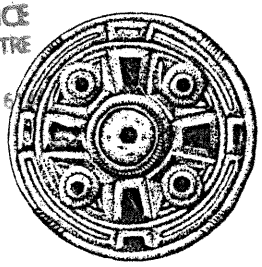

Archaeological Field Unit

Iron Age activity at Town Farm, Whaddon

Judith Roberts

1996

Cambridgeshire County Council

Report No. 121

Commissioned By Estate Management Unit, Cambridgeshire County Council

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Editor T J P Malim BA
Illustrator M Paice BSc

With Contributions by J D Hill PhD, T E G Reynolds PhD and D Schlee BA MSc

Report No 121

Archaeological Field Unit
Cambridgeshire County Council
Fulbourn Community Centre
Haggis Gap, Fulbourn
Cambridgeshire CB1 5HD
Tel (01223) 881614
Fax (01223) 880946

SUMMARY

Full excavation at Town Farm, Whaddon in September 1995 revealed two main periods of activity. Mesolithic/Neolithic flint tools and irregular features were discovered suggesting some presence on the site in this period. The other main phase of archaeological activity dated from the early Iron Age to the early Roman period.

Occupation on the site ranges from the early Iron Age (with a possible transitional late Bronze Age/early Iron Age presence) through a middle Iron Age phase to a late Iron Age/early Roman occupation which contains a few significant sherds of fine wares from one feature indicating the presence of a high status settlement in the vicinity. The site appears to represent land peripheral to a settlement and contains a series of steep sided rectangular pits. Cereal grains from some of these pits show that crop-processing and other activities occurred in the vicinity but do not suggest a primary use of the pits for storage. Although no industrial debris was found to indicate use of the pits in some industrial process large quantities of burnt flint were found which shows very high temperatures were achieved for some purpose. A domestic 'oven' with clay lining, pierced shelf or floor and many burnt stones was also found. The site was divided during the Iron Age into two parts by a gully for a fence. That this division was in use for some time is shown by the recutting of this feature. Eventually, later Iron Age features cut the abandoned line of this fence.

No clear evidence for Saxon or medieval occupation of the area was discovered in spite of the evidence for at least eight medieval moated sites in the village and the suggestion that Whaddon had a middle Saxon common.

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IRON AGE ACTIVITY AT TOWN FARM, WHADDON

TL 3485/4632

1 INTRODUCTION

Between 13th and 27th September 1995 the Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) of Cambridgeshire County Council undertook an excavation to record archaeological remains on a piece of land off Church Street, Whaddon (TL3485/4632) (Figures 1 and 2). The work was carried out on behalf of the Estate Management Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council to satisfy a planning condition in advance of development of the land.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site lies on chalk, overlying Gault Clay (British Geological Survey 1985), on a low rise sloping down from west to east from 22.9m OD to 21.24m OD. To the west of the site the land rises above 25m OD. Immediately overlying the chalk natural is a shallow layer of dark yellow/brown silty clay largely derived from degraded chalk mixed with the overlying subsoil by the action of roots and worms. The whole site was sealed by a layer of dark grey clay silt colluvium varying in depth from approximately 0.35m in the west (towards the top of the slope) to 0.15m in the east. This colluvial deposit contained fragments of pottery tentatively dated in the evaluation to the Saxon period (but subsequently identified as Iron Age) with little evidence of medieval or post-medieval activity. The lack of medieval or later pottery suggests the colluvium was deposited during the early medieval period and that the area remained under pasture for much of its subsequent history.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Cambridgeshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) records prehistoric flint from Whaddon Green (SMR Nos. 9848 and 10338) and flints 1 km to the east of green (SMR No. 9613). Iron Age settlements in this area are known to be concentrated mainly on river valley gravels or on well drained chalk areas near water courses and Iron Age pottery is noted along Whaddon Road (SMR No. 3221). The site is less than 1km from the Roman road (Ermine Street), less than 3km from the Roman road-side settlement at Arrington Bridge, while three Iron Age round houses (dated from the first century BC to first century AD) (Taylor, Malim and Evans, 1995) have been found on higher ground approximately 3km to the north .

The remaining SMR records for the parish are dated to medieval and post-medieval periods. The parish of Whaddon contains at least eight medieval moated sites (Malim, 1990), with four in the village itself. It is possible there was a sizeable settlement at Whaddon in the Late Saxon period (48 inhabitants of Whaddon were recorded in the Domesday survey). Historical evidence suggests the parish had three centres of settlement: Whaddon village south and west of the manor house; Whaddon Green to the east of Dyers Green on the southern boundary; and by the eighteenth century cottages between the village street and Dyer's Green. Pre-conquest features

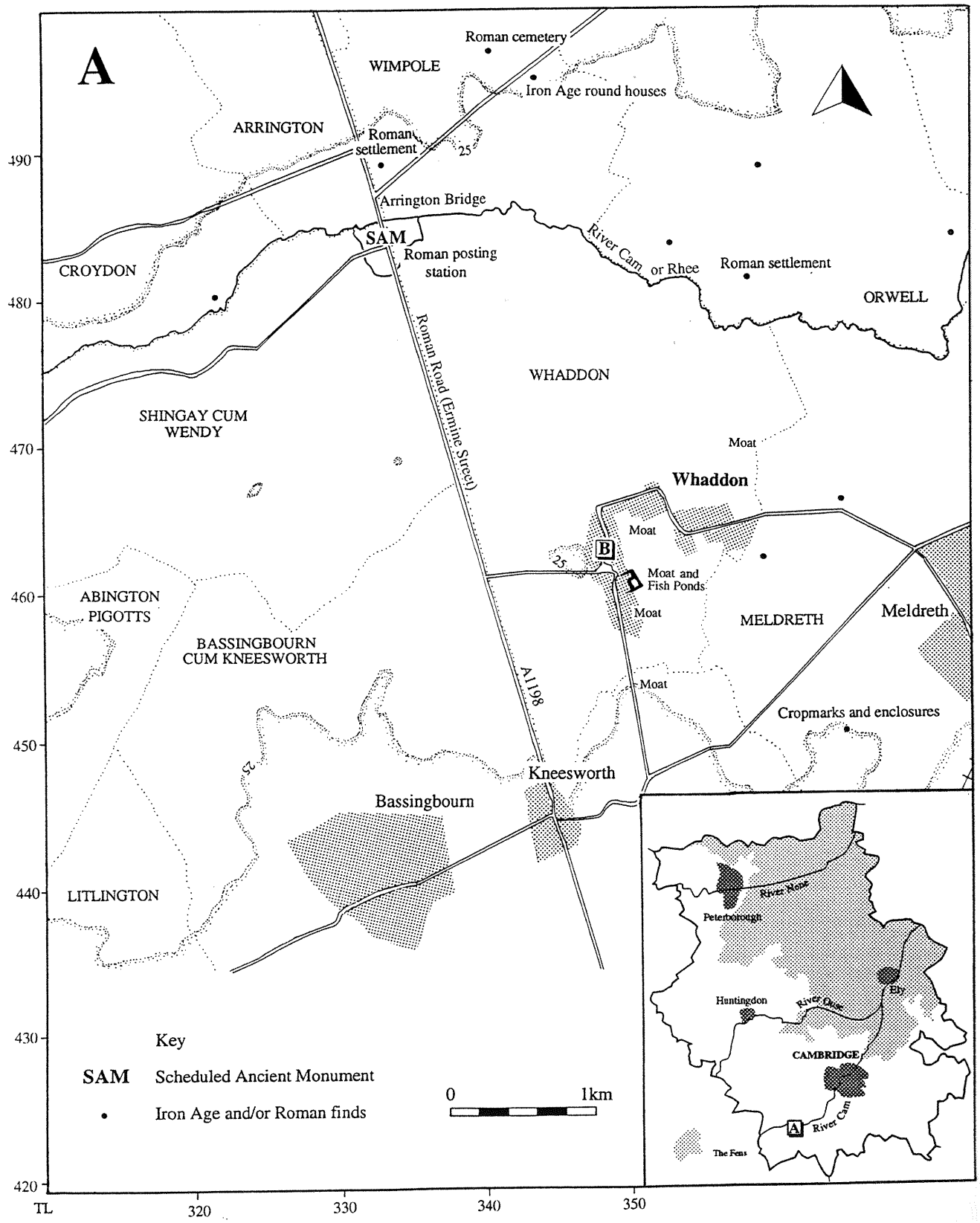


Figure 1 *General location plan*

can be seen in the landscape round Dyer's Green with an irregular boundary (crossing the parish boundary with Meldreth) dated to the tenth century manor of the Abbey of Ely. A more detailed archaeological/historical background is given in the Victoria County History 1982 , Oosthuizen 1994 and Hatton 1995.

In March 1995 an archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out by the AFU to identify archaeological remains which could be associated with the medieval development of the village. This evaluation revealed one pit, six linear features and a small irregular feature which may have been a posthole. All features appeared to be sealed by the colluvial deposit derived from the slope to the west. The evaluation indicated a concentration of features at the east of the site (Hatton 1995).

4 METHODOLOGY AND CONSTRAINTS

Following the evaluation it was decided by the Archaeological Development Control Office of Cambridgeshire County Council that preservation of archaeological remains beneath the colluvium was sufficiently good that recovery of information on the early development of the village may be significant and further work was recommended.

