			Cut	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
252			Cut	Gully	Occupational features	2
253	252	265	Fill	Gully	Occupational features	2
254			Cut	Gully	Occupational features	2
255	254	289	Fill	Gully	Occupational features	2
256	254		Fill	Gully	Occupational features	2
257			Cut	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
258			Cut	Ditch	Remodelling	3
259	258		Fill	Ditch	Remodelling	3
260			Cut	Oven	Occupational features	2
261	260		Fill	Oven	Occupational features	2
262	260		Fill	Oven	Occupational features	2
263			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
264	263		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
265			Cut	Gully	Occupational features	2
266	265		Fill	Gully	Occupational features	2
267	265		Fill	Gully	Occupational features	2
268			Cut	Gully	Occupational features	2
269	268		Fill	Gully	Occupational features	2
270			Cut	Gully	Occupational features	2
271	270		Fill	Gully	Occupational features	2
272	270		Fill	Gully	Occupational features	2

273	274		Fill	Post hole	Structural features	2
274			Cut	Post hole	Structural features	2
275	276		Fill	Post hole	Structural features	2
276			Cut	Post hole	Structural features	2
277	278		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	unphased
278			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	unphased
279	280		Fill	Ditch	Sub enclosure	2
280		169	Cut	Ditch	Sub enclosure	2
281	282		Fill	Ditch	Sub enclosure	2
282		169	Cut	Ditch	Sub enclosure	2
283	284		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	unphased
284			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	unphased
285	286		Fill	Pit	Structural features	2
286			Cut	Pit	Structural features	2
287			Cut	Gully	Occupational features	2
288	287		Fill	Gully	Occupational features	2
289		287	Cut	Gully	Occupational features	2
290	289		Fill	Gully	Occupational features	2
291	289		Fill	Gully	Occupational features	2
292	293		Fill	Beam slot	Structural features	2
293			Cut	Beam slot	Structural features	2
294	295		Fill	Beam slot	Structural features	2
295			Cut	Beam slot	Structural features	2
296	297		Fill	Pit	Structural features	2
297			Cut	Pit	Structural features	2
298		304	Cut	Ditch	Remodelling	3
299	298		Fill	Ditch	Remodelling	3
300			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	2
301	300		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	2
302			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	2
303	302		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	2
304		298	Cut	Ditch	Remodelling	3
305	304		Fill	Ditch	Remodelling	3
306			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
307	306		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
308			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
309	308		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
310		258	Cut	Ditch	Remodelling	3
311	310		Fill	Ditch	Remodelling	3

312			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
313	312		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
314	315		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
315			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
316	318		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
317	318		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
318			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
319	320		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
320			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
321	322		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
322			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
323	324		Fill	Pit	Occupational features	1
324			Cut	Pit	Occupational features	1
325			Cut	Tree throw	Natural features	
326	325		Fill	Tree throw	Natural features	
327	328		Fill	Ditch	remodelling	3
328		249	Cut	Ditch	remodelling	3
329		56	Cut	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
330	329		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
331	329		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
332	329		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
333	329		Fill	Ditch	Main enclosure	2
334		169	Cut	Ditch	Sub enclosure	2
335	334		Fill	Ditch	Sub enclosure	2
336			Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	unphased
337	336		Fill	Ditch	Enclosure	unphased
338	336		Fill	Ditch	Enclosure	unphased
339			Master	Roundhouse	Roundhouse 339	1
340		339	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 339	1
341	340		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 339	1
342		339	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 339	1
343	342		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 339	1
344		339	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 339	1
345	344		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 339	1
346		339	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 339	1
347	346		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 339	1
348			Cut	Tree throw	Natural feature	
349	348		Fill	Tree throw	Natural feature	
350		339	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 339	1

351	350		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 339	1
352		339	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse 339	1
353	352		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse 339	1
354	325		Fill	Tree throw	Natural feature	

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metal Working Debris

By Sarah Percival

Summary

- B.1.1 A small assemblage (58g) of possible metalworking debris (MWD) was recovered. The assemblage comprises small pale grey vesicular lumps of possible fuel ash slag recovered from roundhouse gully terminus **24**, ditch **75** and ditch terminus **150**.

Methodology

- B.1.2 The complete assemblage was recorded by type by context. The MWD was scanned with a magnet to establish the presence of iron and was counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme.

Discussion and Further Work

- B.1.3 The slag is undiagnostic and no further analysis is required.

B.2 Stone

By Sarah Percival

Summary

- B.2.1 A total of 23 pieces of stone weighing 15kg were collected during excavation for further analysis. Seven fragments are of un-worked quartzitic cobbles, some heat affected, which may have been used for cooking. Eight scraps of possible granite or similar igneous rock, which are not local to the site, were also recovered along with six pieces of shelly limestone known locally as 'Pendle' which is still quarried around Peterborough for use as roofing slate and paving (English Heritage 2011). A large piece of Pendle was found in fill 259 of ringditch terminus **258**. It is possible that this piece may have functioned as a postpad or similar before discard but no evidence for use survives archaeologically. A large round flint geode was also found (context 69).

Methodology

- B.2.2 A full catalogue was prepared of the total assemblage. Each piece was examined using a hand lens (x20 magnification) and the basic lithology recorded. Surviving dimensions were recorded along with use-wear or burning.

