Excavation Report

A Middle to Late Iron Age settlement at Great Haddon, Peterborough

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A Middle to Late Iron Age settlement at Great Haddon, Peterborough

Archaeological Excavation

By Helen Stocks-Morgan BSC ACIfA

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

Editor: Lawrence Billington MA PhD

Illustrator: Gillian Greer BSc MCIfA

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Prepared by:	Helen Stocks-Morgan
Position:	Project Officer
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Checked by:	James Drummond-Murray
Position:	Senior Project Manager
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Signed:	

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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

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

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Summary

Between December 2014 and January 2015 Oxford Archaeology East undertook an archaeological excavation on the proposed site of a commercial unit at Great Haddon, Peterborough (TL 1481 9415). This followed a trenching evaluation in 2006 and a geophysical survey in 2014.

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

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Between the 1st December 2014 and the 21st January 2015 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out an archaeological excavation at Great Haddon, Peterborough (TL 1481 9415; Fig. 1). The work followed an archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2006 (Schofield & Williams 2006) and a targeted geophysical survey carried out in 2014 (Prestidge 2014).

1.1.2 This archaeological excavation (divided into two areas by a modern field boundary) was undertaken to mitigate construction impacts of a commercial unit, totalling 0.816 hectares (Planning application No. 06/00346/OUT) as requested by the Peterborough City Archaeologist (Rebecca Casa-Hatton). This mitigation work is the first phase of a larger development programme comprising strategic warehousing and distribution units, totalling 133ha, between the A1139 and A1 road corridors.

1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 Great Haddon (the Site) is located approximately 1km to the south-west of Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. The Site lies within two arable fields bisected by a track in an area of high ground (c. 22m OD), located within a gently rolling landscape.

1.2.2 The underlying geology consists of boulder clay of the Oxford Clay formation. No superficial deposits were encountered (British Geological Survey, 1995).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A full Historic Environment Record (HER) search was undertaken in a 1km radius of the site (her referred to as the Study Area). A summary of the results is given below. The site has previously been subject to a desk-based assessment and (Grassam 2005), where a fuller account of its archaeological and historical background can be found. Here, a brief description of Iron Age sites within the wider environs of the site is also provided, to provide context6 for the Iron Age remains revealed by the excavation, and are plotted alongside selected HER entries in Figure 2.

1.3.2 Evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the study area is sparse and restricted to find spots of flint tools. These include a scraper and four flakes recovered during a field walking survey undertaken to the south of the site (PHER 51896, Newboult & Gregson, 2007). Several phases of work including fieldwalking and excavtion on the site of the Late Iron Age and Roman farmstead/settlement at Haddon, c. 1km west of the Site (CHER 09748) recovered a small assemblage of around 250 struck flints, a proportion of which has been suggested to be of Early Bronze Age date (French 1994; Hinman 2003).

1.3.3 There is no evidence for Iron Age activity in the immediate study area prior to the early or mid 1st century AD when the farmstead/settlement at Haddon (CHER 09748) was established (Hinman 2003). This said, approximately 2km south of the Site, and just outside of the study area proper, extensive evaluation trenching has revealed traces of at least four areas of Middle to Late Iron Age settlement between the modern A1(M) and the village of Yaxley (Ingham 2008; PHER 51898 & 51899).

1.3.4 Occupation at the Late Iron Age settlement at Haddon (CHER 09748) continued in the Roman period, where a large farmstead developed, continuing in use into the mid to

late 4th century AD (Hinman 2003). A roman bathhouse and associated features was been excavated in the early 1990s, a kilometre south west of the Site (Upex 1994; CHER 10384), and has since been suggested to have formed part of a small villa or high status farmstead (Hinman 2003, 6).

1.3.5 This site also provides evidence for 5th to 6th century Saxon occupation within the study area, in the form of a possible timber post-built building on the site of the earlier Roman bath house together with a 6th century inhumation burial (Upex 1994).

1.3.6 There is no evidence for settlement from the medieval period onwards, with the land given over to arable farming evidenced by ridge and furrow seen in aerial photographs (Schofield & Williams, 2006). To the east of the Site, a small assemblage of post-medieval tile, pottery and an iron stud were found during fieldwalking – probably representing material introduced through manuring of arable fields (CHER 51897).

Middle Iron Age Sites in the Vicinity

1.3.7 In the lower Nene Valley, Middle to Late Iron Age sites have been identified at Orton Longueville, Werrington, Yaxley and Fengate; specifically Vicarage Farm and Cats Water (Fig. 2).

1.3.8 The remains of a farmstead and associated occupation features were encountered at Orton Longueville, 2.5km to the north-east (Mackreth 2001). Werrington, 8km to the north, comprised a square enclosure, approximately 70m by 70m which contained a roundhouse and large penannular ditch (Mackreth 1988). The settlement at Broadway, Yaxley, located 4km to the south-east, consisted of a smaller square enclosure which contained a roundhouse and a possible metal-working area, with an outlying field system (Phillips 2014).

1.3.9 The site at Cats Water revealed remains of a significant farmstead, while at Vicarage Farm a smaller settlement mainly comprising ditches and pits was recorded (Pryor 1984).

1.4 Acknowledgements

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

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief and Written Scheme of Investigation (Stocks-Morgan 2014) and further refined in the Updated Project Design and Post Excavation Assessment (Stocks-Morgan 2015),

2.1.2 The main aims of this excavation were

- To mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains. The development would have severely impacted upon these remains and as a result a full excavation was required, targeting the areas of archaeological interest highlighted by the previous phases of evaluation.
- 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.

2.1.3 The aims and objectives of the excavation were developed with reference to Regional Research Agendas (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000).

2.2 Regional Research Aims

2.2.1 ***Dating and Chronology:*** To establish a chronology for Early Iron Age pottery and when the introduction of Middle Iron Age pottery forms occurred. The need for Early Iron Age metalwork to be recovered from secure contexts to aid the chronological sequence is also highlighted.

2.2.2 ***Manufacturing and Industry:*** To investigate the form and development of agricultural production and the nature and extent of any industrial activity.

2.2.3 ***Settlement:*** To investigate the density, form and dynamics of Iron Age settlements. The need to establish settlement location, use and how they utilised the hinterland.

2.2.4 ***Agrarian economy:*** To understand through the analysis of environmental and faunal remains, any continuity or evidence of changing agrarian economy, such as a shift between arable and pastoral farming.

2.2.5 ***Tribal polities:*** To establish the variations in Middle Iron Age settlements and make comparisons with Late Iron Age settlements, along with investigation of evidence for the presence/impact of Roman material culture within a settlement.

2.3 Additional Research Objectives

2.3.1 The post-excavation assessment showed that some of the original aims and objectives of the excavation stated above could be met through the analysis of the excavated materials.

2.3.2 The post-excavation assessment process also identified new objectives drawn from local research assessments and agendas. These are outlined below.

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

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

2.4 Methodology

2.4.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Brief (Casa-Hatton, 2014) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Stocks-Morgan, 2014).

2.4.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a JCB type tracked excavator using a 2m wide flat bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.4.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.4.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.4.5 Once the excavation area had been fully exposed Rachel Fosberry, OA East's palaeobotanical specialist visited site and took several 'grab' samples from a range of features thought to belong different phases and feature types to assess the quality of preservation. From this initial assessment preservation of botanical evidence was shown to be poor. Thereafter, a total of fifty-two samples were taken which were selected to sample the full range of features types from all phases of activity on the site.

2.4.6 Site conditions were poor with frequent rain which, coupled with the high water table, resulted in surface flooding. A pre-excavation plan of the archaeological features was undertaken before any flooding occurred, therefore the confidence rating for having observed the majority of the features is relatively high. The excavation of the features was aided by the use of a pump and was undertaken with little hindrance. The only part of the excavation which as severely affected was the ability to take photographs of features and the site itself.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 All archaeological features have been assigned where possible to provisional phases within the Iron Age (See Figs 3-6), based on the stratigraphic data in conjunction with the pottery analysis. The phases are as follows:

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

Table 1: Phases used during this report

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

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

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

3.2 Phase 1: Middle Iron Age Open Settlement (Fig 4)

3.2.1 The earliest phase of occupation on the site dates to the Middle Iron Age and comprises an open settlement, consisting of two structures and several pits.

Roundhouse 182

3.2.2 In the south-western corner of the excavation area lay a roundhouse (**182**), which was sub-circular in shape, measuring 9m by 8.5m. The western side consisted of two ring gullies (**144**,**187**), the eastern side of the roundhouse is formed by a series of small pits/postholes (**134**, **170**, **172**, **199**, **201**, **203**, **205**, **216**, **218**, **220**). A total of 39 sherds of pottery and 70g of baked clay was recovered from the roundhouse, with the largest concentration being from a pit in the south-east corner of the structure (**134**).

3.2.3 The north-western part of the roundhouse was represented by ring gully **144** which was curvilinear in plan and measured between 0.55m and 0.8m in width. It had concave sides and a flattish base which measured between 0.18m and 0.25m deep. It was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay (145) which contained two sherds (4g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.2.4 The south-western part the roundhouse comprised ring gully **187** which was curvilinear in plan and measured 0.65m wide. This gully had steep sides and a flattish base which measured 0.05m at its south-eastern end and 0.25m at the north-western end. It was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay (188).

3.2.5 The eastern side of the roundhouse was formed by a series of pits, which are described below from north to south.

3.2.6 Pit **170** was sub-circular in plan and measured 2.8m long and 0.8m wide. This pit had steep sides and a slightly concave base which was 0.37m deep. It was filled by a light yellowish grey silty clay (171).

3.2.7 Truncating this pit was a smaller pit (**172)** which was was sub-circular in shape, and measured 1.7m long and 1.2m wide. It had concave sides and a concave base which was 0.4m deep (Fig. 7, Section 59). This pit was filled by mid grey silty clay (173) which contained nine sherds (14g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 69g of baked clay.

3.2.8 Immediately to the south-east lay a sub-circular pit (**199**) which measured 0.7m long and 0.44m wide. It had steep sides and a flattish base and was 0.09m deep. The fill comprised a mid brownish grey silty clay (200).

3.2.9 Adjacent to this was a pit (**201**) which was sub-circular in shape and measured 0.6m long and 0.39m wide. It had steep sides and a flattish base which was 0.11m deep. It was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay (202) which contained four sherds (8g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.2.10 A further sub-circular pit (**203**) was encountered immediately to the south which measured 0.85m long and 0.4m wide. It had steep sides and a flattish base which was 0.1m deep. This pit was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay (204).

3.2.11 To the south and adjacent was a pit (**205**) which was circular in shape and measured 0.6m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flattish base which was 0.11m deep. The fill comprised a mid brownish grey silty clay (206).

3.2.12 One metre to the south lay a pit (**218**) which was circular in shape and measured 0.82m in diameter. It had concave sides and a flattish base which was 0.21m deep. This pit was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay (219) which contained one sherd (11g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.2.13 Truncating this was a further pit (**220**) which was circular in shape and measured 0.49m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flattish base which was 0.13m deep. This pit was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay (221).

3.2.14 To the south-west lay a sub-circular pit (**134**) which measured 1.48m long and 0.71m wide. It had concave sides and a slightly concave base and measured 0.17m deep. The fill consisted of a dark blackish grey silty clay (135) with frequent charcoal inclusions and nineteen sherds (42g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.2.15 The southern most pit (**216**) was sub-circular in shape measuring 0.5m long and 0.3m wide. It had steep sides and a flat base which was 0.04m deep. It was filled by a mid yellowish grey silty clay (217)

Structure/Outhouse 339

3.2.16 To the east of the roundhouse lay a second possible structure (**339**). This structure comprised four lengths of curvilinear gullies (**42**, **340**, **344**, **346**), which would probably have been continuous if not for truncation, enclosing an area *c.*5m in diameter. The gully was between 0.4m and 0.6m wide with concave sides and a slightly concave base and measured between 0.1m to 0.2m deep. No datable finds were recovered from this feature but its form and location suggest it was part of this earlier settlement.

3.2.17 Within the internal area of the structure lay a sub-rectangular pit (**40**), measuring 1.3m long and 0.85m wide. The pit had steep sides and a flat base and was 0.2m deep. The pit was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay (41) which contained a dump of large burnt sandstone cobbles, although no evidence of *in-situ* burning was present (see Plate 3).

Settlement Features

3.2.18 To the north and south of these two structures were a series of pits and postholes, which have been ascribed to this phase of occupation due to their pottery assemblage where relevant and their location in proximity to the structures and outside of the later enclosure.

3.2.19 One feature which is of note (and was similar to pit **40**, described above) was a circular pit (**318**) located to the north of Structure **339**. It measured 0.75m wide and 0.38m deep and was filled by a dark reddish brown silty clay (319) which contained a dump of large burnt sandstone cobbles and four sherds (22g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.2.20 This pit was overlain by a series of intercutting pits (**315**, **320**, **322**) which suggests a level of continuous use and described below in chronological order (see Section 104, Figure 7).

3.2.21 Pit **315** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.4m in diameter. It had shallow sides and a flattish base, and was 0.14m deep. This pit was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay (316) which contained four sherds (35g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.2.22 Overlying this was a sub-circular pit (**322**) which measured 0.45m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flattish base which was 0.24m deep. The fill comprised a light brownish grey silty clay (321).

3.2.23 The last pit (**320**) in the sequence was sub-circular in shape measuring 1.4m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flattish base which was 0.24m deep. This pit was filled by a light brownish grey silty clay (319) which nine sherds (55g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.2.24 A cluster of pits lay to the north of the roundhouse, the most westerly of these pits (**162**), partially exposed on the edge of the excavation, was sub-circular in shape and measured 1.5m in diameter. It had shallow sides and a flattish base which was 0.3m deep. This pit was initially filled by a 0.2m thick, light greyish orange silty clay (163). This was overlain by a light orangey grey silty clay (164) which was 0.3m thick which contained 8g of daub.

3.2.25 Immediately to the east lay a sub-circular pit (**165**) which measured measuring 1.43m in diameter. It had steepish sides and a concave base and was 0.32m deep. This pit was initially filled by a mid orangey grey silty clay (166) with frequent gravel, which was 0.1m thick. This was overlain by a mid orangey grey silty clay (167) which contained five sherds (13g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.2.26 To the south-east a pit (**189**) was encountered, which was sub-circular in shape and measured 0.45m in diameter. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base which was 0.25m deep. This pit was filled by a light orangey grey silty clay (189).

3.2.27 Adjacent to this pit was a smaller, circular pit (**180**) which measured 0.48m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flattish base which was 0.17m deep. The fill comprised a light brownish grey silty clay (181).

3.2.28 To the north-east of the roundhouse several pits were encountered and were slightly more dispersed. Pit **158** was oval in shape measuring 0.6m long and 0.35m wide. It had steep sides and a concave base which was 0.2m deep. This pit was filled by a dark grey silty clay (159).

3.2.29 Three metres to the south lay a sub-circular pit (**156**) which measured 1.27m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flat base which was 0.23m deep. This pit was filled by a mid grey silty clay (157).

3.2.30 Posthole **308** was sub-circular in shape and measured 0.45m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flattish base which was 0.24m deep. This pit was filled by a light brownish grey silty clay (309) which contained 30 sherds (18g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.2.31 To the west of this, a posthole (**207**) was encountered which was sub-circular in shape and measured 0.45m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flattish base which was 0.24m deep. This posthole was filled by a light brownish grey silty clay (208).

3.2.32 A pit (**210**) which was sub-circular in shape was encountered three metres to the south-east of posthole **207**. This feature measured 0.81m in diameter. It had concave sides, a concave base and was 0.13m deep. This pit was filled by a light orangey grey silty clay (211) which was 0.07m thick. This was overlain by a mid orangey grey silty clay (212) which was 0.06m thick.

3.2.33 Adjacent to this was a further pit (**213**) which was similar in shape and measured 0.45m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flattish base which was 0.24m deep. This pit had an initial fill of light orangey grey silty clay (214) which contained frequent charcoal inclusions and measured 0.32m thick. Overlying this was a 0.24m thick, mid grey silty clay (215) which contained frequent charcoal and some degraded burnt unidentifiable bone.

3.2.34 Two metres to the south-east was a pit (**67**) which was sub-circular in shape measuring 0.7m in diameter. It had moderate sides and a flattish base which was 0.25m deep. This pit was filled by a dark grey silty clay (66).