An agricultural building stood on the site during the time of the evaluation but was removed in advance of the main excavation. The northern part of the building was a timber construction with earthen floors but the southern part had brick rubble foundations and a concrete floor. The northern barn had little impact on the underlying archaeology save for lines of postholes which penetrated the colluvium to the natural. Decayed timber was present in most of these postholes. The concrete footing to the south of the site had severely truncated the archaeological features. The presence of some features was still evident but it was not possible to excavate or sample these features as they lay under the access route of the mechanical digger.

An open area excavation was mounted on the eastern part of the site. The total area opened by machine was 420m^2. Spoil was kept on site which restricted the area which could be opened and recorded. The open area was cleaned by hand, planned and photographed and selected features were excavated and recorded using the standard techniques of the AFU (see Figure 3). Context numbers for cuts are shown in bold, e.g. **15**, fills and layers in normal type. Modern, intrusive, features such as postholes relating to the agricultural buildings were recorded in plan but not excavated unless they cut older features. To reduce confusion a discrete numbering system was used and numbers assigned during the evaluation were not taken into account during the excavation.

5 RESULTS

Feature **20** (partially excavated during the evaluation when it was given the feature numbers **3** and **8**) was fully excavated. This was a sub-oval pit orientated approximately north-south with a gradual slope from the northern edge and a steeper slope at the southern end. The cut was 1m long, 0.7m wide and approximately 0.55m deep. The pit contained two fills; the primary fill, 22, was a greyish brown clay silt with occasional pebbles (2-5cms) and no artefactual remains. The overlying fill, 21, was a dark yellowish brown silty clay with angular flint flakes (3 pieces, 5g). It is suggested this may have been a pit or hole dug to accommodate a post with pebbles in the lower fill representing post packing material. The deposition of the fills would indicate that any post had been removed before the hole filled.

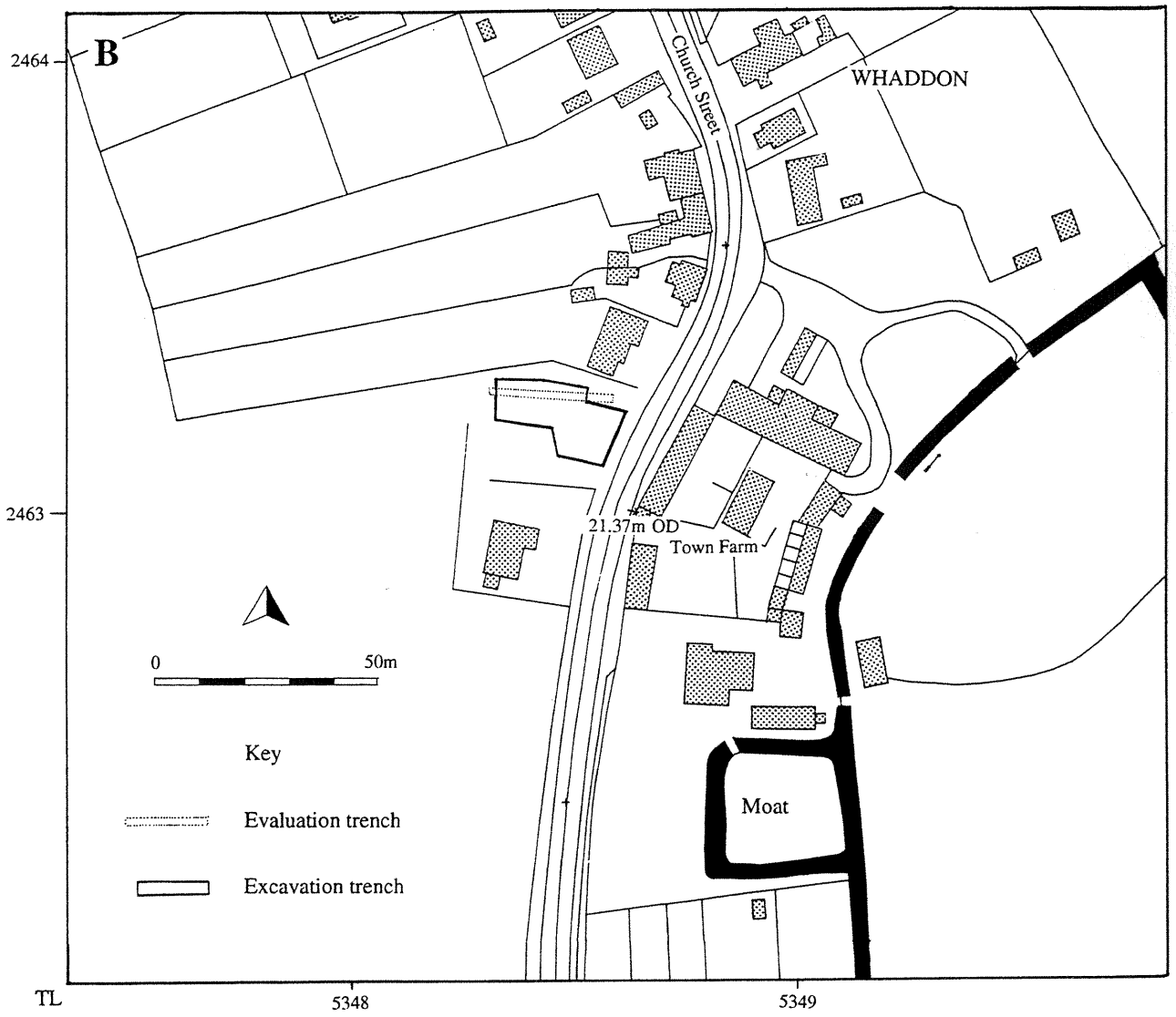


Figure 2 *Location of site*

Feature **3** was an elongated sub-oval cut orientated north-south containing two fills (1 and 2). During the evaluation the southern end of this was excavated and it was assumed to be linear feature. The subsequent excavation proved it to be 2.6m long, 0.64m at its widest point and 0.32m wide at its northern end where it was also deepest, being 0.26m. It is suggested this may be a sub-oval shallow pit with a posthole at its northern end. Both fills contained Iron Age pottery (29g, 8 sherds from fill 1 and 7g, 2 sherds from fill 2) and there was a small quantity of flint (14g, 3 pieces) and bone (29g) from the upper fill. The fills and depositional sequence appears to be similar along the entire feature and the flints from this feature are dated to the Iron Age.

To the west of feature **3** was a clay lined hearth or oven. Feature **4** contained 5 fills (5, 6, 14, 23 and 47) (see Figure 4). It was 2.3m long, 1.2m wide at its northern end and 0.9m wide at its southern end. At the northern end its depth was 0.72m but sloped up towards the southern end. The whole feature appears to have been lined with clay (6) which had been exposed to a low heat. The surrounding chalk natural did not appear to have been heated sufficiently to show any effects. The northern end contained a circular depression (0.18m deep and 0.5m wide) with a dark grey fill (47)

with up to 3% charcoal flecks and a few pieces of bone (5g), pottery (1 sherd, 5g) and burnt flint (27g). Above this was a compact light greyish brown fine silty clay (23) with fragments of burnt clay (several of which had holes, suggesting some form of pierced floor) (410g), pottery, including early Iron Age sherds (see Appendix III), (34 sherds, 176g), flint (77g), 9g of animal bone (one piece being worked) and occasional chalk lumps. This context also contained a flake borer on a secondary flake (see Appendix II) and a concentration of pebbles of 5-10cms (many of which appear to have been exposed to heat and several exposed to extreme heat). Context 23 was sealed by a compacted layer of light olive grey chalky marl (14) with occasional small chalk nodules, a small quantity of burnt clay lining and fragments of pottery (25 sherds, 20g) and a considerable amount of flint (2881g). This context appears to have slumped (as the underlying fills settled) and the depression was filled with a dark grey fill (5) similar to the overlying colluvium containing 31 sherds (303g) of pottery, probably of an early Iron Age date, 1410g of clay lining, 249g of burnt flint (the worked flint has been dated to the Iron Age, see Appendix II) and 30g of animal bone.

Samples (<20% of the total context) were taken from the fills of feature **4** for environmental analysis. Flotation showed cereal grains and charcoal present with wild grass and legume seeds in small quantities (Appendix I). This would suggest that the primary use of this feature was not crop processing.

Adjacent to, but not cutting this hearth/oven were two large patches of compact degraded chalk fragments with no sign of a post pipe or hole. The sides and bottom of cut (**65**) were concave and it extended 0.65m east-west and 0.75m north-south and had a maximum depth of 0.12m. The single compact fill (66) contained no finds. A similar feature (**67**) appeared to have been cut by **4** on its eastern edge. This was 0.8m east-west and 0.65m north south and had a depth of 0.15m. The shape and fill was similar to **65** and 66, but a post pipe (**69**) just east of the centre was found. This was 0.2m deep but had been truncated by **4**. Its fill (70) was a dark greyish brown clay silt, again with no finds. Neither of these features was visible on initial cleaning.

A linear feature extending across the length of the site from south-west to north-east gave the initial appearance of being two parallel or intercutting features. At one point these linear features had been cut by a circular pit (**35**). Sections of this feature were excavated along its length. The initial shallow cut (**10,** this feature was numbered **40** during excavation of **35**), to the north, had a steeply sloping (almost vertical) northern side with an abrupt break of slope to a flat base. The single fill (8) of this cut was a compact dark grey clay silt with occasional pebbles and small fragments of pottery of later Iron Age/Early Roman date and bone. **10** was truncated on its southern edge by **11** (this feature was numbered **38** during excavation of **35**) which had steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. The base of this feature was approximately 8cms deeper than that of **10**. The single fill (9) was a dark grey clay silt with some angular flints and degraded chalk lumps together with small fragments of pottery (including Roman sherds) and bone. There were no traces of stakeholes or postholes penetrating the fill of either feature or cutting the base of either. The sides of both were regular and straight and give no impression of having been cut to accommodate a line of posts or having been used as a palisade or fence line. This pair of linear features correspond to features **6** and **7** from the evaluation trench in position but their exact relationship will be discussed in the interpretation section of this report.

