



A Possible Iron Age Banjo Enclosure on Land Adjacent Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill (in Lolworth parish)

Excavation Report



October 2015

Client: Domino Printing Ltd

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NGR: TL 3765 6406

**A Possible Iron Age Banjo Enclosure on Land Adjacent Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill
(in Lolworth parish)**

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Signed:



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Quern SF1

Summary

Between November 2014 and January 2015 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological excavation on land adjacent to Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill (in Lolworth parish), Cambridgeshire. This was in advance of a proposed expansion of Domino Printing Ltd. The excavation followed on from a geophysical survey of the site, which suggested the presence of an Iron Age settlement type known as a banjo enclosure.

The excavation revealed at least two main phases of Iron Age (c.350BC to AD50) activity, including a large enclosure ditch surrounding a small farmstead represented by roundhouses, pits and postholes. Further pits, postholes and ditches were located outside of the main enclosure. The shape of the latter indicates that this was a banjo enclosure, although the characteristic funnel entrance lies outside of the area investigated. A later phase of Iron Age activity is represented by a large waterhole and a number of ditches and possible roundhouse gullies.

A moderate finds assemblage was recovered, comprising pottery, animal bone, querns, a fragmented possible loomweight, metalworking debris and struck flint. One of the querns had been placed in the terminal of a sub-enclosure ditch within the main banjo enclosure, with a dog skull placed on top of it. The pottery and animal bone assemblages in particular have potential to inform on the nature of the settlement and its longevity. The farmstead appears to have been relatively short-lived and was probably abandoned around the time of the Roman conquest – a similar picture to that which has emerged for other contemporary sites in the vicinity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 The proposed development involves the construction of a new warehouse/production facility with associated car parking and landscaping for Domino UK Ltd on existing agricultural land to the north-west of the existing company buildings (TL 3765 6406; planning application S/2273/11; Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The fieldwork was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) in accordance with a Brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET; Thomas 2014) and a corresponding Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Drummond-Murray 2014).
- 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 The local soil is of the Hanslope Series comprising typical calcareous pelosoils which are slowly permeable clayey soils with a calcareous sub-surface and no clay-enriched sub-soil. Underlying these is Boulder Clay which in turn overlies Gault Clay (Wright and Lewis 1989). The site is located on relatively flat agricultural land at a height of c. 21m OD, adjacent to the A14 which follows the route of the Roman road between Cambridge and Godmanchester. The excavation was positioned adjacent to the Cow Pasture Brook, which forms the boundary between the parishes of Lolworth and Bar Hill.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 The background presented below is largely taken from the specification (Drummond-Murray 2014), with some amendments. This section also draws heavily upon information from the Desk-based Assessment (Thompson 2011) and utilises data from historical sources and previous archaeological finds and investigations in the vicinity held in the CCC Historic Environment Record (HER).

Prehistoric (c. 10,000BC-AD43)

- 1.3.2 Early prehistoric finds are confined to Mesolithic flint scatters and production areas around Slate Hall Farm between 450 and 700m to the east of the site (CHER 07796) and an axe from Lolworth village (CHER 03442). A fairly extensive amount of fieldwork has been undertaken to the east of the site, revealing evidence for later prehistoric settlement and field systems particularly dating to the Mid to Late Iron Age (CHER 08836 (Fig. 1), MCB 16343, MCB 16858 & MCB 16863). Some of these sites remained open or continued in use into the Romano-British period. These extend as close as 200m to the current site, where the B1050 meets the A14(T). An Iron Age banjo-type double ditched enclosure near New Close Farm was located approximately 500m north-east of the site. A second similar enclosure may also exist, the two forming part of a larger enclosure system (CHER 08836; Fig. 1).

Romano-British (C.AD43-410)

- 1.3.3 The picture for the Romano-British period is similar to that for the Iron Age with settlement and field systems developing adjacent to the Roman road. The New Close Farm Iron Age enclosure was overlain by a Romano-British field system which went out of use before the end of the 2nd century, although two Late Romano-British ditches

were also present (CHER 08836). There are spot finds of coins and pottery within approximately 350-500m of the site (CHER 11770 & 03479).

Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 410-1066)

- 1.3.4 An Anglo-Saxon cemetery was probably located at Bar Hill – its presence indicated by burials found approximately 500m south of the site (CHER 014165; Fig. 1). It is highly unlikely that this would have extended as far as the current site, although the location of the associated settlement is currently unknown.

Medieval to post-medieval (c. AD1066-1800)

- 1.3.5 Remains of the medieval village of Lolworth lie to the west of the assessment site (CHER 01090, 03500 & 01283). This was a predominantly agricultural parish, based on both arable and pastoral farming. There is a large amount of medieval ridge & furrow recorded in the west and south of Lolworth, the closest being approximately 400m to the south of the site (CHER 09669).

Geophysical survey

- 1.3.6 A geophysical survey (Masters 2012; Fig. 2) revealed the presence of anomalies interpreted as an Iron Age “Banjo” enclosure and associated field systems.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Domino Printing Ltd, who commissioned and funded the work, particularly Alun Lloyd. The fieldwork was directed by the author, with the assistance of Lukas Barnes, Dave Browne, Alex Cameron, Zoe Clarke, Diogo da Silva, John Diffey, Steve Graham, Andy Greef, Kat Hamilton, Ted Levermore, Steve Morgan, Chris Swain, Daria Tsybaeva and Tam Webster. The site survey was carried out by Dave Brown and the plant was provided by Anthill. Andy Thomas monitored the excavation on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council.

2 PROJECT SCOPE

- 2.1.1 This document covers the results excavation stage of the work on the Dominos Printing site only.

3 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This section is based on that within the WSI (Drummond-Murray 2014), with minor alterations.
- 3.1.2 The main aim of the project was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.
- 3.1.3 The following aims have been identified in the Regional Research Agendas (e.g. Bryant *et al.* 2000) and the updated framework (Research & Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England EAA Occ Paper No.24, 2011). In general terms the site will contribute to the over-arching research themes of 'Chronologies & Processes of Change' and 'Landscape & Environment'.

3.2 Local Research Objectives

- Processes of economic and social change and development during the Late Iron Age and the Iron Age/Roman transition.
- Rural settlements and landscape
- Investigation of the adoption of an agrarian economy and changing patterns in agricultural production and consumption through full quantification and standardised reporting of environmental remains.

3.3 Site Specific Research Objectives

- Confirm the identification of the “banjo” enclosure from the geophysical survey.
- Map the extent of the associated field system within the site.
- Establish a chronology for the settlement, in particular whether it continued in use into the Roman period.
- Investigate the interior of the enclosure to help understand the function of these monuments *eg.* simply animal stockades, or occupation sites or perhaps some more ceremonial function.
- Investigate the strong geophysical anomaly to the north of the site to look for evidence of industrial activities associated with the enclosure.

4 SUMMARY OF RESULTS (FIG. 3)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Four main phases of activity have been identified spanning the Iron Age to modern periods. These are summarised below, and illustrated on Fig. 3, with further information regarding individual context numbers and associated feature groups and phasing included as Appendix A. Specialist assessments on the artefacts and ecofacts are provided in Appendices B and C.

4.2 Period 1: Middle Iron Age (c.350-100BC)

4.2.1 The majority of the features identified on the site have been dated to the later (Middle) Iron Age (c.350-100BC), although more than one phase of activity appears to be represented.

Possible banjo enclosure, roundhouses and other associated internal features

4.2.2 The main enclosure identified was defined by ditch **4** which enclosed a sub-circular area, with an east-facing entrance. The geophysical survey (Masters 2012; Fig. 2) suggested that there may have been an extended entrance way beyond the excavated area, possibly defining this as a banjo enclosure. Ditch **4** was considerably deeper closer to the entrance and had been re-cut on at least two occasions: **36** and **21**.

4.2.3 The remains of two roundhouse eaves-drip gullies were identified in the south-west corner of enclosure **4**. Both roundhouse **11** and **213** were cut by sub-enclosure ditch **19**.

4.2.4 Several features were located inside the eaves-drip gully that defined roundhouse **11**. These comprised both pits and postholes and may have been related to the structure of the roundhouse.

4.2.5 A group of pits (Pit group **73**) was located around roundhouse **213**, which although undated are likely to belong to this phase.

4.2.6 Several possible postholes (Feature group **95**) were located close to the eastern edge of excavation, within the enclosure. There were few finds from these features and some were very shallow, however, it is still possible that they represent the remains of one or more structures.

4.2.7 Two pits (**42** and **120**) located within the enclosure contained quantities of burnt stone, suggesting that they had been used for cooking. Only one of these contained pottery (App. B4).

Sub-enclosure

4.2.8 At some point the south-west part of enclosure **4** was sub-divided from the rest of the area by ditch **19**, truncating the roundhouse gullies. A terminal of this ditch contained later Iron Age pottery and a placed deposit consisting of a quern stone (SF1; (App. B3)) with a dog skull placed on top.

External features

4.2.9 A possible four-post structure (**157**) formed an irregular square, just outside of the northern edge of enclosure **4**. Although none of the postholes contained any finds, their location adjacent to enclosure **4** suggests they were of a similar date.

Ditches

- 4.2.10 Ditch **196** extended from the north-western edge of enclosure ditch **4** following an irregular path. Along some of its length, it had been re-cut as **201** and as Period 2 ditch **343**.
- 4.2.11 Located to the south-west of enclosure **4** was an undated north to south orientated ditch (**151**), with a further ditch (**338**) immediately adjacent to it, which contained both Middle and Late Iron Age pottery. A slightly sinuous ditch (**356**) was revealed crossing the northern part of the site on a north-east to south-west alignment. To the south of this was a short length of truncated ditch (**244**) surviving on a north-west to south-east alignment. No finds were recovered from either of these ditches.

Second enclosure

- 4.2.12 A further enclosure appears to have been added to the south of enclosure **4**, represented in part by a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**88** and recut **108**) which formed the western side of the enclosure.
- 4.2.13 Other elements of this enclosure were formed by ditches **77** and **75**, and recut **76**, forming the northern edge of the enclosure. The southern boundary appears to have been formed by ditch **303**, although only a small portion of it was visible within the excavation. A gap between the terminals of ditch **303** and ditch **88** may have formed an entrance in the south-east corner of the enclosure.
- 4.2.14 Located within this second enclosure, close to the eastern edge of excavation, was a short length of ditch (**156**), which had been almost completely removed by a later re-cut **154**. This contained a small quantity of Iron Age pottery (see App. B3).

Other features

- 4.2.15 A number of other pits and possible postholes (unnumbered on Fig. 3) were also revealed scattered across the excavation area, which either contained pottery of Middle Iron Age date, or were associated with other features of this date.

4.3 Period 2: Late Iron Age (100BC-43AD)

- 4.3.1 Several features could be dated to the end of the Iron Age by the pottery they contained. This shows that activity continued until shortly before the Roman invasion.

Possible roundhouses

- 4.3.2 Parts of three further possible roundhouse gullies **39 250 285** were recorded in the south-east corner of the excavations, within the second enclosure. These produced a few sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery, although their use is dated by the presence of Late Iron Age pottery (App. B3).

Enclosure

- 4.3.3 Ditch **342** was located in the north-west part of the site and appeared to form the western and southern sides of another enclosure. Period 1 ditch **196** was re-cut during this period along part of its length (as ditch **343**) with its remaining length presumably continuing to form the eastern side of this enclosure.

Waterhole

- 4.3.4 A large pit or waterhole (**231**), located adjacent to and presumably continuing beyond the eastern edge of excavation, appeared to cut enclosure ditch **4**. A total of 187g of pottery and 12g of animal bone were recovered from this feature. Although much of this

pottery was of Later Iron Age date, 70g was from a wheel-made vessel of Later Iron Age date.

