



A Bronze Age Barrow with associated funerary evidence and a Roman trackway at Horseheath Road, Linton

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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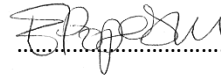
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Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Summary

From the 6th July to 4th September 2020 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an excavation at land south of Horseheath Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire (TL 57170 46743). Five phases of activity were identified at the site spanning the Early Bronze Age to post-medieval periods, with the majority of features dating to the Early to Middle Bronze Age, including a barrow and associated burials.

During the Early to Middle Bronze Age a barrow was constructed, which consisted of a large ring ditch measuring 32m in diameter (external) and which yielded a large assemblage of worked flint (30,229 pieces weighing 1177.89kg). A single inhumation burial of an adult female was recovered from the centre of the barrow alongside pig and dog bone, and a large post-hole directly next to the grave appears to have acted as a grave marker. A small group of three urned cremations were also identified within the north-east part of the barrow dating to the Middle Bronze Age and a single un-urned cremation to the south. Three boundaries comprising two ditches and a post-built fence line and small group of four pits were also dated to this phase.

A small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered from across the site. The presence of a large fragment within one of the barrows ring ditch fills suggests that the barrow remained a prominent earthwork at this time and may have been subjected to some backfilling during this period. A trackway was identified in the western part of the site with a north-east to south-west alignment which was overlain by a layer of colluvium.

Within the southern part of the barrow a second inhumation burial was uncovered, the skeleton of a sub-adult in a supine position with two knife blades which have been dated to the Anglo-Saxon period. No other features or finds have been dated to this phase.

Two ditches, representing enclosures and boundaries were identified in the western part of the site have been dated to the post-medieval period and a small group of undated ditches were uncovered to the north-west.

Other than the large quantity of worked flint recovered from the barrow's ring ditch, all other finds were recovered in fairly small quantities and included prehistoric and Roman pottery, animal bone, metal working debris, stone and ceramic building material. Although a number of environmental samples were taken from across the site, preservation was fairly poor.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Louise Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Kathryn Blackburn, who was supported by Rona Booth, Lexi Dawson, Joanna Nastaszyc, Ben Camp, Gabrielle Vestris, Anne-Marie Webb, Adele Lord, Dave Browne and Paddy Lambert. Survey was carried out by Joanna Nastaszyc and digitising was carried out by Dave Brown. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted at Land south of Horseheath Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire (TL 57170 46743; Fig. 1) from the 6th July to 4th September 2020. The fieldwork was commissioned in advance of a residential development. This work followed a programme of geophysical survey (Tanner 2015) and trial trenching (Moan 2016), which identified a Bronze Age barrow containing large quantities of worked flint and a central burial as well as a number of ditches thought to represent a Neolithic cursus monument.
- 1.1.2 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (2006)* and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation (2008)*. The work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Moan 2020) prepared in response to an Archaeological Brief for Investigation issued by Kasia Gdaniec of the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET).

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The village of Linton is located on the Cambridgeshire and Essex border, around 14km east of Cambridge and 10km west of Haverhill. The site itself is located on the eastern edge of the village on land currently used for arable farming and is bounded to the south and west by residential dwellings, to the north by Horseheath Road and to the east by hedges and fields.
- 1.2.2 The site lies on a slight south-west facing slope at a height of 60.2m OD to the north-east which falls to 54.1m OD to the south-west. The bedrock geology consists of New Pit Chalk with no superficial deposits recorded. The previous archaeological evaluation at the site revealed a large palaeochannel crossed much of the site on a north-east to south-west alignment and could clearly be seen in the topography of the site prior to excavation.

1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 The following information has been drawn from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER; Licence No 19-4235; Fig. 2) and the WSI (Moan 2020).

Previous work at the site

- 1.3.2 In August 2016 an archaeological evaluation comprising 32 trenches was undertaken at the site (ECB 4697). A geophysical survey (ECB 4616) of the site had identified a ring ditch in the south-east corner along with a small number of ditches believed to relate to agricultural activity.
- 1.3.3 The fieldwork confirmed the presence of a Bronze Age barrow with a central crouched burial. Two further parallel linear geophysical anomalies which had been interpreted as agricultural remains were reinterpreted to represent a possible Neolithic cursus and further ditches not identified during the geophysical survey were observed.

- 1.3.4 Artefacts recovered from the features excavated were dominated by the recovery of 1032 pieces of Middle to Late Bronze Age worked flint from the fills of the barrow ditch (MCB 22744). Less than 4g of pottery was recovered across the entire site: most of the assemblage was fragmentary and unlikely to date the features it was recovered from. A total of 360g of animal bone was recorded across the site and the central burial was left in-situ.

Undated/natural features

- 1.3.5 To the north of the site, two cropmark enclosures have been identified via aerial photography. The first (CHER 09369), 800m to the north-east, comprises a rectangular enclosure with an entranceway on its northern side and an ancillary chamber connected to its southern side. Overall it measures approximately 70m by 77m. The second cropmark (MCB 19603) is around 700m to the north-west of the current site and comprises a near square enclosure with an entrance on its southern side, measuring around 63m by 73m in total.
- 1.3.6 Two backfilled winterbournes or natural channels which appear to have ceased silting up by the Middle Iron Age have been identified 1.4km north-west of the site (ECB 5263).

Prehistoric

- 1.3.7 An archaeological excavation (ECB 5519) took place at Bartlow Road, just 200m to the south of the site, and uncovered several flint scatters of Late Mesolithic date with smaller assemblages of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint also recorded (MCB 28000). In total over 18500 pieces of worked flint were recovered.
- 1.3.8 Neolithic struck flint has also been collected during fieldwalking (CHER 6166A; not illustrated) around 400m south-east of the current site.
- 1.3.9 Further to the Bronze Age barrow identified on the current site, similar remains have been recorded around 950m to the east at Linton Heath (CHER 06179), where a barrow is believed to be located amongst other funerary remains. A group of six barrow/ring ditches (MCB 23302) have also been recorded 1km north-west of the site.
- 1.3.10 On the western side of Linton (approximately 1.4km from the current site) an archaeological evaluation (ECB 5263; not illustrated) has revealed a number of prehistoric features including an Early Bronze Age cremation and associated ring ditch containing later prehistoric pottery, two prehistoric pits, one containing Early Bronze Age pottery and the other containing worked flint. At Linton Village College Late Neolithic pits containing grooved ware pottery and substantial quantities of worked flint was recorded alongside a probably Early Bronze Age ring ditch (Clarke & Gilmour forthcoming).

Iron Age and Roman

- 1.3.11 A variety of Iron Age and Roman remains have been recorded on land 500m south of the site. These comprise a collection of bronze coins dating from the Iron Age period (CHER 09842) along with a series of contemporary pits and ditches (CHER 09841A). A single cremation with associated early Roman pottery and metal finds have also been recovered from this location (CHER 06167) along with a small number of lead metal

finds of Roman date (CHER 11492). The presence of these finds is probably due to the presence of a Roman villa (CHER 09841) which has been scheduled (NHLE 1461035).

1.3.12 Investigations of the villa during the 19th century and in 1990 produced large quantities of finds associated with a building (such as tesserae, tile, metalwork). A number of associated cropmark enclosures are also located to the immediate south of the villa (CHER 06197).

1.3.13 Roman burials were uncovered at the Wardens House at the new Linton Village College in 1937, these burials contained complete pots as well as bronze bracelets and jet beads (Lethbridge 1937). Further work at Linton Village College in 2010 (Gilmour 2011) revealed a series of Roman ditches and several structural features as well as one complete neonate burial and another partial burial.

Anglo-Saxon

1.3.14 A number of Anglo-Saxon burials (MCB 17059, CHER 06114, 06114A, 06114B) have been identified within the village of Linton, around 700m to the west. A further possible cemetery (MCB 16249) is also thought to have been located 100m to the immediate south of the site and a cemetery associated with an earlier round barrow is also known at Linton Heath (CHER 06179).

Medieval

1.3.15 The deserted medieval settlement of Barham (CHER 08091, 06111) is located 650m to the south-east of the site. The domesday book of 1086 records there being a priory here (CHER 06101) along with a fairly large village. Barham Hall (CHER 06101A) and gardens (CHER 12140) now occupy this location and were built around 1560.

1.4 Original research aims and objectives

1.4.1 The overall aim of the investigation was to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the site, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

1.4.2 The CHET Brief for Archaeological Investigation (Gdaniec 2020) also set out a number of research priorities (Section 4.2, 3-4), as did the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Moan 2020), drawn from Regional and Local Research Agendas (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011).

1.4.3 These research objectives are listed below:

- Examine the character of the cursus monument including any votive depositional or funerary deposits that may be associated with it
- Compare the cursus monument with other known examples in the area, such as Eynesbury, St Neots; Cows Lane, Godmanchester and Brampton (A14 link road).
- Investigate the relationship between Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary landscapes

- Examine the morphology, date, and contents of the barrow monument, including an appraisal of funerary practices and how these may compare to excavated barrows in the local area.
- Explore how this barrow fits into the landscape and how it related to nearby barrows identified by cropmarks – siting, density and inter-visibility being key themes (Medlycott 2011, 16)
- Can any further information be collected about patterns of burial practice, including the development and use of monuments, including burial mounds as key elements in determining and understanding the landscape (Medlycott 2011, 16).
- Investigate the nature of the extensive flint assemblage identified in the upper fills of the barrow ditch
- Can anything be said about the choice and sources of flint for particular types of tools, particularly axes and arrowheads, where there is already evidence that particular types of flint were preferred (Medlycott 2011, 14).
- Appraise the nature of activity outside of the monuments, what period are they from and how they relate to each other and the monuments
- What evidence is there for settlement-related activity, the relationship between settlement and burial sites during the Neolithic and Bronze Age needs further examination (Medlycott 2011, 13)

1.5 Fieldwork methodology

- 1.5.1 All works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of investigation approved by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team prior to commencement of works on site and with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (2014a) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*.
- 1.5.2 The excavation area was L-shaped and excavation commenced in the south-east corner of the site over the location of the barrow. Excavation was undertaken using a 20 tonne 360 type machine using a 2.2m wide ditching bucket. All machine excavation was monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 1.5.3 Features were excavated by hand in accordance with the WSI, for example 50% of the barrow was excavated. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OAE pro-forma sheets and plans and sections were drawn at appropriate scales. Site photos were taken of all features using a DSLR camera.
- 1.5.4 Site survey was conducted using a Leica GS08 GPS system and photogrammetry using a pole cam or drone.
- 1.5.5 All features across the site were metal detected and all metalwork was retained.
- 1.5.6 Bulk samples were taken from a range of features within the excavated area and processed at OA East's processing facility at Bourn.
- 1.5.7 Photographs and short videos were taken on site in preparation for an online site tour once excavation of the site had been completed.

1.6 Project scope

- 1.6.1 The results of the previous evaluation conducted at the site (Bush 2016) will not be included in this assessment, which deals with the features and material uncovered during the 2020 excavation phase of work only.

2 FACTUAL DATA: STRATIGRAPHY

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following stratigraphic records were created:

Record type	Number
Contexts	387
Sections	76
Environmental Samples	75
Photographs	463
Small Finds	6

Table 1: List of records created

2.1.2 Five broad phases of activity have been identified at the site, spanning from the Early to Middle Bronze Age to the post-medieval period, a small number of features remain undated, most noteworthy of which are a small group of ditches representing small enclosures in the north-west corner of the site.

2.1.3 The majority of features have been dated to the Early to Middle Bronze Age, with the most notable feature being a barrow with associated burials; a single inhumation and four cremations located in the south-east corner of the site. The presence of pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age from the fills of the barrow and some of the internal features suggests a degree of activity within the feature at this time. The barrow remained as an earthwork and appears to have been altered in the Roman period. This phase of activity also saw the introduction of a trackway running across much of the western part of the site. A single inhumation burial located within the barrow represented the only feature dated to the Anglo-Saxon period. A post-medieval boundary or enclosure was identified cutting the colluvial deposits in the western part of the site.

2.1.4 Cultural material was recovered in small quantities from a small number of features across the site and across all five phases, including pottery, animal bone, CBM, metalworking debris, stone and metalwork. Of note was the large quantity of worked flint (30,229 pieces weighing 1177.89kg) recovered from the fills of the barrow ring ditch. The two skeletons were in good condition with the majority of their bones present and of the four cremations, three were urned. The preservation of plant remains was poor across the site.

2.1.5 An overview of the results is presented below by phase, with further details including dimensions included in Appendix A and full specialist assessments provided in Appendix B and C. Figure 3 shows all the excavated features and is followed by a detailed plan of Barrow **118** (Fig. 4) and selection of sections (Fig. 5) and plates.

2.1.6 In general, linear features or those with multiple excavated sections are referred to in the text by their lowest cut number (in **bold**), with associated cut numbers shown on the relevant figure and in Appendix A.

2.1.7 The provisional site phases are as follows:

- Natural features
- Phase 1 – Early to Middle Bronze Age

- Phase 2 – Late Bronze Age
- Phase 3 – Roman
- Phase 4 – Anglo-Saxon
- Phase 5 – Post-medieval
- Unphased

2.2 Natural features (Fig. 3)

2.2.1 A total of 12 natural features were excavated on site, many of which occurred due to changes in the geology, however of those excavated a small proportion contained finds such as worked flints and are tabulated below (Table 2).

Cut	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds
109	110	1.2	0.25	-
158	159	2.55	0.45	-
162	163	1.05	0.16	-
192	193	1	0.3	19 worked flints
199	200	2	0.15	-
206	207	0.96	0.12	-
210	211	4	0.27	-
216	217	0.3	0.12	-
240	241	1.2	0.22	-
360	361	1	0.3	-
368	369-370	2.1	0.6	-
404	405	2	0.3	1 worked flint, 981g Roman tile, 4 fragments of animal bone

Table 2: Summary of natural features

2.2.2 A natural channel was present across much of the western part of the site with a north-east to south-west orientation; upon excavation the earliest deposits (348=380=436=450) were dry indicating that the channel was likely seasonal (interpreted as a winterbourne). This deposit consisted of a mid red brown silty sand that measured between 0.16m to 0.22m thick. These early deposits were truncated by trackway **229** (Phase 3; see below). Later colluvial deposits (144=160=432) consisted of a mid orange to red brown silty sand that measured 0.6m thick and contained a variety of finds including 42 worked flints, two sherds of Roman pottery (7g), 66g of Roman tile and 2 fragments of animal bone. This was in turn truncated by ditch **350** (Phase 5; see below).

2.3 Phase 1: Early to Middle Bronze Age – c. 2500 to 1100 BC (Figs 3 and 4)

2.3.1 The most prominent feature dating to the Early to Middle Bronze Age was a barrow and its contemporary burials. The barrow was located in the south-east corner of the site with two contemporary boundary ditches and a post-built boundary identified to the east and west, although very little dating was uncovered from the boundaries. A small group of pits were also located within these boundaries. The fills of the barrow ring ditch (**118**) yielded pottery, animal bone and a large quantity of worked flint as well as unworked burnt flint. The majority of the Middle Bronze Age pottery came from the three cremation urns.

Barrow 118

2.3.2 Barrow **118** was located in the south-east corner of the excavation and measured approximately 32m in diameter (external) with two terminal ends identified on its north north-east side (Fig. 4). The barrows ring ditch was 50% excavated and revealed a complex series of fills which are tabulated below (Table 3). The ditch measured between 2.4m to 3.56m wide and 1m to 1.2m deep with steep sides and an almost V-shaped base (Plate 1; Fig. 5, Sections 108, 111, 161, 168). It is thought that an external bank existed, the make-up of which contained very large quantities of worked flint, which after the ring ditch’s initial period of natural silting was pushed into the ditch – possibly in the Roman period (see 2.5.1). The ditch then continued to infill naturally over time. The barrow had a funerary function and contained a single central burial and four cremations.

2.3.3 The majority of finds on site were recovered from the many fills of ring ditch **118**, these include 30229 pieces (1177.89kg) of worked flint, 440 pieces (11.365kg) of burnt flint, five fragments (1256g) of stone, two sherds (12g) of Early Bronze Age pottery, nine sherds (51g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery, 20 sherds (92g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery and four sherds (16g) of generic prehistoric pottery. Four sherds (320g) of Roman pottery was also recovered alongside seven pieces (1332g) of CBM dating to the Roman and post-medieval periods.

2.3.4 A total of 73 fragments of animal bone were recovered and included horse, cattle, pig, sheep/goat, bird, dog and domestic fowl. The ring ditch was extensively sampled and of the 21 samples taken from these fills only two examples of charred cereals alongside molluscs, and finds (flint, pot and animal bone – not included in the appendices) was recovered.

Disuse	376	442	403	205	246	239	222	131	122	367	157	191	197	250	336	396	445	414	185	176
Disuse	375	443	402	204	245	238	221	130	121	366	156	190	285		335	395	446		184	173
Slump								129	120		155				334	394	453			178
Fill													198							
Small flinty tip													284					413		
Dark fill										365										
Worked flint deposit	374	441	401	203	244	237	220	128	119	364	154	189	283	249	291	393	447	412	182	172
Flinty tip															292	391	451			
Fill															290					
Fill that Flint butts up against														251	288	392	454	433	480	174
initial natural silting	373	440	400	202	243	236	219	482	481	363		188	282	248	289	390	452	411	183	171
Animal disturbance															337	389				
Very chalky compact fill	372	439	399			479	437	449	448		475	462		397	287	388	455	410	478	463
Very chalky compact fill												461						409	477	
Cut	371	438	398	201	242	235	218	127	118	362	153	187	196	247	286	387	444	408	181	170

Table 3: Fills of Barrow ring ditch **118**

Funerary evidence

- 2.3.5 Grave cut **107** was located within the centre of barrow **118** and contained a single skeleton of a possible female adult (Plate 2; Fig. 5, Section 105). The grave measured 2.1m long, 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The skeleton (115) was positioned with the head at the north north-west end of the grave, the arms positioned across the body and legs in a semi crouched position. The skeletons left leg and part of the pelvis had become disarticulated from the rest of the body, although remained articulated with one another, suggesting this disturbance to the burial occurred prior to the body fully decomposing. Remains of pig and dog were also recorded within the grave and thought to represent grave goods. The grave contained two fills, fill 116 consisted of a light brown grey sandy silt, this was overlain by fill 117 which consisted of a light yellow white chalk. A grave marker (**124**) was identified immediately to the west (Fig. 5, Section 106) measuring 0.72m wide and 0.35m deep with a u-shaped profile.
- 2.3.6 Four cremations (**126** (Plate 3), **132**, **161** (Fig. 5, Section 119) and **169** (Fig. 5, Section 121)) were also identified within the barrow, a group of three urned cremations were located in the north-east and a single un-urned cremation (**169**) towards the south. Vessel SF14 (cremation **132**) was the best preserved (two sherds, weighing 3574g), this vessel is decorated with a horizontal applied cordon, which is embellished with fingertip impressions, typical of the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition (See Appendix B.5). Also of note was the evidence for burnt pig bone recovered from urned cremation **126**. The cremations are summarised below (Table 4).

Cut	Fill	Sample	Type	Depth (m)	10mm	5-10mm	2-5mm	Weight (g)	Colour	Human/Animal
126	142	115	Urned (SF15)	0.12	48	62	unsorted	130	grey-blue-white.	Pig/human?
	143	114			-	-	-	-	-	-
132	139	116	Urned (SF 14)	0.28	1215	385	unsorted	1601	white	Human
	137	113			-	-	-	-	-	-
161	164	117	Urned (SF16)	0.13	7	12	unsorted	19	white	Human?
	166	118			-	-	-	-	-	-
169	180	121	Unurned	0.2	30	24	unsorted	54	grey-blue-white	Human?

Table 4: Summary of Bronze Age cremations

Boundaries

- 2.3.7 Barrow **118** was bounded by three boundaries formed of two ditches (**103** to the east and **223** to the west) and a post-built fence line (**252** to the west), all with a roughly north-east to south-west alignment. Post-built boundary **252** comprised 33 post-holes measuring between 0.21m to 0.4m wide and 0.06m to 0.25m deep with U-shaped profiles (Table 5). Ditches **103** (=105=487) and **223** (Fig. 5, Section 130;=225=227=352=354) measured between 0.58m to 0.7m wide and 0.18m to 0.25m deep and contained a single fill consisting of a mid red or orange brown sandy silt, an environmental sample from ditch slot **352** identified molluscs and charcoal.

Cut	Fill	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds/Enviro
252	253	0.34	0.15	-
254	255	0.29	0.08	-
256	257	0.32	0.1	-
258	259	0.32	0.13	-
260	261	0.35	0.18	Molluscs
262	263	0.34	0.17	-
264	265	0.3	0.1	-
266	267	0.27	0.13	-
268	269	0.33	0.16	-
270	271	0.29	0.08	-
272	273	0.24	0.09	-
274	275	0.24	0.09	-
276	277	0.3	0.14	-
278	279	0.34	0.2	Molluscs
280	281	0.35	0.25	-
293	294	0.4	0.18	-
295	296	0.32	0.18	-
297	298	0.34	0.17	-
299	300	0.35	0.19	-
301	302	0.4	0.15	-
303	304	0.4	0.18	-
305	306	0.4	0.18	-
307	308	0.29	0.14	-
309	310	0.33	0.18	-
311	312	0.27	0.11	-
313	314	0.21	0.1	-
315	316	0.25	0.1	-
317	318	0.32	0.2	-
319	320	0.23	0.06	-
321	322	0.3	0.07	Molluscs and hammerscale
323	324	0.28	0.06	-
325	326	0.3	0.17	-
327	328	0.3	0.17	-
381	382	0.3	0.15	-
383	384	0.3	0.15	-

Table 5: Summary of post-holes from boundary **252**

Pit group 329

2.3.8 Pit Group **329** consisted of four pits (**329** (Fig. 5, Section 142), **331**, **343** and **345** (Plate 4; Fig. 5, Section 145)) covering an area measuring 6.2m by 3m and located directly east of post-built boundary **252**. These pits varied in size measuring between 0.65m to 1.3m wide and 0.2m to 0.3m deep with sloped to vertical sides and flatish and slightly concave bases. These pits contained a variety of fills (summarised below; Table 6) which contained worked flint, pottery and animal bone, a single wheat grain, molluscs and intrusive hammerscale were also recovered from environmental samples.

