

# Iron Age to Roman Settlement at Low Park Corner Chippenham Cambridgeshire

## Excavation Report



December 2013

**Client: RF Turner & Son**

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## **Iron Age to Roman Settlement at Low Park Corner, Chippenham, Cambridgeshire**

### *Archaeological Excavation*

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## Summary

*Between the 16th March and 24th April 2009, Oxford Archaeology East conducted an excavation on land at Low Park Corner, Chippenham, Cambridgeshire (TL 672 691) in advance of the construction of domestic and agricultural buildings, an area of hard standing and access road. This work followed on from a geophysical survey (Masters 2009) and an evaluation by trenching across the 7ha area (Atkins 2009). The excavation took place within those areas directly affected by the proposed development (c.1.2 ha).*

*The archaeological work found a multi-period site. Seven features or possible features were found dating to the Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, signifying limited identifiable activity across these periods. Between the Middle Iron Age and the Middle Roman period there was permanent occupation along a north to south ridge parallel to the Lee Brook. The settlement appears to have begun around the 4th to 3rd centuries BC, consisting of an unenclosed site covering an area of over 300m (north to south) by c.150m (east to west). A number of roundhouse ditches were recorded alongside 98 storage pits and four buried soil layers. The pits were grouped in areas suggesting that they may have been linked to the individual roundhouses and/or family groups. A number of pits contained domestic refuse or placed deposits.*

*Activity continued into the Late Iron Age with the settlement now partly enclosed. Two ring ditches were found 50m apart with a potential third a further 50m to the south; around 70 pits were dated to this period, with a slight bias towards the east of the site close to the roundhouses. Only one of these pits contained what could be interpreted as a placed deposit and a number of sand/gravel quarries lay to the west. There is some evidence for small scale iron (and probably copper-alloy) production within an enclosure set apart from domestic occupation.*

*The settlement was fully enclosed between the time of the Conquest (or just before) and the late 1st century AD. Two domestic occupation areas lay 100m apart. The main domestic area was enclosed and consisted of three adjacent ring ditches with the quantity and type of finds recovered suggesting a well-connected and relatively prosperous settlement. A further five features contained placed deposits.*

*There was a lessening, or a shift, of settlement activity in the late 1st to late 2nd centuries. Activity was now concentrated in the centre of the area within two large linked enclosures. It is possible that this part of the site became a single farmstead, with evidence for horse, pig and sheep rearing at the site. The area had been abandoned by the late 2nd century and it may be significant that several settlements were abandoned in this period across the region.*

*A single Early Saxon sunken-featured building was found in the extreme northern-eastern part of the site.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was undertaken between the 16th March and 24th April 2009 at Low Park Corner, Chippenham prior to proposed development to include the construction of four agricultural buildings, an area of hard standing, a new access road, one dwelling, associated services and landscaping. This work followed on from a geophysical survey in December 2008 comprising a 50% sample of the 7ha site (Fig. 3). The scan produced good results and showed the presence of extensive archaeological remains with ditched enclosures and associated pitting (Masters 2009). A subsequent evaluation in January 2009 took place, with the trench layout taking into account the geophysics results (Fig. 3). A total of 780 linear metres of trenching and five 2mx2m test pits were excavated representing an approximate 2.5% sample of the entire development area (Figs 1 and 3). All trenches and test pits were labelled 'Trenches' in the evaluation and were numbered 1 to 28 (Atkins 2009).
- 1.1.2 The archaeology found in the evaluation dated to two main periods (Atkins 2009). The first comprised Neolithic and Bronze Age remains with several different components including a truncated Early Bronze Age cremation. There were features and layers related to occupation, with flint, pottery and other artefacts recovered from across the site. A small number of pits were found possibly dating to the Neolithic period, and a relatively large quantity of worked flint, including cores and flakes, chiefly as surface finds or residually within later features.
- 1.1.3 The second main archaeological period recorded in the evaluation was a Middle Iron Age to Early Roman settlement found across the site parallel to the Lee Brook. The settlement may have begun around the 4th to 3rd century BC, perhaps with sporadic occupation at first, and was largely represented by pits with no definite enclosures dating to this phase. The Late Iron Age to Early Roman period (from c.100BC to the 2nd century AD) comprised possible ring ditches, structural post holes, enclosures and pits in four trenches over a 250m area within the central part of the site. The evaluation found some evidence for iron working on the site, principally smithing, in both the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods with the possibility of bog ore being extracted for smelting. The analysis of the soil samples suggested that cereal crops including wheat were being grown in the area and the widespread cattle bone showed that cattle were the prime animal being reared, or consumed. Artefacts including two Early Roman brooches and pottery imports suggested the settlement was of average or above average status.
- 1.1.4 The evaluation found the depth of soil over archaeological features ranged from 0.35m to 0.60m, with an average of c.0.40m in the area of proposed development. The relatively shallow protection prevented the potential to raft the proposed buildings and in view of this, preservation by record was proposed in the excavation brief for the site (Gdaniec 2009).

### 1.2 Geology and topography (with Steve Critchley)

- 1.2.1 The site lies directly to the west of, and partly within the Lee Brook (Fig. 2). The solid geology is composed of the Cretaceous Middle Chalk which is overlain by Pleistocene Terrace deposits of the rivers Snail and Kennett. The site is mapped as containing the First Terrace in the lower, eastern part of the site overlain upslope by the Second Terrace (British Geological Survey (BGS) 1981). Both are described as being



composed of waterlain poorly bedded sandy flint and chalk rich coarse gravels. The Second Terrace deposits are described as being cryoturbated, which was noted in some of the evaluation trenches. Within Trench 3 and 21 natural ore from iron panning was retrieved and these samples were sent to David Starley for analysis.

- 1.2.2 The excavation took place on land well above the flood plain of the Lee Brook. Areas of deep buried soil on higher ground were truncated by Iron Age and Roman features. These areas have been tentatively dated to the Early/Middle Iron Age and probably represent the old ground surface and soil infilling former hollows including possible run off channels. The 2009 evaluation found sandy colluvium which sealed archaeological features in trenches near the Lee Brook. Some of this may be the result of fine windblown aeolian sands derived from the arable agricultural exploitation on the Terrace deposits soils. Within evaluation Trenches 3 and 21 natural ore from iron panning was retrieved and these samples were sent to David Starley for analysis.
- 1.2.3 The Lee Brook meandered through the eastern boundary and its river bed was probably encountered at the base of Evaluation Trench 4 at the central eastern boundary and at the extreme north at Trench 9 (Fig. 3). In Trenches 4 and 9, the stream bed comprised a layer of natural terrace gravels and sands, 0.75m and 1m below the ground level respectively (Atkins 2009, 15 and 17). In the latter there was a 0.1m thick layer (319) of cobbles and gravel with light brownish grey silt between the cobbles whilst the former was sealed by a mid brown red silt layer (114), 0.16m thick, with lots of Fe oxide staining. In both trenches these deposits were sealed by light yellowish brown or brownish grey silt layers. These contained three sherds (62g) of IA and LPRIA pottery. These were presumably flood deposits possibly due to agricultural use over time silting into the brook, maybe during the Iron Age and Roman periods. This has been suggested for similar flood deposits at Brunswick (Cambridge) in the River Cam (Boreham 2002; Atkins 2012, 19).
- 1.2.4 Topographically, the development area fell from west to east and south to north with a height difference of over 4m across the site. The ground level was at its highest at 20.70m at the extreme western side, and there was a plateau here for 100m to the north and south-east with ground level at 20.30m in Trench 25 and 20.45m in Trench 22. The land fell gently eastwards to Trench 1 (18.50m) and northwards to Trench 14 (19.30m) with a sharper slope down from Trench 14 northwards to Trench 11 (16.50m) and eastwards to Trench 9 (16.25m).

## 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

### Introduction

- 1.3.1 Lying 5km north of Newmarket, Chippenham is mentioned in Domesday as '*Chipeham*', meaning '*Cippa's farm*' (Reaney, 1943). It lies between the valleys of the Rivers Kennet and Snail, both of which give their names to neighbouring parishes. Chippenham also contains the shrunken hamlet of Badlingham. The village is small, consisting of little more than a single street and the expanse of Chippenham Park, which was enclosed between 1696 and 1702 (Way 1997).
- 1.3.2 The proposed development site lies on the south-eastern edge of Chippenham Park to the west of Stannel Wood which is shown on the 1820 OS draft 1" (Old Series). The area of Stannel Wood is shown as Stonehill on Spufford's map, The Lordship of Chippenham 1544, based on the map of 1712 (Fig. 2; Spufford 1965). The site was fieldwalked as part of the Fenland Survey project but no finds were recovered (Hall 1996).

- 1.3.3 The text (below) deals with the main known settlement sites and features within and around the development area (Fig. 2). On the whole, finds spots have not been included except for two Iron Age coins and a Roman brooch which were recovered by metal detectors within the development area and were reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (see below).

#### **Earlier Prehistoric evidence (Mesolithic to Bronze Age)**

- 1.3.4 The site lies in a triangle of land, between the Lee Brook running roughly north to south on the eastern boundary of the development area and the former Street Way, a prehistoric and Roman route way running north-east to south-west directly to the north (Fig. 2). There were two watercourses within the parish (Fletcher 2002, 370). The Lee Brook ran across the parish in a south to north direction before joining the River Kennet whilst a second stream flowed into Chippenham fen at the extreme north-western part of the parish (Fig. 2). It has been suggested that lithic sites in Chippenham parish generally lie close to water (Hall 1996, 99). Three of the seven lithic sites cited by Hall were adjacent to the Lee Brook (Hall 1996 sites 5 (HER 4339), 11 (HER 10233) and 12 (10234) with the first c.100m to the south of the development area. Other lithic scatters include Hall 1996 sites 6 (HER 7919) and 9 (HER 10231), 1km and 1.5km to the south and north of the development area respectively. Fieldwalking 1.5km to the south of the development area found 9 struck flints including a core (HER 1079; Taylor 1992). More flint was recovered in Kennett parish 1km to the east of the development area (HER 10230; not on Fig) but not in significant quantities.
- 1.3.5 At least three, linked prehistoric route ways crossed Chippenham parish: Icknield Way which formed the southern boundary of the parish, Ditchway and Street Way (Fig. 2; Spufford 1965; Spufford 1966). It has been suggested that the numerous barrows within Chippenham parish testify to the amount of prehistoric traffic on these routes (Spufford 1965, 7). The locations of the barrows appear to respect the route ways shown on the lordship of Chippenham 1544/map of 1712 (Fig. 2) with the majority on the south side of the parish and with four concentrations recorded within 3km of the development area (Fig. 2; Hall 1996 sites 1 (SAM 27180), 2 (SAM 27179), 3 (SAM 27178; Martin 1977) and 4 (SAM 27177; Leaf 1940). There are two areas of barrows on the north side of the parish (HER 7509; Leaf 1936 and 1940 and HER 10231; Hall 1996 site 9) c.2km and c.3km respectively from the development area.

#### **Iron Age**

- 1.3.6 There are several known Iron Age settlements within Chippenham and the neighbouring parishes. These settlements appear to be located near to water and to the prehistoric route ways (e.g. Street Way) with several of the settlements lying adjacent to the Lee Brook. Prior to evaluation two Iron Age coins including a coin of Tasciovanus (c. 20BC - AD10) were recovered from the proposed development area (PAS database SF6754, SF6755). An evaluation at Foxbarrow Plantation, 2km to the south-west of the development area, found a Middle to Late Iron Age settlement directly to the west of the Lee Brook (HER ECB 15491; Connor and Kenney 1998; Fig. 2). Two kilometres to the north is a further Early to Late Iron Age settlement on the western bank of the Lee Brook (HER 10234; Hall 1996 site 12; Leaf 1940; Fig. 2).
- 1.3.7 It is possible that the site at Foxbarrow Plantation continued up to the Street Way as extensive cropmarks were recorded to the north-west of the evaluation. Other Iron Age sites also appear to relate to Street Way: an Iron Age settlement was recorded 1.5km to the west of the development area, to the north of Street Way (Fig. 2; HER 11534 (Hall 1996 site 7), and an Iron Age cremation was found to the north of Street Way, c.3km to

the west of the development area within Snailwell parish (Hall 1996 Snailwell parish site 8; not on Fig). The cremation, placed in a large timber cist, contained rich grave goods including a shield boss, a bronze amulet and imported pottery including *terra rubra* and *terra nigra* of the mid 1st century AD (Lethbridge 1954; HER 07420; not illustrated).

### Roman

- 1.3.8 A Roman settlement is recorded to the south of Stannel Wood, 100m to the south of the development area although its extent is not known (HER 4339; Hall 1996, site 5; HER 04339). This settlement lies on the opposite side of the Lee Brook to the development area and the connection between the development area and this site is uncertain. Only two other Roman settlements were recorded by Hall in Chippenham parish, c.2km to the north-east and c.3km to the north of the development area (Hall 1996 sites 8 and 13 (HER 10238)). A Hod Hill type Roman brooch was recovered from the development area by a metal detectorist (HER CB14503).

### Anglo-Saxon

- 1.3.9 No Saxon sites are recorded around the development area in Fig. 2, although there are five Early to Mid Saxon records for the parish. The nearest is a Saxon inhumation of an elderly woman accompanied with a knife and she was found c.0.6km to the north-west, directly to the west of the Bury Road during construction work on the cricket ground (CHER 09768). Further away nearly 2km to the north of the site, there was a probable Early to Mid Saxon settlement and burial ground with three probably related records over a c.300m area directly to the west of the Lee Brook (CHERs 07509e, 07512 and 07554b). Metal detecting has found an early 9th century silver hook tag 1km to the south (CB 14705).

### Medieval and post-medieval

- 1.3.10 The development area lies within 200m to the southern part of medieval Chippenham on the east side of the former Bury Road (Fig. 2). The 1544 records show the site was within the open field called Pudmanhill No. 1 with ridge and furrow running roughly north-west to south-east (Fig. 2). Post-medieval map evidence shows the site has not been developed in recent times. The 1712 map shows agricultural use (CRO 71/P3). Most of the development area shown on this map had been divided into nine strips of varying sizes which were owned by five people. All the strips ran north-west to south-east. There was also a small inter common strip running parallel to the Lee Brook with the farming strips running up to it. In addition to the road around the park, a separate road named Kennet Road encroached slightly within the field cutting two of the strips. The c.1818 plans of farms on Chippenham estates (R55/7/14/2) shows the development area as one field owned by Cawston, a large landowner who owned Home farm and land joining the park totalling c.500 acres of arable and c.12 acres of Fen Pasture. The map has the arable land as the 'best land in the parish'. The 1842 Tithe Map (P44/27/1) shows the same area as the c.1818 map. The Lee Brook is still shown. In recent times the development area has been used for arable farming although for the last five years it has been grass land.

## 1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Gary Warren and R.F.Turner & Son who commissioned and funded both the evaluation and excavation work. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer. The brief for archaeological works was written by Kasia Gdaniec, of Cambridgeshire County Council (Gdaniec 2009). Kasia also monitored the excavation and commented on the draft of this report.

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- 1.4.3 Lucy Offord surveyed the excavation area. Rob Atkins directed the evaluation and excavation with Spencer Cooper and Jon House supervising with Peter Boardman, Dave Brown, Louise Bush, Graeme Clarke, Caoimhín Ó Coileáin, Zoe ui Coileáin, Chris Faine, Steve Graham, Chris Montague and Rochelle Wood assisting. Michael Hogan, Ann and John Jarzabek and Cyril Pritchard volunteered many days on site. Several colleagues kindly volunteered at weekends and these included Rob Atkins, Rachel Clarke, James Fairbairn, Nick Gilmour, Katie Green, Mark Hinman, Jon House, Richard Mortimer, Louise O'Neil and Tom Phillips. The Young Archaeologists Club also helped on a Saturday under the guidance of Helen Fowler and Hayley Roberts.
- 1.4.4 Louise Bush and Séverine Bézie produced the illustrations for the evaluation and excavation respectively. Helen Fowler organised the post-excavation cleaning, quantification and distribution of the artefacts to specialists and Rachel Fosberry the soil samples and ecofacts. Alice Lyons was very appreciative of the work of Stephen Wadeson who made a preliminary scan of the pottery and divided the pottery into periods and fabric types.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this work was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site. The aims were detailed in the specification (Mortimer 2009) by period and are summarised below.

#### *Prehistoric*

- 2.1.2 The Neolithic flint scatters and pits recorded in the evaluation suggest a relatively densely occupied or used landscape. Some of the scatters were clearly *in situ*, albeit in low densities. An aim for the excavation phase was therefore to attempt to identify *in-situ* dumps, knapping scatters or frequently used parts of the area by careful machining, identification of intact buried soils and hand excavation of these areas.
- 2.1.3 Bronze Age activity on the area was previously limited to a single cremation burial. The excavation sought to determine the presence/absence of related settlement activities.

#### *Iron Age and Roman*

- 2.1.4 The date of the foundation of the (Middle) Iron Age settlement was unclear prior to the excavation, which aimed to clarify this. It also sought to determine whether or not settlement was continuous through the later Iron Age into the Early Roman period or whether there was, as seems possible, an hiatus in settlement.
- 2.1.5 The effects of the Iron Age/Roman transition, clearly present on site, were to be investigated. Distinctive artefact assemblages gained from the evaluation indicated the potential for studying the adoption by native populations of a new incoming culture. The acquisition of reliably dated material from secure contexts was identified as a priority.
- 2.1.6 The retrieval of metal working debris from the site was identified as a priority. It was postulated in the evaluation that metal working might have been a reason for the settlement's relative wealth (in terms of artefacts deposited). Retrieval of further evidence was noted as a priority and a sampling policy was introduced in order to map the distribution of any evidence for iron and copper working.
- 2.1.7 Environmental samples were targeted on deposits where there was likely to be good faunal and environmental data. In particular there was to be a policy for bulk sampling and a wet sieving programme for the recovery of small bone remains.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required an archaeological investigation of the site comprising the road corridor, four agricultural buildings and their concrete surround and the proposed domestic house area (1.2ha). Areas of landscaping within the site were also to be the subject of excavation. A specification of works was drawn up by OA East (Mortimer 2009). This identified that the landscaping (tree planting) was not due to be undertaken for a number of years and therefore the work only dealt with main development areas (Fig. 1).
- 2.2.2 The area was opened using a 360° excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Metal detecting took place on both the topsoil and subsoil during the machining and the surface of the features and buried soils. Excavation areas were cleaned as necessary to facilitate the identification of

archaeological features and buried soils. A Total Station Theodolite was used to lay out the site grid. All features were mapped onto a base plan by hand at a scale of 1:50. Twenty-one additional plans of burials and Interesting deposits within features were drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20 (16 and five respectively). A total of 159 sections were drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20 scale.

- 2.2.3 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. A number of 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits were hand excavated through the various buried soil layers in order to ascertain their age and formation. Isolated features were either 100% or 50% excavated although, after a meeting with the monitor, several which were unlikely to be further damaged by the development were left unexcavated. Likewise, several quarry pit groups were sample-excavated below the 50% originally proposed.
- 2.2.4 Colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits with 138 separate features or groups of features photographed. These photographs were supplemented by digital photographs.
- 2.2.5 Eighty-two bulk environmental samples were taken from a variety of features including hearths, cremations, postholes, pits and ditches from all phases. The quantity of samples comprised one at 80L, two at 40L, forty-two at 30L, twenty-four at 20L, one at 15L, nine at 10L, two at 5L, one at 2L and 2 of uncertain volume.
- 2.2.6 The excavation largely took place in the spring in good dry conditions.
- 2.2.7 During post-excavation the artefacts from the evaluation were included with the excavation material for specialist analysis. Following pottery spot-dating, the site was phased and this data was fed back to the specialists prior to production of full analytical reports.
- 2.2.8 The evaluation had identified areas of deep buried soil deposits within Trenches 13, 18, 20 and 21. These soils were stratigraphically early as they were cut by Iron Age and Roman features and they contained Neolithic flints. During the evaluation one of the buried soil deposits was sampled by two 1m x 1m test pits within Trench 18 (Fig. 6 (267 and 268); Table 2). In Trench 21, flint was recovered from the top of a buried soil (Fig. 11; 111), but the deposit was not excavated. In two Trenches (13 and 20) excavated slots were dug through buried soil deposits (Fig. 6; 213, 261 and 262). During the excavation parts of three buried soil areas were sampled by twenty-seven 1m x 1m test pits (Fig. 6; Table 2). In two of these areas the test pits were roughly equally spaced apart and the third area had a single test pit within the centre of the deposit. Overall less than 1% of the buried soil deposits were sampled. Each test pit was given a unique number and the layer was excavated in 10cm spits in order to characterise the deposit and artefact distributions. In addition, in five places artefacts were retrieved from the surface of buried soils and each were given a unique context number (Table 2).
- 2.2.9 The metalworking areas found in the evaluation lay just beyond the excavation area; and the excavation has therefore added little to the evaluation findings on the metalworking evidence.
- 2.2.10 The features found in the evaluation trenches, other than those located within the excavation area, are not described again in the results (Section 3 below), although they have been phased (Appendix A) and are included within the Discussion in Section 4 below.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The archaeological work (both the evaluation and excavation) found significant deposits dating from the Neolithic through to the Middle Roman period (Fig. 4). The earlier prehistoric features were far less extensive than had been thought in the evaluation but the later prehistoric to Roman archaeology was as significant as expected. The 41 buried soil deposits have been assigned to Periods 1/2 as they evolved over this earlier time frame. The excavation also uncovered a single Early Saxon sunken-featured building. The site has been phased using stratigraphic relationships and artefact dating. Seven periods of activity have been identified as follows:

Period 1	Late Mesolithic to Early Iron Age
Period 2	Middle Iron Age
Period 3	Late Iron Age to Late pre-Roman Iron Age (pre-Conquest)
Period 4	Late pre-Roman Iron Age to late 1st century
Period 5	Roman (late 1st century to late 2nd century)
Period 6	Anglo-Saxon
Period 7	Post-medieval to modern

Period	No. of contexts	% of contexts	Number of pits
1	16	0.9	5
1/2	41	2.4	-
2	250	14.6	98
3	309	18.1	74
4	479	28	74
5	212	12.4	37
6	3	0.2	-
7	55	3.2	-
undated	344	20.1	90
unexcavated			45
<b>Total</b>	<b>1709</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>423 +</b>

Table 1: *Number of contexts and pits by period (excluding inter-cutting quarries)*

3.1.2 Some 20% of all contexts remain undated - a significant number due in the main to the large numbers of isolated features containing no dating evidence. Fifty-seven percent of these undated records were from 90 pits (197 contexts). Thirty of these pits had bone, 18 pits had flint and one fired clay within their backfills with 10 of these pits having both flint and bone including the one with fired clay. Fifty-two pits had no artefacts or ecofacts.

## 3.2 Period 1: Late Mesolithic to Early Iron Age (Fig. 5)

### *Introduction*

- 3.2.1 There was relatively little recordable activity of this date, with only seven datable features being found. The period features has been sub-divided below into Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. No late Mesolithic features were found but worked flint from this date was recovered including possibly from the buried soil deposits. Earlier prehistoric features, with the exception of two Neolithic pits in evaluation Trench 21), were found within the middle or western part of the development area whilst the buried soil deposits were mostly more than 50m to the east of these features (Figs. 5 and 6).

### *Neolithic*

- 3.2.2 Three features probably dating to the Neolithic period, two pits and a possible hearth, were recorded at evaluation within the southern part of the site (Atkins 2009); residual Neolithic pottery and flint were subsequently recovered from the main excavation area, both in features and within buried soil deposits.

#### *Neolithic pits 88 and 90 (Fig. 11)*

- 3.2.1 Two Neolithic pits were excavated in Evaluation Trench 21, to the south side of the site. They were sub-rounded pits (**88** and **90**), 0.9m and 1.1m long and 0.23m and 0.15m deep respectively. Pit **90** contained no datable material but pit **88** contained neck fragments of a carinated bowl and a contemporary struck flint.

#### *Possible fire pit 133 and stake hole 145 (Fig. 11)*

- 3.2.2 To the west of these, in Trench 23, was fire pit **133** with an internal stake hole **145**. The pit was sub-circular, 1.7m by 1.5m and 0.2m deep and had a possible stakehole (**145**) within its eastern quadrant which was 0.12m in diameter and 0.11m deep. The stakehole appeared to have been cut by the pit. The basal fill of the fire pit (**143**) was a mid greyish red burnt sand, the upper fill (**132**) a dark to black reddish grey silty sand. Ten metres to the north of pit **133**, Neolithic pottery was recovered from two adjacent Early Roman pits (**98** and **102**).

#### *Possible Neolithic area in the north-western part of the excavation area*

- 3.2.3 Four features in Evaluation Trenches 15 and 16 (in the north-west of the excavation area) contained residual plain bowl and Mildenhall style ceramics, suggesting truncated Neolithic pits or surface deposits. The features were Period 3 quarry pit **249** and various Period 5 features (ditches **154** and **284**, and grave **163**).

### *Early Bronze Age*

- 3.2.4 An Early Bronze Age cremation, of an infant of about 18 months old, had been placed in a small pit (**300**; Fig. 5). The pit was 0.4m in diameter and 0.12m deep and was filled by a mid-dark brownish grey sandy silt. The cremation deposit lay immediately below the topsoil only 0.35m below ground level and had been badly truncated by later ploughing. The deposit was collected as a single bulk sample (Sample 16) which was found to contain fragments of femur shaft, skull and molar crown. Ten small sherds of Early Bronze Age collared urn (25g) were also recovered from the sample. It is possible that other cremations or related features may have been present in the vicinity: a further Early Bronze Age pottery sherd (6g) of a plain ware vessel was found less than 10m to the south-west in a Period 4 ditch.



- 3.2.5 Further plain ware sherds were found approximately 100m to the south, within buried soil 1143 (Period 1/2) and a Period 3 pit (**1088**). They contained 2 sherds (6g) and 1 sherd (22g) respectively.

### **Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age**

#### *Flint working area 1600 (Fig. 5)*

- 3.2.6 Directly to the east of the Early Bronze Age cremation **300** lay an extensive flint working area (1600) measuring approximately 6m by 5m in area. It lay within a mid orange brown silty sand containing occasional natural flint and sub-angular pebbles. Within the six excavated sections through a Period 4 structure 1567, which truncated the flint working area, produced an additional 125 worked flints were recovered with a fairly even distribution (see Fig. 5 for distribution of flint and in Dickson, Appendix B.1 Table 8). The flint was of relatively good quality including cores, blades and flakes, and dates broadly to the later Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.
- 3.2.7 Features and buried soil deposits to the south, dating to Periods 1/2, 2 and 3 (see below), also contained small numbers of residual Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery sherds: 39 sherds weighing 198g in total.
- 3.2.8 Two pits within the excavation area (**1252** and **1434**) have been dated to the Early Iron Age (c.800-350 BC). They lay c.30m apart in the western part of the site, some 30m to the south of the flint working area (1600). Pit **1252** was rectangular, 1.9m long by 0.85m wide with near-vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a single mid greyish brown silty sand containing three sherds (14g) of Early Iron Age pottery. Pit **1434** was sub-rectangular, 1.5m long by 1m wide and 0.15m deep with very steep sides and a flat base and filled with a dark grey brown sandy silt containing just four sherds (17g) of Early Iron Age pottery from four separate vessels. The low number of datable finds from these features, compared to the quantities recovered from later features across the site, could suggest residuality.
- 3.2.9 Seventy-five sherds of Early Iron Age pottery weighing 532g were recovered from later features. There was no particular concentration in any part of the excavation area although it may be significant that no Early Iron Age (or Late Bronze Age) pottery was found within evaluation trenches on lower ground near the Lee Brook or on land on the west side of the site. This may suggest that any Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age occupation was along the linear ridge of the site parallel to the Brook.

## **3.3 Period 1/2 Buried soils**

### **Introduction**

- 3.3.1 There were four buried soil deposits found within the excavation area (Fig. 6) and a further buried soil area (111) within evaluation Trench 21 (Fig. 11). The 2009 evaluation tentatively dated the buried soil deposits to the earlier prehistoric period. In the evaluation and excavation the buried soils were extensively sampled including through twenty-nine 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits, a few excavation slots and artefacts were also retrieved from the surface in places (Fig. 6; Table 2; see Section 2.2.8 for methodology).
- 3.3.2 The buried soils have been given the periods 1/2 as they are likely to have started infilling in Period 1 and were seemingly still infilling into Period 2. Technically they are an accruing 'B' horizon but for ease of discussion they are referred in this report as buried soil deposits.

- 3.3.3 In the earlier prehistoric period it is noticeable that only Neolithic pits **88** and **90**, 5m to the north of soil deposit 111, were close to the buried soil deposits with the other Period 1 features at least 50m away from them. In contrast Middle Iron Age features seem to respect the deposits, with many pits and fragments of three roundhouses adjacent to the buried soils (**1371** and **756** respectively to west and east of main linear buried soil deposit in the excavation area and **23** next to 111 in evaluation Trench 21). Only four Middle Iron Age pits cut two of the buried soil deposits (Fig. 6) and this may suggest that these areas were still noticeable hollows then. These soil deposits seem to have stopped accumulation by the around the end of Period 2 as a far larger number of later period features cut them (12 Late Iron Age (Period 3), 20 Early Roman (Period 4) and nine Middle Roman (Period 5)).
- 3.3.4 The four buried soil areas comprised one of two linear deposits and the others may have been roundish in shape. The linear ones were possibly shallow meandering 'channels' (they may be palaeochannels or run off channels of the Lee Brook) or it may be that the soil just accumulated in linear contour hollows. Large shallow sub-rounded hollows, potentially solution hollows originating in the underlying chalk or soils infilling roundish hollows? The various work on the four buried soil deposits are individually described below and in Table 2.

Ctxt	Tr	How examined	Dpth	Spit	Pottery	Flint	Bone	Other
111	21	Artefacts from surface	?	-	-	12	-	-
213	13	Excavation	0.23	-	2 LIA (22g)	8	Unid (1g)	-
261	20	Excavation	0.14	-	-	-	-	-
262	13	Excavation	0.70	-	-	3	-	-
267	18	Test pit	0.28	-	-	2	-	-
268	18	Test pit	0.30	-	-	-	-	-
565		Excavation	0.30	-	1 LBA/EIA (4g)	6	-	-
566		Test pit	0.30	-	-	1	-	-
567		Test pit	0.30	-	-	-	-	-
568		Test pit	0.38	-	-	-	-	-
810		Test pit	0.22	Spit 1 Spit 2	1 ERom (24g) 2 Latest IA (34g)	2 2	Unid (25g) Unid (2g)	- -
817		Test pit	0.22	Spit 1 Spit 2	- 1 Latest IA (8g)	3 -	Unid (3g) Unid (2g)	- -
818		Test pit	0.24	-	-	-	-	-
841		Test pit	0.28	Spit 1	2 Latest IA (23g)	4	Unid (1g)	-
842		Test pit	0.22	Spit 1 Spit 2	- -	- 1	Unid (9g) -	- -
843		Test pit	0.24	Spit 1 Spit 2 Spit 3	1 LBA/EIA (3g) - 1 LIA/ERom (80g)	4 1 2	Unid (3g) - -	Fired clay (2g) Fired clay (2g) -
881		Test pit	0.44	Spit 1 Spit 2 Spit 3 Spit 4	2 LIA 2 (18g) 1 LBA/EIA (3g) 2 LBA/EIA (4g) 1 EIA (5g)	3 2 1 -	- - Unid (3g) -	- - - -
882		Test pit	0.30	Spit 1 Spit 2 Spit 3	2 LIA (E/MC1AD) (11g) - -	2 1 -	Rabbit (7g) Rabbit (3g) Unid (1g)	- - -
902		Test pit	0.43	Spit 1 Spit 2	- 1 LBA/EIA (1g)	2 3	- Unid (1g)	- -

				Spit 3		-	Unid (3g)	-
909	Test pit	0.10	-	1 MIA (4g); 1 ?LIA (1g)	3	Unid ?	-	-
910	Test pit	0.41	Spit 1 Spit 2	1 EIA (18g) ;2 MIA (18g); 2 ERom (14g) 1 EIA (4g)	3 4	- Unid (30g)		
921	Excavation	0.50		1 LBA/EIA (6g);2 EIA (9g); 25 ERom (M/LC1) (450g)	8	2 sheep, 2 cattle, 5 large mamal (336g)	Iron ?smithing debris	
			Spit 1	5 Latest IA (93g); 3 ERom (8g)	4	-	-	
			Spit 2	3 Latest IA (9g); 7 ERom(45g)	4	(31g)*	-	
			Spit 3	-	1	(74g)*	-	
			Spit 4	1 MIA (8g); 5 Latest IA (26g); 4 ERom (16g)	3	(457g)*	Fired clay (96g)	
925	Test pit	0.54	Spit ?	2 EIA (5g); 1 MIA (5g); 2 LIA (21g); 2 ERom (8g)	2	-	-	
932	Test pit	0.2	Spit 1 Spit 2	1 Latest IA (59g) 3 Latest IA (15g); 1 ERom (39g)	2 2	Unid (27g) Unid (51g)	- -	
981	Artefacts from surface	?	-	1 MIA (10g); 3 ERom (95g)	-	-	MIA triangular loomweight (208g)	
1122		0.22/	1122	1 LBA (42g);2 ERom (29g); 1 Rom (38g)	2	Unid (74g)	Fired clay (1g)	
1123	Test pit	0.34	1123	2 MIA (4g)	2	-	-	
1143	Test pit	0.20	Spit 1 Spit 2	- 2 EBA (6g); 1 Latest IA (7g)	1 5	- -	- -	
1144	Test pit	0.30	Spit 1 Spit 2	3 EIA (17g); 2 LIA (3g) -	2 3	- -	- -	
1145	Test pit	0.20	Spit 1 Spit 2	- -	3 -	- -	- -	
1146	Test pit	0.20	Spit 1 Spit 2	1 LBA or EIA (3g) -	2 -	- -	- -	
1147	Test pit	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	
1148	Test pit	0.10+	-	-	-	-	-	
1149	Test pit	0.10+	Spit 1 Spit 2	- -	2 -	Unid (80g) -	- -	
1150	Test pit	0.20	Spit 1 Spit 2	- -	3 -	- -	- -	
1151	Test pit	0.20	Spit 1 Spit 2	2 MIA (8g) -	4 -	- -	fired clay (4g) -	
1310	Test pit	0.20	Spit 1 Spit 2	- -	- -	Unid (10g) -	- -	
1456	Artefacts from surface	?	-	23 MIA (530g); 1 LIA (63g)	4	-	-	
1457	Artefacts from surface	?	-	1 ERom (37g)	2	-	-	
1757	Artefacts from surface	?	-	9 ERom (53g)	1	Unid (9g)	-	
1846	Excavation	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 2: Excavation and artefact/ecofact distributions in Period 1/2 buried soils

\* Bone from context 925 was found in spits 2, 3 and 4 and the specialist records two sheep, two cattle, two pig, one red deer, three large mammal and 10 medium mammal but does not say from which spits they came from

3.3.5 The buried soils contained relatively little domestic debris especially from the test pits (Table 2). The buried soils seem to have been deeply disturbed and this can be seen by the date of the finds (Late Mesolithic to Roman) with significant quantities of artefacts from Periods 1-4 (Table 2). In terms of pottery: two Early Bronze Age sherds (6g), twenty-one sherds (140g) of Late Bronze Age and/or Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from eight contexts, 33 sherds (587g) of Middle Iron Age pottery from seven separate archaeological workings, the bulk of these (23 sherds weighing 530g) from a single context (1456). Late Iron Age and Latest Iron Age comprised 34 sherds (493g) from 13 contexts and Early Roman or Roman (Period 5) sherd collectively comprised 59 sherds (846g) from nine contexts. Half of the Roman pottery (28 sherds weighing 486g) can be explained due to intrusiveness from one context 921 which was

excavated at the same time as Roman ditches. A distribution of the pottery within the buried soil has been included as Figure 32. This map shows that all pottery by different periods were largely within the same area. When the finds are examined by spit from the test pits (Table 2) the finds are also very mixed, even in lower spits when buried soils were relatively deep. Iron Age and Roman pottery were recovered from spits 2 and 4 in test pit 925, whilst a LIA/Early Roman amphora fragment came from spit 3, test pit 843 and in three other test pits Iron Age pottery was found in spit 2 (810, 817 and 1143).

- 3.3.6 A total of 137 struck flints were recovered from the buried soils – a few are Later Mesolithic/Early Neolithic pieces but most are later Bronze Age or Early Iron Age (see Dickson, Appendix B.1; Table 14) The flint has been recorded by number in Table 2. Other finds include probable smithing debris (SF 81), part of a Middle Iron Age triangular loom weight and fired clay. Small quantities of animal bone were recovered and include red deer alongside clearly intrusive rabbit remains. The generally very small size of the fragments have meant that most of the bone was unidentifiable (Table 2).

*'channels' (Fig. 6)*

- 3.3.7 The most extensive buried soil deposit lay within a single 'channel' running north to south across the site for c.150m. It was recorded within the access road, Evaluation Trench 18 and across the main excavation area. Nineteen test pits were excavated through this deposit (including two during the evaluation within Trench 18). The channel was up to 12m wide and its depth varied from 0.10m to 0.56m. The infilling soils were similar throughout, varying from a light to mid brown silty sand to a light brown sandy silt. This channel was cut by three Middle Iron Age pits (**609**, **893**, **895**), four Period 3 features (ditch **1113**, pits **573**, **110** and **1175**), eleven Period 4 features (burial **929**, ditches **961**, **923**, **1402**, **1404** and **1129**, pits **676**, **884**, **1173**, **1739** and **1741**) and seven Period 5 features (ditches **569**, **664**, **912**, **1187** and **916**, pits **1623** and **1737**).
- 3.3.8 Part of a second possible 'channel' was recorded some 40m to the west of the main channel. It was at least 35m long, up to 15m wide and was between 0.10 and 0.30m deep. Nine 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits were excavated through its fill which was a light to mid brown silty sand. It is fairly well dated as only Period 3 and 4 features cut this buried soil deposit. These comprised six Period 3 features (ditches **1044**, **1068**, **1040/1046** and **1076** and pit **1088**) and four Period 4 features (roundhouse **1094** and pits **1066**, **1042** and **1073**). Eleven sherds of pottery were recovered and comprised two Early Bronze Age sherds, one Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, three Early Iron Age, two Middle Iron Age and three Late or Latest Iron Age sherds as well as some flint, fired clay and bone.

*'Hollows' (Fig. 6)*

- 3.3.9 Directly to the north of the main 'channel' was a large 'hollow' some 40m by 20m across and was a light yellowish brown sand. It lay partly within the northern baulk of the site and at the junction of Evaluation Trenches 12 and 13. It was not excavated although a number of worked flints were recovered from the surface. Features cutting this deposit ranged from a Middle Iron Age pit (**217**), two Late Iron Age pits (**220** and **222**), four Early Roman pits (**226**, **1852**, **1854** and **1856**) and a Roman Period 5 ditch (**1455**).
- 3.3.10 A second hollow lay partly within the southern baulk of the main excavation covering an area of some 15m by 7m. A single test pit 1310 was excavated through this to a depth of 0.2m but produced no datable material. An Early Roman pit (**1272**) and a Middle Roman ditch **1257** cut this deposit.

- 3.3.11 A third possible deposit (111), 7m across, was recorded in evaluation Trench 21, but not excavated with struck flint recovered from the top (Fig. 11; Atkins 2009). It was agreed in the evaluation that this deposit did not need to be excavated as it was to be preserved *insitu* due to the fact it was away from the development area itself.

### 3.4 Period 2: Middle Iron Age (Figs. 6, 11 and 12)

- 3.4.1 A relatively dense, open settlement became established on the site in the 4th to 3rd centuries BC. Middle Iron Age features and layers were recorded across the evaluation and excavation areas. The four Period 1/2 buried soil deposits seem to have continued accumulating into the Middle Iron Age, segments of four possible ring gullies and 98 pits. The structures, possible roundhouses, occupied separate locations, three within the main excavation and one partly uncovered in an evaluation trench. Middle Iron Age features containing domestic waste were encountered across the whole site, and the settlement presumably continued both to the north and south, beyond the area examined. It is possible that a western limit was identified, as no features were recorded in Trenches 24, 27 and 28, and the flood plain of the Lee Brook may have defined its eastern boundary. This may suggest that the settlement was linear, placed along the ridge, and covered more than 300m by c.150m in area.
- 3.4.2 The majority of the pits can be divided spatially into groups, some of them close to house structures, though there is insufficient datable material within these to suggest a direct link. They were generally shallow (see Table 4), even taking into account the likely truncation by later activity, relatively few pits survived to over 0.5m deep. Most would appear to have been storage pits and few contained many artefacts. Some of the larger and deeper pits exhibited a level of secondary use, containing domestic assemblages or placed deposits. Ninety-eight pits have been assigned to this period but nearly a quarter of all excavated pits could not be assigned a date (Table 1) and it is possible that the majority belong in the Middle Iron Age.

#### **Potential Roundhouses**

- 3.4.3 Four fragments of linear/curvilinear ditches have been assigned a Middle Iron Age date, three within the main excavation area and one to the south in Trench 21. The drip gullies of the roundhouses were poorly defined, presumably due to having been relatively shallow features which had largely been removed by ploughing. It was noticeable that there were no boundaries in this phase – a very open settlement. It is therefore very likely all four ditch fragments may represent the remnants of roundhouse ditches or drip gullies. Two of the features were relatively well dated, two poorly so, with dating resting on stratigraphic relationships and single Middle Iron Age pottery sherds.

#### **Roundhouse 1686 (Fig. 6)**

- 3.4.4 A short and very shallow arc of ditch 3.3m long, 0.3m wide and 0.05m deep, survived at the northern tip of the main excavation area, representing the north-eastern part of a ring ditch. It was dated by one small sherd (5g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. There were no Middle Iron Age features within its immediate vicinity.

#### **Roundhouse 1371 (Fig. 6)**

- 3.4.5 Towards the south of the main excavation area, on the northern edge of the principal palaeochannel, was a 2.40m section of slightly curving ditch, again probably representing the northern side of a ring gully. The ditch was c. 0.40m wide and 0.14m deep and was heavily truncated by Early Roman ditches and an undated hearth. A

single Middle Iron Age pottery sherd (5g) was recovered from its fill and again there were few Middle Iron Age features in the immediate area.

*Roundhouse 756, Road Corridor (Fig. 6)*

- 3.4.6 A more substantial segment of a possible ring ditch lay within the northern part of the access road. It was aligned east to west across most of the access road and was between 0.85m and 1.1m wide and 0.27m and 0.46m deep. The ditch was cut by Late Iron Age, Early and Mid Roman features. Nine Middle Iron Age pottery sherds (92g) from seven vessels were recovered from its fill, along with two intrusive fragments of Late Iron Age pottery and one of Early Roman.

*Roundhouse 23, Trench 21 (Fig. 11)*

- 3.4.7 Toward the southern edge of the evaluation area, within Trench 21, was a fourth possible roundhouse. This ditch was aligned east to west and was 1.2m wide and 0.40m deep. Thirty-nine hand made Middle Iron Age pottery sherds (678g) from nine different vessels were recovered from its fills along with a small amount of animal bone and a single sherd (4g) of intrusive Late Iron Age pottery.

**Pit Groups**

*Pit Group 1, Road Corridor (Fig. 6)*

- 3.4.8 Eleven Middle Iron Age pits were recorded along a 60m length to the south of the road corridor. Seven of these were reasonably well dated by pottery assemblages (collectively 74 sherds weighing 1181g), and these were all on the north-eastern side of the group. Five undated pits to the west were assigned to this period by stratigraphic relationships - being truncated by subsequent features. The seven dated pits were generally larger with six of these between 0.20m and 0.90m deep and with the three largest (**543**, **564** and **662**) containing the most substantial finds assemblages. Pit **543** was c. 2.50m in diameter and 0.48m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill was a mid orange brown silty sand and contained 13 sherds (119g) of pottery from five separate vessels. Pit **564** was c. 2.10m in diameter (continuing beyond the excavation) and 0.75m deep with steep sides, a flat base and a series of three sand/silt fills. Six pottery sherds weighing 107g were recovered from the fills. Pit **662** was c.3.00m in diameter and 0.9m deep. Its four fills ranged from a mid brown sandy silt to a black silt with frequent charcoal (soil sample 27). It contained some dumps of domestic waste including a pottery assemblage of 37 sherds weighing 613g.

*Pit Group 2, Road Corridor (Fig. 6)*

- 3.4.9 Pit group 2 at the northern end of the road corridor was less productive than Pit group 1 though six of the seven pits produced some dating evidence (collectively just 11 sherds weighing 158g). The pits were also smaller, with six between 0.95m to 1.30m in diameter and 0.07m to 0.38m deep. The exception, pit **644**, was 1.9m in diameter and 0.86m deep. It had vertical sides and a flattish base and a sequence of seven fill deposits. The primary fill was a dark grey-brown sandy silt (Sample 28) and the remainder varied from redeposited natural sands to a dark brown to black sandy silt. There was virtually no domestic waste within these deposits, apart from possible hearth-waste, and only two pottery sherds (14g) were recovered. This pit had been quickly backfilled, with the upper five layers being tipped in from the west. A flat headed copper-alloy rivet (SF 28) was recovered from pit **580** immediately to the south.

*Pit group 3 (Fig. 6)*

- 3.4.10 A group of 12 pits sat in a 15m<sup>2</sup> area in the southern corner of the main excavation area. Ten of the pits were similar, shallow, roughly circular and between 1.04m and 2.20m in diameter and 0.08m and 0.31m deep. There were two exceptions: a small pit, truncated by a Late Iron Age ditch, just 0.52m long and 0.10m deep, and pit which was 2.30m long by 1.70m wide and 0.66m deep. Pit **785** was undated other than by association but had a placed raven skeleton at the centre of its base with a sterile redeposited natural deposit placed over it. Seven of the other pits were dated by small pottery assemblages with between one and fourteen sherds (collectively 35 sherds weighing 356g). The exception was pit **797**, 2.20m long by 1.70m wide but only 0.14m deep, which held a primary pottery assemblage of 114 Middle Iron Age sherds (3785g; Plate 2). That this kind of pottery deposit was unusual on the site and may suggest that it too it was a placed deposit.

*Pit Group 4 (Fig. 6)*

- 3.4.11 A group of 12 pits sat within an area of c.35m<sup>2</sup> in the south-eastern corner of the main excavation. All the pits, with one exception, were of a similar form and size, roughly circular and between 0.90m and 2.10m in diameter and 0.15m and 0.54m deep. There was one small pit at just 0.40m diameter. Unusually, pottery was recovered from the fills of all twelve features, although in relatively low numbers. The largest assemblage was of 25 sherds (**1158**), seven of the pits held assemblages of between nine and fifteen sherds with five holding five sherds or less. Collectively from the 12 pits there were 111 pottery sherds weighing 2217g. No clearly 'placed' deposits were recorded although pit **992** had an unusual clay object (see Appendix B.11). Pit **348** produced an environmental sample (Sample 19) containing grassland seeds, possibly indicating hay (see Fosberry, Appendix C.3; Table 50).

*Pit Group 5 (Fig. 6)*

- 3.4.12 Sixteen pits, several of which were intercutting, lay within a 35m by 15m area at the north-east of the main excavation area. All, with one exception, were circular and between 1.40m and 2.47m in diameter with depths varying from 0.13m to 0.95m with half the pits measuring more than 0.5m deep. The exception was one relatively small pit at 0.8m in diameter. The deeper pits had vertical sides, some slightly undercut, and most of the pits were backfilled with single deposits of mid brown sandy silts. Thirteen of the pits held small assemblages of Middle Iron Age pottery (ten sherds or less), one held a larger assemblage (**1411**), and two were dated through stratigraphic relationships. Three of the larger pits had more informative fill deposits (**1411**, **1814** and **1817**). Pit **1451** also contained an iron strip which may possibly have been a ring (SF 79).
- 3.4.13 Pit **1411** contained a primary deposit of domestic waste within a largely black charcoal enriched sandy silt. The deposit was derived from cooking and contained frequent burnt stone and burnt animal bone, mostly the lower limbs of sheep and cattle. There were fragments from up to three sheep. The fill also contained a medium-sized pottery assemblage of 36 sherds (weighing 561g) from a minimum of seven vessels. Other finds included part of a triangular loomweight and small quantities of fired clay. The deposit was 0.65m deep on the south side but only 0.2m deep on the western side implying relatively quick backfilling from the south. Pits **1814** and **1817** intercut and had near-identical primary deposits, 0.06m and 0.07m thick, of dark reddish brown silty sand with some charcoal.

*Pits across the remainder of the area, (Fig. 6)*

- 3.4.14 Thirty-seven pits were recorded across the remainder of the area that have been assigned a Middle Iron Age date. Some lay in small clusters of up to six but did not necessarily form definite pit groups. The pits varied greatly in size from 0.50m in diameter to up to 3.40m and from 0.15m to 0.90m in depth. The majority of the pits had very steep, vertical or slightly concave edges and several were intercutting, e.g. pits **128** and **131** in Trench 12 (Figs. 6 and 13, S.18).
- 3.4.15 While some of the pits had domestic waste within their fills, including burnt layers and finds assemblages, there was no discernible pattern. Two of the more interesting examples lay 25m apart in the north-eastern corner of the main excavation area, pits **1703** and **1774**. The former was 0.95m in diameter, vertical-sided and 0.23m deep. It held a single backfill deposit comprising a very dark grey-brown sandy silt with very common (up to 25%) natural flint inclusions, large quantities of animal bone and a pottery assemblage of 23 sherds weighing 491g. Pit **1774** was 2.70m by 2.00m in plan and 0.58m deep with concave to very steep sides. The primary deposit, 0.11m thick, was a dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal. The upper deposit was a light to mid grey-brown sandy silt containing an unabraded assemblage of 22 pottery sherds (weighing 641g).
- 3.4.16 Twenty-six of the pits were dated by their finds assemblages, the remaining 11 were assigned to this period by stratigraphic relationships. The 26 dated pits collectively held an assemblage of 138 pottery sherds weighing 2889g; only four contained ten or more sherds.
- 3.4.17 At the centre of the main excavation area pit **1237** contained a rubbing stone and large parts of a bowl, pit **893** held 0.425kg of fired clay including probable lining remains and pit **1222**, directly to the west, had a semi-articulated juvenile sheep placed at its base. Pit **260** contained a quantity of cereal grains (Table 49).

*Middle Iron Age pits in Trenches 10 (Fig. 12)*

- 3.4.18 Evaluation Trench 10 was some 50m to the north of the main excavation area. Two Middle Iron Age pits (**344** and **345**) found within this trench indicate that the settlement continued to the north. The two pits were both c.1.5m in diameter: one was 0.19m deep whilst the other remained unexcavated. Seven sherds (139g) of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from these features. Adjacent to roundhouse 23 in Trench 21 to the south was a Middle Iron Age pit (19), 1.5m in diameter and 0.51m deep with a single (6g) sherd recovered from its backfill.