4.4 Period 3: Medieval and post-medieval (c. AD 1066-c. 1700)

4.4.1 The only features that have been phased to this period are the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, which were visible on the geophysical survey (Masters 2012; Fig. 2). Furrow **220** was investigated: it was aligned north-west to south-east and cut later Iron Age ditch **151**.

4.5 Period 4: Modern

4.5.1 Modern features comprise two ruts caused by the dumper truck, which was briefly employed in stripping the site.

4.6 Unphased features

4.6.1 Four pits and a tree throw could not be phased as they contained no datable material and had no stratigraphic or spatial relationships to other features.

5 FACTUAL DATA AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

5.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

5.1.1 All hand written records have been collated and checked for internal consistency and the site records have been transcribed in full onto a MS Access database. The quantities of records are shown in the table below.

Type	Number
Context Register	10
Plan Registers	1
Photo Registers	9
Sample Registers	11
Small Find Registers	1
Context Records	390
Plans at 1:10 and 1:20	86
Sections at 1:10 and 1:20	114

Table 1: The Excavation Record

Finds and Environmental Quantification

5.1.2 All finds have been washed, quantified and bagged. The catalogue of all finds is recorded in a MS Access database. Total quantities for each material type are listed below.

Material	Weight (kg)
Pottery	7.250
Animal bone	13.214
Metal working debris	3.113
Baked clay	3.185
Stone	29.678
Worked flint	0.438

Table 2: Artefact and ecofact quantification

Range and Variety

- 5.1.3 Features on the site consisted of pits, postholes, ditches, gullies, furrows and natural features of Iron Age to post-medieval/modern date, with most dating to the later Iron Age. The table below summarises the total number of each type of feature that was excavated.

Ditches	16
Pits	31
Postholes	12
Eaves drip gully	5
Waterhole	1
Finds unit	1
Tree throw	1
Furrow	1

Table 3: Range and variety of features

Condition

- 5.1.4 Most of the archaeological remains were fairly heavily truncated by modern ploughing. No waterlogged material was recorded on the site. Localised flooding was an issue and mitigation strategies had to be implemented during the excavation.

5.2 Documentary Research

Primary and Published Sources

- 5.2.1 The major sources available will include the Historic Environment Record, together with published and unpublished site reports, including the reports on the adjacent Iron Age sites (eg CHER 0886). Of particular relevance will be the publication of a Banjo enclosure at Caldecote (Kenney and Lyons 2012).

5.3 Artefact Summaries

- 5.3.1 Full assessments of the artefacts are given in Appendix B, with summaries below.

Struck lithics (Barry Bishop)

Summary

- 5.3.2 A total of twelve pieces of struck flint were recovered from nine separate features, all of which have been provisionally dated to the later Iron Age. The pieces were found singly or in small numbers and whilst at least some of the pieces may be at least broadly contemporary with their containing features, no evidence for *in-situ* working or deliberate deposition was identified.

Statement of Potential

- 5.3.3 The assemblage is small and, with the exception of a blade of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date, belongs to the later prehistoric period. Although the reality of Iron Age flintworking is now generally accepted, specific changes in the typological and technological characteristics of struck flint industries through the late second and the first millennia BC remain poorly understood and its further investigation is seen as a research priority (Haselgrove *et al.* 2001, 21; Humphrey 2003; 2007).

Pottery (Sarah Percival)

Summary

- 5.3.4 A total of 586 sherds weighing 7,250g were collected. Unstratified sherds form 0.4% of the total assemblage. The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved and the average sherd weight is 12g. The pottery all dates from the later Iron Age, spanning the period from c.350BC to around the early 1st century AD.

Statement of Potential

- 5.3.5 The assemblage is of interest, particularly as it seems to be one of several in the very local area which came into use in the later Iron Age, had access to grog-tempered and wheelmade forms (but does not include any imports such as samian or amphora) and did not continue into the fully Roman period. These seemingly short-lived and insular assemblages suggest some transient occupation of landscape around Bar Hill in the latest Iron Age which did not continue past the conquest period.

Stone (Sarah Percival)

Summary

- 5.3.6 A total of 19 pieces of stone weighing 29.678kg were collected from eight features. The assemblage comprises two quern stones, a piece of millstone grit and some lava fragments probably also derived from querns, plus fourteen burnt fragments and a possible utilised natural fragment of micaceous sandstone.

Statement of Potential

- 5.3.7 The querns provide evidence that crop-processing was being undertaken at the site during the late Iron Age.

Baked Clay (Sarah Percival)

Summary

- 5.3.8 A total of 131 pieces of baked clay weighing 3185g were collected from five features. The assemblage includes fragments from a possible triangular loomweight and some structural pieces or daub, but is otherwise undiagnostic.

Statement of Potential

- 5.3.9 The small assemblage contains no objects which can be identified with certainty and are not closely datable and are therefore of limited research potential.

Metalworking Debris (Sarah Percival)

Summary

- 5.3.10 A total of fifteen pieces of metalworking debris weighing 3,113g were collected from three features. The assemblage includes fragments of iron stone perhaps used as ore and fourteen pieces of undiagnostic slag which may be evidence of smithing.

Statement of Potential

- 5.3.11 The small assemblage contains material which can not be identified with certainty: these are not closely datable and are therefore of limited research potential.

5.4 Environmental Summaries

- 5.4.1 Assessments of the environmental remains from the site are given in Appendix C, with summaries below.

Faunal Remains (Ian Smith)

Summary

- 5.4.2 The range of species is limited and dominated amongst the hand collected material by cattle (*Bos taurus*), followed in descending order by sheep (*Ovis aries*), horse (*Equus* sp), pig (*Sus domesticus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*) and bird. Horse bones comprise 19% of the anatomical elements counted here. Although the group is relatively small, it is in good condition with good potential for adding to an understanding of disposal or deposition across the excavated area.

Statement of Potential

- 5.4.3 The assemblage merits further recording and analysis given its date range and generally good state of preservation. Sites such as this with both Middle and Late Iron Age animal bone groups (resulting from continuity of settlement) are something of a rarity and so understanding of contrasts between these periods is generally hampered.

Environmental Remains (Rachel Fosberry)

Summary

- 5.4.4 Fifty-two bulk samples were taken from features including ditches, pits and postholes dating from two phases of activity in the Iron Age.

Statement of Potential

- 5.4.5 The environmental samples do not have much potential to add to the interpretation of the features sampled other than to indicate areas of domestic, culinary activity. It is not considered that additional processing of the remaining soil from these samples would add to this interpretation.

6 UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Most of the research objectives outlined in Section 3 above will still be relevant during the post-excavation analysis stage: these are included below with some additions. Further analysis will focus on the Iron Age phases of occupation.

6.2 Local Research Objectives

Process of economic and social change and development during the late Iron Age and the Iron Age/Roman transition.

- 6.2.1 Assessment of the pottery indicates that occupation ceased here around the time of the Roman conquest, making this a useful comparator to nearby sites that did continue to be occupied.

Rural settlements and landscape

- 6.2.2 Stratigraphic and artefactual evidence from this site, viewed within the broader context of nearby contemporary sites, should enable some discussion of the nature of rural settlement, settlement density and the development of the landscape during the Mid to Late Iron Age.

Investigation of the adoption of an agrarian economy and changing patterns in agricultural production and consumption through full quantification and standardised reporting of environmental remains.

- 6.2.3 The environmental remains were not particularly well-preserved, however combined with the presence of two quernstones, does indicate that some crop processing was occurring on site. Was this a more stock-based economy (animal bone assemblage)?

6.3 Site Specific Research Objectives

Confirm the identification of the “banjo” enclosure, by comparison to other known examples.

- 6.3.1 The excavated evidence, combined with the geophysical survey plot, will enable comparisons to be drawn with other similar enclosures of this type – notable Caldecote.

Attempt to explain the end of use of the settlement at the time of the Roman conquest.

- 6.3.2 Ceramic evidence indicates that the settlement did not continue beyond the Roman conquest – the reasons for this will be further explored during analysis, against the backdrop of similarly short-lived sites in the vicinity.

Investigate features within the enclosure and the limited finds assemblage, to help understand the function of these monuments eg. were they simply animal stockades, or occupation sites or did they have a more ceremonial function.

- 6.3.3 The main banjo enclosure appears to have had a domestic function – certainly in its early form given the presence of roundhouse gullies, postholes and pits (including cooking pits). This function may have changed during later phases, given the establishment of a possible waterhole and ?stock enclosures; the functions of adjacent enclosures will also be explored. Stratigraphic, ceramic and animal bone analysis will contribute to this objective. The presence of deliberately placed objects (a quernstone and dog skull) will also be investigated in terms of attempting to understand more ritualised or 'end of use' activities.

7 METHODS STATEMENTS FOR ANALYSIS

7.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

7.1.1 The environmental, artefactual and context data have been analysed and entered into an *MS Access* database. Contexts will be assigned a final phase and group number, within this database, dependant on the dating evidence found within them, stratigraphic and spacial relationships.

7.2 Illustration

7.2.1 The site plans have been digitised in qGIS and relevant sections will be digitised. Selected finds will be drawn by hand. These will be used to produce a series of figures showing plans and sections of the features on the site, together with other relevant illustrations. A small number of pottery sherds (c. 15) and the two quern stones also require illustration.

7.3 Documentary Research

7.3.1 Research into documentary evidence will be undertaken to place the site within its wider context. This will involve consulting the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record as well as published and unpublished reports on similar sites excavated within the region.

7.4 Artefactual Analysis

7.4.1 The artefacts that require further analysis will be analysed by the relevant specialists, in accordance with their recommendations during the assessment stage. Further analysis will focus on the pottery and quern stones only.

7.5 Ecofactual Analysis

7.5.1 No further analysis is required on the environmental samples. The animal bone requires additional recording and analysis in order to contribute to the project's research aims stated above.

8 REPORT WRITING, ARCHIVING AND PUBLICATION

8.1 Report Writing

Tasks associated with report and publication writing are identified in Table 5

8.2 Storage and Curation

8.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) in appropriate county stores under the Site Code LOLDOM14 and the county HER code ECB 3763. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library. CCC 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.

8.2.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.

8.3 Publication

8.3.1 It is proposed that the results of the project should be published in *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, under the working title 'An Iron Age banjo enclosure at Lolworth, Cambridgeshire', by Nick Gilmour.

8.3.2 The article will provide short summary of the site, together with a detailed discussion of similar banjo enclosures in the region. This will supplement the full grey literature report, which will be available online. It will also discuss why such sites went out of use around the time of the Roman conquest. A full publication proposal will be prepared following the production of the grey literature report.