3.2.35 A further pit (**263**) was encountered which was sub-circular in shape and measured 0.45m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flattish base which was 0.24m deep. This pit was filled by a light brownish grey silty clay (264).

3.2.36 The most southerly of this group was pit **193** which was oval in shape and measured 2.2m long and 0.95m wide. It had concave sides and a flattish base and was 0.28m deep. The fill consisted of a light brownish grey silty clay (194)

3.2.37 Immediately to the south-east of the roundhouse were several pits. The nearest lay directly to the south-east and most likely to be associated with the roundhouse was pit **136**. This pit was sub-circular in shape and measured 0.5m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flattish base which was 0.16m deep. This pit was filled by a mid blueish grey silty clay (137).

3.2.38 Two metres to the south east were three larger pits. Pit **174** was oval in shape measuring 2.6m long and 0.78m wide. It had steep sides and a concave base which was 0.21m deep. This pit was filled by a dark orangey grey silty clay (175). The other two pits were intercutting, the earliest in the sequence was pit **176** which was sub-circular n shape and measured 2.5m in diameter. This pit had shallow sides and a concave base which measured 0.36m deep. It was filled by a dark orangey grey silty clay (177). Truncating this was pit **178** which had a similar shape and profile and measured 2.4m in diameter and 0.38m deep. The fill comprised a mid orangey grey silty clay (179).

3.2.39 Twenty metres to the north-east of the open settlement were several pits, all of which are undated, but are truncated by the later enclosure suggesting that they form part of this phase of activity.

3.2.40 The northernmost pit (**334**) was sub-circular and measured 0.86m in diameter. This pit had steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.27m deep. The fill comprised a dark greenish grey silty clay (335).

3.2.41 Immediately to the south lay two intercutting pits (**300**, **302**) which were sub-circular in plan with steep sides and concave bases. Pit **300** was 1.46m long, 1.03m wide and 0.27m deep and filled by a dark brown grey clay (301) which contained 81g of baked clay. Pit **302** was the latest pit and measured 1.32m long, 0.75m wide and 0.21m deep. The fill comprised a mid greenish grey silty clay (303)

3.2.42 A third pit (**312**) was more irregular in form, but had a similar profile and measured 2.64m long, 0.96m wide and 0.13m deep. The fill consisted of a mid greenish grey silty clay (313)

3.2.43 To the south lay three postholes (**274**, **276**, **286**) which measured between 0.4m and 0.5m wide. They all had concave sides and flat bases; all were heavily truncated, measuring 0.1 to 0.15m deep. All were filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (273, 275, 285). Immediately to the south lay a sub-circular pit (**133**) which was 1.4m long and 0.6m wide. This pit had steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.25m deep. The fill consisted of a dark grey silt clay (132).

3.2.44 Truncating the southernmost posthole (**286**) was pit **284**, which was in turn truncated by a Phase II enclosure ditch (**169**), and was similar in form to the adjacent pit **278**. These pits were sub-rectangular in shape, with each one measuring 0.5m in diameter. They had concave sides and a flattish base, Pit **278** was deeper being 0.5m deep and pit **284** was 0.14m deep. They were both filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (277, 283)

3.3 Phase 2: Middle Iron Age Enclosed Settlement (Fig. 5)

3.3.1 At some point during the Middle Iron Age the settlement focus shifted slightly to the east and it was formalised by the creation of an enclosure sub-divided into two areas. The northern area is 'sub-rhomboid' in shape and covered an area of *c.*705 square metres; it appears to have been used for light industrial activities and rubbish disposal, indicated by the presence of a cluster of pits, an oven/kiln and several small gullies. The southern area was sub-rectangular in shape, enclosed an area of some 600 square metres and was further divided by small partitions; this appears to have been the main domestic space.

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

Enclosure Ditches

3.3.3 The main outer arm of the enclosure comprised a ditch (**56**) that measured between 1.6 and 2.8m wide, becoming noticeably wider where it turned sharply at the corners. The ditch measured between 0.5m and 1.1m deep. The profile of the ditch was mostly slightly stepped with the north-eastern part of the enclosure ditch being slightly broader, with a wide U shaped profile (See Fig. 7 for section of slots **89**, **226** and **318** and Plate 1 for photograph of slot **81**).

3.3.4 Along the majority of the ditch length it was filled by a series of fills representing gradual infilling, however, to the east, near to the ditch terminus (**127**), a dark grey silty clay (129), with frequent charcoal fragments was deliberately dumped into the upper part of the ditch. The fill sequence of the ditch, with evidence for slumping on the external side suggests that the bank lay on the outside of the enclosure.

3.3.5 The division of the enclosure is represented by another ditch (**70**), slightly curvilinear in plan and measuring between 1m and 2.2m wide. The ditch became gradually shallower towards the western terminus / entranceway, being 0.3m deep at the terminus and 0.8m deep in the furthest slot to the east. The ditch was filled by a series of naturally derived fills (71, 72, 73) which accumulated slowly while the enclosure was still in use.

This was then capped by a dump of charcoal rich soil (74), possibly part of a closing deposit when the settlement was abandoned.

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

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

3.3.8 Table 2 shows the frequency of pottery recovered from excavated slots within the main enclosure ditches. No particular concentrations of finds were present. Of the samples taken from the ditch fills, three contained charred remains, comprising duckweed seeds from ditch slots **230**, **251** and **329**; suggesting that the ditch would have been filled with water at least periodically.

Ditch slot	Ditch fill	Pottery (No of sherds / weight g)	Other finds and enviro
56	57 (lower)	9/270	
	58	7/163	55g baked clay
	59	3/64	1 x spindlewhorl, 3g baked clay
	60 (upper)	1/25	
70	71 (lower)		
	72	20/285	7 x loomweight fragment, 1 x sheep tibia, 82g baked clay
	73		
	74 (upper)		
75	76 (lower)	31/315 (LIA)	1 x cattle tooth
	77 (upper)	4/11 (LIA)	Fuel ash slag, 13g baked clay
81	82 (lower)	8/117	1 x kiln bar, 21g baked clay, 1 x cattle tibia
	83 (upper)		
87	88		
89	90 (lower)		
	91 (upper)	7/244	7g baked clay
118	117 (lower)	2/15	
	116		
	115 (upper)	4/91	
125	126	4/35	8g daub, 1 x horse femur
127	128 (lower)		
	129 (upper)		
226	227 (lower)		
	228 (upper)	9/580	2 x loomweight fragment

230	231 (lower)		
	232	5/31	1 x loomweight fragment, 49g daub
	233	8/38	
	234 (upper)	6/59	
235	236		
	237(upper)	31/140	242g baked clay
251	250		
329	330 (lower)	7/51	
	331		
	332	6/29	3g daub
	333 (upper)		

Table 2: Finds from the Middle Iron Age enclosure

Southern sub-enclosure

3.3.9 In the southern portion of the main enclosure the space was further sub-divided by a number of small ditches (**46**, **78**, **131**). This in effect created a sub-rectangular sub-enclosure defining an area of some 330 square metres, in which a domestic dwelling was located (roundhouse **5**), along with a number of other settlement / structural features. An entranceway was present in the northern part of the sub-division and, although partly truncated by a clsuter of pits belonging to Phase III, appears to have been some 4.2m wide.

3.3.10 The ditch (**46**) that formed the north-eastern part of the sub-enclosure had steep sides an a slightly concave base which measured 0.75m wide and 0.3m deep. A terminus was present in the western end which was rounded. It was filled by a light grey silty clay (47) which contained nine sherds (86g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.3.11 Ditch **78** formed the north-western part of the sub-enclosure and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. This ditch measured 0.55m wide and 0.35m deep. It was initially filled by a mid grey silty clay (79) which was 0.2m thick and contained two sherds of pottery. This was overlain by a 0.15m thick, dark greyish brown silty clay (80).

3.3.12 The western arm of the sub-enclosure (**131**) was slightly more curvilinear and irregular in plan and had steep sides and a concave base. It measured 1.1m wide and 0.48m deep. The fill comprised a dark brownish grey silty clay (130) which contained a total of ten sherds (107g) of pottery.

3.3.13 The ditches (**46**, **78**, **131**) ranged in size between 0.55m on its east to west arm and 1.1m wide and 0.48m deep on its north to south arm. The ditches had similar profiles throughout, being steep sided with slightly concave bases. They were filled by a similar light grey silty clay (47, 79, 130). Pottery totalling twenty sherds of pottery (158g) was was recovered from all of the ditch lengths and no specific concentrations were identified.

*Roundhouse **5***

3.3.14 Within the sub-enclosure a ring gully (**6**) was evident, encompassing an area 9.5m by 8.8m. This gully measured on average 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep and was originally dug in segments, with possible entrance ways/gaps present to the south-west, south and south-east (see Fig. 7, Sections 4 and 11).

3.3.15 A total of 336g of pottery was recovered from the roundhouse gully, all of which was from the southern half of the gully, with the largest concentration collected (by weight) from the south-eastern part of the gully (**34**). Fuel ash slag was recovered from the south-western terminus (**24**). The animal bone recovered from the roundhouse included a red deer antler from the south-west terminus (**24**) along with a cattle fibula from the south-east (**34**) and part of a horse mandible from slot **14**, to the north.

3.3.16 Two pits were recorded inside the footprint of the roundhouse; both are undated, but, given their location, it is assumed they are associated with the structure. In the centre of the roundhouse lay an oval pit (**38**) which measured 1.2m long and 0.65m wide. It had concave sides and a concave base and was 0.2m deep. The fill comprised a mid yellowish brown silty clay (39).

3.3.17 The second pit (**36**) lay in the northern part of the roundhouse and was oval in shape, measuring 2.1m long and 0.8m wide. The pit had a similar profiles being steep sided with a concave base and measured 0.2m deep. This pit was filled by a mid yellowish brown silty clay (37).

Occupational features

3.3.18 In the northern part of the sub-division lay a possible beamslot (**293**) which was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1.7m long and 0.25m wide. It had steep sides and a concave base and was 0.15m deep. The fill comprised a dark blackish grey clayey silt (292) which contained frequent charcoal and two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.3.19 To the south and located immediately west of the roundhouse (**5**) was a further possible beamslot (**295**) aligned north-east to south-west. This beamslot had steep sides and a concave base measuring 1.9m long, 0.3m wide and 0.18m deep. The fill was a similar dark blackish grey clayey silt which contained frequent charcoal (294).

3.3.20 At the western end of the beamslot (**295**) was a posthole (**297**), which was sub-circular in plan and 0.6m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flattish base which measured 0.15m deep. The posthole fill (296) was similar in characteristics being a dark blackish grey clayey silt which contained frequent charcoal.

3.3.21 To the west of roundhouse **5** were two gullies (**1**, **3**), which probbalby represnet the remains of a single truncated or segmented feature. These had concave profiles and measured 0.55m wide and 0.2m deep. They were filled by a similar mid brownish grey silty clay (2,4). The gullies are undated but thought to belong to this phase due to their location inside the enclosure.

Northern sub-enclosure

3.3.22 In the northern area a series of settlement-related features were present, comprising an oven and a cluster of pits.

Oven

3.3.23 Near to the entranceway between the two areas lay an oven (**260**), measuring 1.2m in diameter. The oven had a circular chamber 1.2m in diameter which had shallow sides and a flat base which measured 0.3m deep. In the western end of this chamber was a small flue, measuring 0.6m long and 0.3m wide (see plate 2).

3.3.24 The surrounding natural clay was visibly scorched leaving a mid reddish orange clay (261) 0.04m thick. This was overlain by a dark greyish brown silty clay (262) which was 0.3m thick and contained nine fragments of kiln bars.

Pits

3.3.25 Several pits and postholes were encountered in the northern part of the enclosure. The characteristics of these features allow them to be separated into three broad groups. Seven of the ten pits are dated by their associated pottery; the remaining three are not, and their phasing is based on their proximity and similarity to the dated pits.

3.3.26 The first group consist of two small sub-circular postholes spaced 3.5m apart. These postholes were steep sided and had a sloped base. The northern-most posthole (**101**) measured 0.47m in diameter and 0.2m deep and was filled by a mid blueish grey silty clay (102). The southern-most posthole (**142**) measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.13m deep. It was filled by a dark blueish grey silty clay (143).

3.3.27 The second group comprise sub-circular pits **103** and **140** which ranged in size between 0.85m and 0.88m in diameter respectively. These were spaced 1.5m apart and both had steep sides and a flattish base. They were filled by a similar dark blueish grey silty clay, where pit **103** contained twenty-four sherds (151g) of pottery and pit **140** contained one sherd (18g) of pottery.

3.3.28 The third group of pits are all larger in size being over 0.95m in diameter. Three of these pits were immediately adjacent to one another and the fourth pit lay 4.2m to the south-west. They were all sub-circular in shape with steep sides and a concave base. The pits measurements are fill characteristics are detailed in Table 3.

Pit	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Finds
99	0.95	0.16	mid blueish grey silty clay	6/9 MIA pottery,
109	1.7	0.28	mid orangey brown silty clay	1/6 MIA pottery, 1/24 LIA pottery, 27g daub, animal bone
111	1.28	0.2	dark greyish brown silty clay	56/546 MIA pottery, animal bone
113	1.07	0.24	dark greyish brown silty clay	

Table 3: Middle Iron Age pit group

3.3.29 Two further pits were encountered in the area which cannot be grouped. The first of these pits (**138**) was sub-oval in shape measuring 1.6m east to west and 0.95m north to south. The sides of the pit were steep and it had a flat base and was 0.18m deep. It was filled by a dark blueish grey silty clay (139) which contained one sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone. Pit **92** was sub-oval in shape and measured 2.1m long and 0.6m wide. It had concave sides and a slightly concave base and was 0.28m deep. It was filled by a dark brownish grey silty clay which contained a deliberate deposit of thirty-four sherds (36g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and a cattle tibia, with a single charred wheat grain deriving from an environmental sample.

3.3.30 In the eastern part of the enclosure lay a large pit (**68**), whose edges were unclear but was sub-oval and measured c. 3m long and 1.6m wide. The pit had fairly steep sides and a concave base which measures 0.7m deep. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (69) which contained two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and occasional barley, wheat grains and grass seeds in the environmental sample.

3.4 Phase 3: Late Iron Age remodelling (Fig. 6)

Remodelling of the enclosure

3.4.1 The eastern entranceway of the enclosure was remodelled at some point and extended eastwards, represented by ditches **249** and **328**.

3.4.2 The ditch was noticeably wider at this time, being 2.7m wide and the profile of the ditch became more stepped. This ditch had an initial fill of mid greenish grey silty clay (248) which was 0.3m deep. It was overlain by a dark blueish black silty clay (247) with frequent charcoal inclusions which contained two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery (85g) and 12g of daub.

3.4.3 Further remodelling involved the creation of a small sub-circular enclosure (**61**, **241**, **258**), *c*.9m in diameter, which blocked the entrance way between the two internal areas in the enclosure. An entrance way into this new enclosure was present to the east, measuring 4.2m wide. The ditch had steep sides and a concave base which measured 1.15m wide and 0.4m deep. It had a series of fills, the first of which was a mid greyish yellow silty clay (242) which was 0.12m in thickness. This was overlain by a dark grey clay (243) which was 0.14m thick. The final fill, 0.14m thick, comprised a mid grey clay (244).

3.4.4 This ditch contained a total of 126 sherds of pottery and nine sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, weighing a total of 115g. Other finds include a large piece of 'Pendle' limestone (which may have acted as a post pad), a fragment of cattle tibia and part of a pig humerus.

3.4.5 Set back from the entrance was a small length of curvilinear gully forming a possible doorway / barrier (**298**) into the enclosure. This 0.54m wide gully had steep sides and a concave base which measured 0.15m deep. It was filled by a dark grey silty clay (299) which contained one sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery and 1g of daub.

Stock Management

3.4.6 In the northern enclosure a series of gullies were encountered which are thought to reflect a change away from light industrial activity towards stock management.

3.4.7 Two of these gullies (**95, 122**) were encountered in the centre of the enclosure and formed a sub-square sub-division in the north-western part of the enclosure. Gully **95** was aligned north to south and turned at a right angle towards the west. It had steepish sides, a concave base and measured 0.5m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.12m. It was filled by mid orangey grey silty clay (96) which contained a deliberate dump of pottery, comprising 176 sherds with a total weight of 5.731kg. In the southern part of this gully (**122**) a cylindrical rod or bar which may be residual kiln furniture was recovered.