Cut	Fills	Measurements (W x D)	Profile	Finds	Enviro
329	330, 342	1.3m x 0.36m	Flat bottomed U-shape	19 worked flints, 3 sherds (2g) prehistoric pottery, 7 fragments of animal bone (cattle, sheep,	Molluscs

Cut	Fills	Measurements (W x D)	Profile	Finds	Enviro
				dog and chop mark on a large mammal)	
331	332, 333	0.65m x 0.4m	U-shape	1 sherd (2g) PDR pottery, 4 fragments of animal bone (pig)	Molluscs and Hammerscale
343	344	0.95m x 0.2m	Bowl shaped	1 sherd (6g) prehistoric pottery, 13 fragments of animal bone (pig, bird and cattle)	Wheat grain and molluscs
345	346	1.1m x 0.2m	Bowl shaped	1 worked flint, 2 sherds (12g) MBA pottery, 2 fragments of animal bone (pig, cattle)	-

Table 6: Summary of Pit Group 329

2.4 Phase 2: Late Bronze Age – c.1100 to 800 BC (Figs 3 and 4)

2.4.1 Activity dating to the Late Bronze Age is signified by the presence of 25 sherds of pottery across the site of Post Deverel-Rimbury type (Appendix B.5) as well as worked flint of Late Bronze Age type (Appendix B.3), the majority of which derives from barrow ring ditch **118** (see above), although two pits within the barrow also contained pottery of this date.

Pit group 140

2.4.2 Six pits (**140, 145, 147, 208, 212, 214**) were identified within the barrow; although their function was unknown they may signify activity on the barrow after the burials were deposited and during the construction of the probable worked flint external mound. The pits are summarised below (Table 7).

Cut	Fills	Measurements (W x D)	Finds	Enviro
140	149, 150	1.26m x 0.34m	19 worked flints, 1 fragment of animal bone	-
145	146	0.66m x 0.3m	5 worked flints	-
147	148	0.26m x 0.18m	6 worked flints, 1 sherd (1g) PDR pottery, 1 fragment of animal bone	-
208	209	0.95m x 0.18m	2 worked flints	-
212	213	0.64m x 0.18m	-	-
214	215	0.3m x 0.08m	3 worked flints, 2 sherds (14g) PDR pottery	-

Table 7: Summary of pit group 140

2.5 Phase 3: Roman – c. AD 43 to 410 (Fig. 3)

2.5.1 There was a small Roman presence at the site, indicated by 16 sherds (384g) of Roman pottery. The presence of one large fragment from a sealed context within the barrow ditch fill suggests that the barrow remained as an earthwork into the Roman period and that it may have been at this time that the flint deposit became incorporated into the ditch itself.

Trackway 229

2.5.2 Two parallel ditches (**229** and **338**); thought to represent a trackway (**229**), were uncovered in the western part of the site and had a north-east to south-west orientation with their north-east ends seen to terminate within the excavation area.

These ditches measured between 0.6m to 2.1m wide and 0.24m to 0.56m deep with steep sides and a slightly flat or concave base (Table 8, Plate 5, Fig. 5, Sections 146, 153). The ditches contained one or two fills which largely consisted of mid or dark grey brown and brown silty sands and sandy silts. These ditches were seen to be cutting, and in turn were overlain by, colluvial deposits - making the dating of these features slightly problematic (see 2.2.2) although Roman pottery was recovered in small quantities from the ditch fills.

Cut	Fills	Measurements (W x D)	Profile	Finds	Enviro
229	230	1.1m x 0.3m	U-shape	16 worked flint, 1 fragment of animal bone	Molluscs
338	339	1.6m x 0.4m	U-shape	11 worked flint, 2 sherds (4g) of Roman pottery, 2 fragments of animal bone (sheep/goat)	Molluscs
347	349	2.1m x 0.56m	U-shape	1 worked flint	-
377	378, 379	1.2m x 0.44m	U-shape	3 sherds (19g) Roman pottery, 1 fragment of animal bone	Single wheat grain and molluscs
415	416	1.96m x 0.32m	U-shape	2 sherds (15g) of Roman pottery	-
417	418, 419	1.6m 0.44m	U-shape	1 fragment of animal bone (sheep)	Molluscs
430	431	1.06m x 0.49m	Flat bottomed U-shape	-	Molluscs
456	457, 458	0.8m x 0.28m	U-shape	1 worked flint, 1 fragment of animal bone	-
459	460	0.8m x 0.24m	U-shape	1 sherd (3g) MBA pottery, 2 fragments of animal bone (sheep/goat)	-
466	467	1.3m x 0.3m	U-shape	-	-
471	472	0.6m 0.27m	U-shape	7 worked flint, 1 fragment of animal bone	-

Table 8: Summary of Trackway 229

2.6 Phase 4: Early Anglo Saxon – c. AD 450 to 600 (Figs 3 and 4)

2.6.1 A single inhumation burial (**108**) has been dated to the Anglo-Saxon period, located within the south side of barrow **118**. The grave cut measured 2.06m long, 1.13m wide and 0.2m deep with sloped and steep sides and a relatively flat base (Fig. 5, Section 107). The grave contained the skeleton (111) of a sub-adult, with the head positioned at the north-west end and the body in a supine position. The grave contained two knife blades (SF 1 and SF 2) dated to AD 450-600. The grave was backfilled (112) with a mid orange brown sandy silt.

2.7 Phase 5: Post-medieval – c. AD 1500 to 1900 (Fig. 3)

2.7.1 Two ditches (**350** and **358**) have been dated to the post-medieval period; ditch **350** was seen extending in a south-east direction for 39m from the western limit of excavation before turning northward and running in a north north-east alignment and extending beyond the northern limits of excavation. The ditch measured between

0.3m to 1.34m wide and 0.05m to 0.32m deep with sloped sides and a concave base (Fig. 5, Section 147). Its single fill consisted of a mid brown grey sandy silt and contained a single piece (114g) of metal working debris, nine worked flints, four sherds (28g) of Roman pottery, five fragments (338g) of CBM and a single fragment of animal bone. Ditch **358** had a north north-east to south south-west alignment and was seen extending for 12.5m from the north-west limit of excavation. The ditch measured 0.7m wide and 0.23m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (359) consisted of a mid brown grey sandy silt.

2.8 Unphased (Fig. 3)

2.8.1 A series of features in the north-west part of the site remain unphased at this stage. Three ditches in the north-west corner of the site, which probably formed small enclosures, were identified (summarised below, Table 9) and no finds were recovered. These features most likely pre-date the post-medieval period due to ditch **434** being cut by post-medieval ditch **350**. A small number of features within or surrounding barrow **118** are also undated.

Cut	Fills	Same As	Feature type	Measurement (W x D)	Finds and Enviro
123	-	-	Layer	10m x 0.08m	38 worked flints, 1 sherd (7g) MBA pottery, 2 sherds (2g) Roman pottery, six fragments of animal bone (dog, sheep/goat), molluscs
133	134	135	Gully	0.54m x 0.16m	1 fragment of animal bone, charred cereal grain
135	136	133	Gully	0.68m x 0.12m	Molluscs
151	152	-	Gully	0.36m x 0.4m	8 worked flints, 1 fragment of animal bone
233	234	-	Pit	0.6m x 0.2m	-
420	421	485	Ditch	0.75m x 0.25m	-
424	425	-	Pit	0.63m x 0.24m	9 worked flints, 3 pieces (114g) stone
434	435	483	Ditch	0.9m x 0.36m	-
464	465	-	Ditch	0.6m x 0.14m	-
468	469, 470	-	Pit	0.96m x 0.38m	2 worked flints, 1 sherd (3g) PDR pottery, 2 fragments of animal bone (cattle), single carbonised barley grain, molluscs, hammerscale
483	484	434	Ditch	0.45m x 0.18m	-
485	486	420	Ditch	0.92m x 0.36m	-

Table 9: Summary of unphased features

2.9 General Statement of Potential

2.9.1 Overall this site has identified activity dating from the Early to Middle Bronze Age to post-medieval periods. The most significant feature was barrow **118**, which originated in the Early to Middle Bronze Age period but was seemingly used into the Late Bronze Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods, making its use sequence quite complex. The large quantity of worked flint recovered from the ditch's fills can only be paralleled at a small number of other sites in Cambridgeshire, and the quantity recovered has the potential to provide important information on the working of flint during the Middle and Late Bronze Age. The information recovered from this feature regarding funerary practices in the Bronze Age and the Anglo-Saxon periods is of importance and will

allow for comparison with nearby sites such as Linton Heath, Turners Yard, Butchers Rise, Pampisford and Thiriplow - fulfilling one of the sites research aims (see 5.1.2 and 5.1.3). It appears that pit group **329** may represent settlement activity that is contemporary with the funerary evidence, the relationship between which needs more examination.

- 2.9.2 The Roman trackway and the presence of Roman pottery within the fills of the barrow suggest some use of the site but with any settlement located off site, perhaps at the known villa to the south (CHER09841). It is not unusual for Anglo-Saxon burials to occur on Bronze Age barrow sites, an example of this is already known to the east at Linton Heath and early Anglo-Saxon settlement is known to the south. The undated features, particularly in the north-west of the site at this stage only provide evidence for small enclosures having been present at the site prior to the post-medieval period, the lack of finds from these features suggest an agricultural use.

3 FACTUAL DATA: ARTEFACTS

3.1 General

3.1.1 All finds have been washed, quantified, bagged and boxed. Total quantities of the main finds categories are listed below. This does not include finds recovered from environmental samples.

Material	Number	Weight
Metal	2	-
Metal working debris	1	114g
Flint	31635 worked and 500 burnt	1217.24kg and 12.237kg
Burnt stone	8	1370g
Prehistoric pottery	58	4343g
Roman pottery	16	384g
Ceramic Building Material	14	2700g

Table 10: Finds quantification

3.2 Metalwork (App. B1)

Summary

3.2.1 Two early Anglo-Saxon hand-forged iron knives were recovered from grave fill 112 (Inhumation **108**).

3.2.2 Both knives are missing bits of the tip and the tang but, overall, the items are in good condition. They can both be identified as Evison type 2 blades with straight backs and curved cutting edges - dated to c.AD 450-600.

Statement of potential

A.1.1 The two knives offer information for dating the burial as well as understanding more about burial practices during the Anglo-Saxon period by examining the size of the blade in relation to the age and sex of the skeleton.

3.3 Metal working debris (App. B2)

Summary

3.3.1 A single piece of iron slag weighing 114 g was recovered from fill 429 of ditch **428** and has been dated to the Roman period. The slag was identified as being most probably bloomery (iron smelting slag).

Statement of potential

3.3.2 The single fragment of slag indicates iron working took place nearby during the Roman period.

3.4 Flint (App. B3)

Summary

3.4.1 A large assemblage of 31,635 (1217.24kg) worked flints and 500 (12.237kg) unworked burnt flints were recovered, the majority of which came from ring ditch (**118**) and post-dates the Early Bronze Age. The flint recovered from this feature and its immediate

surroundings appears to represent the deposition of the waste material resulting from the acquisition and processing of flint in the immediate vicinity of the ring ditch, both pre-dating and post-dating its use as a funerary monument.

- 3.4.2 Further, smaller assemblages were recovered from both stratified and unstratified contexts across the site. Some of these assemblages are similar to the flint recovered from the ring ditch itself, and probably contemporary with the assemblages recovered from it.

Statement of potential

- 3.4.3 The substantial flint assemblage from the ring ditch has the potential to advance knowledge of the nature of depositional practice and lithic technologies carried out at monuments at both a local and regional level. It may also be possible to discern the types of activities carried out in the vicinity of the ring ditch, and its immediate environs, which must have acted as a focal point in the landscape during the Bronze Age, and possibly earlier.
- 3.4.4 This is a significant assemblage which should be considered in light of some of the analogous assemblages from similar funerary monuments in south Cambridgeshire and in the wider region.

3.5 Stone (App. B4)

Summary

- 3.5.1 Some 1370g (8 pieces) of burnt stone was recovered from four different contexts. Most of the stone (1222g) came from fill 403, barrow ring ditch slot **398**. All of this material would have been prehistoric, and probably Bronze Age in origin.

Statement of potential

- 3.5.2 Although the amount of recovered burnt stone is quite small for the size of the site, the nature of this burnt stone confirms its prehistoric origins, with some of it at least most likely to be in situ.

3.6 Prehistoric Pottery (App. B5)

Summary

- 3.6.1 The excavation yielded 58 sherds of prehistoric pottery (4343g) with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 74.8g. The pottery dates from the Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. It includes significant portions of three Deverel-Rimbury bucket-urns, along with a number of sherds in fabrics typical of the post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic traditions in the region.
- 3.6.2 A total of 20 sherds (4184g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered. The majority of this was recovered from three cremation burials (**126**, **132** and **161**). The pottery recovered from these features represent the remains of three vessels (SF14, SF15, SF16). Vessel SF14 (from feature **132**) is the best preserved. This vessel is decorated with a horizontal applied cordon, which is embellished with fingertip impressions. This decoration is typical of the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition, particularly in the area south of Cambridge and Essex.

Statement of potential

- 3.6.3 The cremation vessels have the potential to contribute to understandings of regional pottery styles. The remainder of the assemblage is of little potential beyond indicating activity continued on the site beyond the Middle Bronze Age.

3.7 Roman Pottery (App. B6)

Summary

- 3.7.1 A total of 16 sherds (weighing 384g) of Roman pottery was recovered from the excavation, with a mean sherd weight of 24g. The majority of sherds were heavily abraded and small in size with one large sherd (weighing 306g) recovered from the fill of barrow ditch **170** forming 79.6% of the assemblage by weight. The pottery was recovered from ditches and layers and largely comprised locally made sandy grey ware jars. The assemblage is broadly dated to the 1st to 3rd centuries AD.

Statement of potential

- 3.7.2 This small assemblage of pottery has no potential beyond that of helping to broadly phase features and date activity at the site. The majority of sherds are small and heavily abraded.

3.8 Ceramic Building Material (App. B7)

Summary

- 3.8.1 Some 2.7 kg (x 14 pieces) of CBM which included Roman and post-medieval tile and brick was recovered from this site.
- 3.8.2 Of the 2717g of CBM recorded, some 1203g (x7 pieces of brick and tile) could be identified as Roman in origin, most of this material being fragmented, and at least a little abraded. All of the remaining CBM was composed of fragmentary post-medieval (17th to 18th century) brick. The latter pieces were probably of local manufacture, and handmade. The small number of post-medieval bricks and tile were recovered from the top of prehistoric features, and it is suggested therefore that they were intrusive.

Statement of potential

- 3.8.3 This small assemblage would seem to indicate the presence nearby of a moderately high status Roman building, possibly a bath house, villa or *mansio* farm. This is very unlikely to be on the subject site, but is probably present somewhere within the surrounding landscape.

4 FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

4.1 General

4.1.1 Environmental bulk samples were collected from a representative cross-section of feature types and locations. Bulk samples were taken to analyse the preservation of micro and macro botanical remains. Pollen and mollusc samples were also taken from Barrow **118**. A total of six burials were recovered from inside barrow **118**, (two inhumations and four cremations; three urned and one un-urned). Animal bone refers to the hand-collected assemblage only (see Appendix C).

4.1.2 The numbers of samples taken from each feature type are listed below:

Sample Type	Barrow	Ditch	Pit	Post-hole	Burials	Other	TOTAL
Flotation	21	9	4	7	15	1	57
Pollen	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Molluscs	6	-	-	-	-	-	6

Table 10: Environmental Samples

4.2 Environmental samples and molluscs (App. C1)

Summary

4.2.1 A total of 72 samples (including specialist samples) were taken from features dating from the Middle Bronze Age to Anglo-Saxon periods. The botanical material from the site is scarce and consists of carbonised (charred) remains only. A single carbonised wheat grain (*Triticum sp.*) was recovered from fill 344 of pit **343** (Phase 1) and fill 378 of ditch **377** (Phase 3). A small number of samples from features dating to the Bronze Age contain single carbonised cereal grains. These cereal grains consist of wheat grains and grains that were too poorly preserved to be identified.

4.2.2 The majority of the samples from the site contain frequent, relatively well-preserved molluscs. Specialist molluscan series samples were taken from several slots across barrow ring-ditch **118** and were found to contain frequent molluscs with minimal diversity; no more than 6 different species were, tentatively, identified in a sample.

Statement of potential

4.2.3 The scarcity of plant remains from this site limits the potential for further study. However, recovery of frequent well-preserved molluscs from the series samples taken from ring-ditch **118** suggests that molluscan analysis may be informative. The molluscs appear to be relatively well-preserved and may have the potential to provide information on the local environment. It should be noted, however, that the assemblages seem to have limited diversity. In addition, frequent shells of *Ceciloides acicula*, a burrowing species, were present in all of the series samples. This species is an indicator of bioturbation and possible intrusive material (Evans, 1972).

4.3 Human Skeletal Remains (App. C2)

Summary

4.3.1 Two inhumations and four deposits of cremated bone were discovered within barrow **118**.

4.3.2 Grave **107** represents the central burial in the monument. Grave **108**; the Anglo-Saxon burial was located within the southern part of the barrow. Of the four cremation burials, three (**126**, **132** and **161**) were urned and grouped on the north-east side of the barrow. Single unurned burial **169** was located on the south-west side. There was a high percentage of charcoal in all deposits.

Statement of potential

4.3.3 This small assemblage holds a moderate to high potential for providing information on funerary practices throughout the Early, Middle, and potentially even Late, Bronze Age.

4.4 Animal bone (App. C3)

Summary

4.4.1 A total of 142 fragments of countable animal bone was recovered from the site. Of these fragments 92 were identifiable to taxon including cattle, dog, horse, pig and sheep/goat with only a single fragment of wild mammal recorded. There is a high percentage of cattle and pig, this is more likely due to the poor soil preservation where larger more robust bone has a stronger chance of survival.

4.4.2 The highest percentage of fragments were recovered from barrow ring ditch **118** and a carpometacarpus from a medium sized bird worked into a bone pin (SF 33) was recovered from intervention **187** (barrow ring ditch **118**).

4.4.3 Two burials (**107** and **126**) contained evidence for bone from pigs.

Statement of potential

4.4.4 As this is a small and poorly preserved assemblage the potential for providing data is limited, however, as most of the material relates directly to a funerary site it is worthy of further analysis. It is clear that pig, in particular had meaning in a funerary context with two of the burials, **107** and **126** containing juvenile pig bone.

4.4.5 There is some potential for aging with 24 fragments providing fusion data and tooth wear analysis possible on five specimens.

4.4.6 Metric analysis is possible on two fragments. Only two fragments show signs of butchery or bone working and four fragments of burnt bone was recorded.

5 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 Revised research aims

- 5.1.1 A number of aims were identified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Moan 2020) and reiterated in Section 1.4 in this report, many of which are still relevant. These have been updated below, with reference to regional frameworks (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011).
- 5.1.2 The original research questions relating to the putative Neolithic cursus monument revealed by the evaluation are no longer relevant as the excavation demonstrated that these features in fact related to a number of ditches (**223**, trackway **229** and **350**). Equally the discovery of Roman pottery and a single Anglo-Saxon burial from the barrow has resulted in the formulation of new research objectives concerning the re-use of this Bronze Age monument.

Funerary Activity in the Bronze Age

- 5.1.3 *Explore how this barrow fits into the landscape and how it relates to nearby barrows identified by cropmarks – siting, density and inter-visibility being key themes (Medlycott, 2011:16)*
- 5.1.4 *Examine the morphology, date, and contents of the barrow monument, including an appraisal of funerary practices and how these may compare to excavated barrows in the local area.*
- 5.1.5 *Can any further information be collected about patterns of burial practice, including the development and use of monuments, including burial mounds as key elements in determining and understanding the landscape (Medlycott, 2011:16).*
- 5.1.6 A number of prehistoric monuments are recorded in the vicinity of the site, mostly comprising barrows and ring-ditches, many of which are presumed to be the remains of Bronze Age burial mounds. These monuments appear to have been clustered along the high ground, valley sides and close to significant routes such as the Icknield Way (Clarke & Gilmour forthcoming).
- 5.1.7 Most noteworthy is a barrow identified approximately 950m east of the site which was excavated in the mid 19th century,; although its precise location is uncertain it was located in an area known as Linton Heath. The barrow is thought to have originated in the Bronze Age as two urned cremations were recovered, although a Roman date has not been ruled out, given that a Roman urned cremation was also recovered. The location of this barrow later lent itself to being re-used in the Anglo Saxon period as a cemetery (Neville 1854). This barrow's life span and use is not too dissimilar from the barrow uncovered at Horseheath Road, and it can be presumed that they were visible in the landscape from the Bronze Age to at least the Anglo Saxon period.
- 5.1.8 Another undated ring-ditch (CHER 09365) has been identified on aerial photographs further to the north-east. An undated ring-ditch (c.25m diameter) and other cropmarks (CHER 9370) are evident to the north of the site, near Chilford Hall and the junction with the Roman road.