Feature **12** appeared on initial cleaning to be a sub-circular or irregular oval 'ring-ditch' with an external diameter of 3.2m and an internal diameter of approximately 1.8m. A section was dug across the widest point of the apparent ditch. The greatest depth of this feature was on its western side and where it reached 0.8m. The cut contained 3 fills (13, 25 and 26). The lowest fill, 26, was a yellowish brown silty clay with degraded chalk which may have been the weathered sides of the 'ditch' or part of

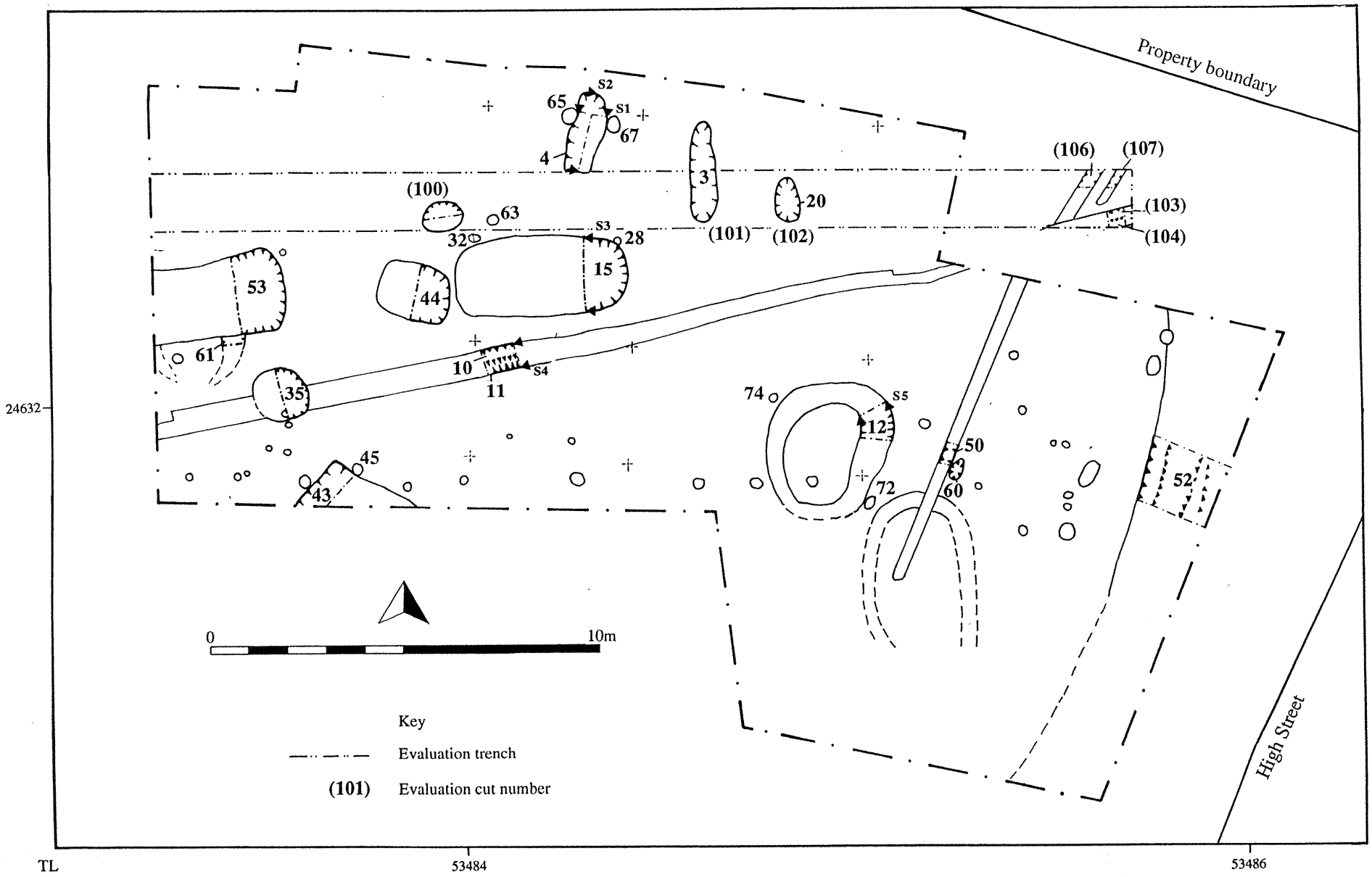


Figure 3 *Trench Plan, showing archaeological features*

the primary fill. No finds were recovered but this fill contained pebbles of 10-20cms and one large stone 0.25m wide on the western side. The second fill (13) was a dark yellowish brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles and very rare flecks of charcoal. This fill suggests a single, uninterrupted episode of deposition. A flint blade/bladelet, of late Mesolithic or early Neolithic date (see Figure 5), was recovered from this fill (see Appendix II) and it is suggested this is a Mesolithic/Neolithic feature. The final fill (25) of this feature was a dark yellowish brown silty clay with a very low percentage of sand. Towards the base of this fill were occasional small rounded pebbles (3-5cms), this appears to have been the final phase of infilling. Subsequent investigation of this feature indicate it was a large pit, fill 26 was found to continue westwards across the base of the pit. The inner fill of the pit was composed of redeposited chalky marl. Postholes (**72** and **74**) containing a similar fill to 13 above were located 0.2m from the western and eastern edges of the pit. The fill of **74** contained small fragments of burnt clay and flint flakes.

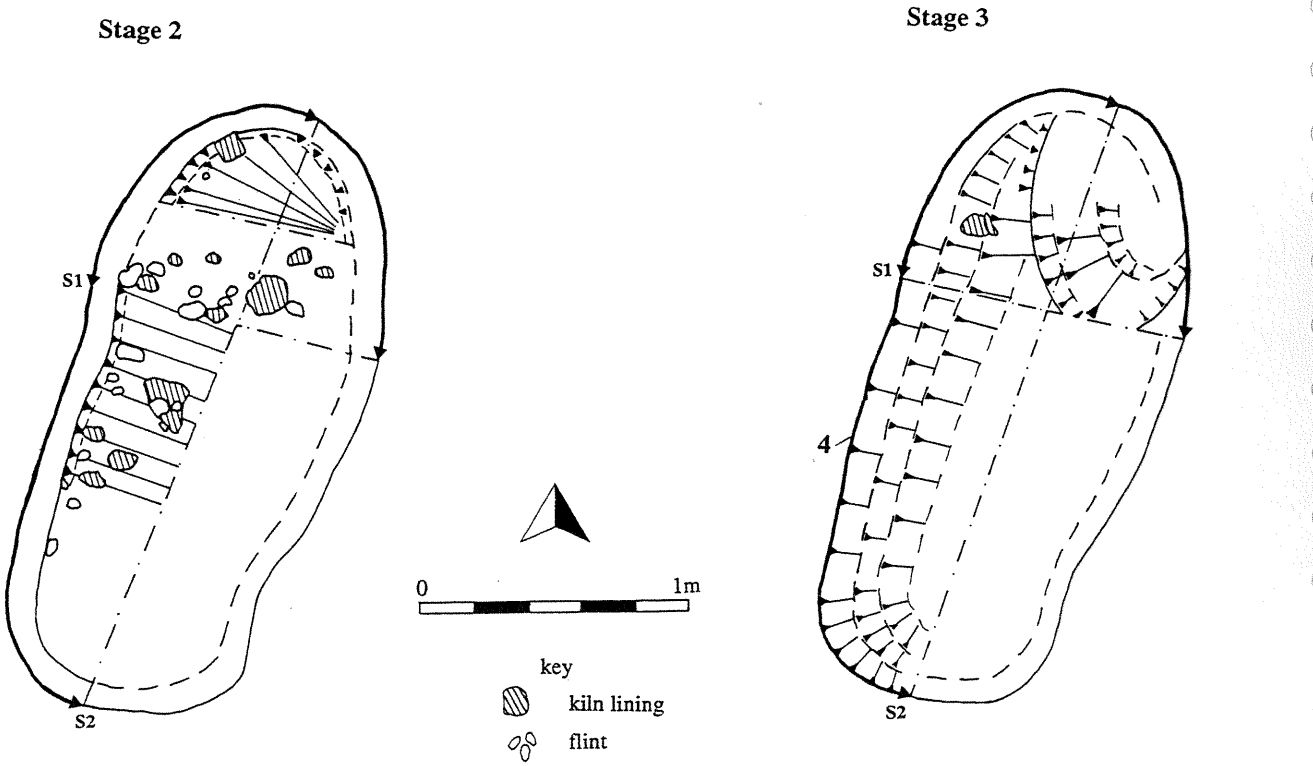
Feature **15** was sub-rectangular, orientated approximately east-west 4.44m long and 1.9m wide with a total depth of 0.56m. The eastern end only was excavated. This had rounded corners, the west end appeared more rounded. The sides of the north-eastern corner were steeply cut, the upper part of the slope angled at 80° breaking to almost vertical at 0.3m above the base. The southern side had a shallower upper slope (approximately 70°) before giving way to vertical sides breaking at right angles to the base which was flat. The lowest fill (24) (Figure 4) of this feature was made up of redeposited chalk lumps and patches of clay silt to a depth of 0.05m and may represent a layer of trample or fill which was partially removed during subsequent cleaning. This fill only occurs on the southern side of the feature, extending 0.36m to the north and contained no finds. Immediately above context 24 was a layer of light grey redeposited chalk (19) which probably represents a short period of weathering of the feature. The sides and base show no other signs of being exposed before infilling and it may be that they were either cleaned regularly or re-cut before the final infilling took place. Above context 19, visible in the section on the northern and southern edge of the feature were contexts 17 and 18, both of which are probably part of the same phase of filling but are not continuous across the feature. These fills were dark greyish brown clay silts with weathered chalk lumps and occasional sub-angular stones towards the lower part of the fill and small fragments of pottery (total weight of pottery from both contexts 9g). Context 18 was visible on the southern side of the machined surface of this feature and its width in this area suggests the greater part if infilling took place from the southern edge and soon after the pit had been dug. The main fill of this feature (16) was a mottled dark grey clay silt with weathered chalk and rounded pebbles. The fill contained fragments of pottery (37 sherds, 191g), bone (20g), mussel shell, 13g of slag and residual Mesolithic/Neolithic flints. It would appear that 16 was deposited in a single event or within a short space of time and dates to the later Iron Age/early Roman period.