3.4.8 A further gully (**97**, **119**) created a similar sub-division in the north-eastern part of the enclosure. This gully had similar step sides and a concave base and measured 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a similar light orangey grey silty clay fill (98).The southern part of this gully (**119**) contained 19 sherds (143g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.4.9 In the southern part of this enclosure were two gullies (**270**, **289**) which were aligned roughly north-east to south-west and spaced 3.5m apart. These gullies were slightly more irregular in plan but measured 0.9m and 0.6m wide respectively. They had steep sides and a concave base. Gully **270** measured 0.18m deep and had a mid grey clayey silt fill (271). The second gully (**289**) was filled by a dark grey silty clay (290) and was

0.15m deep and contained a further deliberate placement of 65 sherds (153g) of Late Iron Age pottery.

3.4.10 An irregular gully like feature (**252**) was encountered immediately to the south-west of this gully and may be the continuation of this division / feature or formed a hedgeline. The gully was slightly curvilinear in plan aligned east to west and turning towards the north-west. It had shallow sides and a slightly concave base which measured 0.82m wide and 0.12m deep. It was filled by mid orangey grey silty clay (253) which contained fragments of hearth lining.

Stock Enclosure

3.4.11 A sub-rectangular enclosure was revealed to the west of the enclosure, encompassing an area of 266sqm. The somewhat sinuous enclosure ditch (**65**, **154**) measured a maximum of 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep and was heavily truncated to the west. This ditch had steepish sides and a slightly concave base and had an initial fill of dark greyish yellow silty clay (64), which was overlain by a dark grey silty clay (63). An entranceway into the enclosure was present to the west, the northern terminus of which (**150**) contained 111g of Middle Iron Age pottery, 66g of baked clay and a small amount of fuel ash slag.

3.4.12 A further ditch (**152**) was present aligned north to south, This continued the line of the enclosure a further 14m before becoming truncated. This 0.47m wide ditch had steep sides and a concave base and was 0.2m deep. It was filled by a mid orangey grey silty clay (153) which contained a single sherd of pottery and 11g of daub.

3.4.13 An entranceway, 5m wide was created in the southern end of the enclosure by a further ditch (**44**) which extended from the main enclosure (**56**). This ditch turned at a right angle just before terminating. It had steep sides and a flat base which measured 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep. The fill comprised a dark greyish brown silty clay (45) which contained small fragments of burnt animal bone.

3.4.14 In the south-eastern corner of the enclosure was a pit (**306)** which was sub-circular in shape measuring 0.45m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flattish base which was 0.24m deep. This pit was filled by a light brownish grey silty clay (323) which contained five sherds of wheelmade Later Iron Age pottery.

3.4.15 Three inter-cutting pits (**48**, **50**, **54**) were dug into the sub-enclosure ditch (**46**), on the northern side of roundhouse **5**. These pits were all sub-circular in shape, measuring on average 1.3m wide and 0.32m deep. They all had steep sides and concave bases and were filled with similar dark greyish brown silty clay soils, rich in organic material. These pits could relate to closing deposits at the end of the settlement's use (see Fig. 7, Section 2). One of these pits (**54**) contained 1,175g of loomweight fragments, dating to the Late Iron Age.

3.5 Undated

3.5.1 Two pits (**20**,**26**) were truncated by roundhouse **5** but as they are undated it is unclear of their date and phase. The northernmost pit (**20**) was oval in shape and measured 0.97m long and 0.6m wide. It had concave sides and a concave base which measured 0.25m deep. This pit was filled with mid yellowish brown silty clay (21). The other pit (**26**) lay 5m to the south and had a similar oval shape, which measured 1.8m long and 0.67m wide. Again this pit had concave sides and a concave base and measured 0.3m deep. The fill comprised a mid yellowish brown silty clay (27).

3.5.2 A small posthole (**149**) was encountered truncating the southern sub division, This posthole was undated and unphased at present. It was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.5m. The sides were concave and it had a concave base and measured 0.1m deep. The fill consisted of a dark brownish grey silty clay (148).

3.5.3 A further undated feature, ditch **336**, was encountered to the east of the enclosure: it was aligned north-east to south-west before turning at right angles to continue towards the south-east. This 1.14m wide ditch had straight sides and a concave base and was 0.37m deep. It had an initial fill mid orangey grey silty clay (337), which was 0.22m thick associated with a gradual erosion of the ditch sides. This was overlain by a 0.22m thick dark blackish grey silty clay (338) which contained 107g of baked clay and flecks of charcoal.

3.6 Finds Summary

3.6.1 The total pottery assemblage recovered from site comprises 739 sherds of pottery, weighing a total of 11049g, which were recovered from 70 contexts. The majority of the pottery derives from contexts attributed to the second phase of activity defined here. The breakdown of pottery for each phase is as follows.

Phase	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
1	101	376
2	607	9903
3	31	770

Table 4: pottery by phase

3.6.2 The total fired clay assemblage amounts to 216 fragments with a total weight of 5603g. This assemblage is made up of a variety of forms and are listed in Table 5 below.

Type	Quantity	Weight (g)
daub	13	128
Kiln furniture	11	2577
Hearth lining	1	8
loomweight	28	1785
spindlewhorl	1	11
undiagnostic	162	1094

Table 5: Fired clay by type

3.6.3 The other significant finds assemblage was a small quantity of metalworking slag (58g) came from three different features (**24**, **75**, **150**) suggesting small scale smithing was occurring on site. All the finds are catalogued and described in detail in Appendix B.

3.7 Environmental Summary

3.7.1 The faunal remains recovered during the excavation were very fragmentary in nature; this is thought to be due to post-depositional conditions, with both the acidity and the density of the clay soils having a detrimental affect on the bones. The total assemblage, however, consisted of 8.6kg of animal bone with a total of 22 identifiable fragments. Of the identifiable faunal remains, cattle made up the majority of the assemblage (71%) and bones identifiable to Equid species totalled 14% of the total assemblage.

3.7.2 During the excavation 52 samples were taken from a variety of contexts in order to get a representative sample between phases and different feature types. Overall the preservation of charred plant remains was very poor even though visually some of the contexts looked to be rich in charcoal and hold potential for charred remains. It is possible that the charred material has degraded/comminuted to the point at which it has almost 'dissolved'. All the environmental remains are catalogued and described in detail in Appendix C.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Discussion

4.1.1 The first part of the discussion explains the site by phase and details the individual features. The second part examines the site overall and discusses it in its local and regional context.

Phase One

4.1.2 The earliest phase of settlement on site dates to the Middle Iron Age when an open settlement was established in its western part. This settlement comprised a roundhouse, an outhouse and several pits.

4.1.3 In the south-eastern part of the site lay a roundhouse structure (**182**), comprising of a length of curvilinear gully to the west and a row of small postholes forming part of the circuit to the east. This structure is the biggest of the two from this phase and is therefore likely to have been the domestic in nature. The diameter of this roundhouse, was 9m and this conforms with similar structures of this date in Eastern England, which range between 4.5m and 14.5m diameter, with the majority between *c.* 7 and 11m (Evans *et al*, 2016). The presence of pottery sherds within the ring gully and pits also hints at a domestic function, however, the fact that these were likely to have been backfilled after the roundhouse went out of use does mean that the pottery may not relate to the primary use of the this structure.

4.1.4 To the west of the roundhouse was a smaller circular enclosure (**339**), measuring 5m in diameter. This structure was too small to have acted as a domestic space for sleeping or living in and is more suited to acting as an outhouse for some form of industrial process or domestic process. This is also suggested by the presence of pit **40** inside the structure, which contained a substantial deposit of burnt sandstone. The lack of charcoal and any traces of *in situ burning* suggests that the stones were heated elsewhere, but potentially close by and then placed in the pit. Features of this type dating to the prehistoric period are common and have been used to heat water or create steam. Possible functions for this outhouse might therefore include a food preparation area, or a structure to smoke and preserve food items such as meat.

4.1.5 All the pits that surround the roundhouse (**67**, **156**, **158**, **162**, **165**, **174**, **176**, **180**, **189**, **193**, **207**, **210**, **213**, **263**, **300**, **302**, **308**, **315**, **320**, **322**, **334**) were relatively shallow and had fill sequences which did not clearly suggest an industrial, rubbish disposal or storage function. The fact that they are all filled with a darkish greyish brown silty clay and do not contain pottery suggests that each pit was backfilled relatively quickly after being dug. Perhaps the most parsimonious interpretation of these features is that they were dug in order to extract the natural clay. The natural clay is not necessarily of a high enough quality for pottery production, but would may been utilised for fired clay items such as loom weights or, perhaps most probably, for the construction and maintenance of wattle and daub roundhouse walls.

4.1.6 Overall, although this phase of occupation accounted for 41% of the excavted features of all phases, only 3.4% of the total pottery assemblage and 12% of the fired clay assemblage was recovered from deposits belonging to phase 1. That this phase of occupation only accounts for a small percentage of the total finds assemblage is possibly caused by on or a combination of three factors. Firstly, this phase may represent a short period of occupation, secondly the character of the occupation may not have been intense/permanent and, finally, differences in depositional practices

between phases 1 and 2 may account for the somewhat impoverished assemblages from this phase.

4.1.7 It is doubtful that the level of intensity/character of the occupation is the reason behind the small assemblage, as the presence of two structures and numerous pits suggests domestic activity broadly equivalent to that of phase 2. The possibility of the occupation being short lived is perhaps more likely and may be suggested by the fact that there is no pottery recovered from these features which dates to the later part of the Iron Age and the lack of evidence for major reconstruction/repair of the structures. However, it very likely that patterns and processes of deposition played a large role in the apparent disparity between the finds assemblages from phases 1 and 2. In particular, the relative dearth of larger features in phase 1 (especially enclosure ditches and large pits) which effectively provide 'traps' for artefacts (either deliberately deposited or incidentally deriving from nearby surface scatters/middens), makes any straightforward comparison of the finds assemblages from the two main phases of activity difficult to sustain.

Phase Two

Enclosure

4.1.8 The second phase of occupation on site involved the establishment of a complex enclosure (**56**) immediately east of the original open settlement. This created two separate enclosed areas, the northernmost of which, which was sub-rhomboid and measured *c*.705sqm. This area was utilised for semi industrial activity with several pits recorded. The southern area was sub-rectangular in shape and was 600sqm in extent. This area was further divided and was marked out for the domestic settlement.

4.1.9 It was hinted at during the excavation that the northern part of the enclosure may have originally been sub-circular, with features **251** and **68** representing features partly defining its eastern side. The location of the edge of the excavations and the conditions under which the site was excavated did not allow this to be clarified.

4.1.10 The enclosure ditch was dug to a maximum of 3.4m wide and 1.1m deep. Although the ditch did display some variation in profile and depth along its course there was a little to suggest that it was dug in more than one episode. The majority of the ditch length was filled by a series of secondary deposits suggestive of gradual infilling, perhaps interrupted by episodic cleaning out. However, towards the upper part of the ditch the fills became noticeably darker and these upper depsoits contained the majority of the pottery, suggesting deliberate middening. The fill sequence of the ditch suggested that a bank lay on the outside of the enclosure as deposits were recorded as slumping in from the exterior.

Settlement Features

4.1.11 Within the northern enclosure an oven (**260**) was present. There was no evidence to suggest a specific function for the oven. The presence of kiln bars within the backfill does suggest that the structure had a function other than as a bread oven, however, no evidence for this was recovered. Pottery kilns dating to this period have been found locally, but were much larger in size and given the lack of pottery wasters it seems unlikely that this feature represents a kiln.

4.1.12 Other possible functions for this kiln included metalworking. Three small assemblages of iron slag were recovered from different features on site (**25**, **75, 150**) none of the quantities were sufficient to suggest a large manufacture process was occurring. Iron working furnaces tended to be for either large operations, such as at Eckington, Derbyshire (Carl Champness, pers comm) which produced large assemblages of waste

slag, or for small scale metal working. However, small scale iron working is unusual. Metalworking of bronze and copper is common on Late Iron Age sites in the region and believed to have been carried out for personal need. Evidence for hearths has been found at Yaxley (Phillips, 2014) and four other sites in the Fens (Craddock, in Pryor, 1984: 174).

4.1.13 A series of ten pits (**92**, **99**, **101**, **103**, **109**, **111**, **113**, **138**, **140**, **142**) were located immediately east of the kiln and date to the same phase. Unlike the pits described earlier these contained numerous pottery sherds and fired clay objects suggesting a purpose associated with rubbish disposal. This is likely to have occurred not long after the enclosure was established, as disposition toward the end of the settlement seems to have changed to favour middening into the ditches.

4.1.14 The southern enclosure seems to have been carefully demarcated for domestic settlement, with a sub-division for the roundhouse. The roundhouse was of average size (9m in diameter) and did not show any evidence having been recut, suggesting that it was used for one lifetime. Such a lifetime been suggested to have lasted for 30 – 40 years (Sharples 2010), and this is also be reflected in the short span of occupation suggested by the pottery.

4.1.15 The only other features present in the southern enclosure were two beam slots (**293**, **295**) and a posthole (**297**) and these possibly formed screens or semi-permanent structures associated with domestic activity, possibly hide preparation or weaving.

4.1.16 This phase of the settlement was the most extensive both in the length of time occupied and the intensity of activity. This is reflected by the fact that 89.6% of the pottery assemblage and 72% of the fired clay dating to this phase.

Phase 3

4.1.17 At some point the enclosure was remodelled with the northern enclosure being extended to the east, making a separate entranceway (**328**), and a small enclosure placed in between the two areas and blocking the thoroughfare. This may reflect a slight change in emphasis for the site with the northern enclosure given over to keeping stock.

4.1.18 The northern enclosure was remodelled to have an entranceway to the east and in the interior several gullies. Although irregular in form, these formed two right angled areas and may represent hedge lines, perhaps located to manage stock. In the southern area a small circular enclosure was built between the two enclosures, effectively blocking off the previous entrance. This created a small enclosure, which could have enabled a few small animals to be separated and kept under close observation.

4.1.19 The occupation of this site does not continue beyond AD 50 when all ditches and pits seem to have been backfilled.

The Overall Site

4.1.20 Percival (App B3) has suggested that the lack of scored ware in the pottery assemblage alongside the presence of Late Iron Age wheelmade pottery in at least the later phases of the site use suggests that occupation here may not have begun until the end of the Middle Iron Age, perhaps during the second or first century BC. Activity did not continue beyond the Late Iron Age with dating suggesting that it was abandoned by the mid 1st century AD. Overall, this would give a window of some 150 – 200 years over which the site was potentially occupied, a span that Percival suggests could be significantly shorter – perhaps representing just a few generations. Despite this potentially short period of occupation, the change between the earliest Iron Age

settlement seen in Phase 1 and the enclosed settlement established at the start of Phase 2, as well as and the modifications made to the enclosures in Phase 3, may reflect significant changes in the social or economic organisation of the community during this time.

4.1.21 The pottery assemblage from the site is dominated by utilitarian jar forms including some larger storage jars, with a smaller proportion of fine wheelmade pottery. As such, the assemblage is typical of other Late Iron Age pottery assemblages from domestic sites in the region (see Percival, App. B.3). The faunal assemblage from the site is very small and this precludes any detailed assessment of livestock husbandry and management at the site (see Faine, App. C.1). The identified bones are overwhelmingly dominated by cattle (15 fragments, 71%) and it is notable that Iron Age faunal assemblages in the region generally include a higher proportion of sheep/goat than seen in this assemblage, with cattle rarely accounting for more than 60% of identified specimens (see Higbee 2013). In this case it seems that the proportion of species probably owes much to taphonomic processes, with the more robust bone of cattle disproportionally preserved/represented, a factor which would also explain the unusually high proportion of horse (three fragments, (14%).

4.1.22 It is unclear how much contribution arable farming made to the site's economy as the preservation of environmental remains was very poor. The environmental remains certainly suggest that wheat (spelt or emmer) and barley was consumed on site. There was no clear evidence for crop processing, but the general absence does not necessarily preclude the possibility of this given the poor preservation.

4.1.23 Although only a very small assemblage of bone was recovered during the evaluation of the site, a single human bone – the partial tibia of an infant – was recovered from a ditch (F1090) excavated in Trench 42 (Schofield and Williams 2006, 20). This feature corresponds to the southernmost (Phase 2) enclosure ditch identified during the excavation (**230**). No further human bone was recovered during the excavations and this apparently isolated find is consistent with results from Iron Age sites investigated elsewhere in the region (and more widely in Southern Britain), where small quantities of disarticulated human bone, some clearly carefully curated, are found within otherwise ostensibly domestic contexts (see Evans 2003, 227-232, Hill 1995).