- 5.1.9 Further evidence for ring ditches (although largely undated) are recorded further afield in the parishes of Bartlow and Horseheath (CHERs 06247 and 08773) to the east of Linton. A barrow cemetery has been identified to the west, close to the Abingtons at Four Wentways (CHER 09356). To the south of Great Abington, another ring-ditch group (CHER 06190) is clustered close to a stream with further ring-ditches located to the north-east (CHERs 09275, 06250 and 06267). The latter ring-ditch/monument, at Bourn Bridge, Pampisford was excavated and has been dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age (Pollard 2002).
- 5.1.10 It is clear from the evidence that the landscape in this part of Cambridgeshire was utilised heavily in the Bronze Age period, with a number of barrows and ring ditches having been identified. Comparison with recently excavated contemporary sites will be vital for building an understanding of these monuments.
- 5.1.11 The barrow at Horseheath Road measured 32m in diameter (external) with a circular ring ditch (**118**) which itself measured 2.4m to 3.56m wide and 1m to 1.2m deep with steep sides and a near V-shaped base and two terminal ends were identified on its northern side. The monument is thought to have been constructed during the Early to Middle Bronze Age although construction of the monuments outer bank continued into the Late Bronze Age, evidenced by the presence of both Middle and Late Bronze Age pottery and worked flint from across the feature. The ring ditch contained a complex series of fills which yielded prehistoric and Roman pottery, flint, CBM and animal bone. Most notable was a compact worked flint fill present throughout the entirety of the ditch. The worked flint (30,229 pieces, weighing 1177.89kg) from this fill has been dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age and is thought to have formed the external bank of the barrow which was subsequently pushed into the ditch possibly in the Roman period. Some worked flint of an earlier date was uncovered from the ditches fills and further work is needed to establish whether these are simply residual or could suggest an earlier date of construction for the feature (See Appendix B.3).
- 5.1.12 A single burial of an adult female was recorded within the centre of the monument presumed to be of an Early Bronze Age date and uncovered alongside possible grave goods, represented by pig and dog bone. Four cremations were also recovered from inside the barrow, a group of three urned cremations within Middle Bronze Age vessels in the north-east, and a single un-urned cremation to the south. A single inhumation of a sub-adult dating to the Anglo-Saxon period was identified within the southern part of the barrow alongside grave goods of two knife blades dated to AD 450-600.
- 5.1.13 Although a central burial is expected within these Bronze Age monuments, they vary in type (inhumation or cremation). Satellite burials within the mound and the ring ditch are also common, as with the central burial, often being a mix of both cremation and inhumation. By large these changes in burial practice are often a result of chronological development from inhumation to cremation, radiocarbon dating burials has proved necessary in order to obtain more precise dating during the Bronze Age as dating by ceramics can not always be relied on. The lack of radiocarbon dating in the past has led to some burials being incorrectly dated, and therefore comparison with contemporary sites in the area which have also used radiocarbon dating will provide the most useful and comparable evidence in terms of understanding any patterns in burial practices during the Bronze Age.

5.1.14 Excavated barrows and ring ditches at sites such as Linton Heath (Neville 1854), Thriplow (Trump 1956), Pampisford (Pollard 2002), Butchers Rise (Evans & Knight 1995) and Turners Yard, Fordham (Gilmour 2015) provide suitable comparisons. These sites indicate just how variable these monuments are in terms of their size, the burial practice used for the central burial and whether the monuments were used for later burials, not only in the Bronze Age but also in the Roman or Anglo-Saxon periods. Although the recovery of worked flint is common within the ring ditches of other sites the assemblage from the current site at Horseheath Road is exceptional in size and comparisons from further afield may be necessary.

Worked flint (by Rona Booth)

5.1.15 *Investigate the nature of the extensive flint assemblage identified in the upper fills of the barrow ditch.*

5.1.16 A total of 30,229 (1177.89kg) worked flints and 440 (11.365 kg) unworked burnt flints were recovered from ring ditch **118**. Of these 6293 (95.383kg) had 'diagnostic' attributes and were catalogued and the remainder were discarded on site (see Appendix B.3 for details). The 'diagnostic' assemblage comprised 5953 flakes, 20 irregular utilised pieces, 115 retouched items, 138 cores and 59 core fragments (Appendix B.3.17).

5.1.17 The 'non diagnostic' material forms roughly 80% of the assemblage, consisting of hundreds of thermally fractured pieces, much of which appears to derive from deliberately shattered, struck, nodules, the knappers seemingly taking advantage of thermal flaws in the parent material. It is also suspected that some nodules may have been lightly heated to further aid the fracturing of larger nodules into smaller pieces (Appendix B.3.18).

5.1.18 The 'diagnostic' assemblage includes a small proportion of blade-based material (thought to be residual and date to the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic), with much larger numbers of hard hammer flakes, and simple flake cores. A range of retouched pieces were also recovered, consisting mainly of miscellaneous retouched flakes with more formal tool types accounting for just 40% of the retouched pieces (scrapers, piercers, burins and denticulated pieces, which are likely to be Mesolithic or Neolithic in date) and a few retouched pieces that display a less considered approach to their modification and as such are consistent with a later Bronze Age technology (Appendix B.3.24)

5.1.19 The substantial flint assemblage from the ring ditch has the potential to advance knowledge of the nature of depositional practice and lithic technologies carried out at monuments at both a local and regional level. It may also be possible to discern the types of activities carried out in the vicinity of the ring ditch, and its immediate environs, which must have acted as a focal point in the landscape during the Bronze Age, and possibly earlier (See 3.4.3). Further work is needed to fully investigate the nature of this extensive flint assemblage recovered from ring ditch **118**. It is suggested that manipulation of the data to examine the broad nature of sub-assemblages based on the infilling sequence of the ring ditch, should be carried out to see if there is any significant patterning to the data set, based on deposition of the material into the

ditches. Similarly, any spatial patterning of the distribution and densities of the flint around the circumference of the ditch should be examined (see 5.2.6)

- 5.1.20 Full metrical and technological analysis should be carried out on a sample of the flint from the ring ditch. It is recommended that samples from flint from at least two or three contexts from both the primary and secondary ditch fills and possibly some of the pit fills should be examined in this way (see 5.2.7).
- 5.1.21 *Can anything be said about the choice and sources of flint for particular types of tools, particularly axes and arrowheads, where there is already evidence that particular types of flint were preferred (Medlycott, 2011: 14).*
- 5.1.22 The entire assemblage was made up of fine-grained flint and can be broadly simplified into two categories. The most common being recorticated grey and black flint, almost certainly derived from nodules sourced from the secondary deposits overlying the parent New Pit Chalk Formation (BGS 2021). The second category of flint occurred less often and almost exclusively in the primary ditch fills. These consisted of flint sourced from the parent chalk and were characterised by the presence of a fresher chalkier cortical surface (Appendix B.3.13).
- 5.1.23 Only 2% of the total number of diagnostic pieces were formally retouched, whilst less than a further 1% showed clear signs of utilisation, this small number within such a large assemblage may mean that little can be said about the choice and source of flint other than what has already been noted above.

Outlying activity

- 5.1.24 *Appraise the nature of activity outside of the monument, what period are they from and how do they relate to each other and the monument?*
- 5.1.25 *What evidence is there for settlement-related activity, the relationship between settlement and burial sites during the Neolithic and Bronze Age needs further examination (Medlycott 2011, 13).*
- 5.1.26 The features identified on site dated from the Middle Bronze Age to the post-medieval period. Although the barrow was the main focus of activity at the site during the Early to Middle Bronze Age, a small group of pits (pit group **329**) and three boundaries (**103**, **223** and **252**) have also been tentatively dated to this period. The pits, in particular, represent a degree of settlement activity and the boundaries likely represent a Middle Bronze Age field system of the kind known from other parts of the Cam Valley (Yates 2007, 97-8; Phillips forthcoming). A further six pits were identified within the monument, thought to be of a Late Bronze Age date, these pits have an unknown function but may be related in some way to activities taking place within the barrow during the construction of the external worked flint bank.
- 5.1.27 A trackway thought to date to the Roman period was identified in the western part of the site, on a north-east to south-west alignment. Only a small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered from its fills, however it was sealed by a thick layer of colluvium (160). Roman pottery was also recovered from the fills of ring ditch **118** and it is thought that at this time the external worked flint bank was pushed into the ditch. There are no signs of Roman occupation at the site but the landscape was clearly being altered at this time. During the early Anglo-Saxon period a single inhumation burial

was placed within the monument. Occupation dating to this period is known to the south of Bartlow Road just 200m to the south of the site (Haskins and Phillips forthcoming). The barrow was likely still visible as an earthwork, although its uncertain whether it would have been the barrow itself or in fact the location within the landscape that made this a suitable location for burial during the early Anglo Saxon period.

- 5.1.28 A small group of undated enclosures were recorded in the north-west part of the site, known only to pre-date the post-medieval period due to one of the ditches being truncated by a ditch of post-medieval date. These enclosure ditches contained no finds and are likely to have had an agricultural function.

Roman and Anglo-Saxon re-use of the Barrow

- 5.1.29 *Investigate further the Roman and Anglo-Saxon presence at the site, was the Barrow still visible on the landscape at this time?*
- 5.1.30 It is clear that the barrow remained visible in the landscape into at least the Roman period. From the fills recorded within ring ditch **118** it appears the feature slowly infilled naturally over time with the occasional worked flint becoming incorporated within the ditch. The presence of a large sherd of Roman pottery under the worked flint fill suggests that an external bank was moved into the ditch during this period. The reasons for this are unclear, it would be sensible to suggest that they wanted to re-use this land in some way, however, the only other evidence for Roman activity from the site comes in the form of a trackway (**229**) in the western part of the site. Further work needs to be undertaken on the complex nature of the ring ditches fills and the finds recovered from them in order to understand this sequence more accurately.
- 5.1.31 The early Anglo-Saxon activity at the site is represented by a single inhumation burial from within the barrow itself. No finds (other than the two knife blades within the burial) dating to this phase were recovered suggesting that settlement was elsewhere at this time, perhaps to the south as mentioned above (5.1.24). Although the monument is thought to have changed during the Roman period, the evidence of re-use in the Anglo-Saxon period suggests that the Barrow was still a distinct feature in the landscape and a feature was commonly re-used during this period, as is also evidence at nearby Linton Heath.

5.2 Methods statement

Stratigraphy

- 5.2.1 Context, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database. A full stratigraphic text will be prepared for all features, based on a group matrix and utilising tabulated data where appropriate. Features will be grouped by association where appropriate and described spatially and stratigraphically. The specialist information will be integrated (utilising the site database, GIS and/or CAD software programmes) to aid dating and complete more detailed phasing and spatial consideration of the site. Final phase plans will be produced, up to ten more sections will be digitised and illustrations prepared in Adobe Illustrator. Analysis will also focus on placing the results within their broader context of known Bronze Age barrows in

the region, including sites at Linton Heath, Thriplow, Pampisford, Butchers Rise and Turners Yard, Fordham.

Metalwork

- 5.2.2 An illustration of the two knife blades for publication and inclusion of its description in the main report and any publication will be produced.

Metalworking debris

- 5.2.3 No further work is required on the metalworking debris assemblage. A note will be included in the full report.

Worked flint

- 5.2.4 The catalogue should be revisited and reviewed considering full phasing of the site, especially in terms of the results of pottery analysis and radiocarbon dating.
- 5.2.5 Any flint that was unavailable at assessment stage, including that from the evaluation phase, and that recovered from bulk soil samples should be incorporated into the catalogue.
- 5.2.6 Manipulation of the data to examine the broad nature of sub-assemblages based on the infilling sequence of the ring ditch, should be carried out to see if there is any significant patterning to the data set, based on deposition of the material into the ditches. Similarly, any spatial patterning of the distribution and densities of the flint around the circumference of the ditch should be examined.
- 5.2.7 Full metrical and technological analysis should be carried out on samples of the flint from the ring ditch. It is recommended that samples from flint from at least two or three contexts from both the primary and secondary ditch fills and possibly some of the pit fills should be examined in this way.
- 5.2.8 Full reporting of the assemblage should include results of the analyses outlined above and should include comparisons with and discussion of analogous assemblages from Eastern England, with reference to Regional Research Frameworks relevant to the area, for example Medlycott 2011.
- 5.2.9 Provision should be made for illustration of selected piece to illustrate the technological and typological make up of the assemblage (estimated at 10 pieces).

Prehistoric pottery

- 5.2.10 It is recommended that a full report on the prehistoric pottery is produced. This report should focus on the cremation vessels and local parallels to them. Vessel SF14 should be illustrated

Roman pottery

- 5.2.11 The two Roman pottery sherds recorded amongst the prehistoric pottery should be analysed and incorporated into the current report as should any pottery recovered from environmental samples.

Burnt stone

- 5.2.12 No further work is required on the burnt stone assemblage.

CBM

- 5.2.13 No further work is needed on this small assemblage. The incomplete half besalis Roman tile brick may be worth illustrating in the final report.

Environmental samples

- 5.2.14 No further work is recommended due to the poor preservation of plant remains.

Pollen samples

- 5.2.15 Full analysis of the pollen samples taken for the fills of the ditch of Barrow **118** is recommended.

Mollusc samples

- 5.2.16 The mollusc series samples should be sent for full analysis.

Human Skeletal Remains

- 5.2.17 Basic metric analysis such as stature estimates should be calculated for the skeletons.
- 5.2.18 The 2-4 mm fragment in each cremation deposit should be sorted in order to fully record the weight of bone recovered.
- 5.2.19 The deposits within **126**, **161** and **169** should be more closely examined in order to determine whether any fragments identifiable to element can be recorded.
- 5.2.20 A full report should be compiled, with detailed phasing which incorporate radiocarbon dates retrieved from the burials and which investigates the similarities of this site with other nearby contemporary funerary sites.

Animal bone

- 5.2.21 A full analysis report will be produced drawing on examples from comparable sites. Tooth ware will be recorded and biometric measurements taken. The worked bone object will be sent to a relevant specialist and reported on.
- 5.2.22 The fragments of bird bone will be analysed in more detail and identified to type where possible. Any animal bone recovered from the processing of samples will be analysed and included in the full report.

Radiocarbon dating

- 5.2.23 The results of the radiocarbon dates from the two inhumation burials, two of the cremation burials (one urned, one un-urned) and a piece of animal bone from ring ditch **118** will be studied and used to confirm phasing of these features. Dependant on the results further radiocarbon dates may be considered.

Illustration

- 5.2.24 Site drawings and photographs to support the written stratigraphic text will be selected. They will be prepared to publication standard by the graphics team.
- 5.2.25 A small number of finds have been identified as being suitable of illustration. These include Vessel SF 14, two knife blades (SF 1 and SF2) and 10 pieces of worked flint.

5.3 Publication and dissemination of results

- 5.3.1 A full grey literature report will be prepared and made available digitally via the OA Library (<https://library.thehumanjourney.net/>).
- 5.3.2 It is intended that the results of this excavation should be published in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* as a short article focusing on the Bronze Age barrow. A publication proposal will be submitted once the full grey literature report has been completed.

5.4 Retention and disposal of finds and environmental evidence

- 5.4.1 Individual finds specialists have made recommendations at this stage as to which material should be retained or dispersed. The assemblages of slag, burnt stone and CBM have been recommended for deselection. All pottery, worked flint, HSR and animal bone should be retained for the archive (see Appendix B and C).

5.5 Ownership and archive

- 5.5.1 The documentary archive will include all site records and this is estimated to produce two boxes of documents. Some elements of the finds assemblage will be discarded on the recommendations of the individual specialists, subject to the approval from CHET and the remaining material will be prepared and boxed ready for depositing.
- 5.5.2 The digital archive will include copies of the reports, digital photographs, figures, plates and CAD plans.
- 5.5.3 The archive will be prepared as per the Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire (2017) document.
- 5.5.4 OA will retain copyright of all reports and the documentary and digital archive produced in this project (unless the client has reserved copyright); OA will maintain the archive to the standards recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2011), and any standards specific to the relevant county/museum such as making security copies; the finds and documentary archive will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County store; the digital archive will be deposited with ADS following the transfer of title of ownership which has been submitted to the client for completion.

6 TEXT RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

6.1 Project team structure

6.1.1 The project team is set out in the table below:

Name	Organisation	Role
Louise Moan	OA East	Project Manager
Kathryn Blackburn	OA East	Project Officer/Author/Roman pottery
Nick Gilmour	OA East	Prehistoric pottery
Rona Booth	OA East	Flint
Zoe Ui Choileain	OA East	Human Skeletal remains and faunal remains
Mairead Rutherford	OA North	Pollen
Liz Stafford	OA South	Molluscs
Ian Riddler	External specialist	Worked bone
Dave Brown	OA East	Illustrator
Tom Phillips	OA East	Editor
Liz Popescu	OA East	Head of Post Excavation and Publication
Katherine Hamilton	OA East	Archiving

Table 12: Project team

6.2 Task list and programme

6.2.1 Following approval of this assessment by relevant parties, the analysis will commence and will culminate in the issue of the full report in September 2021. Following this an article will be submitted to PCAS at the earliest possible date.

6.2.2 A task list is presented below.

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
	Stratigraphic/report writing		
1	Refine groups and phasing, update matrix (disseminate)	KB	1
2	Check and edit database and CAD drawing (disseminate)	KB	0.5
3	Write grey literature report	KB	10
4	Read, comment and integrate finds reports	KB	1.5
5	Research/comparison based on nearby sites	KB	1
6	Select and prepare sections, illustrations and plates	KB	0.5
7	Check and initial edit grey literature report	LM/TP	2
8	Project liaison and administration	KB/LM	2
	Artefactual		
9	Prehistoric Pottery: analysis and report	NG	2
10	Roman Pottery: integrate Roman pottery from samples into full report	KB	0.5
11	Flint: full analysis and report	RB	7
	Faunal and Environmental		
12	Faunal remains: measurements, bones from samples, report research	ZUC	3
13	HSR remains: Full analysis to include phasing, radiocarbon dates and research of nearby sites	ZUC	3
14	Pollen: Analyse pollen samples in full.	MR	3

15	Molluscs: Full analysis and report	LS	2
	Illustration		
16	Digitise up to 10 more sections, produce up to date phase plans and plates	DB	3
17	Finds illustration/photography c. SF 14, 2 x Knife blades, flint x 10	DB	3
	Publication and Archive		
18	Write publication text	KB	4
19	Edit publication text	TP	2
20	Prepare archive	KH	3
	Project Management		
21	Project management	LM	1

Table 13: Task List

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APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
100	100		layer	Ploughsoil	0	0	0		0.2
101	101		layer	Subsoil	0	0	0		0.4
102	102		layer	Natural	0	0	0		
103	103	105, 487	cut	Ditch	1	0	103	0.7	0.23
104	103		fill	ditch	1	0	103	0.7	0.23
105	105	103, 487	cut	Ditch	1	0	103	0.6	0.18
106	105		fill	ditch	1	0	103	0.6	0.18
107	107		cut	Inhumation Cut	1	0	0	0.8	0.2
108	108		cut	Inhumation Cut	4	0	0	1.13	0.2
109	109		cut	Natural Feature	0	0	0	1.2	0.25
110	109		fill	natural	0	0	0	1.2	0.25
111	108		fill	Skeleton	4	0	0		
112	108		fill	Grave Fill	4	0	0	1.13	0.2
113	113		cut	Posthole	4	0	0	0.55	0.13
114	113		fill	Posthole	4	0	0	0.55	0.13
115	107		fill	Skeleton	1	0	0		
116	107		fill	Grave Fill	1	0	0		
117	107		fill	Grave Fill	1	0	0		
118	118	127, 153, 170, 181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	0	2.55	0.9
119	118	128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.24
120	118	129, 155, 178, 334, 394, 453	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.15
121	118	130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.2
122	118	131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.15
123	123		layer	Other Layer	0	0	0	8	0.08
124	124		cut	Posthole	1	0	0	0.72	0.35
125	124		fill	Posthole	1	0	0		0.35
126	126		cut	Cremation Cut	1	126	0	0.32	0.12
127	127	118, 153, 170, 181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387,	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	2.65	1

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
		398, 408, 438, 444							
128	127	119, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.36
129	127	120, 155, 178, 334, 394, 453	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.16
130	127	121, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.16
131	127	122, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.18
132	132		cut	Cremation Cut	1	126	0	0.9	0.28
133	133	135,	cut	gully	0	0	0	0.54	0.16
134	133		fill	gully	0	0	0		0.16
135	135	133,	cut	gully	0	0	0	0.68	0.12
136	135		fill	gully	0	0	0		0.12
137	132		fill	Deliberate Backfill	0	126	0	0.9	0.2
138	132		fill	Cremation Container	1	126	0	0.4	0.28
139	132		fill	Cremation Deposit	1	126	0		
140	140		cut	pit	2	140	0	1.26	0.34
141	126		fill	Cremation Container	1	126	0		
142	126		fill	Cremation Deposit	1	126	0		
143	126		fill	Deliberate Backfill	0	126	0		
144	144	160, 432	layer	Colluvium	0	0	0		
145	145		cut	Pit	2	140	0	0.66	0.3
146	145		fill	pit	2	140	0		0.3
147	147		cut	Pit	2	140	0	0.36	0.18
148	147		fill	pit	2	140	0		0.18
149	140		fill	pit	2	140	0		0.06
150	140		fill	pit	2	140	0		0.26
151	151		cut	gully	0	0	0	0.36	0.4
152	151		fill	gully	0	0	0		0.4
153	153	118, 127, 170, 181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	2.5	1