No postholes or structural features were directly associated with the above pit although it appears to have truncated a posthole on its north-eastern corner. This posthole, **28**, was 0.22m long by 0.14m wide by 0.08m deep and contained a single fill, 27, which was a very dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional flecks of charcoal, fragments of pottery (3 sherds, 2g) and 2g bone. It is possible that this posthole related to an earlier phase of the rectangular pit and that subsequent phases of cleaning or recutting may have truncated it.

To the north-west of feature **15** a small circular posthole was excavated (**63**). It was approximately 0.42m in diameter and 0.12m deep with slightly concave sides and base. The single fill, 64, was a dark yellowish brown clay silt with no finds.

Another posthole within 0.05m of the north-western corner of cut **15** was excavated. This was oval in plan (0.36m long, 0.3m wide and 0.22m deep) with a distinct post-

Hearth/Oven 4



Pit 15

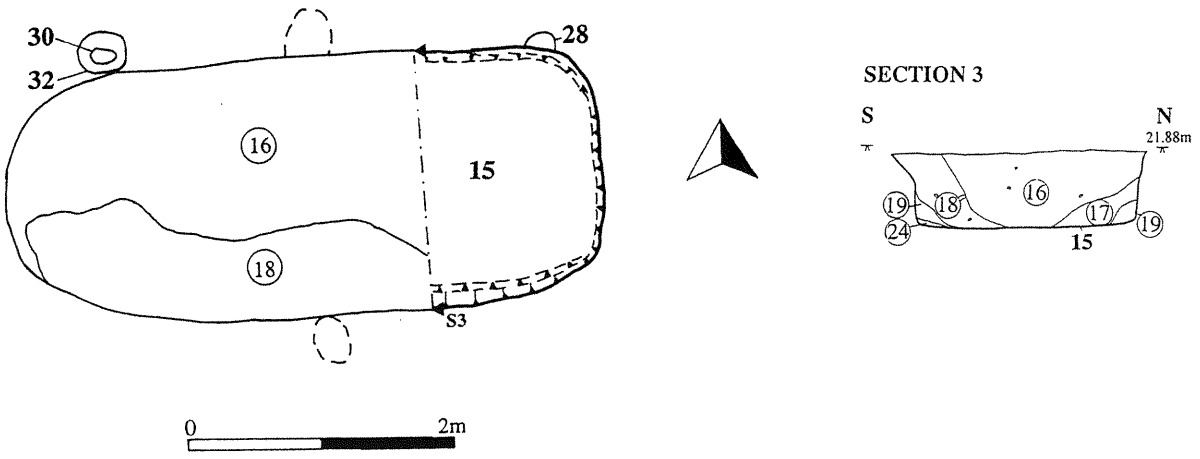


Figure 4 *Plans and sections of hearth/oven **4** and pit **15***

pipe. The cut of the post hole, **32,** had a steeply sided southern edge and a more gradual (45°) slope for half of its depth with a steeper slope towards the base. The fill, 31, a brown clay silt with sub-angular chalk lumps, was thought to be packing for the post. The post pipe cut, **30**, was 0.18m long, 0.11m wide and 0.22m deep with almost vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to the base. The single fill (29) was a dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional weathered chalk flecks and small fragments of pottery. This posthole cannot be directly associated with feature **15.**

To the south-west of feature **15**, just 0.05m from its western end, was a sub-rectangular pit just over 2m long, 1.44m wide and 0.4m deep. This cut, **44**, had rounded corners and steeply sloped (almost vertical) sides, although the southern edge had a 60° slope in its upper portion, and a flat base. The lower fill (34) of cut **44** was a homogeneous greyish brown clay silt with weathered chalk lumps and small sub-angular stones. A quantity of bone (158g), pottery of early, middle and late Iron Age/Roman date (22 sherds, 118g) and residual Mesolithic/Neolithic flint was recovered from this context. The upper fill, 33, was a very dark greyish brown clay silt with medium sized stones. This fill was shallow and irregular and contained a relatively large quantity of bone and horn-core (542g), from sheep/goat, bird and cow/horse (and faecal remains containing angular bone fragments), some of the bone appeared chewed but there were no signs of butchery. The fill also contained pottery, more than half of which could be dated to the early/middle first century AD and included local fine wares and imported wares (26 sherds, 347g), fired clay lumps and a couple of iron nails. It is possible that the lower fill was a deliberate backfilling of the pit soon after its initial excavation and that the upper fill was dumped in the hollow created as context 34 settled.

Further to the west, continuing under the baulk and on a similar alignment to pit **15** and the gullies **10** and **11** was a further apparently rectangular feature (**53**) over 3m long, 1.85m wide and 0.8m deep. The eastern end was excavated and revealed almost vertical sides and a flat base. The cut contained two fills, the lower (55) being a greyish brown fine silty clay with medium sized angular flints and patches of dark yellowish brown sandy silt (see **61**). This lower fill had flint flakes and burnt flint (116g), animal bone (25g) and comparatively little pottery (20 sherds, 88g). A small fragment of Neidermendig lava (4g) was also recovered from this context. The upper fill, 54, was a dark grey silty clay with a few sub-angular flints and flint flakes (90g), charcoal flecks,, animal bone (44g) and pottery fragments (25 sherds, 100g) including two medieval fragments dated to the late 12th/13th century (Sible Heddingham ware) and a coarse ware rim from a vessel which *'might* imply a transitional late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date (c 800-500 BC)' - see Appendix III, but the bulk of the pottery from this context was Iron Age. Environmental samples from this pit contained very small quantities of grain and debris from domestic cereal processing in the vicinity.

Immediately to the south of feature **53** and cut by it was a shallow, apparently sub-circular feature, **61**, similar to **12** above, with concave sides and base. The excavated section was 0.25m deep and 0.7m wide and extended in a north-south direction for approximately 1.3m. The fill was a dark yellowish brown silty clay with occasional angular flints. Because of its truncation by **53** it was not possible to determine its full extent and it may be that it was a shallow depression with a redeposited chalk fill similar to 26 in pit **12**, see above. There were no finds in the fill.

A pit cutting the linear features **10** and **11** was half sectioned. The cut, **35**, was circular in plan on the surface (1.45m wide) and 0.48m deep with flat base and an almost vertical side to the north and 80° slope to the south. The primary fill, 36, was a dark greyish brown silty clay with chalk lumps and occasional flecks of charcoal, this also contained pottery (9 sherds, 58g), bone (66g) and flint flakes (worked during the Iron Age). The upper fill, 37, was a dark grey silty clay with finds similar to 36 but with greater traces of charcoal, 96g of animal bone and 16 sherds (127g) of

pottery. Both fills were cut by a modern post hole (**57**). The combined fills did not prove particularly rich in environmental remains but included wheat and barley grains and crop cleaning debris together with wild grass seeds (see Appendix I).

To the south of this pit, and the gullies it cut, was a line of modern postholes related to the construction of the timber framed barn which previously stood on the site and a short distance to the north of the brick rubble and concrete footing of the more modern building. The corner of a feature 1.3m wide and at least 2m long was noted but the bulk of the feature was sealed by the later agricultural buildings and it was not possible to determine its exact shape and nature. The excavated portion showed a shallow cut, **43**, sloping from north to south with a depression towards the southern part. The single fill (42) was a dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional angular flints and chalk lumps and contained pottery (23 sherds, 71g) and bone (30g). There was disturbance to the southern portion probably caused when the rubble footing and concrete floor was laid. It is possible this was a sub-rectangular feature or a series of features as it is on an alignment with an apparently linear feature to the south east (this was not excavated as it continued beyond the access route for the mechanical excavator) but there is no apparent alignment with or relationship to the features to the north-east of the gullies **10** and **11**.