8.3.3 Estimated article length:

	No. pages
Total text pages	8
Total figures	4
Volume Total	12

9 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

9.1 Project Team Structure

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Nick Gilmour	NG	Project Officer	OA East
James Drummond-Murray	JDM	Project Manager	OA East
Sarah Percival	SP	Prehistoric pottery, fired clay, slag and worked stone specialist	OA East
Ian Smith	IS	Animal bone	OA North
Rachel Fosberry	RF	Environmental samples	OA East
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Editor / Publication Manager	OA East
Gillian Greer	GG	Illustrator	OA East
Kat Hamilton	KH	Archive supervisor	OA East

Table 4: Project Team

9.2 Stages, Products and Tasks

Task No.	Task	Product No.*	Staff	No. Days
Project Management				
1	Project management	1, 2, 3	JDM	4
2	Team meetings	1, 2, 3	All	2
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials	1, 2, 3	JDM, NG, EP	4
Stratigraphic analysis				
4	Integrate ceramic/artefact dating with site matrix	1	NG	1
5	Update database and digital plans/sections to reflect any changes	1	NG	1
6	Finalise site phasing	1	NG	1

Task No.	Task	Product No.*	Staff	No. Days
7	Add final phasing to database	1	NG	1
Illustration				
8	Digitise selected sections	1	GG	2
9a	Prepare draft phase plans, sections and other report figures	1	GG	2
9b	Pottery (15 sherds) and 2 querns (photo/profile)	1, 2		3
10	Select photographs for inclusion in the report	1	NG	0.5
Documentary research				
11	Review reports of similar sites in the region	1	NG	2
Artefact studies				
12	Prehistoric pottery analysis report	1	SP	5
13	Worked stone analysis report	1	SP	1
Environmental Remains				
14	Animal bone analysis report	1	IS	5
Grey Report Writing				
15	Compile group and phase text	1	NG	3
16	Compile overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report	1	NG	5
17	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	1	NG	1
18	Integrate documentary research	1	NG	1
19	Write historical and archaeological background text	1	NG	1
20	Write discussion and conclusions	1	NG	1
21	Internal edit	1	EP	1
Publication report writing				
22	Edit phase and group text	2	NG	2
23	Edit specialist reports	2	NG, SP, IS, RF	3
24	Write article text	2	NG	5
25	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	2	NG	1
26	Prepare report figures	2	GG	2
27	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc	2	NG	1
28	Produce draft report	2	GG	0.5
29	Internal edit	2	EP	2
30	Incorporate internal edits	2	NG	0.5
31	Final edit	2	EP	1
32	Send to publisher for refereeing	2	EP	0
33	Post-refereeing revisions	2	NG, EP	1
34	Copy edit queries	2	EP	0.5
35	Proof-reading	2	EP	0.5
Archiving				
36	Compile paper archive	3	KH	1
37	Archive/delete digital photographs	3	KH	1
38	Compile/check material archive	3	KH	1

Table 5: Task list

* See Appendix D for product details and Appendix E for the project risk log.

9.3 Project Timetable

- 9.3.1 It is anticipated that the full grey report will be completed in early 2016, with the published article completed by the end of that year. This will allow for submission to the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 2017.

9.4 Ownership

- 9.4.1 Cambridgeshire County Council requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition. No finds from this fieldwork are covered by the Treasure Act.

APPENDIX A. CONTEXT LIST WITH PROVISIONAL PHASING

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group Number	Phase
1	0	layer	topsoil		0	0
2	0	layer	subsoil		0	0
3	0		natural		0	0
4	4	cut	ditch	enclosure	4	1
5	4	fill	ditch	disuse	4	1
6	4	fill	ditch	disuse	4	1
7	4	fill	ditch	disuse	4	1
8	8	cut	ditch	enclosure	4	1
9	8	fill	ditch	territory	4	1
10	4	fill	ditch	disuse	4	1
11	11	cut	gully	roundhouse	11	1
12	11	fill	gully	unknown	11	1
13	13	cut	gully	roundhouse	11	1
14	13	fill	gully	unknown	11	1
15	15	cut	post hole	structural	11	1
16	15	fill	post hole	disuse	11	1
17	17	cut	gully	roundhouse	11	1
18	17	fill	gully	disuse	11	1
19	19	cut	ditch		19	1
20	19	fill	ditch	disuse	19	1
21	21	cut	ditch	enclosure	21	1
22	21	fill	ditch	disuse	21	1
23	23	cut	ditch	enclosure	19	1
24	23	fill	ditch	disuse	19	1
25	25	cut	pit	domestic	0	1
26	25	fill	pit	unknown	0	1
27	25	fill	pit		0	1
28	28	cut	post hole/ pit	unknown	0	1
29	28	fill	post hole/ pit	disuse	0	1
30	30	cut	ditch	enclosure	21	1
31	30	fill	ditch	boundary change	21	1
32	30	fill	ditch	boundary change	21	1
33	33	cut	ditch	boundary	4	1
34	33	fill	ditch	boundary change	4	1
35	33	fill	ditch	boundary change	4	1
36	36	cut	ditch	boundary	36	1
37	36	fill	ditch	disuse	36	1
38	39	fill	gully	disuse	39	2
39	39	cut	gully	disuse	39	2
40	41	fill	gully terminus	disuse	39	2
41	41	cut	gully terminus	disuse	39	2
42	42	cut	pit	unknown	0	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group Number	Phase
43	42	fill	pit		0	1
44	44	cut	gully	roundhouse	11	1
45	44	fill	gully	disuse	11	1
46	46	cut	gully	roundhouse	11	1
47	46	fill	gully	disuse	11	1
48	23	fill	ditch	disuse	19	1
49	21	fill	ditch	disuse	21	1
50	23	fill	ditch	disuse	19	1
51	51	cut	pit / posthole		0	1
52	51	fill	pit / posthole		0	1
53	51	fill	post hole / pit		0	1
54	54	cut	natural	tree throw	0	99
55	54	fill	natural	disuse	0	99
56	56	cut	natural		0	4
57	56	fill	natural		0	4
58	58	cut	pit / posthole		0	1
59	58	fill	pit / posthole		0	1
60	60	cut	pit / posthole		0	1
61	60	fill	pit / posthole		0	1
62	62	cut	post hole	structural?	0	1
63	62	fill	post hole	possible postpipe?	0	1
64	62	fill	post hole	backfill	0	1
65	8	fill	ditch	secondary	4	1
66	8	fill	ditch	secondary	4	1
67	67	cut	natural		0	4
68	67	fill	natural		0	4
69	19	fill	ditch	disuse	19	1
70	19	fill	ditch	disuse	19	1
71	71	cut	post hole	structural?	0	1
72	71	fill	post hole	post pipe	0	1
73	73	cut	pit?		73	1
74	73	fill	pit?		73	1
75	75	cut	ditch	enclosure	75	1
76	76	cut	ditch	enclosure	76	1
77	77	cut	ditch	enclosure	77	1
78	78	cut	ditch	boundary / enclosure	4	1
79	78	fill	ditch	disuse	4	1
80	78	fill	ditch	disuse	4	1
81	78	fill	ditch	disuse	4	1
82	82	cut	ditch	boundary / enclosure	36	1
83	85	fill	ditch		21	1
84	85	fill	ditch	disuse	21	1
85	85	cut	ditch	boundary / enclosure	21	1
86	85	fill	ditch	disuse	21	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group Number	Phase
87	85	fill	ditch	disuse	21	1
88	88	cut	ditch	furrow or cultivation	88	1
89	88	fill	ditch	disuse	88	1
90	90	cut	pit		0	1
91	90	fill	pit		0	1
92	71	fill	post hole	backfill	0	1
93	93	cut	pit		0	1
94	93	fill	pit		0	1
95	95	cut	post hole		95	1
96	95	fill	post hole		95	1
97	82	fill	ditch	disuse	36	1
98	75	fill	ditch	disuse	75	1
99	75	fill	ditch		75	1
100	76	fill	ditch	disuse	76	1
101	76	fill	ditch	disuse	76	1
102	76	fill	ditch		76	1
103	77	fill	ditch		77	1
104	77	fill	ditch	intial silting up	77	1
105	105	cut	ditch	enclosure	4	1
106	105	fill	ditch	secondary	4	1
107	105	fill	ditch	secondary	4	1
108	108	cut	ditch? Terminus	boundary	108	1
109	108	fill	ditch terminus	disuse	108	1
110	110	cut	post hole	structural	0	1
111	110	fill	post hole	structural	0	1
112	112	cut	post hole	structural	0	1
113	112	fill	post hole	structural	0	1
114	114	cut	post hole	structural	0	1
115	114	fill	post hole	structural	0	1
116	116	cut	post hole		95	1
117	116	cut	post hole		95	1
118	118	cut	post hole		95	1
119	118	fill	post hole		95	1
120	120	cut	pit	cooking	0	1
121	120	fill	pit	cooking	0	1
130	130	cut	ditch	enclosure	21	1
131	130	fill	ditch	secondary	21	1
132	130	fill	ditch	secondary	21	1
133	133	cut	post hole		0	1
134	133	fill	post hole	structural	0	1
135	135	cut	gully	roundhouse	11	1
136	135	fill	gully	roundhouse	11	1
137	137	cut	post hole	unknown	95	1
138	137	fill	post hole	disuse	95	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group Number	Phase
139	139	cut	post hole	unknown	95	1
140	139	fill	post hole	disuse	95	1
141	141	cut	post hole	unknown	95	1
142	141	fill	post hole	disuse	95	1
143	143	cut	post hole		95	1
144	143	fill	post hole	disuse	95	1
145	145	cut	post hole	unknown	95	1
146	145	fill	post hole	disuse	95	1
147	147	cut	post hole		95	1
148	147	fill	post hole	disuse	95	1
149	149	cut	post hole		95	1
150	149	fill	post hole	disuse	95	1
151	151	cut	ditch	agricultural	151	1
152	151	fill	ditch	disuse	151	1
153	154	fill	ditch	disuse	0	1
154	154	cut	ditch	unknown	0	1
155	156	fill	ditch	disuse	0	1
156	156	cut	ditch	unknown	0	1
157	157	cut	post hole	structural	157	1
158	157	fill	post hole	packing, backfill	157	1
159	157	fill	post hole	post pipe	157	1
160	160	cut	post hole	structural	157	1
161	160	fill	post hole	packing	157	1
162	160	fill	post hole	post pipe	157	1
163	163	cut	post hole	structure	157	1
164	163	fill	post hole	packing	157	1
165	163	fill	post hole	post pipe	157	1
166	166	cut	post hole	structural	157	1
167	166	fill	post hole	packing	157	1
168	166	fill	post hole	post pipe	157	1
169	169	cut	post hole	unknown	0	0
170	169	fill	post hole		0	0
171	169	fill	post hole		0	0
172	172	cut	ditch	boundary	88	1
173	172	fill	ditch	disuse	88	1
174	194	fill	ditch	damp	19	1
175	177	fill	ditch	disuse	0	1
176	177	fill	ditch	disuse	0	1
177	177	cut	ditch terminus	unknown	0	1
178	178	cut	pit	banjo enclosure	4	1
179	179	cut	ditch	enclosure	76	1
180	178	fill	ditch	slump, initial silting	4	1
181	178	fill	ditch	silting up	4	1
182	178	fill	ditch	initial silting up	4	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group Number	Phase
183	178	fill	ditch	silting up	4	1
184	178	fill	ditch	silting up	4	1
185	185	cut	ditch	enclosure	19	1
186	185	fill	ditch		19	1
187	179	fill	ditch	initial silting up	76	1
188	179	fill	ditch	backfill	76	1
189	179	fill	ditch	eroded material	76	1
190	179	fill	ditch	backfill	76	1
191	179	fill	ditch	disuse/ backfill	76	1
192	185	fill	ditch		19	1
193	179	fill	ditch	slump	76	1
194	194	cut	ditch terminus	enclosure	19	1
195	194	fill	ditch		19	1
196	196	cut	ditch		196	1
197	196	fill	ditch		196	1
198	196	fill	ditch		196	1
199	196	fill	ditch		196	1
200	196	fill	ditch		196	1
201	201	cut	ditch		201	1
202	201	fill	ditch		201	1
203	201	fill	ditch		201	1
204	194	fill	ditch terminus	primary	19	1
205	205	cut	ditch	enclosure	196	1
206	205	fill	ditch	secondary	196	1
207	205	fill	ditch	secondary	196	1
208	208	cut	ditch	enclosure	4	1
209	208	fill	ditch	disuse	4	1
210	208	fill	ditch	disuse	4	1
211	208	fill	ditch	disuse	4	1
212	208	fill	ditch	disuse	4	1
213	213	cut	ditch		213	1
214	213	fill	ditch		213	1
215	215	cut	ditch/ gully		11	1
216	215	fill	ditch/ gully		11	1
217	218	fill	ditch		151	1
218	218	cut	ditch		151	1
219	220	fill	ditch		0	3
220	220	cut	ditch		0	3
221	221	cut	pit		73	1
222	221	fill	pit		73	1
223	223	cut	pit		73	1
224	223	fill	pit		73	1
225	226	fill	ditch	boundary/ drainage	151	1
226	226	cut	ditch		151	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group Number	Phase
227	223	fill	pit		73	1
228	228	cut	post hole	structural	0	1
229	228	fill	post hole	post pipe	0	1
230	228	fill	post hole	packing	0	1
231	231	cut	pit	watering hole ?	0	2
232	231	fill	pit	slump	0	2
233	231	fill	pit	silting	0	2
234	231	fill	pit	disuse	0	2
235	231	fill	pit	disuse	0	2
239	239	cut	pit		73	1
240	239	fill	pit		73	1
241	244	fill	ditch		244	1
242	244	fill	ditch		244	1
243	244	fill	ditch		244	1
244	244	cut	ditch		244	1
245	239	fill	pit		73	1
246	247	fill	post hole	Disuse	0	1
247	247	cut	post hole	Structural	0	1
248	249	fill	pit	Disuse	0	1
249	249	cut	pit	Unknown	0	1
250	250	cut	ditch	structural	250	2
251	250	fill	ditch	disuse/ lining	250	2
252	250	fill	ditch	disuse	250	2
253	255	fill	ditch	disuse	196	1
254	255	fill	ditch	use?	196	1
255	255	cut	ditch	enclosure?	196	1
256	231	fill	pit	slump	0	2
257	257	cut	ditch		36	1
258	258	cut	ditch	enclosure	21	1
259	259	cut	ditch	enclosure	4	1
260	261	fill	ditch	roundhouse	213	1
261	261	cut	ditch	roundhouse enclosure	213	1
262	257	fill	ditch	secondary	36	1
263	257	fill	ditch	secondary	36	1
264	258	fill	ditch	secondary	21	1
265	258	fill	ditch	secondary	21	1
266	259	fill	ditch	secondary	4	1
267	259	fill	ditch	secondary	4	1
268	259	fill	ditch	secondary	4	1
269	269	cut	pit		73	1
270	269	fill	pit		73	1
271	271	cut	pit		73	1
272	271	fill	pit		73	1
273	273	cut	ditch	structural (roundhouse)	213	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group Number	Phase
274	273	fill	ditch	disuse	213	1
275	275	cut	ditch	structural	250	2
276	275	fill	ditch	disuse	250	2
277	277	cut	ditch	structural	250	2
278	277	fill	ditch	disuse	250	2
279	281	fill	ditch	disuse	108	1
280	281	fill	ditch		108	1
281	281	cut	ditch	enclosure	108	1
282	282	cut	ditch	enclosure	250	2
283	282	fill	ditch	disuse	250	2
284	285	fill	ring ditch	disuse	285	2
285	285	cut	ditch	terminus	285	2
286	286	cut	pit		0	1
287	286	fill	pit	disuse	0	1
288	288	cut	ditch	drainage	39	2
289	288	fill	ditch	disuse	39	2
290	291	fill	ring ditch	disuse	285	2
291	291	cut	ditch	terminus?	285	2
292	292	cut	ditch terminus	boundary	108	1
293	292	fill	ditch terminus	disuse	108	1
294	292	fill	ditch terminus	disuse	108	1
295	296	fill	ditch	disuse	285	2
296	296	cut	ditch		285	2
297	298	fill	ditch	enclosure	108	1
298	298	cut	ditch	enclosure	108	1
301	301	cut	ditch	enclosure	19	1
302	303	fill	ditch	disuse	303	1
303	303	cut	ditch	boundary?	303	1
304	306	fill	ditch	disuse	303	1
305	306	fill	ditch	use?	303	1
306	306	cut	ditch	boundary	303	1
307	309	fill	post hole		0	1
308	309	fill	post hole		0	1
309	309	cut	post hole		0	1
310	311	fill	modern linear		0	4
311	311	cut	modern linear		0	4
314	301	fill	ditch	enclosure	19	1
315	301	fill	ditch	enclosure	19	1
316	316	cut	pit		73	1
317	316	fill	pit		73	1
318	318	cut	ditch	enclosure	75	1
319	319	cut	ditch	enclosure	76	1
320	320	cut	ditch	boundary	77	1
321	320	fill	ditch	silting	77	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group Number	Phase
322	320	fill	ditch	disuse	77	1
323	320	fill	ditch	disuse	77	1
324	319	fill	ditch	disuse	76	1
325	318	fill	ditch	disuse fill	75	1
326	318	fill	ditch	disuse	75	1
327	318	fill	ditch	disuse	75	1
328	319	fill	ditch		76	1
329	329	cut	ditch	boundary?	76	1
330	330	cut	ditch	boundary?	77	1
331	319	fill	ditch	silting	76	1
332	319	fill	ditch	disuse/slump	76	1
333	329	fill	ditch	disuse	76	1
334	329	fill	ditch	disuse	76	1
335	330	fill	ditch	disuse	77	1
336	330	occupational layer?	occupational spread?		77	1
337	336	layer	occupational spread	levelling? Silting?	0	1
338	338	cut	ditch	Drainage?	0	1
339	338	fill	ditch	Disuse	0	1
340	343	fill	ditch	disuse	0	2
341	342	fill	ditch		342	1
342	342	cut	ditch		342	1
343	343	cut	ditch	enclosure/ boundary?	0	2
344	344	cut	ditch	? drainage/boundary	201	1
345	345	cut	ditch	enclosure	196	1
346	347	fill	pit	tree throw	0	0
347	347	cut	pit	tree throw	0	0
348	343	fill	ditch	disuse	0	2
349	343	fill	ditch	redeposited natural/ dump deposit	0	2
350	344	fill	ditch	disuse	201	1
351	345	fill	ditch	disuse	196	1
352	345	fill	ditch	disuse	196	1
354	355	fill	post hole		0	0
355	355	cut	pit		0	0
356	356	cut	ditch		356	1
357	356	fill	ditch		356	1
358	358	cut	ditch		356	1
359	358	fill	ditch		356	1
360	358	fill	ditch		356	1
361	363	fill	ditch	disuse	342	1
362	363	fill	ditch		342	1
363	363	cut	ditch	enclosure	342	1
364	365	fill	pit	disuse	0	0