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
154	153	119, 128, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.33
155	153	120, 129, 178, 334, 394, 453	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.22
156	153	121, 130, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.24
157	153	122, 131, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.24
158	158		cut	Natural Feature	0	0	0	2.55	0.45
159	158		fill	natural	0	0	0	2.55	0.45
160	160	144, 432	layer	Colluvium	0	0	0		0.6
161	161		cut	Cremation Cut	1	126	0	0.28	0.13
162	162		cut	Natural Feature	0	0	0	1.05	0.16
163	162		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.16
164	161		fill	cremation	1	126	0		0.13
165	161		fill	Cremation Container	1	126	0	0.19	0.03
166	161		fill	Cremation Deposit	1	126	0		0.03
167			void		0	0	0		
168	168		cut	Posthole	1	0	0	0.28	0.15
169	169		cut	cremation	1	0	0	0.26	0.2
170	170	118, 127, 153, 181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	2.66	1
171	170	183, 188, 219, 202, 236, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	1.7	0.14
172	170	119, 128, 154, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	0.6	0.18
173	170	121, 130, 156, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	0.94	0.42

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
		285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446							
174	170	251, 288, 392, 433, 454, 480	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	0.64	0.24
175			VOID	VOID	0	0	0		
176	170	122, 131, 157, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	0.88	0.27
177	177		layer	natural	0	0	0		0.32
178	170	120, 129, 155, 334, 394, 453	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	0.28	0.33
179	168		fill	Posthole	1	0	0		0.15
180	169		fill	cremation	1	0	0		0.2
181	181	118, 127, 153, 170, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	2.4	1
182	181	119, 128, 154, 172, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	0.91	0.19
183	181	171, 188, 219, 202, 236, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	2.4	0.04
184	181	121, 130, 156, 173, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	0.66	0.26
185	181	122, 131, 157, 176, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	1.12	0.24
186	186		layer	natural	0	0	0		0.4
187	187	118, 127, 153, 170, 181, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	2.8	1.15

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
188	187	171, 183, 219, 202, 236, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.22
189	187	119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.28
190	187	121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.28
191	187	122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.24
192	192		cut	Natural Feature	0	0	0	1	0.3
193	192		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.3
194	194		cut	Posthole	1	0	0	0.32	0.1
195	194		fill	Posthole	1	0	0		0.1
196	196	118, 127, 153, 170, 181, 187, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	2.6	1
197	196	122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.15
198	196		fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.2
199	199		cut	Natural Feature	0	0	0	2	0.15
200	199		fill	natural	0	0	0	2	0.15
201	201	118, 127, 153, 170, 181, 187, 196, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	3.1	1
202	201	171, 183, 188, 219, 236, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.18

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
		400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482							
203	201	119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.3
204	201	121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.3
205	201	122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.23
206	206		cut	Natural Feature	0	0	0	0.96	0.12
207	206		fill	natural	0	0	0	0.96	0.12
208	208		cut	Pit	2	140	0	0.95	0.18
209	208		fill	pit	2	140	0	0.95	0.18
210	210		cut	Natural Feature	0	0	0	4	0.27
211	210		fill	natural	0	0	0	4	0.27
212	212		cut	Pit	2	140	0	0.64	0.18
213	212		fill	pit	2	140	0	0.64	0.18
214	214		cut	Pit	2	140	0	0.3	0.08
215	214		fill	pit	2	140	0	0.3	0.08
216	216		cut	Natural Feature	0	0	0	0.3	0.12
217	216		fill	natural	0	0	0	0.3	0.12
218	218	118, 127, 153, 170, 181, 187, 196, 201, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	2.8	1
219	218	171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	1.5	0.12
220	218	119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	0.76	0.2
221	218	121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	1.8	0.24

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
		375, 395, 402, 443, 446							
222	218	122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.2
223	223	225, 227, 352, 354	cut	Ditch	1	223	223	0.7	0.24
224	223		fill	ditch	1	223	223	0.7	0.24
225	225	223, 227, 352, 354	cut	Ditch	1	223	223	0.6	0.19
226	225		fill	ditch	1	223	223	0.6	0.19
227	227	223, 225, 352, 354	cut	Ditch	1	223	223	0.65	0.19
228	227		fill	ditch	1	223	223	0.65	0.19
229	229	347, 415, 430, 456, 459, 471	cut	Ditch	3	229	229	1.1	0.3
230	229		fill	ditch	3	229	0		0.3
231	231		cut	Natural Feature	0	0	0		0.16
232	231		fill	natural	0	0	0		
233	233		cut	Pit	0	0	0	0.6	0.2
234	231		fill	pit	0	0	0	0.6	0.2
235	235	118, 127, 153, 170, 181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	3	1
236	235	171, 183, 188, 202, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.2
237	235	119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.22
238	235	121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.2
239	235	122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.24
240	240		cut	Natural Feature	0	0	0	1.2	0.22

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
241	240		fill	natural	0	0	0	1.2	0.22
242	242	118, 127, 153, 170, 181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	3.3	1
243	242	171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.3
244	242	119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.23
245	242	121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.24
246	242	122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.3
247	247	118, 127, 153, 170, 181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	2.72	1
248	247	171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.08
249	247	119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	0.73	0.26
250	247	122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 336, 367, 376, 396,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.4

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
		403, 414, 442, 445							
251	247	174, 288, 392, 433, 454, 480	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.2
252	252		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.34	0.15
253	252		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.34	0.15
254	254		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.29	0.08
255	254		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.29	0.08
256	256		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.32	0.1
257	256		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.32	0.1
258	258		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.32	0.13
259	258		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.32	0.13
260	260		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.35	0.18
261	260		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.35	0.18
262	262		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.34	0.17
263	262		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.34	0.17
264	264		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.3	0.1
265	264		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.3	0.1
266	266		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.27	0.13
267	266		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.27	0.13
268	268		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.33	0.16
269	268		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.33	0.16
270	270		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.29	0.08
271	270		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.29	0.08
272	272		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.24	0.09
273	272		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.24	0.09
274	274		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.24	0.09
275	274		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.24	0.09
276	276		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.3	0.14
277	276		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.3	0.14
278	278		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.34	0.2
279	278		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.34	0.2
280	280		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.35	0.25
281	280		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.35	0.25
282	196	171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.2
283	196	119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.23
284	196	413	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.26
285	196	121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.28
286	286	181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 362,	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	2.8	1.2

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
		371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444							
287	286	372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.3
288	286	174, 251, 392, 433, 454, 480	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.34
289	286	171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.2
290	286		fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.12
291	286	119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.54
292	286	391, 451	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.14
293	293		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.4	0.18
294	293		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.4	0.18
295	295		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.32	0.18
296	295		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.32	0.18
297	297		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.34	0.17
298	297		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.34	0.17
299	299		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.35	0.19
300	299		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.35	0.19
301	300		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.4	0.15
302	301		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.4	0.15
303	303		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.4	0.18
304	303		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.4	0.18
305	305		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.4	0.18
306	305		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.4	0.18
307	307		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.29	0.14
308	307		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.29	0.14
309	309		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.33	0.18
310	309		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.33	0.18
311	311		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.27	0.11
312	311		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.27	0.11
313	313		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.21	0.1
314	313		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.21	0.1
315	315		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.25	0.1
316	315		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.25	0.1
317	317		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.32	0.2
318	317		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.32	0.2
319	319		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.23	0.06
320	319		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.23	0.06
321	321		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.3	0.07
322	321		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.3	0.07
323	323		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.28	0.06
324	323		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.28	0.06
325	325		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.3	0.17
326	325		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.3	0.17

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
327	327		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.3	0.17
328	327		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.3	0.17
329	329		cut	Pit	1	329	0	1.3	0.36
330	329		fill	pit	1	329	0		0.26
331	331		cut	Pit	1	329	0	0.65	0.4
332	331		fill	pit	1	329	0		0.2
333	321		fill	pit	1	329	0		0.2
334	286	120, 129, 155, 178, 394, 453	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.24
335	286	121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.34
336	286	122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.24
337	286	389	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.26
338	338	377, 417, 466	cut	Ditch	3	229	338	1.6	0.4
339	338		fill	ditch	3	229	0	1.6	0.4
340			VOID	VOID	0	0	0		
341	340		fill	Primary Fill	0	0	0		
342	329		fill	pit	1	329	0		0.1
343	343		cut	Pit	1	329	0	0.95	0.2
344	343		fill	pit	1	329	0	0.95	0.2
345	345		cut	Pit	1	329	0	1.1	0.2
346	345		fill	pit	1	329	0	1.1	0.2
347	347	229, 415, 430, 456, 459, 471	cut	Ditch	3	229	229	2.1	0.56
348	347	380, 436, 450	Layer	Colluvium	0	0	0	0.8	0.19
349	347		fill	ditch	3	229	0	2.1	0.56
350	350	356, 385, 406, 422, 426, 428, 473	cut	Ditch	5	350	350	1.34	0.24
351	350		fill	ditch	5	350	350	1.34	0.24
352	352	223, 225, 227, 354	cut	Ditch	1	223	223	0.58	0.25
353	352		fill	ditch	1	223	223	0.58	0.25
354	354	223, 225, 227, 352	cut	Ditch	1	223	223	0.58	0.25
355	354		fill	ditch	1	223	223	0.58	0.25
356	356	350, 385, 406, 422, 426, 428, 473	cut	Ditch	5	350	350	0.8	0.22
357	356		fill	ditch	5	350	350	0.8	0.22
358	358		cut	Ditch	5	0	0	0.7	0.23
359	358		fill	ditch	5	0	0	0.7	0.23
360	360		cut	Natural Feature	0	0	0	1	0.3
361	361		fill	Other Fill	0	0	0	1	0.3
362	362	181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286,	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	3.5	1.15

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
		371, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444							
363	362	171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.28
364	362	119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.48
365	362		fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.14
366	362	121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 375, 395, 402, 443, 446	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.3
367	362	122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.26
368	368		cut	Natural Feature	0	0	0	2.1	0.6
369	368		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.22
370	368		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.6
371	371	181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 387, 398, 408, 438, 444	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	3.56	1.2
372	371	287, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	0.38	0.2
373	371	171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.56
374	371	119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 393, 401, 412, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.24
375	371	121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.1

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
		366, 395, 402, 443, 446							
376	371	122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 396, 403, 414, 442, 445	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.4
377	377	338, 417, 466	cut	Ditch	3	229	338	1.2	0.44
378	377		fill	ditch	3	229	0	0.32	0.12
379	377		fill	ditch	3	229	0	1.2	0.32
380	380	348, 436, 450	layer	Colluvium	0	0	0	2.5	0.2
381	381		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.3	0.15
382	381		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.3	0.15
383	383		cut	Posthole	1	252	0	0.3	0.15
384	383		fill	Posthole	1	252	0	0.3	0.15
385	385	350, 356, 406, 422, 426, 428, 473	cut	Ditch	5	350	350		
386	385		fill	ditch	5	350	350		
387	387	181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 398, 408, 438, 444	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	0	2.54	1
388	387	287, 372, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.24
389	387	337	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.2
390	387	171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 400, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.16
391	387	292, 451	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.1
392	387	174, 251, 288, 433, 454, 480	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.36
393	387	119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 401, 412, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.44
394	387	120, 129, 155, 178, 334, 453	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.26
395	387	121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 402, 443, 446	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.2
396	387	122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.18

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
		239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 403, 414, 442, 445							
397	247	287, 372, 388, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.18
398	398	181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 408, 438, 444	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	3.1	1
399	398	287, 372, 388, 397, 410, 437, 439, 448, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	0.6	0.2
400	398	171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 411, 440, 452, 481, 482	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	1.78	0.12
401	398	119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 412, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.2
402	398	121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 443, 446	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.16
403	398	122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 414, 442, 445	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.26
404	404		cut	Natural Feature	0	0	0	2	0.3
405	404		fill	natural	0	0	0	2	0.3
406	406	350, 356, 385, 422, 426, 428, 473	cut	Ditch	5	350	350	0.95	0.32
407	406		fill	ditch	5	350	350	0.95	0.32
408	408	181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 438, 444	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	2.8	1.02
409	408	461, 477	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	0.3	0.16
410	408	287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 437,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	0.4	0.07

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
		439, 448, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479							
411	408	171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 440, 452, 481, 482	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.14
412	408	119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 441, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	0.65	0.27
413	408	284	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.08
414	408	122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 442, 445	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	2.8	0.46
415	415	229, 347, 430, 456, 459, 471	cut	Ditch	3	229	229	1.96	0.32
416	415		fill	ditch	3	229	0	1.96	0.32
417	417	338, 377, 466	cut	Ditch	3	229	338	1.6	0.44
418	417		fill	ditch	3	229	0		0.44
419	417		fill	ditch	3	229	0		0.32
420	420	485	cut	Ditch	0	0	420	0.75	0.25
421	420		fill	ditch	0	0	0	0.75	0.25
422	422	350, 356, 385, 406, 426, 428, 473	cut	Ditch	5	350	350	1.2	0.2
423	422		fill	ditch	5	350	350	1.2	0.2
424	424		cut	Pit	0	0	0	0.63	0.24
425	424		fill	pit	0	0	0	0.63	0.24
426	426	350, 356, 385, 406, 422, 428, 473	cut	Ditch	5	350	350	0.3	0.05
427	426		fill	ditch	5	350	350	0.3	0.05
428	428	350, 356, 385, 406, 422, 426, 473	cut	Ditch	5	350	350	0.9	0.16
429	428		fill	ditch	5	350	350	0.9	0.16
430	430	229, 347, 415, 456, 459, 471	cut	Ditch	3	229	229	1.06	0.49
431	430		fill	ditch	3	229	0	1.06	0.49
432	432	144, 160	layer	Colluvium	0	0	0		0.6
433	408	174, 251, 288, 392, 454, 480	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.12
434	434	483	cut	ditch	0	0	434	0.9	0.36
435	434		fill	ditch	0	0	0	0.9	0.36
436	436	348, 380, 450	layer	Colluvium	0	0	0	0.68	0.22
437	218	287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 439, 448, 449,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.15

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
		455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479							
438	438	181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 444	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	3	1.14
439	438	287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 448, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.38
440	438	171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 452, 481, 482	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.24
441	438	119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237, 244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 447,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.54
442	438	122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 445	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.4
443	438	121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 446	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.38
444	444	181, 187, 196, 201, 218, 235, 242, 247, 286, 362, 371, 387, 398, 408, 438	cut	Ring Ditch	1	118	118	2.4	1.1
445	444	122, 131, 157, 176, 185, 191, 197, 205, 222, 239, 246, 250, 336, 367, 376, 396, 403, 414, 442	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.14
446	444	121, 130, 156, 173, 184, 190, 204, 221, 238, 245, 285, 335, 366, 375, 395, 402, 443	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.26
447	444	119, 128, 154, 172, 182, 189, 203, 220, 237,	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.36

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
		244, 249, 283, 291, 364, 374, 393, 401, 412, 441,							
448	118	287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.4
449	127	287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.2
450	450	348, 380, 436	layer	Colluvium	0	0	0	4.08	0.16
451	444	292, 391	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.08
452	444	171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 481, 482	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.16
453	444	120, 129, 155, 178, 334, 394	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.22
454	444	174, 251, 288, 392, 433, 480	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.16
455	444	287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 449, 462, 463, 475, 478, 479	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.32
456	456	229, 347, 415, 430, 459, 471	cut	Ditch	3	229	229	0.8	0.28
457	456		fill	ditch	3	229	0	0.52	0.15
458	458		fill	ditch	0	0	0	1.76	0.22
459	459	229, 347, 415, 430, 455, 471	cut	Ditch	3	229	229	0.8	0.24
460	459		fill	ditch	3	229	0		0.24
461	187	409, 477	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.15
462	187	287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 455, 463, 475, 478, 479	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.24
463	170	287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 455, 455, 462, 475, 478, 479	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0	0.32	0.34
464	464		cut	Ditch	0	0	0	0.6	0.14
465	464		fill	ditch	0	0	0		0.14
466	466		cut	Ditch	3	229	338	1.3	0.3
467	466		fill	Secondary Fill	3	229	0		
468	468		cut	Pit	0	0	0	0.96	0.38
469	468		fill	pit	0	0	0	0.96	0.38
470	468		fill	pit	0	0	0	0.78	0.2
471	471	229, 347, 415, 430, 455, 459	cut	Ditch	3	229	229	0.6	0.27
472	471		fill	ditch	3	229	0	0.6	0.27

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
473	473	350, 356, 385, 406, 422, 426, 428	cut	Ditch	5	350	350	0.5	0.3
474	473		fill	ditch	5	350	350	0.5	0.3
475	153	287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 455, 455, 462, 463, 478, 479	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.32
476	476		void		0	0	0		
477	181	409, 461	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.2
478	181	287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 455, 455, 462, 463, 475, 479	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.15
479	235	287, 372, 388, 397, 399, 410, 437, 439, 448, 449, 455, 462, 463, 475, 478	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		
480	181	174, 251, 288, 392, 433, 454	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.12
481	118	171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 452, 482	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.2
482	127	171, 183, 188, 202, 236, 219, 243, 248, 282, 289, 363, 373, 390, 400, 411, 440, 481, 452	fill	ring ditch	1	118	0		0.18
483	483	434	cut	Ditch	0	0	434	0.45	0.18
484	483		fill	ditch	0	0	0	0.45	0.18
485	485	420	cut	Ditch	0	0	420	0.92	0.36
486	485		fill	ditch	0	0	0	0.92	0.36
487	487	103, 105	cut	ditch	1	0	103	0.68	0.25
488	487		fill	ditch	1	0	103	0.68	0.25

APPENDIX B ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

B.1 Metalwork by Deni Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 Two early Anglo-Saxon hand-forged iron knives were recovered from grave fill 112, inhumation **108**.

Methodology

B.1.2 The metalwork was assessed according to the Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) metalwork finds standard following the suggestions of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for best practice (HE, 2015) and the 2013, Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork by the English Heritage.

B.1.3 The metalwork assemblage was quantified using an Access database. All metal finds were counted, weighted when relevant and classified on a context by context basis. The catalogue is organised by context number.

Factual Data

B.1.4 Both knives are missing bits of the tip and the tang, overall, the items are in good condition. They can both be identified as Evison type 2; a blade with a straight back and curved cutting edge dated to c.AD 450-600.

Statement of Potential

B.1.5 The two knives offer information for dating the burial as well as understanding more about burial practices during the Anglo-Saxon period by examining the size of the blade in relation to the age and sex of the skeleton.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.1.6 The two knives should be x-rayed and illustrated.

Catalogue

SF No.	Context	Cut	Feature	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
1	112	108	burial	A hand-forged knife with short expanded tang splaying into a straight back and curved cutting edge	98	16.8	3.4
2	112	108	burial	A hand-forged knife with short expanded tang splaying into a straight back and curved cutting edge. Possible traces of fabric are on one side of the blade	116	15.8	3.3

Table 14: metal work by context

B.2 Metal working debris by Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.2.1 A single piece of iron slag weighing 114 g was recovered from this site. This came from fill 429 of ditch **428**, dated to the Roman period.

Methodology

B.2.2 The slag was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in this, whilst a magnet was used to assess the presence of free iron or wustite.

Results and statement of potential

B.2.3 The slag was identified as being most probably bloomery (iron smelting slag). It was very dense, moderately magnetic, with traces of flow texture. As such this may have formed at the edge of run of viscous tap slag, or perhaps within a slag pit beneath a furnace. The former seems the most likely. Slag of this type is very unlikely to be linked to smithing. Whilst not obviously weathered or abraded, it is almost certainly out of context here, with the source of this slag (probably a shaft furnace) being non-local to the vicinity

B.2.4 This type of slag, in this context, is most likely to be Roman or perhaps Early Medieval in date and therefore this single fragment of slag indicates iron working took place nearby during the Roman period.

Further work

B.2.5 No further work is required on this material.

Retention and dispersal

B.2.6 The sample should be retained in the archive until such time as the site is written up. It may then be discarded prior to archiving.

B.3 Flint by Rona Booth

Introduction

B.3.1 A large assemblage of 31,635 (1217.24kg) worked flints and 500 (12.237kg) unworked burnt flints was recovered from the Horseheath Road excavations. The most substantial and coherent assemblage consisted of a total of 30,229 (1177.89kg) worked flints and 440 (11.365 kg) unworked burnt flints recovered from 20 slots dug into the large ring ditch (**118**) excavated in the south-western part of the site, a feature that provisionally post-dates the early Bronze Age. The flint recovered from this feature and its immediate surroundings appears to represent the deposition of the waste material resulting from the acquisition and processing of flint in the immediate vicinity of the ring ditch, both pre-dating and post-dating its use as a funerary monument.

- B.3.2 There is also clear evidence for flintwork of an earlier date from the ring ditch assemblage. This component of the assemblage exhibits a demonstrable blade-based technology but is minimal in quantity and at this stage of assessment should be considered residual. The assemblage is dominated by the presence of crudely worked material consistent with a later Bronze Age date, although there is also evidence of a finer flake-based technology, one that exhibits the careful removal of small thin flakes, that appears to pre-date the more unstructured technologies of the Late Bronze Age.
- B.3.3 Further, smaller assemblages were recovered from both stratified and unstratified contexts across the site. Some of these assemblages are similar to the flint recovered from the ring ditch itself, and probably contemporary with the assemblages recovered from it. Some contexts produced flints of potential Neolithic date, demonstrating earlier occupation across the site.
- B.3.4 Taken as a whole, there are relatively few diagnostic or formally retouched pieces in the assemblage, but several scrapers and other tools point towards activities other than the processing of flint taking place in the vicinity of the ring ditch. The sheer scale of flint working is remarkable, but has parallels in the flintwork obtained from other sites in south Cambridgeshire.