Further Work

- B.2.3 No further work is required.

B.3 Pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

- B.3.1 A total of 739 sherds weighing 11,049g were collected from 70 excavated contexts. The majority of the pottery is of Middle Iron Age date (350BC-100BC), with most probably

dating towards the end of that period and a few contexts being exclusively late Iron Age (c.100/50BC to AD50). The assemblage includes Iron Age wheel-made forms but is predominantly handmade. No imported finewares are present. The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. Sherds are mostly small to medium sized and are reasonably well preserved. The average sherd weight is high, (15g), due to the presence of large body and rim sherds from several substantial storage jars.

Methodology

B.3.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. Form descriptions follow Hill 2006 and Thompson 1982. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The pottery and archive are curated by OAE

Fabrics

- B.3.3 Ten main fabrics were identified in three fabric groups (Table 9). Shell-tempered fabrics are most abundant forming c.95% of the total assemblage by weight (10,447g). A little over 3% contain grog and less than 2% of the assemblage is made of sandy fabrics. Wheel-made fabrics, both grog and shell-tempered form c.2.4% of the assemblage.
- B.3.4 The fabrics compare well with those found within contemporary local assemblages such as those from the late Iron Age settlements at Cats Water, Fengate, immediately to the east of Peterborough and Werrington to the north which are both overwhelmingly shell-tempered (Mackreth 1988, 112) with some sandy and grog-tempered fabrics also present (Williams 1984).
- B.3.5 Petrographic analysis of shell-tempered wares from Cats Water, Fengate indicate that the shell is fossiliferous, occurring naturally in local outcrops of Oxford Clay. This suggests that the pottery was probably locally made, although a non-local source for the ubiquitous Jurassic clay is also possible (Williams 1984, 134).

Fabric type	Fabric Description	Quantity	Weight (g)	% weight
Grog group		88	380	3.44%
GTW	Wheelmade/ handmade grog tempered ware with common pale sub-angular grog >2mm in a fine clay matrix	61	249	2.25%
GTWgrey	Wheelmade grog tempered ware with common dark grey sub-angular grog >2mm in a fine clay matrix	20	59	0.53%
GTWpale	Wheelmade grog tempered ware with common pale sub-angular grog >2mm in a fine clay matrix	3	31	0.28%
GTWshell	Wheelmade grog tempered ware with common pale sub-angular grog >2mm in a fine clay matrix and sparse plate-like voids suggesting shell	4	41	0.37%
Quartz (sandy) group		39	192	1.74%

Q1	Handmade dense reduced sandy fabric with common rounded quartz inclusions	12	46	0.42%
QG	Handmade dense reduced sandy fabric with common rounded quartz inclusions and moderate small grog	11	72	0.65%
QS	Handmade dense reduced sandy fabric with common rounded quartz inclusions and sparse shell / platey voids	16	74	0.67%
Shell-tempered group		612	10477	94.82%
S1	Handmade shelly fabric with moderate fine shell in a sandy clay matrix. Orange body and surfaces	35	264	2.39%
S1F	Handmade shelly fabric with moderate fine shell in a sandy clay matrix. Orange body and surfaces with rare sub-angular flint (probably detrital).	1	48	0.43%
S1reduced	Handmade, common shell inclusions >3mm in a sandy clay matrix. Dark grey black reduced body and surfaces	16	69	0.62%
S2	Handmade, with common fine to medium shell inclusions >3mm. Orange body and surfaces	276	1815	16.43%
S2reduced	Handmade, with common fine to medium shell inclusions >3mm. Dark grey black reduced body and surfaces.	33	469	4.24%
S2voids	Handmade, with common fine to medium shell inclusions/ plate shaped voids >3mm. Orange body and surfaces. Orange body and surfaces	5	12	0.11%
S3	Handmade sparse to moderate coarse shell >5mm. Orange body and surfaces	189	7250	65.62%
S3voids	Sparse to moderate coarse shell/ plate shaped voids >5mm. Orange body and surfaces	2	21	0.19%
S4	Handmade, very fine shell pieces in fine clay matrix. Buff orange body and surfaces. ?handmade.	7	257	2.33%
STW	Wheelmade shell-tempered fabric, with common fine to medium shell >3mm.	35	199	1.80%
STWfine	Wheelmade shell-tempered fabric, with common fine shell >1mm.	13	73	0.66%
Total		739	11049	100.00%

Table 9: Quantity and weight of Iron Age Pottery by fabric

Forms

- B.3.6 The assemblage includes rims from 22 vessels (Table 10) and is dominated by jar forms with fewer numbers of fine bowls and large, coarse storage jars. The high proportion of jars reflects the utilitarian function of these vessels which were used for a range of domestic cooking and food preparation tasks.
- B.3.7 The most common forms are stumpy, ovoid jars with square external lipped rims, a form also well represented at Cats Water (Pryor 1984, fig.100) and slack-shouldered jars with rounded everted rims found at both Fengate and Werrington (Pryor 1984, fig.99, 6; Mackreth 1988, fig.26, 58).