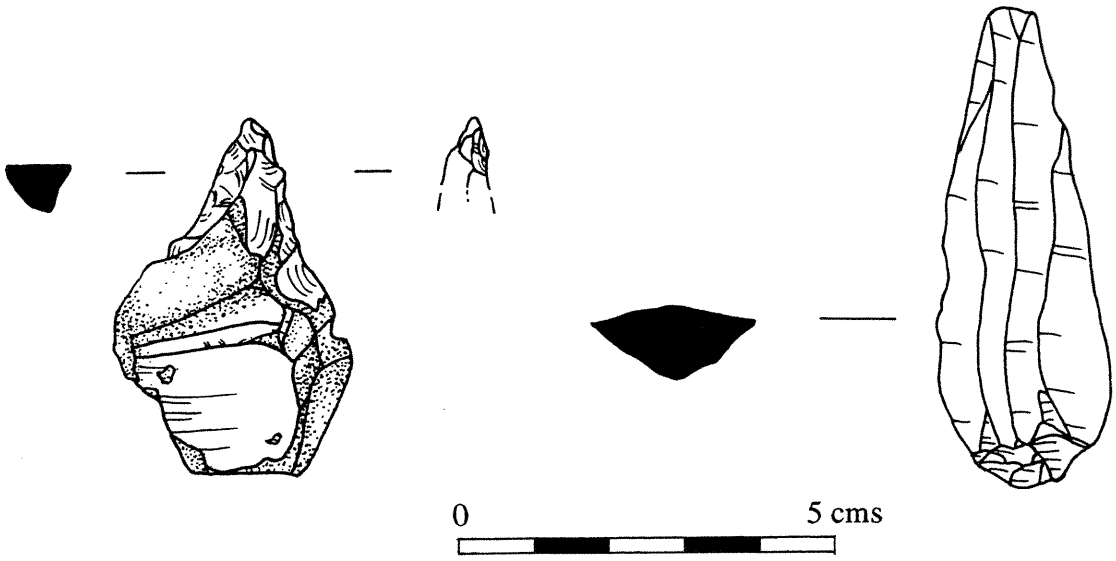


Figure 5 *Iron Age borer and Mesolithic/Neolithic blade*

Within 0.03m of the north-western corner of this feature was a posthole, **46**, which had a diameter of 0.2m and a depth of 0.18m. The sides of the posthole were almost vertical and the base was uneven. The lower fill, 45, was a very dark greyish brown clay silt with small degraded chalk lumps and small fragments of pottery. This context was sealed by a 0.07m thick greyish brown chalky clay silt, 48, which may be the result of weathering of the surrounding natural filling the depression caused when the post decayed or was removed. There were no finds in this upper fill.

A narrow gully, **50,** towards the street front was excavated along part of its length. It proved to be shallow, only 0.11m deep and 0.3m wide and orientated south-west north-east. The western edge was slightly concave and sloped at approximately 80°, the eastern edge was also slightly concave but had a longer more gentle slope (approximately 70°). The break of slope was sharp the base was concave and slightly irregular. The single fill, 49, was a very dark greyish brown clay silt with small weathered chalk fragments and contained pottery and bone. The rather irregular cut

suggests the possibility of posts being set at short intervals along the gully but there is no other evidence to support this theory. A shallow sub-circular post hole (**60**), just to the east of this gully was excavated. It had almost vertical sides, a concave base and a single fill (59) which contained small quantities of bone and pottery

Along the street front was a shallow ditch, **52**, which appeared to curve away from the road at the southern and northern end of the trench. The proximity of the modern pavement meant that much of the eastern edge of this ditch was disturbed or inaccessible but a section across the ditch showed it to be 0.35m deep and approximately 1.3m wide. The eastern side sloped approximately 45° with a sharp break of slope to a relatively flat base. The western side was more stepped with a shallow western edge which broke to a 60° slope to the base. The single fill (51) was a very dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional angular flints and degraded chalk in the lower part of the fill. Small fragments of pottery (30 sherds, 114g) and bone (48g) were recovered from this feature.

6 DISCUSSION

Mesolithic/Neolithic

Analysis of the flint from the site indicates Mesolithic/Neolithic activity in the area but apart from feature **12** all flint assigned to this date was found in conjunction with Iron Age flint and pottery and must be considered residual. Context 13 contained only flint, including the blade illustrated in Figure 5. Other features with a comparable fill either contained no artefactual material or worked flint alone. The blade/bladelet series can be assigned to a late Mesolithic/early Neolithic date. The form and homogeneity of their fills suggests they are of a similar period. Only **61** has been cut by later features but it appears that features **12, 20, 61, 72** all pre-date the Iron Age presence on the site. These features probably can be ascribed to tree falls. Mesolithic/Neolithic flint flakes were retrieved from contexts 16 and 34 and occasional residual fragments from other contexts where they occur mixed with Iron Age flints.

Iron Age Features

The limited extent of the excavation meant it was not possible to determine whether the ditch **52** at the eastern side of the site formed a significant boundary but it would appear that the gullies **10** and **11** created a boundary at an early stage of the occupation of the site as the majority of features respect it and occur to its north but it is cut by pit **35** at a slightly later date.

None of the features can confidently be assigned a specific function but it is clear that **4** was used for some process requiring at least a limited amount of heat. Environmental sampling failed to identify its function but the pierced clay fragments and smoothed lining suggests it may have been used for drying. There is no obvious heat source or flue but the quantity of 'lining' and adjacent post holes/post pads may indicate some form of roofed structure and it is possible that stones were heated elsewhere and placed in the structure to provide an indirect heat source, via the pierced floor. Many of the stones from **4** were exposed to extreme heat but there is no evidence of extremely high temperatures from the lining or the surrounding natural. Experiments on Roman furnaces at Winterton (Stead 1976) showed that reddening of pit sides occurs only at temperatures in excess of 700°C, and only then if directly exposed to the heat. Iron Age pottery was not normally fired in kilns below ground so it is likely that this feature was not used in the manufacture of pottery. No

direct parallels have been found but there are similarities with the domestic ovens found at Baldock (Stead and Rigby 1986) and with clay lined pits from Bancroft near Wolverton where circular clay lined pits were found in a middle Iron Age context. These contained burnt pot boilers, limestone fragments and a dark grey silt but had no evidence of *in situ* burning of the lining. These 'boiling pits' are allegedly found on Iron Age sites in the south-east Midlands (Williams and Zeepat 1994). The pottery from feature **4** included several large sherds from at least two burnished vessels and several other types of pottery assigned to an early Iron Age date (c 500-400/300 BC).

All other features on the site appear to contain pottery (including fragments of a butt beaker and combed wares) dating from the early Iron Age through to the conquest, and beyond (see Appendix III). Most of the types are domestic wares and there are a few pieces which appear to be of Roman date or origin.

The distribution and nature of the features and the pottery, flint and environmental evidence recovered from them supports the view that the site lay on the edge of a settlement area (presumed to be on the higher land to the west) from the early Iron Age (and possibly from the late Bronze Age). A high status late Iron Age (early to middle first century AD) settlement in the area (possibly to the north along the Roman road) may be indicated by a few pieces of fine pottery (see Appendix III).

No industrial activities can be assigned to the pits but it is clear from the nature of the fills, the lack of large fragments of bone or pottery and relatively low density of these and of cereals or remains from other industrial activities that the pits were not used primarily to dump rubbish. The contents of the pits suggests an accumulation of domestic debris from around the site. The sub-rectangular pits, **15** and **53** are similar in shape and proportion to those reported at Dalton Parlours (Price and Wilson, 1988, 177-178). Pit **15** was some 0.5m longer than the longest excavated at Dalton Parlours and as at Whaddon no identifiable function could be ascribed to many of them. The same report also includes mention of sunken hearths (or cooking pits) but these seem to lack evidence of a pierced floor or possible superstructure.

Stratigraphically few features can be linked but pit **35** can be seen to post-date the linear features **10** and **11** which run approximately east-west across the site and in turn cut **50** (see Hatton 1995). The gully **50** also cut an unexcavated feature which appeared similar in form and fill to **12** and **61**. The gullies appear to have formed a boundary or partition across the site and suggest fencing of parts of the site during the period of occupation. Both **4** and **15** truncated postholes but whether the postholes related to earlier structures or whether they were truncated by subsequent cleaning (or lining in the case of **4**) cannot be determined. The wide date range and fact that few of the features are cut or truncated indicates a low density of occupation over a period of 500 years or more.

Colluvial action across the site may account for the movement of Iron Age material from the possible settlement to the west and may have occurred soon after many of the features fell into disuse. The abraded nature of the pottery and the nature of the damage to flint indicate the presence of soil movement and trampling rather than plough damage. It is clear that the land was under pasture following the Iron Age occupation. The lack of Saxon material and sparsity of medieval and post-medieval remains are indicative of continued use of the land for pasturage rather than arable activity. It is possible that the two medieval sherds and an iron nail were introduced through animal activity, especially as there was a barn on the site and rat holes were visible during machining.

There is clear evidence for Roman activity in the area, along the Roman road and in the Cam valley. Aerial photography and previous field work has done little more than indicate Iron Age occupation of the higher ground to the north and south of the valley with more scattered remains on the valley floor. Recent excavations at Whaddon

have failed to identify the centre of the associated settlement but show that it probably lay to the west, on higher ground on the valley floor. The changing nature of the site from the early Iron Age into the Roman period are poorly understood but it is clear that in the later stages of occupation there was access to high status goods. Further work is needed to place Whaddon and other sites in the area into a wider context to aid understanding of the landscape in the Iron Age and Roman period.

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APPENDIX I

Analysis of flotation samples

Eight samples were taken for the recovery of charred plant remains from excavated features. The quantity, quality and range of charred plant remains recovered was not great. All the samples were of 10 litres except sample 2 which was of 20 litres. Samples 1, 3 and 6 were all taken from a clay lined hearth or oven (feature **4**). Sample 2 was taken from pit **35**. Samples 4 and 5 were taken from pit **53**. Samples 7 and 8 were both taken from pit **15**.