### 3.5 Period 3: Late Iron Age to Late pre-Roman Iron Age (pre-Conquest) (Figs. 7, 11 and 12)

- 3.5.1 The Late Iron Age saw continuing development of the settlement. The main difference, aside from the introduction of new pottery types, was the appearance of enclosure ditches along the western side of the settled area. The Late Iron Age settlement occupied the same location as the Middle Iron Age remains, along the north/south ridge parallel to the Lee Brook. Again, the limits of the settlement are unknown and it is likely to have continued both to north and south beyond the evaluation and excavation areas.
- 3.5.2 There were somewhat fewer pits (quarries aside), with 74 assigned to this period, and no clear, discrete pit groups. Two pits contained what may have been placed deposits, were both located in the area of the Southern excavation area Site, adjacent to the enclosure where smithing may have been taking place.
- 3.5.3 The pottery assemblage from this period is a mixture of hand-made and wheel-thrown vessels: 168 sherds of hand-made pottery weighing 2.42kg were recovered from 44



contexts (see Brudenell, Appendix B.6) and 511 sherds of wheel-thrown pottery weighing 8.19kg from 69 contexts (see Lyons, Appendix B.7).

### **Roundhouses**

- 3.5.4 Parts of two unenclosed roundhouses (**698** and **1198**) were found c.35m apart at the eastern edge of the area, overlooking the Lee Brook (Plate 1). A third structure may have lain in the far southern part of the site, in the area of Evaluation Trenches 22 & 23 since domestic deposits were found in the fills of contemporary pits within these trenches. This would again be occupying the eastern part of the ridge just above the floodplain. The three roundhouses would have lain approximately 70m apart and perhaps occupied separate blocks of land with their own small enclosures to the west.

#### *Roundhouse 698 (Fig. 7)*

- 3.5.5 About one third of a roundhouse ditch was uncovered within the northern part of the access road, the remainder lying beyond the edge of excavation to the east. The projected external diameter of the roundhouse was c.8.50m, quite small for the period. In the excavation area there was no break in the ring ditch with the entranceway presumably at the south-east of the feature. There were no surviving contemporary internal features. The ring ditch was recorded as 0.65m wide and 0.16m deep at the trench edge, truncated within the excavation area to between 0.34m and 0.45m wide and 0.05 and 0.10m deep. The single sterile fill was a mid brown or dark grey brown silty sand. The ring gully was cut by a Period 3 pit suggesting it had gone out of use by the Conquest period.

#### *Roundhouse 1198 (Fig. 7)*

- 3.5.6 Around half of a roundhouse ditch lay at the eastern edge of the main excavation area with the remainder, including the entrance, beneath the edge of excavation. It may have been slightly larger than roundhouse **698**, with an external diameter estimated at c.9.00m, and again there were no internal features surviving. The ring ditch was 0.5m wide and 0.26m deep on the eastern baulk, becoming more shallow to the west and north. The fill was a mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt from which three small pottery sherds were recovered (weighing 10g) from three separate excavated slots. The pottery dates to the latest Iron Age and an Early Roman ditch cut across the feature.

#### *Pits in the vicinity of roundhouses 698 and 1198*

- 3.5.7 In the general area around the two roundhouses were 14 pits, with no concentrations in their distribution. Most were relatively shallow with ten pits at less than 0.50m deep including pit **110** (Fig. 13, S.10). The maximum depth of any pit was 1.00m. Pottery was recovered from ten of the pits (collectively 177 pottery sherds weighing 2.658kg), with four dated by stratigraphic relationships. Two of the pits (**110** & **692**) held mixed pottery assemblages with pit **110** having some residual Middle Iron Age sherds alongside hand-made and wheel-thrown Latest Iron Age pottery which included a complete vessel (See Lyons, Appendix B.7). Other pits which held significant parts of whole vessels included pit **901** with a wheel made latest Iron Age vessel and pit **190** with large parts of a proto-greyware jar (68 sherds, 1.38kg; see Alice Lyons, Appendix B.7). There were few other artefacts in the pits although **1191** contained a flat, curved iron strip fragment (SF 59) and cereal grains (Sample 59) providing evidence of crop processing waste (see Fosberry, Appendix C.3, Table 50). Pit **1012** is tentatively dated to this period as, together with Late Iron Age pottery sherds, there were others that may be Early Saxon in date.

- 3.5.8 A single shallow east to west ditch (**1014**) at the south-eastern edge of excavation was 1.25m wide and 0.17m deep. Four pottery sherds were recovered from its single fill (0.083kg), dating to the mid 1st century AD.

*Pits and ditches in Trenches 21, 22 and 23 (Fig. 11)*

- 3.5.9 Late Iron Age features were found within Trenches 21-23 at the south of the evaluation area. These features comprised two ditches and seven pits. The backfill of the features from Trenches 22 and 23 appeared to be domestic in origin, possibly implying there was occupation in the immediate vicinity.
- 3.5.10 Trench 21 contained three features: a pit (**21**) and two ditches (**28** and **86**). The pit was 0.50m in diameter and 0.18m deep and produced four sherds of mid 1st century AD pottery (184g). Ditch **28**, aligned east to west, was c.1.00m wide and 0.28m deep; it was assigned to this by stratigraphic relationships. The second ditch (**86**) was also aligned broadly east to west and was larger at 1.94m wide and 0.28m deep. A medium-sized assemblage of early to middle 1st century AD hand-made pottery (23 sherds weighing 0.249kg) was recovered alongside iron slag and an iron ore fragment of potentially sufficient quality for iron working (see Starley and Boardman, Appendix B. 4).
- 3.5.11 Four pits were recorded in Trench 22, all showing limited evidence for domestic occupation. At the east, pit **138** was sub-rounded and more than 1.7m long, 1.3m wide and 0.70m deep (Fig. 11, S. 20). It was steep sided with a slightly sloping base. Its four backfills included a dark brown/blackish sandy silt with charcoal-enriched burnt material (258). Five Late Iron Age pottery sherds (49g) and one Middle Iron Age sherd (36g) were recovered. To the west, pit **231** was 2.95m long, more than 1.7m wide and 0.85m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Within the pit were eight deposits, all tipped from the west and indicating a rapid infilling sequence. The fills varied from sterile to a burnt dark orange/red/black sand. Small numbers of finds were recovered from three of the layers comprising one Late Iron Age pottery sherd (2g) and one Middle Iron Age pottery sherd (12g), some animal bone and struck flint. Pit **231** was truncated by pit **232**, which was 1.1m in diameter and 0.65m deep, steep-sided with a slightly rounded base. Its three fills comprised two dark reddish brown sandy silt layers with a redeposited natural lens between them. Small numbers of finds came from two of the fills. To the west of this was oval pit **325**, more than 1.00m long, 0.96m wide and 0.44m deep with near-vertical sides and a flat base. The mostly sterile fill contained three small Late Iron Age pottery sherds (20g).
- 3.5.12 Trench 23 contained two pits, **104** and **236**, which were 1.76m in diameter and 0.35m deep and 1.30m long, 1.06m wide and 0.38m deep respectively. Each was backfilled with sterile deposits, with a single Late Iron Age sherd in each.

***Enclosure and activity within the access road, southern excavation area and Trench 26***

- 3.5.13 A total of c.13 ditches and eight pits were assigned to this period, although the layout of the enclosures themselves is uncertain since most of the area remained unexcavated.
- Sub-rectangular Enclosure (ditches **1044/27**, **1076** and **633**)*
- 3.5.14 It is possible that ditches **1044/27**, **1076** and **633** formed a single large sub-rectangular enclosure in the area of the access road and Southern excavation area. This enclosure would have been c.45m east to west and c.25m north to south. There are likely to have been at least two entrance ways into the enclosure, with one in the north-western corner between ditches **1044/27** and **1076**. It is noticeable that four pits lay just beyond

this postulated entranceway but that none were present within the enclosure. A second, larger entranceway may have lain on the southern side, within the access road, as no ditch was recorded here. The enclosure ditch was moderate to fairly large in size in the different areas: 0.93m wide and 0.29m deep (**1076**), 0.84m wide and 0.46m deep (**633**) and between 1.5m and 2.7m wide and 0.38m and 0.88m deep along ditch **27/1044**. It was at its greatest size at ditch section **27**, where it had a slack 'V' shaped profile (Fig. 5, S.4). Collectively the three ditches produced 36 pottery sherds (0.40kg), and were infilled by the mid 1st century AD. Some animal bone, including red deer antler, came from ditch **1044**.

- 3.5.15 Ditch section **27** also produced secondary evidence for copper and iron working nearby. The lower fill (56), was 0.48m deep and comprised a sterile mid red-brown sandy silt (Fig. 13, S.4). The upper fill (26) was a mid to dark reddish grey-brown sandy silt. This deposit contained both domestic and industrial material comprising metalworking debris (1.86kg) including two smithing hearth bottoms, vitrified hearth lining, fired clay and pieces of slag. The evidence suggests that iron smithing and possibly smelting had occurred in the vicinity (see Starley and Boardman, Appendix B.4). Another object may indicate copper working evidence or may have been pyre debris (SF2; see Crummy, Appendix B.3). In addition, this deposit produced 1.19kg of animal bone, 0.21kg of pottery, a few struck flints and an iron object (SF3) with a hooked terminal.

*Ditches **1040/1046** and **1068***

- 3.5.16 On the western side of the large rectangular enclosure were two more ditches (**1040/1046** and **1068**), suggesting that the enclosure was part of a larger linked unit. Ditch **1040/1046** was between 0.7m and 1.00m wide and 0.22m and 0.34m deep (Plate 3) whilst **1068** was 1.3m wide and 0.28m deep.

*Pits within the southern excavation area*

- 3.5.17 Five pits (**1069**, **1072**, **1081**, **1087** and **1088**) were found within the Southern excavation area, all within the north-western corner and outside of the rectangular enclosure. Pit **1069** contained a placed deposit of animal bone and pit **1088** a notable pottery assemblage.
- 3.5.18 The four pits next to the entrance way were sub-rectangular or rounded in shape, from 1.15m to 3.00m in diameter and between 0.25m and 0.8m deep. Pit **1087** was the only one of the four to produce dating evidence - 2 sherds (0.018kg) of latest Iron Age pottery - the others being dated by stratigraphy and association. Pit **1069** contained an Iron awl (SF 41), a leather worker's tool. Within its single dark brown sandy fill there were disarticulated animal remains including 54 identifiable bone fragments from cattle, sheep, horse, pig and red deer. The lack of butchery marks and heating/burning on the bone may suggest these animals were not food or processing waste (Plate 4; see Chris Faine, Appendix C.2). Pit **1072** yielded five sheep/goat phalanges which may indicate skinning waste. An environmental sample produced some charred wheat as well as a few charred wetland seeds (see Fosberry, Appendix C.3, Table 50). Pit **1087** contained five butchered cattle long bones.
- 3.5.19 Pit **1088** was slightly further to the north and east. It was deeper than the other pits (see Table 4), measuring 2.00m by 1.10m and 0.82m deep with near-vertical sides. It contained the largest pottery assemblage of this period with a mixture of hand-made and wheel thrown Late Iron Age sherds from at least 16 separate vessels, some relatively unabraded (32 sherds weighing 0.643kg).

*Trench 26 (Fig. 11)*

- 3.5.20 Trench 26 was c.50m to the west of the Southern excavation area and contained a single Late Iron Age ditch (**82**), a continuation of the enclosures found in the Southern excavation area. It was 0.84m wide and 0.32m deep and contained a single, large Late Iron Age pottery sherd (121g) and a few animal bone fragments.

*Ditches and pits at the south of the access road*

- 3.5.21 A series of five Late Iron Age ditches and four pits were recorded within the far southern part of the the access road. The two larger ditches (**510** and **557**) aligned north to south appeared to be parallel, spaced c.10m apart. They were roughly the same size with the former 1.25-1.40m wide and 0.40-0.53m deep and the latter 1.05-1.35m wide and 0.38-0.42m deep. The other three ditches were smaller, shallower (up to 0.30m deep) and may indicate internal divisions (**516** and **559**). The ditch fills were largely sterile.
- 3.5.22 Four pits lay within the southern part of the access road but it is uncertain to what they relate. The pits were up to 2.3m in diameter and between 0.10m and 0.56m deep. Collectively they produced 21 pottery sherds (1.066kg), though this included single partial vessels in both **535** and **1026** (6 sherds (0.249kg) and 7 sherds (0.745kg) respectively).

**Central excavation area**

- 3.5.23 Most of the main excavation area contained sparse ephemeral ditches and pits, with the exception of the south-western corner which contained a small enclosure, an area of quarrying, several other pits and a few ditches.

*Enclosure **1422** and ditch **1321***

- 3.5.24 The enclosure was very small, sub-circular and with an external diameter c.6.5m. The position of its entrance remains uncertain: it presumably lay in one of the locations where it was cut by later (Period 4) ditches. The remains are too small to suggest the position of a roundhouse, but may have housed a small internal structure which has not survived. The external ditch was fairly uniform at between 0.7m and 0.92m wide and 0.27m and 0.32m deep with moderate sides and a slightly rounded base. The ditches were mainly sterile and yielded only two small sherds of pottery, one of which dates to the latest Iron Age.
- 3.5.25 Ditch **1321** respected the enclosure, running directly to the south and around its western side. The function of this ditch remains uncertain; it perhaps formed a funnelled route leading to the enclosure. The ditch was between 1.3m and 1.5m wide and 0.1m to 0.41m deep. The fill was fairly sterile and produced 10 pottery sherds (0.227kg) dating from the Middle to Latest Iron Age.

*Quarry pit groups 1, 2 and 3*

- 3.5.26 The earliest quarry pits found on the site dated to Period 3 and consisted of three relatively small quarry areas, solely located in the middle western part of the site. These were adjacent quarry pit groups covering an area of c.30m by c.15m, only a small proportion of the quarries being excavated. Quarry pit group 1 was sampled in Evaluation Trench 15 and consisted of a linear quarry pit (**249**), roughly sub-rectangular in plan and measuring 5.8m east to west, up to 2.3m wide north to south and 0.98m deep (Fig. 13, S. 35). This quarry had near vertical sides and a flat base. It seems to have been backfilled quickly with six varied deposits tipped in from the north. The lowest deposits contained small quantities of slag including a smithing hearth bottom (see Starley and Boardman, Appendix B.4). Other finds comprised a single small Late

Iron Age pottery sherd and a little animal bone. The third layer was a thin lens of redeposited natural that was sealed by a black charcoal deposit from which a sample (Sample 15) produced only charcoal and hammerscale from iron working.

- 3.5.27 Less than a metre to the east was another group of quarries (Quarry pit group 2), comprising sub-rounded intercutting quarry pits, measuring a total of more than 15.5m by more than 9m. The part pit within this quarry complex that was investigated proved to have vertical sides and was c.1m deep. No pottery was found in its sterile backfill which comprised a dark grey brown sand. This quarry was assigned to this period since it was cut by Roman features.
- 3.5.28 Directly to the south was another quarry (Quarry pit group 3), which extended over an area of 9m by 4m and comprised many intercutting pits. An area measuring slightly more than 2.5m by 2m was sample excavated and found to contain three sub-rounded pits. These were very different to the nearby quarries. They were up to 3m in diameter with gradually sloping sides. The individual pits were relatively shallow (between 0.23m and 0.28m deep) and were backfilled with a similar sterile deposit of a light reddish brown silty sand.

*Sparse pits and ephemeral ditches in the main excavation area*

- 3.5.29 Apart from ditches **1014** and **1321** (described above), the remnants of nine ditches (**1602**, **1549**, **1531**, **858/860**, **1133**, **1113**, **1217**, **774** and **765**) were found within the southern, central and western parts of the excavation area. These ditches apparently represented the fragmentary remains of enclosures/fields/paddocks in this part of the site. No ditches were present in the extreme northern/north-eastern part of the site, suggesting that the field systems did not extend this far. All the ditches survived up to 0.32m deep, with exception of ditch **1602** which was 0.42m deep. Most of the ditches contained few finds, with none producing more than 0.239kg of pottery. Ditch **765** contained sherds of both hand-made and wheel thrown Late Iron Age pottery.
- 3.5.30 Thirty-seven pits were found across the main excavation area (a further six pits are discussed in relation to roundhouse **1198**). The pits were fairly spread across the area, although there were a few areas where there were four or five pits close to each other. Most of the pits were fairly shallow, with only five being more than 0.55m deep and up to 1m deep. The deepest pit (**840**) was vertical sided (Plate 5). The pits yielded very few finds, with none of the groups of pottery individually weighing more than 0.22kg (pit **1398**). The vast majority of the pits had only a few small sherds and these are not closely dateable. At the extreme north and north-eastern side of the site were three pits (**1440**, **1449** and **1667**) containing both Middle and Late Iron Age pottery, perhaps suggesting that they had been backfilled early in the period. Pit **1440** contained 12 small sherds (0.082kg), pit **1449** 22 sherds (0.161kg) including a burnished wheel-made jar c.9% intact, whilst **1667** contained 12 sherds (0.182kg). Later pits (**1398**, **1697** and **1758**) were found in three different parts of the excavation area; they contained small amounts of both hand- and wheel-made Late Iron Age pottery. Pit **1398** contained four sherds (0.22kg) including two part vessels, which comprised a hand made jar and a cordoned wheel-made jar. Pit **1697** contained seven small sherds (0.097kg) and **1758** six small sherds (0.095kg). In terms of other finds, pit **1767** in the central part of the excavation area produced a small triangular fired clay weight. Pits **769** and **1307** at the extreme southern and south-western sides both contained single iron nails. Pit **1328**, on the south-western side contained a sawn red deer antler.

*Trench 3*

- 3.5.31 A probable quarry pit (**274**) was found at the far south-eastern part of the site within Trench 3 and has been tentatively dated to this period due to the fact that most of the metalworking evidence on site has been dated to this period (Fig. 12). The evaluation trench had been placed over a large vague sub-rounded feature shown on the geophysical survey (Fig. 3). This feature proved to be a probable quarry (**274**) and was seen to be at least 8m in length and 1.8+ wide continuing into the south-western baulk. (Fig. 12, S.26). The quarry cut natural sands and silts and contained iron panning pieces up to 0.35m in length. This was the only iron panning found within the natural on site and it may have been used for smelting iron although the examples collected and shown to the specialists were probably too poor to have been used in this capacity (See Boardman and Starley, Appendix B.4). If this quarry was not to collect the bog ore it is uncertain what the sand was being used for. The quarry was up to 0.77m deep and had irregular base and was backfilled with three sterile layers with no artefacts within.

### 3.6 Period 4: Late pre-Roman Iron Age to late 1st century AD (Figs. 8, 11, 12 and 13)

- 3.6.1 In the very Late Iron Age to Early Roman period, the settlement was completely replanned and became largely 'enclosed'. Significant boundary and enclosure ditches were found across the excavation, including the main eastern boundary of the settlement along the ridge overlooking the Lee Brook (Fig. 2). In this period there were at least two different domestic occupation areas within 100m of each other. One of these appears to have functioned as the 'main' domestic focus and consisted of three adjacent structures comprising two roundhouses and a smaller structure within an enclosure. This seems to suggest a more centralised settlement compared to the previous Middle and Late Iron Age sites.
- 3.6.2 The layout of the site evolved during the period and the main enclosures laid out in the initial phase (Period 4.1) were later sub-divided (Period 4.2). These two subsidiary phases were clear within the main excavation area, but can only be surmised within the access road and house areas. Where it remains uncertain whether features relate to Period 4.1 or 4.2, they have been placed in the earlier phase. The suggested date for the end of Period 4.1 is provided by a primary assemblage placed within the backfill of a ditch (**1689**), which dates to the mid/late 1st century. The group includes a samian bowl sherd (Drag. 29; SF 72) dating to AD 70-85.

#### **Period 4.1**

##### *Enclosed round houses **1581** and **1649** and structure **1567***

- 3.6.3 The domestic core of the settlement lay within the northern part of the main excavation area and comprised two roundhouses (**1581** and **1649**) and a smaller structure (**1567**). These were surrounded by ditches (ditch **1535** to the north, ditch **1597** to the east and ditch **1689** to the south), producing a sub-square enclosure measuring c.33m north to south and c.23m east to west. Only four small sherds of pottery were recovered from the three structures, despite the fact that 50% of the roundhouse drip gullies were excavated.
- 3.6.4 The roundhouses were very small. The most westerly example (**1581**) had an exterior diameter of c.7.5m and an internal one of c.6m. Its drip gully was annular, with no evidence for the character or position of the entrance. The gully was of uniform size, measuring between 0.56m and 0.7m wide and 0.19m and 0.31m deep. It was backfilled with a sterile deposit containing a single small Early Iron Age sherd (8g).

Confined within the gully circuit were three undated post holes, two of which were inter-cutting and were between 0.12m and 0.15m deep.

- 3.6.5 Just to the south-east lay the second roundhouse (**1649**) which had an exterior diameter of 8.2m by 7.6m and an internal diameter of 7.5m by 6.7m (Plate 6). Again, the eaves drip gully was annular, measuring between 0.4m and 0.5m wide and 0.12m and 0.18m deep. Two small pottery sherds were recovered from the ditch: a residual Mid Iron Age sherd and a fragment of an Early Roman jar/bowl (mid/late 1st AD). Evidence for the building itself took the form of an undated probable hearth (**1659**) and three undated postholes, the latter surviving between 0.06m and 0.21m deep. The hearth lay in the northern part of the roundhouse, and measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.09m deep. It was filled with a dark orange brown sandy silt, some of which was heat affected, and moderate charcoal flecks.
- 3.6.6 The third structure (**1567**) lay to the south of the others and was sub-circular in shape, having an external diameter of c.5m by c.4.6m and an internal space of c.4m by c.3.5m. A 1.4m wide entrance way lay on its southern side. The ditch was between 0.43m and 0.54m wide and 0.2m and 0.31m deep with only a single pottery sherd (6g) dating to the latest Iron Age being found in its backfill. No internal features were noted within the structure.

*Ditches **1535**, **1597** and **1689***

- 3.6.7 The three ditches defining the three sides of the enclosure around the round houses/structures, clearly respected each other. The northernmost ditch (**1535**) was slightly curvilinear in plan, and was aligned roughly east to west at the western baulk before curving to the north-east to run towards a long north to south ditch (**1597**). No features were seen in the area to the north-west of this ditch and it is uncertain if this area was beyond the main settlement and part of the field system. Ditch **1535** was more than 0.8m wide and 0.48m deep and was backfilled with a single sterile deposit. Ditch **1597** was more than 70m long, continuing beyond the northern baulk. It may have been recorded in the geophysical survey beyond the excavation area curving just to the north-west and presumably forming an enclosure. It was between 0.9m and 1.3m wide and 0.25m and 0.55m deep and was backfilled with a sterile deposit containing a tiny residual Early Iron Age pottery sherd (4g).
- 3.6.8 On its southern side, ditch **1597** abutted up to curvilinear ditch **1689**. This ditch can be partly traced within the geophysical survey, which shows that it runs for more than 70m north to south, then turns at 90° eastwards for 25m before terminating. At one excavated slot within the northern side, a possible recut was recorded, but this was not seen in the other three excavation slots. The ditch was between 1.4m and 1.8m wide and 0.4m and 0.62m deep with moderate to steeply sloping sides and a concave base.
- 3.6.9 The ditch was backfilled with one or two deposits in each of the four excavated slots, but these derived from different domestic or other sources. The finds recovered from the southern sections may have come from unknown building(s) beyond the excavation area, whereas it is likely that those from the northern side came from the adjacent roundhouses. The excavated slot (**1689**) at the north-eastern terminus of the ditch was extended to 4m width due to the large quantity of finds recovered at this point. Table 2 records the artefacts and ecofacts from each of the four slots excavated through this enclosure but for a strict comparison between the different assemblages, albeit that the other three slots were only 1m wide. Overall, the fills produced by far the largest ditch assemblage from the site (Table 3), pottery forming the largest single component. In

addition to the finds noted in Table 3, a copper-alloy appliqué (SF 35) was found in the top of the ditch in the northern section.

Slot	Position	Finds
<b>159</b>	Eval Trench 16	20 pottery sherds (0.483kg); animal bone (0.064kg)
<b>1486</b>	Southern part of excavation	12 pottery sherds (0.205kg); animal bone (0.413kg)
<b>281/284</b>	Eval Trench 15 (Fig. 13, S.41)	Animal bone (0.015kg)
<b>1689</b>	North-eastern terminus	956 pottery sherds (13.448kg); copper alloy strip (SF 74); 43 oyster shells; animal bone (1.824kg) including juvenile horse

Table 3: *Finds from ditch 1689*

- 3.6.10 The pottery recovered from the two southern slots (**159** and **1486**) and the northern one (**1689**) was very different. The southern assemblages are mixed and consist of parts of twelve different vessels, including small scraps from Early Iron Age pots, one small fragment from a Middle Iron Age vessel, four sherds from Latest Iron Age vessels and four Early Roman jar/bowls. In contrast excavation slot **1689** produced a major domestic assemblage of 82 vessels; five Latest Iron Age, two Latest Iron Age/Early Roman and 75 Early Roman (Plate 7), seemingly giving a date of c.AD 75 for this infilling event. The finds from slot **1689** may have been deliberately placed at this ditch terminus. Complete vessels, including inverted examples (see Plate 7) were deposited here.

#### *Ditches 961 and 576*

- 3.6.11 To the south-east of the roundhouse enclosure ran a major ditch (**961**), which was recorded over a distance of 130m and was aligned roughly north to south. This major ditch may have continued southwards to be recorded in the access road trench (ditch **576**), but was not seen in the intervening Evaluation Trench 18, perhaps suggesting the presence of an entrance way at this point. The ditch was of moderate size, measuring between 0.8m to 1.7m wide and 0.4m to 0.7m deep. It was noticeably smaller further north side, where it may have served to mark a livestock route. This putative route would have been up to 10m wide where it ran roughly parallel to ditch **1597**, narrowing to 1.65m adjacent to ditch terminus **1689**. Eight exploratory slots were dug through ditch **961**, producing a moderate collection of finds from all but one of these. These comprise a total of 125 pottery sherds (1.249kg) and a millstone grit quern fragment.
- 3.6.12 The possible southern continuation of the ditch (**576**) located in the access road was far shallower than ditch **961**, at up to 1.25m wide and 0.26m deep. It contained a small quantity of pottery (18 sherds, 0.317kg).

#### *Pits in the main excavation area to the west of boundary ditch 961*

- 3.6.13 Thirty-four pits lay scattered across the western part of the main trench. Although there were a few areas a few pits lay relatively close, no major concentrations of pitting were evident. The pits were all roughly of the same size (between 0.83m and 2.4m in diameter and 0.13m to 0.47m deep), with the exception of three deeper pits (**906**, **1239** and **1352**). These latter pits were relatively large and may have been dug as quarries. Pits **1239** and **906** lay close together in the middle of the site. The former was 1.5m in diameter and 0.58m deep, whilst pit **906** was sub-rectangular (3m by 1.45m) and 0.62m deep. Pit **1352** near the south-western baulk was 2m in diameter and 0.75m deep. None of the pits contained notable finds assemblages. Collectively, the pits



produced 214 pottery sherds weighing 5.134kg, but these figures were significantly enhanced by the pottery recovered from pit **1311**. This pit contained 69 pottery sherds (3.44kg) from parts of five vessels, most of the sherds deriving from a significant part of one storage jar (59 sherds weighing 3.320kg). A large part of a pre-Flavian samian bowl from Southern Gaul was found in pit **1380**.

- 3.6.14 Few other finds were present. An iron plaque came from pit **796** (SF 37) in the southern area, while an iron ring or washer came from pit **1380** (SF 66) in the western area. Pit **876** in the centre of the site produced a small piece of iron slag and pit **1249** next to the south-western baulk yielded an iron nail (SF 77). Few animal bones were found although two pits in the southern corner (**767** and **809**) were notable. Part of a single red deer antler came from pit **767** and pit **809** contained the articulated lower limbs of a cow which may have been butchery waste (Plate 8).

*Ditches on eastern side of the main excavation area (**196**, ?**194**, **200**, **1121**, **1129**, **1189**, **1206**, **1402**, **1404** and **1436**)*

- 3.6.15 In the main excavation area were the fragmentary remains of at least eight ditches on the eastern side of the long boundary ditch (**961**). Presumably these all lay to the west of the site's eastern boundary, represented in this period by ditch **196** (and its recut **194** (Period 4.2) and **192** (Period 5). As recorded by the geophysical survey, this eastern boundary was aligned roughly north to south, running for a distance of at least 150m and appearing in Evaluation Trench 5 (ditch **35**; Figs. 3 and 12). The fact that no features were found to the east of this line suggests that the settlement was now enclosed on this side. The original ditch (**196**) was c.0.9m deep (Fig. 13, S.25). Collectively the ditches were 2.7m wide which explains the clear signal in the geophysical survey. Only two small sherds of pottery came from the earliest version of the ditch (**196**) including an Early Roman fragment. In Evaluation Trench 5, the ditch (**35**) was more than 1.04m wide and 0.92m deep and yielded eight pottery sherds (0.103kg) dating to the latest Iron Age and Early Roman period.
- 3.6.16 Since the settlement's eastern boundary was only sampled in two evaluation trenches, the pattern of settlement within the area directly to its west remains unknown. It clearly ran roughly parallel to boundary ditch **961**, some c.55m from it. Former internal subdivisions between the two boundaries may be postulated since three ditches (**1402/1404** and **1129**) respected or ran at right angles from boundary ditch **961** on its eastern side. Ditch **1402** and its probable recut (**1404**) were both very shallow, surviving up to 0.15m and 0.18m deep respectively, suggesting that other ditches in this area may not have survived later ploughing. In contrast ditch **1129** was 0.56m deep and terminated before it reached the eastern site boundary ditch. Small quantities of mostly Early Roman pottery were found in the three ditches (collectively 13 sherds weighing 0.187kg) and ditch **1129** also contained an Iron knife (SF 34) used for skinning.
- 3.6.17 In the extreme northern part of the excavation area, another minor ditch (**1436**) may relate to Period 4.1. It was only observed over a distance of 10m and was aligned roughly east to west, terminating on its western side. The ditch was 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep and contained a large quantity of pottery including substantial parts of two Early Roman jars (148 sherds weighing 1.907kg).
- 3.6.18 Close to the eastern boundary marker were the remnants of three further ditches (**200**, **1189** and **1206**) which ran on different alignments. Two were undated (**1189** and **1206**) and were 0.36m and 0.13m deep respectively. Ditch **1189** contained part of a juvenile horse whilst ditch (**200**) contained a single Early Roman pottery sherd.

- 3.6.19 Directly to the west of ditch **200** was a C-shaped structure or enclosure (**1121**). It measured externally 6.55m east to west and c.5.80m north to south. A 4.5m wide entranceway was evident on its northern side, although no internal features were found to suggest the presence of a building. The excavated section across the western ditch terminal found a recut, although this was not evident in the two other excavated sections. The ditch was between 0.55m and 0.8m wide and 0.14m and 0.32m deep. The ditch contained 14 pottery sherds (weighing 0.138kg) and an iron strip (SF 57) .

*Human and Dog Burial*

- 3.6.20 Between ditches **196** and **961** in the main excavation area lay the combined burial of a neonate and a dog (**929**). The dual burial lay within a sub-rectangular east to west aligned grave cut, measuring 0.82m by 0.50m and 0.16m deep (Plate 9). The sides of the grave were gently sloping and the base slightly rounded. The neonate skull (927) was placed on the eastern edge of the grave; presumably the body originally lay to the west but only a fragment survived (see Dodwell, Appendix C.1). The dog (928) was on the western edge with its body to the east. The dog skeleton was that of an animal aged around 4 months. The grave backfill consisted of a dark orange brown sandy silt (926), from which a single scrap (2g) of Early Roman pottery was recovered.

*Well and pits*

- 3.6.21 A well (**350**) lay c.20m to the north of ditch **1129**. It was excavated to a depth of 1.3m, where work stopped for health and safety reasons. The fills were hand augered to a depth of 4.23m, a fragment of an Early Roman jar being found near the base.(Fig. 13, S.149). At the limit of the hand excavated level, the well was 0.74m in diameter and had vertical sides. The northern side was vertical near the top, although the southern side stepped slightly outwards. From the two lower backfills came 15 sherds (0.256kg) of mostly Early Roman pottery, signifying that the well was probably backfilled by the end of the 1st century. This is confirmed by the fact that two later pits (Period 5) cut into the well's latest backfill.
- 3.6.22 Thirteen pits were found to the north of the postulated east to west ditch partition ditches (**1402/1404** and **1129**). Three possible quarries lay in the extreme north-eastern corner of the site (**126**, **226** and **1843**). These were substantially larger than the other nearby pits, being between 2.5m and 3.2m long and between 0.62m and 1.1m deep. All three pits were steep sided and were backfilled with between three and five deposits. Pit **126** may have been rapidly backfilled with deposits from at least two sources from its western side. All three pits contained a few sherds of Early Roman pottery (collectively 9 sherds; 0.207kg) and each contained small quantities of animal bone, with pit **126** having the most (1.07kg). This pit also contained an Early Roman Nauheim derivative brooch (SF 8) dating to AD 43-80. The remaining ten pits were scattered across the area and were between 0.16m and 0.35m deep, except one which was 0.55m deep. These pits contained small quantities of Early Roman pottery (collectively 65 pottery sherds; 0.716kg).
- 3.6.23 Nine pits were found to the south and were between 1.3m and 2.3m in diameter and 0.28m and 0.38m deep, with one example being deeper at 0.70m. The pit fills yielded 84 pottery sherds collectively (1.204kg), as well as an iron needle used in textiles from pit **676** (SF 25), a glass bead (SF 42) and an iron nail from pit **1173** (SF 58). An environmental sample from pit **1711** produced a 44 charred cereal grains as well as seeds from a few dry land herbs (Sample 98; Table 50).

*Ditches **339** and **342** in Evaluation Trench 10, to the north of the main excavation area*

- 3.6.24 Some 50m to the north of the main excavation area, Evaluation Trench 10 was targeted over a possible enclosure ditch and pits recorded in the geophysical survey (Fig.12). Ditch fill 342 corresponded to the corner of the putative enclosure and was 1.45m wide, ran roughly east to west. Late 1st-century AD pottery sherds, bone pieces, a little fired clay and flint were found in its upper deposit. Directly to the south, ditch fill 339 was 1.15m wide and contained one small sherd of Early Roman pottery.

*Southern excavation area, associated access road and Evaluation Trench 18*

- 3.6.25 In the southern part of the site (the Southern excavation area) was a possible roundhouse (**1094**), partly exposed next to the western baulk. The eaves drip gully would have had an external diameter of c.11m and seemingly terminated on the northern side to provide an entrance. The gully was between 0.7m and 1.1m wide and 0.22m and 0.5m deep, and its fills contained 13 sherds (0.336kg) of pottery dating to the mid-late 1st century AD. Within the roundhouse were two undated post holes 0.35m and 0.53m in diameter, which survived to 0.1m and 0.17m deep.
- 3.6.26 Directly to the south of the roundhouse was a hearth (**1048**) cutting a Period 3 ditch. It may have once lain within a structure which had not survived. The hearth was sub-rectangular in shape, measuring more than 1.6m long, 1.15m wide and 0.18m deep, with steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. In the centre of the base was a sub-circular clay lining (0.4m in diameter) which survived as a dark reddish brown burnt deposit between 20 and 40mm thick (Plate 10). The intensity of the former firing is demonstrated by the burning of the underlying natural sand. Sealing the clay lining was a mid greyish brown silty sand which contained a significant deposit of animal bones and 11 Late and Latest Iron Age pottery sherds (0.201kg). The animal bone seems to have been a placed/special deposit and comprised 60 identifiable fragments of cattle bone, with small numbers of sheep and pig – primarily lower limbs along with axial elements and a number of scapulae (Plate 3). This range of animals and different skeletal elements, the lack of butchery and burning do not suggest food or processing waste (see Chris Faine, Appendix C.2).
- 3.6.27 In the access road leading to the Southern excavation area were three ditches, the earliest ditch of which (**1064**), was aligned east to west and terminated on the western side. It was shallow (up to 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep) and contained four pottery sherds including one dating to the Early Roman period. This ditch was cut by a north to south aligned ditch (**1030**), measuring up to 1.25m wide and 0.23m deep. Directly to the south was another ditch (**1054**) aligned north-west to south-east, which terminated to the east.
- 3.6.28 In the Southern excavation area, its access road and Evaluation Trench 18 were four pits dating to this phase. The pits were fairly shallow (0.2m to 0.43m deep) and two in the access road area contained a total of 12 pottery sherds (0.183kg), whereas pit **1073**, directly to the south-east of the roundhouse, contained 32 sherds (0.480kg) of latest Iron Age and Early Roman pottery.

*Access road to main excavation area*

- 3.6.29 In the central part of the main access road were two ditches (**576** and **625**). Of these, the former may have been the continuation of boundary ditch **961** (see above) whilst ditch **625** terminated adjacent and at approximate right angles to it. This ditch contained five sherds (0.184kg) of latest Iron Age and Early Roman pottery.
- 3.6.30 A second cluster of ditches including recuts was found in the southern part of the access road, but their function remains uncertain. There were three east to west aligned and undated ditches (**504**, **506** and **525**), all of which were shallow (up to 0.26m

deep). Similarly, three ditches aligned roughly north to south (**514**, **606** and **608**) and were up to 0.55m deep, but contained only a single residual sherd.

- 3.6.31 Along the course of the access road were ten pits, with eight being shallow (less than 0.28m deep), whereas two adjacent pits (**731** and **752**) at the northern end were 0.8m and 0.63m deep respectively. All ten pits contained small quantities of pottery with a total of 35 sherds (0.771kg) being recovered. Pit **614** may have contained a special/placed deposit. It was 1.55m in diameter and 0.18m deep and was filled with a mid orange brown silty sand containing frequent large sub-rounded flint stones. This fill contained eight sherds of pottery as well as part of an articulated horse skeleton (Plate 11).

*Evaluation Trench 23 in the southern part of the site (Fig. 11)*

- 3.6.32 In Evaluation Trench 23 was a ditch (**355**) and four pits (**98**, **100**, **102** and **337**), which have tentatively been assigned to Period 4. The boundary or enclosure ditch and a possible recut were aligned south-east to north-west, but were not excavated. Both ditches were more than 2m wide. Latest Iron Age and Early Roman pottery (six sherds weighing 0.097kg) as well as bone was recovered from the top of one of the ditches.
- 3.6.33 The four pits were of different characters. Pit **98** was 2.5m in diameter and 1.2m deep and may have been a former quarry pit, whilst the other three (**100**, **102** and **337**) were 0.6m and 0.11m deep respectively. Two of the pits (**98** and **102**) yielded significant quantities of residual Neolithic material, but they were tentatively dated to the Roman period on the basis of their general character. Pit **337** contained a single Early Roman pottery sherd.

**Period 4.2** (Fig. 8)

- 3.6.34 In the western part of the main excavation area, the settlement layout was partially altered, although the three roundhouses/structures (**1581**, **1649** and **1567**) in the northern part of the site probably remained in use, as did most of the previous features, including the eastern settlement site boundary ditch which was now recut.

*Ditches **1551**, **1617**, **1302** and **1533** and route way ditch **1599***

- 3.6.35 In this phase, the new main enclosure in the north-western part of the site consisted of four ditches (**1551**, **1617**, **1302** and **1533**). These enclosed the roundhouses/structures on all four sides to provide a larger sub-rectangular area around them (compared with the early phase) measuring c.66m north to south by c.26m east to west. A further north to south aligned ditch (**1599**) may have acted as the eastern ditch of a route way (with ditch **1617**), with a small entrance leading into the house enclosure.
- 3.6.36 All five ditches were roughly the same size and their single backfills were relatively sterile. The northernmost ditch (**1533**) only partly lay within the excavation area, meaning that any relationship with the western ditch (**1551**) remains unknown. Ditch **1553** appeared to respect the position of two ditches to the east (**1599** and **1617**). A presumed route which ran between ditches **1533** and **1599** was narrow (<3m), with was a 2.8m wide entranceway in the north-eastern corner of the roundhouse enclosure (between ditches **1533** and **1617**).
- 3.6.37 Ditch **1533** was 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep and contained a single small residual Middle Iron Age pottery sherd. The eastern ditch (**1617**) and probably the western ditch (**1551**) ran up to the southern ditch (**1302**). Ditch (**1617**) was up to 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep and contained four sherds of pottery (0.073kg) dating to the mid 1st century AD. The western ditch (**1551**) was up to 1.6m wide and 0.6m deep and contained 11 pottery

sherds (0.133kg). Ditch **1302** was between 0.9m and 1.2m wide and 0.24m and 0.6m deep; seven pottery sherds (0.151kg) came from its backfill.

*Central enclosure and north eastern open area formed by ditches **1599**, **1242**, **1763/1701** and **194***

- 3.6.38 The eastern ditch of the roundhouse enclosure (**1617**) may have formed a c.4m wide north to south aligned routeway with ditch **1599**, leading to a small sub-square enclosure in the centre of the excavation area, formed by ditches **1617**, **1302** and **1242**, and measuring c.27m by c.21m. This enclosure may have been open on the north-eastern side where there was apparently a large gap (14m wide) between ditches **1599** and **1242**: alternatively this side may have been closed by a hedge or other feature which has not survived. A c.4.5m wide entranceway lay at the south-eastern corner of the enclosure between ditches **1302** and **1242**.
- 3.6.39 A large open area in the north-eastern corner of the main excavation area was formed by ditches **1763/1701** and **1599**, with a c.7.4m wide entranceway in the centre of the southern side. This open area was presumably demarcated by the site's eastern boundary (ditch **194**) which would have created an area measuring up to c.70m east to west and more than 68m north to south (the latter distance being calculated by the length of ditch **1599**).
- 3.6.40 The three boundary ditches (**1599**, **1242** and **1763/1701**) were fairly similar in size. Ditch **1599** was between 1.05m and 1.3m wide and 0.27m and 0.6m deep and contained 14 small pottery sherds (0.083kg). Ditch **1763/1701** was between 0.69m and 1m wide and 0.3m and 0.46m deep. There were 15 very small sherds (0.097kg) of pottery within its backfill and these were largely residual Middle Iron Age fragments, although an intrusive Middle Roman dish fragment was also found. Other finds included a copper-alloy stud (SF 47) and some slag (70g). The third ditch, **1242**, was between 0.58m and 1.5m wide and 0.14m and 0.54m deep. Four exploratory slots were dug across ditch **1242**, demonstrating that it was backfilled from at least two sources. Only one of the slots produced finds: 34 pottery sherds (0.697kg), a worn Iron Age coin (SF 33), probably Tasciovanus (c.20BC - c.AD 10), a stout copper-alloy pierced fitting ('hedgehog' form) from a 5th- or 4th-century BC horse bit (SF 32), and an iron chisel (SF 36).

*Southern 'open area' of main excavation*

- 3.6.41 Another 'open area' to the south was formed by ditches **1242**, **1763/1701**, **1300/1520/1302/156**, **853**, **801** and **923**. Most of this part of the site appears to have been open at this stage, with only one ditch fragment to the south of ditches **1242** and **1300**. This ditch (**156**) was V-shaped in profile and of moderate size, at 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 13, S.28).
- 3.6.42 This phase seems to have lasted for some time, since ditch **1302** was recut (**1300**) on its southern side. It is possible that ditch **1520** was contemporary with this phase, creating a small funnelled entranceway into the roundhouse enclosure. Ditch **1300** was between 0.88m and 1.1m wide and 0.25m and 0.55m deep and was backfilled with a generally sterile deposit containing seven pottery sherds (0.118kg) dating into the Early Roman period. Ditch **1520** was 0.30m deep and contained eight pottery sherds (0.050kg) dating to the Early Roman period.
- 3.6.43 The only ditches within the open area were possibly two related ditches (**853** and **801**) and ditch **923**. Ditch **853** was aligned north to south, and ran for c.24m roughly parallel and less than 2m to the east of **1242**. Ditch **853** terminated to the south adjacent to a small curvilinear ditch (**801**) which was less than 10m long. Ditch **853** was up to 0.6m

wide and 0.36m deep and contained two Early Roman sherds (0.042kg) as well as a puddingstone quern fragment (SF 62). Ditch **801** was up to 1.06m wide and 0.3m deep and produced a moderate collection of pottery (68 sherds (0.421kg). It is possible that a structure existed within the curvilinear ditch, which encircled two post holes, 0.15m and 0.17m deep with one containing a small Early Roman pottery sherd.

- 3.6.44 Some 50m to the south of ditch **801** was a small ditch aligned north to south (**923**), c.15m long, up to 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep which contained eight pottery sherds (0.233kg).

### 3.7 Period 5: Late 1st century to late 2nd century (Fig. 9)

- 3.7.1 The final phase of Roman activity discovered comprised enclosures and 'paddocks' with some pits. These were mainly located within the main excavation area of the site with few features within the access road and none in the evaluation trenches in the southern or northern part of the site. It appears likely that most of the settlement lay within the excavation area and was now considerably smaller than it had been in the Middle to Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods. Two large sub-rectangular enclosures lay within the main excavation, presumably linked to the settlement's eastern boundary ditch. These were associated with a series of internal small paddocks/enclosures, suggesting this was an organised farmstead. The ditches may have been reinforced by other structures such as hedges which have not survived.
- 3.7.2 No domestic features such as houses were found and it is likely these main domestic areas were located just beyond the excavation area, near to the western part of Trench 16 where significant quantities of pottery were found. A few of the features were recut before the site was abandoned in the mid/late 2nd century AD. This end date is suggested by the fact that only small quantities of Nene Valley pottery were recovered (a fabric which appeared in the mid 2nd century). There was no evidence for a violent end to occupation or that the settlement moved to another site nearby - the general lack of Late Roman artefacts in the topsoil may be significant.
- 3.7.3 The relative lack of finds from Period 5 deposits is accounted for, at least in part, by the fact the area of domestic occupation was probably just to the south of the excavation area. The settlement may have been a small farmstead, perhaps controlled by a single extended family.
- 3.7.4 Only two residual Mid to Late Roman pottery sherds were found, as well as a single Late Roman coin. This suggests that either the settlement ceased or moved before the Late Roman period.

#### **Features in the main excavation area**

*Possible eastern and western enclosure (**1187**, **154**, **1615**, **?1213**, **1227** and eastern boundary ditch **192**)*

- 3.7.5 It is likely that the site's eastern boundary was recut (**192**) and that the creation of a new enclosure system (**1187**, **154**, **1615**, **?1213** and **1227**) was linked into this event. The new enclosure(s) measured c.140m east to west and c.52-c.75m north to south. The large east to west ditch (**1187**), seemingly leading from the eastern boundary to join ditch **154**, was observed in the geophysical survey (Fig. 3). It is possible that there were two sub-square enclosures, both attached to this southern boundary ditch (**1187**) and of roughly equal size. The possible western side of the enclosure consisted of ditches **154/1615** and **1213** which would suggest an area of c.55m east to west and c.75m north to south. The eastern side of the enclosure may have comprised ditch

**1227** joining up with the site's eastern boundary **192**, which would produce a measurement of c.55m east to west and up to c.52m north to south. If this suggestion is correct, it would indicate a c.30m gap between the western and eastern enclosure (ditches **1615/1213** and **1227**), perhaps creating the main throughfare into the western and eastern enclosures.

- 3.7.6 Boundary ditch **1187** cut into an undated ditch aligned east to west (**916**), which may have dated to this period. Ditch **1187** was up to c.1.5m wide and up to 0.8m deep. Finds recovered from its fills comprised 65 pottery sherds (0.926kg), a tile (0.163kg) and an iron sheet or strip fragment (SF 60). A smithy hearth bottom was recovered from the ditch in an excavation slot on its eastern side. Boundary ditch **192** was also substantial at 2.7m wide but was only 0.49m deep (Fig. 13, S. 25).

*Western enclosure (1187, 154, 1615 and ?1213)*

- 3.7.7 Ditch **154** was of a similar size to ditch **1187**, at 1.6m and 0.76m deep (Fig. 13, S.27), widening to 2.76m wide and 0.83m deep in the northern side in Evaluation Trench 15 (Fig. 13, S.41). To the north-east, the same ditch (**1615**) was just 0.35m deep adjacent to its possible terminus. A significant assemblage of pottery was recovered from the excavation slot (**154**) in Evaluation Trench 16. This comprised 234 sherds of pottery (3.027kg), comprising parts of c.24 vessels largely dating to the c.early/mid 2nd century. It also included a residual fragment of stamped coarseware (Fig. 14). The three excavation slots placed through ditch **1615** produced just six pottery sherds (0.094kg). The slot adjacent to the ditch terminus here yielded an assemblage of animal bone providing evidence for on-site sheep and horse breeding, in the form of neonatal and juvenile remains.
- 3.7.8 It is possible that the ditch was shallower on its eastern side and that the ditch did not survive later cultivation apart from a small section (ditch **1213**) next to the main enclosure ditch. Ditch **1213** was on the same alignment as ditch **1615**, and was 6.5m long, 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep. Its fills contained five Roman pottery sherds (0.06kg).
- 3.7.9 Within the western enclosure, two ditches (**1289** and **1338**) probably formed part of a sub-rectangular enclosure, the size of which is uncertain. It is in this area that the domestic house may have been located (adjacent to ditch **154** where large quantities of pottery were found). The ditches were between 0.45m and 0.85m wide and 0.05m and 0.2m deep and had a sterile backfill. A probable 4.3m wide entranceway into this internal enclosure lay at the north-eastern side, between ditches **1289** and **1338**. In this gap pit **880** was positioned. It was oval in plan, measuring 0.7m long, 0.3m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill contained a possible placed deposit which may signify a closure 'ritual'. Two worn Hertfordshire Puddingstone quern stones (SFs 39 and 40), both c.75% complete comprising an upper and lower stone, were positioned on top of each other as if ready for use in the pit (Plates 12 and 13). A scatter of lava quern fragments (SF 38) were found in the pit, but no other finds.
- 3.7.10 A second possible internal enclosure to the south-east is suggested by ditch **1257**, which presumably originally joined ditch **1213**. Ditch **1257** survived to 0.75m and 1.1m wide and 0.18m to 0.28m deep and contained two mid 1st-century pottery sherds (0.114kg) as well as a concave copper-alloy stud (SF 29), an iron flat strip fragment (SF 56) and a hobnail (SF 54).
- 3.7.11 The northern part of the western enclosure comprised an open area which contained c.12 pits. Most of these (c.10) were dug along the western side including a group of seven intercutting pits, and a further two lay in the centre of the enclosure. The pits in the intercutting group were mostly small and shallow, measuring between 0.8m and

1.6m in diameter and 0.16m and 0.4m deep and all were undated. Pit **1483** to the north was 1.65m long and was 0.25m deep: it contained an Early Roman sherd and a smithy hearth bottom (0.354kg). Pit **1488** to the south was larger at 2.8m long by 2.2m wide and 0.7m deep. Within its backfill was a smithy hearth bottom and undiagnostic slag as well as a few small residual pottery sherds. A sample from the pit fill produced 38 charred cereal grains and well as 33 seeds of corn gromwell and a few other seeds including mineralised examples (Sample 82, Table 50). These remains suggest that waste was being deposited into this pit (see Fosberry, Appendix C.3). The two small pits in the centre of the enclosure were 0.1m and 0.44m deep and contained only two small pottery sherds.