Vessel Form and type	Description	Number of vessels by rim count
Bowl		4
Hill G	Round-bodied open vessel with high round shoulder and 'S' shaped profile	1
Thompson D1-1	Bowls with offset neck, and often one cordon.	3
Jar		15
?	Uncertain (rim only)	1
Hill A	Slack shouldered jar with upright neck and flat rim	2
Hill D	Outward flared rim, slack shoulder.	4
Hill K	Ovoid or rounded slack shouldered vessel, no distinct rim	1
Hill P	Ovoid shaped vessel with square external lip	5
Hill R	Cordoned-necked open vessel	1
Thompson B3-3	Cordoned jars with one cordon high up under wide rim.	1
Storage Jar		3
Thompson C6-1	Storage jars with flat expanded rim	2
Thompson C6-1 rolled rim	Storage jars with rolled or folded rim	1
Total		22

Table 10: Number and form of vessels by rim count

- B.3.8 Alongside the small and medium jars are at least three substantial storage jars with either flat, expanded or rolled rims.
- B.3.9 The chronologically latest forms present are wheelmade, cordoned jars and bowls (Thompson B3-3 and D1-1, Thompson 1982). These wide mouth bead rim jars are found in both shell and grog-tempered fabrics and date to the end of the 1st century BC to early 1st century AD. The form was recovered at both Cats Water and Storey's Bar, Fengate (Pryor 1984, fig.101) and represents some of the earliest pottery found at the Haddon (Elton Bypass) site (Hinman 2003, fig.37, 7 & 8).

Deposition

- B.3.10 In common with most Middle Iron Age sites in the region the pottery was mostly recovered from ditches and gullies rather than pits. A high proportion of the pottery was found in ditch and gully termini, perhaps suggesting that these areas were targeted for deliberate deposition in the Iron Age, however it may also reflect archaeological bias and the practice of preferential digging of this type of feature.
- B.3.11 The collecting of domestic debris in enclosure ditches and gullies around round houses has been noted at contemporary sites such as Scotland Farm, Dry Drayton and Wardy Hill, Ely with these features often producing large fresh sherds (Ingham 2008, 35; Evans 2003). It is uncertain however if the deposition represents simple rubbish disposal or a more considered non-secular practice.

Feature type	% weight	Quantity	Weight (g)
Ditch terminus	53.91%	194	5957
Ditch	25.88%	214	2860
Pit	8.98%	199	992
Enclosure ditch	5.25%	9	580
Roundhouse gully terminus	2.07%	23	229

Gully	1.43%	67	158
Terminus	1.29%	19	143
Roundhouse gully	0.62%	5	69
Roundhouse terminus	0.45%	5	50
Gully (terminus)	0.08%	2	9
Beam slot / gully	0.02%	2	2
Total	100.00%	739	11049

Table 11: Quantity and weight of pottery by feature type

Discussion

- B.3.12 The variety of forms and fabrics are typical of a domestic assemblage, with several sherds preserving burnt food residues or limescale indicative of use for cooking. Large storage jars indicate that food was also being stored at the site with the range of utilitarian vessels being similar to those found at other occupation sites.
- B.3.13 No earlier prehistoric pottery was found at the site, nor is there any Early Iron Age pottery. The absence of scored wares suggests that the site also lacks a true Early to Middle Iron Age phase found, for example at Cats Water. The assemblage does however find parallel with pottery from a number of sites from the Peterborough environs. It is very much comparable with the Middle Iron Age pottery from Cats Water Fengate (Pryor 1983) and with the phase 1 pottery from Werrington, dated by Mackreth to the second or first centuries B.C. up to A.D. 50/60 (1988, 60). The site appears to largely pre-date occupation at the Haddon (Elton Bypass) site which does not begin until around 50BC to AD50 (Hinman 2003, 58), and unlike the Middle Iron Age sites at Cats Water and Werrington, this assemblage does not continue into the fully Roman period suggesting that the site fell out of use before the mid 1st century AD. It is therefore possible that the occupation here was fairly short-lived, perhaps representing only a couple of generations.

Statement of Research Potential

- B.3.14 The assemblage is small but of interest offering further opportunities for analysing and dating the Middle Iron Age occupation around Peterborough. It would be of especial interest to obtain radiocarbon dates for the assemblage.
- B.3.15 Mackreth suggested in 1988 that the pottery from Werrington compared closely with that from sites around Peterborough and also along the lower Nene Valley (Mackreth 1988, 116). It would be of interest to consider the Haddon pottery from the present excavation with that from contemporary sites in the Nene valley and compare both with assemblages from around Huntingdon where significant Middle Iron Age assemblages have been analysed.