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Group Number	Phase
365	365	cut	pit	Tree bowl?	0	0
366	365	fill	pit		0	0
367	367	cut	ditch	enclosure corner	342	1
368	367	fill	ditch		342	1
369	367	fill	ditch		342	1
370	371	fill	ditch		244	1
371	371	cut	ditch	ditch terminus?	244	1
372	372	cut	ditch terminus	enclosure	342	2
373	372	fill	ditch terminus	slump deposit	342	2
374	372	fill	ditch terminus	disuse	342	2
375	372	fill	ditch terminus	disuse	342	2
376	378	fill	ditch	disuse	342	1
377	378	fill	ditch	use	342	1
378	378	cut	ditch	enclosure	342	1
379	379	cut	ditch		196	1
380	379	fill	ditch		196	1
381	379	fill	ditch	natural/slumping	196	1
382	379	fill	ditch	disuse	196	1
383	342	fill	ditch		342	1
384	342	fill	ditch		342	1
385	385	cut	ditch	enclosure turn/corner	196	1
386	385	fill	ditch	use/slumping	196	1
387	385	fill	ditch		196	1
388	385	fill	ditch		196	1
389	385	fill	ditch		196	1
390	0	finds unit			0	0

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalworking Debris

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A total of fifteen pieces of metalworking debris (MWD) weighing 3,113g were collected from three features. The assemblage includes fragments of iron stone perhaps used as ore and fourteen pieces of undiagnostic slag, which may be evidence of smithing.

Type	Description	Context	Feature	Feature type	Quantity	Weight (g)
Iron stone	Ore?	20	19	Ditch	1	34
Slag	Undiagnostic	32	30	Ditch	2	121
		209	208	Ditch	12	2958
Total					15	3113

Table 6: Quantity and weight of metalworking debris by feature

B.1.2 The complete assemblage was recorded by type and 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.

Ore

B.1.3 A single piece of dense nodular iron pan found in the fill of ditch **19** may represent iron ore although no further evidence of smelting was present at the site.

Slag

B.1.4 Fourteen pieces of rusty vesicular slag were recovered from the fills of ditches **30** and **208**. The pieces are undiagnostic and are not datable.

Discussion and Statement of Research Potential

B.1.5 The small assemblage contains material which cannot be identified with certainty and is not closely datable and is therefore of limited research potential.

Further Work and Method Statement

B.1.6 No further work is required.

B.2 Lithics

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

- B.2.1 The archaeological excavations resulted in the recovery of a small quantity of struck flint. The pieces have all been individually catalogued and this includes details of their contextual origins, raw material and condition, and where possible a suggested date of manufacture (Tables 7 and 8). This report summarises the information contained in the catalogue and assesses the assemblage's archaeological significance and its potential to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of activity at the site. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

Quantification and Deposition

Type	Decortication flake	Flake	Flake fragment	Blade	Core	Conchoidal chunk	Core-tool
No.	2	2	3	1	1	2	1

Table 7: Quantification of lithic material

- B.2.2 A total of twelve pieces of struck flint were recovered from nine separate features, all of which have been provisionally dated to the later Iron Age (Tables 7 and 8). The pieces were found singly or in small numbers and whilst at least some of the pieces may be at least broadly contemporary with their containing features, no evidence for *in-situ* working or deliberate deposition was identified.

Description

- B.2.3 All of the pieces are made from flint but this varies considerable in colour and texture and there is one piece of 'Lincolnshire Wolds' type flint. Remnants of cortex are present on nearly all of the pieces and thermal scar surfaces are also common. The mix of different flint types and the state of the raw materials indicate that they were most likely to have been obtained from the glacial deposits that are commonly present in the area. The condition of the assemblage is variable although the majority of pieces are in either a good or only slightly chipped condition and it is likely that most have been recovered from close to where originally discarded. Many pieces show the first indications of recortication although only with a few had this fully developed. There appears to be no evidence for any chronological patterning in the degree that individual pieces had recorticated.
- B.2.4 The presence of a single blade, recovered from Period 2 ditch **288**, indicates early activity at the site. This was badly detached and consequently quite thick, but it does retain parallel dorsal scars indicating that it derives from a systematic reduction strategy that can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. The other pieces are all much more crudely and irregularly produced and are typical of later second and first millennium BC flintwork and include a few thick and often badly detached flakes. The only core, recovered from Period 1 enclosure ditch **30**, has produced a number of broad flakes but there are no attempts at platform preparation and it shows little structure in its working. Two fragments of shattered cobbles from Period 1 banjo ditch **08** that retain

conchoidal fracture marks on some of their surfaces may represent failed attempts at core working. The only definite tool comprises an irregularly retouched 'potlid' spall from Period 1 ditch **78** that has been modified for use as a denticulate or coarse scraper. Also possibly employed as a tool is an odd splintered fragment of 'Lincolnshire Wolds' flint from Period 1 ditch **33** which appears to have crude retouch and may have been used as a piercing or graving-type implement.