4.1.24 The second phase of the site is the only one that has a large enough assemblage of pottery (83% of assemblage: 615 sherds: 9965g) to allow any meaningful examination of distribution. This shows that 63% of the pottery was recovered from features inside the northern part of the enclosure, 8.5% from the southern part of the enclosure and 27.5% from the enclosure ditch itself. The high proportion recovered from the northern area may reflect that this part was industrial in character with the southern area being a demarcated for domestic settlement and therefore kept clear of rubbish.

4.1.25 A larger quantity of pottery was found within the pits of Phase 2 than from the Phase 1 pits. This suggests a change in function for these pits, and those belonging to Phase 1 are interpreted as quarry pits which were rapidly backfilled with relatively sterile material. Meanwhile, the assemblage of pottery and kiln furniture from the Phase 2 pits suggests that at least some were associated with a more 'industrial function.

4.1.26 The pottery evidence suggests that the settlement went out of use sometime in the early part of the 1st century AD, and shows no evidence for further activity or visits after this time. This occurs at the same time that the settlement to the south-east at Haddon was established – possibly as a direct successor to the settlement discussed here.

4.2 Significance

Settlement

4.2.1 The excavations at Great Haddon have revealed a small but relatively well preserved Middle to Late Iron Age settlement with evidence for several phases of occupation, including traces of three roundhouse structures, numerous pits and, in phases 2 and 3, a series of small enclosures/compounds. Although the environmental evidence from the site is meagre, the features and associated finds are typical of later Iron Age settlement in the wider region and are consistent with a small community practising mixed agriculture.

4.2.2 There is no evidence of Roman activity at the site and it seems possible, given its proximity, that the settlement was effectively replaced by the Roman settlement at Haddon to the east (Hinman, 2003). The first phase of the Haddon farmstead was relatively small scale with one enclosure in the western part of the site. The apparently sudden expansion of settlement here did not begin until the latter part of the 1st century AD and is most likely associated with the construction of Ermine Street, soon after the Roman invasion of Britain and a general move in the Early Roman period towards a more market based economic system.

4.2.3 No direct precursor to the Iron Age settlement discussed here has yet been identified, with no known remains securely dating to the earlier part of the Middle Iron Age in the immediate vicinity. The nearest known site with a clear 'earlier' Middle Iron Age phase lies 3km away to the north-east at Oundle Road, Orton Longueville (Casa-Hatton, 2001). This site seems to have been succeeded by the Late Iron Age / Romano-British site immediately to the south, known as Monument 97 (Mackreth, 2001).

4.2.4 A further nearby Iron Age site at Yaxley (Phillips, 2014) also appears to have gone out of use at the same time as Great Haddon and Oundle Road, with a later, potential 'successor', site located immediately to the south. Combined, the evidence from these sites suggests a major reorganisation of settlements occurred at this time, presumably reflecting important changes in the social organisation of Late Iron Age communities.

Appendix A. Context Inventory

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature type	Description	Length	Breadth	Depth	Phase
1			Cut	gully	Occupation features	1	0.55	0.2	2
2	1		Fill	gully	Occupation features	1	0.42	0.2	2
3			Cut	gully	Occupation features	1	0.5	0.2	2
4	3		Fill	gully	Occupation features	1	0.5	0.2	2
5			Master	Roundhouse	Roundhouse				2
6		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.75	0.34	2
7	6		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.75	0.34	2
8		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	1.1	0.3	2
9	8		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	1.1	0.3	2
10		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.5	0.2	2
11	10		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.5	0.2	2
12		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.55	0.25	2
13	12		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.55	0.25	2
14		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.7	0.18	2
15	14		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.7	0.18	2
16		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.65	0.2	2
17	16		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.6	0.2	2
18		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.6	0.2	2
19	18		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.6	0.2	2
20		5	Cut	Pit	Occupation features	1	0.6	0.25	undated
21	20		Fill	Pit	Occupation features	1	0.6	0.25	undated
22		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.65	0.25	2
23	22		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.65	0.25	2
24		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.6	0.3	2
25	24		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.6	0.3	2
26			Cut	Pit	Occupation features	1	0.6	0.3	undated
27	26		Fill	Pit	Occupation features	1	0.6	0.3	undated
28		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.7	0.3	2
29	28		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.7	0.3	2
30		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.75	0.3	2
31	30		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.75	0.3	2
32		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.65	0.3	2
33	32		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.62	0.3	2
34		5	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.6	0.3	2
35	34		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.6	0.3	2

36			Cut	Pit	Occupation features	1	0.8	0.2	2
37	36		Fill	Pit	Occupation features	1	0.8	0.2	2
38			Cut	Pit	Occupation features	1	0.65	0.2	2
39	38		Fill	Pit	Occupation features	1	0.65	0.2	2
40			Cut	Pit	settlement features	1.3	0.9	0.2	1
41	40		Fill	Pit	settlement features	1.3	0.9	0.2	1
42		339	Cut	Ditch	outhouse	1	0.7	0.25	1
43	42		Fill	Ditch	outhouse	1	0.7	0.25	1
44			Cut	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1	0.7	0.3	3
45	44		Fill	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1	0.7	0.3	3
46			Cut	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	0.6	0.75	0.3	2
47	46		Fill	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	0.6	0.75	0.3	2
48			Cut	Pit	closing deposits	0.7	0.8	0.3	3
49	48		Fill	Pit	closing deposits	0.7	0.8	0.3	3
50			Cut	Pit	closing deposits	0.85	0.9	0.4	3
51	50		Fill	Pit	closing deposits	0.85	0.9	0.15	3
52	50		Fill	Pit	closing deposits	0.85	0.9	0.1	3
53	50		Fill	Pit	closing deposits	0.85	0.9	0.2	3
54			Cut	Pit	closing deposits	0.8	1.3	0.33	3
55	54		Fill	Pit	closing deposits	0.8	1.3	0.33	3
56			Cut	Ditch	enclosure ditch	2.4	2.14	0.82	2
57	56		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	2.4	2.14	0.17	2
58	56		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	2.4	2	0.18	2
59	56		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	2.4	1.8	0.19	2
60	56		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	2.4	0.55	0.28	2
61			Cut	Ditch	Remodelling	1	0.9	0.18	3
62	61		Fill	Ditch	Remodelling	1	0.9	0.18	3
63	65		Fill	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1	0.95	0.2	3
64	65		Fill	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1	0.9	0.2	3
65			Cut	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1	0.9	0.2	3
66	67		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.7	0.7	0.25	1
67			Cut	Pit	settlement features	0.7	0.7	0.25	1
68			Cut	Pit	Occupation features	1.4	1.6	0.7	undated
69	68		Fill	Pit	Occupation features	1.4	1.6	0.7	undated
70			Cut	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	2.2	0.5	2
71	70		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	0.6	0.1	2
72	70		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	1	0.3	2
73	70		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	1.8	0.3	2
74	70		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	2.2	0.1	2

75		56	Cut	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	2.8	0.84	2
76	75		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	2.8	0.6	2
77	75		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	2	0.36	2
78			Cut	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	1	0.55	0.35	2
79	78		Fill	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	1	0.55	0.2	2
80	78		Fill	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	1	0.55	0.15	2
81		56	Cut	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	2.7	1.12	2
82	81		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	2.68	0.97	2
83	81		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	2.7	0.19	2
84		61	Cut	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	1.66	0.52	3
85	84		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	1.66	0.25	3
86	84		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	1.66	0.28	3
87		70	Cut	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1.2	1	0.16	2
88	87		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1.2	1	0.16	2
89		56	Cut	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	1.8	0.7	2
90	89		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	1.4	0.2	2
91	89		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	1.8	0.6	2
92			Cut	Pit	occupation features	2.2	0.6	0.28	2
93	92		Fill	Pit	occupation features	2.2	0.6	0.28	2
94	92		Fill	Pit	occupation features	2.2	0.4	0.15	2
95			Cut	Gully	Stock control	1.23	0.5	0.12	3
96	95		Fill	Gully	Stock control	1.23	0.5	0.12	3
97			Cut	Gully	Stock control	1	0.8	0.2	3
98	97		Fill	Gully	Stock control	1	0.8	0.2	3
99			Cut	Pit	occupation features	1.26	0.95	0.16	2
100	99		Fill	Pit	occupation features	1.26	0.95	0.16	2
101			Cut	Pit	occupation features	0.5	0.47	0.2	2
102	101		Fill	Pit	occupation features	0.5	0.47	0.2	2
103			Cut	Pit	occupation features	0.8	0.85	0.18	2
104	103		Fill	Pit	occupation features	0.8	0.3	0.18	2
105	103		Fill	Pit	occupation features	0.8	0.6	0.12	2
106		46	Cut	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	1	0.4	0.3	2
107	106		Fill	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	1	0.4	0.3	2
108			Layer		subsoil			0.15	
109			Cut	Pit	occupation features	1.48	1.71	0.28	2
110	109		Fill	Pit	occupation features	1.48	1.71	0.28	2
111			Cut	Pit	occupation features	1.31	1.28	0.21	2
112	111		Fill	Pit	occupation features	0	1.28	0.21	2
113			Cut	Pit	occupation features	0	1.07	0.14	2

114	113		Fill	Pit	occupation features	0	1.07	0.14	2
115	118		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1.4	2.2	0.4	2
116	118		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1.4	1.8	0.2	2
117	118		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1.4	3	1.2	2
118		56	Cut	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1.4	3	1.1	2
119		97	Cut	Gully	Stock control	1.22	0.62	0.22	3
120	119		Fill	Gully	Stock control	1.22	0.62	0.12	3
121	119		Fill	Gully	Stock control	1.22	0.62	0.17	3
122			Cut	Gully	Stock control	0.9	0.63	0.21	3
123	122		Fill	Gully	Stock control	0.9	0.63	0.12	3
124	122		Fill	Gully	Stock control	0.9	0.58	0.14	3
125		70	Cut	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1.6	1.4	0.3	2
126	125		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1.6	1.4	0.3	2
127		56	Cut	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	1.1	0.5	2
128	127		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	1.1	0.2	2
129	127		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	1.1	0.3	2
130	131		Fill	Ditch	Sub enclosure	1	1.2	0.4	2
131			Cut	Ditch	Sub enclosure	1	1.2	0.4	2
132	133		Fill	Pit	occupation features	1.4	0.6	0.25	1
133			Cut	Pit	occupation features	1.4	0.6	0.25	1
134			Cut	Pit	Roundhouse	0.5	0.34	0.18	1
135	134		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse	0.5	0.54	0.17	1
136			Cut	Pit	settlement features	0.5	0.5	0.16	1
137	136		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.5	0.5	0.16	1
138			Cut	Pit	occupation features	1.4	0.94	0.16	2
139	138		Fill	Pit	occupation features	1.4	0.94	0.16	2
140			Cut	Pit	occupation features	1.2	0.88	0.14	2
141	140		Fill	Pit	occupation features	1.2	0.88	0.14	2
142			Cut	Pit	occupation features	0.9	0.48	0.13	2
143	142		Fill	Pit	occupation features	0.9	0.48	0.13	2
144			Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.5	0.18	1
145	144		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.5	0.18	1
146		182	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.8	0.18	1
147	146		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.8	0.18	1
148	149		Fill	Posthole	occupation features	0.55	0.5	0.1	undated
149			Cut	Posthole	occupation features	0.55	0.5	0.1	undated
150		65	Cut	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1.4	0.7	0.25	3
151	150		Fill	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1.4	0.7	0.25	3
152			Cut	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1	0.47	0.2	3

153	152		Fill	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1	0.47	0.2	3
154			Cut	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1	0.48	0.1	3
155	154		Fill	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1	0.48	0.1	3
156			Cut	Pit	settlement features	1.31	1.27	0.23	1
157	156		Fill	Pit	settlement features	1.31	1.27	0.23	1
158			Cut	Pit	settlement features	0.6	0.35	0.2	1
159	158		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.6	0.35	0.2	1
160		182	cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.65	0.1	1
161	160		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.65	0.1	1
162			Cut	Pit	settlement features	1.3	1.55	0.42	1
163	162		Fill	Pit	settlement features	1.3	1.55	0.2	1
164	162		Fill	Pit	settlement features	1.3	1.5	0.3	1
165			Cut	Pit	settlement features	1.05	1.43	0.32	1
166	165		Fill	Pit	settlement features	1.05	1.43	0.1	1
167	165		Fill	Pit	settlement features	1.05	1.3	0.22	1
168	169		Fill	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	1.05	1.1	0.48	2
169		131	Cut	Ditch	Sub-enclosure	1.05	1.1	0.48	2
170		182	Cut	Pit	Roundhouse	2.8	0.9	0.4	1
171	170		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse	2.8	0.9	0.4	1
172		182	Cut	Pit	Roundhouse	2	1.7	0.4	1
173	172		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse	2	1.7	0.4	1
174			Cut	Pit	settlement features	2.7	0.78	0.21	1
175	174		Fill	Pit	settlement features	2.7	0.78	0.21	1
176			Cut	Pit	settlement features	2.1	2.72	0.36	1
177	176		Fill	Pit	settlement features	2.1	2.72	0.36	1
178			Cut	Pit	settlement features	2.6	2.2	0.38	1
179	178		Fill	Pit	settlement features	2.6	2.2	0.38	1
180			Cut	Pit	settlement features	0.48	0.2	0.17	1
181	180		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.48	0.2	0.17	1
182			Master	Roundhouse	Roundhouse				1
183		182	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.7	0.25	1
184	183		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.7	0.25	1
185		182	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.55	0.28	1
186	185		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.55	0.28	1
187		182	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.65	0.25	1
188	187		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1	0.65	0.25	1
189			Cut	Pit	settlement features	1.48	0.5	0.25	1
190	189		Fill	Pit	settlement features	1.48	0.5	0.25	1
191		152	Cut	Ditch	Stock enclosure	0.7	0.58	0.22	3

192	191		Fill	Ditch	Stock enclosure	0.7	0.58	0.22	3
193			Cut	Pit	settlement features	2.2	0.95	0.28	1
194	193		Fill	Pit	settlement features	2.2	0.95	0.28	1
195		182	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	1.3	0.6	0.05	1
196	195		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	1.3	0.6	0.05	1
197	198		Fill	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1	0.52	0.14	3
198		154	Cut	Ditch	Stock enclosure	1	0.52	0.14	3
199		182	Cut	Pit	Roundhouse	0.6	0.44	0.09	1
200	199		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse	0.6	0.44	0.09	1
201			Cut	Pit	Roundhouse	0.55	0.39	0.11	1
202	201		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse	0.55	0.39	0.11	1
203		182	Cut	Pit	Roundhouse	0.6	0.4	0.1	1
204	203		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse	0.6	0.4	0.1	1
205		182	Cut	Pit	Roundhouse	0.7	0.6	0.11	1
206	205		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse	0.7	0.6	0.11	1
207		182	Cut	Posthole	settlement features	0.17	0.15	0.19	1
208	207		Fill	Posthole	settlement features	0.17	0.1	0.18	1
209	207		Fill	Posthole	settlement features	0.17	0.1	0.19	1
210			Cut	Pit	settlement features	0.81	0.47	0.13	1
211	210		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.81	0.47	0.07	1
212	210		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.81	0.47	0.06	1
213			Cut	Pit	settlement features	1.06	0.46	0.32	1
214	213		Fill	Pit	settlement features	1.06	0.46	0.32	1
215	213		Fill	Pit	settlement features	1.06	0.4	0.24	1
216		182	Cut	Pit	Roundhouse	0.5	0.3	0.04	1
217	216		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse	0.5	0.3	0.04	1
218		182	Cut	Pit	Roundhouse	1	0.82	0.21	1
219	218		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse	1	0.82	0.21	1
220		182	Cut	Pit	Roundhouse	0.75	0.49	0.13	1
221	220		Fill	Pit	Roundhouse	0..75	0.49	0.13	1
222		182	Cut	Gully	Roundhouse	0.1	0.65	0.09	1
223	222		Fill	Gully	Roundhouse	0.1	0.65	0.09	1
224					void				
225					Void				
226		56	Cut	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1.4	3.4	1.1	2
227	226		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1.4	3.4	0.5	2
228	226		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1.4	3.4	0.5	2
229	226		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1.4	3.4	0.1	2
230		56	Cut	Ditch	enclosure ditch	0.8	2.15	0.86	2