Feature	Context	Feature type	Quantity	Weight (g)
6	7	Roundhouse terminus	5	50
8	9	Roundhouse gully	1	48
24	25	Roundhouse gully terminus	18	40
28	29	Roundhouse gully	1	9
30	31	Roundhouse gully terminus	1	23
32	33	Roundhouse gully terminus	1	103
34	35	Roundhouse gully terminus	3	63

56	58Ditch	7	163
	59Ditch	3	64
	60Ditch	1	25
57	57Ditch	9	270
61	62Ditch	3	42
68	69Ditch	2	23
70	72Ditch	20	285
75	76Ditch	27	304
	77Ditch	4	11
78	79Ditch terminus	2	5
81	82Ditch	8	117
84	85Ditch	2	18
	86Ditch	9	446
89	91Ditch	7	244
92	93Pit	34	36
95	96Ditch terminus	176	5731
99	100Pit	6	9
103	104Pit	24	145
	105Pit	3	5
106	107Ditch terminus	9	86
109	110Pit	2	30
111	112Pit	56	546
118	115Ditch	4	91
	117Ditch	2	12
119	121Terminus	19	143
125	126Ditch	4	35
131	130Ditch	4	33
134	135Ditch	19	42
138	138Pit	1	6
140	141Pit	1	18
144	145Ditch terminus	2	4
150	151Ditch terminus	3	111
152	153Gully	1	2
165	167Pit	5	13
169	168Ditch	6	74
172	173Pit	9	14
201	202Pit	4	8
218	219Pit	1	11
222	223Roundhouse gully	3	12
226	228Enclosure ditch	9	580
230	232Ditch	5	31
	233Ditch	8	38
	234Ditch	6	59
235	237Ditch	31	140

238	240	Ditch	2	1
241	243	Ditch	7	107
	244	Ditch	2	18
249	247	Ditch	2	65
	248	Ditch	2	48
258	259	Ditch terminus	2	20
270	272	Pit	1	1
287	288	Gully	64	144
289	291	Gully	1	9
293	292	Beam slot / gully	2	2
298	299	Gully	1	3
306	307	Pit	5	20
308	309	Pit	30	18
310	311	Ditch	1	3
315	314	Pit	4	35
318	316	Pit	4	22
320	319	Pit	9	55
324	323	Gully (terminus)	2	9
329	330	Ditch	1	22
	332	Ditch	6	29
Total			739	11049

Table 12: Quantity and weight of pottery by feature

B.4 Ceramic Building Material

By Sarah Percival

Summary

- B.4.1 A single abraded fragment of probable post-medieval brick in sandy fabric with common iron rich inclusions and sparse flint was found in the fill of pit **172**.

Further Work

- B.4.2 No further analysis is required.

B.5 Baked Clay

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

- B.5.1 A total of 216 pieces of baked clay weighing 5,603g were recovered from 45 excavated features. The assemblage includes loomweight and kiln bar fragments of Middle Iron Age to Early Roman date and a small quantity of structural debris and hearth lining. The remainder of the assemblage is formed of small, undiagnostic fragments in a range of silt and sand rich fabrics (Table 13).

Type	Form	Fabric	Quantity	Weight (g)
Daub	Daub	Dense sandy fabric with sparse flint	5	23
		Fine silty fabric with no visible inclusions	8	105
Kiln furniture	Bar (cigar)	Shell-tempered ware	10	2570
	Rod	Dense fine pink orange surface	1	7
Lining	Hearth lining	Dense fine swirled orange cream matrix and pale surfaces	1	8
Loomweight	Triangular	Fine silty fabric with sparse chalk inclusions	28	1785
Spindlewhorl	Bead	Sandy fabric with sparse medium flint	1	11
Undiagnostic	Undiagnostic	Dense fine swirled orange cream matrix and pale surfaces	2	28
		Dense sandy fabric with sparse flint	13	106
		Fine silty clay with no visible inclusions	9	97
		Fine silty fabric with no visible inclusions	118	757
		Sandy fabric with sparse medium flint	20	106
Total			216	5603

Table 13: Quantity and weight of baked clay and baked clay objects by type, form and fabric.

Methodology

- B.5.2 The complete assemblage was analysed and the baked clay recorded by context, grouped by form and fabric, and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Diameter of withy or round wood impressions was noted where available. Surface treatment and impressions were recorded along with the form and number of surviving surfaces. Fabrics were identified following examination using a x10 hand lens and are classified by major inclusion present. The archive is held by OAE.

Kiln Furniture

- B.5.3 A small assemblage of ten kiln bar fragments was recovered from two contexts. The majority came from fill 262 of kiln **260** with a single small fragment being found in fill 82 of ditch **81**. The kiln bars are square-sectioned with tapering end with grey core and pale surfaces. Several show burning on one surface. No complete examples survive but the size of the bars appears to be fairly uniform, each side being around 44mm wide at the centre of the bar. The bars are all made of shell-tempered fabric, probably from a similar clay source used to make the shell-tempered pottery found at the site.
- B.5.4 A small fragment from the end of a cylindrical rod or bar which may be kiln furniture was found in fill 124 of ditch **122**.
- B.5.5 The kiln bars compare well with examples found in the Late Iron Age kilns at Swavesey which date to around 130BC to AD80 (Willis *et al* 2008, fig.4). Similar kiln bars, also in shell-tempered fabric, have been found locally at Haddon associated with kilns producing Late Iron Age to Early Roman 'Belgic' pottery (Hinman 1999, fig.30). It is likely that the wheel-made, shell tempered vessels found during excavations at the present site may be products of kilns on or very local to the site.

Loomweight

- B.5.6 Fragments from one or more triangular loomweights were recovered from four contexts. The largest single assemblage came from fill 55 of pit **54** which produced 1,175g of loomweight fragments. Smaller quantities also came from ditches **70** and **230** and enclosure ditch **226**.