Significance

- B.2.5 The assemblage is small and, with the exception of a blade of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, belongs to the later prehistoric period. Whilst not closely dateable, it is entirely possible that it is at least broadly contemporary with the Iron Age features from which it was recovered. No substantial quantities of struck flint were recovered from these features, but during the latter prehistoric periods flintworking is usually considered to have been opportunistically undertaken and flint was probably only knapped when needed, used for the specific purpose in mind and readily discarded (Edmonds 1995, 186). Most flintwork from this period is therefore likely to be present as small collections scattered throughout settlements and their associated agricultural systems. Although the reality of Iron Age flintworking is now generally accepted, specific changes in the typological and technological characteristics of struck flint industries through the late second and the first millennia BC remain poorly understood and its further investigation is seen as a research priority (Haselgrove *et al.* 2001, 21; Humphrey 2003; 2007).

Recommendations

- B.2.6 The assemblage by itself is too small to warrant further technological, functional or metrical analyses and no further analytical work is recommended. However, its potential to illuminate Iron Age flintworking practices, even if only in a small way, warrants a description of the material being included in any published accounts of the investigations.



<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Feature Date</i>	<i>Decortication flake</i>	<i>Flake</i>	<i>Flake fragment</i>	<i>Blade</i>	<i>Core</i>	<i>Conchoidal chunk</i>	<i>Core -tool</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Cortex</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Recorticated</i>	<i>Suggested dating</i>	<i>Comments</i>
9	D8	MIA		1						Translucent dark brown	Thin, rough weathered	Slightly chipped	No	LNeo-IA	Relatively thin, cortical platform, laterally split
32	D30	MIA					1			Mottled dark grey	Smooth worn	Slightly chipped	Bluish	LNeo-IA	Sub-angular cobble with broad flakes removed from unprepared platforms in many direction at one end. 89g
35	D33	IA		1						Semi-opaque dark brown	Thin, rough weathered	Slightly chipped	Incipient	BA-IA	Squat, badly detached
35	D33	IA			1					'Stony' opaque light grey	None	Slightly chipped	No	BA-IA	Could easily be natural but is possibly a narrow fragment of a very large flake or shattered cobble. Has possible crude steep retouch at one end suggestive of a graving or piercing function
65	D8	MIA						1		Mottled dark grey	Smooth worn	Good	No	BA-IA	Angular cobble fragment with some conchoidal surfaces from a shattered cobble

65	D8	MIA						1		Mottled dark grey	Smooth worn	Good	No	BA-IA	Angular cobble fragment with some conchoidal surfaces from a shattered cobble
81	D78	LIA							1	Mottled dark grey	Smooth worn	Slightly chipped	Bluish	BA-IA	Thermal spall with irregular sporadic and slightly denticulated 'retouch' around c.30% of its margins. 60x35x11mm
87	D85	MIA		1						Unknown	Thin, rough weathered	Slightly chipped	Bluish	BA-IA	Thick, cortical platform, badly struck
97	D82	IA	1							Translucent dark brown	Thermal scar	Slightly chipped	Incipient	BA-IA	Typical 'squat' flake
107	D105	MIA		1						Translucent dark brown	Smooth worn	Slightly chipped	Bluish	BA-IA	Thick, badly detached
287	P288	MIA				1				Mottled dark brown	Smooth worn	Chipped	No	Meso ENeo	Thick, not well struck and partially cortical but with some parallel dorsal scars. Distal missing
297	D298	MIA	1							Mottled dark brown	Thermal scar	Slightly chipped	No	BA-IA	Rather squat and badly struck

Table 8: Catalogue of lithic material

B.3 Stone

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

- B.3.1 A total of 19 pieces of stone weighing 29.678kg were collected from eight features. The assemblage comprises two quern stones, a piece of millstone grit and some lava fragments probably also derived from querns plus fourteen burnt fragments and a possible utilised natural fragment of micaceous sandstone.

Type	Form	Petrology	Feature type	Context	Feature	Quantity	Weight (g)
Quern	Beehive	Greensand	Ditch	195	194	1	25,080
	Saddle	Quartzitic	Pit	272	271	1	3,070
	Unknown	Lava	Ditch	174	194	1	5
		Millstone grit	Ditch	315	301	1	216
Unknown	Burnt	Iron stone	Ditch	9	8	1	25
				65	8	3	136
	Micaceous sandstone	Gully terminus	Ditch	40	41	2	12
				174	194	1	25
					342	342	1
	Quartzitic cobble	Ditch	350	344	6	129	
			369	367	1	855	
Total						19	29,678

Table 9: Quantity and weight of stone by feature

- B.3.2 A full catalogue was prepared of the total assemblage. Each piece was examined using a hand lens (x20 magnification) and the basic lithology recorded. The pieces were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Type and form were observed. For saddle querns grinding surface, wear angle, thickness, secondary re-use and tooling were recorded. For rotary shape, collar width, collar depth, hopper diameter, hopper shape, hopper depth, handle attachment, handle socket height above grinding surface, handle socket angle, spindle notch and diameter of feed were recorded. Spindle material, use wear, secondary re-use and tooling were also noted. The typological variables were selected to aid identification of the chronology and form of the quern, the petrological examination was undertaken to distinguish possible imports and locate the source of supply of stone to the site. OA East currently curate the assemblage and archive.

Querns

- B.3.3 A broken saddle quern in grit or sandstone was recovered from Period 1 pit **271** (SF2). The quern is fairly small and well formed with a smoothed, dished grinding surface. The edges have been roughly shaped. One end of the quern has been broken off. Irregular striations across the broken end suggest that the quern had been reused as a hone. The quern is 195mm long, 125mm wide and 54mm deep.
- B.3.4 A large greensand beehive rotary quern was found in the fill of enclosure ditch terminus **194**. The upper stone has a deep U-shaped hopper and a slanting oval handle socket drilled into one edge. A second socket has been drilled into the top of the quern. The grinding surface retains a possible slot for tentering or adjusting the grinding depth. The

quern exhibits extremely uneven wear, being 200mm high on one side and c.100mm high on the opposing side. The diameter of the grinding surface is 330mm and if the upper surface 230mm. It is possible that the uneven wear was produced by the stone being only partially turned in a forward and backwards motion rather than being fully rotated. This may also explain the addition of a second handle socket on the top of the quern.

- B.3.5 An undiagnostic fragment of millstone grit was found in the fill of ditch **301** and a small scrap of possible lava came from the enclosure ditch terminus **194**.

Unworked Stone

- B.3.6 Unworked stone was recovered from six ditch fills and from the fill of gully terminus **41** (Table 9). Several of the stones are burnt suggesting that they had been used in cooking.

Discussion

- B.3.7 Both saddle and rotary querns were also found at the banjo enclosure at Dry Drayton (Ingham 2010) including an example in greensand believed to have been imported from the Iron Age quarries at Lodsworth, Sussex. Lodsworth querns have also been found locally in early 1st century AD contexts at Hinchingsbrooke Country Park (Percival 2004). It is likely that the greensand quern from this site is also imported from Sussex, whilst the saddle quern is made of a utilised local sarsen boulder.

Statement of Research Potential

- B.3.8 The querns provide evidence that crop-processing was being undertaken at the site during the Later Iron Age.

Further Work and Method Statement

- B.3.9 A full report is required detailing the lithology and forms of the querns. It would be interesting to find further examples of uneven wear in beehive querns and perhaps analyse how and for what the quern was being used. The querns should be compared to those from Caldecote and Bobs Wood, Hinchingsbrooke (Kenney and Lyons 2011; Percival 2004).
- B.3.10 Both querns should be drawn and a full catalogue is required.

B.4 Prehistoric Pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

- B.4.1 A total of 586 sherds weighing 7,250g were collected from 59 excavated contexts and from unstratified surface collection. Unstratified sherds form 0.4% of the total assemblage. The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved and the average sherd weight is 12g.
- B.4.2 The pottery all dates from the later Iron Age, spanning the period from c.350BC to around the early 1st century AD.
- B.4.3 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. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The pottery and archive are currently curated by OA East.

Nature of the Assemblage

- B.4.4 The assemblage comprises 586 sherds weighing 7,250g and includes rims from 27 vessels.
- B.4.5 Three main fabric groups are represented. The majority of the sherds are made of sandy fabrics which form 62% of the total assemblage (4,509g). A further 28% are made of grog-tempered fabrics (2030g) and the remaining 10% (711g) are made of clay with fossiliferous shell inclusions. The majority of these sherds, whilst unsourced, are likely to have been locally made whereas the small quantities of shell rich fabrics represent pottery imported to the site.
- B.4.6 The fabrics compare well with those found at other sites in Cambridgeshire where, from the 3rd century BC onwards sandy fabrics predominate, to be supplemented by grog-tempered vessels in the latest Iron Age. This pattern of fabric preference has been observed at Wardy Hill, Hurst Lane, West Fen Road, Little Thetford and Greenhouse Farm, as well as Cambourne and Scotland Farm (Abrams and Ingham 2008, fig. 2.11). The range of fabrics is comparable with those from Caldecote banjo enclosure, which lay some 9km south of Bar Hill, and produced mostly sandy fabrics with some grog and shell-rich fabrics (Kenney and Lyons 2011, table 1).
- B.4.7 A range of vessel forms are present, including jars, bowls and storage jars. A small number of vessels, forming around 3% of the assemblage are wheelmade. No samian or other imported forms were found and no Roman pottery was recovered, suggesting that the settlement does not extend far into the post-conquest period, probably ceasing by the mid to late 1st century AD.
- B.4.8 Vessel forms again follow those observed at local contemporary sites, comprising a mix of globular or tub-shaped coarse jars with some fine cordoned or everted rim bowls and jars and some chunky combed storage jars.

Deposition

B.4.9 The majority of the assemblage, c.86% or 6kg, came from the fills of ditches and ditch termini. The remainder was recovered from pits, which produced a little under 7% of the assemblage, and a range of other features which each contained only small quantities of pottery (Table 10). Enclosure ditch **301** produced the largest single assemblage, containing over 1kg of later Iron Age pottery representing a little over 18% of the total assemblage and including rims from three jars. The average sherd weight for the pottery from enclosure ditch **301** is 16g, significantly larger than the assemblage average of 12g. This might suggest that the pottery was dumped in the enclosure ditch relatively soon after breakage and remained largely undisturbed after deposition.