231	230		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	0.8	0.15	0.52	2
232	257		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	0.8	1.28	0.28	2
233	257		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	0.8	2.15	0.32	2
234	257		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	0.8	1.74	0.25	2
235		56	Cut	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	2.6	0.8	2
236	235		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	0.44	0.2	2
237	235		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	2.2	0.76	2
238		169	Cut	Ditch	Sub enclosure	0.4	0.74	0.37	2
239	238		Fill	Ditch	Sub enclosure	0.4	0.74	0.11	2
240	238		Fill	Ditch	Sub enclosure	0.4	0.74	0.2	2
241			Cut	Ditch	enclosure	0.96	1.6	0.4	3
242	241		Fill	Ditch	enclosure	0.96	1.6	0.12	3
243	241		Fill	Ditch	enclosure	0.96	1.6	0.14	3
244	241		Fill	Ditch	enclosure	0.96	1.6	0.14	3
245		241	Cut	Ditch	enclosure	1.14	0.75	0.28	3
246	245		Fill	Ditch	enclosure	1.14	0.75	0.28	3
247	249		Fill	Ditch	enclosure	1	2.7	0.5	3
248	249		Fill	Ditch	enclosure	1	2.1	0.5	3
249		328	Cut	Ditch	enclosure	1	2.7	0.8	3
250	251		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	1.2	0.8	2
251			Cut	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	1.2	0.8	2
252			Cut	Gully	Stock management	1.5	0.82	0.12	3
253	252		Fill	Gully	Stock management	1.5	0.82	0.12	3
254		252	Cut	Gully	Stock management	2.2	1.1	0.17	3
255	254		Fill	Gully	Stock management	2.2	1.1	0.16	3
256	254		Fill	Gully	Stock management	2.2	1.1	0.07	3
257		56	Cut	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	1.4		2
258			Cut	Ditch	enclosure	0.8	0.59	0.28	3
259	258		Fill	Ditch	enclosure	0.8	0.59	0.28	3
260			Cut	Oven	occupation features	1.6	1.2	0.3	2
261	260		Fill	Oven	occupation features	1.6	0.1	0.2	2
262	260		Fill	Oven	occupation features	1.6	1	0.3	2
263			Cut	Pit	settlement features	0.6	0.5	0.08	1
264	263		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.6	0.5	0.08	1
265		252	Cut	Gully	Stock management	0.83	0.8	0.2	3
266	265		Fill	Gully	Stock management	0.83	0.8	0.2	3
267	265		Fill	Gully	Stock management	0.83	0.8	0.2	3
268			Cut	Gully	Stock management	1	0.68	0.14	3
269	268		Fill	Gully	Stock management	1	0.68	0.14	3

270			Cut	Gully	Stock management	1	0.54	0.19	3
271	270		Fill	Gully	Stock management	1	0.54	0.14	3
272	270		Fill	Gully	Stock management	1	0.54	0.18	3
273	274		Fill	Post hole	settlement features	0.45	0.45	0.1	1
274			Cut	Post hole	settlement features	0.45	0.45	0.1	1
275	276		Fill	Post hole	settlement features	0.42	0.42	0.13	1
276			Cut	Post hole	settlement features	0.42	0.42	0.13	1
277	278		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.5	0.5	0.15	1
278			Cut	Pit	settlement features	0.5	0.5	0.15	1
279	280		Fill	Ditch	Sub enclosure	1	0.5	0.2	2
280		131	Cut	Ditch	Sub enclosure	1	0.5	0.2	2
281	282		Fill	Ditch	Sub enclosure	1	0.6	0.35	2
282		131	Cut	Ditch	Sub enclosure	1	0.6	0.35	2
283	284		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.55	0.5	0.12	1
284			Cut	Pit	settlement features	0.55	0.5	0.12	1
285	286		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.6	0.4	0.1	1
286			Cut	Pit	settlement features	0.6	0.4	0.1	1
287			Cut	Gully	Stock management	1.05	0.82	0.17	3
288	287		Fill	Gully	Stock management	1.05	0.15	0.17	3
289		287	Cut	Gully	Stock management	0.34	0.15	0.15	3
290	289		Fill	Gully	Stock management	0.34	0.15	0.14	3
291	289		Fill	Gully	Stock management	0.34	0.15	0.15	3
292	293		Fill	Beam slot	Structural features	1	0.26	0.15	2
293			Cut	Beam slot	Structural features	1	0.25	0.15	2
294	295		Fill	Beam slot	Structural features	1	0.3	0.18	2
295			Cut	Beam slot	Structural features	1	0.3	0.18	2
296	297		Fill	Posthole	Structural features	0.8	0.75	0.15	2
297			Cut	Posthole	Structural features	0.8	0.75	0.15	2
298		304	Cut	Ditch	enclosure	0.27	0.54	0.15	3
299	298		Fill	Ditch	enclosure	0.27	0.54	0.15	3
300			Cut	Pit	occupation features	1.46	1.03	0.27	2
301	300		Fill	Pit	occupation features	1.46	1.03	0.27	2
302			Cut	Pit	occupation features	0.75	1.32	0.21	2
303	302		Fill	Pit	occupation features	0.75	1.32	0.21	2
304		298	Cut	Ditch	enclosure	0.75	0.5	0.12	3
305	304		Fill	Ditch	enclosure	0.75	0.5	0.12	3
306			Cut	Pit	occupation features	2.6	1.1	0.25	3
307	306		Fill	Pit	occupation features	2.6	1.1	0.25	3
308			Cut	Posthole	settlement features	0.65	0.4	0.2	1

309	308		Fill	Posthole	settlement features	0.65	0.4	0.2	1
310		258	Cut	Ditch	enclosure	0.6	0.96	0.33	3
311	310		Fill	Ditch	enclosure	0.6	0.96	0.33	3
312			Cut	Pit	settlement features	0.5	0.95	0.13	1
313	312		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.5	0.95	0.13	1
314	315		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.77	0.54	0.14	1
315			Cut	Pit	settlement features	0.77	0.54	0.14	1
316	318		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.85	0.76	0.36	1
317	318		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.85	0.64	0.28	1
318			Cut	Pit	settlement features	0.85	0.76	0.38	1
319	320		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.8	0.65	0.24	1
320			Cut	Pit	settlement features	0.8	0.65	0.24	1
321	322		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.7	0.46	0.24	1
322			Cut	Pit	settlement features	0.7	0.46	0.24	1
323	324		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.5	0.32	0.1	1
324			Cut	Pit	settlement features	0.5	0.32	0.1	1
325			Cut	Tree throw	Natural feature	0.88	1.6	0.1	
326	325		Fill	Tree throw	Natural feature	0.88	1.6	0.1	
327	328		Fill	Ditch	remodelling	1	2.1	0.2	3
328		249	Cut	Ditch	remodelling	1	2.1	0.2	3
329		56	Cut	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	2.3	0.85	2
330	329		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	0.8	0.1	2
331	329		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	1.59	0.42	2
332	329		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	1.38	0.43	2
333	329		Fill	Ditch	enclosure ditch	1	1.51	0.27	2
334			Cut	Pit	settlement features	0.89	0.83	0.27	1
335	334		Fill	Pit	settlement features	0.89	0.83	0.27	1
336			Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1.2	1.14	0.37	undated
337	336		Fill	Ditch	Enclosure	1.2	1.14	0.22	undated
338	336		Fill	Ditch	Enclosure	1.2	1.14	0.22	undated
339			Master	Roundhouse	Outhouse				1
340		339	Cut	Gully	Outhouse	1	0.32	0.15	1
341	340		Fill	Gully	Outhouse	1	0.32	0.15	1
342		339	Cut	Gully	Outhouse	1	0.4	0.1	1
343	342		Fill	Gully	Outhouse	1	0.4	0.1	1
344		339	Cut	Gully	Outhouse	1	0.55	0.1	1
345	344		Fill	Gully	Outhouse	1	0.55	0.1	1
346		339	Cut	Gully	Outhouse	1	0.57	0.1	1
347	346		Fill	Gully	Outhouse	1	0.57	0.1	1

348			Cut	Tree throw	Natural feature	0.85	0.7	0.14	
349	348		Fill	Tree throw	Natural feature	0.85	0.7	0.14	
350		339	Cut	Gully	Outhouse	1	0.64	0.2	1
351	350		Fill	Gully	Outhouse	1	0.64	0.2	1
352		339	Cut	Gully	Outhouse	1	0.57	0.19	1
353	352		Fill	Gully	Outhouse	1	0.57	0.19	1
354	325		Fill	Tree throw	Natural feature	1.88	1.4	0.05	

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Metal Working Debris

By Sarah Percival

Summary

B.1.1 A small assemblage (58g) of possible metalworking debris (MWD) was recovered from three contexts.

Methodology

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.

B.1.3 The assemblage

B.1.4 The assemblage comprises small pale grey vesicular lumps of possible fuel ash slag recovered from roundhouse gully terminus **24**, ditch **75** and ditch terminus **150**.

B.2 Worked Stone

By Sarah Percival

Summary

B.2.1 A total of 23 pieces of stone weighing 15kg were collected during excavation for further analysis.

Methodology

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

The Assemblage

B.2.3 Seven fragments are of un-worked quartzitic cobbles, some heat affected, which may have been used for cooking. Eight scraps of possible granite or similar igneous rock, which are not local to the site, were also recovered along with six pieces of shelly limestone known locally as 'Pendle' which is still quarried around Peterborough for use as roofing slate and paving (English Heritage 2011). A large piece of Pendle was found in fill 259 of ring-ditch terminus **258**. It is possible that this piece may have functioned as a postpad or similar before discard but no evidence for use survives archaeologically. A large round flint geode was also found (context 69).

B.3 Pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 739 sherds weighing 11,049g were collected from 70 excavated contexts. The majority of the pottery is of Middle Iron Age date (350BC-100BC), with most probably dating towards the end of that period and a few contexts being exclusively late Iron Age (c.100/50BC to AD50). The assemblage includes Iron Age wheel-made forms but is predominantly handmade. No imported finewares are present. The pottery is

fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. Sherds are mostly small to medium sized and are reasonably well preserved. The average sherd weight is high, (15g), due to the presence of large body and rim sherds from several substantial storage jars.

Introduction

B.3.1 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. Form descriptions follow Hill 2006 and Thompson 1982. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The pottery and archive are curated by OAE.

Fabrics

B.3.1 Ten main fabrics were identified in three fabric groups (Table 6). Shell-tempered fabrics are most abundant forming c.95% of the total assemblage by weight (10,447g). A little over 3% contain grog and less than 2% of the assemblage is made of sandy fabrics. Grog or shell-tempered wheel-made fabrics form c.2.4% of the assemblage.

B.3.2 The fabrics compare well with those found within contemporary local assemblages such as those from the late Iron Age settlements at Cats Water, Fengate, immediately to the east of Peterborough and Werrington to the north which are both overwhelmingly shell-tempered (Mackreth 1988, 112) with some sandy and grog-tempered fabrics also present (Williams 1984). The extensive use of fossil shell reflects the geology of the area which overlies Jurassic Cornbrash limestone with shelly mudstone deposits (BGS online). Petrographic analysis of shell-tempered wares from Cats Water, Fengate indicate that the shell is fossiliferous, occurring naturally in local outcrops of Oxford Clay. This suggests that the pottery was probably locally made, although a non-local source for the ubiquitous Jurrassic clay is also possible (Williams 1984, 134). Shell rich fabrics also form the major component of the contemporary assemblage from Werrington where a limited range of fine to coarse shelly fabrics formed the bulk of the assemblage alongside a small transitional shell with grog component (Mackreth 1988, 112).

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

Quartz (sandy) group		39	192	1.74%
Q1	Handmade dense reduced sandy fabric with common rounded quartz inclusions	12	46	0.42%
QG	Handmade dense reduced sandy fabric with common rounded quartz inclusions and moderate small grog	11	72	0.65%
QS	Handmade dense reduced sandy fabric with common rounded quartz inclusions and sparse shell / platey voids	16	74	0.67%
Shell-tempered group		612	10477	94.82%
S1	Handmade shelly fabric with moderate fine shell in a sandy clay matrix. Orange body and surfaces	35	264	2.39%
S1F	Handmade shelly fabric with moderate fine shell in a sandy clay matrix. Orange body and surfaces with rare sub-angular flint (probably detrital).	1	48	0.43%
S1reduced	Handmade, common shell inclusions >3mm in a sandy clay matrix. Dark grey black reduced body and surfaces	16	69	0.62%
S2	Handmade, with common fine to medium shell inclusions >3mm. Orange body and surfaces	276	1815	16.43%
S2reduced	Handmade, with common fine to medium shell inclusions >3mm. Dark grey black reduced body and surfaces.	33	469	4.24%
S2voids	Handmade, with common fine to medium shell inclusions/ plate shaped voids >3mm. Orange body and surfaces. Orange body and surfaces	5	12	0.11%
S3	Handmade sparse to moderate coarse shell >5mm. Orange body and surfaces	189	7250	65.62%
S3voids	Sparse to moderate coarse shell/ plate shaped voids >5mm. Orange body and surfaces	2	21	0.19%
S4	Handmade, very fine shell pieces in fine clay matrix. Buff orange body and surfaces. ?handmade.	7	257	2.33%
STW	Wheelmade shell-tempered fabric, with common fine to medium shell >3mm.	35	199	1.80%
STWfine	Wheelmade shell-tempered fabric, with common fine shell >1mm.	13	73	0.66%
Total		739	11049	100.00%

Table 6: Quantity and weight of Iron Age pottery by fabric

Forms

B.3.1 The assemblage includes rims from 22 vessels (Table 7) and is dominated by jar forms with fewer numbers of fine bowls and large, coarse storage jars. The high proportion of jars reflects the utilitarian function of these vessels which were used for a range of domestic cooking and food preparation tasks.

B.3.2 Vessel size varies. Measurable rim diameters range from 120mm to 310mm, with most vessels falling between 160mm and 190mm, with median diameter of 170mm. The most common of these medium sized forms are stumpy, ovoid jars with square external lipped rims, a type also well represented at Cats Water, Itter Crescent and Weekley (Pryor 1984, fig.100; Percival in prep.; Jackson and Dix 1987 fig. 30, 23), and slack-shouldered jars with rounded everted rims found at both Fengate and Werrington (Pryor 1984, fig.99, 6; Mackreth 1988, fig.26, 58). Alongside the small and medium jars are at least three substantial storage jars with either flat, expanded or rolled rims.

B.3.3 Four bowls include a round-bodied open vessel with high round shoulder and 'S' shaped profile (Hill type G) similar to examples from the later Iron Age assemblages

from Itter Crescent, Peterborough and Weekley, Northants (Percival in prep: Jackson and Dix 1987, fig. 38 135) and three cordoned bowls with off-set neck in grog and grog and shell fabric (Thompson type D1-1, Fig. 9, 6).

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

Table 7: Number and form of vessels by rim count

B.3.4 The chronologically latest forms present are wheelmade, cordoned jars and bowls (Thompson B3-3 and D1-1, Thompson 1982). These wide mouth bead rim jars are found in both shell and grog-tempered fabrics and date to the end of the 1st century BC to early 1st century AD. The form was recovered at both Cats Water and Storey's Bar, Fengate (Pryor 1984, fig.101) and represents some of the earliest pottery found at the Haddon (Elton Bypass) site (Hinman 2003, fig.37, 7 & 8).

Deposition

B.3.1 Iron Age pottery was recovered from three archaeological phases. The majority, forming over 89% of the total assemblage by weight, came from features assigned to phase 2. The average sherd weight for pottery from phase 2 features is 16g. A further 7% of the assemblage was found in phase 3 features (ASW 24g) and 3% from phase 1 (ASW 3g). The remainder of the sherds came from unphased contexts (Table 8). The large ASW for the phase 3 features results from the dumping of larger storage jar fragments on the ditch fills. It is of note that, in common with most Later Iron Age sites in the region, the pottery was mostly recovered from ditches and gullies rather than pits. The largest and best preserved sherds came from phase 2 enclosure ditches and ditch termini (Table 8), suggesting that the sherds entered these deposits in a fairly fresh and un-fragmented condition. The high proportion of pottery found in ditch and gully termini, perhaps suggests that these areas were targeted for deliberate deposition.