Methodology and quantification

- B.3.5 Owing to the substantial quantities of worked flint obtained from the ring ditch, it was necessary to process as much of this material as possible on-site. To aid this process the material was sorted into two categories;
- B.3.6 1) 'Non-diagnostic' pieces: these mainly consisted of angular non-bulbar pieces that analysts usually record as 'irregular waste' or 'non-bulbar shatter' (Ballin 2002). This material was counted, weighed and discarded on site. Most of this material was clearly produced as a by-product of the knapping process, although at least some of it is likely to be natural, thermally shattered, broken material that was difficult to distinguish given the sheer quantity of flint within the ditch fills.
- B.3.7 2) Pieces that retained a bulb (or negative bulb) of percussion, striking platforms, dorsal scars or other 'diagnostic' attributes. These were taken off site for further assessment.
- B.3.8 Any pieces that could not be adequately assessed on site, because their characteristics were obscured by their parent deposit, were taken off site to be washed and then placed into categories 1 or 2. Unworked burnt flint was also counted and weighed before being discarded on-site, whilst 'diagnostic' burnt pieces, (e.g. burnt flakes etc.) were retained for cataloguing and further analysis.
- B.3.9 A total of 24,970 (1118.45kg) 'non-diagnostic' flints and 500 (12.337kg) unworked burnt flints (category 1 above) were counted, weighed and discarded on site. This assemblage is quantified in Table 15 and the material is described in further detail below.
- B.3.10 A further 6665 (98.790kg) worked flints belonging to category 2 were catalogued for this assessment. This comprised flint from 20 slots (74 individual contexts) cut into the ring ditch and from a further 27 contexts across the site. Most of the assemblage

derives from cut features, although a significant amount was collected from natural layers across the site.

- B.3.11 A catalogue recording the flints from individual contexts has been prepared and should form the basis for future work. The flint from the evaluation (Bishop in Bush 2016) was not available at the time of writing this report but should be included in any future quantification.
- B.3.12 The flints were assessed and quantified according to context using attributes related to type, subtype, cortical value, and dimensions. The assemblage from the ring ditch is quantified in Table 16 according to type/subtype and those from other contexts are quantified in Table 17, according to feature type and type/subtype.

Context	Cut	Count	Weight (kg)	Burnt unworked	Weight (kg)
101	-	-	-	10	0.045
121	118	212	8.55	-	-
128	127	113	5.98	-	-
130	127	118	4.22	-	-
154	153	108	3.7	1	0.002
156	153	1	0.12	-	-
157	153	2	0.2	-	-
171	170	58	1.56	6	0.022
172	170	650	30.72	127	2.68
173	170	207	11.4	2	0.005
174	170	27	1.02	4	0.008
176	170	13	0.44	5	0.022
177	-	28	0.74	1	0.018
182	181	250	12.84	-	-
183	181	209	11.92	-	-
184	181	179	7.54	-	-
185	181	76	3.46	-	-
188	187	13	1.08	1	0.001
189	187	118	3.5	3	0.006
190	187	252	10.7	-	-
191	187	29	0.66	3	0.02
197	196	276	9.84	1	0.001
198	196	267	11.48	-	-
203	201	451	20.92	-	-
204	201	102	3.78	-	-
205	201	97	2.58	-	-
219	218	104	3.3	6	0.003
220	218	198	6.6	5	0.08
221	218	1514	56.92	-	-
222	218	193	10.24	5	0.04
230	229	-	-	3	0.004
237	235	100	2.08	-	-
244	242	143	4.28	-	-
245	242	86	2.22	6	0.12
246	242	21	0.54	-	-
248	247	347	19.42	23	0.52
249	247	1073	52.96	24	1.1
250	247	253	9.6	2	0.03
282	196	70	6.62	-	-

Context	Cut	Count	Weight (kg)	Burnt unworked	Weight (kg)
283	196	577	22.16	-	-
284	196	226	6.76	-	-
285	196	77	2.98	15	0.14
291	286	1087	53.52	7	0.54
335	286	163	7.12	7	0.22
339	338	-	-	6	0.04
336	286	931	29.52	28	0.64
363	362	37	2.28	-	-
364	362	506	21.66	6	0.16
366	362	536	16.84	12	0.24
367	362	85	2.2	5	0.14
372	371	13	0.72	-	-
373	371	102	3.6	3	0.04
374	371	241	11.21	7	0.46
376	371	781	29.05	-	-
393	387	1327	65.4	11	0.28
395	387	90	2.92	-	-
396	387	657	33.98	44	1.72
397	247	93	6.22	-	-
400	398	28	3.25	-	-
401	398	1244	57.05	14	0.145
402	398	79	4	-	-
403	398	912	25.95	23	0.64
409	408	16	1.65	-	-
410	408	102	6.55	-	-
411	408	230	10.45	3	0.64
412	408	1188	70.3	14	0.16
414	408	353	13.15	13	0.38
425	424	-	-	3	0.04
437	218	28	2.95	-	-
441	438	1555	56.95	16	0.44
442	438	881	41.05	10	0.16
445	444	574	23.7	-	-
446	444	91	4.35	-	-
447	444	1974	112.65	6	0.2
461	187	5	3.65	-	-
472	471	35	2.9	5	0.045
474	473	40	3.15	4	0.04
475	153	136	12.3	-	-
479	235	12	0.58	-	-
Totals		24970	1118.45	500	12.237

Table 15. Total quantities of flint (category 1 and unworked burnt flint) discarded on site by context.

Raw material

B.3.13 The entire assemblage was made up of fine-grained flint and can be broadly simplified into two categories. The most common being recorticated grey and black flint, almost certainly derived from nodules sourced from superficial deposits overlying the parent New Pit Chalk Formation (BGS 2016). These can be further characterised by cortical surfaces that are rough and irregular or occasionally worn and pitted, thus indicating various grades of the available flint nodules were utilised. Typical sized nodules seen during the excavations ranged from 0.10m to 0.60m in length. The second category of

flint occurred less often and almost exclusively in the primary ditch fills. These consisted of flint sourced from the parent chalk and were characterised by the presence of a fresher chalkier cortical surface. All the slots excavated into the ring ditch produced a quantity of un-knapped nodules comprising these two main groups of material.

- B.3.14 Nodules of similar size and character to that incorporated into the ditch fills were seen during the excavation, especially to the west of the ring ditch within, and underlying, the colluvium (144) that had washed downslope in the western half of the excavation area.
- B.3.15 The condition of the assemblage is generally good and most of the material was of a good knapping quality. The abundant availability of high-quality raw materials in the form of the flint bearing chalk and the more expedient material sourced from nearby may account for the somewhat extravagant use of the material, as evidenced by the sheer scale of numbers of flints incorporated into the ring ditch fills. Whilst most of the material recovered indicated an initial deliberate but unstructured approach to core reduction, it seems clear that larger nodules were subjected to deliberate shattering before smaller, more suitable pieces were selected as cores for the more careful removal of flakes.
- B.3.16 A wide range of cortical pieces were present, and all stages of the knapping process were represented across the site. Only 2% of the total number of diagnostic pieces were formally retouched, whilst less than a further 1% showed clear signs of utilisation. However, the occurrence of edge damage on some of the remaining pieces might be indicative of utilisation rather than post-depositional damage. Whilst most of the flint from the ring ditch had re-corticated taking on a blue-grey, grey or a deep cream/white patina typical of chalk flint, that from contexts across the rest of the site is more varied as would be expected given the variable nature of the features, although there are very few fresh pieces.

Characterisation

The ring ditch assemblage

- B.3.17 A total of 30,229 (1177.89kg) worked flints and 440 (11.365 kg) unworked burnt flints were recovered from the ring ditch. Of these 6293 (95.383kg) had 'diagnostic' attributes (category 2) and were catalogued and the remainder (category 1) were discarded, as described above. The 'diagnostic' assemblage comprised 5953 flakes, 20 irregular utilised pieces, 115 retouched items, 138 cores and 59 core fragments.
- B.3.18 Initial observations suggest the character of the flint from around the circumference of the ring ditch is broadly homogenous. Approximately 80% of the flints recovered from the ditch fills fall into the category of 'non-diagnostic' pieces and were quantified on site. This material, resulting from the shattering of nodules, was evidenced by the presence of hundreds of thermally fractured pieces, the knappers seemingly taking advantage of thermal flaws in the parent material. It is also suspected that some nodules may have been lightly heated to further aid the fracturing of larger nodules into smaller pieces.

- B.3.19 Although no detailed analysis of the distribution of the material has been undertaken at this stage it seems that the material was recovered in varying densities from right around the circumference, with individual contexts producing between two and 397 flints.
- B.3.20 Blade-based material makes up approximately 2-3% of the flakes from the ring ditch assemblage. It is estimated that a similar quantity of the cores (evidenced by narrow flake removals) and tools are likely to be contemporary with this material. At this stage it is thought that this material is likely to be residual and date to the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic.
- B.3.21 The remainder of the assemblage consists of a very simple flake-based technology comprising hard hammer flakes with unprepared platforms and obvious obtuse flaking angles. These flakes are often broad and thick. The cores from which these flakes were produced are very irregular with multiple striking platforms. These often display signs of failed removals and were discarded before being completely exhausted.
- B.3.22 The assemblage includes a significant proportion of finer material, thin flakes less than 10mm in breadth account for 60% of the total number of non-chip sized flakes from category 2. Despite the unstructured approach to the reduction of larger nodules into smaller workable sized pieces, some of these finer flakes seem to have been carefully knapped and it appears some limited core preparation (evidenced by the presence of core rejuvenation flakes) was also taking place, although further analysis is required to clarify this.
- B.3.23 This raises the distinct possibility that the assemblage is chronologically mixed and includes a substantial Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age component as well as material which is more consistent with a later Bronze Age date.

Cut	Context	Flake	Blade/let	Blade-like flake	Chip	Rejuvenation flake	Irregular piece	Side scraper	End scraper	Knife	Piercer	Burin	Miscellaneous retouched flake	Serrated flake	Notched flake	Denticulate	Edge trimmed flake	Abruptly retouched piece	Heavy implement	Retouched tool	Irregular core	Single platformed	Multiple platform	Narrow flake core	Opposed platforms	Core fragment	Retouched core	Minimal worked core	Core on flake	Utilised/ modified chunk	Totals	
118	119	8					1											1			1		1			2					14	
	121	92		3		2							1			1																99
	122	7																								1					8	
127	128	90				1	2			1			2								2					3			1		102	
	130	47		1	1										1											1					51	
	131	7																													7	
153	154	68		4	2								3					1								1					79	
	156						2																								2	
	157	8																													8	
170	171	16		2																							1				19	
	172	149		1	2	1						1	1	2				1			6				1						165	
	173	35																			1				1	2					39	
	174	8				1																				1					10	
	176	5											2								1								1		9	
	177	11		1		1								1							1										15	
181	182	124		2		3							3			1										2					135	
	183	36		8		5							1													1					51	
	184	92		4			1																		1						98	
	185	30		1		1																									32	
187	188	13			1		1														1		1								17	
	189	62		2	1		1																			3					69	
	190	89		1		2	1					1	4																		98	
	191	40																													40	
196	197	38			2								1																		41	
	198	57		2	1													1											2		63	
	282	5		1									1								4	1	4								16	
	283	168		3	4	2					2																	2			181	

Cut	Context	Flake	Blade/let	Blade-like flake	Chip	Rejuvenation flake	Irregular piece	Side scraper	End scraper	Knife	Piercer	Burin	Miscellaneous retouched flake	Serrated flake	Notched flake	Denticulate	Edge trimmed flake	Abruptly retouched piece	Heavy implement	Retouched tool	Irregular core	Single platformed	Multiple platform	Narrow flake core	Opposed platforms	Core fragment	Retouched core	Minimal worked core	Core on flake	Utilised/ modified chunk	Totals
	284	52			1	2												1			1										57
	285	24																				1									25
201	203	139		3	1	1							3																		147
	204	24											1								1										26
	205	53			1								2																		56
218	219	100		5	1	1							2			2															111
	220	48		2																		1	1								52
	221	314		3	10		1		1		1		5	1	1	1							1			6					345
	222	68	2	2	9		1																				1				83
	437	3																													3
235	237	35		2	5																	1									43
	238	18		1									1																		20
	239	12		2									1													1					16
	479			1																1											2
242	244	27																				5							1		33
247	248	139			3	2					1		1								3					1					150
	249	258				1															1					2					262
	250	36				1							2																		39
	397	4																													4
286	288	2																				1	1								4
	291	188		2		1			1	1		1				2											4	1			201
	335	37		1		2							1								1		1						1		44
	336	174		5	1	1							2								1		3			1					188
362	363	31			2					1			3		1											2					40
	364	78																			2										80
	366	122	1		1		1	1																		3					129
	367	36				1																									37

Cut	Context	Flake	Blade/let	Blade-like flake	Chip	Rejuvenation flake	Irregular piece	Side scraper	End scraper	Knife	Piercer	Burin	Miscellaneous retouched flake	Serrated flake	Notched flake	Denticulate	Edge trimmed flake	Abruptly retouched piece	Heavy implement	Retouched tool	Irregular core	Single platformed	Multiple platform	Narrow flake core	Opposed platforms	Core fragment	Retouched core	Minimal worked core	Core on flake	Utilised/ modified chunk	Totals
371	373	10				1																				1					12
	374	7					2														5		5								19
	376	378		3	5						1		3		1						1			1		4					397
387	393	181				4							1		1						1										188
	396	120		1				1			2		2													3					129
398	400	1	1																		2	2	2			1					9
	401	221	4	7		7	1		1								1				1		1			3					247
	402	27		4		1							3									2	2								39
	403	325	2	8	5	1	6						3													7			1		358
408	409	2																													2
	410	11				1																1	1			1			1		16
	411	54		1									1								4	10					1				71
	412	222	1	10	1	2	1						3										1			5			4	2	252
	414	110		6	2								2	1								2	3						1		127
438	441	319	1	16		1	2											1											1		341
	442	96										1									1	2			2						102
444	445	97		7	2		2						1	1	1																111
	446	9		1											1						6		2								19
	447	177		3		1		1				1	3			1											2				189
Totals		5694	12	132	64	51	23	3	3	3	7	5	65	6	7	8	1	5	1	1	49	28	32	1	4	59	4	5	15	5	6293

Table 16. Flints from ring ditch 118 quantified according to context.

B.3.24 A total of 115 retouched pieces were recovered from the ring ditch. The assemblage consisted mainly of miscellaneous retouched flakes with more formal tool types accounting for just 40% of the retouched pieces.

B.3.25 Some of the retouched forms are almost certainly of an early date. These pieces include some of the scrapers, piercers, burins and denticulated pieces, which are likely to be Mesolithic or Neolithic in date.

B.3.26 A few of the retouched pieces, for example the core tool and some of the flake-based tools, display a less considered approach to their modification and as such are consistent with a later Bronze Age technology.

B.3.27 Further metrical and spatial analysis would allow the retouched forms to be more tightly grouped according to their attributes.

The other features

B.3.28 A further 372 (3.404kg) worked flints were recovered from the remaining 27 contexts across the site (Table 17). These included 339 flakes, four irregular, utilised pieces, 24 retouched items and five cores.

B.3.29 Very few of these features contained significant and coherent flint assemblages. Most cut features contained between one and nineteen flints, with only grave **108** containing 36 flints. This feature was dated to the Anglo-Saxon period and therefore the flint must be considered residual.

B.3.30 Further analysis might be warranted on some of the small pit assemblages within the ring ditch and from pit **329** in the western part of the site if these are shown to be secure contexts.

Context	Cut	Feature	Flake	Blade/let	Blade-like flake	Chip	Rejuvenation flake	Spall	Irregular piece	Side scraper	End scraper	Miscellaneous scraper	Knife	Piercer	Miscellaneous retouched flake	Serrated flake	Abruptly retouched piece	Heavy implement	Miscellaneous	Irregular core	Minimally worked core	Miscellaneous	Total
112	108	Grave	20	1		14		1															36
116	107	Grave	2																				2
123		Layer	37			1																	38
137	132	Cremation	7			1	1												1				10
144		Colluvial layer	9	1			1																11
146	145	Pit			4				1														5
148	147	Pit	5			1																	6
150	140	Pit	15		1	1				1							1						19
152	151	Ditch	6	1									1										8
160		Colluvial layer	23			1						1	1		1		2	1			1		31
186		Layer	29												2	3							34
193	192	Natural	15	1		1	1								1								19
195	194	Posthole	1																				1

Context	Cut	Feature	Flake	Blade/let	Blade-like flake	Chip	Rejuvenation flake	Spall	Irregular piece	Side scraper	End scraper	Miscellaneous scraper	Knife	Piercer	Miscellaneous retouched flake	Serrated flake	Abruptly retouched piece	Heavy implement	Miscellaneous	Irregular core	Minimally worked core	Miscellaneous	Total
209	208	Pit	2																				2
215	214	Pit	3																				3
230	229	Ditch	11						2						1					1	1		16
330	329	Pit	14	2					1				1		1								19
339	338	Ditch	8			1														1		1	11
346	345	Pit													1								1
349	347	Ditch	1																				1
404	405	Natural							1														1
423	422	Ditch	1																				1
425	424	Pit	7	1		1																	9
457	456	Ditch	1																				1
470	468	Pit							1	1													2
472	471	Ditch	6		1																		7
474	473	Ditch	6	1										1									8
101		Subsoil	54			16																	70
Total			283	8	6	38	3	1	4	3	1	1	3	1	7	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	372

Table 17. Flints from other contexts quantified according to context and feature type.

Discussion

B.3.31 The most significant flintwork recovered during the excavations is the substantial and coherent assemblage from the fills of the ring ditch. In the main, it is typical of Middle and Late Bronze Age flint working technologies, but more analysis is required to clarify this, as the presence of blade-like flakes, and narrow flakes, and some of the cores are indicative of activities taking place prior to the 2nd millennium BC. Whilst this earlier material is likely to be residual, more stratigraphic/spatial data and spot dating alongside a detailed technological analysis is needed to help date the flintwork and provide finer resolution to the infilling of the ditch.

B.3.32 Flint working during the later 2nd and 1st millenniums BC is often seen as a secondary activity, often described as crude and expedient, and taking place on a small scale, but it has been highlighted that this might not always be the case. Work in south Cambridgeshire for example, has shown that Early Bronze Age funerary monuments were often the focal point for later episodes of flint working and acted as a focal point for deposition. Such sites exist nearby at Fordham (Gilmour 2014) and Thriplow (Trump 1956).

Statement of potential

B.3.33 The substantial flint assemblage from the ring ditch has the potential to advance knowledge of the nature of depositional practice and lithic technologies carried out at

monuments at both a local and regional level. It may also be possible to discern the types of activities carried out in the vicinity of the ring ditch, and its immediate environs, which must have acted as a focal point in the landscape during the Bronze Age, and possibly earlier.

B.3.34 This is a significant assemblage which should be considered in light of some of the analogous assemblages from similar funerary monuments in south Cambridgeshire and in the wider region.

Recommendations for further work

B.3.35 The catalogue should be revisited and reviewed considering full phasing of the site, especially in terms of the results of pottery analysis and radiocarbon dating.

B.3.36 Any flint that was unavailable at assessment stage, including that from the evaluation phase, and that recovered from bulk soil samples should be incorporated into the catalogue.

B.3.37 Analysis of the data to examine the broad nature of sub-assemblages based on the infilling sequence of the ring ditch, should be carried out to see if there is any significant patterning to the data set, based on deposition of the material into the ditches. Similarly, any spatial patterning of the distribution and densities of the flint around the circumference of the ditch should be examined.

B.3.38 Full metrical and technological analysis should be carried out on a sample of the flint from the ring ditch. It is recommended that samples of flintwork from at least two or three contexts from both the primary and secondary ditch fills and possibly some of the pit fills should be examined in this way.

B.3.39 Full reporting of the assemblage should include results of the analyses outlined above and should include comparisons with and discussion of analogous assemblages from Eastern England, with reference to Regional Research Frameworks relevant to the area, for example Medlycott 2011.

B.3.40 Provision should be made for illustration of selected piece to illustrate the technological and typological make-up of the assemblage (estimated at 10 pieces).

B.3.41 Carrying out this recommended work (excluding illustration) will require an extra seven days.

B.4 Stone by Simon Timberlake

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 Some 1370 g (8 pieces) of burnt stone was recovered from four different contexts (see Table 18). Most of the stone (1222g) came from fill 403, barrow ring ditch slot **398**.

B.4.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock.

Catalogue and description of burnt stone

- B.4.3 Some 148g of this burnt stone consisted of strongly burnt and cracked/broken glacial erratic cobble(s) composed of sandstone, whilst the remaining 1222g of this (all from context 403, ring ditch slot **398**) consisted of lightly burnt and largely un-cracked cobbles, likewise glacial in origin, and probably also selected. All of this material would have been prehistoric, and probably Bronze Age in origin, even though the two crackled cobble fragments from context 425 appear to be re-deposited within an undated pit (**424**).
- B.4.4 Most typically such burnt stone consists of burnt, cracked and sooted sub-rounded to sub-angular glacial erratic cobbles between 20-100 mm diameter, with most heat-broken fragments averaging around 40-60mm in size. In some cases we see good evidence for the immersion of the hot stone in water, although this could be seen within some examples, in the form of *in situ*. cracking, granulation and bleaching. The latter would tend to support its prehistoric use(s) in food preparation and bathing (Barfield & Hodder 1987).

Statement of potential

- B.4.5 Although the amount of recovered burnt stone is quite small for the size of the site, the nature of this burnt stone confirms its prehistoric origins, with some of it at least most likely to be *in situ*.

Further work

- B.4.6 No further work is needed on the assemblage.

Disposal

- B.4.7 This small assemblage may be disposed of.