#### *Eastern enclosure*

- 3.7.12 The eastern enclosure was delimited on its western side by a ditch (**1227**) that was between 1m and 1.4m wide and between 0.2m and 0.38m deep, although at the northern side it was just 0.63m wide and 0.1m deep. Its fills produced a small quantity of pottery, largely dating to the 2nd century (48 sherds weighing 0.673kg). A probable c.3m wide entranceway leading into the enclosure lay next to the southern boundary ditch. Within this entranceway lay a pit or posthole (**934**), 0.4m long by 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep.
- 3.7.13 Eleven pits were scattered across the eastern enclosure area. These varied in size from the small (0.47m in diameter) to large (2.8m long) but all were relatively shallow (up to 0.44m deep). A total of 67 pottery sherds (0.269kg) were recovered from the pit fills, most of which were very small and fragmentary. One of the pits, near ditch **1227**, may have been a hearth (**1625**) but no structural features were apparent in the vicinity. The putative hearth was 1.4m long, 1.3m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and a very slightly rounded base. Its basal fill, 0.11m thick, comprised a pale yellow and bright red sandy clay. The upper fill was a light greyish brown silty sand. Five small pottery sherds (0.022kg) came from this upper fill. Directly to the south of the hearth was pit **1623**. A sample from its fill contained nearly 40 charred cereal grains as well as fish scale (Sample 90, Table 50).
- 3.7.14 Another pit, just within the northern part of the enclosure contained part of a probable adult dog burial (**1716**), but unfortunately most had been truncated by later activities. A pig burial (**1294**) lay in the middle of the enclosure. The shallow pit (1m by 0.5m and 0.12m deep), contained a pig aged less than a year old (Plate 15).

#### *Recut to southern boundary (912) and eastern enclosure (1136)*

- 3.7.15 The southern boundary was partially recut on its northern side (**912**). This recut was more substantial at the western side where it was between 1.5m and 2.3m wide and 0.6m to 0.7m deep. At the eastern side it turned northwards, presumably creating two internal enclosures. A collection of pottery, largely Roman in date, was recovered from most of the excavated slots through the ditch, amounting to a total of 267 sherds (4.922kg). This included a Southern Gaulish bowl dated AD 70-110. Most of the pottery was found in one slot within Evaluation Trench 7, 156 sherds (3.264kg) were found, although 104 sherds of this formed a substantial part of an early 2nd-century jar (2.099kg). A copper-alloy ring (SF 30) was also found.
- 3.7.16 The ditch was cut by an 'L' shaped ditch (**1136**) on its eastern side. This ditch was between 1m and 1.3m wide and 0.25m to 0.47m deep. Its fills contained 97 pottery sherds (1.135kg) from c.21 different Early Roman and Roman pottery vessels. These included two Nene Valley coated vessels dating from the mid 2nd to 3rd century. This suggests that the ditch may have been the latest Roman feature within the excavation



area. Its backfill also contained a bone needle (SF 43) and a sandstone rubbing stone (SF 44).

*Area between the eastern and western enclosures*

- 3.7.17 In the space between the eastern and western enclosures was a group of four pits, including intercutting pits **832** and **834** (Plate 14). The function of the four pits remains uncertain but all four were different. Pit **834** was 5m long, 1.05m wide and up to 0.32m deep, whilst pit **803** was 3m long and 0.25m deep. The two other pits were up to 1m long and between 0.06m and 0.46m deep. The basal fill of pit **832** consisted of dark grey black silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks (Plate 14), suggesting a secondary deposit of burnt material from a hearth or oven. The upper fill contained pottery dating from at least the mid 1st century. This pit was cut by the long shallow pit (**834**) which itself contained a moderate collection of 46 pottery sherds (0.468kg) in its single backfill.

*Ditches 1731, 1793 and 1455*

- 3.7.18 Three linear ditches aligned north to south (**1731**, **1793** and **1455**) ran roughly parallel to each other with the northern part of the main excavation area. They may relate to slightly different phases within Period 5, since the westernmost ditch (**1731**) appears to have respected the western enclosure ditch (**1615**) which the central ditch (**1793**) cut across. Ditch **1455** presumably respected the eastern enclosure. All three ditches ceased at roughly the same northern limit, possibly suggesting that this was a common field boundary. The ditches were all shallow (up to 0.28m deep) and contained small quantities of pottery (36 sherds weighing 0.415kg). Finds from ditch **1455** included a samian sherd dated AD 120-200 and a millstone grit quern stone (SF 68).

*Possible route way 1777 and 1782*

- 3.7.19 Running north to south into the excavation area were two parallel ditches (**1777** and **1782**), spaced just over 3m apart. The ditches were both under a metre wide and up to 0.28m deep and collectively produced three pottery sherds (0.195kg) including a Horningsea jar fragment dating to the 2nd century. Ditch **1777** seemed to respect the position of ditch **1793**, since both terminated within 2m of each other, forming a possible narrow entrance way.

*Kiln 1752 and six pits to the north of the eastern and western enclosures*

- 3.7.20 Six pits and a possible lime kiln (**1752**) were located to the north of the two enclosures. The kiln lay at the extreme north-eastern part of the site and most of it lay within the excavation area. No structural features were observed around the kiln. It was more than 1.1m long, 1m wide and 0.46m deep with very steep sides (c.80°) and a flattish base. Lining the kiln's sides and base was a 0.05m thick white chalk deposit which contained an iron cleaver (SF 71). A patch of *in-situ* burning lay on top of the chalk. This presumably related to the flue area and measured 0.4m by more than 0.3m and 0.03m thick. Sealing the lining was a sterile deposit with occasional burnt red clay pieces (5% of fill) and chalk inclusions which were presumably part of the demolition remains of the former kiln. The upper backfill was a light grey sandy silt. This contained eight Roman pottery sherds (0.202kg) including a jar and a samian bowl both dating from the mid 2nd century. The samian sherd is a Drag. 31 bowl (SF 75) from Central Gaul with a stamped base (BRICCIUS) dating to AD 150-175.
- 3.7.21 Six pits were scattered across this northern part of the excavation area. They were of different sizes, ranging between 1.2m and 3.8m long and 0.18m and 0.48m deep. Two were undated but four of the pits contained pottery (48 sherds weighing 0.457kg), with

three dating after the mid 2nd century (**1619**, **1724** and **1737**). A samian sherd dating to AD 160-200 came from pit **1619**, with two vessels including a fineware beaker from the mid 2nd century in pit **1724**. Pit 1737 produced a moderate assemblage of pottery including a vessel from the late 2nd century (25 sherds; 0.215kg). Pit **1629** contained part of a ceramic roof tile fragment (0.212kg). Other pits were dated by stratigraphic relationships, including pit **1442** which cut a Period 4 ditch. A sample from the fill of this pit produced a significant quantity of charred seeds including over 700 cereal grains (Table 49).

#### *Ditch 311*

- 3.7.22 Ditch **311** terminated 3.7m to the south of enclosure ditch **1187**, and was aligned at right angles to it, running southwards into the site's baulk. The ditch was between 0.8m and 0.96m wide and up to 0.34m deep and contained eight small Early Roman pottery sherds (0.040kg).

#### *Ditches in the access roadway*

- 3.7.23 The remnants of five ditches were uncovered in three different parts of the access route trenches. Within the Southern excavation area access road lay two related ditches. Ditch **940** was aligned roughly east to west whilst ditch **1028** ran at right angles to and terminated against the other ditch. The two ditches were fairly shallow at 0.25m and 0.2m deep respectively and collectively contained six pottery sherds (0.245kg). In the northern part of the main access road were two ditches (**569** and **664**) which respected each other, terminating at right angles to each other. Ditch **569** was 0.8m wide and 0.42m deep and contained 17 pottery sherds (0.117kg) including a 2nd- to 3rd-century fragments. In contrast, ditch **664** was undated and shallower at 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep. A single north to south aligned ditch (**604**) was recorded at the extreme southern part of the access road. This ditch was up to 0.36m deep and contained two sherds of Early Roman pottery (0.137kg).

#### *Pits to the south of the main enclosures*

- 3.7.24 Four pits lay to the south of the enclosure, two of these lay in the south-eastern corner of the main excavation area and two in the access road. All four pits were shallow and only four pottery sherds (0.041kg) were recovered from two of them.

### **3.8 Period 6: Anglo-Saxon (Fig. 10)**

- 3.8.1 A single Anglo-Saxon feature – a sunken-featured building (SFB) – was found during the excavation, although pottery of this period was found intrusively in two Iron Age and Roman features. This recovery of this material was unexpected since no Anglo-Saxon features or artefacts were recovered during the evaluation (Atkins 2009).
- 3.8.2 The SFB (**1771**) lay in the extreme northern part of the site and was only recognized during the post-excavation stage, meaning that unfortunately it was only sample excavated with less than half being examined. The construction cut was sub-rectangular in shape, 4.06m by 2.5m and 0.31m deep with its long axis aligned east to west. Its sides were very steep and it had a flat base. The single backfill comprised a dark orange brown sandy silt, which contained occasional fine and medium natural flints and pebbles. Finds consisted of a single copper-alloy object (SF 69) with bossed decorations which may date to the Iron Age (see Crummy Appendix B.3). The 15 pottery sherds recovered (191g) comprise two hand-made pottery sherds (48g) of Early Saxon date including a decorated rusticated sherd (see Blinkhorn Appendix B.8). The

remaining pottery is a mixture of Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Early Roman sherds (13 sherds; 143g). A single relatively large fragment of a box flue tile (0.731kg) was found, together with an oyster shell, a millstone grit quern fragment (SF 67) and 18 fragments of animal bone. The latter include 15 goose bones, all but two of which came from adult birds (see Faine, Appendix C.2). The majority of the finds were probably residual.

- 3.8.3 The intrusive Anglo-Saxon pottery were found in ditch **1731** (Period 5) consisted of 10 small sherds from a probable small bowl. Five small sherds also came from pit **1012** (Period 3). These two features were c.30m to the south-west and more than 100m to the south of the SFB respectively.

### 3.9 Post-Saxon

- 3.9.1 There were very few features or layers of post-Saxon date with the development area., although several of the flood plain layers encountered in the evaluation date from this period (Atkins 2009). Some finds including coins and pottery dating up to the modern period were found in the topsoil and subsoil.

### 3.10 Finds Summary

#### *Lithics*

- 3.10.1 A moderate collection of 703 struck flints was recovered from the evaluation and excavation. Eighty-seven later prehistoric flints came from a contemporary working surface, with 125 further flints being found in a later ring ditch which cut this surface. The vast majority of the other flints were residual in later deposits.

#### *The Coins*

- 3.10.2 An Iron Age coin (probably of Tasciovanus) and a 4th-century Roman coin were found, together with various post-medieval issues.

#### *The Small Finds*

- 3.10.3 A relatively small collection of small finds ranging from the Iron Age to the modern was recovered, most of which date to the Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British period. Three objects came from Middle Iron Age features although an interesting residual horse bit fitting found in a Period 4 ditch is likely to be of Early to Middle Iron Age date. Six objects were found in Period 3 features, including an awl. A total of 26 Roman or probable Roman objects were found, comprising stratified objects from Periods 4 and 5 and several from post-Roman or unstratified contexts. There were also many post-medieval and modern objects. Six objects were identified for illustration.

#### *Metalworking Debris*

- 3.10.4 A small quantity of metalworking debris (4.5kg) was found, along with possible 'bog iron' ore. Most of the evidence comprised smithy hearth bottoms and slag, with hammerscale coming from bulk samples. A little debris derived from a Period 2 pit, but most came from Period 3 features concentrated within Evaluation Trench 20 and small quantities in features dating to Periods 4 and 5.

#### *Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Pottery*

- 3.10.5 Twenty-seven sherds of earlier prehistoric pottery (143g) were found. The vast majority of this pottery was residual. It included part of a Collared Urn from a cremation.

### ***Later prehistoric Pottery***

- 3.10.6 An assemblage of 1051 sherds of later prehistoric handmade pottery (18.4kg) dating from the Late Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age was recovered. The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherds (121 weighing 0.761kg) are largely small and residual. In contrast, the Middle Iron Age assemblage is far larger (762 sherds; 15.223kg) with a few primary assemblages in some pits. The Late Iron Age hand made component is relatively small (168 sherds; 2.416kg). Some 17 vessels are suggested for illustration.

### ***Late pre-Roman Iron Age and Romano-British Pottery***

- 3.10.7 A moderate collection of Late pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman pottery (3669 sherds weighing 54.305kg) was recovered. This comprises 1687 sherds of Latest Iron Age (24.603kg), 1717 sherds of Early Roman (26.577kg) and 265 sherds of Romano-British (3.125kg) pottery. Over 90% of this pottery was found in ditches and pits. Fifteen fabric types are represented with virtually all of the pottery being locally made. One large primary assemblage of 956 sherds (13.448kg) was recovered from a ditch terminus. Twenty pottery vessels from this ditch are flagged for illustration.
- 3.10.8 A rare example of an Early Roman platter with a coarse ware stamp came from a Period 5 ditch and has already been illustrated.

### ***Anglo-Saxon Pottery***

- 3.10.9 Seventeen sherds (131g) of Early Saxon pottery were recovered from three features including an SFB.

### ***Post-Medieval Pottery***

- 3.10.10 Only three sherds of post-medieval pottery were found.

### ***Tile***

- 3.10.11 A small group of nine Roman ceramic tiles (1.212kg) was found, including part of a flue tile in the Anglo-Saxon SFB. This fragment accounted for more than half the assemblage by weight.

### ***Fired Clay Objects***

- 3.10.12 Five fired clay objects were recovered comprising three Middle Iron Age objects including parts of two triangular loomweights, a ceramic weight in a Period 3 pit and an object in a Period 4 pit.

### ***Fired Clay/Daub***

- 3.10.13 A small collection of fired clay/daub (4.5kg) came from 79 contexts dating from Periods 2 to 5. A few fragments were collected from pit and hearth linings (the latter accounting for 1.46kg), whilst the others were secondary deposits. Only three fragments had traces of withies.

### ***Stone Objects***

- 3.10.14 The assemblage for 13 stone objects (not counting lava quern fragments) comprises 10 quern fragments and three rubbing stones.

### ***Bead***

- 3.10.15 A single Late Iron Age or Early Roman glass bead was found.

### 3.11 Environmental Summary

#### ***Human Skeletal Remains***

- 3.11.1 Remains of probably five human remains were found of which three are neonates. These derived from a Bronze Age cremation and various inhumation burials, including one buried with a dog dating to Period 4. The remainder probably date to the Late Iron Age to Middle Roman periods.

#### ***Animal Bone***

- 3.11.2 A moderate quantity of animal was recovered, comprising 1821 fragments from both hand collection and bulk samples. Of these, 809 bones were identified to species. The animal bone largely derived from Periods 2 to 4. Cattle was the most numerous species with smaller numbers of sheep. The evidence suggests that the husbandry regime at the site was one of mixed farming in these periods, with a possible bias towards milk and wool production in the Roman period. There was evidence of on-site stock breeding. Several contexts contained articulated skeletons or single deposits of unusual numbers of animal remains and these may have been deliberately placed deposits.

#### ***Plant Macrofossils***

- 3.11.3 A total of 102 bulk samples were taken from the excavations. Eight samples were found to have sufficient archaeobotanical potential for full analysis. Cereal grains are the most common form of charred plant remains encountered, although many of the samples contained a few charred grains these are most likely to represent dispersed detritus blown into the features. Occasional purposeful deposits in pits were evident and most probably represent the discard of culinary waste. Pulses and weed seeds occurred less frequently. The cereals and other seeds recovered from this site do not vary significantly throughout the different periods of occupation, suggesting that similar methods of cultivation were employed throughout.

#### ***Shell***

- 3.11.4 A group of 74 oyster shells (0.78kg) came from 16 contexts, all but one of which dated to Periods 4 and 5.

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Overview of the archaeological work

- 4.1.1 The excavation area was c.1.2ha in size, forming part of a development area of c.7ha. This latter figure includes an area of floodplain near the Lee Brook, which lay outside the Middle Iron Age to Roman settlement area. It also included fields and blank areas within the extreme western part of the site. This settlement is known to have continued to the north and south beyond the excavation area and its full extent remains unknown. Overall, a significant proportion of the development area was excavated and, taken together with the geophysical survey results and the 2009 evaluation, provides an indication of activities outside the main excavation areas.
- 4.1.2 The archaeological work has shown that most of the settlement evidence lay within a linear area running broadly north to south area and measuring more than 400m long and c.150m wide. Both the evaluation and excavation stages demonstrated that the geophysical survey proved to have rightly identified most of medium or large ditches and the pits on the site. The survey also confirms that most of the far eastern part of the proposed development area (up to c.50m width) was largely devoid of archaeological features except in the extreme southern (Trench 1) and northern parts of the site (Trench 10). This part of the development area was demonstrated by evaluation (and study of the the 1712 map) to be the route of the Lee Brook, which generally flowed south to north, with its flood plain on its western side. The Lee Brook would have been far wider in the prehistoric and Roman periods than today, but whether it was once navigable for small craft is uncertain.
- 4.1.3 This strip of land lies on a slight west to east slope overlooking the Lee Brook a drop of more than 4m to the east (Fig. 2). The archaeological evidence suggests that long standing north to south boundary ditches dating to Periods 4 and 5 may have delineated the extent of the flood plain and defined the edge of the settlement. The geophysical survey did not locate any features within the postulated c.40m wide flood plain (Fig. 3). Within the 'settlement' area the geophysical survey identified extensive pitting, ditches and possible enclosures. Within the western half of the proposed development area, to the west of the linear strip, geophysics indicated field and enclosure ditches. This part of the site is flat or relatively flat except in the northern half (around Trench 16) where it slopes moderately down towards Trenches 14 and 15 .
- 4.1.4 Most of the archaeological features survived in good condition although a few rodent and larger animal burrows had disturbed some features. The excavation demonstrated that the site has been affected by ploughing since the Roman period although most of the deeper negative features would survived largely intact. A problem was the number of undated isolated pits, (with 90 of 373 pits excavated not producing pottery – excluding inter-cutting quarry pits; see Table 1). It is noticeable that the undated pits were generally shallower than phased pits (see section 4.4.4 below; Table 4), but the reason for their original excavation is uncertain.
- 4.1.5 The buried soil layers at Low Park Corner presumably lay within uneven ground resulting either linear or round hollows, from former channels or solution hollows. They are likely to have been accumulating from the earlier prehistoric period into at least the Middle Iron Age. The buried soils were largely away from the few earlier prehistoric features but adjacent to the Middle Iron Age structures and features. These former hollows did not contain large quantities of domestic waste or unabraded pottery, suggesting that they did not represent midden deposits. This is in contrast to

Prickwillow Road, Ely where an extensive deposit infilling a natural depression contained a large collection of relatively unabraded animal bone and 195 Iron Age pottery sherds (3.917kg; Atkins and Mudd 2003, 12).

## 4.2 Neolithic

- 4.2.1 Very few traces of Neolithic activity were found, including three features which may date to this period. These were found during the evaluation within the southern part of the site in adjacent trenches (Trenches 21 and 23) which were c.50m apart.
- 4.2.2 The relevant features comprised two pits in Trench 21 and a probable fire/hearth within Trench 23. The features lay c.100-150m to the west of the Lee Brook, well above the flood plain on land lying at around 19.5m OD. Neolithic occupation is often found near to rivers, just beyond the floodplain. Such activity has been noted at many sites, including Brunswick, Cambridge where flint working hollows were found at c.8m OD on the southern bank of the River Cam, less than 100m from the river (Atkins 2012), and at Brandon Road, Thetford at c.9m OD, positioned at least 50m to the south of the present route of the Little Ouse (Atkins and Connor 2010, 107).
- 4.2.3 At Chippenham, another area of Neolithic activity lay have lain 200m to the north of Trenches 21 and 23, since four features here contained residual Neolithic pottery within a c.40m area. The relatively large numbers of worked flint found across the site dating from the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic show that this site was well used, with knapping and other activities probably taking place. These evidence probably indicates sporadic activity located close to the Lee Brook.

## 4.3 Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

- 4.3.1 An apparently isolated Early Bronze Age infant cremation (**300**) was found near the top of an east-facing ridge at 19.2m OD. It was therefore well above the flood plain of the Lee Brook and c.150m to the west of this stream which would have flowed at c.15.3m OD. It is also perhaps significant that the prehistoric route now called Street Way was less than 100m to the north-west of the burial. The placing of burials near to/overlooking route ways/ and/or waterways has been noted in other parts of Chippenham parish (see paragraph 1.3.5 above; Fig. 2). The two areas of barrows on the northern side of the parish seem to respect Lee Brook, both sets of barrows lying a few hundred metres to the west of Lee Brook (CHERs 7509 and 10231; Fig 2). In contrast the four groups of barrows on the south side of the parish (SAMs 27177-80) were further away, between c.1km and 2km to the south of Lee Brook.
- 4.3.2 In all, the numbers of Bronze Age burials found in Chippenham and neighbouring parishes appears to be extraordinary high and is in fact likely to be an underestimation of the actual number since most of these burials have been found during development such as the building of the A14. As there have been very few developments within Chippenham parish (compared with, for example, Ely) it is highly likely that a considerable number of Bronze Age burials occurred within this parish.
- 4.3.3 The cremation at the subject site was seemingly not associated with a mound, which is not unusual at this date. There was little evidence of contemporary Early Bronze Age settlement in the area around the cremation. Other than that associated with the burial, the evaluation and excavation only recovered two small sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery, both found residually in a Middle Iron Age buried soil and a pit, c.100m to the south of the cremation.

- 4.3.4 Directly to the east of the burial was a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age flint working area lying at 19mOD, on the eastern side of a ridge, nearly 150m to the west of Lee Brook. The sampling of the flint working area recovered 212 worked flints with the evidence pointing to the production of blades and flakes (the collection includes 18 cores, 22 blades and over 150 flakes; Dickson, Appendix B1). In addition 39 Late Bronze Age/and or Early Iron Age pottery sherds (198g) were found as residual artefacts in various layers and features across the site, indicating that there was some occupation in this period, even if there were no other features surviving dating to this period. Two Early Iron Age pits were found at the north-western end of the excavation, just south of the flint working area. It is possible that these remains lay at the edge of a settlement which lay further to the west.
- 4.3.5 Two comparable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sites to Low Park Corner can be found at Fordham (Landwade Road and the Fordham By-Pass) both c.5km to the west, and respectively located c.300m and c.0.5km west of the River Snail at c.15m OD. At Landwade Road a series of Late Bronze Age enclosures were found, together with a cremation (Connor 1996; Connor forthcoming). The flint assemblage was similar to that from Low Park Corner, comprising 23 cores/core fragments, 31 blades and 185 flakes and 152 chips. The majority of these (included the debitage) dated to the Iron Age with a few Earlier Neolithic/Bronze Age material (Way forthcoming).
- 4.3.6 Work at Fordham By-Pass found Late Bronze age activity on the eastern side of a ridge. Here, there was evidence for fields, wells, pits and flint knapping (Mortimer forthcoming). A small Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery lay against one of the boundary ditches and in the Early Iron Age there was evidence for tree throws, a small roundhouse, burial and a few pits.

## 4.4 Middle Iron Age to Middle Roman settlement

### *Overview*

- 4.4.1 As noted above, an Early Iron Age settlement may have lain to the west of the main excavation area. If this is the case, the settlement appears to have moved into the location of the development area in around the 4th or 3rd century BC and continued in use into the Middle Roman period. The relatively large quantity of archaeological remains suggests that the settlement was 'permanent' from the Middle Iron Age period. Three possible replanning episodes were evident, dating to the Late Iron Age, just before the Roman Conquest and again in the late 1st century AD.
- 4.4.2 The evaluation and geophysical survey suggest that settlement continued beyond the 7ha development area to the south into Chippenham Park and to the north. It is also possible that it continued to the east, beyond the Lee Brook, within Stannel Wood and to the south-east (in the latter area, Roman artefacts have been found less than 200m away; CHER 4339; Fig. 2).
- 4.4.3 Low Park Corner is the first Iron Age/Roman settlement to have been examined in any scale within Chippenham parish, meaning that direct comparisons with neighbouring sites can not be made. The only other site in Chippenham where a large quantity of Middle and Late Iron age remains were recorded was at Foxbarrow Plantation; very little of this has yet been excavated (Connor and Kenney 1998). Findspots elsewhere in the parish provide limited information. The evidence suggests that Low Park Corner settlement was one of several prehistoric and Roman sites directly linked to the Lee Brook and Street Way (see paragraphs 1.3.6-1.3.8 above; Fig. 2). There were contemporary settlements on the banks of Lee Brook and along Street Way, spaced



within 2km of each other. This demonstrates how the 'river' and land route ways played a significant role in the location of settlements of this period.

- 4.4.4 One of the notable aspects of the Low Park Corner site was the quantity of pits found - c.423 pits (as well as three intercutting quarry pit groups; Table 1). Between the Middle Iron Age and the late 1st century AD, relatively similar number of pits were present, with a moderate quantity apparent in Period 5 (up to mid/late 2nd century AD). The pits in these four periods were, on the whole, of similar size (Table 4). If the pits are analysed by depth, most are evidently up to 0.4m deep, with progressively fewer deeper pits in the later periods. Despite the natural comprising Terrace gravels, which would have made the pits prone to side collapse, some of the pits (Middle Iron Age to Early Roman) were relatively deep.

Period	0-20cm	21-40cm	41-60cm	61-80cm	81cm-1m	1.01+m	Uncertain	Total
Period 1	3 (60%)	2 (40%)	-	-	-	-	-	5
Period 2	33 (33%)	34 (34%)	16 (16%)	10 (10%)	4 (4%)	-	1 (1%)	98
Period 3	14 (19%)	35 (47%)	9 (12%)	10 (14%)	6 (8%)	-	-	74
Period 4	20 (27%)	36 (49%)	10 (14%)	6 (8%)	-	2 (3%)	-	74
Period 5	15 (41%)	14 (38%)	7 (19%)	1 (3%)	-	-	-	37
Unphased	34 (38%)	39 (42%)	15 (17%)	-	-	-	2 (2%)	90
Total	119 (31%)	160 (42%)	57 (15%)	27 (7%)	10 (3%)	2 (1%)	3 (1%)	378

Table 4: *Depths of pits by period and by percentage*

- 4.4.5 The general lack of charred cereal grains from samples of the pit fills suggests that they are unlikely to have been used for grain storage. A few of the pits primarily serves as quarries, especially in Period 3, but most of the pits were relatively shallow.
- 4.4.6 A few of the pits and ditches contained evidence for placed/ritual or otherwise 'special' deposits. These include apparently 'deliberately' placed finds such as animal burials or selected bones, quern stones and significant pottery assemblages, particularly those at ditch terminals. Four such deposits were noted in Middle Iron Age evidence (Period 2), one possible example in Period 3, up to five in Period 4 and one in Period 5. These are described in more detail within below.
- 4.4.7 The evidence from Low Park Corner can be compared and contrasted with some other relatively nearby settlements such as the Trumpington Park and Ride Facility, Cambridge, where almost 600 Iron Age pits were recorded, many of which contained placed deposits of both humans and animals in various combinations and positions (Hinman 2004). Placed deposits of currency bars, quern stones and other materials of Iron Age date were found at Hinchbrook Country Park, Huntingdon (Hinman 2005). Cattle burials or skulls laid out in ditches have been found at various sites such as Landbeach (Sealey *et al* in prep.), while at Harston Mill, to the south of Cambridge, numerous deep circular storage pits contained complete or partial human and animal skeletons (O'Brien 2004).

### ***Middle Iron Age***

- 4.4.8 Evidence for Middle Iron Age settlement at the site comprised four fragmentary ditches or gullies, perhaps the remnants of roundhouses. A total of 98 pits were assigned to this period, along with the extensive remains of buried soils. These remains covered a considerable area (more than 300m by c.150m), but there was no evidence for associated enclosures.

- 4.4.9 Investigation of settlement hierarchy in the Early to Middle Iron Age has been identified as an important research objective and 'in particular, the potential should be considered for the recognition of patterns of differing social organisation which are linked to settlement form, such as have been identified within Oxfordshire (Hingley 1984) and north-east England (Ferrell 1997)' (Bryant 2000, 17). At the top of the settlement hierarchy were hill forts, followed by Early/Middle Iron Age agglomerate settlements. The latter appear to have originated during this period in the region (Medlycott 2011, 29) and it is possible that the Chippenham site provides an example. The size of the Chippenham settlement may be compared with nearby Chatteris, where two large Iron Age sites have been suggested through fieldwalking (Hall 1992; sites 26 and 10) and the distribution of material at 10 ha and 2.5 ha respectively may denote 'more important' settlement in the hierarchy.
- 4.4.10 The date of the establishment of the apparently unenclosed Chippenham settlement is later than some settlements nearby. At Prickwillow Road, Ely for example, a scatter of 19 pits, presumably part of an open settlement, appeared to date between the 5th century BC and the 3rd century BC (Atkins and Mudd 2003, 8 and 48). The Low Park Corner site may have been slightly unusual for the East Anglia region, in that it apparently remained open until the Late Iron Age (1st century BC). There is evidence for a move towards larger, nucleated settlements in some parts of the region between the 4th to the 2nd century BC (Bryant 1997, 28). At Prickwillow Road, Ely for example, the settlement was partially enclosed in the 3rd century BC with a sub-rounded 34m wide enclosure with an internal roundhouse, field ditches and a few pits (Atkins and Mudd 2003, 49 and fig. 8). Similarly at Duxford there were at least three sub-rounded enclosures dated to the 450 to c.150 BC period, as well as unenclosed areas (Lyons 2011).
- 4.4.11 Many of the 98 pits assigned a Middle Iron Age date (Period 2) occurred in five clusters (pit groups 1-5; Fig. 6), each of which contained between seven and 12 pits (collectively 58 pits). A further 37 pits in the main excavation area were located in 'minor clusters' or isolated and three further pits lay in evaluation trenches outside the main excavation areas. Two of the pit groups (2 and 5) may have been associated with individual roundhouses, although in general there was no distinct patterning to suggest an association between the position of buildings and pits. The vast majority of the pits could not be assigned a particular function, although a few of the larger pits have been interpreted as quarries. For of the pits were presumably dug for storage, waste disposal or other functions.
- 4.4.12 Very few of the 98 pits contained informative finds and those that did were not concentrated in any particular pit group or part of the site, but they were generally within relatively large pits. Only four pits contained more than 0.5kg of pottery, of which two may be described as possibly 'special or placed'. One very shallow pit contained a large primary pottery assemblage (111 sherds weighing 3.785kg; Plate 2), while the other contained 0.561kg of pottery, burnt bones from two or three sheep and burnt backfill deposits. These two examples were unusual for the site but may simply represent the disposal of refuse and cooking waste. An undated pit tentatively assigned to this period had a raven placed at its base, the remainder of the pit being backfilled with a sterile deposit. Another example contained the semi-articulated skeleton of a juvenile sheep (as well as three small pottery sherds).
- 4.4.13 It is likely that a mixed farming regime was occurring at Low Park Corner, with pastoral farming probably extending around the settlement and near the stream/river and presumably cereal farming on higher ground to the west of the site. Only two

environmental samples of this period produced sufficient quantities of charred seed remains for analysis (See Fosberry, Appendix C.3). One contained over 100 wheat grains whereas the other was dominated by seeds of grassland species suggesting pasture. The animal bones also suggest mixed farming with evidence for on site breeding (see Faine, Appendix C.2). The collection largely comprised domestic mammals with cattle being the dominant taxon followed by sheep goat, small quantities of pig, horse, dog and wild species only consisting of red deer.

- 4.4.14 Of particular note amongst the finds is a 'hedgehog' horse bit fitting which is likely to date to this period (see Crummy, Appendix B.3). This piece was imported and would have been costly, demonstrating the significance of horses at this period. There was little other evidence of status in this period, with only two other metal objects being recovered (a rivet and an iron strip). There was limited secondary evidence for metal working in the settlement in the form of small quantity of smithing waste including a smithy hearth bottom (see Crummy, Appendix B.3; Starley and Boardman, Appendix B.4).
- 4.4.15 Other domestic and industrial activities are hinted at by two triangular loomweight fragments, a rubbing stone, small quantities of fired clay, several of which have smoothed sides suggesting lining from ovens/kilns/hearths.

#### ***Late Iron Age***

- 4.4.16 During the Late Iron Age, the settlement may have been laid out with specific feature types and activities located in different parts of the site. The two roundhouses were placed over 50m apart and lay at the eastern side of the ridge, more than 30m above the flood plain but relatively near to the Lee Brook. It is probable there was a third roundhouse in the vicinity of Trenches 21, 22 and 23, as the several features found here contained moderate quantities of finds.
- 4.4.17 Surrounding the two excavated roundhouses was an open area, although several enclosures, presumably remains of fields and paddocks, were found.
- 4.4.18 The 74 pits assigned to this period were spread across the site in no particular concentration. As in the preceding period, the function of the vast majority of the pits remains unknown. In one part of the site were three quarry pit groups, often consisting of intercutting pits. All three groups lay within the north-western corner of the site and their purpose was probably to extract sand/gravel. This may then have been used for former paths/surfaces within the site which now do not survive due to ploughing, or even to resurface/repair prehistoric trackways, such as the Street Way, directly c.50m to the west of the site. Similar quarry pits adjacent to tracks have been found on other sites such as Love's Farm, St Neots (Hinman and Zant forthcoming).
- 4.4.19 Only two pits at the subject site contained placed/'special' deposits of this period. These both lay in the same part of the site, seemingly respecting an enclosure where iron and possibly copper-alloy working may have been undertaken (see below).
- 4.4.20 This period saw the initial enclosures on the site, which presumably served as paddocks or pens for pastoral farming, although there was also evidence for iron working in and/or adjacent to one enclosure. The Late Iron Age ditches were largely aligned north to south or at right angles to this and apparently respected the same alignment of supposed prehistoric trackways directly to the west of the site. The location of the trackways and Lee Brook would have made the site ideal for rearing and moving animals. Even though the site lay on sands and gravels, it has affinity to many clayland sites in the region where 'the trading of animals may be postulated ... where

small settlement enclosures are associated with numerous paddocks and animal pens either in association with settlement or as isolated corrals/enclosures a short distance away' (Medlycott 2011, 23). The animal bones recovered from the subject site in this period again suggest mixed farming with some stock and on site breeding (See Faine, Appendix C.2). Of the domestic mammals, cattle are dominant taxon followed by sheep goat, small quantities of pig, horse, dog and wild species only consisting of red deer.

- 4.4.21 During this period there was secondary evidence for iron working, which may have taken place within a large sub-square or sub-rectangular enclosure, more than 50m to the west of one of the roundhouses. The metalworking debris derived from smithing and also possibly smelting; it was recovered from a single slot across the western enclosure ditch. Soil samples taken from this part of the site produced enhanced magnetic residues. A crucible was recovered which was used in bronze working. Probable copper-alloy waste was also found here, as well as an awl which may have been used in metalworking. Small quantities of fired clay including lining came from the same part of the ditch as most of the slag, perhaps indicating the presence of iron working hearths in the vicinity. Smithing can be associated with magico-religious practices (Andrews et al 2003, 49; Budd and Taylor 1995) and indeed the only two pits of this period (out of 74) with probable placed or significant deposits were apparently linked to this enclosure, being located at the north-western entranceway c.10m and c.20m from the main slag deposits.
- 4.4.22 It is possible that bog ore was being mined near by. An iron-rich nodule came from one of the ditches in Trench 21. In addition, there was tentative evidence for bog ore being extracted in a quarry pit nearer the Lee Brook (Trench 3): the quality of this ore was, however, poor and probably not of sufficient quality to work (see Starley and Boardman, Appendix B.4).
- 4.4.23 The evidence for possible iron working at Low Park Corner is relatively unusual, since very little Iron working is known from Cambridgeshire. The quantity of slag recovered in the Late Iron Age period at Low Park Corner was only about 3kg, although more evidence may have lain outside the excavated areas. The evidence may suggest relatively small scale usage, similar to that found at Love's Farm, where small scale metalworking debris indicates that localised iron smithing was being undertaken on the site in both the late Iron Age and the Romano-British period, although quantities were again generally small (nearly 5.2kg coming from deposits attributed to the earlier part of the late Iron Age (Period 3.3) and only 18kg in total from all periods). At Love's Farm, however, there was structural evidence for the presence of a possible smithy (Hinman and Zant forthcoming).
- 4.4.24 In the Eastern region more generally, evidence for large scale iron smelting occurs in some areas including in Hertfordshire and on a lesser scale at Wymondham, Norfolk (Bryant 1997, 28). On the whole Iron production in the Eastern region, is not well understood either at household or workshop level (Bryant 2000, 17). In contrast, within the East Midlands region, around Rockingham forest where iron ore occurs in many locations, evidence for Late Iron Age iron-working is widespread. In the East Midlands as a whole, iron production on most sites it is usually limited and indicative of small scale operations such as repair and fashioning of domestic/everyday tools (Willis 2002, 35).
- 4.4.25 The Low Park Corner site provided possible evidence for copper-alloy working, with small burnt copper-alloy scrap being recovered from the same ditch as most of the iron working slag. Alternatively, the burnt copper could represent pyre debris (see Crummy, Appendix B.3). There is relatively little evidence of copper working in this period in the

Eastern region and it is interesting to speculate that iron working and copper working may have been occurring in the same location. Chatteris is one of the few nearby sites to provide evidence for both copper and iron working in the Late Iron Age period (Atkins 2011b). Another example comes from Love's Farm where small scale copper-alloy working was indicated by the discovery of a crucible fragment (Hinman and Zant forthcoming). The general lack of evidence for copper working is mirrored in the East Midlands region where, although evidence for iron working was commonly found, there was little indication of copper-alloy working (Willis 2002, 35) indicating that these two activities were normally undertaken separately.

- 4.4.26 Few metal objects of Late Iron Age were found at the site, comprising an iron awl, two iron strip fragments and two nails. Other items were perhaps re-cycled after disuse.
- 4.4.27 The thirteen bulk samples taken from Period 3 deposits found a background scatter of charred cereal grains, with only two samples meriting further analysis. One of these proved to contain crop-processing waste.
- 4.4.28 It is likely that the site was of average status. The few metal finds include a worn coin, probably of Tasciovanus. Metal detecting within the development area prior to the archaeological work found two further Iron Age coins including one of Tasciovanus (PAS database SFs 6754 and 6755). Their presence supports the suggestion that the settlement at Low Park Corner lay just within the borders of the Trinovantes during this period.
- 4.4.29 During this period a mixture of hand-made and wheel-thrown pottery vessels was in use. The former group comprises 168 sherds from 44 contexts (2.42kg; see Brundenall, Appendix B.6), while the latter consists of 511 sherds (8.19kg) from 69 contexts (see Lyons, Appendix B.7). Although contemporary, partly or completely wheel thrown pottery was therefore far more common than hand made pottery in this period. Many features at Chippenham contained both hand made and wheel made pottery, as is the case at many nearby sites including Prickwillow Road, Ely (Atkins and Mudd 2003). The recovery of significant quantity of hand made pottery into the 1st century AD is not unusual for Norfolk, parts of northern Suffolk and Cambridgeshire (Bryant 1997, 26). An interesting fact at Low Park Corner is that the evidence suggests that hand made pottery was used in lesser quantities than in Period 2 and that wheel made or partly wheel made pottery dominated. In contrast at Wardy Hill, Coveney, 80% of a large assemblage dating to the first half of the 1st century AD comprised hand-made forms with the rest being wheel or partly wheel made (Evans 2003). This seems to suggest that Low Park corner was influenced more by the Catuvellauni/Trinovantes who seem to have happily adapted to a larger extent new technology, whereas the Iceni and those areas geographically closer to them were more set in their traditional ways.

#### *Latest Iron Age to Early Roman*

- 4.4.30 In this latest Iron Age to Early Roman period there was a complete replanning of the site with the settlement becoming largely enclosed including a boundary ditch running along the eastern side of the site dividing the settlement from the Lee Brook and many internal enclosures and possible trackways. Although this was the shortest of the four main periods (c.80 years), the main enclosures were laid out and then altered over the (Periods 4a and 4b). The date of the end of the subdivision is likely to be c.AD 75 as an large primary domestic assemblage was deposited in the backfill of a Period 4a enclosure around this period.
- 4.4.31 During the Late Iron Age, two domestic areas were identified, within a 100m distance, both having at least one roundhouse areas. These lay further away from the Lee Brook

than their predecessors, which may account for the presence of a stone-lined well more than 4m deep between the roundhouses. The presence and character of the well may indicate that the settlement was moving towards the use of 'Romanised' features from an early stage. The continued use of the roundhouse, an Iron Age form of building, is usual in this period in the Eastern region where it survives within rural settlements well into the Roman period - perhaps into the 2nd century AD (Medlycott 2011, 47).

- 4.4.32 One of these two domestic areas appears to have been dominant and consisted of three adjacent structures comprising two small roundhouses and a smaller structure within a sub-rectangular enclosure. About 100m to the south of these houses in the Southern excavation area, lay a single unenclosed round house, partly within the excavation area (although others may lie outside the excavation). Medlycott (*ibid*, 47) has queried whether the planned farmstead was widespread across the region implying that the Iron Age population was becoming more organised and efficient at this time.
- 4.4.33 Further Romanised influences at Low Park Corner are evident in terms of metalwork, although it was still only present in very small quantities. Three Conquest or just post-Conquest brooches were found, comprising an Aucissa, a Nauheim derivative brooch and a Hod Hill type Roman brooch. A relative poverty in metalwork has also been noted within settlements in the Ely area (Evans *et al* 2007, 72). One of the possible reasons for this may be that Ely lay just north of the Aylesford-Swarling border and the limits of Late Iron Age Gaulish influence; it was also immediately to the west of the sphere of the Iceni polity and south of their later expansion into the central Fenland islands of March, Stonea and Chatteris (Evans *et al* 2007, 41). Chippenham, in contrast, lay just within the sphere of Catuvellaunian/Trinovantian influence.
- 4.4.34 Possible indicators of 'Romanisation' include the use of amphorae and oyster shells which can be taken as indicators of a 'Romanised' diet (Atkins and Mudd 2003, 52). Very few oyster shells were recovered from the Chippenham site, but their presence may suggest a trade in oysters, perhaps from Essex by the Early Roman period. In this period, amphora was introduced to the Low Park Corner settlement (see Lyons, Appendix B.7, Table 32). In contrast at Prickwillow Road, Ely, nearer to the Iceni, amphorae and oyster shells were entirely absent from the site (Atkins and Mudd 2003, 52).
- 4.4.35 It was noticeable that there was an increase in other metal objects in this period including a possible decorated copper alloy strip with boss decorations, a copper-alloy applique, some studs and iron strips. Two knives including one probably used for skinning were recovered, together with an iron chisel fragment, an iron needle used in textiles and nails. The only glass bead recovered from the site was found in a Period 4 pit.
- 4.4.36 In Period 4, as with the Iron Age periods, there was evidence for mixed farming. Analysis of the animal bones suggests a possible bias towards milk and wool production in the Roman period (see Faine, Appendix C.2). Although pig was still a minor taxon, there was an increase in its presence compared with the Iron Age. The enclosures and trackways indicate the importance of pastoral farming with stock being kept on the site and with limited evidence of on site breeding. The number of horse bones increased from the preceding period.
- 4.4.37 There was no meaningful evidence for the presence of metalworking at the site during this period.
- 4.4.38 A background scatter of burnt grain occurred in some of the 30 bulk samples taken from Period 4 features although only one sample produced sufficient charred plant

remains to warrant analysis. As in the Iron Age it is likely that the site's arable fields lay to the west of the excavation area. Evidence for grain processing took the form of fragments of three querns, two of puddingstone and the other of millstone grit.

- 4.4.39 Evidence for possible placed/'special' deposits continued and included a major primary assemblage of pottery including complete vessels which were deposited within a 4m+ area at the terminal of the enclosure directly to the south-east of the main roundhouses and close to a route way. This deposit was in contrast to other parts of the enclosure where only relatively small amounts were found (Table 3). This deposit contained 43 oyster shells, 1.824kg of animal bone including a juvenile horse, a copper alloy strip and this major pottery deposit (13.448kg) including complete vessels, some of which were inverted (Plate 7). The placement of such deposits at ditch terminals is relatively common on Late Iron Age and Early Roman sites (Rees 2008, 71).
- 4.4.40 The burial of a neonate and an immature dog shared a burial (Plate 9), suggesting a close association in life. 'Dogs in the graves [of humans] of the first millennium should probably not only be regarded as the loyal and loving companions of their dead master or mistress in lifetime or as a token of status, but they should also be ascribed an important symbolic-mythological meaning with relation to the transformation from life to death' (Graslund 2004, 173). Combined child and young dog burials have been found elsewhere: at Prickwillow Road, Ely a dog was buried in a grave within a Roman cemetery (Atkins and Mudd 2003, 52). Further afield 'at the excavation of 47 children's graves (babies and also some foetuses) in Lugnano in Teverina, dated to the middle of the 5th century AD, 12 puppies and one dog about a year old were found' (quoted in Graslund 2004, 170). The link between young children and young dogs is often mentioned in Roman literature, according to Pliny the Elder, puppies were thought to absorb the power of a disease when they sucked milk from a diseased infant's mouth. They were then killed and buried and their blood was a sacrifice to the underworld gods (quoted in Soren and Soren 1995, 43f).
- 4.4.41 Three pits within different parts of the site contained possible 'special' or placed deposits. Within the Southern excavation area, the soil above a hearth which contained 60 fragments of disarticulated animal bones, largely cattle but with small quantities of sheep and pig: this may indicate a closure of this hearth (Plate 3). Articulated cattle bones were found within a pit at the extreme southern part of the excavation area (Plate 8), while a horse skeleton was found in a pit within the road corridor (Plate 11).

#### ***Late 1st century to late 2nd century***

- 4.4.42 In the final stage of the settlement, a single farmstead appears to have been present at the site. Much of this lay within the main excavation area (although the domestic structures were probably just to the south of it) as no remains were found in the evaluation trenches to the north. It appears that that the settlement may have reduced in size to house a single extended family in the late 1st AD to mid/late 2nd century.
- 4.4.43 The farmstead comprised a single main one large enclosure, sub-divided with internal trackways into small sub-rectangular or sub-square enclosures and paddocks. A total of 37 pits were assigned to this period, half the number of pits compared with previous two periods. Despite the possible decrease in population, the plan of the settlement shows that it remained laid out in regular fashion. A few of the earlier (Period 4) features were recut. The end date of the settlement is suggested by the small quantities of Nene Valley pottery recovered (a type which appeared in the mid 2nd), a samian stamp dating between AD 150-175 in the backfill of a possible lime kiln and the lack of 3rd century coins from within the site, despite extensive metal detecting.

- 4.4.44 The site may have been abandoned or moved elsewhere in this period, with very few Late Roman finds being recovered. Other settlements sites in the area may have suffered a similar fate at this time, including at Witchford, near Ely where an excavation on part of a Late Iron Age into Roman settlement found it was seemingly abandoned or moved in the late 2nd century (Atkins 2011a). Such changes may have resulted from economic or other reasons. Similar abandonment or settlement shift evidently occurred in other parts of this region and neighbouring areas. In Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire, several villas and lesser settlements were abandoned or suffered major fires at this time leading to the suggestion that the late 2nd century AD was a period of regional upheaval, causing stone defences of Towcester (Northants), to be built in the period AD 170-5 (Woodfield 1989, 264). In Essex several sites have produced fire-damaged samian dating to the late Antonine period suggesting that some Trinovantian small towns may have been burnt at around this time (Going and Plouviez 2000, 21).
- 4.4.45 At Low Park Corner, the demise of the settlement may have been recorded in a ritual pit denoting the end of use. Two puddingstone querns were laid within a small pit at the entrance to the probable domestic area of the main enclosure (Plates 12 and 13). The querns were both extensively used, c.75% complete but were positioned as though they were still in use with the hole in the upper quern positioned correctly over that in the lower quern.
- 4.4.46 The small enclosures and paddocks found the settlement may have housed a variety of animals, with route/droeways constructed to assist access: the remains demonstrate the importance of pastoral farming to the settlement. Some stock was apparently being bred on the site, with parts of juvenile horse found. Pig was relatively common although still a minor taxon, but included a skeleton of an animal less than a year old which was buried in the south-eastern sub-enclosure (Plate 15), which may suggest that this area was being used for housing pigs. A dog burial was found within the same enclosure.
- 4.4.47 It seems probable that small scale metalworking was being conducted near the main enclosure. A small quantity (c.1.5kg) of iron working debris was recovered as secondary deposits from three features and included a smithing hearth bottom from the southern side of main enclosure ditch and slag including smithing hearth bottoms in two pits located more than 50m to the north-west, near the western boundary ditch. Outside the main enclosure lay a possible lime kiln.
- 4.4.48 Environmental samples taken from seven features of this period each produced small quantities of charred grain. Two samples selected for analysis contained waste products from small-scale processing of hulled wheats, indicating a mixed but purposeful deposit of spoilt grain (see Fosberry, Appendix C.3). The evidence suggests the presence of arable farming in the vicinity, which is perhaps confirmed by a significant increase in the recovery of quern fragments in this period (compared with Period 4) comprising the two ritually laid pudding stone quern stones in a pit (Plates 12 and 13), a millstone grit fragment and lava quern fragments from three different deposits. In addition, a rubbing stone from another pit (see Atkins, Appendix B.13).
- 4.4.49 The site seems to have been of moderate status with small quantities of amphora and samian being found (see Lyons, Appendix B.7). Some of the pottery was being brought in from regional centres such as the Nene Valley, as well as other centres which were copying samian. A coarseware stamp from a kiln in the region is unusual and is the first example of this die recorded, although five related dies have been found on sites from Hertfordshire to Cambridge (see Val Rigby, Appendix B.7).



- 4.4.50 Other finds include a copper alloy ring and a stud, with domestic activities being suggested by a bone sewing needle and an iron cleaver.

## 4.5 **Anglo-Saxon**

- 4.5.1 An SFB lay apparently isolated in the landscape, contemporary pottery was found residually in two Iron Age and Roman features. The building was located close to the north-eastern limits of the main excavation area and other structures may have lain in the vicinity. The nearest Early to Mid Saxon CHER record (09768) is c.0.6km to the north-west and comprises a record of an elderly woman with an associated knife found during construction work on the cricket ground. Although unlikely, it is possible that this burial and the SFB at the excavation are linked and are part of the same settlement/burial ground. At West Heslerton, North Yorkshire, the occupied area covered an area c.550m by c.300m with a separate burial ground 200m further to the north (Powlesland 2000, fig. 3.1). The site is directly to the west of the Lee Brook and this may be significant as Early Saxon sites are almost always located along rivers (Atkins and Connor 2010, 109). Directly to the west of the Lee Brook nearly 2km to the north lay another probable Early to Mid Saxon settlement and associated burial ground with three records covering a c.300m distance (CHERs 07509e, 07512 and 07554b; Fig. 2).
- 4.5.2 The SFB was 4.06m long by 2.5m and 0.31m deep. Its length approximately matches the known mean for such features, although it was slightly narrower and shallower than average (Tipper 2004, 64-5 and Tables 18-20). The size of the SFB seems to suggest an Early Saxon date as they were often larger in the 7th century (*ibid*, 66). This suggestion is supported by two hand made Saxon sherds found in the excavation which were dated as Early Saxon (see Blinkhorn, Appendix B.8). Two items may have been deliberately curated: a bossed Late Iron Age copper alloy object and a relatively large fragment of box flue tile. Pre-Saxon metal objects are not that common objects in SFBs - a single Iron Age pin was the only definite pre-Saxon metal object found in seven SFBs at Brandon Road, Thetford (Atkins and Connor 2010, 112).
- 4.5.3 Many of the artefacts recovered from the SFB did not date to the Saxon period with the majority being Iron Age or Roman in date. This absence of Anglo-Saxon material is not unusual. The disposal of rubbish within SFBs represents only a small percentage of the rubbish produced on an Anglo-Saxon settlement, the majority probably being carted away to manure the fields (Tipper 2004, 159).