- B.5.7 The loomweights are made of dense, silty fabric with rare small to medium chalk inclusions. The weights are pierced through each apex for suspension and many fragments had broken along this point of weakness. The fragments are small and no complete examples survive.
- B.5.8 Triangular loomweights are common on Middle Iron Age to Early Roman sites, being found locally at both Cats Water and Storeys Bar, Fengate (Pryor 1984, fig.120) and in 2nd to 1st century BC to AD50-60 contexts at Werrington (Mackreth 1988, 99).

Spindlewhorl

- B.5.9 A single fragment from a possible bead shaped spindlewhorl in sandy fabric with sparse flint inclusions was found in fill 59 of ditch **56**.

Daub

- B.5.10 A small assemblage of thirteen fragments of daub weighing 128g came from eight features. The daub is made of two fabric types (Table 13), one dense and sandy with sparse flint, the other silty with no visible inclusions. The fragments have one smoothed or flattened surface whilst the opposing surface features rod or round wood impressions indicating that the clay had been smoothed onto a hurdle or wattle former. The rod impressions have diameters of between 4mm and 9mm.
- B.5.11 All of the daub was recovered from ditch, gully and pit fills with none being directly associated with structures (Table 14).

Hearth Lining

- B.5.12 A single fragment of hearth lining in dense, fine, swirled orange and cream fabric came from gully **265**. The fragment has a heavily vitrified surface indicating exposure to intense heat, perhaps from a kiln or hearth.

Undiagnostic

- B.5.13 The majority of the baked clay, 162 fragments weighing 1094g, is undiagnostic comprising abraded, formless lumps with no distinguishing characteristics. Contexts producing undiagnostic fired clay are listed below (Table 14) and fabric descriptions are shown in Table 13.

Type	Feature	Context	Feature type	Quantity	Weight (g)
Daub	109	110	Pit	1	27
	125	126	Ditch	1	8
	152	153	Gully	4	11
	162	164	Pit	1	8
	230	232	Ditch	1	49
	249	247	Ditch	2	12
	298	299	Gully	1	1
	329	332	Ditch	2	3
Kiln Furniture	81	82	Ditch	1	34
	122	124	Ditch	1	7
	260	262	Kiln	9	2536
Lining	265	267	Pit	1	8
Loomweight	54	55	Pit	18	1175
	70	72	Ditch	7	404
	226	228	Enclosure ditch	2	189

	230	232	Ditch	1	17
Spindlewhorl	56	59	Ditch	1	11
Undiagnostic	24	25	Roundhouse gully terminus	5	8
	28	29	Roundhouse gully	6	23
	56	58	Ditch	1	55
		59	Ditch	1	3
	65	63	Ditch	3	3
	70	72	Ditch	8	109
	75	77	Ditch	3	13
	78	79	Ditch terminus	1	9
	81	82	Ditch	1	21
	84	86	Ditch	1	7
	89	91	Ditch	1	7
	99	100	Pit	1	3
	103	104	Pit	8	23
		105	Pit	8	17
	119	121	Terminus	29	37
	122	124	Ditch	1	2
	134	135	Ditch	2	5
	150	151	Ditch terminus	6	66
	156	157	Pit	1	6
	165	167	Pit	1	3
	169	168	Ditch	1	1
	172	173	Pit	6	69
	176	177	Pit	3	4
	180	181	Pit	3	3
	183	184	Ditch	4	65
	201	202	Pit	3	5
	218	219	Pit	1	3
	230	234	Ditch	3	13
	235	237	Ditch	5	242
	241	243	Ditch	1	1
		244	Ditch	2	8
	249	248	Ditch	3	13
	251	250	Ditch	4	13
258	259	Ditch terminus	2	12	
270	272	Pit	1	2	
287	288	Gully	1	4	
300	301	Pit	3	81	
318	316	Pit	3	13	
329	332	Ditch	1	24	
336	338	Ditch	24	107	
Total			216	5,603	

Table 14: Quantity and weight of baked clay by feature

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

Introduction

C.1.1 A total of 8.6kg of faunal material was recovered from the excavation at Great Haddon yielding 110 “countable” bones in total with 22 identifiable to species. All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Residuality appears not to be an issue and there is no evidence of later contamination of any context. Faunal material was recovered from Middle Iron Age contexts.

Methodology

C.1.2 All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Access database. Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella & Davis (1994). Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (also where applicable) and epiphyseal fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly, 1988).

C.1.3 Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP,) and numbers of individuals (MNI, see table 15). The ageing of the population was largely achieved by examining the wear stages of cheek teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (after Grant, 1982). Wear stages were recorded for lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles. The states of epiphyseal fusion for all relevant bones were recorded to give a broad age range for the major domesticates (after Getty, 1975).

C.1.4 Measurements were largely carried out according to the conventions of von den Driesch (1976). Measurements were either carried out using a 150mm sliding calliper or an osteometric board in the case of larger bones.