Catalogue

Context	Cut	Nos. pieces	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Comments	Period
171	170	1	20	45x40x8	sandstone	strongly burnt flake	Prehistoric
403	398	3	600,367, 255	120x70x45, 80x70x55, 100x60x52	white quartzite, chert, carstone(LGS)	mildly burnt + uncracked erratic cobbles	Prehistoric
425	424	3	114	60x40x32	sandstone + BF	x2 refit frags of burnt sstn erratic cobble	Prehistoric (residual?)
442	438	1	14	40x25x15	sandstone	strongly burnt flake	Prehistoric

Table 18: Stone by context

B.5 Prehistoric pottery by Nick Gilmour

- B.5.1 The excavation yielded 58 sherds of prehistoric pottery (4343g) with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 74.8g. The pottery was recovered from 34 contexts relating to a ring ditch, pits, cremations, ditches and natural features (Table 19).
- B.5.2 The pottery dates from the Middle Bronze and Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. It includes significant portions of three Deverel-Rimbury bucket-urns, along with a number of sherds in fabrics typical of the post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic traditions in the region.
- B.5.3 The pottery is in moderate to poor condition. Most of sherds are small and abraded, with the mean sherd weight significantly raised by the presence of large portions of three cremation vessels.

Cut	Context	Feature Type	Spot Date	No sherds	Weight (g)
126	142	Cremation	MBA	1	296
127	128	ring ditch	PDR	1	2
127	130	ring ditch	EBA	1	9
127	130	ring ditch	PDR	1	1
132	137	Cremation	MBA	1	3533
132	139	Cremation	MBA	1	41
147	148	pit	PDR	1	1
153	154	ring ditch	PDR	1	9
161	164	Cremation	MBA	4	241
170	171	ring ditch	PDR	1	7
170	172	ring ditch	PDR	1	4
187	191	ring ditch	PDR	3	16
196	197	ring ditch	PDR	2	3
201	205	ring ditch	ncd	1	6
201	205	ring ditch	PDR	1	1
201	205	ring ditch	ROM?	1	1
214	215	Pit	PDR	2	14
218	219	ring ditch	MBA	1	10
218	222	ring ditch	PDR	1	4
235	239	ring ditch	PDR	1	2
247	249	ring ditch	MBA	1	10
247	250	ring ditch	MBA	1	4
286	336	ring ditch	MBA	3	15
286	336	ring ditch	PDR	3	17
286	336	ring ditch	ROM?	1	6
331	333	Pit	PDR	1	2
329	330	Pit	ncd	3	2
343	344	Pit	ncd	1	6
345	346	Pit	MBA	2	12
362	366	ring ditch	EBA	1	3
362	366	ring ditch	PDR	1	5
362	367	ring ditch	PDR	1	7
371	376	ring ditch	MBA	2	8
371	376	ring ditch	PDR	1	2

377	379	Ditch	ROM?	1	4
398	403	ring ditch	ncd	1	6
438	442	ring ditch	MBA	1	4
438	442	ring ditch	ncd	2	4
444	445	ring ditch	PDR	1	12
459	460	ditch	MBA	1	3
468	470	pit	PDR	1	3
n/a	123	layer - mound	MBA	1	7
Total				58	4343

Table 19: Quantification of prehistoric pottery

Methodology

- B.5.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim, shoulder and/or other diagnostic features, the vessel was categorised by ceramic tradition (Grooved Ware, Collared Urn etc.).
- B.5.5 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (51 sherds); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (4 sherds), any sherds over 8cm in diameter would be classified as 'large' (3 sherds). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Factual Data

- B.5.6 Nine different fabrics were identified within the pottery assemblage and some diagnostic feature sherds are also present. This allows the majority of the pottery to be assigned a date, although many of the smaller sherds could not be dated more precisely than the post-Deverel-Rimbury period. However, eight sherds (24g) could not be closely dated.

Prehistoric pottery fabrics

- B.5.7 The nine fabrics identified are listed below and the quantification of the pottery by fabric is given in Table 20.

F1: moderate fine to medium flint in a sandy clay matrix

F2: rare medium flint

F3: rare fine flint in micaceous sandy clay matrix

F4: rare coarse flint (>5mm) in a sandy clay matrix

GF1: moderate course grog and rare course flint in a micaceous sandy clay matrix

G1: moderate fine grog in a slightly sandy clay matrix

SA1: moderate quartz sand

SH1: moderate fine shell in a sandy clay matrix

SH2: moderate medium and course shell (>6mm) in a slightly sandy clay matrix

Fabric	No sherds	Weight (g)	Date
F1	14	297	MBA
F2	17	95	PDR
F3	8	17	PDR
F4	3	17	MBA
G1	2	12	EBA
GF1	2	3574	MBA
SA1	3	10	Ncd
SA1	3	11	ROM?
SH1	5	14	Ncd
SH2	1	296	MBA
Total	58	4343	

Table 20: Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric

Early Bronze Age pottery

B.5.8 Just two sherds (12g) of Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the excavation. Both of these came from deposits within the fill ring ditch 118 (deposits 130 and 366). Neither has any diagnostic features. However, both are in fabric G1, a fabric typical of the Early Bronze Age in south Cambridgeshire.

Middle Bronze Age Pottery

B.5.9 A total of 20 sherds (4184g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered. The majority of this was recovered from three cremation burials (**126**, **132** and **161**). The pottery recovered from these features represent the remains of three vessels (SF14, SF15, SF16) and consists of a total of 6 sherds (excluding recent breaks) with a total weight of 4107g. Just the base and a small portion of the walls of two of these vessels (SF15 and SF16) survives.

B.5.10 Vessel SF14 (from feature **132**) is the best preserved. This vessel is decorated with a horizontal applied cordon, which is embellished with fingertip impressions. This decoration is typical of the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition, particularly in the South of Cambridgeshire and Essex. It has parallels among vessels of Ardleigh style (Brown 1995).

B.5.11 The remaining sherds of Middle Bronze Age date have been assigned a date largely due to the fabric which they are in.

Post-Deverel-Rimbury Pottery

B.5.12 A total of 25 sherds (112g) of pottery is of Post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition. This material is in fabrics typical of this ceramic tradition in the region. However, there is a

lack of diagnostic feature sherds. This lack of feature sherds prevents closer dating of the material, so it is of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date (c. 1,100BC-400BC).

Discussion

B.5.13 In terms of weight, the assemblage is dominated by the remains of three Deverel-Rimbury bucket urns, which had been used as containers for cremation burials. These urns appear typical of Middle Bronze Age cremation vessels in South Cambridgeshire. Urns of this type are typically dated to c.1,400-1,100BC.

B.5.14 The post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery generally consists of small and abraded sherds. This material shows activity continued in the immediate vicinity into the Late Bronze and possibly Early Iron Age. However, the small and abraded nature of these sherds, together with the small quantity recovered, could suggest that there was no occupation on the site during this later period.

Statement of Potential

B.5.15 The cremation vessels have the potential to contribute to understandings of regional pottery styles, the remainder of the assemblage is of little potential beyond indicating activity continued on the site beyond the Middle Bronze Age.

Recommendations for further work

B.5.16 It is recommended that a full report on the prehistoric pottery is produced. This report should focus on the cremation vessels and local parallels to them. The two sherds of potentially Roman pottery should be analysed by and appropriate specialist.

Task list

Description	Performed by	Days
Illustrate vessel SF14		0.5
Produce full report on prehistoric pottery		2
Analysis of Roman pottery	Roman pottery specialist	0.2

Retention, dispersal and display

B.5.17 The prehistoric pottery should be retained and deposited with the archive.

B.6 Roman pottery by Kathryn Blackbourn

Summary

B.6.1 A total of 16 sherds (weighing 384g) of Roman pottery was recovered from the excavation, with a mean sherd weight of 24g. The majority of sherds were heavily abraded and small in size with one large sherd (weighing 306g) recovered from the fill of barrow ditch **170** forming 79.6% of the assemblage by weight. The pottery was recovered from ditches and layers and largely comprised locally made sandy grey ware jars. The assemblage is broadly dated to the 1st to 3rd centuries AD.

Methodology

B.6.2 The pottery was analysed following the national guidelines (Barclay et al 2016) and with reference to the national fabric series (Tomber and Dore 1998) and also Tyers (1996). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms were recorded and vessel types cross-referenced and compared to other examples. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. OA East curates the pottery and archive.

The pottery

B.6.3 Pottery was recovered from four feature types, with ditches producing the majority of the assemblage by count (Table 21).

Feature type	No of Sherds	Weight (g)
Barrow Ring Ditch	2	313
Colluvium	2	7
Ditch	10	62
Layer	2	2
Grand Total	16	384

Table 21: The Roman pottery by feature

B.6.4 Eight pottery fabric types were identified (Table 22). The assemblage comprises a large proportion of utilitarian locally made coarse ware jars, with only a few sherds from local larger industries at Verulamium and a single sherd of imported samian ware. The assemblage included a small number of hand made sherds.

Fabric	Forms	No of Sherds	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
GROG Grog tempered ware	Jar/bowl	1	13	3.39
SAM (SG) South Gaulish terra sigilata (Tyers 1996, 112)	Dish?	1	3	0.78
SGW Sandy grey ware	Jar/bowl	5	29	7.55
SGW (Burn) Sandy grey ware with burnising	Dish?	1	12	3.13
SGW (grog) Sandy grey ware with grog temper	Jar	1	4	1.04
SGW (Q) Sandy grey ware with quartz inclusions	Jar	3	310	80.73
SOW Sandy oxidised ware	?	1	2	0.52
VWW Verulamium white ware (Tyers 1996, 200)	Jar	3	11	2.86
Grand Total		16	384	100

Table 22: Pottery by fabric type

Results

- B.6.5 Only nine contexts produced pottery dating to the Roman period. The most notable sherd is a large rim sherd of a coarse sandy grey ware jar with quartz inclusions forming 79.6% of the assemblage by weight, which was recovered from fill 288 of Bronze Age barrow ring ditch slot **286**. A single sherd (7g) of Verulamium white ware was also recovered from upper fill 176 of barrow ring ditch slot **170**. These sherds are broadly dated from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD and suggest that the ring ditch had only partially silted up by the Roman period.
- B.6.6 Ditch group **229** produced 6 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 34g and dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Five fabric groups were identified with locally produced sandy grey and sandy oxidised wares being present alongside a single sherd of South Gaulish samian ware dish (3g), two sherds of Verulamium white ware (4g) and a single sherd of hand made Grog tempered jar (13g).
- B.6.7 Colluvial layer 144 contained two heavily abraded sherds (7g) of sandy grey ware jars dating from the 1st to early 2nd century AD. Layer 123 also contained two heavily abraded sherds (2g) of sandy grey ware of a similar date.
- B.6.8 Four sherds (28g) of coarse sandy grey ware jars or bowls were recovered from Ditch group **350** and are thought to be residual.

Conclusion

- B.6.9 The small and heavily abraded nature of this assemblage means very little can be said about the 16 sherds recovered from features across the site. Some of the pottery occurs residually although ditch group **229** can most likely be securely dated to the Roman period. The presence of the largest fragment of pottery recovered from a fill of a much earlier Bronze Age barrow ring ditch (**118**) only suggests that the feature was very much visible as an earthwork in the Roman period.

Statement of Potential

- B.6.10 This small assemblage of pottery has no potential beyond that of helping to broadly phase features and date activity at the site. The majority of sherds are small and heavily abraded.

Recommendations for Further Work

- B.6.11 The pottery has been counted, weighed, spot dated and catalogued.
- B.6.12 Pottery from environmental samples and the two sherds recorded amongst the prehistoric pottery should be analysed and incorporated into this report

Retention, Dispersal and Display

- B.6.13 The Roman pottery should be retained and deposited with the archive.

Catalogue

Fill	Cut	Group	Feature Type	HM/WM	Fabric Family	Dsc	Form	No of Sherds	Weight (g)	Spotdate	Context Date
123	-	-	Layer	WM	SGW	U	?	1	1	C1-C2	C1-C2
123	-	-	Layer	HM	SGW (Q)	U	?	1	1	C1-EC2	C1-C2
144	-	-	Colluvium	HM	SGW (grog)	U	jar	1	4	C1-EC2	C1-EC2
144	-	-	Colluvium	HM	SGW (Q)	U	jar	1	3	C1-EC2	C1-EC2
176	170	118	Barrow Ring Ditch	WM	VWW	U	jar	1	7	AD 50-MC2	AD50-MC2
288	286	118	Barrow Ring Ditch	WM	SGW (Q)	R	Jar	1	306	C2-C3	C2-C3
339	338	229	Ditch	WM	VWW	U	jar	2	4	AD 50-MC2	C1-C2
351	350	350	Ditch	WM	SGW	U	Jar/Bowl	3	13	C1-C2	PM
379	377	229	Ditch	WM	SAM (SG)	U	dish?	1	3	AD40-100	C1-C2
379	377	229	Ditch	WM	SGW (Burn)	B	dish?	1	12	C2-C3	C1-C2
416	415	229	Ditch	HM	Grog	U	jar/bowl	1	13	C1-EC2	C1-C2
416	415	229	Ditch	WM	SOW	U	?	1	2	C1-C2	C1-C2
429	428	350	Ditch	WM	SGW	U	Jar/Bowl	1	15	C1-C3	PM

Table 23: Catalogue of Roman pottery

B.7 Ceramic Building Material by Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.7.1 Some 2.7 kg (14 pieces) of CBM, which included Roman and post-medieval tile and brick, was recovered from this site.

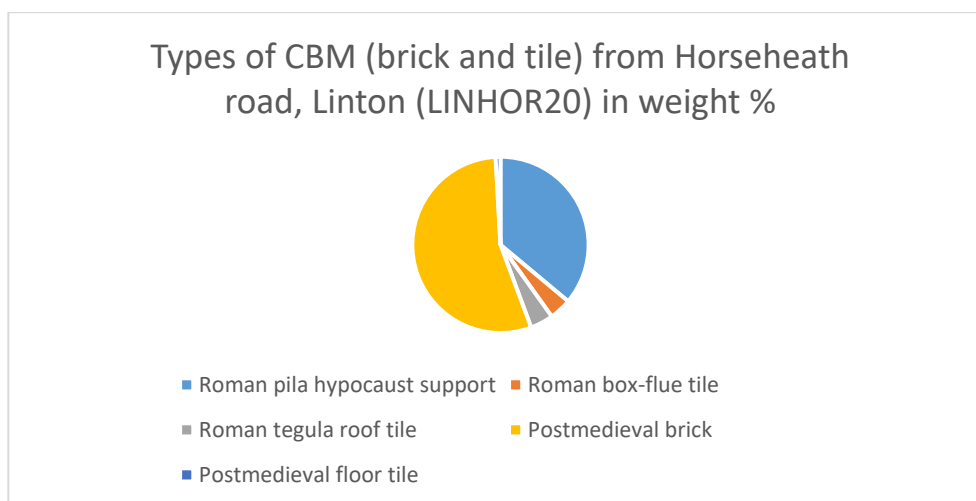
Methodology

B.7.2 All the CBM was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcium carbonate.

Catalogue and description of CBM

B.7.3 Of the 2717g of CBM recorded, some 1203g (x7 pieces of brick and tile) could be identified as Roman in origin, most of this material being fragmented, and at least a little abraded. All of the remaining CBM was composed of fragmentary post-medieval (17th-18th century) brick. The latter pieces were probably of local manufacture, and handmade. The small number of post-medieval bricks and tile were recovered from the top of prehistoric features, and it is suggested therefore that they were intrusive.

- B.7.4 The largest amount of Roman CBM (by weight) came from the silt fill (405) of a natural feature (**404** (981g; x1 tile)), with other collections of tile fragments from fill 429 (**428**, 82g of tegula) as well as from the overlying colluvium 160 (66g of box flue? tile)) and the fill (423) of ditch **422** (56g of box flue tile or roof tile fragment). In all or some of these contexts the Roman brick and tile may likewise be residual and re-deposited. The occurrence of these from across the site does however confirm the likelihood of their being some Roman features within the area of excavation, and the probability also of Roman settlement nearby.
- B.7.5 The degree of fragmentation of the Roman tile made exact identification of these types difficult, although a very provisional calculation suggests 981g of *pila* tile brick (in the form of one intentionally diagonally-broken half of a *laterculus besalis* (original dimension most probably 175+mm x 200mm x 40mm [8" x 6" x 1.5"]) used as a hypocaust support tile to hold a suspended floor (Brodrigg 1987-8,34; Hefferan 2008) plus 110g of hypocaust box flue tile and 115g of *tegula* roof tile.
- B.7.6 This small assemblage would seem to indicate the presence nearby of a moderately high status Roman building, possibly a bath house, villa or mansio farm. This is very unlikely to be on the subject site, but is probably present somewhere within the surrounding landscape.



Graph 1: Roman and Postmedieval brick and tile

Further work

- B.7.7 No further work is needed on this small assemblage at the present moment in time. It will be necessary to try and confirm through pottery dates etc. the presence of Roman features. The incomplete half *besalis* Roman tile brick may be worth illustrating in the final report.

Disposal

- B.7.8 All of the material should be retained until such time as any further work is initiated, or the site fully written-up.

Catalogue

Context	Cut	Nos. piece	Dimension (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric	Inclusions	Identity/ use	Period
160	-	1	55x50x14	66	same as [423] (2) a ?		probably part of undecorated box flue tile	Roman?
205	201	1	55x30x15	24	yellow porous brick		roof or floor tile	Postmed?
222	218	1	42x26x14	18			possibly small frag of tegula roof tile?	Roman?
396	387	3	30 + 25 + 10	18	sandy red with BF + grit	trace of sand coat	hand-made brick	17 th -18thC
401	398	2	115x105x55 + 70x60x55	1064 + 208	sandy red with BF + grit	has sand coating on faces	hand-made brick	17 th -18thC
405*	404	1	175x130x40	981	dark sandy red with chalk, BF, VT minor grit + grog	slightly porous with red faces	<i>pila</i> brick tile var. <i>laterculus besalis</i>	Roman
423 (1)	422	1	70x60x55	200	sandy red with BF + grit	sand coating on faces	hand-made brick	17 th -18thC
423 (2)	422	2	50x50x11 + 15 (thick)	41 + 15	(a)sandy flint grit (b)with red grog		both possibly part of hypocaust box flue or roof tile?	Roman?
429	428	2	60x60x30 + 40x40x10	55 + 27	sandy red with grit	one sand-coat surface	probably frags of tegula roof tile?	Roman?

Table 24: Catalogue of CBM

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

C.1 Charred plant remains and molluscs by Martha Craven

Introduction

C.1.1 A total of seventy-two bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated area. These samples include both bulk samples and specialist samples. The samples were taken from a variety of features that date from the Middle Bronze Age to the Anglo-Saxon period. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains and other environmental indicators such as molluscs are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value for further specialist study.

Methodology

C.1.2 Each sample was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.1.3 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.

C.1.4 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 25-29.

C.1.5 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and OAE's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.1.6 For the purposes of this assessment, items such as cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.1.7 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant, +++++ = super abundant

C.1.8 Where recorded, diversity of mollusc species has been indicated by the number of species recognised.

Results

C.1.9 The botanical material from this site is scarce and consists of carbonised (charred) remains only.

C.1.10 The results are discussed below by phase.