Samples 1, 3 and 6 (less than 20% of the total context) from hearth **4** taken together contained:

5 Barley grains
8 Wheat grains
2 Oat grains
4 Barley glume base fragments
3 Indeterminate wild grass seeds
3 Indeterminate wild legume seeds
Small quantities of wood charcoal

Sample 2 (approximately 25% of the total context) from pit **35** contained:

2 Barley grains
6 Wheat grains
10 Indeterminate cereal grain fragments
16 Glume bases
1 Rachis fragment
6 Indeterminate wild grass seeds
1 Corn gromwell nutlet
2 Polygonum sp. seeds
3 Fragments of charred food/faeces?

Samples 4 and 5 together (less than 10% of the total context) from pit **53** contained:

8 Indeterminate cereal grains
2 Glume bases
1 Sambucus seed
1 Agrostemma githargo seed
1 Chenopodium album seed

Samples 7 and 8 together (less than 10%of the total context) from pit **15** contained:

1 Wheat grain
6 Indeterminate cereal grains
1 Sambucus seed
1 Chenopodium sp.
1 Indeterminate weed seed.

In addition to the clay lined hearth feature, the pits have been interpreted, during excavation, as food storage pits, suggesting an area of domestic activity. The chaff fragments, grain and small weed seeds, suggest fine cleaning of cereals before cooking, indicating that crop processing on a domestic level was being carried out in the vicinity. All the charred material would have derived from crop cleaning and other domestic waste, being disposed of in a hearth or oven. The sample taken from feature **4** is, however, not sufficiently rich to suggest a primary hearth deposit, and the charred plant remains from the pits are also not indicative of their primary functions. From the character of the samples it does not seem likely that the pits were used for rubbish disposal after their initial intended function as food storage pits. Instead it appears that the features filled up gradually with silt and domestic debris from around the site as a whole.

D. E. Schlee 16/10/95

APPENDIX II

Flint Report

Summary

Struck flint has been recovered from 19 contexts and the collection includes struck flint and burnt flint, the latter being well represented. No single context provides sufficient material to warrant detailed study and the nature of contexts yielding flint suggests that little is in primary context. There are no diagnostic types although a retouched borer is present. Technologically, there are two different forms of reduction present, a patinated but fresh blade-based sequence and an unpatinated and fresh short, thick, flake-based sequence. The most likely dates for these are late Mesolithic/early Neolithic and Iron Age respectively. A high frequency of burnt flint is often associated with a Bronze Age date but this does not seem to be the case in this instance. The burnt ,material is mostly associated with Iron Age contexts and suggests industrial activities have taken place on the site which involved the use of extremely high temperatures (certain pieces of flint have been fused due to firing).

1.0 Introduction

A total collection of flint weighing 1284 grammes derived from 19 contexts, of this material 39g (3%) was from surface cleaning and so uninformative about site structure and 496g was burnt (38.6% by weight). The bulk of the material was not worked. The collection comprises:

Context No.	No. of Pieces	Weight	% Total Weight
Surface	6	39	3
01	3	14	1
05	7	249	19
08	4	41	3
09	1	4	
13	6	362	28
14	10	59*	4.6
16	5	27	2
18	1	31	2
21	3	5	
23	17	77	6
34	3	5	0.39
36	8	52	4
37	3	3	
47	2	27	2
49	3	12	1
54	7	92	7
55	12	113	9
73	19	72	6

(Weight expressed in grammes)

* Additional weight of burnt stone from this context: Flint - 5312g; other stone - 2822g. These stones were not included in the original study as none of them is worked but they all showed signs of having been heated.

2.0 Typology

There are no distinctive type pieces in the collections. There is a single retouched tool, a flake borer on a secondary flake in fresh condition from context 23.

3.0 Technology

There are two forms of reduction present, on producing blades/bladelets, the other producing chunky flakes. There is a single informal core present and a flake which has been removed from a microblade core. Most platforms are plain with cortical and then dihedral forms also present. Prepared platforms are rare. Crushing of platforms of common, suggesting the use of heavy hammers. The most common flake type present is secondary, with tertiary flakes more common than primary ones. Decortication was clearly not a significant component to the reduction sequences present.

4.0 Condition

The blade/bladelet series of pieces was generally patinated, a few pieces had a waxy feel to them but edge conditions are reasonably fresh. The material has not been moved far. Evidence for plough damage was rare but half-moon snaps, indicative of soil movement and trampling are present, but again in low frequencies. The chunky flake series of pieces was in fresh condition, generally unpatinated, and with little evidence for post-depositional disturbance. There were significant amounts (relative to the total size of the collection) of burnt material, most of this did not show signs of working before heating and some pieces had been subjected to extremely high temperatures and fused. The degree of both heating, and the frequency of it, is notable and industrial activities would most probably explain this. There were a few pieces which showed recent damage, probably due to machining or excavation.

5.0 Raw Materials

The materials used in both reduction sequences are fresh chalk flint with a thin cortex. Interestingly, a single cobble of this material was found in a pit, context 13. This may represent material brought on to site for knapping but which was discarded unused.

6.0 Dating

Despite the lack of specific type pieces, it would be reasonable to assign the blade/bladelet series of pieces to a late Mesolithic/early Neolithic date and the chunky flakes to an Iron Age date. In terms of contexts this would mean that contexts 1, 5, 36 might all be regarded as Iron Age, contexts 13, 16 and 34 might be Mesolithic/Neolithic, whilst the rest have mixed assemblages. Context 47 had only burnt material in it whilst context 5 was predominantly burnt.

Metrical study of all pieces has been completed and will be archived with this report.

Dr. T. E. G. Reynolds, 20.10.95

APPENDIX III

The Iron Age Pottery from excavations at Town Farm, Whaddon

J.D. Hill
Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Southampton, S017 1BJ

Summary

The pottery from excavations at Town Farm, Whaddon 1995 ranges in date from the Early Iron Age to the Early Roman period. The pottery is often small in size and redeposited. The assemblage includes a number of Early Iron Age coarse and fineware sherds, the latter sharing similarities with pottery from Wandlebury (c. 500 to 300 BC). Activities and settlement on or close to the excavated area appear to have continued (sporadically?) through the Middle/Late Iron Age till after the Roman conquest. Approximately 20% of the material is Late Iron Age and Roman in date. This includes a single deposit with small and tiny fragments early-middle first century AD imported tablewares in Terra Nigra and Terra Rubrica.

1.0 Introduction

The total pottery assemblage of Later Prehistoric, Roman and Mediaeval pottery from excavations at Town Farm, Whaddon, Cambridgeshire (TL3485 4632) consists of 423 sherds weighing at 2108 gms. The majority of the pottery is of Early and Middle/Later Pre-Roman Iron Age in date, although there are 81 sherds of wheel made Late Iron Age and Roman pottery and two Mediaeval sherds. There are no complete profiles or complete vessels in the assemblage. There no decorated body or rim sherds, 14 rims sherds and 7 base sherds.

This evaluation is based on a visual scan of all the assemblage to establish the date range of the material, fabrics and broad range of forms present. The number of sherds in different broad fabric types was counted, but not weighed. No further detailed recording of the material or analysis has been carried out.

2.0 Nature of the assemblage

This small assemblage of pottery came from a number of pits, shallow gullies and a possible 'hearth' (F4). The bulk of this assemblage is clearly of redeposited and is composed of small to tiny sized sherds which are often moderately abraded. This is reflected in the overall low Mean Sherd Weight of the assemblage of 4.98gms. There are very few rim and base sherds, most of a small size; the average rim sherd represents less the 5% of the diameter of any pot rim. A number of fills contained assemblages of material of mixed dates.

The redeposited nature of this assemblage has important implications for the dating of the features of the site. Most features contain a mix of later prehistoric and Late Iron Age/Roman pottery, with only Feature 4 containing a large number of medium to large sized fresh sherds. Those deposits with predominately Late Iron Age/Roman pottery also contain some earlier pottery, which is of a similar small size and poor condition. As such, through out the history of activities in the excavated area, the majority of the pottery entering features probably came from midden and 'yard floor' deposits etc.

3.0 Fabrics and Chronology

The assemblage contains a range of different fabrics reflecting the broad chronological span of the material. The assemblage was divided into five basic fabric groups on the basis of their inclusions or manufacture. The number of sherds in each fabric was counted, but not weighed, for this assessment.

	n.	%
Flint tempered Hand Made sherds	113	26.7
Sand tempered Hand Made sherds	171	40.4
Shelly Hand Made sherds	12	02.8
LPRIA/RIA Wheel Made sherds	81	19.1
Mediaeval Sherds	2	00.5

Town Farm, Whaddon — Number of sherds by fabric group

3.1 Early Iron Age

The burnt flint tempered sherds that are ubiquitous in all fills are typical of the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age coarseware pottery of the region. A number of small, but diagnostic, rim sherds were recovered from several features. These include two 'T' shaped thicken rims [**F43** (42), **F4** (23)], an internal thicken 'square' profile rim [**F44** (34)] and a simple rounded rim from what was probably a short necked bipartite vessel [**F53** (54)]. None of these flint tempered rims or body sherds were decorated. In addition, two features contained sherds from undecorated burnished sandy fabric Early Iron Age fine vessels. One feature contained approximately 10% of a black burnished simple rounded rim from a bipartite(?) vessel [**F35** (36)]. Feature **4** contained several large sherds from at least two burnished vessels, one black and one dark yellow in colour [**F4** (5) simple base - 30% - plus many sherds of a yellow burnished vessel; **F4** (23) 4 yellow burnished sherds - 1 rim - and 7 black burnished sherds - 1 carinated body sherd & 1 foot ring base]. **F4** (5) also produced two co-joining sherds from a 'pinched down' coarse ware base, a common Early Iron Age form of base.