B.3.2 The collecting of domestic debris in enclosure ditches and gullies around round houses has been noted at contemporary sites such as Scotland Farm, Dry Drayton and Wardy Hill, Ely with roundhouse gullies often producing large fresh sherds (Ingham 1996, 35; Evans 2003). It is uncertain, however, if the deposition represents simple rubbish disposal or a more considered non-secular practice.

Phase	Group	Feature type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Vessel rims	ASW
1	Occupation features	Pit	29	154	1	5g
		Posthole	30	18		0.6g
	Roundhouse RH182	Ditch terminus	2	4		2g
		Ditch	19	42	1	2g
		Pit	14	33		2g
		Roundhouse gully	3	12		6g
	Stock enclosures	Ditch terminus	3	111		37g
		Ditch	1	2		1g
2	Enclosure ditches	Ditch	153	1940	11	13g
		Enclosure ditch	9	580	2	64g
	Northern sub-enclosure	Pit	2	24	1	12g
	Occupation features	Ditch terminus	176	5731	2	33g
		Pit	128	795	2	17g
		Gully	65	153	2	2g
		Terminus	19	143	1	8g
	Roundhouse RH5	Roundhouse gully terminus	23	229		10g
		Roundhouse gully	2	57		28g
		Roundhouse terminus	5	50		25g
	Sub-enclosure	Ditch terminus	11	91		8g
		Ditch	12	108	2	9g
	Structural features	Beam slot	2	2		1g
3	Remodelled enclosure	Ditch terminus	2	20		10g
		Ditch	28	747	1	27g
		Gully	1	3		3g
Total			739	11049	26	15g

Table 8: Quantity and weight of pottery by feature type

Discussion

B.3.1 The variety of forms and fabrics are typical of a domestic assemblage, with several sherds preserving burnt food residues or limescale indicative of use for cooking. Large storage jars indicate that food was also being stored at the site with the range of utilitarian vessels being similar to those found at other occupation sites. The use of shell, shell with limestone and shell with grog fabrics are comparable to the settlement sites at Itter Crescent, Werrington and Cat's Water, Fengate (Percival forthcoming; Pryor 1984, 134), falling firmly within the shell tempered tradition characteristic of the Iron Age in the lower Nene Valley with limited grog-tempered fabrics being introduced in the later Iron Age (Mackreth 1988, 120). A selection of these pottery vessels are illustrated in Figures 8 and 9.

B.3.2 No earlier prehistoric pottery was found at the site, nor is there any early Iron Age pottery. The absence of scored wares suggests that the site also lacks a true middle Iron Age phase found, for example at Cats Water. The assemblage does however find parallel with pottery from a number of sites from the Peterborough environs. It is very much comparable with the Later Iron Age pottery from Cats Water Fengate (Pryor 1983) and with the phase 1 pottery from Werrington, dated by Mackreth to the second or first

centuries BC up to A.D. 50/60 (1988, 60). The site appears to largely pre-date occupation at the Haddon (Elton Bypass site) which does not begin until around 50BC to AD50 (Hinman 2003, 58), and unlike the Middle Iron Age sites at Cats Water and Werrington, this assemblage does not continue into the fully Roman period suggesting that the site falls out of use before the mid-1st century AD. It is therefore possible that the occupation here was fairly short-lived, perhaps representing only a couple of generations.

Illustrated pottery catalogue (Figs 8 and 9)

1. Enclosure ditch 56. Fabric S2. Jar, Hill type R.

2. Enclosure ditch 81. Fabric S2. Jar, Hill type D.

3. Enclosure ditch 70. Fabric S2. Jar, Hill type K.

4. Pit 315. Fabric S2. Jar, Hill type A.

5. Enclosure ditch 226. Fabric S2. Jar, Hill type P.

6. Ditch terminus 119. Fabric GTW. Bowl, Thompson type D1-1.

7. Enclosure ditch 226. Fabric S3. Form: Storage Bowl, Thompson type C6-1.

Pottery catalogue

Context	Cut	Feature type	QTY	WT (g)	Fabric	comments	Spot date
7	6	Gully	1	37	S1	body sherd, Sandy shell tempered fabric	Middle Iron Age
			1	7	S1reduced	body sherd, reduced	Middle Iron Age
			3	6	S2	body sherd,	Middle Iron Age
9	8	Gully	1	48	S1F	body sherd, with sparse large flint	Middle Iron Age
25	24	Gully	17	39	S2	body sherd, common fine to medium shell	Middle Iron Age
			1	1	S2		Middle Iron Age
29	28	Gully	1	9	QS		Iron Age
31	30	Gully	1	23	S2		Middle Iron Age
33	32	Gully	1	103	S2		Middle Iron Age
35	34	Gully	2	23	S2reduced		Middle Iron Age
			1	40	S3	jar, coarse shell	Middle Iron Age
58	56	Ditch	2	105	S2		Middle Iron Age
			4	28	S2		Middle Iron Age
			1	30	S2	base sherd	Middle Iron

Context	Cut	Feature type	QTY	WT (g)	Fabric	comments	Spot date
							Age
59			1	34	S1		Middle Iron Age
			2	30	S2reduced	1 vessel, jar, rounded everted rim, concave neck	Middle Iron Age
60			1	25	S2	jar	Middle Iron Age
57			2	13	S2reduced		Middle Iron Age
			7	257	S4	fine shell	Middle Iron Age
62	61	Ditch	2	32	S2		Middle Iron Age
			1	10	S2	base sherd	Middle Iron Age
69	68	Ditch	2	23	S3		Middle Iron Age
72	70	Ditch	5	38	S1		Middle Iron Age
			1	22	S2	rim sherd, jar	Middle Iron Age
			10	77	S2		Middle Iron Age
			1	14	S2		Middle Iron Age
			2	21	S3	rim sherds, jar	Middle Iron Age
			1	113	S3	jar	Middle Iron Age
76	75	Ditch	10	57	QG	bowl, oxidised	late Iron Age
			1	15	QG	base sherd	late Iron Age
			1	19	QS	rim sherd, jar	late Iron Age
			5	104	S3		late Iron Age
			1	65	STW	base sherd	late Iron Age
			9	44	STWfine	rim and body sherds, jar	late Iron Age
			4	11	S2		late Iron Age
79	78	Ditch	2	5	S2		Middle Iron Age
82	81	Ditch	1	7	GTWshell		Middle Iron Age
			2	32	S2		Middle Iron Age

Context	Cut	Feature type	QTY	WT (g)	Fabric	comments	Spot date
			1	8	S2		Middle Iron Age
			1	42	S2reduced	rim sherd, jar	Middle Iron Age
			1	22	STWfine		Middle Iron Age
			2	6	STWfine		Middle Iron Age
85	84	DItch	2	18	S2		Middle Iron Age
86			1	3	S2	rim sherd, jar	Middle Iron Age
			3	12	S2		Middle Iron Age
			5	431	S3	jar	Middle Iron Age
91	89	Ditch	2	13	S2reduced		Middle Iron Age
			1	61	S3	rim sherd, jar	Middle Iron Age
			4	170	S3	jar	Middle Iron Age
93	92	Pit	34	36	S2		Middle Iron Age
96	95	Gully	3	38	S2	base sherds	Middle Iron Age
			29	270	S2		Middle Iron Age
			1	13	S2reduced	rim sherd, jar	Middle Iron Age
			3	76	S3	rim sherd, jar	Middle Iron Age
			3	318	S3	jar	Middle Iron Age
			136	4946	S3	jar	Middle Iron Age
			1	70	S3		Middle Iron Age
100	99	Pit	6	9	S2		Middle Iron Age
104	103	Pit	1	11	S1	rim sherd, bowl	Middle Iron Age
			22	113	S2		Middle Iron Age

Context	Cut	Feature type	QTY	WT (g)	Fabric	comments	Spot date
			1	21	S2	base sherd	Middle Iron Age
105			3	5	S2		Middle Iron Age
107	106	Ditch	8	80	S1		Middle Iron Age
			1	6	S2		Middle Iron Age
110	109	Pit	1	24	GTWgrey		late Iron Age
			1	6	Q1	rim sherd, jar	Middle Iron Age
112	111	Pit	20	27	S2		Middle Iron Age
			6	226	S2	base sherd	Middle Iron Age
			30	293	S2		Middle Iron Age
115	118	Ditch	4	91	S2reduced		Middle Iron Age
117			1	5	S2reduced	rim sherd, jar	Middle Iron Age
			1	7	S2reduced		Middle Iron Age
121	119	Gully	8	108	GTW	rim sherd, bowl	Middle Iron Age
			11	35	GTW		Middle Iron Age
126	125	Ditch	2	15	GTW		Middle Iron Age
			2	20	S1		Middle Iron Age
130	131	Ditch	3	32	S3		Middle Iron Age
			1	1	STWfine		Middle Iron Age
135	134	Pit	1	1	GTW		Middle Iron Age
			2	2	Q1		Middle Iron Age
			1	1	S1		Middle Iron Age
			15	38	S1		Middle Iron Age
139	138	Pit	1	6	S2		Middle Iron

Context	Cut	Feature type	QTY	WT (g)	Fabric	comments	Spot date
							Age
141	140	Pit	1	18	S2	rim sherd, jar	Middle Iron Age
145	144	Gully	2	4	S2voids		Middle Iron Age
151	150	Ditch	2	3	S2		Middle Iron Age
			1	108	S3	jar	Middle Iron Age
153	152	ditch	1	2	QS		Middle Iron Age
167	165	Pit	5	13	QS		Middle Iron Age
168	169	Ditch	2	10	S2		Middle Iron Age
			1	6	S2reduced	rim sherd, jar	Middle Iron Age
			2	18	S2reduced		Middle Iron Age
			1	40	S3	jar	Middle Iron Age
173	172	Pit	9	14	S1reduced		Middle Iron Age
202	201	Pit	4	8	QS		Middle Iron Age
219	218	Pit	1	11	QS		Middle Iron Age
223	222	Gully	3	12	QS		Middle Iron Age
228	226	Ditch	1	63	S2reduced	rim sherd, jar	Middle Iron Age
			3	8	S2voids		Middle Iron Age
			2	429	S3	rim sherds, jar	Middle Iron Age
			3	80	S3		Middle Iron Age
232	257	Ditch	3	23	S2		Middle Iron Age
			2	8	S2reduced		Middle Iron Age
233			8	38	S2		Middle Iron Age
234			4	18	S2		Middle Iron Age
			2	41	S3	jar	Middle Iron Age

Context	Cut	Feature type	QTY	WT (g)	Fabric	comments	Spot date
237	235	Ditch	19	35	GTWgrey		Middle Iron Age
			3	31	GTWpale		Middle Iron Age
			1	5	S1		Middle Iron Age
			6	48	S1reduced	bowl	Middle Iron Age
			2	21	S3voids		Middle Iron Age
240	238	Ditch	2	1	Q1		Middle Iron Age
243	241	Ditch	1	4	GTWshell		late Iron Age
			2	23	Q1		late Iron Age
			4	80	S2reduced		late Iron Age
244			1	15	GTWshell		late Iron Age
			1	3	Q1		late Iron Age
247	249	Ditch	1	15	GTWshell		late Iron Age
			1	50	S3		late Iron Age
248			1	35	STW	base sherd, wheel made	late Iron Age
			1	13	STW		late Iron Age
259	258	Ditch	2	20	S3		Middle Iron Age
272	270	Gully	1	1	S2		Middle Iron Age
288	287	Gully	1	1	GTW	rim sherd, bowl	late Iron Age
			35	71	GTW		late Iron Age
			1	5	GTW		late Iron Age
			1	4	GTW		late Iron Age
			2	7	STW	rim sherd, jar	late Iron Age
			3	15	STW		late Iron Age
			21	41	STW		late Iron Age
291	289	Gully	1	9	GTW		late Iron Age
292	293	Beam slot	2	2	Q1		Middle Iron Age
299	298	Ditch	1	3	STW		Middle Iron Age
307	306	Pit	5	20	STW		Middle Iron Age
309	308	Pit	30	18	S2		Middle Iron Age
311	310	Ditch	1	3	S2reduced		Middle Iron Age

Context	Cut	Feature type	QTY	WT (g)	Fabric	comments	Spot date
314	315	Pit	1	15	S2reduced	rim sherd, jar	Middle Iron Age
			3	20	S2reduced		Middle Iron Age
316	318	Pit	3	16	S2		Middle Iron Age
			1	6	S2reduced	rim sherd, jar	Middle Iron Age
319	320	Pit	9	55	S3		Middle Iron Age
323	324	Pit	2	9	Q1		Middle Iron Age
330	329	Ditch	1	22	S3		Middle Iron Age
			1	7	S2	rim sherd, jar	Middle Iron Age
			4	9	S2		Middle Iron Age
			1	13	S2reduced		Middle Iron Age

Table 9: The pottery catalogue

B.4 Ceramic Building Material

By Sarah Percival

The Assemblage

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

B.5 Baked Clay

By Sarah Percival and Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.5.1 A total of 216 pieces of baked clay weighing 5,603g were recovered from 45 excavated features. The assemblage includes loomweight and kiln bar fragments of later Iron to Early Roman date and a small quantity of structural debris and hearth lining. The remainder of the assemblage is formed of small, undiagnostic fragments in a range of silt and sand rich fabrics (Table 10).

Type	Form	Fabric	Quantity	Weight (g)
Daub	Daub	Dense sandy fabric with sparse flint	5	23
		Fine silty fabric with no visible inclusions	8	105
Kiln furniture	Bar (cigar)	Shell-tempered ware	10	2570
	Rod	Dense fine pink orange surface	1	7

Lining	Hearth lining	Dense fine swirled orange cream matrix and pale surfaces	1	8
Loomweight	Triangular	Fine silty fabric with sparse chalk inclusions	28	1785
Spindlewhorl	Bead	Sandy fabric with sparse medium flint	1	11
Undiagnostic	Undiagnostic	Dense fine swirled orange cream matrix and pale surfaces	2	28
		Dense sandy fabric with sparse flint	13	106
		Fine silty clay with no visible inclusions	9	97
		Fine silty fabric with no visible inclusions	118	757
		Sandy fabric with sparse medium flint	20	106
Total			**216**	**5603**

Table 10: Quantity and weight of baked clay and baked clay objects by type, form and fabric.

Methodology

B.5.2 The complete assemblage was analysed and the baked clay recorded by context, grouped by form and fabric, and counted and weighed to the nearest whole 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 OAE.

Kiln Furniture

B.5.3 A small assemblage of ten kiln bar fragments of was recovered from two contexts (See Figs. 10 and 11 for illustrated examples). The majority came from fill 262 of kiln **260** with a single small fragment being found in fill 82 of ditch **81**. The kiln bars are square-sectioned with tapering end with grey core and pale surfaces. Several show burning on one surface. No complete examples survive but the size of the bars appears to be fairly uniform, each side being around 40-45mm wide at the centre of the bar. The bars are all made of shell-tempered fabric, probably from a similar clay source used to make the shell-tempered pottery found at the site. The forms, and variation in the fabrics, suggest as least two, and perhaps three, groups of bar within the assemblage. This suggests that they may have been a collation of various sets of kiln bars. This fits well with the idea of 'portable' kiln furniture.

B.5.4 A small fragment from the end of a cylindrical rod or bar which may be kiln furniture was found in fill 122 of ditch **124**.

B.5.5 The kiln bars compare well with examples found in the Late Iron Age kilns at Swavesey which date to around 130BC to AD80 (Willis *et al* 2008, fig.4). Similar kiln bars, also in shell-tempered fabric, have been found locally at Haddon associated with kilns producing late Iron Age to early Roman 'Belgic' pottery (Hinman 1999, fig.30). It is likely that the wheel-made, shell tempered vessels found during excavations at the present site may be products of kilns on or very local to the site.