Phase 1: Middle Bronze Age

C.1.11 A small number of samples from this phase contain single carbonised cereal grains. These cereal grains consist of wheat grains and grains that were too poorly preserved to be identified. The majority of samples are either devoid of or contain small quantities of charcoal; with the exception of Sample 121, fill 180 of cremation **169**, which contains 22 milliliters. Samples from slots taken from barrow ring-ditch **118** contain occasional charcoal flecks, frequent molluscs and small quantities of pottery and flint debitage. A single carbonised wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.) was recovered from Sample 140, fill 344 of pit **343**.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Amphibian bones	Flint debitage	Hammerscale
104	116	107	Inhumation Cut	6	25	0	++	3	0	#	0	0	##	0	0
105	116	107	Inhumation Cut	8	5	0	++	<1	0	0	0	###	0	0	0
106	116	107	Inhumation Cut	8	20	0	+ ++	6	0	0	0	0	#	0	0
107	116	107	Inhumation Cut	1	1	0	+	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0
108	116	107	Inhumation Cut	8	30	#	+ ++	3	0	0	0	##	0	0	0
109	125	124	Pit	17	15	0	+	<1	0	#	0	0	#	0	0
110	130	127	Ring-ditch	17	50	0	++ ++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	###	0
111	128	127	Ring-ditch	19	50	0	++ ++	<1	0	0	#	0	0	#	0
113	137	132	Cremation Cut	8	25	0	+ ++	1	#	#	#	#	#	##	0
114	143	126	Cremation Cut	2	10	0	++	6	##	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	142	126	Cremation Cut	4	10	0	++	4	##	0	0	###	0	0	0
116	139	132	Cremation Cut	16	20	#	+ ++	<1	#	0	0	##	0	0	0
117	164	161	Cremation Cut	2	10	0	+ ++	<1	#	0	0	#	0	0	0
118	166	161	Cremation Cut	4	5	0	+	0	#	0	0	###	0	0	0
120	171	170	Ring-ditch	16	5	0	+ ++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121	180	169	Cremation Cut	32	10 0	0	++ +	22	#	0	#	###	0	#	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Amphibian bones	Flint debitage	Hammerscale
123	188	187	Ring-ditch	16	5	0	++ +	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	189	187	Ring-ditch	16	15	0	++ +	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	190	187	Ring-ditch	16	50	0	++ ++	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
126	190	187	Ring-ditch	16	30	#	++ +	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	#
127	191	187	Ring-ditch	16	10	0	++ ++	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	197	196	Ring-ditch	16	10 0	0	++ ++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	##	0
132	236	235	Ring dich	16	20	0	++ +	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133	243	242	Ring-ditch	16	15	#	++ ++	<1	#	0	#	0	0	0	0
134	330	329	Pit	17	50	0	++ +	<1	0	0	0	0	0	##	0
135	333	331	Pit	6	5	0	++ ++	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	#
136	282	196	Ring-ditch	16	40	0	++ +	4	0	0	0	0	#	0	0
138	261	260	Posthole	6	5	0	++ +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
139	279	278	Posthole	4	5	0	++ +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	344	343	Pit	8	1	#	++ ++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
141	353	352	Ditch	16	5	0	++ +	5	0	#	0	0	0	0	0
143	288	286	Ditch	16	40	#	++ +	1	#	#	0	0	##	##	0
156	440	438	Ditch	16	5	0	++ ++	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	#
157	372	371	Ditch	12	5	0	++ ++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
158	202	201	Ring-ditch	16	5	0	++ ++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
159	122	118	Ring-ditch	12	5	0	++ +	<1	0	0	0	0	##	0	#
160	119	118	Ring-ditch	12	1	0	++ ++	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	#
162	250	247	Ring-ditch	2	5	0	++ +	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	#
165	250	247	Ring-ditch	2	1	0	++ ++	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
166	182	181	Ring-ditch	2	5	0	++ +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#
169	182	181	Ring-ditch	2	5	0	++ +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	414	408	Ring-ditch	2	1	0	++ ++	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
173	414	408	Ring-ditch	2	1	0	++ ++	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0

Table 25: Phase 1 bulk samples

Phase 3: Roman

C.1.12 The samples from this phase are either devoid of or contain only small quantities of charcoal. Sample 142, fill 378 of ditch **377**, contains a single carbonised wheat grain.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Amphibian bones	Flint debitage	Hammerscale
131	230	229	Ditch	16	50	0	+++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	339	338	Ditch	16	10	0	+++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
142	378	377	Ditch	16	5	#	++	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
144	418	417	Ditch	16	5	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	431	430	Ditch	16	1	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26: Phase 3 bulk samples

Phase 4: Anglo-Saxon

C.1.13 Plant remains from this phase are similarly scarce in comparison to other phases. The samples are either barren or contain negligible quantities of charcoal.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Amphibian bones	Flint debitage	Hammerscale
100	112	108	Inhumation Cut	2	10	0	++	<1	0	0	0	##	0	0	0
101	112	108	Inhumation Cut	1	5	0	+	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0
102	112	108	Inhumation Cut	2	5	0	+	<1	0	0	0	#	0	0	0
103	114	113	Posthole	4	<1	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	112	108	Inhumation Cut	8	5	0	++	1	0	#	0	0	#	#	0

Table 27: Phase 4 bulk samples

Natural and unphased features

C.1.14 Sample 122, fill 179 of posthole **168**, contains a moderate quantity of charcoal (22 milliliters). This charcoal may be able to provide a radiocarbon date for said posthole, if required. A single carbonised barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain was recovered from Sample 154, fill 470 of pit **468**. The remaining unphased and natural samples are either barren or contain only negligible quantities of charcoal.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Amphibian bones	Flint debitage	Hammerscale
122	179	168	Posthole	6	40	0	++	22	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
129	195	194	Posthole	2	5	0	+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
153	458	458	Layer	8	<1	0	+	<1	0	0	#	0	0	0	0
154	470	468	Pit	16	5	#	+++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	#

Table 28: Unphased/ natural bulk samples

Molluscan Series Samples

C.1.15 The majority of the samples from this site contain frequent, relatively well-preserved molluscs. Specialist molluscan series samples were taken from several slots across barrow ring-ditch **118**. A brief assessment of their density and diversity is recorded in Table 6. These series samples contain frequent molluscs with minimal diversity; no more than 6 different species were, tentatively, identified in a sample.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Mollusc Density/ Diversity
162	250	247	Ring -ditch	2	5	+++/6
165	250	247	Ring -ditch	2	1	++/5
166	182	181	Ring -ditch	2	5	+++/5
169	182	181	Ring -ditch	2	5	+++/5
170	414	408	Ring -ditch	2	1	++/5
173	414	408	Ring -ditch	2	1	++/6

Table 29: Molluscan series samples

Discussion

C.1.16 The small quantity of carbonised plant remains recovered from these samples are not indicative of deliberate deposition and instead are likely to represent a background scatter of refuse from the surrounding area. The moderate quantities of charcoal recovered from posthole **168** is likely to be the result of waste disposal from a nearby fire.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

C.1.17 The scarcity of plant remains from this site limits the potential for further study. However, recovery of frequent well-preserved molluscs from the series samples taken from ring-ditch **118** suggests that molluscan analysis may be informative. The molluscs appear to be relatively well-preserved and may have the potential to provide information on the local environment. It should be noted, however, that the assemblages seem to have limited diversity. In addition, frequent shells of *Ceciloides*

acicula, a burrowing species, were present in all of the series samples. This species is an indicator of bioturbation and possible intrusive material (Evans, 1972).

C.1.18 If required, it is recommended that the specialist molluscan series samples are sent to Liz Stafford, Molluscan Specialist, at Oxford Archaeology South in order to be comprehensively scanned.

C.2 Human Skeletal Remains by Zoe Uí Choileáin

Introduction

C.2.1 Two inhumations and four deposits of cremated bone were discovered within barrow **118**. Inhumation (**108**) contained two small knives of Anglo-Saxon date. The remaining burials were dated to the Bronze Age by the presence of funerary urns. Samples have been sent for radiocarbon dating for confirmation.

Provenance of the material and nature of the deposits

C.2.2 Grave **107** represents the central burial in the monument.

C.2.3 Grave **108**; the presumed Anglo-Saxon burial was located at the southern part of the barrow.

C.2.4 Of the four cremation burials three (**126**, **132** and **161**) were urned and grouped on the north-east side of the barrow. Single unurned burial **169** was located on the south-west side. There was a high percentage of charcoal in all deposits.

Methodology

C.2.5 Excavation, processing and analysis of the skeletons was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (McKinley 2004; Mays *et al* 2004).

C.2.6 Excavation, processing and analysis of the cremation was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (McKinley 2004; Mays *et al* 2004). In order to comment on the degree of bone fragmentation, the residues were separated into three fractions; >10mm, 5-10mm and 2-5mm, the extraneous material was removed and the total bone weight recorded.

Preservation of the material

C.2.7 The preservation of both skeletons within graves **107** and **108** was high. Both were over 70% complete and fragmentation was low. The condition of the cortical bone was best comparable with Grade 1 on McKinleys scale (McKinley, 2004).

C.2.8 The cremation pits are shallow ranging from 0.12 to 0.28m in depth and have been truncated to an unknown degree (bar **132** which was not truncated). Therefore, in most cases the bone present does not represent the quantity of bone originally deposited. The fragment size of the bone seen in pit **132** is significantly larger than the other three cremations. This is also the only feature to contain identifiable cremated human remains. Fragmentation of bone in the remaining three pits is high and there are few identifiable fragments.

Results and discussion

C.2.9 Skeleton 115, in grave **107**, represents a young adult (possible) female. Almost all dentition is present.

C.2.10 Skeleton 111, in grave **108**, represents a sub-adult between 15-18yrs old. This individual was buried with two small knives.

Cut	Skeleton	Period	Age	Sex	Comments
107	115	Bronze Age	Adult	F?	Central Burial
108	111	Anglo-Saxon	Sub-Adult	-	Grave goods of two small knives

Table 30: A summary of the inhumations

C.2.11 Cremation burial **132** contained large fragments of bone identifiable to skeletal element. This deposit is also substantially larger at 1601g.

C.2.12 Pit **126** also represents an urned burial however the deposit of cremated bone is considerably smaller and more fragmented. The only bone identifiable to skeletal element are the molars and unfused radius of a juvenile pig.

C.2.13 Pits **161** and **169** both contained very low weights of bone. Again, the bone within these deposits was highly fragmented and little bone identifiable to skeletal element was recorded.

Cut	Fill	Sample	Type	Depth (m)	10mm	5-10mm	2-5mm	Weight (g)	Colour	Human/Animal
126	142	115	Urned (SF15)	0.12	48	62	unsorted	130	grey-blue-white.	Pig/human?
	143	114			-	-	-	-	-	-
132	139	116	Urned (SF 14)	0.28	1215	385	unsorted	1601	white	Human
	137	113			-	-	-	-	-	-
161	164	117	Urned (SF16)	0.13	7	12	unsorted	19	white	Human?
	166	118			-	-	-	-	-	-
169	180	121	Unurned	0.2	30	24	unsorted	54	grey-blue-white	Human?

Table 31: A summary of the deposits of cremated bone

C.2.14 The degree of fragmentation greatly limited the information that could be gleaned but based on the size and robustness of the elements each feature contains the remains of an older subadult/adult.

C.2.15 The bone fragments range from blue grey to white in colour. White is indicative of complete oxidation of the bone and pyre temperatures in excess of approximately 600 o C (McKinley 2004, 11).

C.2.16 The minimum number of individuals represented in each deposit is 1. It is clear from the fused epiphyses present and the size and robustness that burial **132** represents an adult. Burial **126**, if human bone is present, may represent a juvenile and the sample requires further analysis.

C.2.17 The bone in pits **161** and **169** are presumed to represent an adult or older sub-adult based on size and robustness of the bone.

C.2.18 This group of burials is highly reflective of Bronze Age funerary practice and can be compared to similar sites such as Rhee Lakeside, Earith, Bourn Bridge, Hartford Farm

barrow and Chippenham barrow (Robinson 2007). In all cases a primary inhumation burial plus a small group of urned and unurned cremation burials is observed. A more recent example at Wymondham (Dodwell 2020) in Norfolk shows a similar pattern with a central inhumation and small cremation burials.

C.2.19 The use of pre-existing barrows is commonly recorded as a location for Middle Bronze Age cremations and the Horseheath Road barrow seems no different. An earlier inhumation associated with the barrow defines the landscape and there is a noticeable practise of returning to these areas. This practise continues on with many 'Middle' Bronze Age cremation burials now being redefined as later Bronze Age with the increased use of radiocarbon dating. The continuity of burial practise throughout the Bronze Age and the preference in returning to an area implies a deep connection to the landscape and sacred space. This small assemblage holds a moderate to high potential for providing information on funerary practices throughout the Early, Middle and potentially even later Bronze Age.

Recommendations for further work

C.2.20 Basic metric analysis such as stature estimates should be calculated for the skeletons.

C.2.21 The 2-4 mm fragment in each cremation deposit should be sorted in order to fully record the weight of bone recovered.

C.2.22 The deposits within **126**, **161** and **169** should be more closely examined in order to determine whether any fragments identifiable to element can be recorded.

C.2.23 A full report should be compiled, with detailed phasing which incorporate radiocarbon dates retrieved from the burials and which investigates the similarities of this site with other nearby contemporary funerary sites.

C.3 Faunal Remains by Zoe Uí Choileáin

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of 142 fragments of countable animal bone was recovered from the prehistoric occupation at the site. Of these fragments 92 were identifiable to taxon. Of the remaining fragments 50 were large or medium mammal. These have not been discussed further in this report.

C.3.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was a modified version of that devised by Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of all bone was attempted but only those that could be clearly narrowed to species were used for NISP (Number of identifiable species) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts. Both epiphyses and shaft fragments were identified where possible. Fragmented elements are not counted multiple times which narrows down the assemblage and produces more accurate NISP and MNI results. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.3.3 The surface condition of the bone was assessed using the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley where 0 represents no erosion and 5 represents the total erosion of the surface bone (2004, 16, Fig. 6).

C.3.4 Material from samples has not been recorded at this stage.

Results of analysis

C.3.5 The condition of the cortical bone across this assemblage best represents a two to three on the McKinley scale (Brickley and McKinley 2004, 16 Fig.6.) This means that most of the exterior surface is masked by some level of erosion. The fragmentation levels are high with very few bones being complete.

C.3.6 This assemblage represents domestic mammals; cattle, dog, horse, pig and sheep/goat with only a single fragment of wild mammal recorded. The fragment of rabbit comes from ditch **428** which is post-medieval in date. Seven fragments of bird bone are present which require further identification.

C.3.7 The highest percentage of fragments were recovered from ring ditch **118** of a barrow.

C.3.8 There is a high percentage of cattle and pig, this is more likely due to the poor soil preservation where larger more robust bone has a stronger chance of survival. The small assemblage size means that it is difficult to make presumptions about preference for species.

C.3.9 Both fused and unfused bone is present indicating juvenile and adult animals.

C.3.10 A partial juvenile pig skeleton and a dog ulna is recorded in grave **107** and is most likely related to the burial.

C.3.11 Burnt juvenile pig bone is also present in cremation burial **126**.

C.3.12 A carpometacarpus from a medium sized bird worked into a bone pin (SF 33) is present in ditch slot **187**, part of the barrow ring ditch. This should be identified more closely at full report stage.

C.3.13 A single fragment of large mammal humerus from pit **329** has a chop mark across the distal epiphysis.

Taxon	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI%
Bird	7	7.37	1	8.33
Cattle	30	31.58	3	25
Dog	5	5.26	1	8.33
Horse	2	2.11	1	8.33
Pig	30	31.58	2	16.66
Rabbit	1	1.05	1	8.33
Sheep/Goat	20	21.05	3	25
Totals	95	100	12	100

Table 32: Period one NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals)

Statement of Potential

- C.3.14 As this is a small and poorly preserved assemblage the potential for providing data is limited, however, as most of the material relates directly to a funerary site it is worthy of further analysis. It is clear that pig, in particular had meaning in a funerary context with two of the burials, **107** and **126** containing juvenile pig bone.
- C.3.15 There is some potential for aging with 24 fragments providing fusion data and tooth wear analysis possible on five specimens.
- C.3.16 Metric analysis is possible on two fragments. Only two fragments show signs of butchery or bone working and four fragments of burnt bone was recorded.

Recommendations for Further Work

Description	Performed by	Days
Tooth Wear Recording	Hayley Foster/Zoe UiChoileain	0.15
Biometric measurements	Hayley Foster/Zoe UiChoileain	0.15
Detailed identification of bird fragments	Hayley Foster/Zoe UiChoileain	0.25
Analysis of material from samples	Hayley Foster/Zoe UiChoileain	0.5
Full grey literature report including comparisons to relevant sites	Hayley Foster/Zoe UiChoileain	1
Closer identification of the worked bone	Ian Riddler	1

Table 33: Recommendations for Further Work

Retention, Dispersal and Display

- C.3.17 All material should be retained and appropriately archived.

Catalogue

Cut	Context	Type	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
0	123	Layer	Dog	Metapodial	1	1
0	123	Layer	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	2
0	123	Layer	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	2
0	123	Layer	Sheep/Goat	Ulna	1	2
0	123	Layer	Dog	Scapula	1	2
0	123	Layer	Sheep/Goat	PH1	1	2
0	177	Layer	Medium mammal	Flat/cubic bone	1	2
0	186	Layer	Pig	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
0	186	Layer	Medium mammal	Rib	1	2
0	186	Layer	Medium mammal	Mandible	1	3
0	186	Layer	bird	Humerus	1	3
0	186	Layer	small mammal	Long bone	1	2
0	432	Layer	Large mammal	Long bone	2	3

Cut	Context	Type	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
107	116	Grave	Pig	Scapula	1	2
107	116	Grave	Pig	Scapula	1	2
107	116	Grave	Pig	Humerus	1	2
107	116	Grave	Pig	Femur	1	2
107	116	Grave	Dog	Ulna	1	2
107	116	Grave	Pig	Calcaneus	1	1
107	116	Grave	Pig	Radius	1	2
118	121	Ring Ditch	Medium mammal	Tibia	1	3
118	122	Ring Ditch	Horse	Metatarsus	1	2
124	125	Posthole	Medium mammal	Skull	1	3
126		Cremation Pit	Pig	Radius	1	2
126		Cremation Pit	Pig	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	2
127	128	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
127	128	Ring Ditch	Medium mammal	Femur	1	3
127	130	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	3
127	131	Ring Ditch	Horse	Metacarpus	1	3
127	131	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Humerus	1	3
132	137	Cremation Pit	Large mammal	Long bone	1	3
133	134	Ditch	Medium mammal	Humerus	1	3
140	150	Pit	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	2
147	148	Pit	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	2
151	152	Ditch	Large mammal	Metapodial	1	3
153	155	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Metacarpus	1	3
170	172	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
170	173	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	1	3
170	176	Ring Ditch	Medium mammal	Rib	1	2
170	178	Ring Ditch	Dog	Mandible	1	3
181	477	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
187	190	Ring Ditch	Medium mammal	Tibia	1	3
187	190	Ring Ditch	Medium mammal	Tibia	1	3
187	191	Ring Ditch	Domestic fowl	Carpometacarpus	1	2
187	191	Ring Ditch	Medium mammal	Mandible	1	3
196	197	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	3
196	283	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Metapodial	1	3
196	283	Ring Ditch	Medium mammal	Femur	1	2
201	204	Ring Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
201	204	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1	3
201	204	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1	3
201	205	Ring Ditch	Medium mammal	Skull	1	3
201	205	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	1	2
218	219	Ring Ditch	Medium mammal	Metapodial	1	3
218	220	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	1	3
218	221	Ring Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	3
218	221	Ring Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	3
218	221	Ring Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	3
218	221	Ring Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	3
229	230	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	1	3
235	236	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Vertebra	1	2
235	238	Ring Ditch	Bird	Femur	1	2
235	238	Ring Ditch	Bird	Femur	1	2
235	239	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Metapodial	1	3
235	239	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2

Cut	Context	Type	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
247	248	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	1	3
247	249	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	1	3
247	249	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Humerus	1	3
247	250	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
247	397	Ring Ditch	Pig	Radius	1	3
286	288	Ring Ditch	Cattle	PH3	1	2
286	291	Ring Ditch	Medium mammal	Scapula	1	3
286	335	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	1	3
286	336	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Mandible	1	3
286	336	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	1	3
331	333	Pit	Pig	Incisor	4	3
329	330	Pit	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	3
329	330	Pit	Cattle	Scapula	1	3
329	330	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
329	330	Pit	Cattle	Tibia	1	3
329	330	Pit	Large mammal	Humerus	1	3
329	330	Pit	Medium mammal	Metacarpus	1	2
329	330	Pit	Dog	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
338	339	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	3
338	339	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	1	3
343	344	Pit	Pig	Maxilla	1	2
343	344	Pit	Bird	Humerus	1	2
343	344	Pit	Cattle	Scapula	1	4
343	344	Pit	Cattle	Metapodial	1	3
343	344	Pit	Cattle	Metapodial	1	3
343	344	Pit	Pig	Tibia	1	3
343	344	Pit	Pig	Loose mand cheek tooth	6	2
343	344	Pit	Pig	Mandible	1	3
345	346	Pit	Pig	Scapula	1	3
345	346	Pit	Cattle	Ulna	1	3
362	364	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Metacarpus	1	2
362	364	Ring Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	2
362	366	Ring Ditch	Domestic fowl	Tarsometatarsus	1	2
362	367	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	1	3
362	367	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
371	376	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	3
371	376	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	3
371	376	Ring Ditch	Pig	Loose mand cheek tooth	3	3
377	379	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	3
387	393	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	1	3
387	393	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Femur	1	3
387	396	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Radius	1	4
398	400	Ring Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	1	3
398	401	Ring Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	1	3
398	401	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Skull	1	4
398	401	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	4
398	401	Ring Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	3
398	403	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	1	2
398	403	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
404	405	Natural	Bird	Tibiotarsus	1	1
404	405	Natural	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	1
404	405	Natural	Pig	Mandible	1	1

Cut	Context	Type	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
404	405	Natural	Pig	Mandible	1	1
417	419	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	1	3
428	429	Ditch	Rabbit	Metapodial	1	2
438	442	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Incisor	1	2
438	442	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	3
438	442	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	3
438	442	Ring Ditch	Cattle	Radius	1	3
438	442	Ring Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	3
444	445	Ring Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	3
444	445	Ring Ditch	Large mammal	Radius	1	3
444	447	Ring Ditch	Medium mammal	Scapula	1	3
456	458	Ditch	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	3
459	460	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	3
459	460	Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1	3
468	470	Pit	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	3
471	472	Ditch	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	2

Table 34: Catalogue of animal bone

APPENDIX D HEALTH AND SAFETY

D.1.1 All OA post-excavation work will be carried out under relevant Health and Safety legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974). A copy of the Health and Safety Policy can be supplied. The nature of the work means that the requirements of the following legislation are particularly relevant:

- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 – offices and finds processing areas
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations (1992) – transport: bulk finds and samples
- Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations (1992) – use of computers for word-processing and database work
- COSHH (1988) – finds conservation and environmental processing/analysis

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-416027
Project Name	A Bronze Age Barrow with associated funerary evidence and a Roman trackway at Horseheath Road, Linton

Start of Fieldwork	6/7/20	End of Fieldwork	4/9/20
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	LINHOR20	Planning App. Number	
HER Number	ECB 6238	Related Numbers	ECB 4697

Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
Development Type	Rural Residential

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Open-area excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Test-pit Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Barrow	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)	Skeleton	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Inhumation	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)	Flint	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Cremation	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)	Pottery	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)
Pit	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)	Pottery	

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) Land south of Horseheath Road Linton Cambs CB21 4LT
District	South Cambridgeshire	
Parish	Linton	
HER office	Cambridge	
Size of Study Area		
National Grid Ref	TL 57170 46743	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec
Project Design Originator	Louise Moan
Project Manager	Louise Moan