The Late Bronze Age and Earlier Iron Age pottery of Cambridgeshire and surrounding counties is poorly understood, both in terms of chronological development and regional variations. There are few published site assemblages from the period in East Anglia outside of south Essex (e.g. Brown 1988), and even fewer with associated radiocarbon dates or datable metalwork. Without restorable profiles for any vessel from Town Farm, placing the pottery any more precisely within the Early Iron Age (c. 800 to 400/300 BC) is extremely difficult. The closest parallels locally to this material can be found at Wandlebury (Hartley 1956, Hill *in prep*) which is dated to later part of the Early Iron Age (c. 500 to 400/300 BC) (Cunliffe 1991, Saunders 1971). The 'T' shaped and thickened coarse ware rims are from Town Farm are also present at Wandlebury, while there are close similarities between the burnished sherds from both sites. The sherd of a burnished base with foot ring from **F4** also points to a c. 500 to 400/300 BC date, and is similar to another burnished foot ring base from Wandlebury (c.f. Barrett 1978). Not all the Early Iron Age pottery need be of this date. The coarseware rim from **F53** (54) possibly comes from an angular bipartite profiled vessel, which *might* imply a Transitional Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date (c. 800 to 500 BC). It is very likely that the flint and sand tempered vessels were locally made.

3.2 Middle/Later Pre-Roman Iron Age

The assemblage contains a large number of sand tempered sherds. Although sand tempering was used for the Early Iron Age burnished fine wares, most of these sand tempered sherds would appear to come from Middle/Later Iron Age vessels with simple rounded upright rims [e.g. **F35** (37)**F50** (49)]. This tradition of hand made sand tempered pottery in a limited range of open jar/bowl forms began c. 400/300 BC and continued in some parts of Eastern England well into the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period (e.g. Evans & Serjeantson 1988, Willis 1993). Hence the use of the term 'Later' Iron Age pottery for this material. As such it is possible that some of this pottery was in contemporary use with the Late Iron Age wheel turned pottery from the site. No sizeable sherds or proportions of rims are present in this assemblage, although 30% of a simple base was recovered from the lower fill (34) of **F44**. None of the Later Iron Age material is decorated, scored or incised. It is very likely that these sand tempered vessels were locally made.

3.3 Late Pre-Roman Iron Age/Early Roman

Almost 20% of the sherds in the assemblage are sherds made in wheel made very dense fabrics typical of the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age (c. 100 BC -AD 50) and Early Roman Iron Age (c. AD 50-200), or are sherds from large storage jars typical of this period. This material is as small sized and moderately abraded as the bulk of the assemblage. A range of common Roman fabrics are present, although there are no sherds of Samian. One particular deposit is of considerable importance; the upper fill (33) of **F44**. More than half of the sherds (16 out of 26) are of a early/middle first century AD date. All these sherds are small, with the exception of one of the storage jar sherds, and moderately abraded. They include 2 large sherds from a red coloured grog tempered storage jar with combed surfaces (comparable sherds in **F15** (16) and **F10** (8) - rim). In addition there are 7 sherds from fine wheel made tablewares, 2 of which are definitely Gallo-Belgic products and others are possible imports or British imitations. No detailed identification of form or fabric has so far been undertaken with this collection, but David Williams (*pers comm*) suggests that sherd 1 is possibly unusual for a Gallo-Belgic product. It has a very fine micaceous fabric, similar to the *Terra Nigra* sherd, but the burnished decorated external surface appears to have been differentially fired to a cream and dark red/brown colour.

1. Butt Beaker	Body	Import	fine grey micaceous fabric, distinctive surface colouring
2. Cup	Body	Import *Terra Nigra*	Cam 56 form
3. Cup	Body	British? copy of *Terra Nigra* ,	probably Cam56 form
4. Platter?	Body	Import *Terra Nigra*?	Cam 8/9 form
5. Platter?	Body	British? copy of *Terra Nigra* ?	Cam 8/9 form
6. Butt Beaker pink	Body	British? copy of *Terra Rubrica* surfaces	in a very thin, fine grey fabric with
7. Butt Beaker	Rim	British	

Town Farm, Whaddon Fine Ware sherds from **F44** (33)

3.4 Shelly Fabrics

There are 12 sherds in a range of different shelly fabrics in the assemblage. These sherds are probably non-local, being made from clays associated with the Jurassic limestone ridge further to the west in Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire.

4.0 Discussion

The small assemblage from Town Farm, Whaddon represents an intriguing, if frustrating, collection of pottery spanning the whole of the Iron Age and early Roman period. With the exception of the Early Iron Age material from the hearth/kiln structure **F4**, all of the pottery appears to come from secondary or tertiary deposits of redeposited settlement debris. The evidence supports the excavator's suggestion that these features lay on the edge of a settlement area which was (sporadically?) in continuous use for five centuries or longer.

With the paucity of Early Iron Age sites in the county, the Town Farm pottery is an important indicator for the presence of settlement of this date in the area. The butt beaker, platter? and cup sherds from the upper fill of **F44** represent an important local early/middle first century AD group. Excavation of Late Iron Age settlement features are not numerous in south Cambridgeshire, and this collection might hint at the presence of a relatively high status settlement in the area. *Terra Nigra* and local imitations were present at Manor Farm, Harston (Malim 1993). While *Terra Nigra* and *Terra Rubrica* vessels were placed in the richly equipped mid first century AD burials at Linton and Snailwell (Lethbridge 1954).

The redeposited nature of the bulk of the assemblage questions the value of much further detailed work on the material as a whole beyond weighing and basic fabric descriptions of the material. Clearly, the important collection of LPRIA fineware sherds from **F44** requires more detailed attention.

Town Farm, Whaddon, Cambridgeshire 1995
The Pottery (by Fill)

Feature	Fill	no	gms	MSW	Flint	Sand	Roman/LIA	Shell	Mediaeval	Feature Sherds	Notes
3	1	18	65	3.6	7	8	1	1			
3	2	4	25	6.3	1	3				1 burnished body sherd	EIA
3	3	1	10	10.0		1					
4	4	2	3	1.5			2			2 Base Sherds	2 cojoining sherds from pinched base - probably EIA
4	5	31	303	9.8		31					
4	6	2	10	5.0		2				1 Base (Sand-burnished)	several yellow burnished sherds - incl base
4	14	25	20	0.8		20				3 rims (MFlint, Sand, Sand-Burnished)	11 burnished sherds - all EIA, foot ring base, 'T' rim in flint fabric
4	23	34	176	5.2	3	19					
4	47	1	5	5.0	1	4					
10	8	33	126	3.8	13	2	13	4		1 rim (Roman storage jar), 1 base (Roman	Rilled black shell sherd - LIA/ER
11	9	10	41	4.1	6	2	2			1 rim (Roman)	
15	16	57	191	3.4	19	10	8			1 'Roman' base	
15	17/18	4	9	2.3	4						
28	27	3	2	0.7							
28	27	3	4	1.3	1	1	1				
30	29	1	8	8.0	1						
35	36	9	58	6.4	6	3				1 rim (Sand)	Probable EIA simple rim from burnished bipartite vessel
35	37	16	127	7.9	3	7	2	1		1 rim (Sand)	
38	39	6	47	7.8	5	1					
43	42	23	71	3.1	4	11	7			2 rims (Hflint, Sand)	EIA 'T' shaped rim in flint
44	33	26	347	13.3	1	5	16	4		1 rim - Butt Beaker	TN cup, TN? platter?, TN copies cup & platter,
											Butt Beaker, GB Beaker sherd, storage jar sherdsx2 - LIA
44	34	22	118	5.4	2	12	7	1		1 rim (Hflint), 2 cojoining base (Sand),	EIA rimt, Simple MIA, 3 LIA wheel turned body sherds
46	45	2	17	8.5	1		1				
50	49	14	19	1.4	1	8	5				
52	51	30	114	3.8	13	5	11			2 rims (Sand)	Both rims wheel made
53	54	25	100	4.0	11	7	2	1	2	1 rim (HvFlint)	EIA bipartite simple rim in flint
53	55	20	88	4.4	9	8	3				
60	59	1	4	4.0	1						
Totals		*423*	*2108*	*5.0*	*113*	*171*	*81*	*12*	*2*		
Mean Sherd Wgt			4.98								

Town Farm, Whaddon, Cambridgeshire 1995
The Pottery (by Feature)

Feature	No	Wgt	MSW	Flint	Sand	Roman/LIA	Shell	Other	Notes
3	23	100	4.3	8	12	1	1		
4	95	517	5.4	4	76	2			EIA; Includes large no. of medium sized burnished sherds a foot ring and a pinched out base, T shaped rim etc.
10	33	126	3.8	13	2	13	4		LIA/Roman
11	10	41	4.1	6	2	2			
15	61	200	3.3	23	10	8			
28	6	6	1.0	1	1	1			
30	1	8	8.0	1					
35	25	185	7.4	9	10	2	1		Probable Earlier Iron Age simple rim from burnished bipartite vessel
38	6	47	7.8	5	1				
43	23	71	3.1	4	11	7			Earlier Iron Age 'T' shaped rim in flint
44	48	465	9.7	3	17	23	5		TN cup, GB beaker, TN? platter? & cup, Fine British beaker sherd Butt Beaker Rim, 2 storage jar sherds, EIA rim, Simple EIA/MIA base
46	2	17	8.5	1		1			
50	14	19	1.4	1	8	5			
52	30	114	3.8	13	6	11			2 wheel made rims
53	45	188	4.2	20	15	5	1	2	EIA bipartite simple rim in flint
60	1	4	4.0	1					
Totals	***423***	***2108***	***5.0***	***113***	***171***	***81***	***12***	***2***	
Mean Sherd Wgt		4.98							