Context	SF	Surviving Length (mm)	Min Width (mm)	Max Width (mm)	Max Th (mm)	Count	W(g)	Description
262	4	215	35	42	35	2	413	Two refitting fragments of a square(ish)-section tapering kiln bar. Fragments refit to form one end of the kiln bar. It begins to taper about 12cm from the end; tapered end is rounded. The surfaces are somewhat abraded, but remnant surfaces show that the surfaces were smoothed and shelly. The most extant face appears to have been cut smooth. Hand formed from a rolled slab of clay. Shell is somewhat leached.
262	4	260	38	43	38	2	490	Two refitting fragments of a square-section tapering kiln bar. Fragments refit to form the middle portion and the beginning of the tapering of one end. It begins to taper about 12cm from the end; tapered end is rounded. The surfaces are abraded, but there are remains of reduced surface on at least three faces on the most central fragment. One face is smoothed and perhaps cut to shape. Hand formed from a slab of clay. Shell is somewhat leached.
262	4	229	20	40	32	2	397	Two refitting fragments of a square-section tapering kiln bar. Fragments refit to form the tapering end of the kiln bar. Noticeably more orange fabric, and narrower (more extant) tapering end. There is also a slight bow along the length of the bar, but not major. Surfaces are smoothed where they are extant, abrasion is minimal suggesting on two of the four long faces were smoothed as the other two faces are uneven and seemingly unfinished. Shell is somewhat leached.
262	4	228	35	45	40	1	494	A fragment of square-section tapering kiln bar. Tapered end is broken off. The entire body of the bar tapers, as opposed to tapering off from a point on the bar. Surviving surfaces are wiped and smooth. Fire clouding on the surfaces, where the deep orange colour is a lighter yellow-orange. Shell is somewhat leached.
262	4	161	~35	40	40	1	238	A small fragment of a square-section tapered kiln bar. Quite abraded, as such surviving surfaces are unclear. Remnants of shelly surfaces are present. Tapered end is not complete. Very much part of the same group as the other bars of this fabric. Made of a rolled slab of clay. Shell is leached.
262	4	136	40	42	38	1	218	A fragment of a square-section tapered kiln bar. Fragment is likely from the mid-section as it only shows partial tapering. It is quite abraded with little to no surviving surfaces.
262	4	85	42	44	42	1	162	A fragment of a square-section kiln bar. Fragment is likely from the centre as it particularly large and untapered. Surfaces are extant and show some reduction and concentration of shell inclusions, which is partially surviving on other examples. Surfaces are smoothed. It is made from a rolled slab of clay.

Context	SF	Surviving Length (mm)	Min Width (mm)	Max Width (mm)	Max Th (mm)	Count	W(g)	Description
262	4	93	35	40	35	1	130	Fragment of a square-section tapered kiln bar. Surfaces are smoothed and show hand forming – hand pressing. Shows slight tapering, so it probably from near one end of the original object. Made from a rolled slab of clay. Fabric is reduced, with a small orange oxidised core.
82	5			44		1	34	Face fragment of a shell tempered kiln bar.

Table 11: Kiln bar Catalogue

Loomweight

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

B.5.7 The loomweights are made of dense, silty fabric with rare small to medium chalk inclusions. The weights are pierced through each apex for suspension and many fragments had broken along this point of weakness. The fragments are small and no complete examples survive.

B.5.8 Triangular loomweights are common on later Iron Age to early Roman sites, being found locally at both Cats Water and Storeys Bar, Fengate (Pryor 1984, fig.120) and in 2nd to 1st century BC to AD50-60 contexts at Werrington (Mackreth 1988, 99).

Context	Form	Surviving Length (mm)	Th (mm)	Perforation Diameter (mm)	Count	W(g)	Description
55	Triangular Weight	150	90	15	14	1175	Fragments of a LIA triangular weight. Fragments refit to form a Type 1 'loomweight' (after Poole, Danebury). The weight is pierced through each corner (thin face to thin face), c.5cm from the apex of each. Lower, burnt surface is smoothed and the remaining faces are very irregular. Suggests that the clay was thrown onto a flat surface and the shape roughly formed before the holes were bored through the apexes. Object appears shattered. Orange/Pink surfaces cover the top two thirds and a reduced dark grey surface covers the smoothed face, and is the same colour as the core.
72	? Triangular Weight	-	-	5 and 10	6	383	Fragments of probable triangular weight. These fragments are suggestive of an object with edges and rounded apexes similar to LIA-ERB triangular weights. Its surfaces are all smoothed. The object appears to have shattered. Two of the larger pieces refit to form a possible apex. Two fragments have rod/perforation impressions.
228	? Triangular Weight	82	45	10	1	181	Corner fragment from a triangular loom weight. One smoothed surface, remains of other surfaces are irregular with probable thumb/finger impressions. It has a thinner body than other examples from site. Pierced through the apex, perforation is off-centre being only 5mm from the edge. Reminiscent of a Type 1 'loomweight' (after Poole, Danebury) but much thinner.
232	? Triangular Weight	-	-	-	1	48	A face fragment very similar to, or even is a part of, the fragments that for SF8. It has an irregular reddish-pink surface and a reduced core.

Table 12: Triangular 'loom weight' catalogue

Spindlewhorl

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

Daub

B.5.10 A small assemblage of thirteen fragments of daub weighing 128g came from eight features. The daub is made of two fabric types (Table 10), one dense and sandy with sparse flint, the other silty with no visible inclusions. The fragments have one smoothed or flattened surface whilst the opposing surface features rod or round wood impressions indicating that the clay had been smoothed onto a hurdle or wattle former. The rod impressions have diameters of between 4mm and 9mm.

B.5.11 All of the daub was recovered from ditch, gully and pit fills with non being directly associated with structures (Table 13).

Hearth Lining

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

Undiagnostic

B.5.13 The majority of the baked clay, 162 fragments weighing 1094g, is undiagnostic comprising abraded, formless lumps with no distinguishing characteristics. Contexts producing undiagnostic fired clay are listed below (Table 13) and fabric descriptions are shown in Table 10.

Type	Feature	Context	Feature type	Quantity	Weight (g)
Daub	**109**	110	Pit	1	27
	125	126	Ditch	1	8
	152	153	Gully	4	11
	162	164	Pit	1	8
	230	232	Ditch	1	49
	249	247	Ditch	2	12
	298	299	Gully	1	1
	329	332	Ditch	2	3
Kiln Furniture	**81**	82	Ditch	1	34
	122	124	Ditch	1	7
	260	262	Kiln	9	2536
Lining	**265**	267	Gully	1	8
Loomweight	**54**	55	Pit	18	1175
	70	72	Ditch	7	404
	226	228	Enclosure ditch	2	189
	230	232	Ditch	1	17
Spindlewhorl	**56**	59	Ditch	1	11
Undiagnostic	**24**	25	Roundhouse gully terminus	5	8
	28	29	Roundhouse gully	6	23
	56	58	Ditch	1	55
		59	Ditch	1	3
	65	63	Ditch	3	3
	70	72	Ditch	8	82
	75	77	Ditch	3	13
	78	79	Ditch terminus	1	9
	81	82	Ditch	1	21
	84	86	Ditch	1	7
	89	91	Ditch	1	7
	99	100	Pit	1	3
	103	104	Pit	8	23
		105	Pit	8	17
	119	121	Terminus	29	37
	122	124	Ditch	1	2
	134	135	Ditch	2	5
	150	151	Ditch terminus	6	66
	156	157	Pit	1	6
	165	167	Pit	1	3
	169	168	Ditch	1	1
	172	173	Pit	6	69

	176	177	Pit	3	4
	180	181	Pit	3	3
	183	184	Ditch	4	65
	201	202	Pit	3	5
	218	219	Pit	1	3
	230	234	Ditch	3	13
	235	237	Ditch	5	242
	241	243	Ditch	1	1
		244	Ditch	2	8
	249	248	Ditch	3	13
	251	250	Ditch	4	13
	258	259	Ditch terminus	2	12
	270	272	Pit	1	2
	287	288	Gully	1	4
	300	301	Pit	3	81
	318	316	Pit	3	13
	329	332	Ditch	1	24
	336	338	Ring ditch	24	107
Total				**216**	**5,603**

Table 13: Quantity and weight of baked clay by feature.

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Faunal remains

By Chris Faine

Introduction

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

Methodology

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

C.1.3 Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP,) and numbers of individuals (MNI, see table 14). The ageing of the population was largely achieved by examining the wear stages of cheek teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (after Grant, 1982). Wear stages were recorded for lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles. The states of epiphyseal fusion for all relevant bones were recorded to give a broad age range for the major domesticates (after Getty, 1975).

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

The Assemblage

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

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

Table 14: Species distribution for the assemblage

Discussion

C.1.6 Cattle remains most likely represent initial processing waste of complete carcasses, with animals being raised for meat, with no evidence of on site breeding.

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

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

Methodology

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

Quantification

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

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

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

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

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

Results

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

Phase 1 open Settlement (350 – 100BC)

C.2.5 Of the 19 samples taken from the earliest phase of occupation of the site, the charred plant remains are scarce and comprise a single grass seeds in fill 181 (Sample 31) of pit **180** and fill 309 (Sample 47) of pit **308**.

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

Table 15: Environmental samples from Phase 1 deposits

Phase 2 enclosed settlement (350 - 100BC)

C.2.6 Of the 29 samples taken from the second phase of occupation of the site, only four samples contain plant remains that have been preserved by charring (carbonisation). Fill 93 (Sample 25) of pit **92** contains a single charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain and fill 80 (Sample 2) of ditch **78** contains five degraded glume bases of one of the hulled wheat varieties spelt/emmer (*T. spelta/dicoccum*). Slightly greater quantities of charred remains were recovered from fill 69 (Sample 15) of pit **68** which contained a barley (*Hordeum vulgare) grain, a wheat grain, three indeterminate grains, a grass (Poaceae) seed and half of a small legume (Vicia sp.). This poor assemblage is the largest recovered from the whole site. A single indeterminate charred grain is also present in the lower fill 117 (Sample 23) of enclosure ditch **118** which also contains numerous seeds of duckweed (Lemna sp.) indicative of standing water. This plant species is also found in fill 232 (Sample 38) of ditch **230** and fill 330 (Sample 48) of ditch **329**; both ditches forming the same enclosure **56** and also in fill 250 (Sample 42) of ditch **251** to the north of the enclosure.*

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (l)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Charcoal	Flot comments
5	7	6	gully	8	2	0	0	0	
6	11	10	gully	5	1	0	0	0	
7	15	14	guly	8	1	0	0	+	
8	19	18	gully	7	2	0	0	+	
9	35	34	gully	6	1	0	0	0	
11	47	46	ditch	4	1	0	0	0	
14	57	56	ditch	9	1	0	0	+	
15	69	68	pit	8	3	#	#	+	5 grain, a grass seed and legume
16	72	70	ditch	7	1	0	0	0	
17	82	81	ditch	5	1	0	0	+	
18	80	78	ditch	8	2	#	0	+	5 grain
19	104	103	pit	7	1	0	0	0	
20	91	89	ditch	8	1	0	0	0	
21	112	111	pit	7	2	0	0	0	
22	114	113	pit	8	1	0	0	0	
23	117	118	ditch	8	4	#	##	+	grain, duckweed
24	121	119	gully	9	1	0	0	0	
25	93	92	pit	8	1	#	0	+	wheat grain
37	25	24	gully	7	1	0	0	+	
38	232	230	ditch	8	2	0	#	+	duckweed
39	253	252	gully	9	1	0	0	+	
40	256	254	gully	5	1	0	0	0	
				6	1	0	0	0	
42	250	251	ditch	4	1	0	#	+	duckweed
43	262	260	oven	8	2	0	0	0	
45	261	260	oven	9	1	0	0	0	
46	288	287	gully	8	1	0	0	0	
48	330	329	ditch	7	1	0	#	+	duckweed
51	338	336	ditch	6	1	0	0	+	
57	292	293	beam	3	1	0	0	0	

Table 16: Environmental samples from Phase 2 deposits

Phase 3 remodelling (100BC - AD50)

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

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal <2mm
10	45	44	Ditch	2	1	0
12	49	48	Pit	8	5	++
13	52	50	Pit	7	1	0
49	307	306	Pit	9	5	0

Table 17: Environmental samples from Phase 3 deposits

Discussion

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

C.2.9 The lack of preserved remains precludes any further interpretation of the features other than the enclosure ditches were deep enough in places to hold water, possibly with seasonal fluctuation.

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-257976		
Project Name	Great Haddon, Peterborough		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	01-12-2014	Finish	21-01-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	PETHAD14	Planning App. No.	06/00346/OUT
HER No.	PETHAD14	Related HER/OASIS No.	oxfordar3-202354

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☒ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☐ 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
DITCH	Iron Age -800 to 43	POTTERY	Iron Age -800 to 43
PIT	Iron Age -800 to 43	kiln bar	Iron Age -800 to 43
RING-DITCH	Iron Age -800 to 43	metal working debris	Iron Age -800 to 43

Project Location

County	CAMBRIDGESHIRE	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	New Road Great Haddon Peterborough PE7 3TN
District	peterborough		
Parish	peterborough		
HER			
Study Area	8,169 sq m	National Grid Reference	TL 1465 9387

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Rebecca Casa-Hatton (Peterborough City Council)
Project Design Originator	Stephen Weaver (CgMs COnsulting)
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray (OA East)
Supervisor	Helen Stocks-Morgan (OA East)

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
peterborough Museum	OA East	Peterboorugh Museum
PETHAD14	PETHAD14	PETHAD14

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☐	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☒ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☒ Geophysics	☒ Correspondence
☒ Images	☒ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☒ Spreadsheets	☒ Map
☒ Survey	☒ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

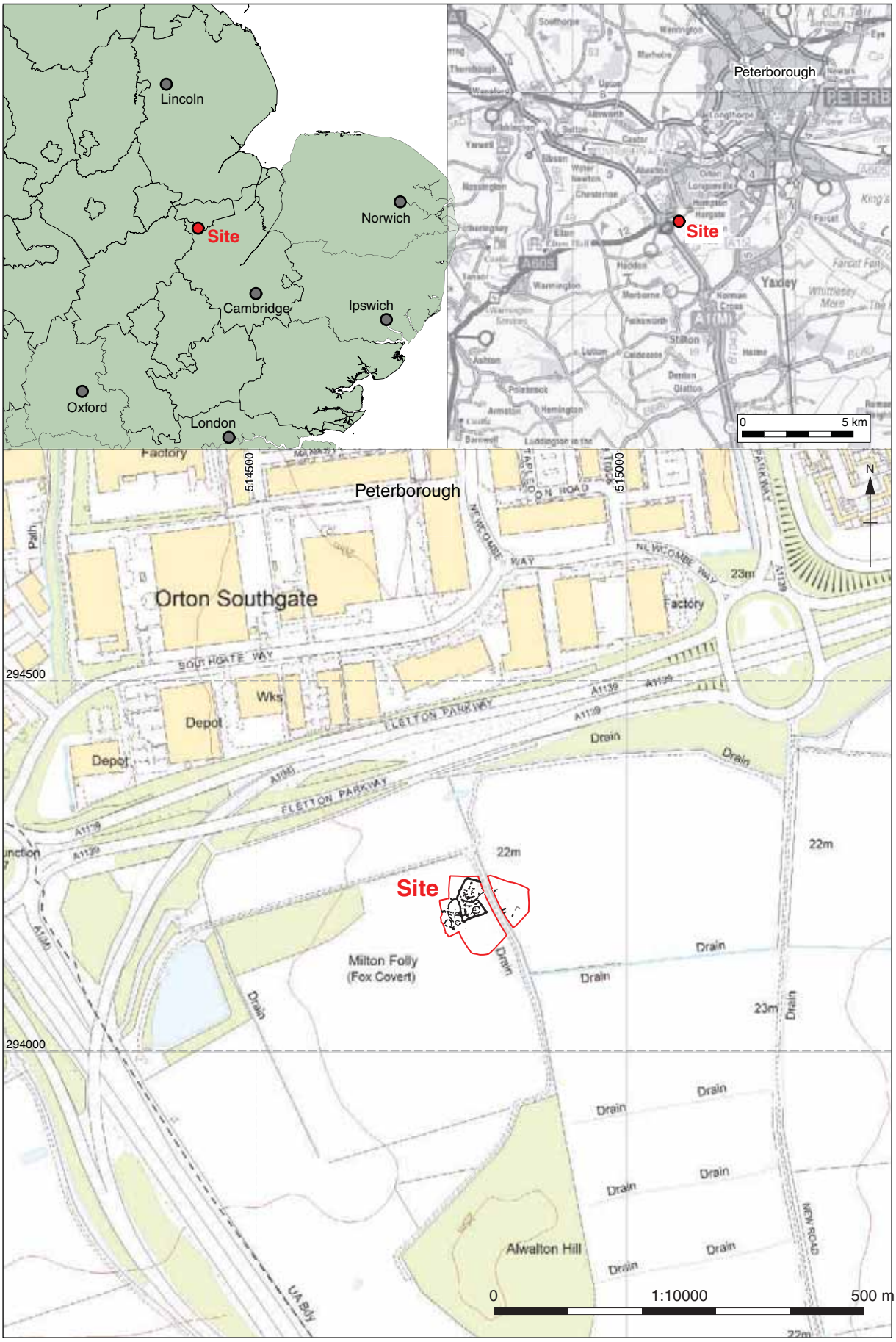

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Figure 1: Site location showing development area (red)