The Assemblage

C.1.5 As mentioned above species distribution for the assemblage is shown in Table 15. Cattle is the dominant taxon, consisting primarily of adult lower limb elements (radii, tibiae etc), along with loose teeth and cranial fragments. Other elements are scarce, consisting of a fragmentary adult horse mandible, femur and metatarsal from contexts 14, 126 & 164 respectively. A single sheep tibia fragment was recovered from context 72, along with a pig humerus from context 85. A single portion of red deer antler burr was recovered from context 25.

	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle (Bos)	15	71.4	10	62.5
Sheep/Goat (Ovis/Capra)	1	4.5	1	6.25
Pig (Sus scrofa)	1	4.5	1	6.25
Horse (Equus)	3	14.2	3	18.75
Red Deer (Cervus elaphus)	1	4.5	1	6.25
Total	22	100	16	100

Table 15: Species distribution for the assemblage

C.1.6 Statement of Potential

- C.1.7 This is a small sample with limited potential for further work. Cattle remains most likely represent initial processing waste of complete carcasses, with animals being raised for meat, with no evidence of on site breeding.

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.2.1 Fifty-two bulk samples were taken during excavations at Great Haddon, Cambridgeshire. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

- C.2.2 For this initial assessment, one bucket (approximately ten litres) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.25mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 16-18. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997). Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

- C.2.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

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

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

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

Key to tables: u=untransformed (either modern or preserved by waterlogging)

Results

- C.2.4 Preservation of plant remains is very poor at this site. The results are discussed by phase as follows:

Phase 1 open Settlement (350 – 100BC)

C.2.5 Of the 21 samples taken from the earliest phase of occupation of the site, the charred plant remains are scarce and comprise a single cereal grain in fill 307 (Sample 49) of pit **306** and single grass seeds in fill 181 (Sample 31) of pit **180** and fill 309 (Sample 47) of pit **308**.

Sample no.	Context no.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (l)	Flot volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed seeds	Charcoal	Flot comments
10	45	44	Ditch	2	1	0	0	0	
27	135	134	R/h gully	8	1	0	0	+	
32	135	134	R/h gully	8	2	0	0	+	
26	147	146	Ditch		10	0	0	+	
29	167	165	Pit	8	1	0	0	0	
30	179	178	Pit	6	120	0	###u	0	Modern seed cache
31	181	180	Pit	8	1	0	#	+	Charred grass seed
35	202	201	Pit	5	5	0	0	+	
36	204	203	Pit	6	1	0	0	+	
33	209	207	Post hole	2	1	0	0	+	
34	215	213	Pit	10	1	0	0	+	
44	264	263	Pit	7	1	0	0	+	
49	307	306	Pit	9	5	#	0	+	Single grain
47	309	308	Pit	9	10	0	#	+	Charred grass seed
50	316	318	Pit	6	1	0	0	0	
52	341	340	Ditch	5	1	0	0	0	
53	343	342	Ditch	4	1	0	0	+	
54	345	344	Ditch	5	1	0	0	0	
55	351	350	Ditch	8	1	0	0	0	
56	353	352	Ditch	6	1	0	0	0	
28	161	160	Ditch	8	1	0	0	0	

Table 16: Environmental samples from Phase 1 deposits

Phase 2 enclosed settlement (350 - 100BC)

C.2.6 Of the 21 samples taken from the second phase of occupation of the site, only four samples contain plant remains that have been preserved by charring (carbonisation). Fill 93 (Sample 25) of pit **92** contains a single charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain and fill 80 (Sample 2) of ditch **78** contains five degraded glume bases of one of the hulled wheat varieties spelt/emmer (*T. spelta/dicoccum*). Slightly greater quantities of charred remains were recovered from fill 69 (Sample 15) of pit **68** which contained a barley (*Hordeum*

vulgare) grain, a wheat grain, three indeterminate grains, a grass (Poaceae) seed and half of a small legume (*Vicia* sp.). This poor assemblage is the largest recovered from the whole site. A single indeterminate charred grain is also present in the lower fill 117 (Sample 23) of enclosure ditch **118** which also contains numerous seeds of duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) indicative of standing water. This plant species is also found in fill 232 (Sample 38) of ditch **230** and fill 330 (Sample 48) of ditch **329**; both ditches forming the same enclosure **56** and also in fill 250 (Sample 42) of ditch **251** to the north of the enclosure.

Sample no.	Context no.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (l)	Flot volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed seeds	Modern seeds	Charcoal	Flot comments
5	7	6	Roundhouse ditch	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	+	
6	11	10	Roundhouse ditch	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	15	14	Roundhouse ditch	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	19	18	Roundhouse ditch	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	+	
37	25	24	Ditch	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	+	
9	35	34	Roundhouse ditch	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	+	
11	47	46	Ditch	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	57	56	Ditch		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	69	68	Pit	8	5	#	0	#	#	0	+	Occasional grain and legume
16	72	70	Ditch	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	+	
2	80	78	Ditch	1	1	0	#	0	0	0	++	Degraded glume bases
18	80	78	Ditch terminus	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	82	81	Ditch	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	+	
20	91	89	Ditch	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	+	
25	93	92	Pit	8	1	#	0	0	0	0	+	Single grain
19	104	103	Pit	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	++	
21	112	111	Pit	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	114	113	Pit	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	117	118	Ditch	7	1	#	0	0	###u	0	0	Wheat grain and duckweed seeds
24	121	119	Gully	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
38	232	230	Ditch	9	1	0	0	0	###u	0	+	Duckweed seeds
41	247	249	Ditch	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	++	
42	250	251	Ditch	8	1	0	0	0	###u	0	0	Duckweed seeds
39	253	252	Pit	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	+	
40	256	254	Pit	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