## 4.6 **Conclusions**

- 4.6.1 This is the first major excavation of an Iron Age and Roman settlement in Chippenham parish. Relatively few sites of this period have been examined in the adjoining parishes, making the results more significant. Chippenham presumably lay on the borders of the Trinovantian/Catuvellauni, contrasting to known settlements in the vicinity of Ely which were apparently poorer and more linked to the Iceni. Significant differences in the settlements include their use of certain finds, such as wheel thrown pottery, particularly during the Latest Iron Age and Early Roman periods.
- 4.6.2 The excavations at Low Park Corner have revealed important information on settlement size and layout, as well as the local economy. The evidence for iron working and production is unusual for this part of Cambridgeshire. Probable ritual deposits, whilst only a minor aspect of this site in contrast to some other settlements, nevertheless give an insight into such activity on the site.

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## 5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PUBLICATION

### 5.1 Publication

- 5.1.1 This report will be synthesised and revised for publication as an article in the county journal, *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* (PCAS).

### 5.2 Illustrations

- 5.2.1 In addition to site plans, 6 metal objects have been identified for illustration for publication, as well as 17 sherds of prehistoric pottery and 20 of Roman pottery.

### 5.3 Archiving

Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Cambridgeshire County Store in the county stores under the Site Codes CHPLPC 08 and 09. A digital archive will be deposited with ADS. The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.

## 6 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

### 6.1 Project Team

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Rob Atkins	RA	Project Officer	OA East
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Post Excavation & Publications Manager	OA East
Richard Mortimer	RM	Senior Project Manager	OA East
Severine Bézie	SB	Illustrator	OA East

Table 5: *Project Team*

### 6.2 Task Identification

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
<b>Project Management</b>			
1	Project management	EP/RM	0.5/0.5
<b>Illustration</b>			
2	Changes to existing figures	SB	1
3	Finds illustrations	SB	8
<b>Report Writing</b>			
4	Edit period and group text	RA	1
5	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	RA	0.5
6	Condense text	RA	2
7	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc	RA	0.5
8	Internal edit	EP	2.5
9	Send to publisher for refereeing	EP	0.5
10	Post-refereeing revisions	EP/RA	1/0.5
<b>Archiving</b>			
11	Compile paper archive	RA	0.5
12	Archive/delete digital photographs	RA	0.5
13	Compile/check material archive	RA	0.5

Table 6: *Task list*

### 6.3 Project Timetable

6.3.1 It is proposed to publish the article in the 2015 volume of PCAS.

## APPENDIX A. CONTEXT LIST

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
1		0	1	layer	topsoil		0			7
2		0	1	layer	topsoil		0			7
3		3	1	cut	ditch		0	0.94	0.22	0
4		3	1	fill	ditch		0			0
5		5	1	cut	ditch		0	0.78	0.45	0
6		5	1	fill	ditch		0			0
7		5	1	fill	ditch		0			0
8		9	1	fill	ditch		0			0
9		9	1	cut	ditch		0	0.4	0.26	0
10		11	1	fill	ditch		0			0
11		11	1	cut	ditch		0	0.5	0.21	0
12		13	1	fill	ditch		0			0
13		13	1	cut	ditch		0	0.49	0.17	0
14		15	1	fill	ditch		0			0
15		15	1	cut	ditch		0	0.7	0.12	0
17		17	21	cut	post hole		0	0.5	0.1	4
18		17	21	fill	post hole		0			4
19		19	21	cut	pit		0	1.5	0.51	2
20		19	21	fill	pit		0			2
21		21	21	cut	pit		0	0.5	0.18	3
22		21	21	fill	pit		0			3
23		23	21	cut	ditch	?roundhouse	0	1.2	0.39	2
24		23	21	fill	ditch	?roundhouse	0			2
25		23	21	fill	ditch	?roundhouse	0			2
26		27	20	fill	ditch		0			3
27	946 1038 1044	27	20	cut	ditch		0	2.7	0.88	3
28		28	21	cut	ditch or pit		0	0.8	0.28	3
29		28	21	fill	ditch or pit		0			3
30		30	21	cut	ditch		0	1	0.27	0
31		30	21	fill	ditch		0			0
32		35	5	fill	ditch		0			4
33		35	5	fill	ditch		0			4
34		35	5	fill	ditch		0			4
35		35	5	cut	ditch		0	1.04	0.92	4
36		37	5	fill	ditch		0			0
37		37	5	cut	ditch		0	0.8	0.58	0
38		39	5	fill	ditch		0			0
39		39	5	cut	ditch		0	0.28	0.1	0
40		41	5	fill	ditch		0			0
41		41	5	cut	ditch		0	0.98	0.54	0
42		43	5	fill	ditch		0			0
43		43	5	cut	ditch		0	0.7	0.46	0
44		0	2	layer	topsoil		0			7
45		0	3	layer	topsoil		0			7
46		0	4	layer	topsoil		0			7
47		0	8	layer	topsoil		0			7

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P er
48		0 8		layer	subsoil		0			7
49	86	49 21		fill	ditch		0			3
50		49 21		fill	ditch		0			3
51		49 21		fill	ditch		0			3
52		0 5		layer	topsoil		0			7
53		0 5		layer	topsoil		0			7
54		0 5		layer	subsoil		0			7
55		0 5		layer	buried soil	Flood	0	5.08	0.7	0
56		27 20		fill	ditch		0			3
57		0 1		layer	subsoil		0			7
58		0 22		layer	topsoil		0			7
59		0 22		layer	subsoil		0			7
60		0 23		layer	topsoil		0			7
61		0 24		layer	topsoil		0			7
62		0 24		layer	subsoil		0			7
63		0 24		layer	topsoil		0			7
64		0 24		layer	subsoil		0			7
65		0 27		layer	topsoil		0			7
66		0 27		layer	subsoil		0			7
67		0 28		layer	topsoil		0			7
68		0 28		layer	subsoil		0			7
69		0 26		layer	topsoil		0			7
70		0 26		layer	subsoil		0			7
71		0 26		layer	topsoil		0			7
72		0 26		layer	subsoil		0			7
73		0 25		layer	topsoil		0			7
74		0 25		layer	subsoil		0			7
75		0 19		layer	topsoil		0			7
76		0 18		layer	topsoil		0			7
77		0 18		layer	subsoil		0			7
78		0 25		layer	subsoil		0			7
79		80 26		fill	ditch	?boundary	0			5
80	??140 154 etc	80 26		cut	ditch	?boundary	0	1.72	0.62	5
81		82 26		fill	ditch		0			3
82		82 26		cut	ditch		0	0.84	0.32	3
83		0 24		layer	subsoil		0			7
84		85 5		fill	ditch		0			0
85		85 5		cut	ditch		0	1.1	0.28	0
86	49	86 21		cut	ditch		0	1.94	0.28	3
87		86 21		fill	ditch		0			3
88		88 21		cut	pit	?Neolithic	0	0.9	0.23	1
89		88 21		fill	pit	?Neolithic	0			1
90		90 21		cut	pit	?Neolithic	1.1	0.5	0.15	1
91		90 21		fill	pit	?Neolithic	0			1
92		0 21		layer	topsoil		0			7
93		0 21		layer	subsoil		0			7
94		0 21		layer	buried soil	post-roman seals features	0		0.42	7
95		98 23		fill	pit	res Neolithic	0			4

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P er
96		98	23	fill	pit	res Neolithic	0			4
97		98	23	fill	pit	res Neolithic	0			4
98		98	23	cut	pit	resid Neolithic	0	2.5	1.2	4
99		100	23	fill	pit		0			4
100		100	23	cut	pit		0	0.88	0.32	4
101		102	23	fill	pit	res Neo	0			4
102		102	23	cut	pit	res Neo	1.8	1.02	0.6	4
103		104	23	fill	pit		0			3
104	119	104	23	cut	pit		0.85	1.76	0.35	3
105		0	23	layer	topsoil		0			7
106		0	23	layer	subsoil		0			7
107		0	20	layer	topsoil		0			7
108		0	18	fill	pit		0			4
109		110	18	fill	pit		0			3
110		110	18	cut	pit		0	2	0.68	3
111		0	21	layer	buried soil	Early spread	0			2
112		0	4	layer	buried soil	Flood	0		0.14	0
113		0	4	layer	buried soil	Flood	0		0.1	0
114		0	4	layer	buried soil	Flood	0		0.16	0
115		0	8	layer	topsoil		0			7
116		117	17	fill	ditch		0			5
117	862 912 951 978 980 1127	117	17	cut	ditch		0	2.3	0.7	5
118		119	23	fill	pit		0		0.3	3
119	104	119	23	cut	pit		0		0.3	3
120		117	17	fill	ditch		0			5
121		122	17	fill	pit		0			2
122		122	17	cut	pit		0	3	0.15	2
123		126	12	fill	pit		0			4
124		126	12	fill	pit		0			4
125		126	12	fill	pit		0			4
126		126	12	cut	pit		3.1	1	1.1	4
127		128	12	fill	pit		0			2
128		128	12	cut	pit		2.9	0.7	0.7	2
129		131	12	fill	pit		0			2
130		131	12	fill	pit		0			2
131		131	12	cut	pit		3.4	0.4	0.65	2
132		133	23	fill	pit	?Neolithic	0			1
133		133	23	cut	pit	?Neolithic burnt pit	0	1	0.1	1
134		0	17	layer	subsoil		0			7
135		138	22	fill	pit		0			3
136		138	22	fill	pit		0			3
137		138	22	fill	pit		0			3
138		138	22	cut	pit		0	1.3	0.7	3
139		140	24	fill	ditch	?boundary	0			5
140	?80 154 etc.	140	24	cut	ditch	?boundary	0	1.2	0.32	5
141		126	12	fill	pit		0			4
142		126	12	fill	pit		0			4
143		133	23	fill	pit	?Neolithic burnt flint	0			1

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
						feature				
144		145	23	fill	stake hole	?Neolithic burnt flint feature	0			1
145		145	23	cut	stake hole	?Neolithic burnt flint feature	0	0.12	0.11	1
146		147	24	fill	ditch		0			0
147		147	24	cut	ditch		0	0.75	0.22	0
148		149	24	fill	ditch		0			0
149		149	24	cut	ditch		0	1.15	0.08	0
150		151	26	fill	ditch		0			0
151		151	26	cut	ditch		0	0.7	0.2	0
152		154	16	fill	ditch	res Neolithic	0			5
153		154	16	fill	ditch		0			5
154	278 1595 1615	154	16	cut	ditch		0	1.6	0.76	5
155		156	16	fill	ditch		0			4
156	1302 1349 1430 1453 1514 1522	156	16	cut	ditch		0	1.2	0.6	4
157		159	16	fill	ditch		0			4
158		159	16	fill	ditch		0			4
159	281 284 1486 1689	159	16	cut	ditch		0	1.7	0.62	4
160		161	16	fill	pit		0			0
161		161	16	cut	pit		0	1.5	0.28	0
162		163	16	fill	?grave	human burial	0			0
163		163	16	cut	?grave	human burial	1.48	0.82	0.24	0
164		165	16	fill	ditch		0			0
165		165	16	cut	ditch		0	1.6	0.4	0
166		167	16	fill	ditch		0			3
167	169 1321 1495	167	16	cut	ditch		0	1.5	0.41	3
168		169	16	fill	ditch		0			3
169	167 1321 1495	169	16	cut	ditch		0	0.7	0.38	3
170		0	3	layer	topsoil		0			7
171		0	3	layer	subsoil		0			7
172		173	12	fill	post hole		0			0
173		173	12	cut	post hole		0.43	0.4	0.2	0
174		175	12	fill	pit		0			0
175		175	12	cut	pit		1.3	0.95	0.32	0
176		178	23	fill	ditch		0			0
177		178	23	fill	ditch		0			0
178		178	23	cut	ditch		0	1.3	0.35	0
179		180	23	fill	ditch	?roundhouse	0			0
180		180	23	cut	ditch	?roundhouse	0	0.38	0.21	0
181		182	6	fill	ditch		0			0
182		182	6	cut	ditch		0	0.7	0.26	0
183		184	6	fill	ditch		0			0
184		184	6	cut	ditch		0	104	0.5	0
185		186	6	fill	ditch		0			0
186		186	6	cut	ditch		0	0.62	0.32	0
187		190	6	fill	pit		0			3
188		190	6	fill	pit		0			3

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
189		190	6	fill	pit		0			3
190		190	6	cut	pit		0	1.26	1	3
191		192	6	fill	ditch		0			5
192		192	6	cut	ditch		0	2.7	0.49	5
193		194	6	fill	ditch		0			4
194		194	6	cut	ditch		0	1.9	0.42	4
195		196	6	fill	ditch		0			4
196		196	6	cut	ditch		0	0.66	c.0.9	4
197		199	6	fill	pit		0			4
198		199	6	fill	pit		0			4
199		199	6	cut	pit		1.65	1.44	0.38	4
200		0	6	fill	ditch		0			4
201		202	6	fill	post hole		0			0
202		202	6	cut	post hole		0	0.25		0
203		204	6	fill	post hole		0			0
204		204	6	cut	post hole		0	0.55	0.46	0
205		206	6	fill	post hole		0			0
206		206	6	cut	post hole		0.5	0.4	0.24	0
207		208	6	fill	post hole		0			0
208		208	6	cut	post hole		0.5	0.4	0.12	0
209		210	6	fill	post hole		0			0
210		210	6	fill	post hole		0.5	0.45	0.07	0
211		212	6	fill	post hole		0			0
212		212	6	cut	post hole		0	0.4		0
213		0	13	layer	buried soil		0			2
214		215	13	fill	post hole		0			0
215		215	13	cut	post hole		0.55	0.5	0.25	0
216		217	13	fill	pit		0			2
217		217	13	cut	pit		1.9	1.15	0.35	2
219		220	13	fill	pit		0			3
220		220	13	cut	pit		1	0.65	0.3	3
221		222	13	fill	pit		0			3
222		222	13	cut	pit		1.5	0.95	0.55	3
223		0	13	layer	buried soil		0			2
224		226	13	fill	pit		0			4
225		226	13	fill	pit		0			4
226		226	13	cut	pit		2.5	1.8	0.55+	4
227		228	13	fill	pit		0			0
228		228	13	cut	pit		1.8	1	0.5	0
229		230	13	fill	ditch		0			0
230		230	13	cut	ditch		0	1	0.4	0
231		231	22	cut	pit		0	1.2	0.85	3
232		232	22	cut	pit		0	1.1	0.65	3
233		233	22	cut	pit		0	1.89	0.5	0
234		236	22	fill	pit		0			3
235		236	23	fill	pit		0			3
236		236	23	cut	pit		0	1.02	0.38	3
237		233	22	fill	pit		0			0
238		233	22	fill	pit		0			0



Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
239		233	22	fill	pit		0			0
240		232	22	fill	pit		0			3
241		232	22	fill	pit		0			3
242		232	22	fill	pit		0			3
243		249	15	fill	pit		0			3
244		249	15	fill	pit		0			3
245		249	15	fill	pit		0			3
246		249	15	fill	pit		0			3
247		249	15	fill	pit		0			3
248		249	15	fill	pit		0			3
249		249	15	cut	pit		1.8	1.84	0.98	3
250		231	22	fill	pit		0			3
251		231	22	fill	pit		0			3
252		231	22	fill	pit		0			3
253		231	22	fill	pit		0			3
254		231	22	fill	pit		0			3
255		231	22	fill	pit		0			3
256		231	22	fill	pit		0			3
257		231	22	fill	pit		0			3
258		138	22	fill	pit		0			3
259		260	17	fill	stake hole		0			2
260		260	17	cut	stake hole		0	0.38	0.14	2
261		0	20	layer	buried soil		0			2
262		0	13	layer	buried soil		0			2
263		226	13	fill	pit		0			4
264		265	13	fill	pit		0			2
265		265	13	cut	pit			1.75	0.55	2
266		0	18	layer	topsoil		0			7
267		0	18	layer	buried soil		0			2
268		0	18	layer	buried soil		0			2
269		274	3	fill	pit	quarry	0			3
270		0	2	layer			0			0
271		0	2	layer			0			0
272		274	3	fill	pit	quarry	0		0.34	3
273		274	3	fill	pit	quarry	0		0.32	3
274		274	3	cut	pit	quarry	8	1.8	0.77	3
275		278	15	fill	ditch		0			5
276		278	15	fill	ditch		0			5
277		278	15	fill	ditch		0			5
278	154 1595 1615	278	15	cut	ditch		0	2.76	0.83	5
279		281	15	fill	ditch		0			4
280		281	15	fill	ditch		0			4
281	159 284 1486 1689	281	15	cut	ditch		0	0.34	0.44	4
282		284	15	fill	ditch		0			4
283		284	15	fill	ditch		0			4
284	159 281 1486 1689	284	15	cut	ditch		0	1	0.48	4
285		286	15	fill	pit		0			0
286		286	15	cut	pit		0	0.66	0.22	0
287		0	15	layer	topsoil		0			7

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
288		289	15	fill	post hole		0			0
289		289	15	cut	post hole		0	0.32	0.4	0
290		293	7	fill	ditch		0			5
291		293	7	fill	ditch		0			5
292		293	7	fill	ditch		0			5
293	864 914 953 1187	293	7	cut	ditch		0	1.55	0.38	5
294		0	12	layer	topsoil		0			7
295		0	13	layer	topsoil		0			7
296		0	13	layer	subsoil		0			7
297		298	15	fill	pit		0			0
298		298	15	cut	pit		0	0.56	0.15	0
299		300	15	fill	cremation	human burial	0			1
300		0	15	cut	cremation	human burial	0	0.4	0.12	1
301		302	23	fill	pit		0			0
302		302	23	cut	pit		0	0.86	0.16	0
303		304	23	fill	pit		0			0
304		304	23	cut	pit		0	0.82	0.6	0
305		306	23	fill	pit		0			0
306		306	23	cut	pit		0	0.5	0.12	0
307		308	23	fill	pit	human burial	0			0
308		308	23	cut	pit	human burial	0	0.84	0.24	0
309		192	6	fill	ditch		0			5
310		311	6	fill	ditch		0			5
311	1052	311	6	cut	ditch		0	0.96	0.34	5
312		313	7	fill	pit		0			5
313		313	7	cut	pit		2.95	1.75	0.42	5
314		315	7	fill	ditch		0			0
315		315	7	cut	ditch		0	0.55	0.15	0
316		0	9	layer	topsoil		0			7
317		0	9	layer	subsoil		0			7
318		0	9	layer	flood		0			0
319		0	9	layer	natural		0			0
320		0	11	layer	topsoil		0			7
321		0	11	layer	subsoil		0			7
322		0	11	layer	flood		0			0
323		325	23	fill	pit		0			3
324		325	22	fill	pit		0			3
325		325	22	cut	pit		0	0.86	0.44	3
326		327	23	fill	pit		0			0
327		327	23	cut	pit		0	0.84	0.3	0
328		329	14	fill	ditch		0			4
329	1551	329	14	cut	ditch		0	1.6	0.62	4
330		331	14	fill	post hole		0			3
331		331	14	cut	post hole		0	0.4	0.11	3
332		333	7	fill	pit		0			5
333		333	7	cut	pit		0	1.04	0.31	5
334		335	23	fill	pit		0			0
335		335	23	cut	pit		0	0.76	0.32	0
336		337	23	fill	pit		0			4

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
337		337	23	cut	pit		0	0.22	0.11	4
338		0	10	fill	ditch		0	0.7		0
339		0	10	fill	ditch		0	1.15		4
340		0	10	fill	ditch		0	0.8		0
341		0	10	fill	pit		1.05	0.3		0
342		0	10	fill	ditch		0	1.45		4
343		344	10	fill	pit		0			2
344		344	10	cut	pit		1.5	0.9	0.17	2
345		0	10	fill	pit		1.6	1.02		2
346		0	10	fill	pit		1.45	1.35		0
347		348	7	fill	pit		0			2
348		348	7	cut	pit		0.9	0.7	0.32	2
349		350	7	fill	well		0			4
350		350	7	cut	well		2.75	1.8	1.3	4
351		352	7	fill	pit		0			3
352		352	7	cut	pit		0		0.25	3
353		354	7	fill	pit		0			0
354		354	7	cut	pit		3.04	1.3	0.15	0
355		0	23	fill	ditch		0			4
356		0	20	fill	ditch		0			0
357		0	3	layer	natural		0			0
499		0		layer	subsoil		0			7
500		0		layer	topsoil		0			7
501		502		fill	ditch		0			3
502	510	502		cut	ditch		0	1.4	0.53	3
503		504		fill	ditch		0			4
504	598	504		cut	ditch		0	0.9	0.26	4
505		506		fill	ditch		0			4
506	611	506		cut	ditch		0	0.48	0.18	4
507		508		fill	ditch		0			0
508		508		cut	ditch		0	0.43	0.12	0
509		510		fill	ditch		0			3
510	502	510		cut	ditch		0	1.25	0.4	3
511		512		fill	ditch		0			5
512	527 604	512		cut	ditch		0	1.2	0.36	5
513		514		fill	ditch		0			4
514	602	514		cut	ditch		0	0.81	0.43	4
515		516		fill	ditch		0			3
516	594	516		cut	ditch		0	0.85	0.29	3
517		518		fill	pit		0			4
518		518		cut	pit		1.15	0.7	0.21	4
519		520		fill	ditch		0			3
520		520		cut	ditch		0	0.48	0.16	3
521		522		fill	pit		0			2
522		522		cut	pit		1.3	1.2	0.26	2
524		525		fill	ditch		0			4
525		525		cut	ditch		0			4
526		527		fill	ditch		0			5
527	512 604	527		cut	ditch		0	0.65	0.16	5

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P er
529		530		fill	pit		0			2
530		530		cut	pit		1.25	1	0.2	2
531		535		fill	pit		0			3
532		535		fill	pit		0			3
533		535		fill	pit		0			3
534		535		fill	pit		0			3
535		535		cut	pit		1.7	1.3	0.56	3
536		537		fill	pit		0			2
537		537		cut	pit		1.1	1.1	0.1	2
538		539		fill	pit		0			0
539		539		cut	pit		1.7		0.35	0
540		541		fill	pit		0			2
541		541		cut	pit		0.8	0.8	0.2	2
542		543		fill	pit		0			2
543		543		cut	pit		2.5	2.37	0.48	2
544		545		fill	pit		0			3
545		545		cut	pit		1.3	1.25	0.1	3
546		547		fill	ditch		0			3
547		547		cut	ditch		0	1.35	0.38	3
549		549		cut	pit		1.9	1.7	0.1	2
550		549		fill	pit		0			2
551		552		fill	?pit		0			2
552		552		cut	?pit		0.5	0.5	0.15	2
553		554		fill	?pit		0			2
554		554		cut	?pit		0.55	0.55	0.08	2
555		560		fill	pit		0			4
556		557		fill	ditch		0			3
557		557		cut	ditch		0	1.05	0.42	3
558		559		fill	ditch		0			3
559		559		cut	ditch		0	1.4	0.15	3
560		560		cut	pit		1.2	1.2	0.16	4
561		564		fill	pit		0			2
562		564		fill	pit		0			2
563		564		fill	pit		0			2
564		564		cut	pit		2.1	2.1	0.75	2
565		0		layer	buried soil		0		0.3	2
566		0		layer	buried soil		0		0.3	2
567		0		layer	buried soil		0		0.3	2
568		0		layer	buried soil		0		0.38	2
569 571		569		cut	ditch		0	0.8	0.42	5
570		569		fill	ditch		0			5
571 569		571		cut	ditch		0	0.8	0.4	5
572		571		fill	ditch		0			5
573		573		cut	pit		2.5	0.9	0.38	3
574		573		fill	pit		0			3
575		576		fill	ditch		0			4
576 621		576		cut	ditch		0	1.2	0.26	4
577		578		fill	pit		0			0
578		578		cut	pit		1.8	1.2	0.28	0

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
579		580		fill	pit		0			2
580		580		cut	pit		1.1	1.1	0.38	2
581		583		fill	pit		0			2
582		583		fill	pit		0			2
583		583		cut	pit		1.3	1.3	0.28	2
584		585		fill	pit		0			2
585		585		cut	pit		1.3		0.27	2
586		588		fill	pit		0			2
587		588		fill	pit		0			2
588		588		cut	pit		1.3		0.24	2
589		589		cut	pit	res LBA-EIA	0.5	0.5	0.12	0
590		589		fill	pit	res LBA-EIA	0			0
591		591		cut	?tree bowl		0		0.06	0
592		591		fill	?tree bowl		0			0
593		594		fill	ditch		0			3
594 516		594		cut	ditch		0	0.7	0.13	3
595		596		fill	ditch		0			0
596		596		cut	ditch		0	0.5	0.08	0
597		598		fill	ditch		0			4
598 504		598		cut	ditch		0			4
599		600		fill	ditch		0			4
600 606		600		cut	ditch		0	0.45	0.21	4
601		602		fill	ditch		0			4
602 514		602		cut	ditch		0	0.55	0.13	4
603		604		fill	ditch		0			5
604 512 527		604		cut	ditch		0	0.5	0.14	5
605		606		fill	ditch		0			4
606 600		606		cut	ditch		0	0.48	0.14	4
607		608		fill	ditch		0			4
608		608		cut	ditch		0	0.7	0.1	4
609		609		cut	pit		0	0.6	0.13	2
610		609		fill	pit		0			2
611 506		611		cut	ditch		0	0.6		4
612		611		fill	ditch		0			4
613		613		cut	ditch		0	0.55	0.2	3
614		614		cut	pit		1.55	1.5	0.18	4
615		613		fill	ditch		0			3
616		619		fill	pit		0			4
617		619		fill	pit		0			4
618		619		fill	pit		0			4
619		619		cut	pit		1.8	1.2	0.3	4
620		621		fill	ditch		0			4
621 576		621		cut	ditch		0	1	0.25	4
622		623		fill	ditch		0			3
623		623		cut	ditch		0	0.4	0.1	3
624		625		fill	ditch		0			4
625		625		cut	ditch		0	0.9	0.16	4
626		628		fill	pit		0			4
627		628		fill	pit		0			4

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
628		628		cut	pit		0.86	0.86	0.26	4
629		631		fill	pit		0			4
631		631		cut	pit		0.94	0.94	0.12	4
632		633		fill	ditch		0			3
633		633		cut	ditch		0	0.84	0.46	3
634		580		fill	pit		0			2
635		580		fill	pit		0			2
636		580		fill	pit		0			2
637		644		fill	pit		0			2
638		644		fill	pit		0			2
639		644		fill	pit		0			2
640		644		fill	pit		0			2
641		644		fill	pit		0			2
642		644		fill	pit		0			2
643		644		fill	pit		0			2
644		644		cut	pit		1.9	1.9	0.86	2
645		646		fill	pit		0			4
646		646		cut	pit		0.8	0.74	0.16	4
647		648		fill	pit		0			2
648		648		cut	pit		0.9	0.7	0.27	2
649		650		fill	pit		0			3
650		650		cut	pit		1.5	1	0.45	3
651		652		fill	pit		0			5
652		652		cut	pit		0.65	0.65	0.2	5
653		654		fill	ditch	?roundhouse	0			2
654	756	654		cut	ditch	?roundhouse	0	0.85	0.27	2
655		614		fill	pit		0			4
656		657		fill	post hole		0			0
657		657		cut	post hole		0.25	0.2	0.23	0
658		659		fill	pit		0			2
659		659		cut	pit		1		0.3	2
660		662		fill	pit		0			2
661		662		fill	pit		0			2
662		662		cut	pit		3		0.9	2
663		664		fill	ditch		0			5
664		664		cut	ditch		0	0.7	0.15	5
665		669		fill	pit		0			0
666		669		fill	pit		0			0
667		669		fill	pit		0			0
668		669		fill	pit		0			0
669		669		cut	pit		1.4	1.4	0.52	0
670		669		fill	pit		0			0
671	686 698 700 702	671		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.45	0.05	3
672		673		fill	pit		0			0
673		673		cut	pit		1.8	1.15	0.24	0
674		676		fill	pit		0			4
675		676		fill	pit		0			4
676		676		cut	pit		2.3		0.28	4
677		671		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			3

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P er
678		682		fill	pit		0			5
679		682		fill	pit		0			5
680		682		fill	pit		0			5
681		682		fill	pit		0			5
682		682		cut	pit		1.45	1.2	0.38	5
683		684		fill	?pit		0			4
684		684		cut	?pit		0	0.36	0.28	4
685		686		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			3
686	671 698 700 702	686		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.65	0.16	3
687		688		fill	pit		0			2
688		688		cut	pit		0.95	0.48	0.07	2
689		690		fill	pit		0			0
690		690		cut	pit		1.9	1.6	0.29	0
691		692		fill	pit		0			3
692		692		cut	pit		1.7	1.1	0.26	3
693		535		fill	pit		0			3
694		696		fill	pit	animal burial	0			0
695		696		skeleton	pig	animal burial	0			0
696		696		cut	pit	animal burial	0.7	0.48	0.06	0
697		698		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			3
698	671 686 700 702	698		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.36	0.08	3
699		700		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			3
700	671 686 698 702	700		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.43	0.1	3
701		702		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			3
702	671 686 698 700	702		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.34	0.07	3
703		704		fill	pit		0			4
704		704		cut	pit		1	0.45	0.2	4
705		707		fill	grave	burial	0			0
706		707		skeleton	human	human burial	0			0
707		707		cut	grave	burial	1.45	0.7	0.25	0
708		709		fill	pit		0			0
709		709		cut	pit		1.14	1.06	0.27	0
710		659		fill	pit		0			2
711		662		fill	pit		0			2
712		662		fill	pit		0			2
713		714		fill	pit		0			3
714		714		cut	pit		1.65		0.22	3
715		716		fill	pit		0			4
716		716		cut	pit		2.4	1.12	0.21	4
717		718		fill	pit		0			0
718		718		cut	pit		0.95	0.9	0.28	0
719		721		fill	pit		0			2
720		721		fill	pit		0			2
721		721		cut	pit		1.6	1.4	0.31	2
722		724		fill	pit		0			2
723		724		fill	pit		0			2
724		724		cut	pit		1.83	1.83	0.36	2
725		727		fill	pit		0			2
726		727		fill	pit		0			2

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P er
727		727		cut	pit		1.2	1.2	0.2	2
728		731		fill	pit		0			4
729		731		fill	pit		0			4
730		731		fill	pit		0			4
731		731		cut	pit		1.2	1.2	0.8	4
732		735		fill	pit		0			3
733		735		fill	pit		0			3
734		735		fill	pit		0			3
735		735		cut	pit		0.8	0.8	0.75	3
736		737		fill	pit		0			2
737		737		cut	pit		1.5	0.63	0.1	2
738		0		layer	?med plough		0			7
739		740		fill	post hole		0			0
740		740		cut	post hole		0.3	0.3	0.1	0
741		742		fill	post hole		0			0
742		742		cut	post hole		0.3	0.3	0.1	0
743		744		fill	post hole		0			0
744		744		cut	post hole		0.38	0.38	0.07	0
745		746		fill	post hole		0			0
746		746		cut	post hole		0.42	0.42	0.06	0
747		748		fill	pit		0			2
748		748		cut	pit		1.4	1.3	0.3	2
749		750		fill	pit		0			2
750		750		cut	pit		2.1	1.73	0.52	2
751		752		fill	pit		0			4
752		752		cut	pit		2.05	1.35	0.63	4
753		754		fill	pit		0			3
754		754		cut	pit		1.45	1.05	0.39	3
755		756		fill	ditch	?roundhouse	0			2
756 654		756		cut	ditch	?roundhouse	0	1.1	0.46	2
757		758		fill	pit		0			3
758		758		cut	pit		1		0.36	3
759		760		fill	pit		0			4
760		760		cut	pit		0.94	0.88	0.2	4
761		762		fill	pit		0			3
762		762		cut	pit		0.7	0.3	0.12	3
763		721		fill	pit		0			2
764		765		fill	ditch		0			3
765 776 799		765		cut	ditch		1.2	0.43	0.26	3
766		767		fill	pit		0			4
767		767		cut	pit		2.1	1.74	0.47	4
768		769		fill	pit		0			3
769		769		cut	pit		1.54	0.6	0.11	3
770		752		fill	pit		0			4
771		752		fill	pit		0			4
772		754		fill	pit		0			3
773		774		fill	ditch		0			3
774		774		cut	ditch		0	0.5	0.1	3
775		776		fill	ditch		0			3



Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P er
776	765 799	776		cut	ditch		0	0.5	0.32	3
777		778		fill	pit		0			4
778		778		cut	pit		1.8	1.5	0.44	4
779		779		cut	hearth		0.8	0.65	0.1	0
780		779		fill	hearth		0			0
781		779		fill	hearth		0			0
782		783		fill	post hole		0			2
783		783		cut	post hole		0.52	0.52	0.1	2
784		785		fill	pit		0			2
785		785		cut	pit		2.3	1.7	0.66	2
786		787		fill	post hole		0			0
787		787		cut	post hole		0.36	0.16	0.15	0
788		789		fill	post hole		0			0
789		789		cut	post hole		0.28	0.28	0.06	0
790		797		fill	pit		0			2
791		792		fill	post hole		0			0
792		792		cut	post hole		0.4	0.4	0.06	0
793		794		fill	pit		0			4
794		794		cut	pit		1.62	1	0.24	4
795		796		fill	pit		0			4
796		796		cut	pit		1.65	1.65	0.32	4
797		797		cut	pit		2.2	1.7	0.14	2
798		799		fill	ditch		0			3
799	765 776	799		cut	ditch		0		0.26	3
800		801		fill	ditch		0			4
801	856 872	801		cut	ditch		0	0.85	0.25	4
802		803		fill	pit		0			5
803		803		cut	pit		3		0.25	5
804		805		fill	ditch		0			3
805	858	805		cut	ditch		0	0.65	0.28	3
806		807		fill	ditch		0			3
807	860 1293	807		cut	ditch		0	0.6	0.18	3
808		809		fill	pit		0			4
809		809		cut	pit		1	0.64	0.39	4
810		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
811		812		fill	pit		0			2
812		812		cut	pit		1.3	1.3	0.24	2
813		814		fill	pit		0			2
814		814		cut	pit		1.04	1.04	0.1	2
815		816		fill	pit		0			2
816		816		cut	pit		1.3	1.2	0.2	2
817		0		layer	buried soil		0		0.22	2
818		0		layer	buried soil		0		0.24	2
819		820		fill	pit		0			3
820		820		cut	pit		1.75	1.1	0.6	3
821		822		fill	pit		0			3
822	931	822		cut	pit		0.95	0.68	0.32	3
823		824		fill	pit		0			2
824		824		cut	pit		1.5		0.08	2

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P er
825		826		fill	pit		0			3
826		826		cut	pit		1.75	1.7	0.26	3
827		828		fill	ditch		0			4
828	889 961 963 966 1369 1621 1680	828		cut	ditch	boundary	0	1.26	0.52	4
829		832		fill	pit		0			5
830		832		fill	pit		0			5
831		832		fill	pit		0			5
832		832		cut	pit		1.1	1.1	0.46	5
833		834		fill	pit		0			5
834	908	834		cut	pit		5	1.05	0.32	5
835		836		fill	pit		0			0
836		836		cut	pit		2.05	2.05	0.44	0
837		838		fill	pit		0			3
838		838		cut	pit		0.8	0.5	0.18	3
839		840		fill	pit		0			3
840		840		cut	pit		1.25	1.25	1	3
841		0		layer	buried soil		0		0.28	2
842		0		layer	buried soil		0		0.22	2
843		0		layer	buried soil		0		0.24	2
844		845		fill	pit		0			5
845		845		cut	pit		0.4	0.4	0.06	5
846		847		fill	pit		0			4
847		847		cut	pit		0.9	0.9	0.24	4
848		849		fill	pit		0			3
849		849		cut	pit		0.7	0.7	0.14	3
850		851		fill	pit		0			4
851		851		cut	pit		1.88	1.88	0.42	4
852		853		fill	ditch		0			4
853	1676	853		cut	ditch		0	0.44	0.32	4
854		856		fill	ditch		0			4
855		856		fill	ditch		0			4
856	801 872	856		cut	ditch		0	0.94	0.28	4
857		858		fill	ditch		0			3
858	805	858		cut	ditch		0	0.7	0.28	3
859		860		fill	ditch		0			3
860	807 1293	860		cut	ditch		0	0.4	0.14	3
861		862		fill	ditch		0			5
862	117 912 951 978 980 1127	862		cut	ditch		0	0.92	0.46	5
863		864		fill	ditch		0			5
864	293 914 953 1187	864		cut	ditch		0	0.9	0.44	5
865		866		fill	pit		0			4
866		866		cut	pit		1.45	1.45	0.4	4
867		868		fill	ditch		0			5
868	916 955	868		cut	ditch		0	0.7	0.17	5
869		758		fill	pit		0			3
870		872		fill	ditch		0			4
871		872		fill	ditch		0			4

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P er
872	801 856	872		cut	ditch		0	1.06	0.3	4
873		874		fill	pit		0			4
874		874		cut	pit		0	1.3	0.22	4
875		876		fill	pit		0			4
876		876		cut	pit		1.1	0.5	0.24	4
879		880		fill	pit		0			5
880		880		cut	pit		0.7	0.3	0.19	5
881		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
882		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
883		884		fill	pit		0			4
884		884		cut	pit		1.5	1.05	0.36	4
885		886		fill	ditch		0			4
886	923 936 976	886		cut	ditch		0	0.8	0.35	4
887		889		fill	ditch		0			4
888		889		fill	ditch		0			4
889	828 961 963 966 1369 1621 1680	889		cut	ditch	boundary	0	1.7	0.7	4
890		350		fill	well		0			4
891		350		fill	well		0			4
892		893		fill	pit		0			2
893		893		cut	pit		0.5	0.5	0.2	2
894		895		fill	pit		0			2
895		895		cut	pit		1.5	1	0.12	2
896		897		fill	pit		0			3
897		897		cut	pit		1	0.9	0.46	3
898		899		fill	pit		0			0
899		899		cut	pit		1.1	1.1	0.15	0
900		901		fill	pit		0			3
901		901		cut	pit		1.1	1	0.13	3
902		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
903		906		fill	pit		0			4
904		906		fill	pit		0			4
905		906		fill	pit		0			4
906		906		cut	pit		3	1.45	0.62	4
907		908		fill	pit		0			5
908	834	908		cut	pit		5	1	0.22	5
909		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
910		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
911		912		fill	ditch		0			5
912	117 862 951 978 980 1127	912		cut	ditch		0	1.72	0.6	5
913		914		fill	ditch		0			5
914	293 864 953 1187	914		cut	ditch		0		0.8	5
915		916		fill	ditch		0			5
916	868 955	916		cut	ditch		0		0.62	5
917		917		cut	pit		2.8	1.1	0.29	5
918		917		fill	pit		0			5
919		919		cut	pit		0.85	0.85	0.28	5
920		919		fill	pit		0			5

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
921		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
922		923		fill	ditch		0			4
923	886 936 976	923		cut	ditch		0	0.6	0.35	4
924		924		cut	pit		0			0
925		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
926		929		fill	?grave	?burial	0			4
927		929		skeleton	human	?human burial	0			4
928		929		skeleton	dog	?animal burial	0			4
929		929		cut	?grave	?burials	0.82	0.5	0.16	4
930		931		fill	pit		0			3
931	822	931		cut	pit		2	0.75	0.08	3
932		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
933		934		fill	pit		0			5
934		934		cut	pit		0.4	0.3	0.2	5
935		936		fill	ditch		0			4
936	886 923 976	936		cut	ditch		0	0.4	0.2	4
937		937		cut	hearth		0.6	0.6	0.15	0
938		938		cut	pit		0	1	0.12	0
939		938		fill	pit		0			0
940	1058	940		cut	ditch		0	0.8	0.2	5
941		940		fill	ditch		0			5
942		942		cut	pit		2	1.35	0.34	0
943		942		fill	pit		0			0
944		944		cut	pit		1.2	1.2	0.2	2
945		944		fill	pit		0			2
946	27 1038 1044	946		cut	ditch		0	1.5	0.5	3
947		946		fill	ditch		0			3
948		949		fill	pit		0			0
949		949		cut	pit		0.9	0.85	0.06	0
950		951		fill	ditch		0			5
951	117 862 912 978 980 1127	951		cut	ditch		0	1.5	0.64	5
952		953		fill	ditch		0			5
953	293 864 914 1187	953		cut	ditch		0	1.2	0.8	5
954		955		fill	ditch		0			5
955	868 916	955		cut	ditch		0		0.62	5
956		937		fill	hearth		0			0
957		937		fill	hearth		0			0
958		937		fill	hearth		0			0
959		961		fill	ditch		0			4
960		961		fill	ditch		0			4
961	828 889 963 966 1369 1621 1680	961		cut	ditch	boundary	0	1.65	0.7	4
962		963		fill	ditch		0			4
963	828 889 961 966 1369 1621 1680	963		cut	ditch	boundary	0		0.34	4
964		966		fill	ditch		0			4
965		966		fill	ditch		0			4
966	828 889 961 963 1369 1621 1680	966		cut	ditch	boundary	0	1.35	0.4	4

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
967		972		fill	pit		0			0
968		972		fill	pit		0			0
969		972		fill	pit		0			0
970		972		fill	pit		0			0
971		972		fill	pit		0			0
972		972		cut	pit		1.8	1.3	0.53	0
973		974		fill	pit		0			0
974		974		cut	pit		1.25	1	0.3	0
975		976		fill	ditch		0			4
976	886 923 936	976		cut	ditch		0	0.4	0.2	4
977		978		fill	ditch		0			5
978	117 862 912 951 980 1127	978		cut	ditch		0	1.1	0.42	5
979		980		fill	ditch		0			5
980	117 862 912 951 978 1127	980		cut	ditch		0	0.99	0.41	5
981		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
982		983		fill	ditch		0			5
983	985 1227 1755 1764	983		cut	ditch		0	1.05	0.2	5
984		985		fill	ditch		0			5
985	983 1227 1755 1764	985		cut	ditch		0	1	0.38	5
986		988		fill	pit		0			0
987		988		fill	pit		0			0
988		988		cut	pit		1.89	0.65	0.3	0
989		990		fill	pit		0			3
990		990		cut	pit		1.2	0.9	0.3	3
991		992		fill	pit		0			2
992		992		cut	pit		1.35	1.25	0.2	2
993		994		fill	pit		0			3
994		994		cut	pit		0.7	0.6	0.22	3
995		996		fill	pit		0			0
996		996		cut	pit		0.6	0.6	0.18	0
997		998		fill	pit		0			4
998		998		cut	pit		1.6	0.8	0.24	4
999		1000		fill	pit		0			3
1000		1000		cut	pit		1.8	1.3	0.2	3
1001		1002		fill	pit		0			4
1002		1002		cut	pit		1.3	1.3	0.37	4
1003		1004		fill	pit		0			4
1004		1004		cut	pit		1.06	1.06	0.36	4
1005		1006		fill	pit		0			0
1006		1006		cut	pit		1.23	1.23	0.38	0
1007		1008		fill	?pit		0			0
1008		1008		cut	?pit		1.35	0.75	0.2	0
1009		1010		fill	pit		0			0
1010		1010		cut	pit		0	0.86	0.17	0
1011		1012		fill	pit	slight chance Saxon RM	0			3

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P er
1012		1012		cut	pit	Slight chance Saxon	0	1	0.4	3
1013		1014		fill	ditch		0			3
1014		1014		cut	ditch		0	1.25	0.17	3
1015		1016		fill	pit		0			4
1016		1016		cut	pit		1.5	1.2	0.22	4
1018		1019		fill	pit		0			0
1019		1019		cut	pit		1.75	1.05	0.15	0
1020		1021		fill	pit		0			4
1021		1021		cut	pit		1.45	1	0.15	4
1022		1023		fill	post hole		0			4
1023		1023		cut	post hole		0.25	0.25	0.15	4
1024		1025		fill	post hole		0			4
1025		1025		cut	post hole		0.25	0.25	0.17	4
1026		1026		cut	pit		2.3		0.21	3
1027		1026		fill	pit		0			3
1028		1028		cut	ditch		0	0.89	0.2	5
1029		1028		fill	ditch		0			5
1030	1032 1034 1056	1030		cut	ditch		0	0.63	0.16	4
1031		1030		fill	ditch		0			4
1032	1030 1034 1056	1032		cut	ditch		0	1.1	0.14	4
1033		1032		fill	ditch		0			4
1034	1030 1032 1056	1034		cut	ditch		0	0.6	0.14	4
1035		1034		fill	ditch		0			4
1036	1064	1036		cut	ditch		0	0.6	0.19	4
1037		1036		fill	ditch		0			4
1038	27 946 1044	1038		cut	ditch		0	1.5	0.5	3
1039		1038		fill	ditch		0			3
1040	1046	1040		cut	ditch		0	0.7	0.34	3
1041		1040		fill	ditch		0			3
1042		1042		cut	pit		2.25	1.5	0.2	4
1043		1042		fill	pit		0			4
1044	27 946 1038	1044		cut	ditch		0	1.9	0.38	3
1045		1044		fill	ditch		0			3
1046	1040	1046		cut	ditch		0	1.05	0.22	3
1047		1046		fill	ditch		0			3
1048		1048		cut	hearth		1.6	1.15	0.18	4
1049		1048		fill	hearth	ritual deposit	0			4
1050		1048		fill	hearth		0			4
1051		1052		fill	ditch		0			5
1052	311	1052		cut	ditch		0	0.8	0.22	5
1053		1054		fill	ditch		0			4
1054		1054		cut	ditch		0	1	0.3	4
1055		1056		fill	ditch		0			4
1056	1030 1032 1034	1056		cut	ditch		0	1.25	0.23	4
1057		1058		fill	ditch		0			5
1058	940	1058		cut	ditch		0	0.85	0.25	5
1059		1060		fill	pit		0			0
1060		1060		cut	pit		0.6	0.46	0.13	0

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P er
1061		1062		fill	pit		0			0
1062		1062		cut	pit		0.4	0.4	0.25	0
1063		1064		fill	ditch		0			4
1064	1036	1064		cut	ditch		0	0.5	0.25	4
1065		1066		fill	pit		0			4
1066		1066		cut	pit		1.2	1.2	0.25	4
1067		1068		fill	ditch		0			3
1068		1068		cut	ditch		0	1.3	0.28	3
1069		1069		cut	pit		2.1	1.1	0.4	3
1070		1069		fill	pit		0			3
1071		1072		fill	pit		0			3
1072		1072		cut	pit		1.15	1	0.25	3
1073		1073		cut	pit		2.1	1.1	0.43	4
1074		1073		fill	pit		0			4
1075		1073		fill	pit		0			4
1076		1076		cut	ditch		0	0.93	0.29	3
1077		1076		fill	ditch		0			3
1078		1079		fill	pit		0			0
1079		1079		cut	pit		1.15	0.85	0.1	0
1080		1081		fill	pit		0			3
1081		1081		cut	pit		1.5	1	0.25	3
1082		1083		fill	ditch	?roundhouse	0			4
1083	1094 1096	1083		cut	ditch	?roundhouse	0	0.7	0.22	4
1084		1087		fill	pit		0			3
1085		1087		fill	pit		0			3
1086		1087		fill	pit		0			3
1087		1087		cut	pit		3	1.45	0.8	3
1088		1088		cut	pit		2	1.1	0.82	3
1089		1088		fill	pit		0			3
1090		1088		fill	pit		0			3
1091		1088		fill	pit		0			3
1092		1088		fill	pit		0			3
1093		1094		fill	ditch	?roundhouse	0			4
1094	1083 1096	1094		cut	ditch	?roundhouse	0	0.84	0.3	4
1095		1096		fill	ditch	?roundhouse	0			4
1096	1083 1094	1096		cut	ditch	?roundhouse	0	1.1	0.5	4
1097		1098		fill	post hole	?roundhouse	0			4
1098		1098		cut	post hole	?roundhouse	0.53	0.53	0.17	4
1099		1100		fill	post hole	?roundhouse	0			4
1100		1100		cut	post hole	?roundhouse	0.35	0.35	0.1	4
1103		1104		fill	pit		0			0
1104		1104		cut	pit		1.45	1.26	0.22	0
1105		1106		fill	pit		0			0
1106		1106		cut	pit		1.4	1.3	0.28	0
1107		1109		fill	pit		0			2
1108		1109		fill	pit		0			2
1109		1109		cut	pit		1.45	1.4	0.36	2
1110		1111		fill	pit		0			2
1111		1111		cut	pit		1.9	1.2	0.27	2

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P er
1112		1113		fill	ditch		0			3
1113		1113		cut	ditch		0	0.77	0.16	3
1114		1115		fill	cremation	human burial	0			0
1115		1115		cut	cremation	human burial	0.65	0.65	0.2	0
1116		1115		fill	cremation	human burial	0			0
1117		1115		fill	cremation	human burial	0			0
1118		1119		fill	ditch	enclosure	0			4
1119	1121 1163 1169	1119		cut	ditch	enclosure	0	0.55	0.31	4
1120		1121		fill	ditch	enclosure	0			4
1121	1119 1163 1169	1121		cut	ditch	enclosure	0		0.2	4
1122		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
1123		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
1124		1125		fill	ditch	?enclosure	0			5
1125	1136	1125		cut	ditch	?enclosure	0	1	0.47	5
1126		1127		fill	ditch		0			5
1127	117 862 912 951 978 980	1127		cut	ditch		0		0.41	5
1128		1129		fill	ditch		0			4
1129	1367	1129		cut	ditch		0			4
1130		1131		fill	pit		0			2
1131		1131		cut	pit		1.7	1.65	0.22	2
1132		1133		fill	ditch		0			3
1133	1235	1133		cut	ditch		0	0.58	0.18	3
1134		1173		fill	pit		0			4
1135		1136		fill	ditch	?enclosure	0			5
1136	1125	1136		cut	ditch	?enclosure	0	1.3	0.25	5
1137		1138		fill	pit		0			0
1138		1138		cut	pit		1.4	1.3	0.52	0
1139		1140		fill	pit		0			2
1140		1140		cut	pit		1.2	1.2	0.15	2
1141		1142		fill	pit		0			4
1142		1142		cut	pit		1.3	1.1	0.7	4
1143		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
1144		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
1145		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
1146		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
1147		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
1148		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
1149		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
1150		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
1151		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
1152		0		fill	ditch		0			3
1153		1154		fill	pit		0			2
1154		1154		cut	pit		1.7	1.6	0.54	2
1155		1156		fill	pit		0			2
1156		1156		cut	pit		2.1	1.7	0.38	2
1157		1158		fill	pit		0			2
1158		1158		cut	pit		1.6	1.5	0.53	2
1159		1160		fill	pit		0			5



Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P er
1160		1160		cut	pit		1.7	1.2	0.2	5
1161		953		fill	ditch		0			5
1162		1163		fill	ditch	enclosure	0			4
1163	1119 1121 1169	1163		cut	ditch	enclosure	0	0.8	0.14	4
1164		1165		fill	pit		0			5
1165		1165		cut	pit		1.6	1.4	0.41	5
1166		1167		fill	pit		0			5
1167		1167		cut	pit		0.7	0.7	0.17	5
1168		1169		fill	ditch	enclosure	0			4
1169	1119 1121 1163	1169		cut	ditch	enclosure	0	0.82	0.32	4
1171		1172		fill	pit		0			2
1172		1172		cut	pit		1.9	1.72	0.22	2
1173		1173		cut	pit		2.1	1.1	0.17	4
1174		1175		fill	pit		0			3
1175		1175		cut	pit		0.58	0.57	0.19	3
1176		0		fill or layer	?pit		0			5
1177		0		fill or layer	?pit		0			5
1178		1179		fill	pit		0			2
1179		1179		cut	pit		0.4	0.4	0.41	2
1180		1181		fill	pit		0			2
1181		1181		cut	pit		1.6	1.6	0.45	2
1182		1183		fill	pit		0			2
1183		1183		cut	pit		1.25	1.25	0.29	2
1184		1185		fill	pit		0			2
1185		1185		cut	pit		0.92	0.92	0.28	2
1186		1187		fill	ditch		0			5
1187	293 864 914 953	1187		cut	ditch		0	2	0.8	5
1188		1189		fill	ditch		0			4
1189		1189		cut	ditch		0	0.72	0.36	4
1190		1191		fill	pit		0			3
1191		1191		cut	pit		1.02	1.02	0.74	3
1192		1193		fill	pit		0			3
1193		1193		cut	pit		1.05	1.05	0.45	3
1194		0		fill	pit		0			5
1195		1196		fill	pit		0			0
1196		1196		cut	pit		2	1.45	0.08	0
1197		1198		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			3
1198	1200 1202 1204	1198		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.5	0.26	3
1199		1200		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			3
1200	1198 1202 1204	1200		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.5	0.24	3
1201		1202		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			3
1202	1198 1200 1204	1202		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.44	0.16	3
1203		1204		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			3
1204	1198 1200 1202	1204		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.37	0.1	3
1205		1206		fill	ditch		0			4
1206		1206		cut	ditch		0	0.75	0.13	4
1207		1211		fill	pit		0			0
1208		1211		fill	pit		0			0
1209		1211		fill	pit		0			0

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
1210		1211		fill	pit		0			0
1211		1211		cut	pit		1.82	1.8	0.24	0
1212		1213		fill	?ditch		0			5
1213		1213		cut	?ditch		6.5	1.3	0.2	5
1214		1215		fill	pit		0			4
1215		1215		cut	pit		1.85	1.6	0.22	4
1216		1217		fill	ditch		0			3
1217		1217		cut	ditch		0	0.43	0.16	3
1218		1219		fill	pit		0			0
1219		1219		cut	pit		1.92	1.15	0.26	0
1220		1222		fill	pit	?storage	0			2
1221		1222		fill	pit	?storage	0			2
1222		1222		cut	pit	?storage	1.9	1.9	0.88	2
1223		1225		fill	pit		0			0
1224		1225		fill	pit		0			0
1225		1225		cut	pit		1.8	1.8	0.5	0
1226		1227		fill	ditch		0			5
1227	983 985 1755 1764	1227		cut	ditch		0	1.4	0.18	5
1228		1229		fill	pit		1.7	1.1	0.3	2
1229		1229		cut	pit		1.7	1.1	0.3	2
1230		1231		fill	pit		0			2
1231		1231		cut	pit		2.1		0.3	2
1232		1233		fill	ditch		0			4
1233	1242 1674 1691	1233		cut	ditch		0	0.8	0.3	4
1234		1235		fill	ditch		0			3
1235	1133	1235		cut	ditch		0	0.45	0.3	3
1236		1237		fill	pit		0			2
1237		1237		cut	pit		1.75	1.75	0.35	2
1238		1239		fill	pit		0			4
1239		1239		cut	pit		1.5	1.5	0.58	4
1240		1242		fill	ditch		0			4
1241		1242		fill	ditch		0			4
1242	1233 1674 1691	1242		cut	ditch		0	1.2	0.54	4
1243		1222		fill	pit	?storage	0			2
1244		1245		fill	pit		0			0
1245		1245		cut	pit		1.5	1.5	0.39	0
1246		1247		fill	pit		0			2
1247		1247		cut	pit		1.79	1.75	0.62	2
1248		1249		fill	pit		0			4
1249		1249		cut	pit		1.12	1.12	0.41	4
1250		1251		fill	pit		0			2
1251		1251		cut	pit		2.05	2.05	0.4	2
1252		1252		cut	pit		1.9	0.85	0.26	1
1253		1252		fill	pit		0			1
1254		1255		fill	pit		0			0
1255		1255		cut	pit		2.8	1.2	0.2	0
1256		1257		fill	ditch		0			5
1257	1259 1261	1257		cut	ditch		0	0.75	0.15	5
1258		1259		fill	ditch		0			5

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
1259	1257 1261	1259		cut	ditch		0	0.85	0.2	5
1260		1261		fill	ditch		0			5
1261	1257 1259	1261		cut	ditch		0	1.1	0.28	5
1262		1273		fill	hearth		0			0
1263		1264		fill	?pit or tree bowl		0			0
1264		1264		cut	?pit or tree bowl		1.18	0.8	0.24	0
1265		1265		cut	pit		2.4	0.8	0.14	2
1266		1265		fill	pit		0			2
1267		1267		cut	pit		2.05	1.04	0.25	3
1268		1267		fill	pit		0			3
1269		1269		cut	pit		1	0.6	0.22	0
1270		1269		fill	pit		0			0
1271		1272		fill	pit		0			4
1272		1272		cut	pit		0.95	0.75	0.18	4
1273		1273		cut	hearth		1.03	0.98	0.09	0
1274		1294		skeleton	pig	animal burial	0			5
1275		1276		fill	pit		0			0
1276		1276		cut	pit		3.6	1.1	0.09	0
1277		1278		fill	pit		0			0
1278		1278		cut	pit		3.5	1.25	0.11	0
1279		1280		fill	pit		0			0
1280		1280		cut	pit		1.3	0.8	0.07	0
1281		1282		fill	pit		0			2
1282		1282		cut	pit		1.8	1.5	0.2	2
1283		1285		fill	pit		0			0
1284		1285		fill	pit		0			0
1285		1285		cut	pit		1.45	1.15	0.42	0
1286		1294		fill	pit	animal burial	0			5
1287		1288		fill	pit		0			2
1288		1288		cut	pit		2.05	1.1	0.3	2
1289	1354	1289		cut	ditch		11.5	0.45	0.05	5
1290		1289		fill	ditch		0			5
1291		1311		fill	pit		0			4
1292		1293		fill	ditch		0			3
1293	807 860	1293		cut	ditch		0	0.45	0.14	3
1294		1294		cut	pit	animal burial	1	0.5	0.12	5
1295		1296		fill	pit		0			3
1296		1296		cut	pit		1.6	1.6	0.32	3
1297		1298		fill	pit		0			2
1298		1298		cut	pit		1.6	0.85	0.07	2
1299		1300		fill	ditch		0			4
1300	1410 1493 1510	1300		cut	ditch		0	0.88	0.25	4
1301		1302		fill	ditch		0			4
1302	156 1349 1430 1453 1514 1522	1302		cut	ditch		0	0.9	0.24	4
1303		1304		fill	post hole hearth		0			0
1304		1304		cut	post hole hearth		0.15	0.1	0.15	0
1305		1305		cut	hearth		1	1	0.45	0
1306		1307		fill	pit		0			3

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
1307		1307		cut	pit		1.3	1.1	0.53	3
1308		1309		fill	pit		0			0
1309		1309		cut	pit		1.2	1.2	0.5	0
1310		0		layer	buried soil				0.2	2
1311		1311		cut	pit		1.1	1.1	0.4	4
1312		1313		fill	pit		0			4
1313		1313		cut	pit		1.23	1.23	0.3	4
1314		1315		fill	pit		0			3
1315		1315		cut	pit		3	3	0.24	3
1316		1317		fill	pit		0			3
1317		1317		cut	pit		1.5	1.5	0.14	3
1318		1319		fill	pit or ditch		0			2
1319		1319		cut	pit or ditch		3.05	0.62	0.26	2
1320		1321		fill	ditch		0			3
1321	167 169 1495	1321		cut	ditch		0	1.05	0.1	3
1322		1323		fill	pit		0			0
1323		1323		cut	pit		0.66	0.66	0.16	0
1324		1325		fill	pit		0			0
1325		1325		cut	pit		0.61	0.61	0.08	0
1326		1346		fill	pit		0			4
1327		1328		fill	pit	?ritual				3
1328		1328		cut	pit		1.5	1.5	0.35	3
1329		1330		fill	pit		0			4
1330		1330		cut	pit		0.95	0.7	0.11	4
1331		1331		cut	pit		2.1	1.45	0.45	4
1332		1331		fill	pit		0			4
1333		1331		fill	pit		0			4
1334		1305		fill	hearth		0			0
1335		1305		fill	hearth		0			0
1336		1305		fill	hearth		0			0
1337		1346		fill	pit		0			4
1338		1338		cut	ditch		0	0.46	0.2	5
1339		1338		fill	ditch		0			5
1340		1341		fill	pit		0			3
1341		1341		cut	pit		0.8	0.56	0.14	3
1342		1343		fill	pit		0			0
1343		1343		cut	pit		1.82	0.63	0.11	0
1344		1345		fill	post hole		0			0
1345		1345		cut	post hole		0.36	0.36	0.11	0
1346		1346		cut	pit		2.4	1.8	0.13	4
1347		1348		fill	pit		0			0
1348		1348		cut	pit		1.7	1.3	0.37	0
1349	156 1302 1430 1453 1514 1522	1349		cut	ditch	enclosure	0	1.1	0.36	4
1350		1349		fill	ditch	enclosure	0			4
1351		1352		fill	pit	?storage	0			4
1352		1352		cut	pit	?storage	2	1.8	0.75	4
1353		1354		fill	ditch		0			5
1354	1289	1354		cut	ditch		0	0.85	0.19	5

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P er
1355		1356		fill	pit		0			5
1356		1356		cut	pit		0.83	0.83	0.44	5
1357		1358		fill	ditch		0			4
1358	1617	1358		cut	ditch		0	1.1	0.28	4
1359		1360		fill	pit		0			0
1360		1360		cut	pit		3.65	2.1	0.38	0
1361		1391		fill	pit		0			3
1362		1391		fill	pit		0			3
1363		1364		fill	pit		0			5
1364		1364		cut	pit		1.8	0.95	0.19	5
1365		1367		fill	ditch		0			4
1366		1367		fill	ditch		0			4
1367	1129	1367		cut	ditch		0	1.05	0.56	4
1368		1369		fill	ditch		0			4
1369	828 889 961 963 966 1369 1621 1680	1369		cut	ditch		0		0.47	4
1370		1371		fill	ditch or pit		0			2
1371		1371		cut	ditch or pit		0		0.14	2
1372		1372		cut	pit		2.15		0.16	4
1373		1372		fill	pit		0			4
1374		0		layer			0			4
1375		1376		fill	post hole		0			0
1376		1376		cut	post hole		0.3	0.3	0.09	0
1377		1378		fill	post hole		0			0
1378		1378		cut	post hole		0.48	0.48	0.12	0
1379		1380		fill	pit		0			4
1380		1380		cut	pit		1.32	1.32	0.24	4
1381		1383		fill	hearth/firepit		0			0
1382		1383		fill	hearth/firepit		0			0
1383		1383		cut	hearth/firepit		0.75	0.75	0.2	0
1384		1385		fill	pit		0			3
1385		1385		cut	pit		2.7	2.7	0.46	3
1386		1388		fill	pit		0			0
1387		1388		fill	pit		0			0
1388		1388		cut	pit		1.03	1.03	0.24	0
1389		1391		fill	pit		0			3
1390		1391		fill	pit		0			3
1391		1391		cut	pit		2.4	1.75	0.5	3
1392		1393		fill	pit		0			2
1393		1393		cut	pit		1.1	0.7	0.15	2
1394		1396		fill	pit		0			0
1395		1396		fill	pit		0			0
1396		1396		cut	pit		2.6	1.5	0.25	0
1397		1398		fill	pit		0			3
1398		1398		cut	pit		2.2	1.8	0.24	3
1399		1400		fill	pit		0			0
1400		1400		cut	pit		0.94	0.41	0.07	0
1401		1402		fill	ditch		0			4

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
1402		1402		cut	ditch		0	0.49	0.15	4
1403		1404		fill	ditch		0			4
1404		1404		cut	ditch		0	0.78	0.18	4
1405		1406		fill	pit		0			2
1406		1406		cut	pit		1.5	1.2	0.28	2
1407		1408		fill	ditch		0			4
1408		1408		cut	ditch		0	0.42	0.13	4
1409		1410		fill	ditch		0			4
1410	1300 1493 1510	1410		cut	ditch		0	1.1	0.55	4
1411		1411		cut	pit		1.55	1.5	0.65	2
1412		1411		fill	pit		0			2
1413		1411		fill	pit		0			2
1414		1411		fill	pit		0			2
1415		1411		fill	pit		0			2
1416	1597 1605	1416		cut	ditch		0	1.3	0.55	4
1417		1416		fill	ditch		0			4
1418		1416		fill	ditch		0			4
1419		1420		fill	ditch	?structure	0			3
1420	1422 1428	1420		cut	ditch	?structure	0	0.9	0.31	3
1421		1422		fill	ditch	?structure	0			3
1422	1420 1428	1422		cut	ditch	?structure	0	0.92	0.32	3
1423		1424		fill	pit		0			4
1424		1424		cut	pit		1.15	0.8	0.3	4
1425		1426		fill	pit		0			4
1426		1426		cut	pit		1.4	1.3	0.25	4
1427		1428		fill	ditch	?structure	0			3
1428	1420 1422	1428		cut	ditch	?structure	0	0.7	0.27	3
1429		1430		fill	ditch		0			4
1430	156 1302 1349 1453 1514 1522	1430		cut	ditch		0		0.41	4
1431		1432		fill	pit		0			0
1432		1432		cut	pit		1.45	1.15	0.19	0
1433		1434		fill	pit		0			1
1434		1434		cut	pit		1.5	1	0.15	1
1435		1436		fill	ditch		0			4
1436		1436		cut	ditch		0	0.65	0.25	4
1437		1438		fill	pit		0			3
1438		1438		cut	pit		2.5	2.3	0.09	3
1439		1440		fill	pit		0			3
1440		1440		cut	pit		1.4	1.15	0.36	3
1441		1442		fill	pit		0			5
1442		1442		cut	pit		1.2	1.2	0.23	5
1443		1444		fill	pit		0			5
1444		1444		cut	pit		1.2	0.7	0.06	5
1445		1446		fill	pit		0			2
1446		1446		cut	pit		1.15	0.8	0.13	2
1447		1449		fill	pit		0			3
1448		1449		fill	pit		0			3
1449		1449		cut	pit		1.8	1.7	0.78	3

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P er
1450		1451		fill	pit		0			2
1451		1451		cut	pit		1.8	1.4	0.34	2
1452		1453		fill	ditch		0			4
1453	156 1302 1349 1430 1514 1522	1453		cut	ditch		0	0.5	0.2	4
1454		1455		fill	ditch	boundary	0			5
1455		1455		cut	ditch	boundary	0			5
1456		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
1457		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
1458		0		fill	ditch		0			5
1459		1461		fill	pit		0			0
1460		1461		fill	pit		0			0
1461		1461		cut	pit		1.7	0.93	0.56	0
1462		1463		fill	pit		0			3
1463		1463		cut	pit		1.7	1.7	0.35	3
1464		1465		fill	pit		0			4
1465		1465		cut	pit		1.4	0.85	0.37	4
1466		1466		cut	pit		0	0.7	0.36	5
1467		1466		fill	pit		0			5
1468		1468		cut	pit		1.6		0.4	5
1469		1468		fill	pit		0			5
1470		1470		cut	pit		0.6		0.18	5
1471		1470		fill	pit		0			5
1472		1472		cut	pit		0.8	0.8	0.18	5
1473		1472		fill	pit		0			5
1474		1474		cut	pit		0.8	0.7	0.16	5
1475		1474		fill	pit		0			5
1476		1478		fill	pit		0			0
1477		1478		fill	pit		0			0
1478		1478		cut	pit		1.5	1.5	0.4	0
1479		1480		fill	pit		0			0
1480		1480		cut	pit		1.6	1.6	0.22	0
1481		1483		fill	pit		0			5
1482		1483		fill	pit		0			5
1483		1483		cut	pit		1.65	1.3	0.25	5
1484		1484		cut	pit		2.25		0.2	0
1485		1484		fill	pit		0			0
1486	159 281 284 1689	1486		cut	ditch		0	1.8	0.5	4
1487		1486		fill	ditch		0			4
1488		1488		cut	pit		2.8	2.2	0.7	5
1489		1488		fill	pit		0			5
1490		1488		fill	pit		0			5
1491		1491		cut	ditch		0	2	0.62	4
1492		1491		fill	ditch		0			4
1493	1300 1410 1510	1493		cut	ditch		0		0.41	4
1494		1493		fill	ditch		0			4
1495	167 169 1321	1495		cut	ditch		0	1.3	0.45	3
1496		1495		fill	ditch		0			3
1497		1498		fill	pit		0			0

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
1498		1498		cut	pit		0.46	0.46	0.1	0
1499		1500		fill	post hole	structure	0			0
1500		1500		cut	post hole	structure	0.52	0.38	0.1	0
1501		1502		fill	post hole	structure	0			0
1502		1502		cut	post hole	structure	0.5	0.5	0.08	0
1503		1504		fill	post hole	structure	0			0
1504		1504		cut	post hole	structure	0.5	0.5	0.12	0
1505		1506		fill	pit		0			4
1506		1506		cut	pit		1.5	1.2	0.2	4
1507		1508		fill	post hole	structure	0			0
1508		1508		cut	post hole	structure	0.7	0.7	0.08	0
1509		1510		fill	ditch		0			4
1510	1300 1410 1493	1510		cut	ditch		0	0.7	0.5	4
1511		1512		fill	pit		0			4
1512		1512		cut	pit		1		0.4	4
1513		1514		fill	ditch		0			4
1514	156 1302 1349 1430 1453 1522	1514		cut	ditch		0	0.9	0.4	4
1515		1516		fill	pit		0			3
1516		1516		cut	pit		2.5	1.5	0.9	3
1517		1518		fill	pit		0			5
1518		1518		cut	pit		1.3	1.1	0.1	5
1519		1520		fill	ditch		0			4
1520		1520		cut	ditch		0	0.5	0.3	4
1521		1522		fill	ditch		0			4
1522	156 1302 1349 1430 1453 1514	1522		cut	ditch		0	0.7	0.4	4
1523		1524		fill	pit		0			2
1524		1524		cut	pit		2.2	1.59	0.43	2
1525		1526		fill	pit		0			4
1526		1526		cut	pit		0.6	0.6	0.12	4
1527		0		master no		roundhouse	0			4
1528		0		master no		roundhouse	0			4
1529		1530		fill	pit		0			3
1530		1530		cut	pit		1.6	0.9	0.4	3
1531		1531		cut	ditch		0	0.98	0.3	3
1532		1531		fill	ditch		0			3
1533		1533		cut	ditch		0	1.22	0.5	4
1534		1533		fill	ditch		0			4
1535		1535		cut	ditch		0	0.8	0.48	4
1536		1535		fill	ditch		0			4
1537		1516		fill	pit		0			3
1538		1539		fill	pit		0			4
1539		1539		cut	pit		0.83	0.6	0.2	4
1540		1540		cut	pit	quarry	1	1	0.28	3
1541		1540		fill	pit	quarry	0			3
1542		1542		cut	pit	quarry	1.4	1.4	0.28	3
1543		1542		fill	pit	quarry	0			3
1544		1544		cut	pit	quarry	3	3	0.23	3



Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
1545		1544		fill	pit	quarry	0			3
1546		1546		cut	pit		2.2	2		2
1547		1546		fill	pit		0			2
1548		1549		fill	ditch		0			3
1549		1549		cut	ditch		0	1	0.21	3
1550		1551		fill	ditch		0			4
1551	329	1551		cut	ditch		0	1.5	0.41	4
1552		0		master no.		roundhouse	0			4
1553		1555		fill	pit	quarry	0			3
1554		1555		fill	pit	quarry	0			3
1555		1555		cut	pit	quarry	2.2	2.2	1	3
1556		1557		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1557	1559 1561 1563 1565 1567	1557		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.52	0.2	4
1558		1559		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1559	1557 1559 1561 1563 1565 1567	1559		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.54	0.3	4
1560		1561		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1561	1557 1559 1563 1565 1567	1561		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.54	0.28	4
1562		1563		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1563	1557 1559 1561 1565 1567	1563		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.5	0.26	4
1564		1565		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1565	1557 1559 1561 1563 1567	1565		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.43	0.31	4
1566		1567		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1567	1557 1559 1561 1563 1565	1567		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.46	0.3	4
1568		1569		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1569	1571 1573 1575 1577 1579 1581 1583 1585 1587	1569		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.56	0.18	4
1570		1571		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1571	1569 1573 1575 1577 1579 1581 1583 1585 1587	1571		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.56	0.24	4
1572		1573		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1573	1569 1571 1575 1577 1579 1581 1583 1585 1587	1573		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.66	0.23	4
1574		1575		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1575	1569 1571 1573 1577 1579 1581 1583 1585 1587	1575		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.67	0.3	4
1576		1577		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1577	1569 1571 1573 1575 1579 1581 1583 1585 1587	1577		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.7	0.22	4
1578		1579		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1579	1569 1571 1573 1575 1577 1581 1583 1585 1587	1579		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.68	0.31	4
1580		1581		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P er
1581	1569 1571 1573 1575 1577 1579 1583 1585 1587	1581		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.64	0.27	4
1582		1583		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1583	1569 1571 1573 1575 1577 1579 1581 1585 1587	1583		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.62	0.19	4
1584		1585		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1585	1569 1571 1573 1575 1577 1579 1581 1583 1587	1585		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.57	0.2	4
1586		1587		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1587	1569 1571 1573 1575 1577 1579 1581 1583 1585	1587		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.53	0.15	4
1588		1589		fill	post hole	roundhouse	0			4
1589		1589		cut	post hole	roundhouse	0.33	0.33	0.15	4
1590		1591		fill	post hole	roundhouse	0			4
1591		1591		cut	post hole	roundhouse	0.25	0.25	0.12	4
1592		1593		fill	post hole	roundhouse	0			4
1593		1593		cut	post hole	roundhouse	0.59	0.59	0.06	4
1594		1595		fill	ditch		0			5
1595	154 278 1615	1595		cut	ditch		0			5
1596		1597		fill	ditch		0			4
1597	1416 1605	1597		cut	ditch		0	0.9	0.35	4
1598		1599		fill	ditch		0			4
1599	1607 1609	1599		cut	ditch		0	1.3	0.6	4
1600		0		layer	working surface?	flint working?	0			1
1601		1602		fill	ditch		0			3
1602		1602		cut	ditch		0	1.25	0.44	3
1603		1603		cut	pit		3	1.6	0.18	5
1604		1603		fill	pit		0			5
1605	1416 1597	1605		cut	ditch		0	0.95	0.25	4
1606		1605		fill	ditch		0			4
1607	1599 1609	1607		cut	ditch		0	1.05	0.32	4
1608		1607		fill	ditch		0			4
1609		1609		cut	ditch		0	0.65	0.27	4
1610		1609		fill	ditch		0			4
1611		1602		fill	ditch		0			3
1612		1613		fill	ditch		0			5
1613	1793	1613		cut	ditch		0	0.74	0.14	5
1614		1615		fill	ditch		0			5
1615	154 278 1595	1615		cut	ditch		0	1.1	0.35	5
1616		1617		fill	ditch		0			4
1617	1358	1617		cut	ditch		0	1.2	0.4	4
1618		1619		fill	pit		0			5
1619		1619		cut	pit		2.8	1.2	0.18	5
1620		1621		fill	ditch	boundary	0			4
1621	828 889 961 963 966 1369 1680	1621		cut	ditch	boundary	0	0.5	0.25	4
1622		350		fill	well		0			4

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
1623		1623		cut	pit		2.25	1.5	0.44	5
1624		1623		fill	pit		0			5
1625		1625		cut	pit		1.4	1.3	0.36	5
1626		1625		fill	pit		0			5
1627		1625		fill	pit		0			5
1628		1629		fill	?pit		0			5
1629		1629		cut	?pit		2.7	2.4	0.3	5
1630		1631		fill	pit		0			4
1631		1631		cut	pit		0.9	0.55	0.22	4
1632		1633		fill	pit		0			2
1633		1633		cut	pit		0.9	0.56	0.2	2
1634		1635		fill	pit		0			2
1635		1635		cut	pit		0.8	0.6	0.08	2
1636		1637		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1637	1639 1641 1643 1645 1647 1649 1651 1653 1655 1657	1637		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.48	0.14	4
1638		1639		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1639	1637 1641 1643 1645 1647 1649 1651 1653 1655 1657	1639		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.44	0.14	4
1640		1641		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1641	1637 1639 1643 1645 1647 1649 1651 1653 1655 1657	1641		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.42	0.12	4
1642		1643		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1643	1637 1639 1641 1645 1647 1649 1651 1653 1655 1657	1643		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.45	0.15	4
1644		1645		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1645	1637 1639 1641 1643 1647 1649 1651 1653 1655 1657	1645		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.46	0.14	4
1646		1647		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1647	1637 1639 1641 1643 1645 1649 1651 1653 1655 1657	1647		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.5	0.18	4
1648		1649		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1649	1637 1639 1641 1643 1645 1647 1651 1653 1655 1657	1649		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.45	0.17	4
1650		1651		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1651	1637 1639 1641 1643 1645 1647 1649 1653 1655 1657	1651		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.4	0.13	4
1652		1653		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1653	1637 1639 1641 1643 1645 1647	1653		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.42	0.14	4

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P er
	1649 1651 1655 1657									
1654		1655		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1655	1637 1639 1641 1643 1645 1647 1649 1651 1653 1657	1655		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.47	0.15	4
1656		1657		fill	ditch	roundhouse	0			4
1657	1637 1639 1641 1643 1645 1647 1649 1651 1653 1655	1657		cut	ditch	roundhouse	0	0.44	0.18	4
1658		1659		fill	hearth	roundhouse	0			4
1659		1659		cut	hearth	roundhouse	0.5	0.47	0.09	4
1660		1661		fill	?post hole	roundhouse	0			4
1661		1661		cut	?post hole	roundhouse	0.6	0.56	0.21	4
1662		1663		fill	post hole	roundhouse	0			4
1663		1663		cut	post hole	roundhouse	0.62	0.55	0.15	4
1664		1665		fill	post hole	roundhouse	0			4
1665		1665		cut	post hole	roundhouse	0.55	0.3	6	4
1666		1667		fill	pit		0			3
1667		1667		cut	pit		0	1.5	0.35	3
1668		1672		fill	pit		0			2
1669		1672		fill	pit		0			2
1670		1672		fill	pit		0			2
1671		1672		fill	pit		0			2
1672		1672		cut	pit		1.5	1.3	0.6	2
1673		1674		fill	ditch		0			4
1674	1233 1242 1691	1674		cut	ditch		0	0.58	0.18	4
1675		1676		fill	ditch		0			4
1676	853	1676		cut	ditch		0	0.6	0.2	4
1677		1678		fill	pit		0			0
1678		1678		cut	pit		1.7	1.6	0.25	0
1679		1680		fill	ditch		0			4
1680	828 889 961 963 966 1369 1621	1680		cut	ditch	boundary	0	0.8	0.43	4
1681		1623		fill	pit		0			5
1682		1683		fill	pit		0			2
1683		1683		cut	pit		1.5	1.35	0.3	2
1684		1685		fill	pit		0			2
1685		1685		cut	pit		2	1.45	0.33	2
1686		1686		cut	ditch	?roundhouse	0	0.3	0.05	2
1687		1686		fill	ditch	?roundhouse	0			2
1688		1689		fill	ditch		0			4
1689	159 281 284 1486	1689		cut	ditch		0	1.4	0.4	4
1690		1691		fill	ditch		0			4
1691	1233 1242 1674	1691		cut	ditch		0	1.5	0.3	4
1692		1693		fill	ditch		0			4
1693	1763 ?1701	1693		cut	ditch		0	1	0.3	4
1694		1694		cut	pit		1.7	1.25	0.21	0
1695		1694		fill	pit		0			0

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
1696		1697		fill	pit		0			3
1697		1697		cut	pit		1.83		0.26	3
1698		1699		fill	pit		0			2
1699		1699		cut	pit		0	1.5	0.37	2
1700		1701		fill	ditch		0			4
1701	?1693 ?1763	1701		cut	ditch		0	0.69	0.46	4
1702		1703		fill	pit		0			2
1703		1703		cut	pit		0.95	0.95	0.23	2
1704		1704		cut	pit		1.9	1.1	0.3	4
1705		1704		fill	pit		0			4
1706		1704		fill	pit		0			4
1707		1704		fill	pit		0			4
1708		1709		fill	pit		0			3
1709		1709		cut	pit		1.7	1.35	0.2	3
1710		1711		fill	pit		0			4
1711		1711		cut	pit		2.3	1.5	0.2	4
1712		1713		fill	pit		0			2
1713		1713		cut	pit		1.7	1.3	0.45	2
1714		1716		skeleton	dog	animal burial	0			5
1715		1716		fill	pit	animal burial	0			5
1716		1716		cut	pit	animal burial	0.47	0.39	0.12	5
1717		1718		fill	pit		0			4
1718		1718		cut	pit		0	0.65	0.32	4
1719		1720		fill	pit		0			4
1720		1720		cut	pit		1.55	1.5	0.4	4
1721		1722		fill	pit		0			4
1722		1722		cut	pit		2.2	0.8	0.43	4
1723		1724		fill	pit		0			5
1724		1724		cut	pit		3.4	0.6	0.48	5
1725		0		fill	pit		0			4
1726		1727		fill	pit		0			0
1727		1727		cut	pit		1.67	0.98	0.06	0
1728		1729		fill	pit		0			0
1729		1729		cut	pit		1.8	1.3	0.32	0
1730		1731		fill	ditch		0			5
1731		1731		cut	ditch		0	1.05	0.28	5
1732		1733		fill	pit		0			2
1733		1733		cut	pit		1.5	1.1	0.2	2
1734		1735		fill	pit		0			0
1735		1735		cut	pit		2.2	1.5	0.3	0
1736		1737		fill	pit		0			5
1737		1737		cut	pit		1.5	1	0.4	5
1738		1739		fill	pit		0			4
1739		1739		cut	pit		1.11	0.84	0.34	4
1740		1741		fill	pit		0			4
1741		1741		cut	pit		0.71	0.71	0.16	4
1742		1743		fill	pit		0			0
1743		1743		cut	pit		2	1.3	0.35	0
1744		1745		fill	pit		0			0

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P er
1745		1745		cut	pit		0.75	0.7	0.6	0
1746		1747		fill	pit		0			0
1747		1747		cut	pit		1	1	0.45	0
1748		1749		fill	pit		0			0
1749		1749		cut	pit		0.6	0.5	0.18	0
1750		1752		fill	pit	industrial?kiln	0			5
1751		1752		fill	pit	industrial?kiln	0			5
1752		1752		cut	pit	?kiln	0	1.1	0.46	5
1753		1754		fill	pit		0			0
1754		1754		cut	pit		0.93	0.76	0.18	0
1755	983 985 1227 1764	1755		cut	ditch		0	0.63	0.1	5
1756		1755		fill	ditch		0			5
1757		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
1758		1758		cut	pit		2.4	1.55	0.38	3
1759		1758		fill	pit		0			3
1760		1761		fill	pit		0			2
1761		1761		cut	pit		1.5	1.25	0.36	2
1762		1763		fill	ditch		0			4
1763	1693 ?1701	1763		cut	ditch		0	0.8	0.3	4
1764	983 985 1227 1755	1764		cut	ditch		0	1.4	0.24	5
1765		1764		fill	ditch		0			5
1766		1764		fill	ditch		0			5
1767		1767		cut	pit		1.8	1.2	0.22	3
1768		1767		fill	pit		0			3
1769		1767		fill	pit		0			3
1770		1771		fill	SFB	building	0			6
1771		1771		cut	SFB	building	4.06	2.5	0.31	6
1772		1774		fill	pit		0			2
1773		1774		fill	pit		0			2
1774		1774		cut	pit		2.7	2	0.58	2
1775		1752		fill	pit	?kiln	0			5
1776		1777		fill	ditch		0			5
1777	1785	1777		cut	ditch		0	0.56	0.25	5
1778		1779		fill	pit		0			0
1779		1779		cut	pit		0.7	0.5	0.12	0
1780		1783		fill	ditch		0			4
1781		1782		fill	ditch		0			5
1782	1797	1782		cut	ditch		0	0.15	0.09	5
1783		1783		cut	ditch		0	1.45		4
1784		1785		fill	ditch		0			5
1785	1777	1785		cut	ditch		0	0.4	0.04	5
1786		1787		fill	pit		0			2
1787		1787		cut	pit		1.7	1.2	0.3	2
1788		1789		fill	pit		0			2
1789		1789		cut	pit		1.7	0.7	0.42	2
1790		1791		fill	pit		0			2
1791		1791		cut	pit		1.5	1.2	0.2	2
1792		1793		fill	ditch		0			5
1793	1613	1793		cut	ditch	boundary	0	0.5	0.2	5

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
1794		1795		fill	pit		0			4
1795		1795		cut	pit		1.5	0.79	0.16	4
1796		1797		fill	ditch		0			5
1797	1782	1797		cut	ditch		0	0.96	0.28	5
1798		1801		fill	pit		0			2
1799		1801		fill	pit		0			2
1800		1801		fill	pit		0			2
1801		1801		cut	pit		1.55	1.5	0.7	2
1802		1803		fill	pit		0			0
1803		1803		cut	pit		1.5	1.5	0.4	0
1804		1805		fill	pit		0			0
1805		1805		cut	pit		0.4	0.4	0.1	0
1806		1807		fill	pit		0			0
1807		1807		cut	pit		1.6	1	0.25	0
1808		1809		fill	pit		0			0
1809		1809		cut	pit		1	0.8	0.2	0
1810		1811		fill	pit		0			0
1811		1811		cut	pit		1.9	1.8	0.4	0
1812		1814		fill	pit		0			2
1813		1814		cut	pit		3	2.5	0.66	2
1814		1814		cut	pit		0	2	0.6	2
1815		1817		fill	pit		0			2
1816		1817		fill	pit		0			2
1817		1817		cut	pit		1.59	1.59	0.51	2
1818		1819		fill	pit		0			2
1819		1819		cut	pit		1.4	1.09	0.15	2
1820		1820		cut	pit		0.8	0.6	0.18	2
1821		1820		fill	pit		0			2
1822		1822		cut	pit		2.47	2.47	0.42	2
1823		1822		fill	pit		0			2
1824		1822		fill	pit		0			2
1825		1822		fill	pit		0			2
1826		1822		fill	pit		0			2
1827		1822		fill	pit		0			2
1828		1829		fill	pit		0			2
1829		1829		cut	pit	?storage	0	1.7	0.95	2
1830		1832		fill	pit		0			2
1831		1832		fill	pit		0			2
1832		1832		cut	pit		2.1		0.68	2
1833		1834		fill	pit		0			0
1834		1834		cut	pit		0.4	0.4	0.2	0
1835		1836		fill	pit		0			2
1836		1836		cut	pit		2	1.6	0.7	2
1837		1838		fill	pit		0			0
1838		1838		cut	pit		2.25	1.7	0.57	0
1839		1843		fill	pit		0			4
1840		1843		fill	pit		0			4
1841		1843		fill	pit		0			4
1842		1843		fill	pit		0			4

Ctxt	Same as	Cut	Tr	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	P e r
1843		1843		cut	pit		3.2	2.3	0.62	4
1844		1845		fill	pit		0			0
1845		1845		cut	pit		0			0
1846		0		layer	buried soil		0			2
1847		1848		fill	pit		0			0
1848		1848		cut	pit		1.25	1.25	0.5	0
1849		1850		fill	pit		0			0
1850		1850		cut	pit		1.5		0.2	0
1851		1852		fill	ditch		0			4
1852		1852		cut	ditch		0	0.95	0.55	4
1853		1854		fill	pit		0			4
1854		1854		cut	pit		1.3		0.35	4
1855		1856		fill	?ditch		0			4
1856		1856		cut	?ditch		0	0.76	0.28	4
1857		1858		fill	pit		0			4
1858		1858		cut	pit		1.5	1.25	0.35	4
1859		1860		fill	pit	quarry	0			3
1860		1860		cut	pit	quarry	3.7	1.9	0.7	3
1861		1689		finds unit	ditch		0			4
1862		0		finds unit	subsoil		0			7

Table 7: *Context list*



## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Lithics

*By Antony Dickson*

#### **Introduction**

- B.1.1 A total of 703 struck lithics were recovered from the evaluation and excavation. Of the total, 87 struck lithics were recovered from a layer interpreted as a working surface (Period 1). Technological attributes and flake morphology indicate that this assemblage is probably late prehistoric in date (later 2nd or 1st millennium BC). A further assemblage of 125 struck lithics, exhibiting the same technological attributes as the material from the working surface, was recovered from the fills of a probable Iron Age ring gully which truncated the deposit. Given the similarity in technological character of the material from the ring gully with that from the working surface it seems highly likely that all the struck lithics reflect a contemporary episode of stone working which was then partially truncated by later activity (this material is all grouped together as the Period 1 assemblage in the following report).
- B.1.2 A further 491 struck lithics were recovered from features dating to the Iron Age through to the modern period. This included 212 pieces recovered from Middle Iron Age deposits (Period 2); 91 pieces from Late Iron Age to pre Roman deposits (Period 3); 97 from pre-Roman to late 1st century AD deposits (Period 4); 54 lithics from late 1st century AD to 2nd century AD deposits (Period 5); 23 from post-medieval to modern deposits (Period 7) and 14 from unstratified deposits. This assemblage comprised residual struck lithics and contained material exhibiting similar technological attributes to that from the truncated working surface, along with a number of blades, a few cores and some formal tools which were diagnostic to the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.
- B.1.3 This report is mainly concerned with the description and discussion of the 212 struck lithics recovered from the working surface and from the fills of the ring gully. The working surface has not been scientifically dated but the technological character of the assemblage suggests a later 2nd to 1st millennium BC date. Given the probable residual nature of the rest of the assemblage the material from Periods 3 through to 7 is discussed and described briefly.

#### **Methodology**

- B.1.4 For the Period 1 assemblage the lithic analysis included the recording of the physical characteristics of the worked stone, raw material identification, through to metrical analysis of tools and waste. In addition, the material was characterised in technological terms. This was based upon a number of criteria: an assessment of the orientation of scars on the dorsal surfaces of flakes and blades; the characterisation of platforms and the categorisation of flake and blade terminations. Flakes and blades were also characterised and quantified in terms of their position within a generalised reduction sequence. Each one was assigned to primary, secondary or tertiary stages. Such an approach has its limitations, and it necessarily needs to be set alongside more qualitative observations on flake character and on the nature of broken material. However, it does provide a basis for establishing whether or not particular assemblages contain all, or only selected stages in the reduction of particular cores and/or tools.

- B.1.5 An attempt was also made to identify the use of flakes, blades and other pieces. This was based upon macroscopic inspection of each piece and a characterisation of use wear in terms of retouch and edge wear. This itself is problematic. Simple miscellaneous retouch, usually abrupt and often confined to one edge of a flake or blade, can be generated under a number of different circumstances. These can range from deliberate trimming, through to damage sustained during the working of resistant material and even trampling. Even quite regular patterns of abrupt scarring along flake or blade edges can be created after deposition, and for that reason, this sort of trace alone cannot always be taken as a reliable indicator of the frequency of use of what we would otherwise tend to characterise as waste flakes.
- B.1.6 The results of the analysis of the Period 1 assemblage have been compiled as Table 8.
- B.1.7 For the rest of the period assemblages the struck lithics were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (see Table 14). No detailed metrical or technological recording was undertaken during the analysis of that component of the assemblage.
- B.1.8 The results of the overall analysis are presented below. The text is supplemented with tables in order to elaborate on the discussion of the struck lithics.

## Results

### Period 1

Context	Angular shatter	Blade	Blade like flake	Chunk	Core	Core fragment	Core rejuvenation	Flake	Misc retouched flake	Notch	Scraper	Thermal flake/chunk	Total
1556	2		5	2	1	2		28	1			2	43
1558	1	1						4					6
1560			3	1				5	1				10
1562	1		1		1	1		10				2	16
1564			3				1	14		1		2	21
1566	1		1	1		2		18	2			4	29
1600			8		7	2	1	50	3	1	1	14	87
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>212</b>

Table 8: *Type and quantity of struck lithics from flint associated with flintworking area 1600*

- B.1.9 In general terms the later prehistoric lithic assemblage reflects the use of flint, the vast majority of which was likely to have been procured from superficial geological deposits local to the site area. The assemblage represents the flaking of flint nodules utilising a simple and crude reduction strategy geared towards producing thick and sometimes irregular flakes the majority of which were probably utilised without any further modification.

- B.1.10 In terms of raw material flint was the only resource utilised. The dominant type was relatively good quality flint; although thermal planes were common within this material. This material varied in colour from black to blackish brown through to material with a grey hue. It is likely that the material would have been available locally from superficial geological deposits. In addition to the darker flint there was a smaller quantity of brown flint present. Within the Period 1 assemblage this material was negligible (7 pieces only) and was more commonly found in later period assemblages where it was particularly associated with the production of fine parallel sided blades. In that respect it is possible that the small quantity present in the Period 1 assemblage was residual from earlier activity; although none of the pieces were typologically diagnostic.
- B.1.11 Cortex on the flint varied between a relatively thick brown to a thin worn covering. The latter was particular to the brown flint and indicated that some raw material was procured from alluvial deposits. The homogeneity of the flint and the fact that many pieces shared a similar type of cortex indicated that elements from the reduction of the same nodules was represented in the assemblage, although, due to time restrictions, no detailed refitting exercise was undertaken in order to clarify this. The occurrence of re-cortication was negligible across the assemblage with the only notable surface alteration occurring as re-corticated thermal surfaces on some of the larger nodules.
- B.1.12 The majority of the flaked lithics were generally in a fresh condition, most still retaining sharp edges, but there was a smaller amount of material which had abraded and damaged edges. This suggests that the majority of the material had either been deposited quickly or had suffered lightly from post depositional processes. Burnt material was also notable by its absence with only two burnt pieces, a core and a flake, recorded. Both these pieces were recovered from ring ditch fills.
- B.1.13 The assemblage comprised a mixture of cores, debitage, formal tools and utilised pieces representing all stages of reduction (Table 8). Debitage including unmodified flakes, blade like flakes, blades, chunks, angular shatter and thermal flakes/chunks formed 87% of the assemblage. Pieces relating to core technology including discarded cores, core fragments and possible rejuvenation pieces made up 8% of the overall assemblage, while tools and utilised pieces comprised 5%.
- B.1.14 The assemblage contained several thermal fragments (Table 8). The majority appeared to be natural pieces however at least nine carried a few flake scars from intentional working and these probably represented pieces which had split along thermal planes during core reduction. Alongside those were a small number of flaked angular pieces and flake fragments which represented further shatter from core reduction.
- B.1.15 The majority of the identifiable cores were recovered from context **1600** (Table 8) and they represented several different reduction strategies. The most common were those flaked from single platforms and irregular forms which could not be assigned to a recognised reduction strategy. The single platform cores were relatively small in dimensions and thermal planes and ridges were regularly used as flaking platforms with only one example exhibiting a platform which was set up by the removal of a struck flake. Single platform cores were worked in one direction (Table 10), without any structure, for the production of flakes of varying morphology. The irregular cores appeared to represent the *ad hoc* use of larger nodules, although it was clear that they were worked for the production of the same types of blanks as those struck from the single platform cores. One of the irregular cores was burnt while a second example represented the reduction of a nodule of inferior quality material. A multi-platform core from context **1556** also utilised inferior quality raw material. The latter was flaked intensively from several directions highlighting the *ad hoc* and expedient nature of core

reduction whereby the production of flakes for utilisation was paramount over other factors such as the quality of the material being used. This fact adds weight to the argument that raw material was probably procured locally.

- B.1.16 In comparison to the recognisable cores, core fragments and chunks were more common to the fills of the ring ditch (Table 8). Several core fragments were diagnostic to the reduction strategies represented by the cores and it was possible that some of them were cores in their own right which had been damaged by thermal fractures. Some of the chunks probably represented further cores; however, most were extensively damaged from thermal fractures, only differentiating from the other thermal pieces due to the intensity of flaking exhibited on their principle surfaces.
- B.1.17 Two flakes appeared to have been struck with the intention of maintaining and rejuvenating platforms (Table 8). They represented flakes which could have been struck to remove areas of heavy indentation on the edges of striking platforms. Although, given the *ad hoc* and unstructured manner in which stone was worked it was more likely that they represented normal flakes struck during routine core reduction.

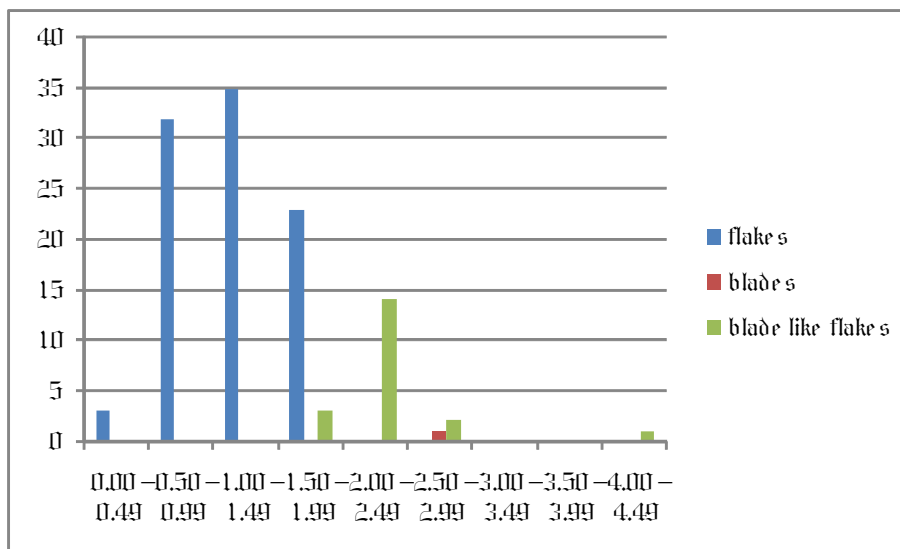


Table 9: Showing length/breadth ratios for complete flakes and blade like flakes from flint associated with flintworking area 1600

- B.1.18 The assemblage was dominated by flakes (Table 8). There was also a significant number of flakes with blade like proportions, or blade like flakes, exhibiting the same technological traits as the flakes (Table 9). The occurrence of true blades associated with finely prepared platforms and parallel lateral edges was restricted to one example and that piece was likely to be residual. The analysis of flake length/breadth ratios (Table 9) indicated that there was a focus on the production of flake blanks which were broader than they were long or just slightly longer than they were broad (Table 9; length/breadth ratios between 0 – 1.99) with 60% of the assemblage falling into this category. In comparison, the recent analysis of a Late Neolithic struck lithic assemblage identified that 47% of that assemblage fell within the same range of length/breadth ratios (Dickson 2011). Additionally, the flakes and blade like flakes had an average thickness of 7.11mm this is in contrast with flakes from the Late Neolithic assemblage mentioned above where the average flake thickness was 4.02mm (ibid). These factors indicated that reduction was focused on the production of predominantly thick, broad and squat flakes.

B.1.19 The majority of the blade like flakes were of a distinctive sub-rectangular form and many had a steep ridge following the main axis of the piece. It seems that their shape and the presence of the ridge related to the unstructured nature of the flaking methodology which produced deep flake scars on the faces of cores. Where the lateral edges of these flake scars overlapped they formed steep arêtes and it is likely that they influenced the shape and form of later removals much like guide pieces (e.g. crested blades) from earlier technologies (Ballin and Johnstone 2005). While some intention may have been behind utilising the ridges for flaking purposes it appeared unlikely that it formed a specialised method of flake production.

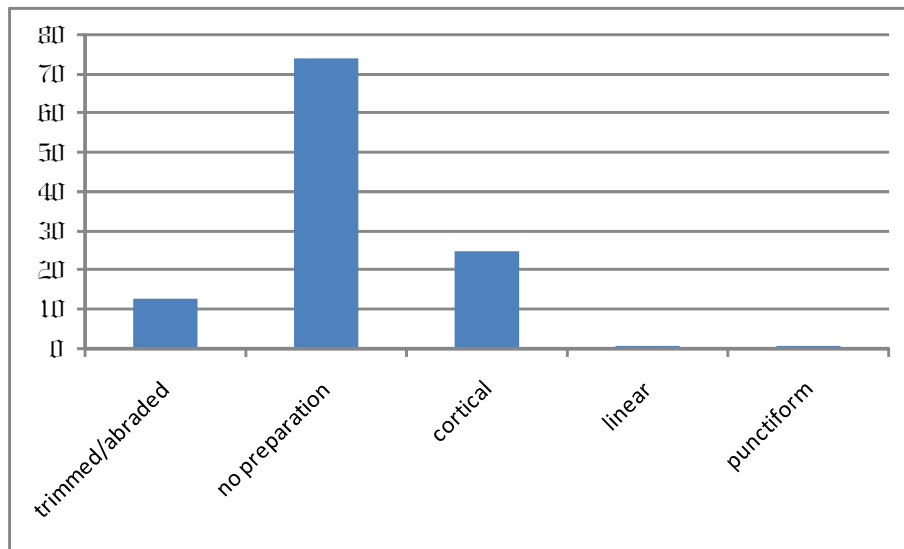


Table 10: Showing the number and type of platform types recorded from flint associated with flintworking area 1600

B.1.20 Beyond dimension and shape the flakes and blade like flakes shared a number of other technological traits. Their platforms were predominantly broad and mainly cortical or unprepared (Table 10). Several of the pieces also had multiple incipient cones on the platform and bulbs of percussion were on the whole pronounced indicating that a hard hammer percussor was utilised during reduction. Where platform preparation had been applied this took the form of simple trimming or abrasion. The occurrence of more complex platforms was extremely rare (Table 10) and when present was associated with residual flakes and blades. The dorsal flake scars on the majority of flakes and blade like flakes indicated a preference for working in one direction with the incidence of opposed and multi-directional scar orientation being limited (Table 11). This evidence backed up that from the cores and associated core technology pieces. Furthermore, the relatively high incidence of hinge and step terminations (making up a third of the flake debitage component of the assemblage) emphasised further the unskilled, unstructured and *ad hoc* approach towards the production of flake and blade like flake blanks (Table 12). Finally there was an emphasis on the production of secondary flakes and blade like flakes (Table 13). This again was likely to be a product of the unsystematic and expedient reduction technology employed, whereby the flaking of nodules for flake blanks for immediate use was of importance and very little attention was paid to the complete reduction of nodules or their curation once the required blanks had been produced.