Feature type	Feature	Quantity	Weight (g)	Vessel count (by rim)
Ditch	4	13	91	
	8	68	572	2
	19	15	84	
	21	7	62	1
	23	27	351	
	30	21	184	1
	36	1	9	
	75	1	49	
	76	7	363	1
	78	5	46	
	82	4	62	1
	85	19	236	
	88	8	12	
	105	1	21	
	156	28	118	1
	179	1	2	
	185	5	76	
	196	11	157	
	208	13	228	
	250	71	317	2
	255	1	10	1
	275	5	198	
	277	2	15	
	285	1	38	
	291	1	14	
	298	2	21	
	301	83	1335	3
	303	2	30	
	318	4	239	
	320	2	12	
330	1	3		
338	1	1		
342	13	145	1	
343	5	83	1	

Feature type	Feature	Quantity	Weight (g)	Vessel count (by rim)
	344	2	20	
	379	2	13	
	385	8	55	
Ditch terminus	177	7	212	
	194	27	576	4
	292	6	62	
	294	5	85	1
	372	4	13	
Ditch? Terminus	108	4	39	1
Grave	39	9	195	1
Gully	13	2	1	
	44	2	5	
	46	3	22	
	135	1	13	
Occupational spread?	336	1	46	
Pit	25	3	20	
	93	1	15	
	120	3	57	1
	231	8	157	1
	249	4	201	
	286	2	17	
Post hole	95	3	2	
	228	1	8	
	309	1	18	1
Post hole/ pit	28	1	6	
Subsoil	2	1	35	
Unstratified	0	26	173	2
Total		586	7250	27

Table 10: Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by feature

Discussion

- B.4.10 The assemblage compares well with that found within the banjo enclosure and associated settlement excavated at Caldecote which, like LOLDOM14, produced a mix of mid/late Iron Age handmade and late wheelmade forms and appears to have ceased to be occupied by the mid-1st century AD (Kenney and Lyons 2011). A similar contemporary assemblage was also found at Scotland Farm, Dry Drayton 6km to the south of Bar Hill, dated to around the late 1st century BC and again not continuing much after the mid-1st century AD (Ingham 2010).
- B.4.11 The pottery has all the elements expected in a utilitarian assemblage, namely food storage, cooking and serving vessels. Two sherds have burnt food residue on the interior and one has limescale adhering, in keeping with domestic use.
- B.4.12 There is no evidence of special deposits, though it is clear that some contexts, in particular the enclosure ditches, received large dumps of reasonably fresh pot which remained undisturbed once deposited.

Statement of Research Potential

- B.4.13 The assemblage is of interest, particularly as it seems to be one of several in the very local area from settlements which came into use in the later Iron Age, had access to grog-tempered and wheelmade forms but did not include any imports such as samian or amphora and did not continue into the fully Roman period. These seemingly short-lived and insular assemblages suggest some transient occupation of the landscape around Bar Hill in the latest Iron Age which did not continue after the conquest period.

Further Work and Method Statement

- B.4.14 Any refined phasing resulting from post-excavation analysis should be incorporated into the catalogue.
- B.4.15 A full report is required detailing the fabrics and forms present and comparing these to local assemblages from Caldecote and Dry Drayton (Kenney and Lyons 2011; Ingham 2010).
- B.4.16 A maximum of 15 sherds should be drawn and a full illustrated sherd catalogue should be compiled.

B.5 Baked Clay

by Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.5.1 A total of 131 pieces of baked clay weighing 3,185g were collected from five features. The assemblage includes fragments from a possible triangular loomweight and some structural pieces or daub, but is otherwise undiagnostic.

Class	Form	Fabric	Feature	Feature type	Quantity	Weight (g)
Object	Loom-weight	Fine dense silty fabric with sparse flint	194	Ditch	61	2880
Structural	Unknown	Dense orange sandy no visible inclusions	76	Ditch	2	88
Undiagnostic	Unknown	Common sub-rounded chalk in fine orange silty fabric	23	Ditch	4	20
		Dense orange sandy no visible inclusions	8	Ditch	2	6
		Fine dense silty fabric with sparse flint	172	Ditch	1	2
			194	Ditch	57	181
		Fine swirled orange and cream fabric with sparse flint	8	Ditch	2	4
Reduces silty fabric no visible inclusions	8	Ditch	2	4		
Total					131	3185

Table 11: Quantity and weight of baked clay by feature

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 gram. 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 OA East.

Loomweight

B.5.3 A total of 61 fragments from a possible triangular loomweight were recovered from the fill of enclosure ditch terminus **194**. The possible weight is made of fine dense silty fabric with sparse flint inclusions. Several pieces retain evidence of a cylindrical perforation running through the object, similar to those which pierce the apexes of triangular loomweights found widely in later Iron Age contexts (Cunliffe and Poole 1991, fig.7.44). No surfaces survive.

Structural Baked Clay

B.5.4 Two pieces of possible daub were found in the fill of ditch **76**. The fragments are made of dense orange sandy fabric with no visible inclusions and have a smoothed exterior and opposing rough face characteristic of clay which has been smeared onto a coarse former or uneven surface.

B.5.5 The remainder of the pieces are undiagnostic (Table 11).

Discussion and Statement of Research Potential

B.5.6 The small assemblage contains no objects which can be identified with certainty; they are not closely datable and are therefore of limited research potential.

Further Work and Method Statement

B.5.7 No further work is required.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal bone

By Ian Smith

Current curation

- C.1.1 The assemblage consists of two (43 x 37 x 17cm) boxes of hand collected bone and 26 (13 x 8.5cm) bags containing the sampled material. The samples are bagged by sample and context number. The hand collected material is clean and bagged by context number. All is currently curated by Oxford Archaeology East.

Dating

- C.1.2 The faunal assemblage relates almost entirely to the first two (Iron Age) phases as follows:
- 1: Middle Iron Age (350-100BC)
 - 2: Late Iron Age (100BC-43AD)
 - 3: Medieval and post-medieval
 - 4: Modern
- C.1.3 A small amount of unphased material (<5 fragments) has been excluded from consideration and does not appear in the tables. All other material is securely phased and was assessed.

Recovery

- C.1.4 The majority of the animal bone under consideration here was recovered by hand. Material from Period 1 and 2 samples (Table 13) taken from ditches, a ring ditch, gullies, pits and post-holes (and sieved to 300 microns) are also considered.

Methods

- C.1.5 Hand collected and sampled fractions were assessed separately for countable ageable and measurable specimens following Baker and Worley (2014). Countable specimens here include all limb bones, pelves, scapulae, calcanei, astragali, vertebral bodies, proximal rib ends, metapodia and phalanges (lateral metapodia and phalanges excluded) that will provide secure identifications at least to skeletal element and that will include at least one diagnostic zone. The diagnostic zones counted for assessment include those recorded by several authors. For instance, the head of both the humerus and femur are also counted by Watson (1979), Rackham (1986), Dobney and Reilly (1988) and Serjeantson (1996). Again for the femur, the supracondyloid fossa is counted as in Rackham (1986) and Stallibrass (1993). Following both Rackham (1986) and Stallibrass (1993) for the humerus the zones include the deltoid tuberosity and dorsal angle of the olecranon fossa and in the tibia the proximal posterior nutrient foramen. Proximal, midshaft and distal shaft cylinders (and all other parts) are recorded only where it is clear that replication can be excluded.
- C.1.6 Mandibular rows were counted as such if they included at least one in situ deciduous fourth premolar or permanent fourth premolar or any molar in addition to at least one other in situ tooth (to correspond with the teeth assessed for tooth wear by Grant 1982 and Payne 1973, 1987). Loose mandibular teeth (and corresponding maxillary teeth to reflect the presence of cranial parts) from amongst the latter teeth were also counted (separately). Fusion state totals are of numbers of specimens from amongst the scapulae, pelves, major long bones, calcanei, metapodia and phalanges 1 and 2 (as in

Silver 1969) that will produce at least one record (ie proximal or distal) of epiphyseal fusion. Specimens were counted as measurable if they included measurement points illustrated and defined in von den Driesch (1976) or Davis (1992, 1996). Totals were calculated by species or taxonomic grouping for each phase by feature type.

Results

Preservation

- C.1.7 The majority of the assemblage is well preserved and might be approximately comparable to Lyman (1994, 355) weathering stages 1 or 2. However comparisons with such subaerial weathering stages are arguably problematic since much of the assemblage is not affected by longitudinal splitting or other typical signs of subaerial weathering. Signs of carnivore gnawing are present amongst a small proportion of cattle and horse bones. The condition of a majority of bone surfaces amongst the main domesticates might be described as excellent or good (from states “excellent”, “good”, “brittle” and “shot” Stallibrass 1993, 14) with relatively few signs of flaking, cracking or splitting. Certainly preservation is generally good enough for the recognition and recording of butchery including fine cut marks.

Brief overview

- C.1.8 The range of species is limited and dominated amongst the hand collected material by cattle (*Bos taurus*), followed in descending order by sheep (*Ovis aries*), horse (*Equus* sp), pig (*Sus domesticus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*) and bird (Table 12). Horse bones comprise 19% of the anatomical elements counted here. Although the group is relatively small, it is in good condition with good potential for adding to an understanding of disposal or deposition across the excavated area. The material from the samples adds relatively little to an understanding of the main domesticates but does add some information regarding the distribution of cranial and post-cranial material and to the accumulation of small fauna in ditches and pits and the distribution of (small fragments of) burnt bone which must ultimately relate to hearths or similar. One human (*Homo sapiens*) cranial fragment was identified from Period 1 ditch (195).

Discussion

- C.1.9 The proportion of sheep and of other domesticates are of some interest with regard to changing proportions in the Iron Age and beyond (Albarella 2007) and with regard to differential disposal of cattle and other species at different locations (near or away from round-houses for instance) across the cultural landscape (Wilson 1996). The Late Iron Age possible banjo enclosure (ditch 4) might be expected to produce a relatively high proportion of sheep (Albarella 2007, 394).

Hand coll	Countable	Fusion states	Mand rows	Mand teeth	Max rows	Max teeth	Measurable
Period 1	178	52	10	7	5	7	33
ditch	162	49	10	4	5	6	30
cattle	76	24	4	3	3	5	11
sheep	45	9	2			1	6
sgr	1						
pig	9	2	2				1
horse	24	12		1			10
dog	5	2	2		2		2
dog/fox	1						

Hand coll	Countable	Fusion states	Mand rows	Mand teeth	Max rows	Max teeth	Measurable
bird	1						
ditch term	5			1		1	
cattle	1					1	
sheep	2						
pig	1						
horse	1			1			
pit	8	3					2
cattle	3	1					1
sheep	4	2					
horse	1						1
pit?	2			1			
cattle	1						
sheep	1			1			
post-hole	1			1			1
cattle	1			1			1
Period 2	36	4	1	1		14	4
ditch	26	1		1		14	2
cattle	6	1		1			2
sg	1						
sheep	4						
horse	15					14	
gully	2		1				
sheep	2		1				
gully term	1						
sheep	1						
pit	1						
cattle	1						
ring ditch	6	3					2
cattle	6	3					2
Grand Total	214	56	11	8	5	21	37

Table 12: Hand collected bone by phase, context type, species and data type

Key: Mand rows=mandibular rows, Mand teeth=loose mandibular teeth, Max rows=maxillary tooth rows, Max teeth=loose maxillary teeth, sgr=sheep/goat/roe, sg=sheep/goat, term=terminus.

Sampled	Total frags	Countable	Fusion states	Mand teeth
Period 1	67	6	2	3
sample 4 (pit fill 26)				
1x small mammal sp	3	1	1	
sample 32 (ditch fill 175)				
incl. pig, cattle, frog	53	3	1	1
sample 47 (ditch term 294)				

incl. pig, sg	11	2		2
Period 2	20	4	1	3
sample 6 (gully fill 38)				
1x cf sgr incisor	1	1		1
sample 7 (gully term 40)				
1x cf sgr premolar	5	1		1
sample 46 (ring ditch 290)				
incl. cattle, sg	14	2	1	1
Grand Total	87	10	3	6

Table 13: Sampled material by phase, sample number, species and data type

Key: Mand rows=mandibular rows, Mand teeth=loose mandibular teeth, Max rows=maxillary tooth rows, Max teeth=loose maxillary teeth, sgr=sheep/goat/roe, sg=sheep/goat, term=terminus.