Figure 2: Plan of associated archaeological sites. Scale 1:50,000

Figure 3: All phases plan. Scale 1:500

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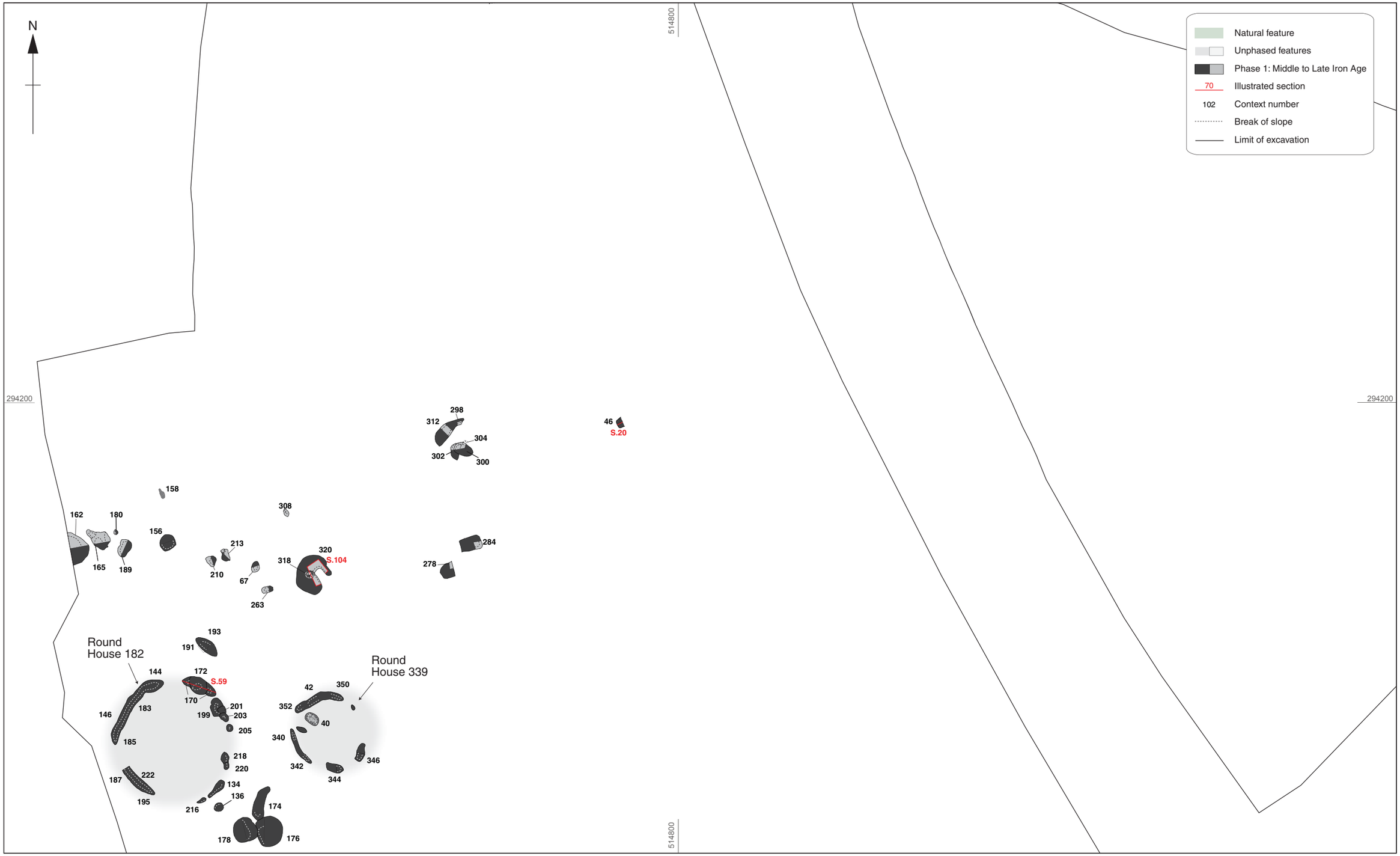

Figure 4: Phase 1 plan. Scale 1:300

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Figure 5: Phase 2 plan. Scale 1:300

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Figure 6: Phase 3 plan. Scale 1:300

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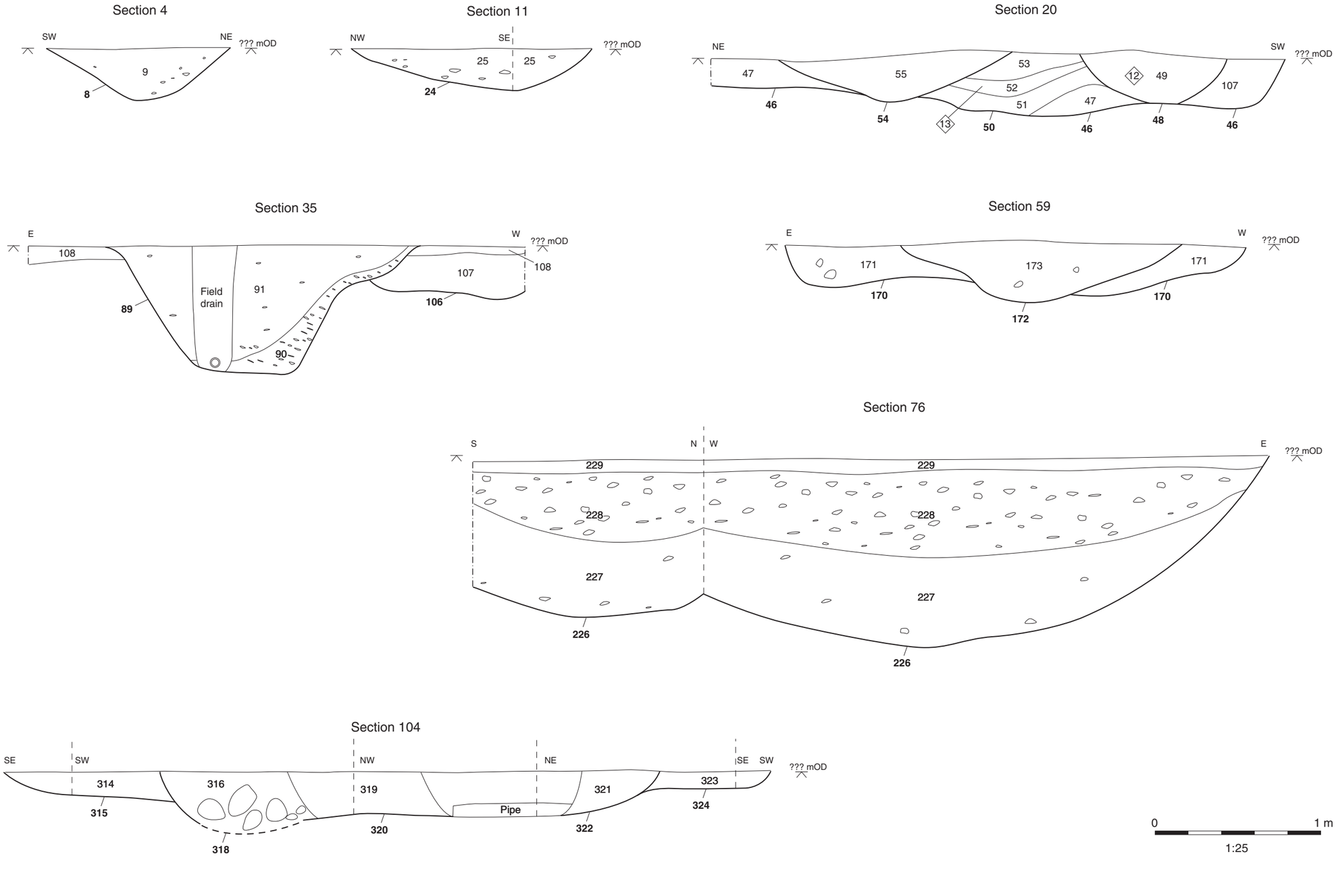

Figure 7: Selected sections

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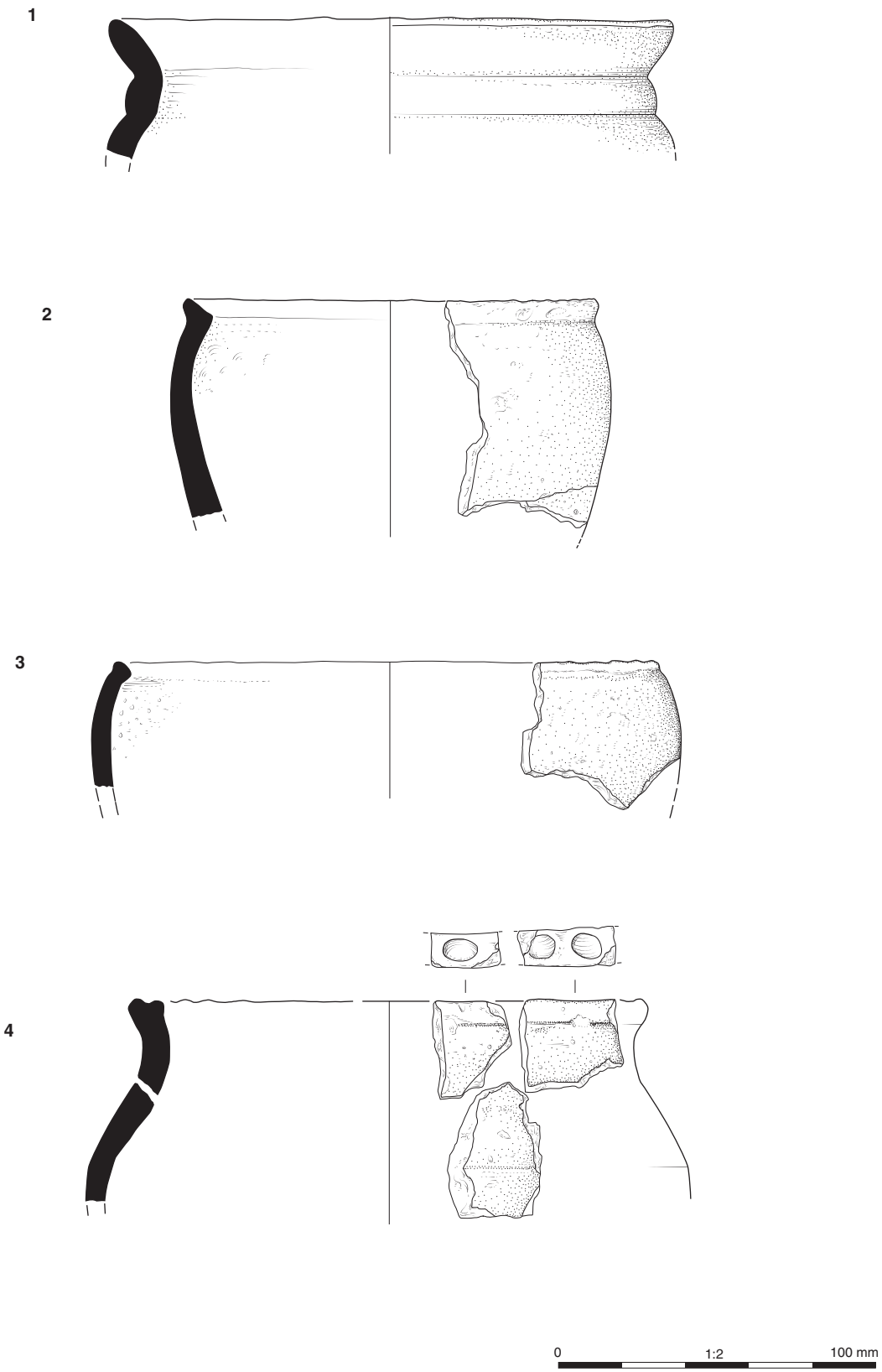

Illustrated by G.Greer

Figure 8: Prehistoric pottery. Scale 1:2

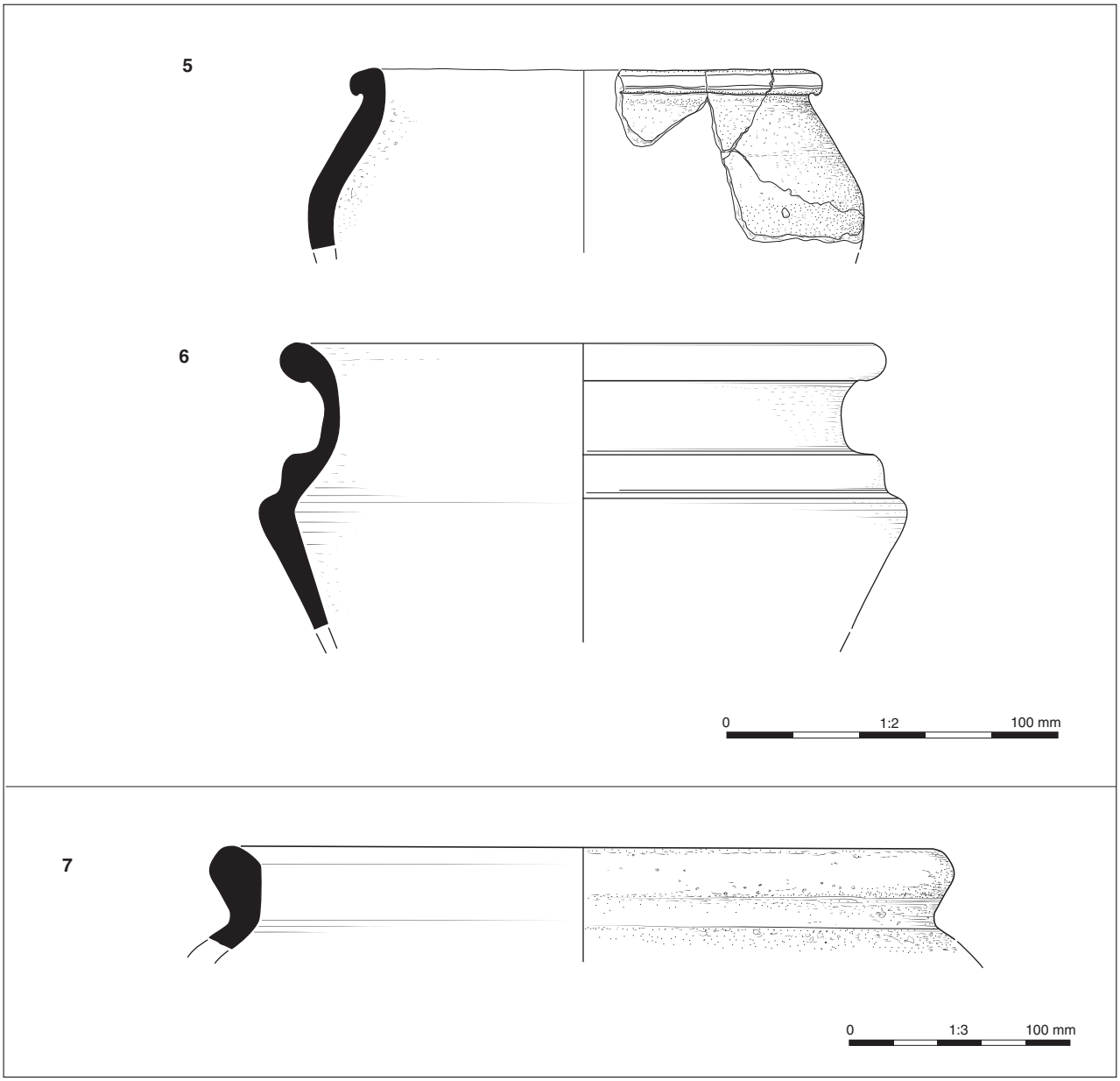

Figure 9: Prehistoric pottery. Scale 1:2 and 1:3

Illustrated by G.Greer

Figure 10: Kiln bars from **260** (262)

Figure 11: Kiln bars from **260** (262)

Plate 1: Enclosure ditch **81** looking from east

Plate 2: Oven **260** looking from south-west.

Plate 3: Pit **40** looking from north

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

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

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

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

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIFA
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