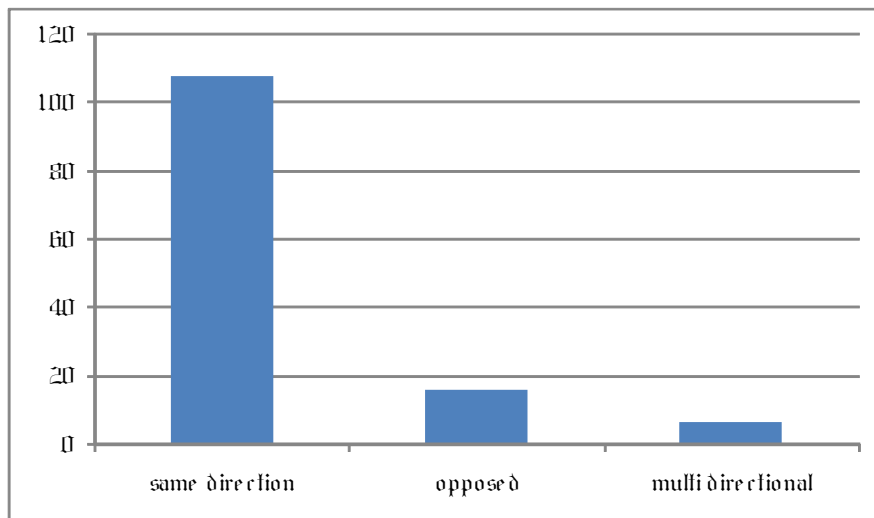


Table 11: Showing the quantity by type of dorsal flake scar orientations from flint associated with flintworking area 1600

B.1.21 The assemblage contained very few edge retouched pieces (Table 8). Beyond the miscellaneous retouched pieces only two notches and a scraper were present. The scraper was an irregular side and end form while one of the notches could have represented edge damage rather than an intentionally manufactured tool. The miscellaneous retouched pieces included a possible simple knife form and several of the flakes had abrupt retouch indicative that they were prepared as irregular scrapers. Interestingly none of the flake debitage showed any macroscopic evidence for edge utilisation. Although it should be noted that in some cases it was difficult to confirm whether edge damage was created from use or post-depositional processes. It should also be considered that many of the pieces could have been used immediately after manufacture for a short duration with very little macroscopic evidence for their use being generated.

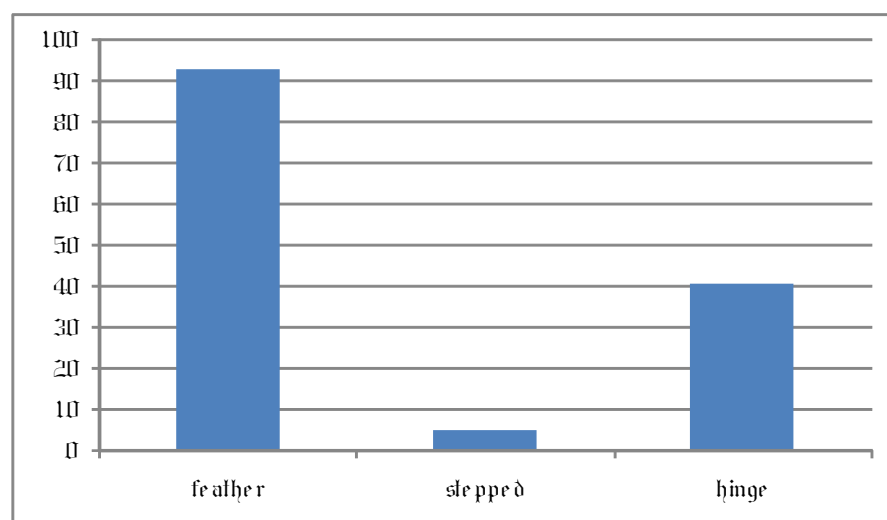


Table 12: Showing the quantity and type of flake terminations from flint associated with flintworking area 1600

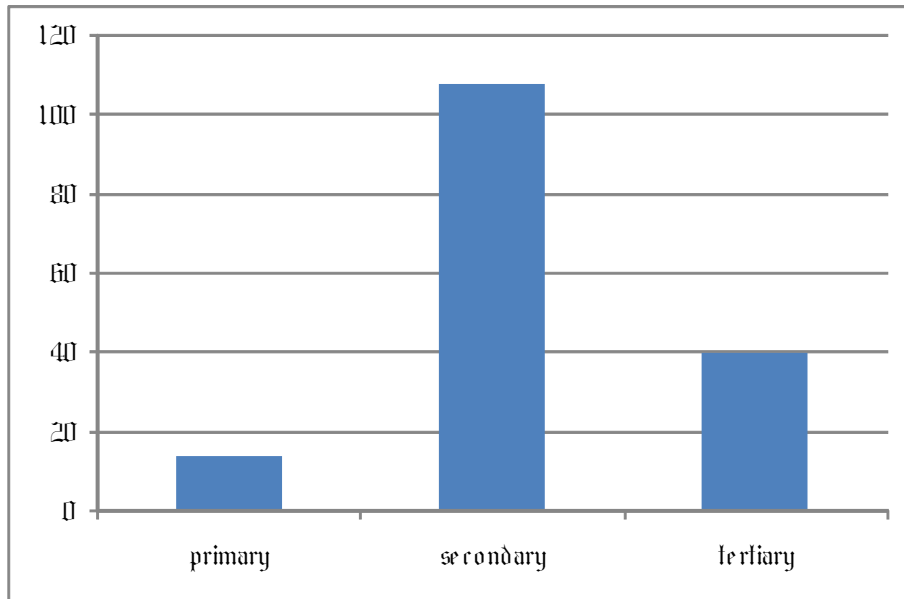


Table 13: *Showing the quantity of primary, secondary and tertiary material from flint associated with flintworking area 1600*

### **Period 2**

- B.1.22 The Period 2 assemblage contained a chronological mix of struck lithic material, recovered from two main context groups: a buried soil and a group of pits (Table 14). A large component of the assemblage was somewhat similar in terms of composition and technology to the Period 1 assemblage. The exception being a number of true blades of a potential Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date. The latter were especially common in the assemblage recovered from the buried soil (Table 14). The cores included a similar range of types to the Period 1 examples, although there was evidence for a more structured approach to the reduction of some of the single platform cores, suggesting that some were probably earlier in date. The flake debitage also included broad, thick and squat flakes and narrower blade like flakes. Alongside these were a number of finer flakes which were probably the product of Neolithic reduction technologies: a thinning flake associated with biface reduction and an edge utilised flake with a faceted butt, that could have been struck from a Levallois type core, being examples of this.
- B.1.23 The number and range of formal tools and edge used pieces was also restricted. The awls could conceivably have been of a late prehistoric date, while the bifacially flaked fragment was undiagnostic to specific implement type, but was likely to be a product of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age reduction strategies. Interestingly one of the pits from Period 2 activity contained two core tools (context **561**, Table 14). One comprised a single platform core with possible irregular retouch on part of the platform edge forming a rudimentary scraping edge. The other was a small nodule irregularly retouched to produce a nosed scraping edge. It is likely that the core tools were the product of late prehistoric reduction activity, however, a keeled/discoidal core of a probable Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date was also recovered from the same pit suggesting that the context assemblage was probably residual within a later feature.

Period	Awl	Bifacially flaked fragment	Blade	Blade like flake	Chunk	Core	Core tool	Flake	Misc retouched	Notch	Scraper	Thermal flake/chunk	Utilised	Total
2 (buried soil)	1	1	18	15		11	1	83	4			3		137
2 (pits)			5	3		4	3	55				4	1	75
3			3	2		5		76	2			1	2	91
4	1		7	3	1	3		73	3	1	1	1	3	97
5			4	2		1		45			1		1	54
7			3	1		1	1	13	1		1		2	23
u/s			1	3				8	1				1	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>491</b>

Table 14: Type and quantity of struck lithics associated with Period 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 features

- B.1.24 In summary the greater part of the Period 2 struck lithic assemblage was probably contemporary, in terms of technological and morphological traits, with the Period 1 assemblage but was probably on the whole residual in features associated with Middle Iron Age activity. The assemblage also contained a smaller amount of struck lithics exhibiting technological affinities with Late Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age reduction strategies.

### **Periods 3, 4, 5 and 7**

- B.1.25 The struck lithic assemblages from the rest of the occupation phases (Table 15) were similarly composed as that from Period 2 activity. They contained a similar array of core types, although there was more cores with Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age technological affinities than in the previous assemblages. The flake and blade debitage contained true blades, thin regular flakes and thick, squat flakes and blade like flakes, but in smaller numbers than recorded for the Period 1 and 2 assemblages. Again formal tool types were relatively low in numbers, but included two end scrapers and a side and end form. The latter had been modified with irregular retouch and could have been late prehistoric in date, while the end scrapers were similar in technological attributes to Neolithic and Early Bronze Age specimens.

### **Discussion**

- B.1.26 The Period 1 struck lithic assemblage exhibited an array of distinctive technological traits and compositional variables which indicated that it was unlikely to be the product of early prehistoric reduction strategies. Raw material procurement was probably localised and the size (where enough cortex remained to make an informed judgement) and quality of some of the nodules indicated that material near at hand was probably used for reduction purposes. Cores were predominantly irregular in form and mainly worked from a single direction from platforms which chiefly comprised thermal planes and prominent ridges. The partially flaked form of many of the cores and the fact that the majority of the flakes were from the secondary phase of a generalised reduction sequence suggested that flakes were produced as a matter of expediency and were



probably manufactured for a specific task/s which required little further modification to the flake blanks.

- B.1.27 Reduction was geared towards producing flakes that were on the whole broad, squat and thick in form. Some were irregular in shape and others had split during working emphasising the crude and unsystematic hard hammer technology utilised during their production. Many of the blade like flakes may have been inadvertently produced as a result of the irregular and unstructured methodology used to work the cores. The majority of both flakes and the blade like flakes had broad platforms that in most instances had not been prepared prior to detachment and bulbs were generally pronounced with some having multiple incipient cones. The number and range of retouched tools was small in number and restricted in type. Furthermore, the formal tools which had been produced had been manufactured using heavy and irregular retouch.
- B.1.28 These technological and morphological traits of the Chippenham assemblage fit well with the results of the analysis of dated late prehistoric lithic assemblages (Humphrey 2005). Indeed, recent work by Humphrey and Young (1999, 59) has highlighted a number of technological and morphological criteria that characterise Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age lithic assemblages:
- Utilisation of highly localised raw materials - some of which may be of very low quality.
  - Small assemblage numbers
  - Simple core/flake technology, employing hard hammer, direct percussion.
  - Lack of skill in knapping, evidenced by:
    - Obtuse striking angles
    - A high instance of step or hinge terminations
    - Thick, wide striking platforms
    - Irregular dorsal flake scar patterns on flakes
    - Short, squat flakes - L/B ratio 1: 1
    - A high instance of chips and chunks
    - Irregular core morphology
    - The presence of incipient cones of percussion on core striking platforms
  - A restricted range of formal tool types (scrapers, awls etc.).
  - Crude hammerstones.
  - A predominance of secondary and inner flakes.
  - Possible evidence for re-cycling of earlier lithic material.
- B.1.29 It can be seen that the assemblage reviewed here includes several of these characteristics underlining further the potential Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date of the assemblage. The stratigraphic phasing of the site also appears to indicate a late prehistoric date for the assemblage too. Further elements of the Period 1 assemblage, along with material from earlier periods, was scattered across the site area and recovered from features dating from the Middle Iron Age through to the the modern period. Given this and the fact that the ring ditch that truncated working surface **1600** was of Middle to Late Iron Age in date a *terminus ante quem* to the Middle Iron Age period can be

assumed.

- B.1.30 It is difficult to be precise as to the function of the assemblage. Given the presence of scrapers and the core tools and probably the awls from later features, activities associated with the processing of organic raw materials were likely to have been carried out. It was also likely that many of the flake and blade like flake blanks had been utilised as simple cutting and scraping tools, although without recourse to microwear analysis this is difficult to substantiate.

context	id	raw material	type	burnt	broken	reduction	platform	percussion	dorsal scar pattern	termination	length	breadth	thickness	weight g
1558	1	1	77	2	1	2	11	1	4	5				4
1558	2	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	4	1	25.4	23.4	5.6	2
1558	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	15.5	32.5	5.2	1
1558	4	1	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	24	9.4	2.8	<1
1558	5	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1				1
1558	6	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1				3
1566	1	1	79	2	2	1	11	1	4	5				20
1566	2	1	79	2	2	3	11	1	3	5				8
1566	3	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				7
1566	4	1	69	2	2		11	1	4	5	35.1	30	6.3	20
1566	5	1	69	2	2		11	1	4	5	55.4	18.4	19	27
1566	6	1	2	2	2	2	11	1	3	5				18
1566	7	1	45	2	1	1	11	1	4	5				<1
1566	8	1	77	1	1	3	11	1	3	5				5
1566	9	1	79	2	2	1	11	1	4	5				18
1566	10	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	1	3	34.1	25.4	11	16
1566	11	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	1	3	29.9	32.2	12	15
1566	12	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	33.3	19	7.4	8
1566	13	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	20.5	30	8.2	7
1566	14	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	3				3
1566	15	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	20.5	16.1	4.8	1
1566	16	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	29.3	18.1	7.1	3
1566	17	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	17.6	23.3	2.7	1
1566	18	1	45	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	24	21.3	6.2	3
1566	19	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	19.2	19.6	5.4	2
1566	20	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	16.2	27.3	5.7	2
1566	21	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	4	2	20.2	21.7	4.9	2
1566	22	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	15.1	11.7	1.8	<1
1566	23	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	14.4	22.1	2.1	<1
1566	24	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	33.7	17.2	3.3	2
1566	25	1	78	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	37.4	17	7	5
1566	26	1	3	2	1	2	5	1	1	5				2
1566	27	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	4	5				9

context	id	raw material	type	burnt	broken	reduction	platform	percussion	dorsal scar pattern	termination	length	breadth	thickness	weight g
1566	28	1	3	2	2	3	5	1	1	1	18	20.3	5.7	2
1566	29	1	3	2	1	3	11	1	4	3				<1
1564	1	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				27
1564	2	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				12
1564	3	1	53	2	2	2	1	1	1	5	30.5	20.6	9.2	5
1564	4	1	57	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	33.8	21.5	6.3	8
1564	5	1	3	2	2	1	5	1	4	1	42.5	24.4	8	9
1564	6	1	3	2	1	1	11	1	4	3				1
1564	7	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	39.3	28	18.2	18
1564	8	1	78	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	32.4	15.6	9.2	5
1564	9	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	23.6	18.8	6.6	2
1564	10	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	27.1	14.9	2.2	<1
1564	11	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	27	29	5	2
1564	12	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	34.4	21.3	7.3	6
1564	13	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	1	3	28.5	23.2	6.5	5
1564	14	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	32	24.8	2.2	1
1564	15	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	19.5	16.8	5.5	<1
1564	16	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	1	3	25.7	29.4	10.4	5
1564	17	1	3	2	1	2	5	1	1	1	26	26.8	5.2	3
1564	18	1	78	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	35	16.6	4.7	2
1564	19	1	78	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	24.9	10.5	5.1	1
1564	20	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	21	11.6	2.8	<1
1564	21	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	4	5				2
1560	1	1	2	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				12
1560	2	1	45	2	2	1	2	1	4	1	32	28	13.3	12
1560	3	1	3	2	2	1	5	1	4	1	20.8	27	7.2	511
1560	4	1	78	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	52.2	12	9.5	6
1560	5	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	24.4	21.9	5.9	1
1560	6	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	20.7	13.7	3.8	1
1560	7	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	5				2
1560	8	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	4	5				<1
1560	9	1	78	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	34.6	17.4	6.8	6
1560	10	1	78	2	2	2	5	1	2	1	20.8	10.8	2	1
1562	1	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				13
1562	2	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				47
1562	3	1	62	1	2		11	1	4	5	53.6	37.4	34.9	29
1562	4	1	69	2	1		11	1	4	5	50.3	37.8	16.1	28
1562	5	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	39.4	25.6	9.1	10
1562	6	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	31.4	27.8	8	10
1562	7	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	30.2	26.2	5.3	7

context	id	raw material	type	burnt	broken	reduction	platform	percussion	dorsal scar pattern	termination	length	breadth	thickness	weight g
1562	8	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	25.7	20.8	5.4	3
1562	9	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	22.7	15.6	5.2	3
1562	10	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	27.5	18.2	6.2	4
1562	11	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	30	15.4	8	3
1562	12	1	78	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	25.7	10.3	4.4	2
1562	13	1	3	2	1	2	5	1	1	5				11
1562	14	1	77	2	1	3	11	1	4	5				3
1562	15	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	12.8	16.6	5	1
1562	16	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	30.2	29.5	6.3	7
1556	1	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				10
1556	2	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				23
1556	3	1	2	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				8
1556	4	1	2	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				29
1556	5	1	69	2	1		11	1	4	5	46.3	27.4	19.5	25
1556	6	1	69	2	1		11	1	4	5	40	26.3	18.4	23
1556	7	1	66	2	1		11	1	4	5	36.8	41.3	38	62
1556	8	1	77	2	1	3	11	1	4	5				2
1556	9	1	77	2	1	2	11	1	4	4				2
1556	10	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	32.4	45.5	9.6	19
1556	11	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	36	31.8	7.1	9
1556	12	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	23	52.9	8.9	12
1556	13	1	3	2	2	2	6	1	2	1	29.3	23.9	19.6	6
1556	14	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	29.1	36.5	6.9	10
1556	15	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	29.6	34	9.4	9
1556	16	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	2	3	28.7	37.4	5.5	7
1556	17	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	33.6	33.4	9.1	7
1556	18	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	30.6	33.1	4.6	15
1556	19	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	18	22.2	7.1	3
1556	20	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	13.5	31.5	10	4
1556	21	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	23.6	20.7	8	5
1556	22	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	22.7	30.3	4.4	4
1556	23	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	23.9	15.6	5.8	2
1556	24	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	28.9	26	5	4
1556	25	1	3	2	1	2	11	1	1	1				4
1556	26	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	8.5	21.3	4	<1
1556	27	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	26.3	13.7	8.7	2
1556	28	1	3	2	1	2	11	1	4	3				1
1556	29	1	45	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	26.6	26	4.4	2
1556	30	1	3	2	1	2	11	1	2	5				8
1556	31	1	3	2	1	2	5	1	2	5				<1

context	id	raw material	type	burnt	broken	reduction	platform	percussion	dorsal scar pattern	termination	length	breadth	thickness	weight g
1556	32	1	3	2	1	3	11	1	1	1				3
1556	33	1	3	2	1	3	11	1	1	3				6
1556	34	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1				2
1556	35	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1				4
1556	36	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	16.8	19.5	5.5	3
1556	37	1	3	2	2	3	6	1	1	5				<1
1556	38	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	17.8	10.5	5.2	<1
1556	39	1	78	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	27.5	13.2	3.7	2
1556	40	1	78	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	46.7	20.5	7.5	11
1556	41	1	78	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	36.8	16.6	7	5
1556	42	1	78	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	36.4	14.6	6.8	3
1556	43	1	78	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	27.5	16	3.8	1
1600	1	1	62	2	2		11	1	4	5	71.7	63.2	38.7	189
1600	2	1	62	2	2		11	1	4	5	53.1	43.2	33.8	77
1600	3	1	63	2	2		11	1	4	5	28.1	40.3	19.8	30
1600	4	1	63	2	2		11	1	4	5	19.5	53.2	32.4	37
1600	5	1	63	2	2		11	1	4	5	38.5	38.2	32.1	61
1600	6	1	69	2	1		11	1	4	5	45.1	25.8	20.6	25
1600	7	1	69	2	1		11	1	4	5	37.6	24.1	17.4	11
1600	8	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				23
1600	9	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				16
1600	10	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				19
1600	11	1	79	2	2	3	11	1	4	5				12
1600	12	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				11
1600	13	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				17
1600	14	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				16
1600	15	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				5
1600	16	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	4	1	31.8	23.8	8.7	6
1600	17	1	78	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	47.7	20.3	4.3	12
1600	18	1	3	2	2	1	5	1	4	1	21.8	37.4	6.7	4
1600	19	1	45	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	37.8	31.7	12.9	23
1600	20	1	3	2	1	2	5	1	1	5				25
1600	21	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	13.8	24.4	10.2	3
1600	22	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	71	43.5	19.6	51
1600	23	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	42.6	29.4	13.9	21
1600	24	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	31.9	20.6	5.8	5
1600	25	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	35.2	19.1	9.2	7
1600	26	1	78	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	30.6	13.5	7.5	3
1600	27	1	78	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	37.5	17.8	7	4
1600	28	1	45	2	2	2	5	1	4	1	16	28	6.3	4

context	id	raw material	type	burnt	broken	reduction	platform	percussion	dorsal scar pattern	termination	length	breadth	thickness	weight g
1600	29	1	3	2	1	2	5	1	1	5				1
1600	30	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	2	3	38.1	32.6	9.2	14
1600	31	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	3	1	31.8	21.9	8.8	6
1600	32	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	26.4	20.4	10.2	5
1600	33	1	62	2	2		11	1	4	5	48.3	49.1	22.9	46
1600	34	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				34
1600	35	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				14
1600	36	1	63	2	2		11	1	4	5	30.2	20.5	20.2	18
1600	37	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				6
1600	38	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				4
1600	39	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				14
1600	40	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	4	3	27.3	22.5	8.6	8
1600	41	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	27.3	25.7	7	5
1600	42	1	45	2	1	2	2	1	1	5				8
1600	43	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	31.7	18.8	7.5	5
1600	44	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	32.9	29.1	10.7	10
1600	45	1	53	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	26.2	35	9.4	12
1600	46	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	29.4	45.8	7.4	11
1600	47	1	3	2	1	2	11	1	1	1				20
1600	48	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	27.9	30.7	8	6
1600	49	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	1	3	26.8	21.2	7.8	5
1600	50	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	15.8	18.1	4.5	<1
1600	51	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	43	22.9	10.8	9
1600	52	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	37.9	24.1	14.6	10
1600	53	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	4	1				5
1600	54	1	78	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	29.4	14.2	6.4	3
1600	55	1	57	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	19.7	43.8	9.1	10
1600	56	1	3	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				1
1600	57	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	19.5	33.1	5	2
1600	58	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	19.8	23.8	5.4	2
1600	59	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	40	24	12.5	8
1600	60	1	78	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	38.7	16.1	12.6	7
1600	61	1	3	2	2	3	11	1	4	5				1
1600	62	1	79	2	2	2	11	1	4	5				23
1600	63	1	23	2	2	2	5	1	1	5	30.6	25.7	11.1	10
1600	64	1	3	2	2	1	5	1	4	1	22.8	27.1	7.8	6
1600	65	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	4	3	26	24.2	8	6
1600	66	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	4	1				3
1600	67	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	4	3				3
1600	68	1	3	2	2	1	7	1	4	1	12.3	9.6	4.2	<1

context	id	raw material	type	burnt	broken	reduction	platform	percussion	dorsal scar pattern	termination	length	breadth	thickness	weight g
1600	69	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	25.7	20.9	13.6	9
1600	70	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	26.4	16	5.3	3
1600	71	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	3	1	26.6	36.5	9.2	8
1600	72	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	19.3	34.1	5	3
1600	73	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	33.5	24.3	6.6	7
1600	74	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	19	14.8	4.8	<1
1600	75	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	26.7	24.7	7.5	6
1600	76	1	78	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	33.3	14.5	5.9	2
1600	77	1	3	2	1	2	5	1	1	5				7
1600	78	1	78	2	1	2	11	1	4	5				2
1600	79	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	4	5				13
1600	80	1	78	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	31.8	11.5	6.1	2
1600	81	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	19.2	20.4	4.9	1
1600	82	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	18.5	9.6	4.4	<1
1600	83	1	3	2	1	3	11	1	4	5				1
1600	84	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	5				3
1600	85	1	3	2	1	3	11	1	4	5				<1
1600	86	1	3	2	1	3	11	1	4	5				<1
1600	87	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	17.3	23.1	8.5	5

Table 15: *Catalogue of flint associated with flintworking area 1600*

### Key to catalogue

**Raw material** 1. Flint 2. Other

**Type** 1. Chip 2. Chunk 3. Flake 4. Blade 5. Polished knife 6. Flake knife 7. Bifacially flaked knife 8. Bifacially flaked fragment 9. Bifacially flaked implement 10. Awl or piercer 11. Awl and flake knife 12. Plano-convex knife 13. Plano-convex knife and end scraper 14. End scraper and flake blade 15. Side scraper and flint knife 16. End scraper and notch 17. Disc scraper 18. Side scraper 19. End scraper 20. Hollow scraper 21. Horseshoe scraper 22. Thumbnail scraper 23. End and side scraper 24. Side and hollow scraper 25. Miscellaneous scraper 26. Sub-circular scraper 27. Wedge 28. Burin 29. Burin spall 30. Microburin 31. Microlith 32. Backed bladelet 33. Fabricator 34. Leaf shaped arrowhead 35. Transverse arrowhead 36. Barbed and tanged arrowhead 37. Oblique arrowhead 38. Other arrowhead/projectile 39. Flint axe 40. Stone axe fragment 41. Flake from polished implement with retouch 42. Gunflint 43. Thinning flake 44. Retouched/trimming small flake 45. Miscellaneous retouched flake 46. Miscellaneous retouched blade 47. Edge used flake 48. Edge used blade 49. Retouched and worn flake 50. Retouched and worn blade 51. Serrated flake 52. Serrated blade 53. Notched flake 54. Notched blade 55. Notched and retouched flake 56. Notched and retouched blade 57. Core rejuvenation flake 58. Core rejuvenation flake. Retouched 59. Core rejuvenation flake. Retouched as a scraper 60. Core scraper 61. Core and retouched tool 62. Irregular core 63. Single platform core 64. Opposed platform core 65. Two platform core 66. Multiple platform core 67. Discoidal core 68. Keeled core 69. Core fragment 70. Core reused as a hammerstone 71. Hammerstone 72. Whetstone 73. Unworked 74. Single piece sickles 75. Arrowhead roughout 76. Laurel leaf 77. Angular shatter 78. Blade like flake 79. Thermal flake/chunk

**Burnt** 1 = Burnt 2 = Unburnt

**Broken** 1 = Broken 2 = Unbroken

**Reduction** Based on the proportion of the dorsal flake retaining an unflaked portion 1 = Primary: >50% unflaked 2 = Secondary: >0 but <50% unflaked 3 = Tertiary: all flaked

**Platform** For all flakes, blades, cores and tools. Has the striking platform of the flake been prepared? 1 = trimmed/abraded 2 = no preparation 3 = faceted 4 = dihedral 5 = cortical 6 = linear 7 = punctiform 8 = "chapeau de gendarme" 9 = winged 10 = spur 11 = no determination possible

**Hammer** 1 = hard stone hammer 2 = soft stone/antler/wood hammer 3 = no determination possible

**Scar direction** On the dorsal side of the flake/blade, do the flake scars indicate that previous removals were performed from different directions? 1 = single direction 2 = opposed 3 = multi-directional 4 = no determination possible

**Terminations** How does the flake terminate? 1 = feather end 2 = step fracture 3 = hinge fracture 4 = plunging 5 = no determination possible

## B.2 The Coins

*By Nina Crummy*

### Results

- B.2.1 The coins range in date from Late Iron Age to post-medieval. The earliest is a worn copper-alloy unit, the most likely associations for which are a group of northern bronze attributed to Tasciovanus and dated to the second half of the 1st century BC (Hobbs 1996, 1756-8). Van Arsdell dates them as late within that period (1989, nos 1808-1 and 1810-1). The only other coin of any great antiquity is an issue of Constans of AD 337-41. The post-medieval coins are listed in archive.

SF 33. (1240), fill of ditch **1242**, Period 4. Worn copper-alloy Iron Age coin, probably of Tasciovanus. The visible features on the obverse are a pellet within a quadral, with other geometric features in the field. There are no features remaining on the reverse. Diameter 13 mm. Weight 1.53 g.

SF 46. (1862), subsoil, Period 7. Copper-alloy coin of Constans, reverse *Gloria Exercitus* (1 standard), Trier mint, mint mark partly missing, M on standard, TR/- below exergual line; AD 337-41, HK 133. Diameter 16 mm. Weight 1.48 g.

## B.3 The Small Finds

*By Nina Crummy*

### Results

- B.3.1 The general small finds range from Iron Age to modern, with most dating to the Late Iron Age or early Romano-British period. They are catalogued below in three groups: Middle Iron Age (Period 2), Late Iron Age (Period 3), and immediately pre-conquest Iron Age to Roman (Periods 4 and 5). Unstratified scrap, two medieval weights, and post-medieval to modern items are listed in archive.

#### *Period 2*

- B.3.2 Only a copper-alloy rivet, an iron strip fragment and some iron-working waste came from Middle Iron Age contexts (SFs 28, 79, 81). A fitting from a horse bit found in the fill of Late Iron Age or early Roman ditch **1242** can also be attributed to the Middle Iron Age or perhaps to the end of the Early Iron Age (SF 32, Plates 16 and 17). The ditch also contained a worn Late Iron Age coin and an iron woodworking chisel (SFs 33 and 36). The unusual shape of the fitting may have led to its being curated as a curiosity, or it may simply be residual in the ditch fill. A stout casting with two rows of radiating points, it matches four fittings on a complete bit dated to the 5th or 4th century BC from Achaia in the northern Peloponnese, now in the British Museum (BMG 1908, 203-4; BM 1908,0416.1). Smith associated the bit with one described in the early 4th century by Xenophon, who named this element a 'hedgehog' (*Art of Horsemanship*, x, 6). The bit from Achaia has two hedgehogs on each side, lying between two jointed central rings flanked by discs and large crescentic cheek-pieces (BMG 1908, fig. 211). Although not contemporary with its context, the Chippenham hedgehog is evidence for contact between this part of eastern Britain and the continental mainland towards the end of the British Early Iron Age and the beginning of the Middle Iron Age. It may have reached



eastern Britain via the Greek colony of Massalia or perhaps, less directly, through the trade in Baltic amber, which spread from Britain in the west across to the eastern Mediterranean.

SF 28. (579), fill of pit **580**, Period 2. Copper-alloy rivet with flat head and stout shank. Diameter 10 mm, length 7 mm.

SF 79. (1450), fill of pit **1451**, Period 2. Narrow iron rectangular-section strip fragment, possibly part of a ring. Length 25 mm, section 3 by 4 mm.

SF 81. (921), buried soil, Period 2. Dense amorphous fragment of iron, probably smithing debris. 62 by 71 by 39 mm.

Fig. 000, SF 32. (1240), fill of ditch **1242**, Period 4. Stout copper-alloy pierced fitting ('hedgehog') from a 5th or 4th century BC horse bit, with six blunt points radiating out around each face, set so that they project on alternate sides. Maximum diameter 38 mm, 19 mm.

### *Period 3*

- B.3.3 Very few objects came from Late Iron Age contexts: an awl, two strip fragments, two nails and some burnt scraps of copper-alloy. The latter may be pyre or metal-working debris (SF 2). The awl is a leather-workers' tool and would have been fitted with a wooden handle ( Fig. 000, SF 41).

Fig. 000, SF 41. (1070), fill of pit **1069**, Period 3. Iron awl with round-section tang and square-section shank and point. Length 165 mm.

SF 2. (26), fill of ditch **27**, Period 3. Small burnt copper-alloy scrap, probably either pyre debris or metal-working debris. 13 by 12 mm.

SF 3. (26), fill of ditch **27**, Period 3. Iron strip fragment with hooked terminal. Length 80 mm.

SF 59. (1190), fill of pit **1191**, Period 3. Flat curved iron strip fragment. Length 44 mm, width 12 mm.

SF 63. (1306), fill of pit **1307**, Period 3. Iron nail with flat round head; the end of the shank is missing. Length 52 mm.

SF 78. (768), fill of pit **769**, Period 3. Complete iron nail with small irregularly-shaped convex head. Length 54 mm.

### *Periods 4-5*

- B.3.4 The majority of stratified objects came from contexts dated to Periods 4 and 5, and several Roman period objects also came from post-Roman or unstratified contexts. The objects from both periods are treated here as one group.

- B.3.5 The only dress accessories are brooches. An Aucissa brooch found in modern subsoil is a post-conquest item dating to between AD 43 and 60/5 ( Fig. 000, SF 4). The type was in use by the Roman army and forms from between 25 and 75 per cent of the brooch assemblages from continental military sites such as Neuss, Nijmegen, Mainz, Vetera, Haltern and Oberaden (Gechter 1979, 78; Feugère 1985, 320, 323-4). In southern Britain they provide a trail marking the progress of conquest and consolidation. Largely contemporary with the Aucissa is a Nauheim derivative brooch from a Period 4 pit (Fig. 000, SF 8). The type again arrived in Britain at the conquest but had civilian as well as military associations and remained in use into the mid Flavian period (Stead and Rigby 1986, 109, nos 15-22; Bayley and Butcher 2004, 53-6). There is an example in a Claudian-Neronian burial at Stansted and from Flavian burials at Winchester (Havis and Brooks 2004, 200; Rees *et al.* 2008, 34). The Aucissa brooch and possibly also the Nauheim derivative suggest the arrival of non-indigenous individuals at Chippenham, but are insufficient evidence to argue for a change of population.

- B.3.6 The only other small personalia are an iron hobnail from Period 5 ditch fill (SF 54) and copper-alloy tweezers residual in Period 7 topsoil (Fig. 000, SF 31). Nailed composite soles represent the introduction of new shoe-making technology into Britain at the conquest and were used on sandals and shoes as well as boots (Crummy 2011, 49). Tweezers are very rare in pre-conquest contexts but there was a marked increase in their manufacture and use in the early Roman period. The majority would have been used for personal grooming but they also had a use as forceps in medical operations (Eckardt and Crummy 2008, 83).
- B.3.7 There is considerably more evidence for crafts. Two needles, one iron from Period 4 (SF 25) and one bone from Period 5 (SF 43), provide limited evidence for sewing, although there are no items associated with spinning or weaving. A knife from Period 4 has a distinctively-shaped blade that suggests it was used in skinning (Fig. 000, SF 34), while a cleaver from Period 5 and another from an unphased pit represent butchery (Fig. 000, SFs 71 and 51). The blade of a second knife is an unusual shape, and this too may have had a specific function (SF 45). Woodworking is represented by the firmer chisel mentioned above (SF 36). Of these pieces none can be specifically attributed to the pre-conquest period, although the probable skinning knife is similar to a form that had its origins in the Iron Age and went out of use in the early Roman period (Manning 1985, 118, Type 24).
- B.3.8 The remaining items consist chiefly of studs, nails and other fittings. A fragment of copper-alloy sheet cladding from a wooden object is likely to be pre-conquest in origin (SF 69). It is ornamented with rows of small repoussé bosses, a form of decoration typical of the late 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD (Crummy *et al.* 2007, 163, 232-3). The fragment was residual in the fill of 1771, an Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building, and an unstratified piece of plain sheet cladding may derive from the same object (SF 76).
- B.3.9 The comparatively high number of tools in this small assemblage, many associated with the preparation of animal carcasses, is matched by an absence of specifically female dress accessories. This profile emphasises the working nature of the settlement, which appears unmarked by the conspicuous consumption that characterises urban and high-status rural life in Roman eastern Britain. As metal items in good condition (only the tang on one knife is damaged) found in negative features in the landscape, the knives and cleavers may have been formally deposited during rituals associated with the agricultural cycle, perhaps marking the foundation of new farming regimes or the termination of old ones, as was the case with a deposit of shears, a length of chain and a coin at Haddon (Hinman 2003, 47-8).

Fig. 000, SF 4. (83), subsoil, Period 7. Copper-alloy Aucissa brooch, bent, and missing the pin and part of the catchplate. The head is decorated with two triangular palmettes between knurled transverse lines. The bow has marginal mouldings and a prominent central moulding with a narrow line of knurling down the middle. The short plain foot is separated from the bow by transverse mouldings and is capped by an applied knob. Length (bent) 34 mm.

Fig. 000, SF 8. (123), fill of pit **126**, Period 4. Copper-alloy Nauheim derivative brooch, missing only the lower part of the pin. The spring has four coils. The bow is wide, and plain apart from marginal mouldings. It tapers to a knife-edge foot. Length 39 mm.

SF 54. (1258), fill of ditch **1259**, Period 5. Iron hobnail. Length 16 mm.

Fig. 000, SF 31. (500), topsoil, Period 7. Plain copper-alloy tweezers with flared blades; one grip is damaged. Length 43 mm.

SF 25. (675), fill of pit **676**, Period 4. Iron needle, lacking the head. Length 70 mm.

SF 43. (1135), fill of ?enclosure ditch **1136**, Period 5. Bone needle with very short shank missing both the point and the top of the eye. Length 36 mm.

Fig. 000, SF 34. (1128), fill of ditch **1129**, Period 4. Short wide iron knife with whittle tang; the back has a slight ogee curve, the edge is convex. Length 107 mm, width 45 mm.

SF 45. (1141), fill of pit **1142**, Period 4. Iron knife with long triangular blade that has a long narrow curved tip; most of the scale tang is missing. Length 138 mm, maximum width 36 mm.

Fig. 000, SF 71. (1775), fill of pit (?kiln) **1752**, Period 5. Iron cleaver with straight back and curved edge. The tang is socketed. Length 243 mm, maximum width 61 mm; diameter of socket 32 mm.

Fig. 000, SF 51. (1734), fill of pit **1735**, unphased. Iron cleaver as SF 71 above. Length 189 mm, maximum width 56 mm; diameter of socket 22 mm.

SF 36. (1240), fill of ditch **1242**, Period 4. Iron firmer chisel fragment, with worn straight narrow edge and rectangular-section shank. Length 46 mm, width at edge 16 mm.

SF 69. (1770), fill of sunken-featured building **1771**, Period 6. Thin copper-alloy strip fragment with a hole for a small tack to attach it to a piece of wood. There is a row of small repoussé bosses on each side; the tops of the bosses on one side have worn through. Length 23 mm, width 26 mm.

SF 76. (99999), unstratified. Thin copper-alloy sheet fragment with tack hole, almost certainly from the same object as SF 69. 22 by 18 mm.

SF 35. (1861), ditch **1689**, Period 4. Copper-alloy appliqué with elliptical centre flanked by circular terminals retaining iron shanks from attachment rivets. The centre is decorated with a moulded oval. Length 49 mm, width 15 mm.

SF 47. (1700), fill of ditch **1701**, Period 4. Copper-alloy convex stud head, missing the shank. Six lines radiate out from the shank hole. Diameter 16 mm, height 3 mm.

SF 48. (99999), unstratified. Copper-alloy stud with a moulding at the rim and damaged high domed centre, missing the shank. Diameter 26 mm, height 6 mm.

SF 74. (1688), fill of ditch **1689**, Period 4. Bent narrow copper-alloy strip. Length 75 mm, width 2 mm.

SF 37. (795), fill of pit **796**, Period 4. Low convex square iron plaque, with a short flat projection near one corner. 53 by 65 mm.

SF 66. (1379), fill of pit **1380**, Period 4. Iron rectangular-section ring or washer. Diameter 25 mm.

SF 57. (1162), fill of enclosure ditch **1163**, Period 4. Bent iron strip fragment, tapering to a point. Length 40 mm, maximum width 8 mm.

SF 77. (1248), fill of pit **1249**, Period 4. Complete iron nail with flat round head. Length 83 mm.

SF 58. (1134), fill of pit **1173**, Period 4. Iron nail shank fragment. Length 39 mm.

SF 29. (1256), fill of ditch **1257**, Period 5. Concave copper-alloy stud with central knob and damaged flanged rim. Diameter (when complete) 26 mm, length 10 mm.

SF 30. (1458), ditch fill, Period 5. Copper-alloy ring of D-shaped section. Diameter 22 mm, section 3 by 4 mm.

SF 56. (1260), fill of ditch **1261**, Period 5. Iron flat strip fragment. Length 34 mm, width 19 mm.

SF 60.(1186), fill of ditch **1187**, Period 5. Iron sheet or strip fragment. 41 by 28 mm.

## B.4 Metalworking debris

*By David Starley and Peter Boardman*

### **Introduction**

- B.4.1 The small amount of metalworking debris totalling 4.5kg was examined, classified, and categorized into the main identifiable industrial processes (Table 16). The debris and residues recovered was from both the evaluation and excavation. The only metallurgical process unambiguously identified was iron smithing. Further evidence of smithing, in the form of hammerscale was more widely distributed over the site and gave the best indication of the significant scale of ironworking on the site. The apparent quarrying of 'bog iron' ore, was not supported by any structural evidence of furnaces, or by types of slag typically produced as a waste product of the iron smelting process.

### **Excavation Background**

B.4.2 The geology of the site (TL 672 691) was reported (Rob Atkins pers. comm.) to be Cretaceous middle chalk overlain by Pleistocene terrace deposits of water-lain, poorly bedded, sandy flint and chalk rich coarse gravels. Above this a sandy colluvium sealed some archaeological features, whilst other such material had been cut through by the archaeological features. A magnetometer survey of alternate strips across this 7 ha site revealed a series of well defined field boundaries and strong magnetic anomalies, with most features being provisionally interpreted as being of Iron Age to Roman date. In January 2009 a series of 28 trenches were excavated to evaluate the surviving archaeology.

B.4.3 Features of relevance to the bulk slag examined in this report include:

The top fill (26) of N/S oriented ditch (27) which, in addition to the industrial debris examined in this report produced 2 small finds described by the metalwork specialist (see Nina Crummy, Appendix B.3). The first was a small burned copper-alloy scrap (SF2) measuring 13x12mm and the second an iron strip fragment with hooked terminal with a length of 80mm (SF3). The fill also contained Belgic type pottery indicating a date of early to mid 1st century AD.

Quarry pit (249) in which the lower two fills contained industrial debris. Pottery from this feature was Late Iron Age (Period 3).

Context (51). Ditch 49/86 Trench 21. Pottery shows a date of early to middle 1st century AD.

Context (357), the natural within Trench 3 which contained iron panning and had been cut by a probable quarry (274), 0.77m deep and at least 8m long, possibly for the extraction of the iron-rich 'bog ore' from smelting.

### **Methodology for assessment of bulk debris**

B.4.4 All material provided by Oxford Archaeology East was visually examined. This amounted to one small box of finds, although further iron panning/ bog ore had been recovered from the site, but not sent, as the one piece was thought to be representative. The material was classified using the standard categories of the former English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory. Visual observation of the exterior was backed up by examination of fresh fracture surfaces, the use of a geological streak plate and magnet. Table 16 presents a summary of these findings, based on the categories.

Ctxt	Slag type	Wt (g)	Comments	Interpretation	Tr	Context description	Period
26	smithing hearth bottom	225	small (85x80x20mm) and dense	iron smithing	20	Ditch 27	3
26	smithing hearth bottom	189	small(90x70x25mm) and dense	iron smithing	20	Ditch 27	3
26	smithing hearth bottom	50	very small (50x35x15mm)but well-formed	iron smithing	20	Ditch 27	3
26	dense slag	103	dense and thin, possibly smelting, more probably. smithing	iron smithing/smelting	20	Ditch 27	3
26	undiagnostic ironworking slag	542		undiagnostic iron working	20	Ditch 27	3
26	vitrified hearth lining	184	some oxidized fired (red) some reduced (grey) clay backing	high temp heating	20	Ditch 27	3

Ctxt	Slag type	Wt (g)	Comments	Interpretation	Tr	Context description	Period
26	iron concretion	5	2 small flat fragments concreted together		20	Ditch 27	3
26	cinder	60		high temp heating	20	Ditch 27	3
26	fired clay	480		high temp heating	20	Ditch 27	3
26	flake hammerscale	<1	very occasional	iron smithing	20	Ditch 27	3
51	possible ore	20	iron-rich nodule, possibly sufficiently rich as source of iron		21	Ditch 49/86	3
51	undiagnostic ironworking slag	64		undiagnostic iron working	21	Ditch 49/86	3
247	smithing hearth bottom	136	crescent-shaped slag lump, with adhering furnace bottom and burned stone inclusions. Atypical smithing hearth bottom	iron smithing	15	Pit 249	3
248	undiagnostic ironworking slag	400		undiagnostic iron working	15	Pit 249	3
248	flake hammerscale	<1	very occasional	iron smithing	15	Pit 249	3
357	possible ore	396	iron-pan containing high proportion of sand/sediment, probably too lean to be used as viable ore		3	natural	0
499	Undiagnostic slag	77	light with incombusted fuel and flux	undefined iron working	-	sub soil	7
875	Undiagnostic slag	4	small and light	undefined iron working	-	Pit 876	4
1157	smithing hearth bottom	201	fragmentary, light with frequent voids	high temp heating	-	Pit 1158	2
1161	smithing hearth bottom	1039	fragmentary, light with frequent voids	high temp heating	-	Ditch 953	5
1394	smithing hearth bottom	160	dense with vitrified material attached	iron smithing	-	Pit 1396	0
1481	smithing hearth bottom	354	dense with vitrified material attached	iron smithing	-	Pit 1483	5
1489	Undiagnostic slag	75	small and dense	undefined iron working	-	Pit 1488	5
1490	smithing hearth bottom	16	dense with vitrified material attached	iron smithing	-	Pit 1488	5
1700	Undiagnostic slag	70	small and dense	undefined iron working	-	Ditch 1701	4
<b>total</b>		<b>4850</b>					

Table 16: Summary of evidence for specific metallurgical activities by context

### Classification of debris

- B.4.5 Some forms of slag are visually diagnostic, providing unambiguous evidence for a specific metallurgical process. Other debris, although often more frequently encountered, is less distinctive and it is not possible to determine which metallurgical, or other high temperature process, it derives from. For the small assemblage from Chippenham the diagnostic material all derives from iron smithing.

#### Diagnostic – iron smithing

- B.4.6 Evidence for iron smithing comes in two forms; bulk slags and micro slags. Of the bulk slags, the most easily recognisable are **smithing hearth bottoms**, which have a characteristic plano-convex section, typically having a rough convex base and a vitrified upper surface which is flat or even slightly hollowed as a result of the downward pressure of air from the tuyère. Compositionally, smithing hearth bottoms are predominantly fayalitic (iron silicate) and form as a result of high temperature reactions between the iron, iron-scale and silica from either the clay hearth lining or possibly sand used as a flux by

the smith. **Flake hammerscale** (Starley 1995) consists of fish-scale like fragments of the oxide/silicate skin of the iron dislodged during working. It is normally regarded as an excellent indicator - not only that smithing took place but also its location, because the small fragments are less likely to be deliberately removed from the scene of the activity. **Spheroidal hammerscale** results from the solidification of small droplets of liquid slag expelled during hot working, particularly when two objects are being fire-welded together or when a slag-rich bloom of iron is first worked into a billet or bar.

*Diagnostic – iron smelting*

- B.4.7 Two types of **possible ore**; the iron pan/bog ore and the iron-rich nodule, were identified during the assessment. Such material was used for iron smelting (i.e. the reduction of ore to metal) in the past, with bog ores in particular providing a source of easily smelted ore in regions where other iron minerals are rare. The piece examined did appear to contain a high proportion of silt/sand, probably making it non-viable, although, it may be that the material found on site represented only the unwanted, leaner, and therefore unselected material. Unfortunately, the site provided no unambiguous structural evidence, in the form of furnaces, which should have been evident in the magnetometer plot or in the form of diagnostic slag types such as **tap slag** or **furnace bottom**. The only fragment considered to possibly derive from iron smelting was that categorised as **dense slag**, a small flat lump, but this could equally have derived from iron smithing.

*Diagnostic – copper-alloy casting*

- 6.3.2 Debris diagnostic of copper-alloy casting may include **crucibles**, **mound fragments**, casting **sprues**, **spills** and **dribbles** in addition to slag and hearth lining with attached copper alloy corrosion. None of these categories were identified in the Chippenham assemblage to support the suggestion that the burned copper-alloy fragment found in the metalwork assemblage indicated non-ferrous metalworking. Such damage may have occurred when an artefact was caught in an intense conflagration. A possible crucible was also reported from the fill of ditch **154** in Trench 16 (Rob Atkins, pers. comm.). However, after subsequent examination by David Dungworth of English Heritage, this was interpreted as a non-metallurgical ceramic fragment, but which had non-ferrous corrosion attached, possibly indicating copper alloy working.
- 6.3.3 In the excavation a crucible was found in context 1397 (Late Iron Age pit **1398**). The crucible comprised five fragments of vitrified pottery. All are potentially from the same vessel. Two demonstrate a heavily abraded scatter of CuA conglomerations on the inner surface suggesting that this vessel was used for either working copper or alloying bronze, the second being most likely. The build up of conglomeration is small and the vitrification of the vessel fragments is not as high as would normally be expected in a more substantial metal-working crucible. This implies that the working life of the crucible itself was short lived. Given the temperatures required to alloy bronze and the nature of the pottery available, this is not unsurprising as the constant high heat would both vitrify and shatter the pottery. This leaves distinctive patination of cracking and shatter lines which the material from 1397 demonstrates.

*Undiagnostic – ferrous metalworking*

- B.4.8 The category **undiagnostic ironworking** slag is of fayalitic composition, similar to bloomery smelting or smithing slag. Most of this category at Chippenham was from context 26, which also contained smithing hearth bottoms and it is likely that this also derives from smithing. The **iron concretion** may be waste from iron working or a fragment of a completed artefact.

*Undiagnostic – probably metalworking*

- B.4.9 Several of the categories of material can be produced by a wide range of high temperature activities and are of little help in distinguishing between these processes. Material listed as **vitrified hearth/furnace lining** may derive from either iron working or from non-ferrous metal working, although there was a lack of brightly coloured glazes or copper corrosion which would provide a strong indication of the latter. It forms as a result of a high temperature reaction between the clay lining of the hearth/furnace and the alkali fuel ash or fayalitic slag. The material may show a compositional gradient from unmodified fired clay or brick on one surface to an irregular cindery material on the other. Interestingly the backing clay on the Chippenham material varied from red to grey, indicating both oxidising and reducing conditions. It is possible that both oxidising and reducing zones existed within a single smithing hearth. An associated material classed as **cinder**, comprises only the lighter portion of such lining, a porous, hard and brittle slag formed by the reaction between the alkali fuel ash and fragments of clay that had spalled away from the hearth/furnace lining, or another source of silica, such as the sand sometimes used as a flux during smithing.