Requirement for further analysis

C.1.10 The assemblage certainly merits further recording and analysis given its date range and generally good state of preservation. Sites such as this with both Middle and Late Iron Age animal bone groups (resulting from continuity of settlement) are something of a rarity (see Albarella 2007, 394) and so understanding of contrasts between these periods is generally hampered. With regard to bone condition (which is relatively good from Bar Hill) many groups of this date range are from neutral or acidic soils and in such conditions bone the preservation is variable. Indeed at many Iron Age sites across the region there was no bone preservation at all (Glazebrook 1997, 31; Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 45). Although a relatively small group, the assemblage has the potential to contribute to an understanding of the management, proportions, butchery and disposal of Iron Age domesticates for which the evidence is limited (3 to 10 sites in the eastern counties noted by Brown and Glazebrook [2000, 44]). Furthermore the dating of much Iron Age material from the area is problematic (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 14) and any additional evidence is thus valuable both with regard to the understanding progression through the Iron Age periods and the transition into the Roman period. Most of the measurements (some 33 measureable specimens some of which will produce multiple measurements) will relate to Period 1 with a small number from Period 2. Domestic stock of Late Iron Age date are often reported to be small but standard measurements (to provide data relating to this) are badly needed (Albarella 2007, 396).

Proposed methods for further analysis

C.1.11 The use of the rapid method of Davis (1992) is considered inappropriate for this particular assemblage as it would exclude many cylinders and other anatomical parts (including the complete dog skull for instance) and would result in a small sample. Comparisons with Wardy Hill, Cambridgeshire (Davis 2003 noted in Albarella 2007, 392) and Edix Hill, Barrington (Davis 1995) may however be appropriate. Comparisons with data recorded following Davis (1992) will be possible at least for a subset of elements since the counted zones (for instance for the mandible, distal [medial] humerus and distal [medial] tibia which are often amongst the most common elements) will coincide exactly.

C.1.12 It is proposed that a comprehensive range of diagnostic zones will be counted from each of the anatomical elements noted in “Methods” above and to include several long bone zones counted by both Rackham (1986) and Stallibrass (1993). Although not counted during assessment, orbital, mandibular “angle” and mandibular symphysis

parts were noted and should also be counted in analysis to allow a fuller understanding of the distribution of cranial and post cranial parts (allowed for in costing below). Data will be compiled by context to include species, skeletal element, side (left or right), sex, butchery, fusion states (Silver 1969), tooth wear (Grant 1982; Payne 1973; Payne 1987), tooth eruption stages, biometrics following von den Driesch (1976) and Davis (1992) and any pathology if present with reference to Baker and Brothwell (1980). Identification will be undertaken with the aid of modern comparatives and with reference to relevant literature to include Halstead and Collins (1995), Schmid (1976), Sisson and Grossman (1938), Boessneck (1969), Kratotchvil (1969) and Prummel and Frisch 1986.

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.2.1 Fifty-two bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas at Dominoes, Bar Hill, Cambridgeshire in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Features sampled include ditches, pits and post holes dating from two phases of activity in the Iron Age.

Methodology

- C.2.2 For this initial assessment, one bucket (approximately 10 litres) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The samples were soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate for three days prior to processing to breakdown the heavy clay matrix. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 14 and 15. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

- C.2.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains 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

Results

- C.2.4 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation with charcoal present in most of the samples in small amounts. Charred plant remains such as cereal grains and weed seeds only occurs in nine of the samples and such remains are usually present as single or less than ten specimens and are poorly preserved. Where identifiable, the charred cereal grains are of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), most likely spelt (*T. spelta*) wheat which is a hulled wheat commonly cultivated in the prehistoric through to Roman period. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) is also present in small numbers. Charred weed seeds are also sparse and are restricted to a single seed of dock (*Rumex* sp.) and black-bindweed

(*Fallopia convolvulus*), both members of the buckwheat family and would probably have been consumed as 'greens' or the starchy seeds may have been roasted and ground. A small fragment of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) is also likely to represent a wild food resource and was found in Sample 21, fill 117 of post hole **116** in feature group **95**.

C.2.5 Tubers of false oat (*Arrhenatherum elatius ssp. elatius*) are present in Sample 2, fill 4 of roundhouse gully **12** and Sample 8, fill 20 of banjo enclosure ditch **19**. This plant species is often found in prehistoric cremation samples and is considered evidence of turf removal. Small fragments of burnt bone were recovered from ditch **19**.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Same as	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Charcoal	Flot comments	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Pottery	Burnt flint
1	5	4		Ditch	10	5	0	0	+		0	0	0	0
2	12	4	14, 18	Gully	10	20	0	#	0	1 x arrhenatherum tuber	#	#	0	0
14	9	8		Ditch	10	20	##	#	++	8 x spelt/emmer grains, 7 x indet grains, single dock, fallopia	0	##	#	#
3	14	13	12, 18	Gully	10	1	0	0	0		0	#	#	0
8	20	19	24, 186	Ditch	10	5	0	#	0	1 x arrhenatherum tuber	#	##b	#	0
4	26	25		Pit	10	1	#	0	0	Two wheat grains	#	##b	#	0
5	29	28		Post hole/ pit	10	1	0	0	++		#	#	#	0
9	43	42		Pit	10	1	0	0	+		0	#	0	0
10	45	44	47	Gully	10	1	0	0	0		0	0	#	0
11	47	46	45	Gully	10	1	0	0	+		0	#	#	0
12	52	51		Pit / post hole	10	1	0	0	+		0	0	0	0
13	63	62		Post hole	5	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
15	72	71		Post hole	10	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
16	91	90		Pit	10	1	#	0	0	Single indet grain	0	0	0	#
20	96	95		Post hole	10	2	0	0	++		0	#	#	#
17	111	110		Post hole	5	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
18	113	112		Post hole	5	1	0	0	+		0	0	0	0
19	115	114		Post hole	5	1	0	0	+		0	0	0	0

21	117	116		Post hole	10	1	0	#	0	Hazelnut shell fragment	0	0	0	0
22	121	120		Pit	10	1	0	0	+		0	0	0	0
23	136	135		Gully	10	1	0	0	+		0	#	0	0
24	141	140		Post hole	10	1	0	0	+		0	0	0	#
25	152	151		Ditch	10	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
27	159	157		Post hole	10	2	0	0	++		0	#	0	0
28	162	160		Post hole	10	1	#	0	++	1 x spelt/emmer grain	0	0	0	0
29	165	163		Post hole	10	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
30	168	166		Post hole	10	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
31	173	172	85	Ditch	10	10	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
32	175	177		Ditch	10	20	0	0	+++		0	###	#	#
33	186	185	20, 24	Ditch	10	5	#	0	+	2 x spelt/emmer grain	0	#	#	0
37	195	194		Ditch	10	2	0	0	++		0	##	#	0
38	195	194		Ditch	10	1	0	0	+		0	0	0	0
35	209	208		Ditch	10	2	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
36	212	208		Ditch	10	1	0	0	0		0	#	0	0
39	227	223		Pit	10	5	0	0	+		0	0	0	0
45	287	286		Pit	10	2	0	0	++		0	0	0	0
48	294	292		Ditch terminus	10	15	0	0	+		0	#	0	0
49	302	303		Ditch	10	10	0	0	++		0	#	#	0
50	307	309		Post hole	10		0	0	0		0	0	0	0
51	317	316		Pit	10	20	0	0	+		0	0	0	0
34	174			Ditch	10	1	0	0	0		0	#	0	#

Table 14: Environmental samples from Period 1

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Pottery
6	38	39	Gully	10	2	+	#	#b	0

7	40	41	Gully	10	1	+	0	##b	0
40	234	231	Pit	10	10	0	0	#	0
42	233	231	Pit	10	2	+	0	#	0
41	252	250	Beam slot	10	1	+	0	#	#
43	283	282	Ditch	10	1	0	0	0	0
44	284	285	Ring ditch	10	5	++	0	0	0
46	290	291	Ring ditch	10	10	+	0	##	#
47	295	296	Ring ditch	10	15	+	0	#	#
52	340	343	Ditch	8		0	0	0	0

Table 15: Environmental samples from Period 2

Discussion

- C.2.6 In general the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. The charred plant remains consist mainly of cereal grains that are all abraded and/or fragmented. Several of the samples also contain pottery and animal bone suggesting that domestic material has been disposed of in these features but either the domestic waste did not contain culinary waste/hearth material or it simply hasn't survived due to the heavy clay matrix of the soils in this area. The few charred plant remains recovered are found in Period 1 (middle Iron Age) samples only and most likely relate to a period of occupation in the roundhouses. Sub-enclosure ditch **19** cuts both roundhouses but contains occasional charred grain and a charred tuber. It is possible that the construction of the ditch disturbed earlier deposits and this material could be residual. The ritual deposition of a quern stone within the terminus of the ditch possibly indicates an end to processing activity in this area. A single spelt grain was recovered from possible four-post structure **157**. These features are often thought to be raised grain-stores but the recovery of a wheat grain in one of the post holes is does not relate to the grain storage function as any spilt grain would not be preserved. A charred grain is more likely to have accumulated in the post hole through wind-blown action.
- C.2.7 The environmental samples do not have much potential to add to the interpretation of the features sampled other than to indicate areas of domestic, culinary activity. It is not considered that additional processing of the remaining soil from these samples would add to this interpretation and no further work is recommended.

APPENDIX D. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Product number: 1

Product title: Full report

Purpose of the Product: To analyse the site and address the research aims and objectives stated in this report.

Composition: grey literature report

Derived from: Analysis of the site records, specialist reports and background research.

Format and Presentation: grey literature report

Allocated to: NG

Quality criteria and method: checked by Jdm and edited by EP

Person responsible for quality assurance: EP

Person responsible for approval: EP

Planned completion date: 2016

Product number: 2

Product title: Published article

Purpose of the Product: To more widely disseminate knowledge of the site to the local and academic communities.

Composition: Article in journal

Derived from: grey literature report with further background research.

Format and Presentation: article in journal

Allocated to: NG

Quality criteria and method: checked by JDM and edited by EP

Person responsible for quality assurance: EP

Person responsible for approval: EP

Planned completion date: 2017

Product number: 3

Product title: Archive

Purpose of the Product: To collate all elements of the physical and paper archive and deposit with the appropriate body.

Composition: Paper records, artefacts, ecofacts

Derived from: Original site records, artefacts and ecofacts collected from site.

Format and Presentation: Appropriately packaged

Allocated to: KH

Quality criteria and method: adhering to current county guidelines

Person responsible for quality assurance: KH

Person responsible for approval: KH

Planned completion date: 2017

APPENDIX E. RISK LOG

Risk Number: 1

Description: Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems

Probability: Medium

Impact: Variable

Countermeasures: OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary.