43	262	260	Oven	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	
45	261	260	Oven	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
58	262	260	Oven	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
46	288	287	Pit	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
57	292	293	Beam slot	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	
48	330	329	Enclosure ditch	8	1	0	0	0	###u	0	0	0	Duckweed seeds

Table 17: Environmental samples from Phase 2 deposits

Phase 4 End of Use / Closing deposits (100BC - AD50)

C.2.7 Two samples taken from Phase 4 samples do not contain preserved plant remains other than occasional charcoal flecks in pit **48**.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal <2mm
12	49	48	Pit	8	5	++
13	52	50	Pit	7	1	0

Table 18: Environmental samples from Phase 4 deposits

Statement of Potential

C.2.8 Despite extensive sampling of archaeological deposits at Great Haddon, the recovery of preserved plant remains is scarce. This contrasts with the results of environmental sampling at the nearby contemporary site at Haddon (Fryer 2003) which recovered significant quantities of charred plant remains relating to the processing of spelt wheat and the use of the waste products as fuel. The general lack of plant remains at Great Haddon is therefore surprising as there is evidence of occupation and the preservation conditions are likely to be similar. Both sites were situated on heavy clay which isn't generally conducive to preservation. Dark/black deposits that appeared to be charcoal-rich were noted in several of the ditch fills at Great Haddon but charcoal was not recovered from processing these samples. It is possible that the charred material has degraded to the point at which it has almost 'dissolved' resulting in non-recovery.

C.2.9 The lack of preserved remains precludes any further interpretation of the features other than the enclosure ditches were deep enough in places to hold water, possibly with seasonal fluctuation. Whilst there is soil remaining from most of the samples, it is not considered that further processing would add significantly to the interpretation and no further work is recommended.

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text"/>		
Project Name	<input type="text"/>		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text"/>	Finish	<input type="text"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text"/>	Future Work	<input type="text"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Project Location

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District	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Parish	<input type="text"/>	
HER	<input type="text"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text"/>	National Grid Reference <input type="text"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	<input type="text"/>
Project Brief Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Design Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Manager	<input type="text"/>
Supervisor	<input type="text"/>

Project Archives

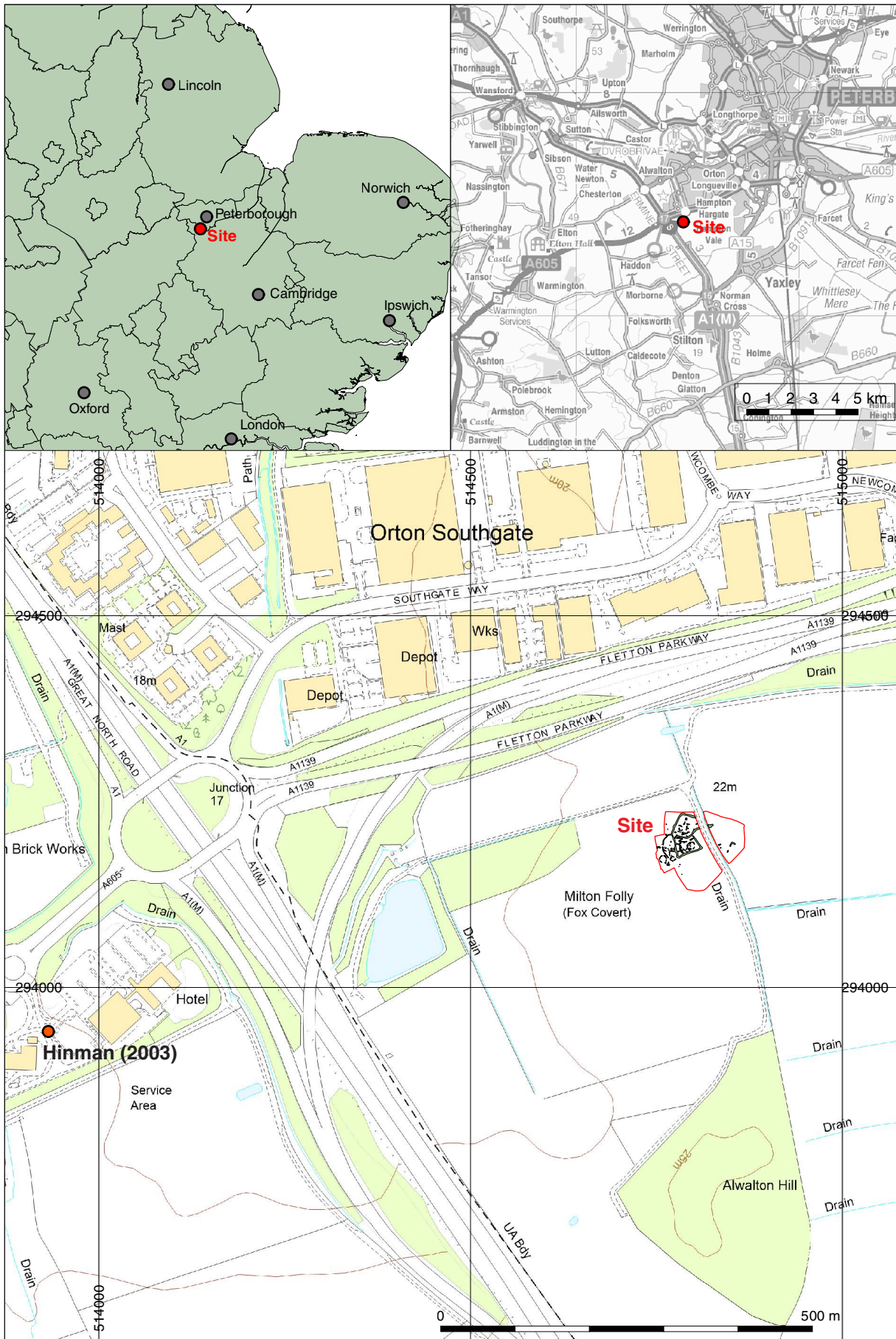
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Archive Contents/Media