*Undiagnostic – high temperature*

- B.4.10 The **fired clay** without any surface vitrification, found within the assemblage could have derived from structures associated with metallurgical purposes, or from those used for other high temperature activities.

**Hammerscale in soil samples**

- B.4.11 In addition to 14 one litre 'industrial' samples taken from Trenches 15 and 20, hammerscale was also identified in the flotation and sieve residues of a number of larger environmental samples (Tables 16 and 17).

Ctxt	Sam- ple	Fla ke	Spheroid al	Microscop ic	Tr	Context Description	Extent
Subsoil	A				20	Subsoil	
Subsoil	B				20	Subsoil	
Subsoil	C			1	20	Subsoil	
Subsoil	D	2			20	Subsoil	
Subsoil	E			1	20	Subsoil	
Subsoil	F	2			20	Subsoil	
Subsoil	G	2	1		20	Subsoil	
Subsoil	H				20	Subsoil	
Subsoil	I				20	Subsoil	
Subsoil	L		1		20	Subsoil	
243	d	34	2	1	15	Pit <b>249</b>	1.9m in section 0.1-0.25m deep
244	c	32	1	6	15	Pit <b>249</b>	1.8m in section 0.3m deep
247	b	28	2	2	15	Pit <b>249</b>	1.6m in section 0.1-0.4m deep
248	a	12	1	2	15	Pit <b>249</b>	1.1m in section 0-0.4m deep

Table 17: *Industrial samples, quantification of hammerscale (by R. Fosberry)*

Ctx t	Sam No	Sample type	Wt (g)	Flake %	Sphe r- oidal %	Tr	Context descriptio n	Extent of context	Ph
22	4	flot (0.3mm)	<1	15	5	21	pit 21	single fill of pit 0.5m diameter 0.18m depth	3
25	3	flot (0.3mm)	<<1	15	0	21	ditch 23	top fill of ditch c0.2m thick; Ditch 1.2m wide 0.39m deep	2
26	6	flot (0.3mm)	<<1	20	2	20	ditch 27	whole 1.8m section in trench excavated	3
153	8	flot (0.3mm)	<<1	20	2	16	ditch 154	basal fill of ditch 0.06m thick; ditch 1.6m by 0.76m	5
164	9	flot (0.3mm)	<<1	0	0	16	ditch 165	single fill of ditch 1.6m wide and 0.4m thick	0
224	10	flot (0.3mm)	<<1	2	2	13	pit 226	A middle fill of pit; pit 2.5 x 1.8 x 0.55m	4
22	4	sieve (0.5mm)	70	40	5	21	Pit 21	single fill of pit 0.5m diameter 0.18m depth	3
25	3	sieve (0.5mm)	4	50	5	21	Ditch 23	top fill of ditch c0.2m thick; Ditch 1.2m wide 0.39m deep	2
26	13	sieve (0.5mm)	1	20	2	20	ditch 27	whole 1.8m section in trench excavated	3
26	6	sieve (0.5mm)	6	30	2	20	ditch 27	whole 1.8m section in trench excavated	3
55	1	sieve (0.5mm)	2	0	0	5	buried soil layer	extends 5.08m 0.7m deep	0
89	5	sieve (0.5mm)	<1	5		21	pit 88	single fill of pit 0.9m diameter 0.23m deep	1
97	2	sieve (0.5mm)	1	5	0	23	pit 98	top fill of pit 0.55m thick; pit 2.5m diameter 1.2m deep	4
132	7	sieve (0.5mm)	<1	2	2	23	pit 133	top fill of fire pit 0.1m thick; pit 1.7m x 1.5 diameter 0.2m thick	1
153	8	sieve (0.5mm)	1	2	0	16	ditch 154	basal fill of ditch 0.06m thick; ditch 1.6m by 0.76m	5
164	9	sieve (0.5mm)	3	30	0	16	ditch 165	single fill of ditch 1.6m wide and 0.4m thick	0
224	10	sieve (0.5mm)	3	5	1	13	pit 226	A middle fill of pit; pit 2.5 x 1.8 x 0.55m	4
245	12	sieve (0.5mm)	7	10	0	15	pit 249	charcoal deposit c.0.5 x 0.4 x 0.1m within pit 1.8m + X 1.84 x 0.98m	3
272	14	sieve (0.5mm)	1	10	0	3	pit 274	top fill extends 8m+ 0.34-0.4m thick	0
273	15	sieve (0.5mm)	1	10	0	3	pit 274	bottom fill extends 8m+ 0.32-0.38m thick	0
343	18	sieve (0.5mm)	2	10	0	10	pit 344	single fill of pit 1.5m x 0.9m+ x 0.17m	2
347	19	sieve (0.5mm)	4	0	5	7	pit 348	single fill of pit 0.9m x 0.7m x 0.32m	2

Table 18: *Environmental samples, quantification of hammerscale (by D. Starley)*

## Conclusions

B.4.12 The assessment of metalworking debris on the predominantly Iron Age to 2nd century AD Roman rural site of Chippenham examined a total of 4.5kg of debris and hammerscale from 37 samples. Of the diagnostic debris, iron smithing was the main activity represented by both smithing hearth bottoms and hammerscale. There is no reason to believe that the less specific, non-diagnostic, other types did not also derive from iron smithing. Despite the apparent extraction of iron-rich 'bog ore' from the site, none of the slag examined during this assessment provided any evidence for the smelting of iron from



this or any other ore. Whilst Cambridgeshire is not known as a major centre of iron smelting in any period, compared, for example to ore bearing regions of the Jurassic ridge to the west, the use of localised sources, particularly bog ore, where iron minerals are often naturally collected into small but viable deposits should not be discounted in any further work on this site or others in the vicinity.

- B.4.13 It is unfortunate that, despite parts of the site being protected by the overlying colluvium, none of the slag appeared to have been found, during this evaluation or excavation, in its primary contexts, only where re-deposited within the fills of ditches and small amounts within non-specific pits. This makes it difficult to assess the scale of the activity or its exact location. The best clue to the scale of the smithing activity comes from the hammerscale found in the samples taken both for industrial and environmental purposes. Hammerscale was obtained from a total of 9 Trenches, (3, 7, 10, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21 and 23). The actual quantities within most of these samples are low, but when scaled up to take account of the size of the contexts from which they were obtained, it becomes evident that iron smithing must have been undertaken on a significant scale, probably serving more than local needs. It would also seem likely that the hammerscale within the ditch fills contributed significantly to the enhanced magnetic signals for these features, as shown on the magnetometer plots. The highest potential focus of smithing activity identified by the evaluation would appear to be in the region of Trench 21 where quantities of magnetic residues from both ditches and pits were larger and contained a high proportion of hammerscale. The subsequent excavation areas were well away from this location. Unfortunately, due to unforeseen circumstances, hammerscale was only recovered during the evaluation of the site and not during the excavation. The hammerscale recovered can be used as a site wide sample and demonstration of the levels of material present.
- B.4.14 No evidence for non-ferrous working was identified in the material examined by the specialist. However, finds examined elsewhere including a burned copper alloy fragment and a pot fragment to which copper corrosion was attached, may hint that copper alloys were also worked at Chippenham.
- B.4.15 No surviving evidence of fuel used was noted during the examination of the bulk metalworking slag. However one of the environmental samples containing a significant quantity of hammerscale was recorded as being from a charcoal deposit (Trench 15, context 245). Further, the non-clinkery nature of the slags suggests the use of charcoal rather than coke and provides some evidence, if any were needed, that the slag is not modern intrusive material.

## B.5 Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Pottery

*By Mark Knight*

### **Introduction**

- B.5.1 The earlier prehistoric pottery assemblage comprised 27 sherds weighing 143g (MSW 5g; Table 19). Most of the sherds were small but in good condition and the majority of the pieces were made of hard robust fabrics. Three fabric types were identified and these were differentiated by three principle opening materials or tempers: flint (Fabric 1), grog (Fabric 2) or sand (Fabric 3). Feature sherds included five rim, two neck and two collar fragments and decoration was only present on one sherd.

	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Mean sherd weight (MSW)
Neolithic	13	84	6.50
Early Bronze Age	14	59	4.21

Table 19: *Earlier prehistoric pottery*

## Neolithic

- B.5.2 Three of the five identified rims belonged to flint and sand tempered vessels that had profiles typical of early Neolithic bowl forms: simple (pit fill 101), out-turned (subsoil layer 321), and externally thickened (pit fill 243)). The first two of these rims came from S-profiled bowls whilst the third was too incomplete to assign a shape. Two detached neck fragments from (pit fill 89) and (ditch fill 152), also of Fabric 1 type, probably came from coarse carinated forms. Pit fills (95) and (162) and ditch fill (282) produced small plain body sherds that shared the same flint and sand-rich fabric. The range of rim and vessel forms in combination with the distinctive fabric suggests that these sherds represent the remains of a plain Mildenhall-type assemblage. Analogous plain or 'coarse' Mildenhall forms were found amongst finer decorated vessels at the type-site Hurst Fen (Clark *et al* 1960) as well as the equally impressive Kilverstone site (Knight 2006).

## Early Bronze Age

- B.5.3 Cremation (299), held the very bitty remains of what appeared to be a small Collared Urn. All of the fragments were undecorated but included two collar fragments as well as the tip of a simple rim (Fabric 3). Multiple large rounded pieces of grog protruded from the broken edges of the sherds and the fabric was softer and less abrasive (less sand inclusions) than the other two fabrics from the site (Fabrics 1 & 2). Small fragments of residual Early Bronze Age pottery (four plain sherds in soft grog-tempered fabrics weighing 34g) was found in three contexts in the excavation.

## Fabric Series

- B.5.4 Fabric 1 – Very hard with abundant sand and frequent poorly sorted small, medium and large flint.  
 Fabric 2 – Very hard (compact) with abundant sand and occasional small flint/stone.  
 Fabric 3 – Medium hard with common large grog and rare sand.

## B.6 *The Later Prehistoric Pottery Age*

*By Matthew Brudenell*

### ***Introduction and methodology***

- B.6.1 The excavations yielded 1051 sherds (18400g) of later prehistoric pottery, dating from the Late Bronze Age through to the Late Iron Age. The material was in good condition, and sherd sizes were generally large and only moderately abraded. Despite being only a modest-sized assemblage by contemporary standards, the group has a significant Middle and Late Iron Age component (Table 20), offering a valuable insight into the nature of ceramic development in southeast Cambridgeshire between the mid fourth century BC and the early 1st century AD. The focus of this report is therefore upon the

later material, with only a summary treatment of the largely residual pre-Middle Iron Age assemblage.

- B.6.2 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). The fabrics series has been simplified for the purposes of publication, although a more detailed statement is provided in the archive report (Brudenell 2011).

Period	Date range	No./wt. (g) sherds	% by wt. (g)	MNV	EVE
Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age	c. 1100-350 BC	121/761	4.1	13	0.07
Middle Iron Age	c. 350/300-50 BC	762/15223	82.8	100	9.59
Late Iron Age	c. 50 BC-AD 50	168/2416	13.1	29	2.03
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>1051/18400</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>11.69</b>

Table 20: *Prehistoric pottery frequencies. MNV = minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified. EVE = estimated vessel equivalent*

### B.6.3 Fabric Series

*Quartz sand fabrics (Q)*: Dense quartz sand fabrics which may contain rare to sparse mica flecks; rare linear voids from burnt-out vegetable matter; rare fragments of partially burnt flint; rare calcareous grits or quartz grains.

*Quartz sand and chopped vegetable matter (QVE)*: Quartz sand fabrics with moderate to common linear voids from burnt out vegetable matter, visible on the sherd surface and in the break.

*Shell fabrics (S)*: Moderate to common fine to medium shell (<2mm in size) in a slightly sandy clay matrix. The shell is often leached out leaving plate-like voids.

*Shell and chalk fabrics (SCH)*: Moderate to common fine to medium shell (mainly 1-2 mm in size), with sparse to moderate calcareous flecks and/or rounded chalk (mainly 1-2mm in size). The shell is often leached out leaving plate-like voids.

*Sand and shell fabrics (QS)*: Moderate quartz sand with sparse to moderate fine shell flecks (<1mm in size). The shell is sometimes leached out leaving small plate-like voids. Some sherds also contain rare fragments of partially burnt flint.

*Flint fabrics (F)*: Sparse to common, fine to coarse burnt flint (up to 4mm in size)

*Flint and grog fabrics (FG)*: Moderate to common coarse flint (mainly 2-4mm in size) and sparse medium to coarse grog (1-3mm in size).

*Sand and flint fabrics (QF)*: Moderate to common quartz sand and sparse to common, fine to coarse burnt flint (up to 3mm in size).

*Quartzite fabrics (QI)*: Moderate to common coarse quartzite (mainly 2-3mm in size)

*Grog fabrics (G)*: Moderate to common fine to coarse grog (up to 3mm in size). Sherds very occasionally contained sparse voids from burnt out vegetable matter.

*Grog and shell fabrics (GS)*: Sparse coarse grog (mainly 2-3mm), sparse calcareous flecks, and moderate coarse voids (2-3mm in size) from dissolved shell (?). Clay matrix is slightly sandy.

*Grog and sand fabrics (GQ)*: Moderate to common quartz sand sparse to common, fine to coarse grog (up to 3mm in size).

*Sand and chalk fabrics (QCH)*: Moderate to common quartz sand with sparse medium chalk inclusions (mainly 1-2mm in size). Sherds occasionally contained rare voids from burnt out vegetable matter.

### **The Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery**

- B.6.4 Recovered from a total of 79 different contexts, the assemblage of pre-Middle Iron Age pottery included just 121 sherds (761g), with a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 6.3g (Table 21). All the material was fragmented and abraded. The assemblage was composed of pottery belonging to the Post-Deverel Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition of the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, dated c. 1100-350 BC (Barrett 1980). Given the condition of the material and the lack of contextual integrity, any further refinement of the dating is problematic. However, factoring in the fabric frequencies, rim-types and forms of decoration, most is likely to belong to the earlier Iron Age (c. 800-350 BC), with only minor Late Bronze Age component (c. 1100-800 BC).

Fabric	No./wt. (g) sherds	% of fabric (by wt.)	No./wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished (by wt.)	MNV	MNV burnished
F	21/114	15	3/8	7.0	1	-
FG*	2/48	6.3	-	-	1	-
G*	2/6	0.8	-	-	-	-
GS*	1/22	2.9	-	-	-	-
Q	3/22	2.9	3/22	100.0	2	2
QCH	1/13	1.7	1/13	100.0	1	1
QF	89/525	69	3/9	1.7	8	-
QI	1/4	0.5	-	-	-	-
S	1/7	0.9	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	121/761	100	10/52	6.8	13	3

Table 21: *Quantified Late Bronze Age and/or Early Iron Age pottery. MNV = minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (12 rims, 1 base). \* fabrics associated with the four earlier Bronze Age sherds*

### **Assemblage characteristics**

- B.6.5 A range of fabric recipes were identified, though the assemblage was dominated by sherds with sand-and-flint inclusions (69% by weight). These occur in all the region's PDR assemblages, but tend to be more common in Early Iron Age groups. Diagnostic feature sherds were scarce, though the rims of 12 different vessels and one base were present. Most of the rims had simple rounded or flattened lips, though a number were expanded externally or internally. The only vessels forms were a plain tub-shaped jar in fabric FG (probably Late Bronze Age in date), and a plain burnished jar with weak shoulder and hollowed neck in fabric Q (probably Early Iron Age in date).
- B.6.6 Decoration occurred on a total of 15 sherds (90g) in the assemblage, belonging to 14 different vessels. Most were ornamented by finger-tipping or tooling along the rim, neck or shoulder of the vessels, though one had fingernail rustication on the body, and another, a raised boss on the neck. Grooved and incised lines were also identified on three sherds; one in a chevron pattern similar to that displayed on several pots from the pre-war gravel pits, Fengate (Hawkes and Fell 1945, 209, Fig. 7, S1 and R6). Given the size of the assemblage, decorative frequencies are high, with five of the 12 different rims ornamented (42%). When coupled with the range of applications recorded, this suggests that most of the pottery probably belongs to the Early Iron Age.

### **The Middle and Late Iron Age pottery**

- B.6.7 By weight, 96% of the prehistoric pottery can be dated between the mid 4th century BC and the early 1st century AD, covering the periods conventionally referred to as the Middle and Late Iron Age. This sequence of ceramic development appears to be continuous at Chippenham, though the greater part of the assemblage is arguably assignable to the region's Middle Iron Age-type ceramic tradition, whose main *floruit* rests between c. 350/300-50 BC.
- B.6.8 In total, 762 sherds (15223g) of pottery have been grouped in this period, whereas only 168 (2416g) can be assigned to the Late Iron Age, c. 50 BC-AD 50. However, the division and dating of this material is far from straightforward. In southern Cambridgeshire the adoption of wheel-made 'belgic' pottery and other diagnostic Late Iron Age-type ceramic forms (i.e. handmade or wheel-made grog tempered pots and combed or rilled jars) was a protracted and piecemeal process, which only began to accelerate in the decades immediately prior to the Roman Conquest. On most settlements there was no wholesale replacement of the handmade potting traditions of the Middle Iron Age, which persisted alongside the introduction of wheel-made wares

(Hill 2002). Conventional typological dating is therefore problematic, as the exclusive presence of Middle Iron Age-type pottery in features need not always indicate a date prior to c. 50 BC. Likewise, it is often difficult to establish precisely when Late Iron Age-type wares were introduced onto settlement sites between c. 50 BC-AD 50, especially since closely dateable ceramics such as Gallo-Belgic imports are rare from domestic contexts. As a consequence the ceramic phases may be somewhat idealised in this report, but no feature-assemblages have been unjustifiably divided. In other words, where Middle and Late Iron Age-type wares were recovered in the same context or feature, it has generally been assumed that the two are contemporary and thus of Late Iron Age origin. As a result, there is an integrity to the phasing which enables a chronological discussion, albeit with the proviso that some of pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age may have been used and deposited after c. 50 BC.

### ***The Middle Iron assemblage***

- B.6.9 The pottery assigned to the Middle Iron Age (762 sherds, 15223g) derived from 152 contexts, mostly associated with pits. Overall, the material was in good condition with a high MSW of 20.0g. Few sherds were abraded, even in residual contexts (1150g; 8% of pottery by weight), and only the shell-tempered pottery has suffered from leaching.

Fabric	No./wt. (g) sherds	% of fabric (by wt.)	No./wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished (by wt.)	MNV	MNV burnished
GQ	3/10	0.1	-	-	-	-
Q	585/12080	79.4	284/6824	56.5	72	34
QCH	4/30	0.2	-	-	1	-
QS	22/421	2.8	9/338	80.3	3	2
QVE	119/2226	14.6	25/503	22.6	19	4
S	13/195	1.3	12/182	93.3	2	2
SC	16/261	1.7	1/21	8.0	3	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>762/15223</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>331/7868</b>	<b>331/7868</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>

Table 22: *Quantified Middle Iron Age pottery. MNV = minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (73 rims, 23 base, 3 complete vessel profiles and 1 possible lid)*

- B.6.10 In general, the assemblage was dominated by sherds in dense sandy fabrics. Whilst seven basic fabric groups were distinguished (Table 22), by weight 80% of the pottery had quartz sand as the principle inclusion (fabric Q), with a further 15% containing a mix of sand and chopped vegetable matter (fabric QVE). Both wares are typical of Middle Iron Age assemblages in southern and eastern Cambridgeshire, and were probably made from alluvial clays available in the local landscape. The vessel forms were equally characteristic of the period. These comprised a range of ovoid and slightly globular jars and bowls, mostly displaying weakly pronounced shoulders and short necks terminating in either rounded, flat-topped or externally thickened rims. In total, just under half of the vessels (49) in the assemblage could be assigned to form, included 188 sherds, weighing 6226g (Table 23).
- B.6.11 Shouldered jars of Form A, B, D and E dominated the group; notably the slack shouldered jars of Form A which made up a third of the classified vessels (e.g. Nos 7-8). These tended to have ovoid or ellipsoid-shaped bodies and were found in a range of fabrics and rim sizes. Globular and ovoid vessels of Forms K and L were the second most common, and included the complete profiles of three different pots from pits **797** (No. 5), **1158** (No. 2) and **1774** (No. 3). The Form K varieties had no distinct neck-zone, and were mainly composed of squat jars and convex-walled tubs (e.g. No.1). By

contrast, most of the Form L vessels were burnished, displaying rounded profiles with distinct but stunted rims. Many resemble globular bowls, through wide-mouthed ovoid jars were also identified (e.g. Nos 3-5 and 10). Finally, the assemblage included a group of vessels with S-shaped profiles. These Form F/G pots are probably bowls or globular jars, similar to some of the more rounded vessels of Form L, only with hollowed out-turned necks (e.g. No. 9). All bar one of these pots was burnished, and the like the Form L vessels, may have constituted fineware tablewares.

Form	Description	MNV		MNV burnished		MNV Wheel-made		Rim diameter range (cm)
		MIA	LIA	MIA	LIA	MIA	LIA	
A	Slack shouldered jars with a short upright neck	16	2	7	-	-	1	10-20
B	Jars with a pronounced rounded shouldered and short off-set upright neck. Constricted mouth.	2	-	-	-	-	-	13
D	Slack shouldered jars with outwardly flared neck	3	2	1	-	-	-	19
E	Jars with a high rounded shoulder and upright neck	4	-	1	-	-	-	16-25
F/G	Bowls or globular jars with an S-shaped profile	7	-	6	-	-	-	14-18
K	Globular bowls and squat jars with no neck	7	-	-	-	-	-	12-20
L	Globular bowls and squat jars with no distinct neck zone, but a clearly defined rim	10	-	7	-	-	-	12-26
TH-C7-1	Combed/Rilled jars with everted rims	-	1	-	1	-	1	14
TH-B2-1	Everted-rim jars with rippled shoulders	-	1	-	-	-	1	18
MIDDLE IRON AGE SUB-TOTAL		49	-	22	-	-	1	10-26
LATE IRON AGE SUB-TOTAL		-	6	-	1	-	3	14-20
TOTAL		49	6	22	1	-	3	10-26

Table 23: Quantification of Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age vessel forms. MNV = minimum number of vessels. The lettered form series relates to that developed by JD Hill which is widely employed in northern East Anglia (Hill and Horne (2003, 174) and Hill and Braddock (2006, 155-156)). The alphanumeric form series prefixed with the letters TH- refers to Isobel Thompson (1982) catalogue of grog-tempered 'Belgic' pottery

B.6.12 Most form-assigned vessels had small mouth-diameters, with only four measuring over 20cm. Overall, the rim diameter of 32 vessel could be established in the assemblage, with a clear peak in the representation of pots with diameters between 12-17cm (Figure 1) - a pattern very similar to that recorded at Haddenham V (Hill and Braddock 2006, 171, fig. 5.72). Although there is no indication that vessel size was related to form or fabric in this context, carbonized residues were more commonly associated with small-mouthed pots measuring below 16cm, whilst burnishing was prevalent on medium-sized vessels with rim diameters of 16-19cm. There are therefore hints that vessel size was partly related to function, with most small pots probably serving as cooking vessels (hence the residues), whilst the majority of medium-sized jars and bowls perhaps functioned as fineware tablewares. However, these patterns far from clear cut, and given that some burnished pots have residues, it seems more likely that vessels of different shapes, sizes and finishes were adapted to different tasks, as and when they were required.

- B.6.13 A total of 331 sherds (7868) were burnished or carefully smoothed, representing 43% of the assemblage by sherd count and vessel count, or 52% by weight. This figure is relatively high for Middle Iron Age pottery groups, possibly reflecting an emphasis on serving vessels or a just a local preference for pots with a fine, slightly glossy surface finish. Decoration, on the other hand, was scarce with only 12 ornamented sherds (197g), representing a maximum of 11 vessels. Half the sherds were from un-burnished pots decorated with scoring and/or fingertip or nail impressions. The finger treatments were found on the rim-top of three vessels (4% of all rims in the assemblage, or 7% of all un-burnished rims), the neck of a fourth, and one unidentified zone on a fifth pot. Scoring was present on a body sherd, and the neck and shoulder of one fingertip decorated vessel. Both are in sandy fabrics and do obviously related to the East Midland Scored Ware tradition (Elsdon 1992).
- B.6.14 The five decorated burnished vessels (6 sherds, 131g) had grooved and incised lines adorning their necks and shoulders. Although the motifs are hard to reconstruct, some, if not all of these pots may be classed as 'late La Tène-style' decorated vessels, ornamented with shallow-tooled geometric and/or curvilinear patterns. The most complete example of a motif was found on a globular bowl from pit **1154**, displaying part of a lightly grooved curvilinear scroll on the shoulder (No. 4). The design is reminiscent of decoration on a number of similar pots found sporadically in Middle Iron Age assemblages in East Anglia, the nearest parallel being the published vessel from the New Addenbrooke's Hospital Site (Cra'ster 1969). Similar free-flowing curvilinear motifs also feature on S-profiled bowls and jars from Essex belonging to Brown's (199a, 165) 'Mucking-Oldbury style' vessels. These feature prominently at Mucking (Brudenell forthcoming) with other published examples from Asheldham Camp (Brown 1991, 28, fig. 11) and Ardale School (Hamilton 1988, 84, Fig 72, no. 22) in south-east Essex. The Chippenham pot need not have come from this area, but the similarities in decoration are quite striking.
- B.6.15 Collectively late La Tène-style decorated pots from southern Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and Norfolk display a diverse range of motifs which may be individually paralleled amongst the better-known decorative traditions from parts of Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, south-east Essex, or even the Glastonbury wares from south-west Britain (for an overview and other discussions see Brown 1991a; Elsdon 1975; Hill and Horne 2003, 180; Knight 2002, 131-133). Some of the East Anglian examples are no doubt imports from these areas, but most were probably locally made. Given the various design grammars shown by published pots from Addenbrooke's (Cra'ster 1969; Webley and Anderson 2008, 68, Fig. 2.8, no. 1), West Stow (West 1989, 65 Fig. 48) and Wardy Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 155, Fig. 80), it is hard to argue that a singular 'East Anglian-style' ever existed. Instead potters seem to have imitated and adapted a variety of decorative motifs and techniques common to other regions, creating a multiplicity of different local traditions. These pots certainly stood out within the Middle Iron Age repertoire, cutting across the monotony of plain jars and bowls whose forms are little different from one part of East Anglia to the next.

#### ***Discard and deposition in the Middle Iron Age***

- B.6.16 By weight, 86% of the Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from pits (82% by sherd count) with only 9% from ditches (12% by sherd count). With the exception of a dump of ceramics weighing over 500g from ditch 23, none of the linear features yielded more than 100g of pottery, with less than ten sherds in each context. Equally small-sized assemblages derived from the majority (74%) of pot-yielding pits, with most containing just a handful of sherds from one or two different vessels. In general, large dumps of

pottery in excess of 500g were rare, with only five recorded examples: four from pits **662**, **797**, **1411** and **1774**; and one from a ditch **23**. All these features yielded the partial profile of two or more vessels, with pit 1411 containing fragments of a minimum of seven different pots – the largest number from any individual feature. However, the most noteworthy deposit was from pit **797** which contained fragments of large near-complete burnished Form L jar, weighing a little over 3.6 kg (No. 5). Recovered as 101 separate sherds (55 of which could be refitted), the pot was essentially complete when it was deposited in the Iron Age, and was presumably crushed during the infilling of the pit. The only missing section of the jar was the rim, whose circumference was just 25% intact. Judging by the wear on the break, however, this fracture must have occurred in antiquity, and seems not to have affected the use of the pot – traces of sooting and/or residues on the interior and exterior indicating its continued deployment in cooking activities. The pot was certainly not ‘functionally redundant’ when it was interred, suggesting the motivation for its deposition was guided by a logic disconnected from day-to-day refuse management. It is perhaps best classed as a ‘placed deposit’, which are relatively common on settlements of this period.

### ***The Late Iron Age pottery***

- B.6.17 The pottery reliably assigned to the Late Iron Age included 168 sherds (2416g) derived from 44 contexts. The material was slightly more fragmented than that in preceding period, with a MSW of 14.4g. Eight of the sherds were residual in Roman features (97g), whilst a further seven were thought to be intrusive in earlier deposits (142g).

Fabric	No./wt. (g) sherds	% of fabric	No./wt. (g) wheel-made	(by wt.) % fabric wheel-made	No./wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished (by wt.)	MNV	wheel-made MNV	MNV burnished
G	12/391	16.2	3/59	15.1	1/15	3.8	2	1	-
GQ	39/1001	41.4	17/453	45.3	8/87	8.7	9	9	5
Q	97/829	34.3	12/78	9.4	30/264	30.8	15	3	5
QS	2/13	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
QVE	16/151	6.3	1/56	37.1	3/77	51.0	3	-	1
S	2/31	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	168/2416	100	33/646	26.7	42/443	18.3	29	13	11

Table 24: *Quantified Late Iron Age pottery. MNV = minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (23 rims, 5 bases and 1 possible lid)*

- B.6.18 Collectively late La Tène-style decorated pots from southern Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and Norfolk display a diverse range of motifs which may be individually paralleled. The assemblage was essentially characterised by sherds with either grog or sand as the principle inclusion (Table 24). Combined, grog and grog-and-sand tempered fabrics (G and GQ) accounted for 58% of the pottery by weight, whilst sandy wares (Fabric Q) constituted 34%. Both fabrics were used in the production of hand and wheel-made ceramics, through the majority of grog tempered sherds derived from wheel-made pots



(e.g. Nos 11-12 & 13) or combed decorated handmade jars (e.g. No. 13). The sandy fabrics, by contrast, were more commonly associated with plain Middle Iron Age-type vessels, predominately slack-shouldered jars of Forms A and D. Overall, 33 sherds (646g) were classified as wheel-made, with a combined EVE of 1.43 (rim EVE 0.80). This represents between c. 20-40% of the assemblage, depended on preferred methods of calculation - 44.8% MNV count; 19.8% by sherd count; 26.7% by weight. These figures are relatively high for southern Cambridgeshire, but are comparable to those recorded at Wardy Hill (see Evans *et al.* 2007, 73, table 8 for a comparative list), and Trumpington Park and Ride (40.8% MNV count; 34.1% by sherd count; 31.4% by weight – Brudenell forthcoming b).

- B.6.19 The forms of only six vessels could be established in the assemblage, comprising 7 sherds weighing 250g (Table 24). Three were wheel-made vessel, including a weakly shouldered pot with a slightly beaded rim and two everted rimmed jars: one with grooved horizontal lines and combing on the shoulder (No. 12); the other with a cordoned neck (No. 11). The handmade vessels included three plain sand-tempered slack-shouldered jars of Forms A and D (two examples). With regards to surface treatment, 42 sherds (443g) were burnished or carefully smoothed, representing 25% of the assemblage by sherd count or 18% by weight, figures fairly typical of later Iron Age assemblages. As in the preceding period, a variety of fabrics were burnished, though treatment was more common on the sandy wares. Most of the burnished pottery was handmade (79% by count, 66% by weight), but there is no obvious relationship to vessel form or rim diameter – there being only seven measurable rims in the assemblage overall (mouth diameters ranging from 14-22cm). Decoration was identified on 39 sherds (1189g, from a maximum of 30 vessels) and consisted of combing to the body of jars (the most common form of treatment); grooving and the application of burnished lines, and the moulding of cordons/corrugations on the shoulder and neck. Direct evidence of vessel use was scarce in the assemblage although 14 sherds (364g) had carbonized residues adhering to their surfaces. These were identified on handmade and wheel-made pots, and burnished and un-burnished vessels.
- B.6.20 Patterns of pottery deposition were not markedly different to those in the preceding period. Most of the pottery was recovered from pits (58% by weight; 55% by sherd count), though in comparative terms, there was greater emphasis on ditch contexts (32% by weight and count). All the ceramic deposits were relatively small, with no features yielding more than 220g of pottery or 21 sherds.

### **Discussion**

- B.6.21 Aside from a few Bronze Age sherds, the small collection of pre-Middle Iron Age pottery from the site is mainly composed of Early Iron Age ceramics in sand-and-flint tempered fabrics; a number bearing fingertip and tool decoration. Most, if not all of this material was residual, and whilst the collection attests to a settlement presence within the late 2nd and earlier 1st millennium BC, the nature and duration of this occupation is unclear. The bulk of the assemblage, however, dates to period after c. 350/300 BC, and contains an unbroken sequence of ceramic development spanning Middle and Late Iron Age, to up, and potentially just beyond the Roman Conquest (see Lyons Appendix B.7).
- B.6.22 The Middle Iron Age assemblage is a typical plain ware group from southern Cambridgeshire, dominated by a range of slack-shouldered jars, globular bowls, and a series of tub-shaped vessels; all made in dense sandy fabrics. In the surrounding area similar groups of pottery are well represented, particularly to the west of Chippenham on the Isle of Ely, where several major assemblages have been published, including

pottery from Wardy Hill (Hill and Horn 2003), West Fen Road (Percival 2005) and Hurst Lane (Percival 2007). To the east, the assemblage finds parallel with the pottery from West Stow (West 1989; Martin 1989), and to the north and south of the site, there are numerous comparable groups awaiting publication from excavations around Cambridge, Mildenhall and Lakenheath.

- B.6.23 Chronologically, some of the Chippenham pottery was potentially deposited in the 4th or 3rd century BC, but given the relatively high frequency of globular bowls and S-shaped vessels in the assemblage, a later date may be inferred; perhaps centred upon the period during and after the 2nd century BC. The presence of late La Tène-style decorated vessels is certainly indicative of activity during these centuries. These distinctive pots have a restricted currency and are conventionally dated between the 2nd and 1st century BC, prior to the introduction of the wheel-made forms (see Hill and Horne 2003, 180 for discussion). It is clear, however, that some elements of the handmade tradition persisted beyond this point at Chippenham, as many vessels in the Late Iron Age assemblage are identical to those deposited in the earlier period.
- B.6.24 Overall, the Late Iron Age group consisted of a limited range of everted-rimmed wheel-made vessels, combed shouldered jars, and a series of handmade pots in the Middle Iron Age-style. The changes in the domestic ceramic repertoire may have begun during the second half of the 1st century BC, but wheel-made wares never became the dominant component before the Roman Conquest. More broadly, this pattern is paralleled in other contemporary settlement assemblages from southern Cambridgeshire, whose repertoires display an equally narrow range of wheel-made forms, notably the groups from Wardy Hill (Hill and Horne 2003), Hurst Lane (Percival 2007) and the Addenbrooke's Hutchison Site (Webley and Anderson 2008). Whilst the pottery from Castle Hill, Cambridge (Anderson and Brudenell 2010) suggests that some communities adopted a broader spectrum of wheel-made pots in this area, most display nothing like the variety of forms common to assemblages in parts of Hertfordshire or Essex (Hill 2002). The reasons for this variability are still unclear, but as more assemblages are unearthed in southern Cambridgeshire, the more complex the patterns appear to become – even just around Cambridge itself. Certainly, the rate at which changes occurred within this region, and the extent to which they displaced the existing Middle Iron Age-type ceramic traditions, differed in subtle ways between neighbouring settlements and communities (Sealey 2007, 30-31). Archaeology in Cambridgeshire is now demonstrating this degree of local variability, even within the areas assumed to be receptive to the potter's wheel. The Chippenham assemblage thus adds to this dynamic picture, and helps to highlight how the broader process of ceramic change resolved themselves at local scales.

### ***Catalogue of proposed Illustrations***

#### **B.6.25 *Middle Iron Age pots***

1. (Vessel 30): Pit **1172**, context 1171, Form E jar, Fabric Q2, rim diameter 25cm (9% intact)
2. (Vessel 8): Pit **1158**, contexts 1157, Form K jar, Fabric Q4, rim diameter 15cm (10% intact)
3. (Vessel 36): Pit **1774**, context 1772, Form L bowl, Fabric SC1, rim diameter 13cm (10% intact)
4. (Vessel 4): Pit **1154**, context 1153, Form L bowl, Fabric, Q3, burnished with lightly grooved curvilinear scroll decoration on the shoulder, rim diameter 16cm (7% intact)
5. (Vessel 103): Pit **797**, context 790, Form L jar, Fabric Q1, burnished, rim diameter 26cm (25% intact)
6. (Vessel 25): Pit **1703**, context 1702, Form D jar, burnished, rim diameter 19cm (25% intact)
7. (Vessel 5): Pit **1154**, context 1153, Form A jar, Fabric Q1, burnished, rim diameter 16cm (18% intact)
8. (Vessel 1): Pit **1411**, context 1412 & 1415, Form A jar, Fabric QVE1, rim diameter 13cm (46% intact)
9. (Vessel 16): Pit **1251**, context 1250, Form F jar/bowl, Fabric Q4, smoothed/burnished with lightly grooved decoration on the shoulder, rim diameter 16cm (% intact)
10. (Vessel 2): Pit **1237**, context 1236, Form L bowl, Fabric QS1, burnished, rim diameter 16cm (32%)

intact)

#### B.6.26 Late Iron Age pots

11. (Vessel 132): Pit **1398**, context 1397, Form similar to TH-B2-1, Fabric GQ1, cordoned wheel-made jar, rim diameter 14cm (25% intact)
12. (Vessel 141): Pit **1449**, context 1447, Form similar to TH-C7-1, Fabric GQ3, burnished wheel-made jar with grooved horizontal line and combing or rilling on the shoulder, rim diameter 18cm (9% intact)
13. (Vessel 131): Pit **1398**, context 1397, Fabric GQ3, base of a handmade jar with horizontal combing on the body
14. Pit 901, context **900**, Fabric QVE1, shoulder of a wheel-made vessel with lightly grooved horizontal lines on the shoulder .
15. grooved horizontal line and combing or rilling on the shoulder, rim diameter 18cm (9% intact)
16. (Vessel 131): Pit **1398**, context 1397, Fabric GQ3, base of a handmade jar with horizontal combing on the body
17. Pit **901**, context 900, Fabric QVE1, shoulder of a wheel-made vessel with lightly grooved horizontal lines on the shoulder .

### B.7 The Late Pre Roman Iron Age (Latest Iron Age), Early Roman and Romano-British pottery (with a note by Val Rigby)

By Alice Lyons

#### Summary

- B.7.1 *A large well-recorded pottery assemblage consisting mostly of domestically produced reduced ware Latest Iron Age, Early Roman and Romano-British jar/bowl forms offers a valuable insight into this dynamic period of history. A time when many cultural changes were taking place in Cambridgeshire, including how pottery was manufactured, used and deposited.*

#### Introduction

- B.7.2 A total of 4767 sherds, weighing 73.079kg, of multi-period pottery were recovered during the evaluation and excavation at Chippenham. Of these 1078 sherds, weighing 18.643kg, were designated as prehistoric and are described elsewhere in this volume (Appendices B.5-6) and 20 sherds (131g) as Saxon or post-medieval (Appendices B8-9). The majority of pottery found however, 3669 sherds, weighing 54.305kg (48.57 Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE)) and representing c. 75% by weight, date from the Latest Iron Age, Early Roman and Romano-British ceramic traditions (Table 25).

Era	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	ASW(g)	Weight (%)
Latest Iron Age	1687	24603	13.17	14.58	45.24
Early Roman	1717	26577	31.39	15.48	49.01
Romano-British	265	3125	4.01	11.79	5.75
Total	3669	54305	48.57	14.80	100.00

Table 25: *The Roman pottery assemblage by ceramic period*

- B.7.3 The assemblage as a whole is in good condition and has an average sherd weight (ASW) of c. 15g. Soot residues, lime-scale deposits and decorative motifs have survived on the surface of these sherds.
- B.7.4 The majority of pottery was recovered from features associated with settlement: primarily ditches, with a significant amount also found in pits (Table 26). No pottery manufacturing kilns were discovered and no significant evidence for on-site pottery production found.

Feature Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Ditches, including terminals	2438	34570	34.29	63.66
Pits	967	15703	11.20	28.92
Topsoil, subsoil and unstratified layers	105	1779	1.01	3.28
Layers	113	1509	1.76	2.78
Well	15	256	0.10	0.47
Hearth	10	200	0.00	0.37
Post holes	10	142	0.09	0.26
Buried soils	5	84	0.00	0.15
Pit or ditch	5	60	0.12	0.11
Grave	1	2	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3669</b>	<b>54305</b>	<b>4857</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 26: *The assemblage listed by feature type*

### **Methodology**

- B.7.5 The assemblage was characterised and catalogued in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976; Darling 1994; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue was prepared.
- B.7.6 The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x20 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups (or families) defined on the basis of inclusion types present. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (Sandy grey ware = SGW). Vessel form was recorded and paralleled using published sources where possible (in particular Thompson 1982). The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.
- B.7.7 Dating Latest Iron Age and Early Roman material is notoriously difficult in this transitional period (Willis *et al* 2008, 61; Hill with Horne 2003, 145) particularly when comparative dating evidence is scarce. In this case the stratigraphic data has been used in conjunction with the perceived date of the pottery to produce a phased sequence of features and pottery. Within this report the pottery is discussed by period.
- B.7.8 A small number of residual and intrusive sherds were also found in earlier and later contexts (Table 28), although this material is not discussed in detail within this report.

### **The Fabrics and associated Forms**

- B.7.9 A total of fifteen pottery broad fabrics (fabric families) were recorded within the Chippenham assemblage (Table 27). Defining tight fabric groups in Iron Age-type pottery, in the time before Roman standardization and industrialization, is not really possible (Hill with Horne 2003, 166), meaning that the material has been grouped into broader families which are defined on the basis of the characteristics of the clay and the visible inclusions.

- B.7.10 Although a small number of non-local fabrics were recorded (such as samian in Periods 4 and 5) the majority of the pottery consists of reduced (brown/black) jar/bowl forms that would have been manufactured within the surrounding area of Chippenham. Indeed, the majority of the Chippenham assemblage (c. 90% by weight) consists of only three reduced ware fabric recipes (Fabrics 1, 2 and 3).
- B.7.11 Marginally the most common (c.43% by weight) is a local clay primarily mixed with sand quartz and grog (Fabric 1); slightly less common (c. 39%) is a similar fabric but only mixed with sand quartz (Fabric 2). A third fabric contributes a smaller but significant (c. 8%) part of the assemblage which is again similar but mixed with sand, grog and flint (Fabric 3).
- B.7.12 Examination of the pottery fabrics clearly shows that (with the exception of some of the quartz sand which must be naturally occurring) these inclusions (additional quartz sand, grog and flint) have been added to the clay as a deliberate mixer to strengthen the clay during the manufacturing process, indeed, a large proportion of the sherds can be described as heavily tempered. The use of this range of clay mixers is typical of Latest Iron Age and pottery transitional to the Early Roman era in this area (Willis *et al* 2008, 62): quartz grains, flint and grog (crushed pre-fired pottery fragments) are all efficient tempers and would have been readily accessible to the local community.
- B.7.13 Two less common clay types were also identified: a micaceous clay (which represents 4.63% of the total assemblage by weight) and a clay naturally rich in fossil shell (which represents only 0.52% of the total assemblage by weight). Analysis of the clay fabrics suggests (at least) three individual sources of clay were used:
- A quartz-rich local, probably alluvial, clay.
  - A micaceous-rich local clay.
  - A shell-rich clay, possibly from West-Cambridgeshire. Shell-rich clays are particularly common in West Cambridgeshire (Lyons in prep b) and it is possible that some of this material originated from that area.
- B.7.14 The majority of Period 3 and 4 pots were made using a mixture of wheel and hand-finishing techniques; this does not mean that they were poorly made indeed the level of skill and attention to finish seems to have been high. A clear development in technology can be observed in the Period 5 pots, however, where a fast wheel has been consistently used to manufacture these vessels.

Fabric Number	Fabric Name	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	EVE	Sherd Weight (%)
1	Clay primarily mixed with sand and grog	1400	22319	21.51	42.77
2	Clay primarily mixed with sand	1552	20275	15.71	38.86
3	Clay primarily mixed with sand, grog and flint	125	4024	0.25	7.71
4	Clay primarily mixed with sand and flint	68	1513	0.76	2.90
5	Micaceous clay primarily mixed with sand	210	1478	1.94	2.83
6	Clay primarily mixed with grog	54	799	1.73	1.53
7	Micaceous clay mixed with sand and grog	53	684	0.85	1.31
8	Samian	25	354	0.32	0.68
9	Clay rich in fossilized shell	5	270	0.15	0.52
10	Clay primarily mixed with sand and organic vegetable matter	14	186	0.05	0.36
12	Micaceous lime-rich clay mixed with sand	1	120	0.00	0.23

13	Micaceous clay mixed primarily with sand and flint	2	102	0.00	0.20
14	Micaceous clay	12	29	0.00	0.06
11	Clay mixed with sand and chalk	2	22	0.00	0.04
15	Clay primarily mixed with flint	1	3	0.00	0.00
Total		3524	52178	43.27	100.00

Table 27: *The pottery 'fabric families'*

### ***The pottery discussed by site period***

- B.7.15 When the ceramic assemblage is divided by the phased features from it was retrieved (Table 28) it can be seen that pottery use became more common from the Middle Iron Age into the Late Iron Age (pre-conquest) period (Period 3). The settlement at Chippenham used and deposited most pottery during the mid-to-late 1st century AD (Period 4) with ceramic use continuing, on a lesser scale, into the 2nd century AD (Period 5). Pottery use and deposition stops quite suddenly by the end of the 2nd century suggesting the settlement was abandoned at this time.

Period	Description	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	MVC	Weight (%)
0	Unphased	16	263	0.24	Not calc	0.48
1	Neolithic to Bronze Age	0	0	0.00	Not calc	0.00
2	Middle Iron Age	101	1340	1.46	Not calc	2.47
3	Late Iron Age to Late pre-Roman Iron Age (pre-Conquest) (69 contexts)	511	8193	5.40	177	15.09
4	Late pre-Roman Iron Age to late 1st century AD (122 contexts)	1996	29698	24.67	425	54.69
5	Late 1st AD to late 2nd century (55 contexts)	1017	14287	16.17	270	26.31
6	Anglo-Saxon	11	136	0.00	Not calc	0.25
7	Post-medieval to modern	17	388	0.63	Not calc	0.71
Total		3669	54305	48.57		100.00

Table 28: *The Latest Iron Age, Early Roman and Romano-British pottery divided by period*

### ***Period 3: Late Iron Age to Late pre-Roman Iron Age (Pre-Conquest)***

- B.7.16 Recovered from 69 individual contexts a total of 511 sherds, weighing 8.193kg (5.40 EVE) were found within Period 3 deposits; this material represents 15.09% of the entire assemblage by weight. The pottery is in good condition with a relatively large ASW of c. 16g.
- B.7.17 This assemblage was recovered from pits, ditches and a post-hole (Table 29). During this period, similar to the pottery deposition pattern in Period 2 (Matt Brudenell: 'discard and deposition in the Middle Iron Age'), the majority of pottery was recovered from within in pits. Indeed, most of the Period 3 assemblage was found scattered thinly across the site, with less than ten sherds in each context being the norm. Only pit (**190**) contained a larger number of sherds [68 sherds, weighing 1.337kg (0.47 EVE)], which all originated from a single pre-industrialised sandy grey ware (SGW(Proto)) tall jar with shoulder cordons (Thompson 1982 1982, 152-166, B3-6). Thompson (1982, 159) states that this form is frequently associated with burials and its noteworthy complete character marks it out as being a special vessel in the Chippenham assemblage. In this

context it should perhaps be considered as a 'placed deposit', which are relatively common on settlements of this period (Lyons 2011, 121-122).

Type	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	EVE	Sherd Weight (%)
Pit	417	7213	4.80	88.04
Ditch	93	975	0.60	11.90
Post hole	1	5	0.00	0.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>8193</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 29: *Period 3 pottery by feature type*

### ***Assemblage characteristics***

- B.7.18 Within the Period 3 assemblage a range of eleven fabric recipes were identified, although the period assemblage was dominated Fabric 1 sherds with sand and grog inclusions (60% by weight) (Table 30). In this period Fabric 1 has been commonly used to produce various fairly fine cordoned jars (Thompson 1982, B1-1, B2-1 and B3-1), also bowls (Thompson 1982, D2-1). A simple carinated cup (Thompson 1982, E1-1) and compact platter that imitates a Terra Nigra (Tyers 1996, 165-6) Gaulish form (Thompson 1982 G1-6) were also found. Coarser utilitarian rilled jars (Thompson 1982 C7-1) and storage jars (Thompson 1982, C6-1) were also common.
- B.7.19 A similar fabric but without the grog inclusions (Fabric 2) was the second most common fabric mix in Period 3, this was found in a limited range of forms including a butt beaker that also imitates a Gaulish form (Thompson 1982, G5), cordoned jars (Thompson 1982, B3-1 and B3-6) and storage jars (Thompson 1982, C6-1).
- B.7.20 Although micaceous fabrics and shell-rich fabrics are also found, these are only in very small quantities and no diagnostic rim forms were identified.
- B.7.21 Overall the Period 3 assemblage can be characterised by fairly fine cordoned wide mouthed jars forms with some Gaulish types (such as platters and Butt beakers) present. The majority of these vessels were produced in a conservative range of primarily grog-tempered relatively local reduced fabrics.
- B.7.22 These wares are supplemented by more utilitarian forms such as rilled jars and storage vessels.

Fabric	Vessel Forms	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	EVE	Sherd Weight (%)
Fabric 1: Clay mixed primarily with sand and grog	Bowl (Thompson 1982 D2-1), carinated bowl (Thompson 1982 E1-1), dish (Thompson 1982 G1-6), cordoned (Thompson 1982 B1-1, B2-1, B3-1) and rilled (C7-1) jars, storage jar (Thompson 1982 C6-1).	244	4939	4.29	60.28
Fabric 2: Clay mixed primarily with sand	Butt beaker, jar/bowl (Thompson 1982 B3-1 and B3-6) and storage jars	181	2246	0.64	27.41
Fabric 3: Clay mixed primarily with sand, grog and flint	Jar/bowl, storage jar	46	248	0.15	3.03
Fabric 4: Clay primarily mixed with sand and flint	Jar/bowl	1	25	0.00	0.31
Fabric 5: Micaceous clay mixed with sand	Butt beaker, jar/bowl	4	31	0.07	0.38
Fabric 6: Clay mixed primarily with grog	Jar/bowl (Thompson 1982 D2-4) and storage jars	16	334	0.20	4.08

Fabric 7: Micaceous clay mixed with sand and grog	Jar/bowl	2	29	0.00	0.35
Fabric 9: Clay rich with fossil shell	Jar/bowl	2	48	0.00	0.59
Fabric 10: Clay primarily mixed with sand and organic vegetable material	Jar/bowl, rilled jar (Thompson 1982 C7-1)	12	177	0.05	2.16
Fabric 12: Micaceous clay mixed primarily with sand and flint	Jar/bowl	2	102	0.00	1.24
Fabric 14: Clay primarily mixed with sand and chalk	Jar/bowl	1	14	0.00	0.17
<b>Total</b>		<b>511</b>	<b>8193</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 30: *The Period 3 pottery fabrics and forms grouped by clay type*

#### **Period 4: Late Pre-Conquest to late 1st AD**

- B.7.23 Recovered from 122 contexts a total of 1996 sherds, weighing 29.698kg (24.67 EVE) were recorded from Period 4 deposits; this material represents 54.69% of the entire assemblage by weight. The pottery is in good condition with a relatively large MSW of c. 15g.
- B.7.24 The pottery was retrieved from ditches and pits and a range of other features (Table 30). Unlike previous periods the pattern of deposition has changed so that the majority of pottery was recovered from within in ditches. Indeed, most of the Period 4 assemblage was found scattered thinly across the site, with less than ten sherds in each context being the norm.