Estimated time/cost: Variable

Owner:

Date entry last updated:

Risk Number: 2

Description: non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on Co-

authors

Probability: Medium

Impact: Medium - High

Countermeasures: Liaise with OA Management team

Estimated time/cost: Variable

Owner:

Date entry last updated:

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APPENDIX G. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-211322			
Project Name	Excavation at land adjacent Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	18-11-2014	Finish	30-01-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes		Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	LOLDOM14	Planning App. No.	S/2273/11
HER No.	ECB 3763	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

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 checked="" 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
Banjo enclosure	Iron Age -800 to 43	Pot	Iron Age -800 to 43
Boundary ditch	Iron Age -800 to 43	Beehive quern	Iron Age -800 to 43
Rectangular enclosur	Iron Age -800 to 43	Animal remains	Uncertain

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambridgeshire	Land adjacent Trafalgar Way Bar Hill, Lolworth Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ	
Parish	Lolworth		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	4.1 ha	National Grid Reference	TL 3765 6406

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	Nick Gilmour

Project Archives

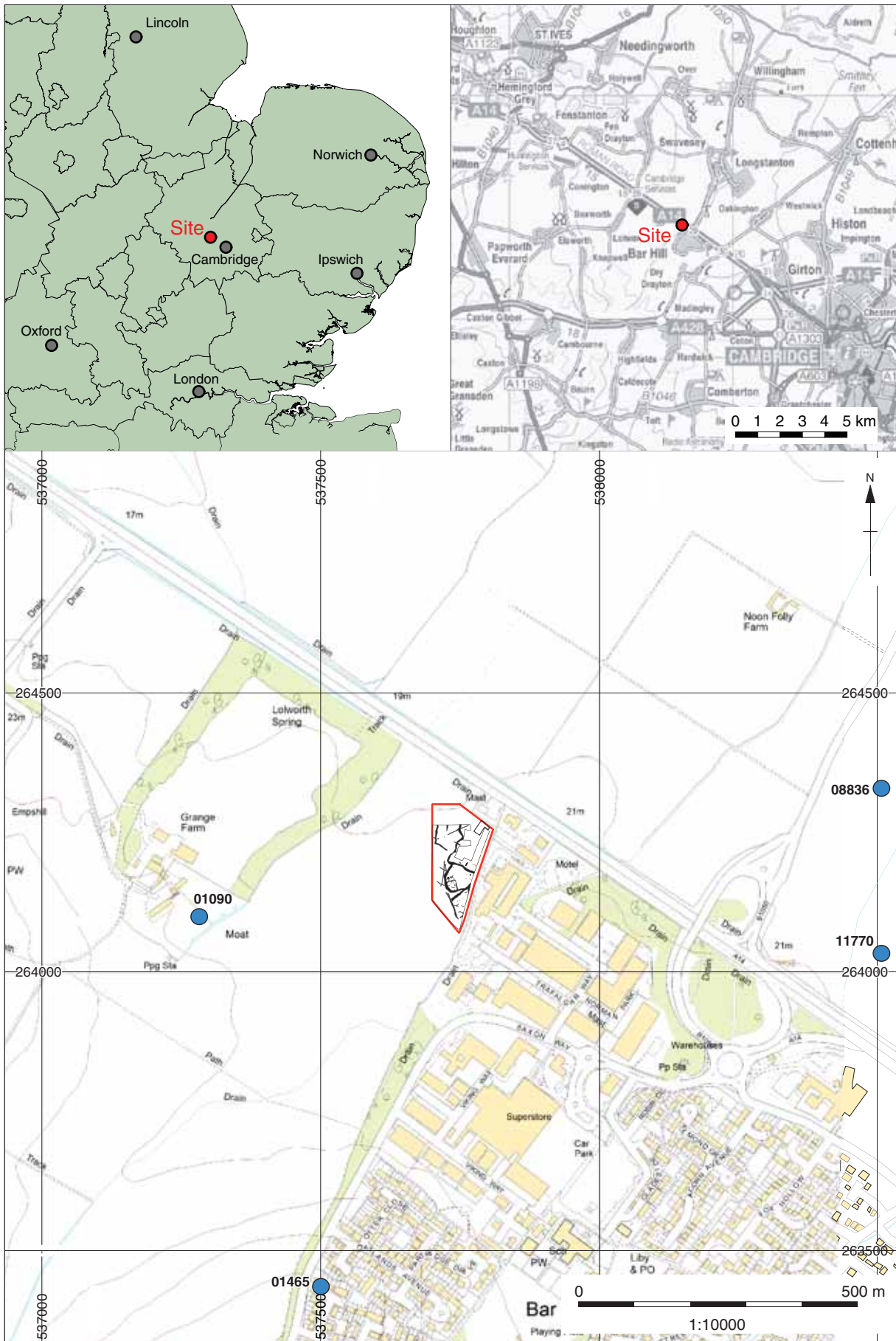
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC stores/Deep store	OAEast office	CCC Stores/Deep store
LOLDOM14	LOLDOM14	LOLDOM14

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological features (black) in development area (red) with HER points (blue)

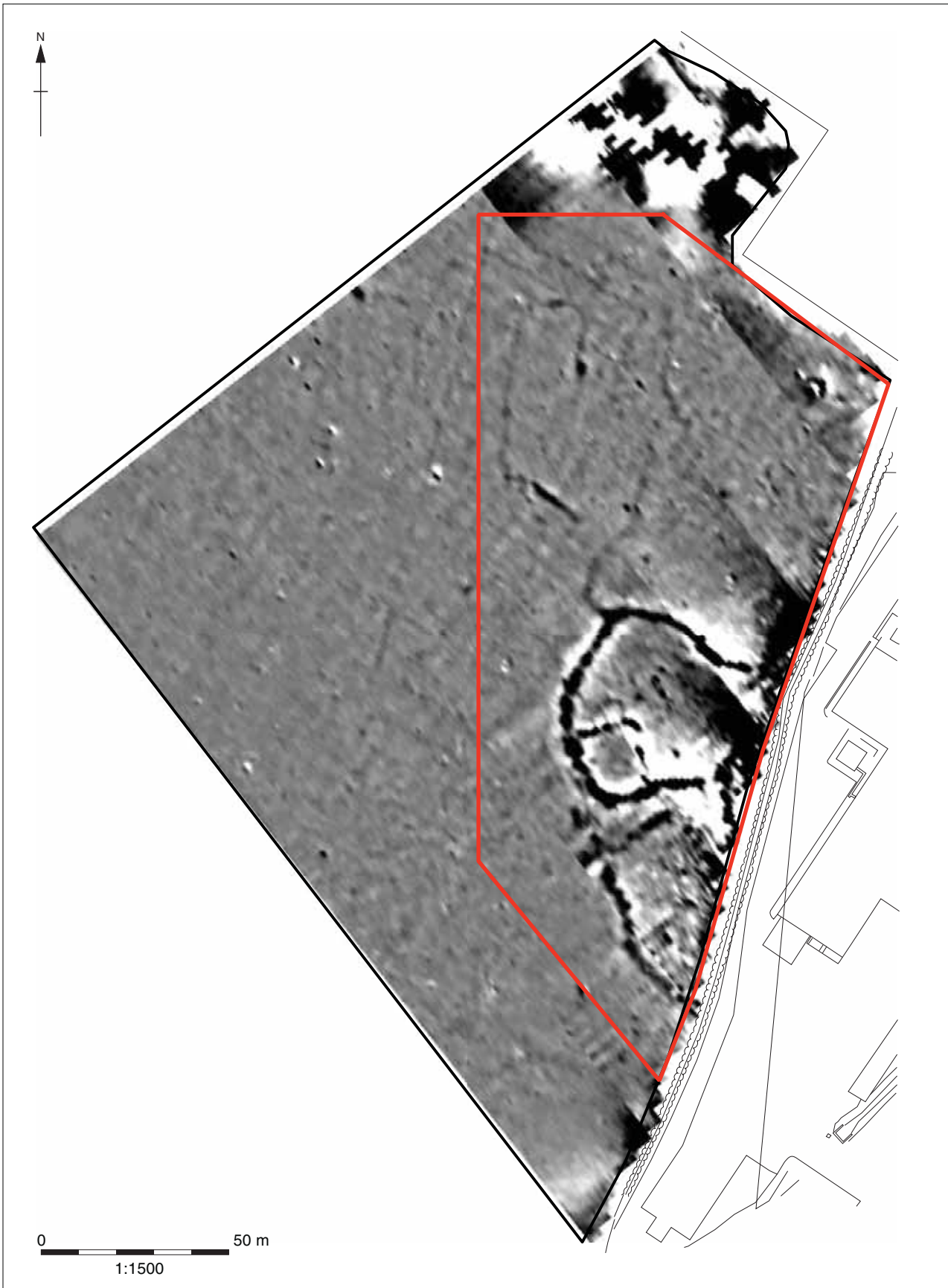


Figure 2: Gradiometer survey plot (after Masters 2012, fig. 2)

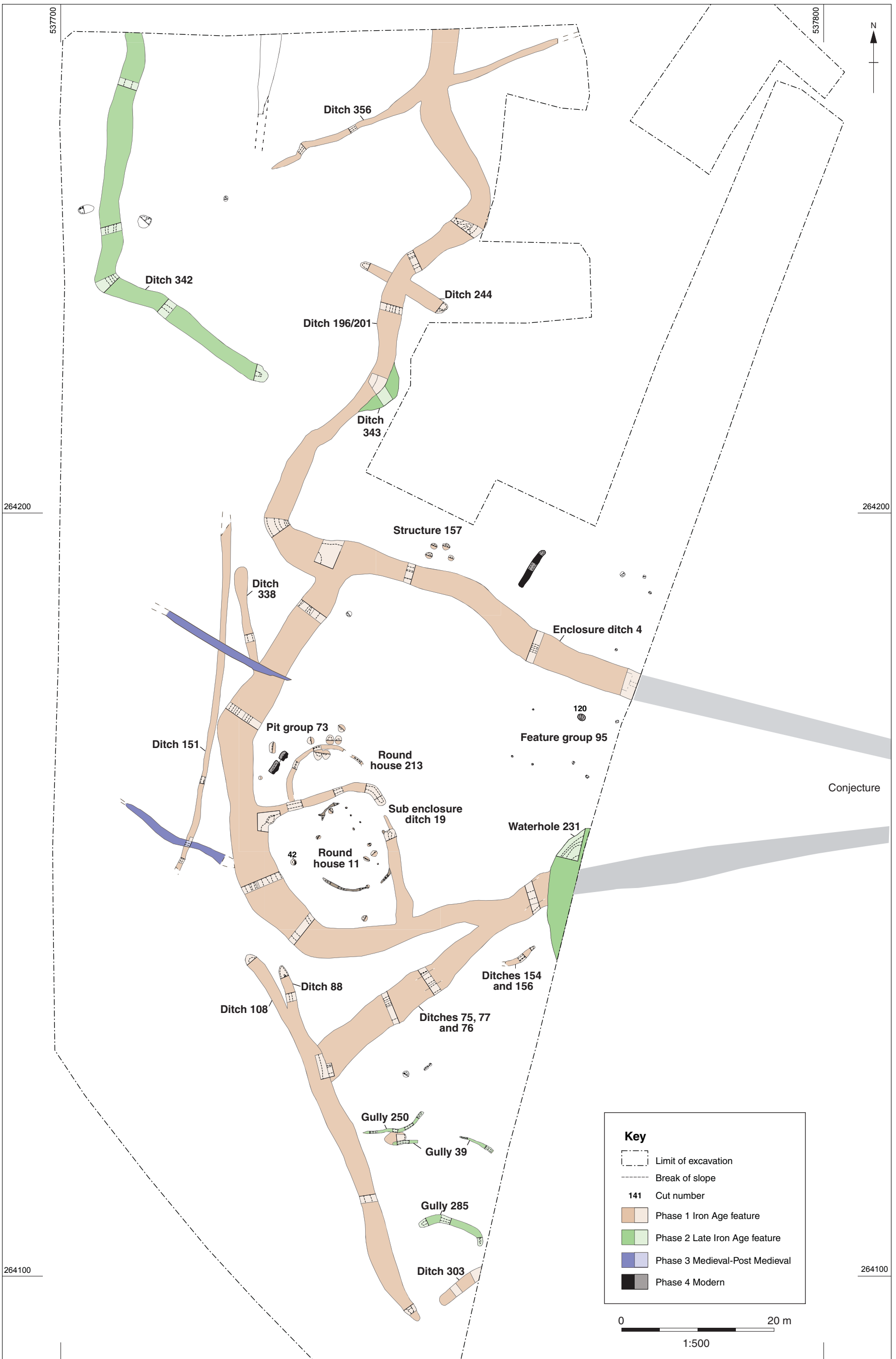


Figure 3: Phase plan



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