Pottery by Fill and by Feature

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APPENDIX IV

Context List

Phase I

Context	Desc.	Nature	Below	Above	Finds	Same as ..... in second phase
100(1)	Cut	Circular pit	1, 2 & 4	Natural	-	-
1	Fill	Very dark brown silt	-	2, 3, 4	Flint & pot	
2	Fill	Light brown silty clay	1	**100**	-	
3	Fill	Dark brown silt	1	4	Flint, pot & bone	
4	Fill	Redeposited chalk	1 & 3	**100**	Pot	
101(2)	Cut	Linear				**3**
1	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay	-	**101**	Pot & flint	**1 &2**
102(3/8)	Cut	Oval	2	Natural	-	**20**
1	Fill	Dark orange silty clay	-	102	-	21
3	Fill	Dark orange silty clay	-	102	-	21
103(6)	Cut	Linear				**10?**
1		Dark brown silt		103	Pot and flint	8?
104(7)	Cut	Linear				**11**
2	Fill	Very dark brown silt	-	3	Pot and flint	9?
3	Fill	Mid brown chalky clay	2	**104**	Pot	**9?**
105(3/8)	Cut	Oval				20
2	Fill	Light brown silty clay	-	105	-	22
106(4)	Cut	Linear				**50?**
1	Fill	Dark brown silt	-	106	Pot & flint	49?
107(5)	Cut	Linear				**-**
1	Fill	Dark brown silt	-	107	Pot	

Phase II

Context	**Description**	**Nature**	**Below**	**Above**	**Finds**
1	Fill of **3**	10YR 4/1 Dark grey clayey silt	-	2	Pottery, bone, flint
2	Fill of **3**	10YR 4/1 Dark grey clayey silt	1	**3**	Pottery
3	Cut	Elongated oval pit	2	Natural	-
4	Cut	Sunken hearth	6 & 23	Natural	-
5	Fill of **4**	10YR4/1 Dark grey silty clay	-	6 &14	Daub
6	'Clay lining'	2.5Y5/2 Greyish brown	23	**4**	-
7		Context not used			
8	Fill of **10**	10YR4/1 Dark grey clay silt	**11**	**10**	Pottery, bone
9	Fill of **11**	10YR4/1 Dark grey clay silt	-	**11**	Pottery,bone
10	Cut	Gully	8	Natural	-
11	Cut	Gully	9	8	-
12	Cut?	Curvilinear ditch?	26	Natural	-
13	Fill of **12**	10YR3/4 Dark yellowish brown	25	26	Flint
14	Fill of **4**	5Y6/2 Light olive grey	5	23	Pottery & daub

		chalky marl			
15	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit	24	Natural	-
16	Fill of **15**	10YR4/1 Dark grey clay silt	-	17&18	Pottery, bone, slag, flint
17	Fill of **15**	10YR3/2 Very dark greyish brown clayey silt	16	19	Pottery
18	Fill of **15**	10YR3/2 Very dark greyish brown clayey silt	16	19	Pottery
19	Fill of **15**	2.5Y7/2 Light grey degraded chalk	17&18	24	-
20	Cut	Sub-oval pit	22	Natural	-
21	Fill of **20**	10YR4/4 Mid-dark yellowish brown	-	22	Flint
22	Fill of **20**	10YR5/2 Mid-light greyish brown	21	**20**	-
23	Fill of **4**	2.5Y7/2 & 5/2 Light grey/greyish brown silty clay	14	6	Pottery, flint, worked bone?
24	Fill of **15**	10YR4/1 Dark grey clay silt	19	**15**	-
25	Fill of **12**	10YR4/4 Dark yellowish brown silty clay	--	13	-
26	Fill of **12**	10YR5/4 Mid light yellowish brown silty clay	13	**12**	-
27	Fill of **28**	10YR3/2 Very dark greyish brown clayey silt	15	**28**	Pottery and bone
28	Cut	Posthole	27	Natural	-
29	Fill of **30**	10YR4/2 Dark greyish brown clayey silt	-	**30**	Pottery
30	Cut	Postpipe	29	31	-
31	Fill of **32**	10YR5/3 Brown clayey silt	**30**	**32**	-
32	Cut	Posthole	31	Natural	-
33	Fill of **44**	10YR3/2Very dark greyish brown	-	34	Bone, pottery, Fe nails
34	Fill of **44**	2.5Y5/2 Greyish brown clayey silt	33	**44**	Pottery, bone and flint
35	Cut	Circular pit	36	9	-
36	Fill of **35**	10YR4/2 Dark greyish brown silty clay	37	**35**	Pottery, bone, flint
37	Fill of **35**	10YR4/1 Dark grey silty clay	**57**	36	Pottery, bone, flint
38	Cut	**Same as 11**			
39	Fill of 38	Same as 9			
40	Cut	Same as **10**			
41	Fill of **40**	Same as 8			
42	Fill of **43**	10YR4/2 Dark greyish brown clayey silt	Concrete	**43**	Pottery and bone
43	Cut	Linear or pit?	42	Natural	
44	Cut	Storage pit	34	Natural	
45	Fill of **46**	10YR3/2 Very dark greyish brown clay silt	48	**46**	Pottery
46	Cut	Posthole	45	Natural	
47	Fill of **4**	10YR4/1 Dark grey silty clay	23	**4**	Bone and burnt flint
48	Fill of **46**	10YR5/2 Greyish brown silty clay	-	45	-
49	Fill of **50**	10YR3/2 Very dark greyish brown clayey silt	-	**50**	Pottery and bone
50	Cut	Linear/gully	49	Natural	-
51	Fill of **52**	10YR3/2 Very dark greyish brown clayey silt	-	**52**	Pottery and bone
52	Cut	Ditch	51	Natural	-
53	Cut	Sub-rectangular storage pit	55	Natural	
54	Fill of **53**	10YR4/1 Dark grey silty clay	-	55	Pottery, bone, flint
55	Fill of **53**	10YR5/2 Greyish brown	54	53	Pottery and flint

		silty clay			
56		Not used			
57	Cut	Modern posthole	58	37	-
58	Fill of **57**	10YR4/1 Dark grey clay silt	-	57	-
59	Fill of 60	10YR4/2 Dark greyish	-	**60**	Pottery, bone
60	Cut	Posthole	59	Natural	-
61	Cut	Curvilinear	62	Natural	-
62	Fill of **61**	10YR4/4 Dark yellowish brown silty clay	**53**	Natural	Flint
63	**Cut**	**Posthole**	64	Natural	-
64	Fill of **63**	10YR3/4 Dark yellowish brown clay silt	-	**63**	-
65	Cut	Posthole?	-	66	-
66	Fill of **65**	Compacted chalk	66	Natural	-
67	Cut	Posthole?	68	**4**	-
68	Fill of **67**	Posthole?	**69**	**67**	-
69	Cut	Postpipe	70	68	-
70	Fill of **69**	10YR4/2 Dark greyish brown clay silt	-	**69**	-
71	Fill of **72**	10YR4/4 Dark yellowish brown clayey silt	-	**72**	-
72	Cut	Posthole	71	Natural	-
73	Fill of **74**	10YR4/4 Dark yellowish brown clay silt	-	**74**	Pottery and flint
74	Cut	Posthole	73	Natural	-

APPENDIX V

SMR SITES (BRONZE AGE TO ROMAN PERIOD) AROUND THE PARISH OF WHADDON

TYPE	PARISH	SMR NO.
Bronze Age barrow	Melbourn	3166
Bronze Age bead	Shingay	3164
Bronze Age hoard	Bassingbourn	3091
Bronze Age hoard	Melbourn	3117
Bronze Age palstave	Litlington	3083
Bronze Age rapier	Bassingbourn	11494
Bronze Age sherds	Shepreth	3079
IA / Roman ?	Wimpole/Shingay	3335
IA / Roman excavation	Wimpole	11493
IA / Roman finds	Orwell	3150
IA / Roman finds	Orwell	3318
IA / Roman finds	Orwell	8417
IA / Roman finds	Orwell	9612
IA / Roman settlement	Orwell	3253
IA / Roman settlement	Orwell	3257
IA / Roman settlement	Wimpole/Shingay	3157
IA find	Orwell	1238
IA fort	Melbourn	3296
IA pits	Barrington	3121
IA pits	Barrington	3247
IA settlement	Barrington	2454
RB metal	Bassingbourn	11494
RB settlement	Melbourn	10224
Roman box	Wimpole/Shingay	11173
Roman building	Barrington	3373
Roman burial ground	Litlington	3262
Roman excavations	Wimpole/Shingay	8384
Roman find	Shingay	1365
Roman finds	Barrington	3220
Roman finds	Barrington	3220
Roman finds	Melbourn	8415
Roman finds	Shingay	9255
Roman finds	Wimpole/Shingay	9254
Roman pot	Litlington	3089
Roman pot	Melbourn	3166
Roman pot	Melbourn	3221
Roman pot	Orwell	3134
Roman pot	Orwell	3162
Roman pot	Orwell	3168
Roman pot	Shingay	3164
Roman pot/crem	Wimpole	3094
Roman settlement	Orwell	10210