Project Supervisor Kathryn Blackburn

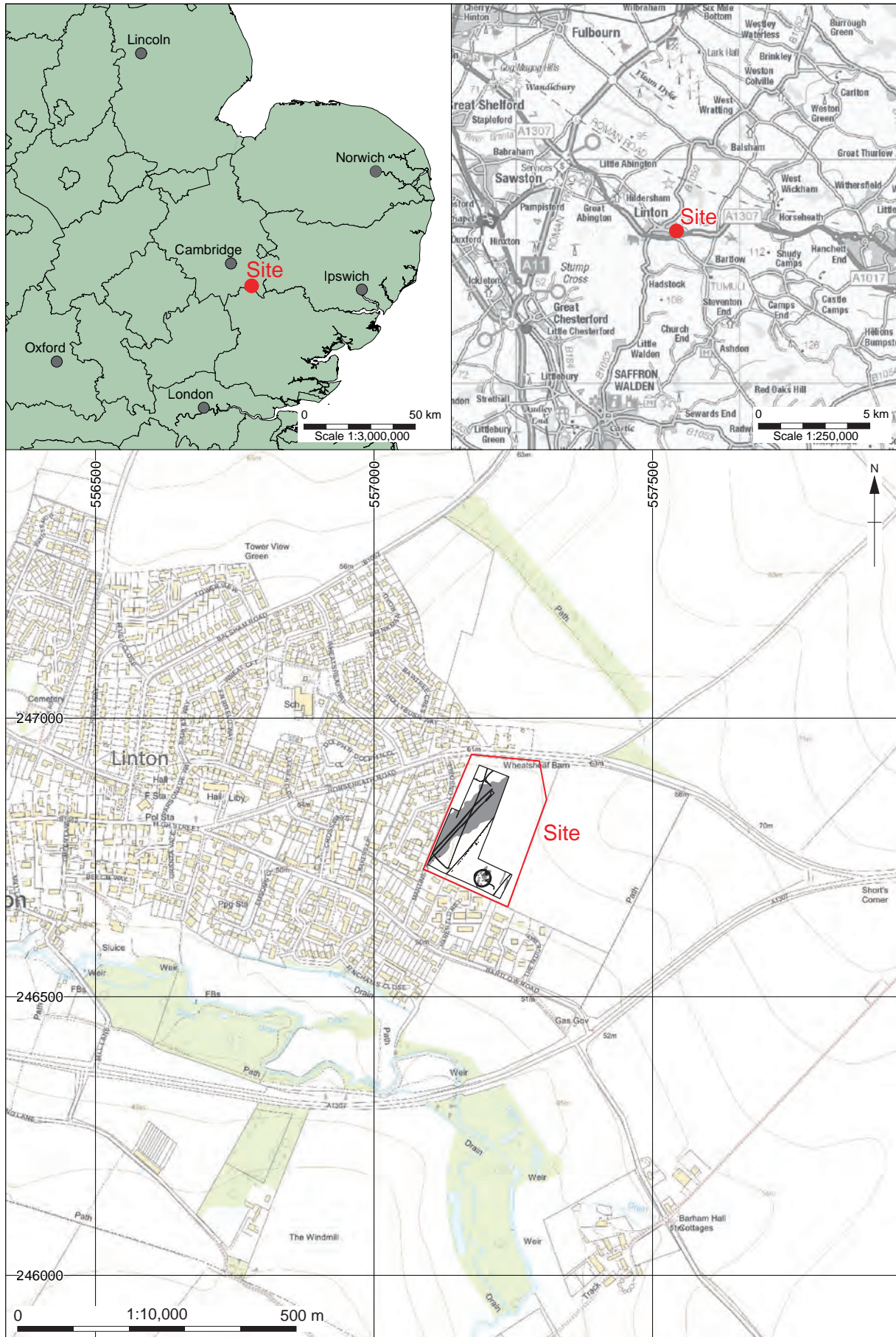
Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CHET	ECB 6238
Digital Archive	OAE	LINHOR20
Paper Archive	CHET	ECB 6238

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>	Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>	Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Matrices	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments



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Figure 1: site location map

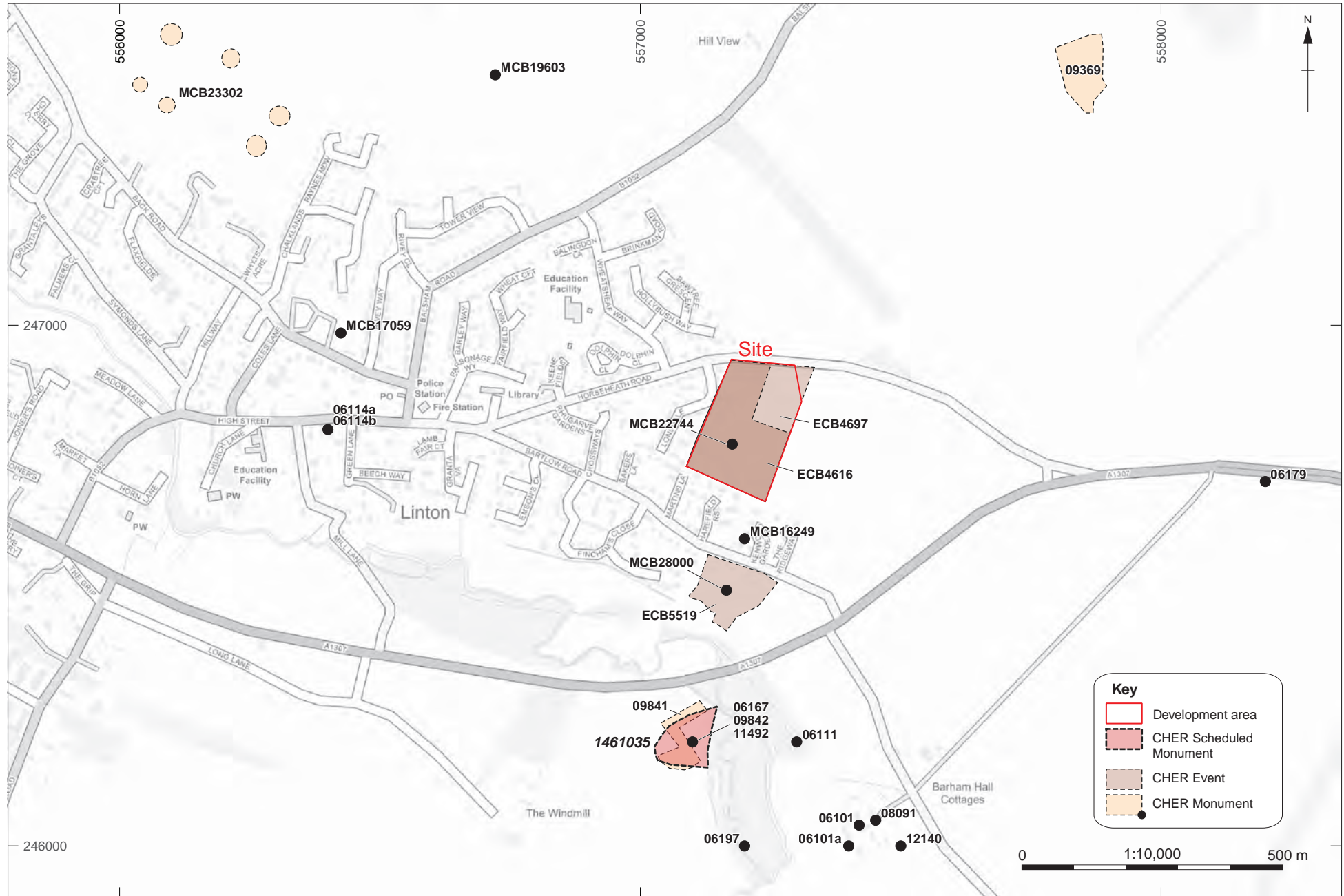


Figure 2: HER map

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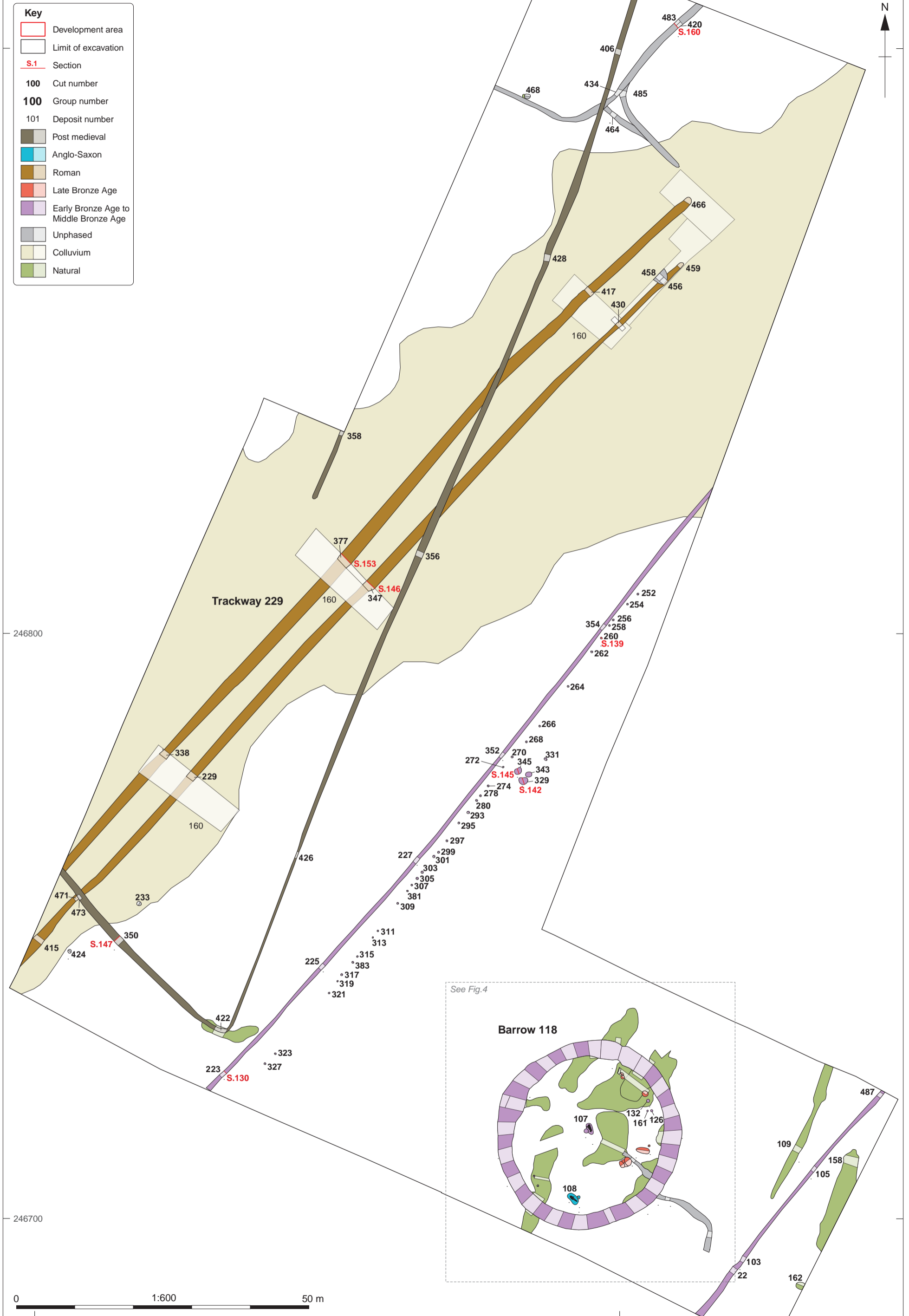


Figure 3: All features plan

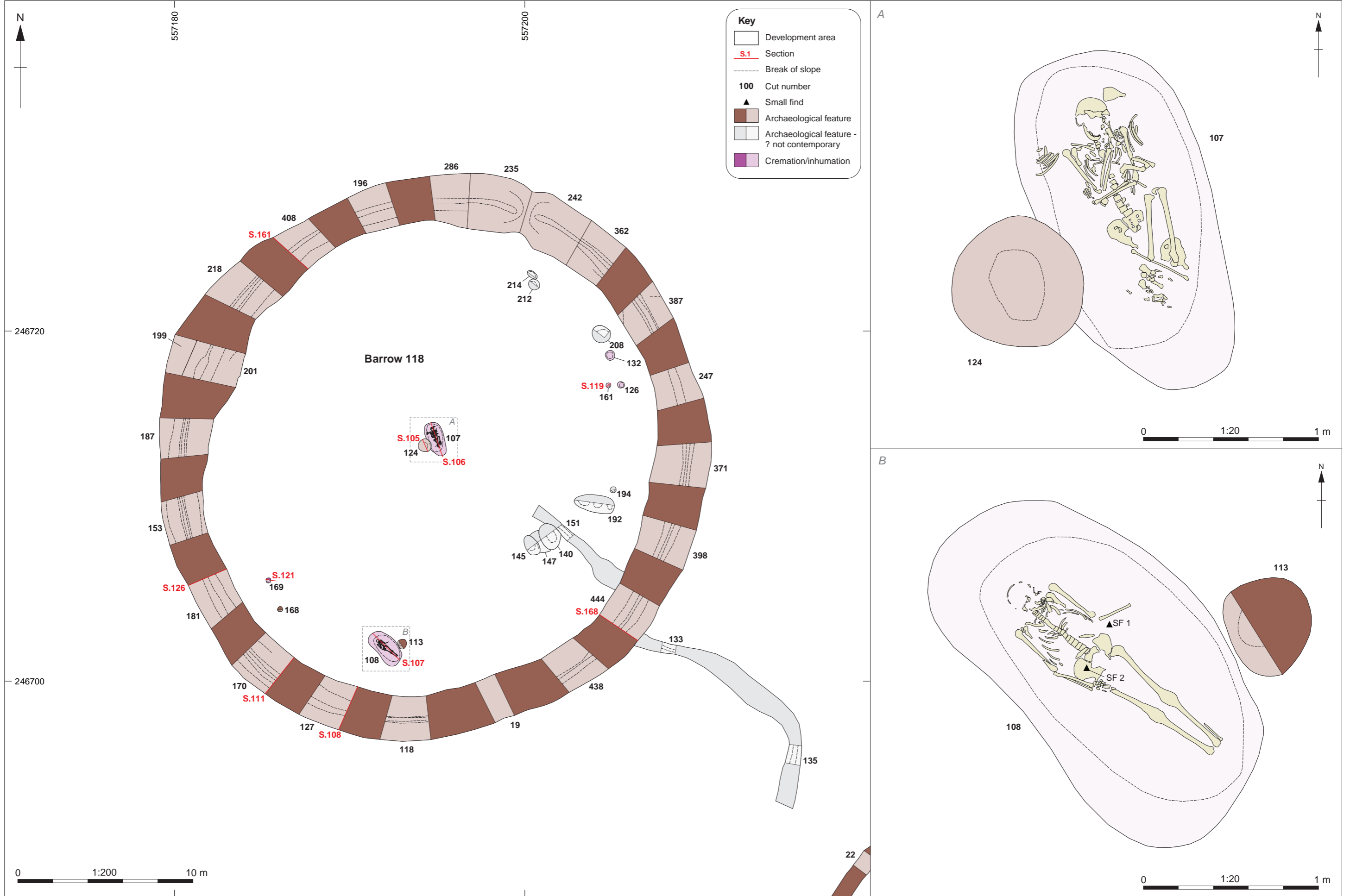


Figure 4: Plan of barrow and associated burials

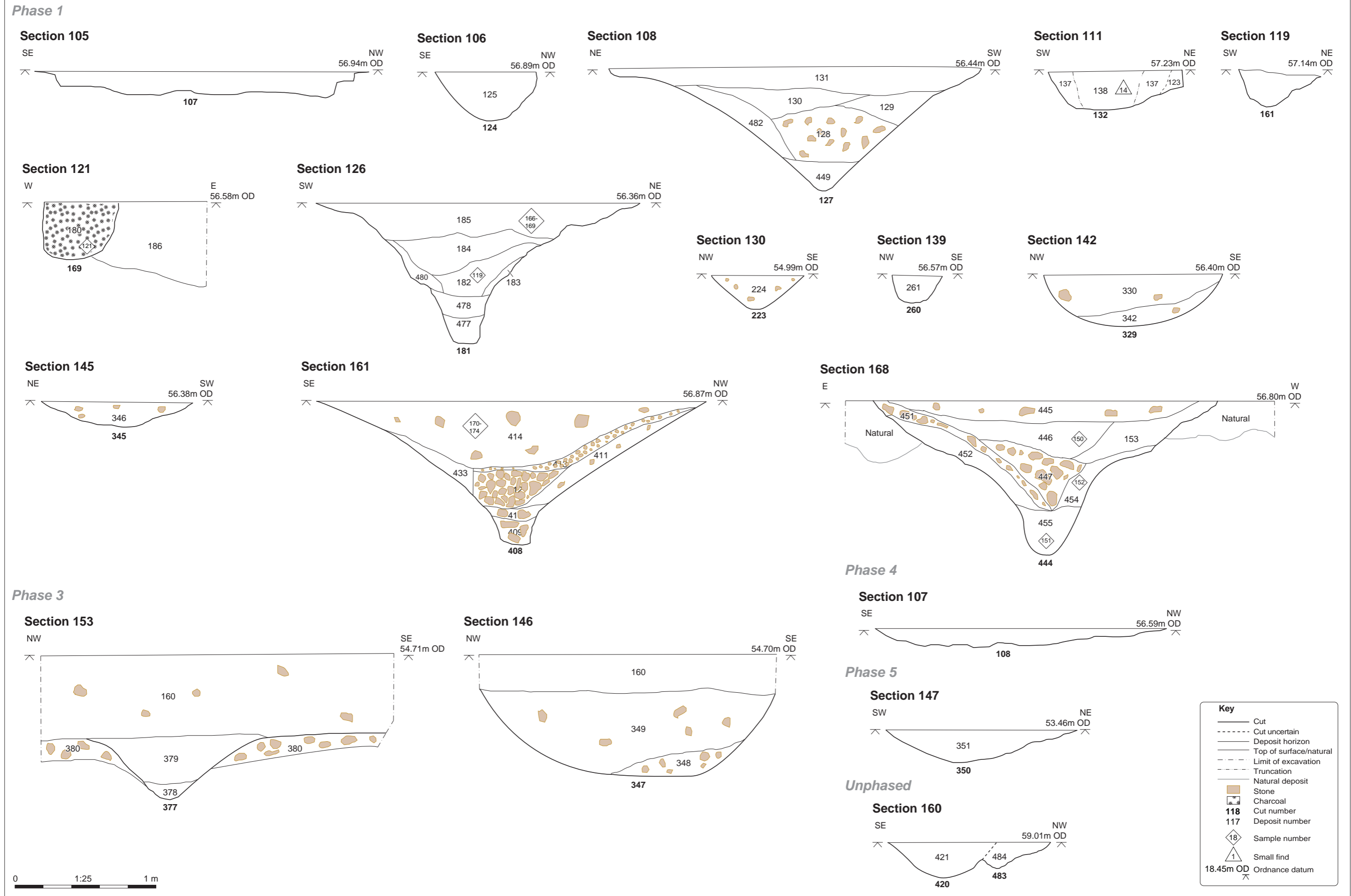


Figure 5: Selected sections

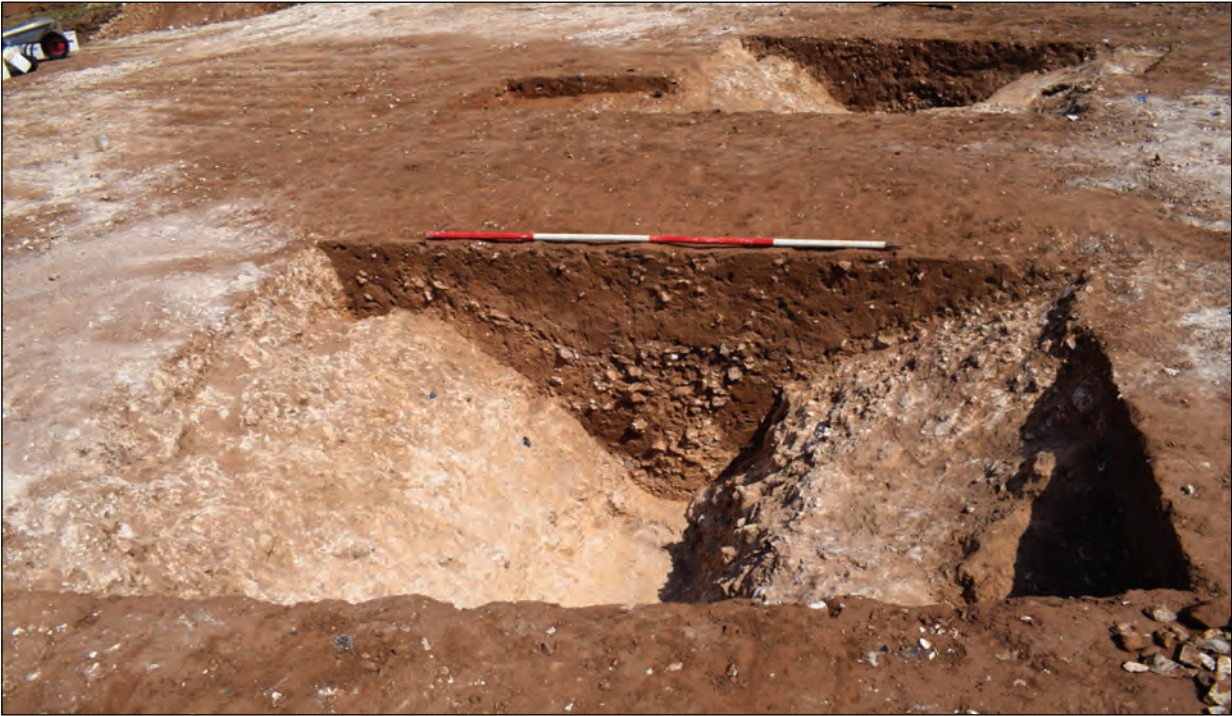


Plate 1: Bronze Age Barrow slot **286**, looking east



Plate 2: Bronze Age Burial **107**, looking north-west



Plate 3: Bronze Age cremation 126, looking west



Plate 4: Pit Group 329, looking north-east



Plate 5: Trackway ditch 377, looking north-east



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