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Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
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<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
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<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing excavation area (red) Scale 1:7500

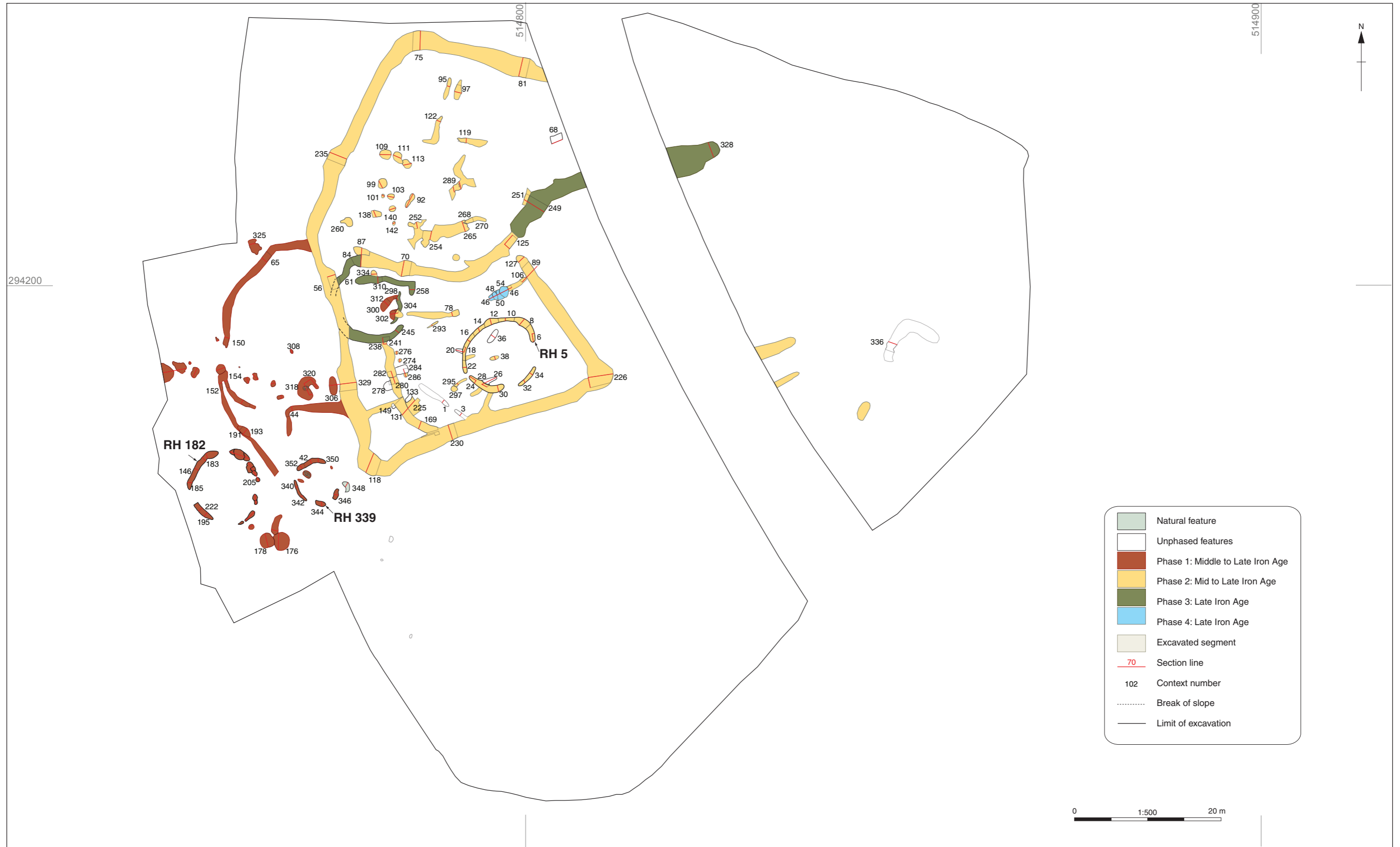


Figure 2: Phase plan. Scale 1:500



Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



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