Type	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	EVE	Sherd Weight (%)
Ditch/?ditch	1530	21110	20.33	71.09
Pit/?pit	435	8045	4.03	27.09
well	16	257	0.10	0.86
hearth	10	200	0.00	0.67
(blank)	3	48	0.21	0.16
post hole	1	36	0.00	0.12
?grave	1	2	0.00	0.01
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>29698</b>	<b>2467</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 30: *Period 4 pottery by feature type*

- B.7.25 Only ditch (**1689**) contained a large assemblage (956 sherds, 13.448kg (14.05EVE)). Although this is a significant deposit of ceramic material within a ditch terminal the pottery itself was buried in a fragmentary condition, no complete vessels were found, in fact the pottery has an MSW of only c.14g, which is slightly below the average sherd size for the period and site. What this group of material does do, however, is demonstrate the range of fabrics and forms in use at Chippenham in the mid to late 1st centuries AD and the vessels found within this context have, therefore, been selected as representative for illustration (see below).



### ***Assemblage characteristics***

- B.7.26 Within Period 4 a range of twelve fabric recipes were identified, though the assemblage was (as in Period 3) dominated by Fabric 1 sherds with sand and grog inclusions (60% by weight) (Table 32).
- B.7.27 In this period Fabric 1 has been commonly used to produce various fairly fine cordoned jars (Thompson 1982, B1-3, B1-2 and B3-1; Nos 1 and 2) and bowls (Thompson 1982, D2-1; No. 3); D1-3 (No. 4). At least one of these vessels (No. 1) has metal working debris attached to the internal surface, and although not a crucible, this suggests contemporary metal working was taking place in the vicinity. Also found was a jar with a narrow rippled neck (Thompson 1982 B5-1; No. 5) in a notably fine version of this fabric. While decoration is relatively unusual on these vessels most are burnished on the exterior.
- B.7.28 Also worthy of note is a (poorly made) copy of samian decorated bowl Dr37 (No. 6), manufactures in a fine version of Fabric 1, which may be referred to as London-type ware and could possibly have been made in the Lower Nene Valley (Perrin 1999). Carinated cups (Thompson 1982, E1-1; No. 7 and E1-2), wide mouthed bowls with a flanged rim (Thompson 1982, G2-3) as well as a compact domestically produced platter that imitates a Terra Nigra (Tyers 1996, 165-6) Gaulish form (Thompson 1982, G1-6) were also found. Coarser utilitarian rilled jars (Thompson 1982, C7-1; No. 8), cordoned storage jars (Thompson 1982, B1-3) and storage jars with large everted rims (No. 9) were also common.
- B.7.29 Fabric 2 is again (similar to Period 3) the second most common fabric found. In this period it is recorded in a slightly wider range of vessel types still including Butt beakers (Thompson 1982, G5), and platters (Thompson 1982, G1); also found was a bi-conical carinated bowl (Thompson 1982, G2-5; No. 10). Cordoned jars (Thompson 1982, B1-1; Nos 11 and 12, to B3-1, No. 13) are also well represented. Utilitarian rilled jars (Thompson 1982, C7-1; Nos 14 and 15), jars which had been used as kettles (No. 16) and storage jars with large everted rims (Nos 17 and 18), were also found. Many of these vessels were not fired to a very high temperature, giving the fabric a soft feel and a distinctive red fabric with a black surface colouration.
- B.7.30 New to Period 4 is the relatively common use (c. 12% by weight) of Fabric 3, a clay mixed with sand, grog and flint, which was not seen in earlier periods. It is present in a very limited range of diagnostic forms but these include a bowls (Thompson 1982, D1-1; D2-1; No. 19) and undiagnostic storage jar fragments.
- B.7.31 Micaceous clays are becoming more prolific than in previous periods and were used to produce new forms such as poppy headed beakers (Tyers 1996, 141, fig 152, no 16). Although more traditional vessels types such as platters (Thompson 1982 G1), cordoned bowls (Thompson 1982, D1-3 (No. 20) and rilled cooking pots (Thompson 1982, C7-1) were also made in this fabric.
- B.7.32 A few sherds of undiagnostic shell tempered jars (used as cooking pots) were also found.
- B.7.33 It is during this period that imports including fragments from a BATAM 1 (Tomber and Dore 1998, 84) globular southern Spanish olive oil amphora (two-handled vessels used to import luxury goods; Tyers 1996, 87-89) and South Gaulish samian from La Graufesenque (Tomber and Dore 1998, 28) have been noted. The diagnostic samian includes a plate (Dr 18; Tyers 1996, 109, fig 93) and a deep bowl decorated with moulded designs (Dr 29).

B.7.34 Overall the Period 4 assemblage can be characterised by fairly fine cordoned wide mouthed jars forms with some Gaulish types (such as platters, Butt beakers) present. The majority of these vessels were produced in a conservative range of primarily grog-tempered relatively local reduced fabrics. These wares are supplemented by more utilitarian forms such as rilled jars and storage vessels. In addition the use of micaceous clays is becoming more fashionable (introducing new forms such as Poppy-headed beakers) and specialist wares (amphora and samian) are arriving in small quantities from the wider Roman Empire.

Fabric	Vessel Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	EVE	Sherd Weight (%)
Fabric 1: Clay mixed primarily with sand and grog	Cordoned jar/storage jars are most common (Thompson 1982, B1-3 or D2-1, B1-2, B3-1), rilled jars (C7-1), dish/platters (Thompson 1982, G1-6, G2-3, G2-5), carinated bowl (Thompson 1982, E1-1, E1-2).	1030	15588	17.19	52.49
Fabric 2: Clay mixed primarily with sand	Butt beakers, common open straight-sided dish/cup and platter forms, cordoned jar (Thompson 1982, B3-1), jar/bowl cooking pots (Thompson 1982, C7-1) some lid-seated, also storage jars	708	8418	5.15	28.35
Fabric 3: Clay mixed with sand, grog and flint	Jar/bowl (Thompson 1982, D1-1), storage jars	64	3573	0.1	12.03
Fabric 4: Clay primarily mixed with sand and flint	Jar/bowl and storage jars	20	412	0.00	1.39
Fabric 5: Micaceous clay mixed with sand	Everted rim beakers (including poppy-headed types), narrow mouthed jars, cordoned jars (Thompson 1982, B3-1) globular rilled jars used as cooking pots (Thompson 1982 C7-1), dish/platter (Thompson 1982 G1-8)	121	823	1.19	2.77
Fabric 6: Clay primarily mixed with grog	Cordoned wide-mouthed cup (Thompson 1982, E2-2) and a copy of samian form Dr37	17	231	0.24	0.78
Fabric 10: Clay primarily mixed with sand and organic vegetable matter	Jar/bowl	2	9	0.00	0.03
Fabric 7: Micaceous clay primarily mixed with sand and grog	Jar/bowl, dish/platter	12	172	0.33	0.58
Fabric 8: Samian	Dr18 and Dr29	18	141	0.32	0.47
Fabric 9: Clay rich in fossilized shell	Jar/cooking pot with everted rim	2	208	0.15	0.70
Fabric 12: Micaceous lime-rich clay mixed with sand	Amphora	1	120	0.00	0.40
Fabric 15: Clay primarily mixed with flint	Jar/bowl	1	3	0.00	0.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>1996</b>	<b>29698</b>	<b>24.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 32: *The Period 4 pottery fabrics and forms grouped by clay type*

## B.7.35 *Proposed Illustration catalogue*

\*All the pottery has been selected from the terminal fill (1688) of ditch (1689).

1. Fabric 1. Grog tempered sandy grey ware. SGW (grog). Handmade wide mouthed jar with a narrow cordon on neck and a large out-turned everted rim (18cm diameter). The exterior of the vessel is burnished with a herringbone design bounded within the cordon. It is a Romanised version of Thompson 1982 B3-1. Metal working debris is present within the vessel (none on the breaks) which suggests the vessel was used in the metal working process, although it is not a crucible.

2. Fabric 1. Grog tempered sandy grey ware. SGW(grog). Made on a slow wheel, hand finished. This is a common Latest Iron Age cordoned jar/bowl form (Thompson 1982 B3-1), with a rolled everted rim (15cm diameter) and bulging undecorated cordon between two raised beads. This particular vessel is made in a fine soft fabric that has become severely spalled before the vessel was broken.

3. Fabric 1. Fine textured black surfaced red ware. BSRW(fine). Wheelmade and fired at a relatively low temperature. This is a common Latest Iron Age/Early Roman cordoned bowl form (Thompson 1982 D2-1). It has an everted rim (15cm diameter) above a cordon created by two raised beads and decorated with a burnished cross-hatched motif. This is a thin walled vessel, although the fabric contains large lumps of grog.

4. Fabric 1. Grog tempered sandy grey ware. SGW (grog). Handmade cordoned bowl with an everted rim (diameter 13cm). Thompson 1982 D1-3. The jar is grey throughout with a burnished exterior. The vessel has been intensively used during its useful life leading to a worn and pitted surface.

5. Fabric 1. Fine textured grog tempered sandy grey ware. FINE SGW (grog). Wheelmade jar with a narrow rippled neck and a small everted rim (10cm diameter); the shoulder is high, rounded with a single girth groove. It is a Romanised version of Thompson 1982 B5-1. The jar is pale grey throughout with smoothed exterior surfaces.

6. Fabric 1. Fine textured grog tempered grey ware. GW (grog) (fine) or London-type ware. Made on a slow wheel it is a bowl imitating the Gaulish samian form Dr37. Below a simple square rim (18cm diameter) is an empty cordon, formed by two raised beads, below which are compass incised concentric semi-circles with incised vertical lines below. The exterior of the vessel is burnished. Similar to Perrin 1999, no. 99. It is interesting that this is an imitation of a relatively fine form, which superficially looks the part, but the actual fabric of the body is lumpy and poorly made.

7. Fabric 1. Grog tempered sandy grey ware. SGW(grog). Made on a slow wheel. A cup/bowl (Thompson 1982 E1-1) with a rolled everted rim (18cm diameter), with a plain cordon on the shoulder defined by two deep horizontal grooves and a carination on the girth. There are fine horizontal wipe marks on the vessel body. The fabric has a soapy feel.

8. Fabric 1. Grog tempered sandy grey ware. SGW(grog)/proto. Made on a slow wheel this is a very common Early Roman jar form (Thompson 1982 C7-1, 16) with a rolled and everted rim (16cm diameter) with two bands of incised horizontal lines on the neck and shoulder, presumably as a practical aid to grip the vessel. The fabric of the body is lumpy and poorly made.

9. Fabric 1. Grog tempered sandy reduced ware. SRW (grog). Handmade globular jar/storage jar with a large everted out-turned rim (24cm diameter). The jar is grey/black throughout with a burnished exterior. The potters' wipe marks have survived on the inside.

10. Fabric 2. Sandy grey ware. SGW(proto). This is a wheelmade bi-conical carinated bowl (Thompson 1982 G2-5) with an everted lid-seated rim (16cm diameter) over a long gently sloping neck and a fine incised groove above carination (not surviving). This is a thin-walled, fairly fine vessel.

11. Fabric 2. Black surfaced red ware. SRW(BSRW). Made on a slow wheel and fired at a relatively low temperature. This is a common Latest Iron Age/Early Roman globular jar form (Thompson 1982 B1-1), with a rolled and slightly everted rim (14 cm diameter) and a raised bead on the neck. There are fine horizontal wipe marks on the vessel body. The interior of the vessel retains a thick chalky/lime off-white deposit, which may be associated with the primary use of the vessel. The vessel base is flat, very worn and has three post-firing holes punched through it, indicating that the vessel has been adapted for a secondary function.

12. Fabric 2. Black surfaced red ware. SRW(BSRW). Made on a slow wheel and fired at a relatively low temperature. This is a common Latest Iron Age/Early Roman globular jar form (Thompson 1982 B1-1), with an everted rim (14cm diameter) and a raised bead on the neck. The exterior of the vessel is also burnished.

13. Fabric 2. Sandy grey ware. SGW(proto). This is a gently carinated jar (Thompson 1982 B3-1) of Latest Iron Age type with an everted rim (18cm diameter) above a bulging narrow cordon (defined by two wide horizontal grooves). The exterior of the vessel is lightly burnished.

14. Fabric 2. Fine textured sandy reduced ware. SRW(fine). Made on a slow wheel this is a very common Latest Iron Age and Early Roman jar form (Thompson 1982 C7-1, 1b) with a square everted lid-seated rim (12cm diameter) with two bands of fine incised lines on the shoulder and base. The exterior of the vessel is also burnished.

15. Fabric 2. Sandy grey ware. SGW(proto). This is a globular short-necked jar with a relatively large everted and folded over rim (16cm diameter), the vessel body is decorated with numerous fine horizontal lines (Thompson 1982 C7-1). The fabric has a soapy feel with numerous small voids, small flint pieces are also common inclusions.

16. Fabric 2. Sandy grey ware. SGW(proto). This is a hand-finished globular jar with a high-shoulder, short neck and everted rim (13cm diameter). The exterior of the vessel has soot residue still surviving, while the interior is lined with lime-scale. It is likely that this vessel has been used as a kettle.

17. Fabric 2. Sandy grey ware. SGW(proto). This is a hand-finished storage jar with a large everted rim (32cm diameter) above a plain cordon on the neck (defined by two shallow horizontal grooves). The exterior of the vessel is lightly burnished. The potters' fingermarks are visible on the inside of the vessel where the rim has been joined to the vessel body.

18. Fabric 2. Sandy grey ware. SGW(proto). This is a storage jar (Thompson 1982 B3-1) made on a slow wheel with a large everted rim (32 diameter) above a plain cordon on the neck (defined by two deep horizontal grooves). The fabric has a soapy feel with numerous small voids, small flint pieces are also common inclusions.

19. Fabric 3. Sandy grey ware. SGW(proto). Made on a slow wheel. This is an unusual cordoned, carinated bowl (similar to Thompson 1982 D2-1). It has a rolled rim (17cm diameter), short neck, above a cordon defined by two horizontal grooves and filled with a burnished cross-hatched motif. There is a bulging carination on the girth, while the lower part of the vessel is plain. All of the exterior is lightly burnished. The fabric is coarse and contains common large pieces of angular flint.

20. Fabric 9. Grog tempered sandy grey ware with silver mica present as a natural component of the clay. SGW (grog) with silver mica. Handmade globular jar with a double girth groove and an everted rim (diameter 10cm). Thompson 1982 D1-3. The jar is grey throughout with the upper part burnished. The vessel shows signs of use and is also heavily spalled and pitted.

### **Period 5: Late 1st to late 2nd century**

B.7.36 During Period 5 ceramic use and deposition at Chippenham was in decline and pottery was only recovered from 55 contexts. A total of 1017 sherds, weighing 14.287kg (16.17 EVE) and representing 26.31% (by weight) of the entire assemblage were recovered. The pottery was mainly retrieved from ditches, with a lesser amount from pits (Table 33). The pattern of deposition was similar to Period 4 with the pottery thinly spread across the site, with between 1 and 30 sherds per deposit the norm.

Type	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	EVE	Sherd Weight (%)
Ditch/?ditch	815	12488	13.37	87.41
Pit/?pit	202	1799	2.80	12.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>1017</b>	<b>14287</b>	<b>16.17</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 33: *Period 5 pottery by feature type*

### **Assemblage characteristics**

B.7.37 A range of eleven 'fabric families' were identified (Table 27). Indeed the Period 5 assemblage was dominated by sherds with sand inclusions (Fabric 2) which is a marked change from Periods 3 and 4 where sand and grog tempering (Fabric 1) were the norm. This change is accompanied by a variation in the range of vessel forms used.

- B.7.38 The majority of this material (663 sherds, weighing 9611g (9.92 EVE)) (c. 67% by weight) was represented by the pre-industrialised wheel made Sandy grey wares that were introduced during the previous period and developed (becoming finer and harder) at this time. Although some older Latest Iron Age vessel types were still in use more Romanised medium mouthed jars with globular bodies and rolled out-turned rims (Willis *et al*, 69, fig 7, 34, 36, 37) were gaining in popularity.
- B.7.39 Small amounts of domestically produced Nene Valley colour coat beaker sherds (Tyers 1996, 173-5), which did not start production until the mid 2nd century AD, were recovered. Also found were several Verulamium white ware (Tyers 1996, 132-4) fragments produced in St Albans between the mid 1st century and the end of the 2nd century AD.
- B.7.40 As links with the Roman Empire increased several Gaulish imports were also identified in this period group including a North Gaulish white ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 22) flagon body sherd which was probably traded during the mid to late 1st century AD.
- B.7.41 Found in small quantities were some sherds of undiagnostic South Gaulish (Tomber and Dore 1998, 28) samian and a few Central Gaulish samian sherds from Lezoux (Tomber and Dore 1998, 31) including a Dr 31 type bowl (Tyers 1996, 109, fig 93). Amphora (Tyers 1996, 83-103) were also imported in small quantities; fragments from an early Italian-type used to import wine (Tomber and Dore 1998, 97; ITA AM 1) were retrieved.
- B.7.42 These imported wares, although found in very small quantities, do show that the community at Chippenham did have access to non-local high status classes of pottery at least between the mid 1st century through to the mid-to-late 2nd century AD.

***Coarseware sherd with local stamp by Val Rigby (Fig. 15)***

*Stamp*

- B.7.43 READING ·//.\\·//. ] - bordered  
 POTTER C134 - ZP Repeated \\// Motifs  
 DIE 05B01  
 POSITION Central, with one broad burnished circle around the stamp  
 FORM Small platter; domed with useless moulded foot-ring  
 FABRIC Micaceous fine sandy ware; dark grey matrix and upper surface; light brown lower surface. Traces of a highly polished finish survive. A clamp-fired vessel.

*Distribution*

- B.7.44 No other stamps from this die have been recorded but five related dies classified with Potter C134 have been identified at Baldock, Herts, Dies 01B01, 02B01 and 05B01 (Stead and Rigby 1986, fig 100, 3 -4, and List no13); Longthorpe, Cambs, Die 03B01 (Dannell and Wild 1987, fig 36, 1); Ridgeons Gardens, Cambridge 1962-3, Die 04B01 (Alexander & Pullinger, 1999).

*Source*

- B.7.45 A relatively local source in what is loosely termed 'Lower Nene Valley' is indicated by the parallels as all finds are from sites in the area drained by rivers which drain to the Wash. Baldock List no 4, Die 02B01, was on an almost complete Camulodunum 8/14 copy in dark brown/black soapy smooth ware which was then judged to be typical of the

'Lower Nene Valley' with a wide burnished circle around it (Stead & Rigby 1986, Fig 129, 305). Due to the typological characteristics, the smooth fabric and the related die styles, the workshop at Longthorpe, Cambs, was considered as a possible source (Dannell and Wild, fig 40, Type 36). More generally Stamp no 3, Die 01B01, was assigned to kilns generally in the 'Lower Nene Valley' and now the Cambridge and Chippenham platters can be added to this grouping as can List no 13, a worn stamp wrongly identified for the publication.

#### *Date*

- B.7.46 AD 50-125. At Baldock, Die 02B01, was found in pit A92 with a group of sherds considered to be definitely post-conquest and no later than early Flavian period so its manufacture was dated AD 50-70 (Stead and Rigby 1986, Fig 129, 305). The extremely abraded List no13, was found in pit A122 dated early to mid 2nd century and was considered to be residual in that context, as was List no 13.

#### *Discussion*

- B.7.47 The die-style, ZP Repeated \\\ Motifs, appears to be limited to potters working in the northern territory of the Catuvellauni to the east of the Chilterns and area draining to the Wash. It overlaps with a simpler version with single strokes, ZP Repeated \ Motifs, which has a larger overall distribution again lying east of the Chilterns and including the Corioltavi to the north, the Trinovantes to the east and Cantiaci south of the Thames estuary. One stamp is on the neck of a flagon found at Baldock, Herts (Stead and Rigby 1986, Fig 100, 2). While the simpler die-style of repeated \ motifs occasionally occurs on Gallo-Belgic TN imports, no parallels for the repeated \\\ motifs have been identified. Somewhat unexpectedly the die-style with repeated \ motifs was also used in place of a legend on uninscribed British gold staters of the 1st century BC (*BMC1-85*). Although there seems to be a chronological gap between its first use on coins and pottery this particular motif persists in use for at least 250 years in Britain.
- B.7.48 The Chippenham sherd has been added to Val Rigby's coarseware database and is referenced as:

V655 (reading) ·//·\\//. Potter C134 ZP Repeated \\\ motifs Die 06B01

#### *Discussion*

- B.7.49 Overall, this is a large and well-recorded assemblage that consists of a remarkably limited (or conservative) range of domestically produced pottery fabrics and forms. Of most interest is the relatively rare opportunity this assemblage provides to study the unbroken transition from Latest Iron Age to Early Roman pottery in a settlement context in Northern East Anglia.
- B.7.50 Between the Latest Iron Age and Early Roman eras was a time of great social and technological development in the area around Chippenham. In the Late and Latest Iron Age (c. 100 BC to AD 43) piecemeal change in ceramic manufacturing techniques can begin to be seen in Cambridgeshire. The fast potters' wheel (Orton *et al* 1993, 120-125) was introduced, but when exactly seems to vary across the county. It may have been in regular use in parts of middle and northern Cambridgeshire by 50 BC (Hill with Horne 2003, 183); although a significantly pre-conquest date for wheel use in Cambridgeshire has been questioned (by the late Vivien Swan *pers. comm.*). It seems, however, that for most of the Latest Iron Age and into the Early Roman era wheel and handmade pottery forming techniques co-existed in Cambridgeshire, with pottery use at Chippenham reflecting this situation. How important the distinction was between handmade and wheelmade pottery to those who used it is not known.

- B.7.51 Also introduced at (approximately) the same time as the potters' wheel, was the semi-permanent updraft pottery kiln (Swan 1984, 53-81). This was a simple reusable oven that offered more control over the heat and duration of the firing potentially offering a higher return on the number of successfully fired vessels. Examples of Latest Iron Age-to-Early Roman pottery kilns have been found in Cambridgeshire at Cherry Hinton (Evans 1990), Fen Ditton, Green House Farm (Gibson and Lucas 2002), Addenbrookes (Webley with Anderson 2008 ) and Swavesey (Willis *et al* 2008) increasing our understanding of how pottery was produced. Also demonstrating that good quality pots could (and were) being manufactured in the region during this time.
- B.7.52 This adoption of new technologies was accompanied by new vessel forms. In the pottery repertoire at Chippenham this change can be seen through the widespread adoption of flat-bottomed vessels with finer fabrics than their Iron Age predecessors (Tyers 1996, 64). Vessel types included a limited range of utilitarian forms, most widespread were plain and cordoned jars, also bowls (Hill 2002, 147, fig 13.4), which were a direct descendant from their Iron Age forebears. Many were decorated with an external burnish which recent research has suggested (Hill with Horne 2003, 176) was mostly reserved for serving forms.
- B.7.53 Limited vessel ranges are not uncommon in Northern East Anglian assemblages of this date, notably the groups from Wardy Hill (Hill with Horne 2003), Addenbrooke's (Webley with Anderson 2008) and Swavesey (Willes *et al* 2008) demonstrate this point.
- B.7.54 Also produced were carinated cups and jars and to a lesser extent platters and beakers, with a distinctly more Gallo-Belgic design influence (Thompson 1982). The majority of these vessels were produced in the reduced ware Fabric 1, although in differing levels of fineness. While some may have been reserved for the table, the surviving residues on the remainder of the vessels show that many have been used as cooking pots and kettles (or steamers); one even has metal working debris attached.
- B.7.55 All of these vessel types are ones that Thompson (1982) has identified as being typically produced in grog-tempered fabrics in the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age era in South-Eastern England. This type of wheel made pottery is often referred to as 'Belgic' or 'Aylesford-Swarling' and it is only fairly recently with the analysis of several Late Pre-Roman Iron Age assemblages that it has been accepted that these forms were also in wide-spread use in the Cambridgeshire area (Lyons in prep a and b).
- B.7.56 Although these vessels are known to be domestically produced (not imported) where they were actually manufactured is not known. They may have been made at kilns close to Chippenham that are yet to be discovered, or at other sites in central and south Cambridgeshire that are known to have existed (see above). Hill with Horne (2003, 171) suggests that sources in Hertfordshire or Essex are also possible.
- B.7.57 Many of these vessels, however, are well-made and hint at a community who existed well above subsistence level (Evans 2003, 105) and who, certainly by the Early Roman era, used some imported specialist wares to supplement local goods. It is of interest that contemporary high status activity has previously been recorded at nearby Snailwell, where a 'Warrior Burial', was discovered in the mid-20th-century (Lethbridge 1954, 25-37). Chippenham and its hinterland may have been relatively affluent during the Latest Iron Age and Early Roman periods.
- B.7.58 Changes also occurred in the recipe used to construct the fabrics of the vessels. Initially grog was re-introduced in Periods 3 and 4, presumably as it aided maintaining the integrity of the clay during manufacture and firing. As the potters skills progressed and

the tastes of society developed (Period 5) quartz-sand became generally used as the main means of temper (Hamilton 2002, 38).

- B.7.59 Another aspect of interest within this assemblage is that sand, quartz and grog, and then quartz sand alone, were employed as the main tempers in all periods. It is apparent that the community at Chippenham did not chose to use shell-tempered ware pottery on a large scale. This pattern of fabric use is similar to that recorded on the Isle of Ely (Hill with Horne 2003, 145-184) at this time. More shell-tempered wares seem to have been used in the south and west of the region which may have been a deliberate choice and reflect a social, tribal or topographical boundary (Percival in prep a and b). The small amount of non-local shell tempered material does, however, hint that small-scale movement (or trade) of pots (and their contents) did take place during the Latest Iron Age and Early Roman periods.
- B.7.60 This trend towards the Romanization (with the observable impact of Roman taste) continued, gaining momentum, throughout the 1st century AD (Willis 1996, 219). This can be seen particularly at Chippenham with reduction in the use of grog, the development of coarse ware vessel types away from the traditional Iron Age types and the introduction of domestic and imported fine and specialist wares. Such development tallies with patterns observable in the ceramic evidence from elsewhere in Britain (Willis 1996, 214) and is suggestive of a broad social process of changing taste in pottery use.
- B.7.61 How the pottery was deposited is also of interest. In the Iron Age and Latest Iron Age the pottery at Chippenham was most commonly deposited within pits, with at least one example of a single pot carefully placed within a Period 3 pit (**110**). As the Roman era began it became more common to deposit discarded pottery within ditches (particularly within ditch terminal **1689**). The act of placing special groups of material in ditch terminals in the Iron Age is a well documented phenomenon. This pattern of behaviour often included the careful placement of complete pots, meat bearing animal parts, querns and other items that were considered of cultural value at that time (Lyons 2011, 121-122). The Chippenham ditch terminal deposit, however, clearly does not fall into a typical 'ritual' deposit of this kind, but how and why patterns of deposition changed are still poorly understood.
- B.7.62 Chippenham's Latest Iron Age, Early Roman and Romano-British pottery assemblage has allowed a glimpse of how pottery was used, manufactured and deposited through a time of great social and technological change. It is noteworthy, that these changes are clearly reflected within the surviving pottery assemblage.

## B.8 Early Saxon Pottery

*By Paul Blinkhorn*

### **Summary**

- B.8.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 17 sherds with a total weight of 131g. The following fabrics were noted:
- F1: **Chaff and Sparse Quartz**. Sparse to moderate organic voids up to 10mm, rare to sparse sub-rounded quartz up to 0.5mm. 5 sherds, 21g.
- F2: **Granite**. Moderate to dense granite fragments up to 3mm. 11 sherds, 82g.



F3: **Quartz and Chalk.** Sparse sub-rounded quartz up to 0.5mm, sparse sub-rounded chalk up to 0.2mm. 1 sherd, 28g, EVE = 0.11.

- B.8.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 34. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The fabrics are typical of sites of the period in the region. Past work (Williams and Vince 1997) suggested that granitic Anglo-Saxon pottery in the region originated in the Charnwood Forest area of Leicestershire, but recent excavations at Love's Farm, St Neots has shown that degraded granite pebbles of glacial origin are abundant in the local river gravels (Blinkhorn, in print a), and thus it is highly likely that there is a more local source of pottery with granitic inclusions.
- B.8.3 The assemblage was all undecorated other than a single sherd with rusticated decoration from context (1770). This is a very typical early Saxon (c. 5th– 7th century) technique, and is well-known from settlements of the period, such as West Stow in Suffolk (West 1985). The rest of the assemblage is undecorated. Plain hand-built pottery is usually very difficult to date other than to within the broad early to middle Anglo-Saxon period (5th– 9th century) although it is very rare in the kingdom of East Anglia after the beginning of the 8th century, from which time most of the pottery in use from that time was Ipswich Ware (Blinkhorn 2012). In Cambridgeshire, the eastern area of what is now the county conforms to this 'East Anglian' pattern of pottery consumption in the middle Saxon period, *ie* Ipswich Ware with very little hand-built pottery, so that fact that all the pottery from this site is hand-built, and Ipswich Ware is entirely absent, indicate that it predates the middle Saxon period, and can be given a chronology of the 5th– 7th century, as suggested by the rusticated sherd.
- B.8.4 The sherds from context 1730 were all from a single vessel, probably a small bowl.

	F1		F2		F3		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1011	5	21					ES
1730			10	62			ES
1770			1	20	1	28	ES
Total	5	21	11	82	1	28	

Table 34: *Early Saxon pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type*

## B.9 *Post-medieval pottery*

*By Carole Flethcer*

### **Introduction**

- B.9.1 Three sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered. Context 78 (subsoil) produced a sherd of Refined White Earthenware, early 19th-20th C. A sherd from a 19th C or later flowerpot was recovered from topsoil (320) and a post-medieval redware sherd was recovered from Period 3 ditch **1046**.

## B.10 *Tile*

*By Rob Atkins*

### **Introduction**

- B.10.1 A very small collection of up to nine Roman tile pieces (1.212kg) was found in nine contexts (Table 35). Four of the fragments were so small it is possible they may not be Roman. Of the five pieces identified as Roman, one presumably intrusive fragment came from Period 3, one came from Period 4 context (Late Iron Age to Early Roman), one from an Early to Middle context and a piece of box flue tile from the SFB **1771**.

Ctxt	Feature	Period	Weight (kg)	Comments
109	Pit <b>110</b>	3	0.033	Flat
1186	Ditch <b>1187</b>	5	0.163	Flat tile. 21mm thick. Hard orange sandy.
1248	Pit <b>1249</b>	4	0.039	Flat. Soft sandy. Quartz inclusions
1401	Ditch <b>1402</b>	4	0.019	?
1439	Pit <b>1440</b>	3	0.007	?
1628	Pit <b>1629</b>	5	0.212	Flat tile. 37mm thick. Could be thick tegular or narrow brick. Hard orange sandy.
1679	Ditch <b>1680</b>	4	0.005	?
1736	Pit <b>1737</b>	5	0.003	?
1770	SFB <b>1771</b>	6	0.731	Box flue. Hard orange sandy. Reduced core . Rare flint 15mm in length. Rare
<b>Total</b>			<b>1.212</b>	

Table 35: *Roman tile*

## B.11 *Fired clay objects*

*By Rob Atkins and Richard Mortimer*

### **Introduction**

- B.11.1 Parts of five fired clay objects were found in the excavation (Table 36). Two were fragments of Middle Iron Age triangular loomweights found in the buried soil layer and a pit (**1411**). A further small triangular weight of some kind was found in a latest Iron Age pit (**1767**). There were two other fragments of objects but their function remains uncertain.

Ctxt	Feature	Period	Weight (kg)	Comments
981	layer	2	0.208	Triangular loomweight fragment. Reduced interior. Oxidised surface.
991	Pit <b>992</b>	2	0.088	Object? Seems to have been squeezed into sub-rounded 'lump' but hollow interior. Heavily overfired. Burnt red from being

				placed in fire? Very fragmentary and incomplete so uncertain what this is.
1065	Pit <b>1066</b>	4	0.046	Part of ceramic object with fragment of two faces surviving.
1412	Pit <b>1411</b>	2	0.166	Triangular loomweight fragment. Surface is oxidised light brown to orange. Reduced interior. Some small chalk inclusions up to 9mm in length.
1769	Pit <b>1767</b>	3	0.141	Small triangular ceramic weight. Too small for a loomweight? Internal hole c.20mm diameter. Creme colour with small chalk inclusions up to 8mm long.

Table 36 : *Fired clay objects*

## B.12 *Fired clay/daub*

*By Rob Atkins and Richard Mortimer*

### *Introduction*

B.12.1 A small collection of fired clay and daub (4.50kg) was collected from 79 contexts (Table 37). The vast majority of the assemblage comprised fired clay fragments with little daub found. The assemblage covers the majority of the site periods, from the Middle Iron Age (Period 2) to the Early to Middle Roman (Period 5) but none had significant quantities (Table 37).

Period	No. contexts	Weight (Kg)
Period 2	18	1.3
Period 3	21	0.49
Period 4	26	2.31
Period 5	11	0.37
Unphased	3	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>4.50</b>

Table 37: *Fired clay and daub by period and weight*

B.12.2 There were many examples of fired clay/daub with smoothed sides in assemblage, presumably deriving from ovens, hearths or kilns. One example of possible lining may have come from a feature associated with metalworking and was deposited in Period 5 pit **1488**. Significant quantities of fired clay (1.46kg) were recovered from Period 4 hearth **1048** and were presumably the remains of its former superstructure. The other fired clay assemblages were far smaller and were found as secondary deposits.

B.12.3 Only three fragments of daub retained traces of withies etc..

Ctxt	Feature	Period	weight	Comments
26	Ditch <b>27</b>	3	0.024	Smoothed side - lining
32	Ditch <b>35</b>	4	0.009	undiagnostic
51	Ditch <b>49</b>	4	0.022	undiagnostic
79	Ditch <b>80</b>	5	0.030	Daub
99	pit <b>100</b>	0	0.001	undiagnostic
109	pit <b>110</b>	3	0.083	smoothed side survived on three pieces- lining?
127	pit <b>128</b>	2	0.001	undiagnostic
152	ditch <b>154</b>	5	0.037	undiagnostic

Ctxt	Feature	Period	weight	Comments
195	ditch <b>196</b>	4	0.003	undiagnostic
221	pit <b>222</b>	3	0.153	Daub. Wattle/stick impression
221	pit <b>222</b>	3	0.048	undiagnostic
312	pit <b>313</b>	2	0.066	smoothed side - lining?
342	ditch	4	0.019	smoothed side on 2; one finger impression?
343	pit	2	0.033	Finger impressions on 2
347	pit <b>348</b>	2	0.006	smoothed side
555	pit <b>560</b>	3	0.041	undiagnostic
561	pit <b>564</b>	2	0.500	undiagnostic
575	ditch <b>576</b>	4	0.005	undiagnostic
582	pit <b>583</b>	2	0.004	undiagnostic
616	pit <b>619</b>	4	0.010	One with a smoothed side
626	pit <b>628</b>	4	0.020	One with a smoothed side
649	pit <b>650</b>	3	0.093	Four with smoothed sides
655	pit <b>614</b>	4	0.400	One with smoothed side
660	pit <b>662</b>	2	0.010	One wattle impression 3mm thick
674	pit <b>676</b>	4	0.028	Semi fired clay. One lining. mostly undiagnostic fragments
675	pit <b>676</b>	4	0.004	undiagnostic
751	pit <b>752</b>	4	0.017	undiagnostic
764	ditch <b>765</b>	3	0.016	undiagnostic
775	ditch <b>776</b>	3	0.001	undiagnostic
777	pit <b>778</b>	4	0.001	undiagnostic
798	ditch <b>799</b>	3	0.002	undiagnostic
804	ditch <b>805</b>	3	0.009	undiagnostic
837	pit <b>838</b>	3	0.023	undiagnostic
843	layer	2	0.004	undiagnostic
874	pit <b>874</b>	4	0.006	undiagnostic
890	well <b>350</b>	4	0.018	undiagnostic
891	well <b>350</b>	4	0.007	undiagnostic
892	pit <b>893</b>	2	0.425	smoothed pieces, lining?
911	ditch <b>912</b>	5	0.002	undiagnostic
913	ditch <b>914</b>	5	0.009	undiagnostic
925	layer	2	0.096	one large piece with smoothed sides - lining of ?kiln/hearth
926	grave <b>929</b>	4	0.012	undiagnostic
950	ditch <b>951</b>	5	0.045	undiagnostic
952	ditch <b>953</b>	5	0.018	undiagnostic
977	ditch <b>978</b>	5	0.004	undiagnostic
989	pit <b>990</b>	3	0.003	undiagnostic
991	pit <b>992</b>	2	0.086	Fired clay
1043	pit <b>1042</b>	4	0.011	Fired clay
1049	hearth <b>1048</b>	4	0.037	Fired clay
1050	hearth <b>1048</b>	4	1.420	hearth lining-many fragments with smoothed side
1074	pit <b>1073</b>	4	0.078	Smoothed sides on two
1078	pit <b>1079</b>	0	0.023	undiagnostic
1122	layer	2	0.001	undiagnostic
1132	ditch <b>1133</b>	3	0.005	undiagnostic
1141	pit <b>1142</b>	4	0.017	undiagnostic
1151	layer	2	0.004	undiagnostic
1157	pit <b>1158</b>	2	0.002	undiagnostic

Ctxt	Feature	Period	weight	Comments
1174	pit <b>1175</b>	3	0.006	undiagnostic
1176	layer	5	0.056	undiagnostic
1190	pit <b>1191</b>	3	0.002	undiagnostic
1212	pit <b>1213</b>	5	0.020	undiagnostic
1262	hearth <b>1273</b>	0	0.006	undiagnostic
1268	pit <b>1267</b>	3	0.009	undiagnostic
1291	pit <b>1311</b>	4	0.040	undiagnostic
1412	pit <b>1411</b>	2	0.005	undiagnostic
1415	pit <b>1411</b>	2	0.001	undiagnostic
1421	ditch <b>1422</b>	3	0.029	Two with smoothed sides
1425	pit <b>1426</b>	4	0.026	undiagnostic
1447	pit <b>1449</b>	3	0.002	undiagnostic
1450	pit <b>1451</b>	2	0.006	undiagnostic
1490	pit <b>1488</b>	5	0.083	Smoothed sides, signs of heat affecting some. One has slag attached. Industrial hearth lining
1490	pit <b>1488</b>	5	0.010	undiagnostic
1492	pit <b>1491</b>	4	0.010	undiagnostic
1538	pit <b>1539</b>	3	0.002	undiagnostic
1614	ditch <b>1615</b>	5	0.060	Smoothed side on three
1666	pit <b>1667</b>	3	0.002	undiagnostic
1696	pit <b>1697</b>	3	0.002	Smoothed side
1700	ditch <b>1701</b>	4	0.004	undiagnostic
1759	pit <b>1758</b>	3	0.013	Smoothed side
1760	pit <b>1761</b>	2	0.043	Smoothed side

Table 38: *Clay and daub*

### B.13 **Stone objects**

*By Rob Atkins and Richard Mortimer*

#### **Introduction**

- B.13.1 A small collection of 13 worked stone pieces came from 10 contexts (Table 39). The vast majority of the worked stone comprised quern fragments (10 separate 'pieces'; excluding fragmented lava querns), and three rubbing stones.
- B.13.2 The querns were found in contexts from Period 4, the latest Iron Age/Early Roman to a small fragment in Saxon SFB **1771**. The querns were all in a very fragmentary condition. Presumably they had been very well used and broken in several pieces before they were disposed of. Two largely complete but well used puddingstone querns (SFs 39 and 40) were found in situ, with the lower quern laid beneath the upper quern, in their correct usage position within pit **880** (Plates 12 and 13).
- B.13.3 The three rubbing stones were found in a Middle Iron Age pit (**1237**), an Early to Middle Roman ditch (**1136**) and unstratified. All three rubbing stones were also broken before being discarded.

Ctxt	Feature	Period	Weight (kg)	Comments
852	Ditch <b>853</b>	4	3.52	Upper Puddingstone quern (SF 62). Part surviving including central hole. Radius c.185mm

Ctxt	Feature	Period	Weight (kg)	Comments
879	Pit <b>880</b>	5	0.49	Lava quern (SF 38) numerous small fragments
879	Pit <b>880</b>	5	c.8	Lower Puddingstone quern (SF 39). Worn out. Up to 75% complete but includes three main areas where pieces are missing. It has a c.350mm diameter, c.60mm thick and its central hole is c.45mm in diameter (bottom) and 32mm on (base)
879	Pit <b>880</b>	5	c.7	Upper Puddingstone quern (SF 40). Worn out. c.75% complete. Includes one main area where c.20% of quern is missing. It has a c.285mm diameter, c.81mm thick and its central hole is c.96mm diameter (top) and 52-57mm thick (base). Side turning hole is 32mm in diameter and 42mm deep.
960	Ditch <b>961</b>	4	0.23	Milstone grit quern fragment (32mm thick)
1135	Ditch <b>1136</b>	5	0.24	Sandstone rubbing stone (SF 44)
1176	?layer or pit	5	0.08	Lava quern fragments
1177	?layer or pit	5	0.03	Lava quern fragments
1236	Pit <b>1237</b>	2	0.11	Greensand rubbing stone (SF 61). Broken. Length survives to 77mm, it is up to 40mm wide and between 7mm and 18mm thick. Polished - presumably for burnishing pottery or smoothing leather
1454	Ditch <b>1455</b>	5	0.40	Milstone grit quern stone (SF 68). 39mm thick
1770	SFB <b>1771</b>	6	0.17	Milstone grit quern (SF 67). 29mm thick
1780	Ditch <b>1783</b>	4	1.25	Puddingstone quern (SF 73)
99999			0.54	Limestone ?rubbing stone. Survives 120mm in length, 74mm wide and c.38mm thick. One side of stone is worn very smooth

Table 39: *Worked stone*

## B.14 *Glass bead*

*By Stephen Wadeson*

### *Introduction*

- B.14.1 A single undecorated opaque 'black' glass bead as recovered from the excavation and was identified as a medium globular bead (Guido's Group 7 viii (Guido 1978)). The glass is of relatively poor quality and the surface of the bead is pitted due to presence of air bubbles in the glass which have weakened its surface structure. The upper half of the bead has a matte finish which may be the result of abrasion through use rather than burial conditions. The upper edge of the centrally placed hole is also worn, slightly deforming its shape. There is some slight wear on the lower edge of the central hole. The base of the bead has a glossy finish with visible striations.
- B.14.2 This type of medium globular bead of bead is rare, although not closely datable. The earliest examples of this type of bead date from before the Roman conquest with other examples dating to the Roman and post-Roman periods. Pottery recovered alongside the bead in pit **1173** dates from pre-conquest to late 1st century AD and it is likely that the bead is of a similar date.

**SF 42**, (1134); Period 4. Complete, globular glass bead, undecorated. 'black' opaque glass (Group 7 (viii) Guido, 1978, 70-1). Date; Not closely dated. Pit **1173**. Weight 2g, Average Dia 13.5mm, Average Hgt 7mm, Perforation Dia 5mm

## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Human Bone

*By Natasha Dodwell*

#### **Introduction**

- C.1.1 Human bone has been identified in five contexts (162, 299, 307, 706 and 927) from the excavations at Low Park Corner (Table 40). The first three were identified in the evaluation stage, the others during the main excavation. The bone from each context has been scanned and an inventory of skeletal elements made. The stage of dental development (Ubelaker 1989) and the length of long bones and the stage of development and fusion of elements, particularly the skull and spine (Scheuer and Black 2000) were used to estimate the age of each immature individual. For the adult skeleton (706) age was assessed by the stage of the degree of molar wear (Brothwell 1981) and an assessment of sex was based on sexually dimorphic characteristics of the skull as outlined in White and Folkens (2005, 390-1). This information is summarised in the table below.
- C.1.2 The remains of three neonates were recovered from contexts 162, 307 and 927. In the first context the neonate is represented only by skull fragments, ribs and unfused neural arches although more bone may be present in any sample that was taken from the feature. The skeleton in the second context was far better preserved with almost the entire skeleton surviving, including many loose epiphyses. A partially formed deciduous molar crown and incisor were also recovered. The third neonate (927), was represented by the skull, including mandible and five tooth crowns, a femur, humerus, radius and rib, and was buried in association with a partial immature dog skeleton. It is not clear how articulated (or not) this neonate was. With neither of these three immature individuals is it possible to state with certainty if the child was still born close to term or was a live birth that lived for a few weeks/months.
- C.1.3 Skeleton 706 is an extremely poorly preserved adult, aged approximately 25-30 years which was aligned north to south (head in north) in an extended position. All that survives of this skeleton are small fragments of limb shafts and a fragmentary skull, including most of the dentition. The cortical bone is very abraded, grade 5 in McKinley's scheme (2004, 16) and has been etched by rootlets. A large mastoid process, a blunt orbit and a pronounced mental eminence suggest that the skeleton is probably male. Other than flecks of calculus on some of the teeth no other pathological changes were observed.
- C.1.4 A small quantity (4g) of white, well-calcined cremated bone was recovered from context 299. Skull fragments, fragments of limb shafts and a permanent molar crown are identifiable and represent the cremated remains of a third immature individual who died at c. 18 months  $\pm$  6 months.

Cont/ Cut	Feature	Tren/c oord	Age	Type	Wt.	Largest frag.	Elements present	Other artefacts/ecofacts present
162 163	Grave? Rectangu lar 1.48x 0.82x	16	Neonate (around birth- 6mos)	unburn t			Skull, ribs, vertebrae	Neolithic pottery and flint.  No sample taken

	0.24							
299 <b>300</b>	Cremation Round 0.4m diameter 0.12 deep	15	Infant (18mos ± 6mos)	cremated	4g	14mm	Femur shaft, skull frags. & molar crown	Early Bronze Age pottery (collared urn) and moderate charcoal less than 2mm in length (Sample 16)
307 <b>308</b>	Pit 0.84m diameter 0.24m deep	23	Neonate (birth ± 2mos)	unburnt			Skull, all limb bones, pelvis, thorax, extremities & 2 teeth	No pottery although pit was stratigraphically late ?Early Roman. A few degraded cereal grains and a few charcoal pieces less than 2mm in length (Sample 17)
706 <b>707</b>	N-S Grave 1.45m long by 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep	140/3 10	Adult (25-35yrs) ? male	unburnt				?
927 <b>930</b>	Grave 0.82m long by 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep	140/2 20	Neonate (birth ± 2mos)	unburnt			Skull, 5 tooth crowns, r. femur, l. humerus, r. radius, rib	Associated with juvenile (< 4mos) dog skeleton. Pottery sherd.

Table 40: Human bone

## C.2 Animal Bone

By Chris Faine

### Introduction

- C.2.1 One thousand eight hundred and twenty one fragments of animal bone were recovered from the evaluation and excavation with 809 of these identifiable to species (45% of the total sample). All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Residuality appears not to be a major issue. Faunal material was recovered from a variety of features largely dating from the Middle to Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods, with a limited number of Early Saxon remains.

### Methodology

- C.2.2 All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Access database. Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella and Davis (1994). In brief, all teeth (lower and upper) and a restricted suite of parts of



the skeleton was recorded and used in counts. These are: horncores with a complete transverse section, skull (zygomaticus), atlas, axis, scapula (glenoid articulation), distal humerus, distal radius, proximal ulna, radial carpal, carpal 2+3, distal metacarpal, pelvis (ischial part of acetabulum), distal femur, distal tibia, calcaneum (sustenaculum), astragalus (lateral side), centrotarsale, distal metatarsal, proximal parts of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd phalanges. At least 25% of a given part had to be present for it to be counted. The presence of large (cattle/horse size) and medium (sheep/pig size) vertebrae and ribs was recorded for each context but not used in counts. Where practicable, these elements have been attributed to taxon and numbers present estimated on the basis of vertebra centra and the heads of ribs. This information is retained on the animal bone database. Each element was identified to species where possible using comparative collections and reference manuals.

- C.2.3 Siding was be noted for the purposes of calculating MNI's. Where applicable the number of diagnostic zones was noted for each element (after Serjeantson 1996). Epiphyseal fusion data was also noted (after Silver 1969). Tooth wear data for domestic mammal loose molars and mandibles (after Grant 1982) was recorded to provide further ageing data. In addition to adult molars the presence of any other teeth i.e. deciduous was also noted. Where possible sexing was carried out via morphological criteria (e.g. Hatting 1995, Armitage and Clutton-Brock 1976), or metrical analysis (e.g. Grigson 1982, Ruscillo 2006, Greenfield, 2002). Metrical analysis followed Von Den Driesch (1976), Grigson (1982) and Payne and Bull, (1988). Metrical data is shown in Table 48. This information was used to aid in species differentiation e.g. between sheep and goat (after Boessneck 1969, Halstead *et al* 2002). No goats were identified therefore all ovid remains will be referred to as sheep for the remainder of this report. Identification of horse vs other equids was carried via morphological criteria after Baxter (1998), Davis (1980) and Eisenmann (1986).

### **Quantification**

- C.2.4 Tables 41 to 43 show the species distribution for the whole assemblage and by period, with Figure 16 showing the distribution of the main domesticates compared to those from other contemporary sites in South Cambridgeshire. The Low Park Corner assemblage is dominated by the domestic mammals with cattle being the dominant taxon in both Iron Age and Early Roman periods, along with smaller numbers of sheep/goat and pig remains. The Early Roman assemblage shows higher instances of pig and lower instances of sheep remains compared to the earlier period. King (1978), characterised higher numbers of sheep/goat remains as possibly representative of Late Iron Age "native" settlement, with higher numbers of pig remains being seen in later Early Roman populations (as seen here). However, with respect to sheep/goat prevalences compared to other sites regionally (see Fig. 16) one can see some sites follow these patterns such as Loves Farm (Baxter 2008) whilst others such as Hinxton Road, Duxford (Baxter 2004), do not. This reflects the degree of inter- and intra-site variability seen in many East Anglian Iron Age and Early Roman assemblages noted by Hambelton (1999). Horse is a minor taxon in both periods albeit more prevalent in the Early Roman assemblage. Dog remains are present in both periods along with small amounts of Red Deer antler. Further wild mammal species were seen in the form of stoat and fragmentary vole remains from Iron Age contexts. Rabbit remains were recovered from Middle Iron Age buried soil context **882** but are probably intrusive. Bird remains are limited to raven and goose in the Iron Age and Roman assemblages respectively.

## ***Species Present***

### *Cattle*

- C.2.5 As mentioned above cattle is the most prevalent taxon in both periods. Figures 17 and 18 show the body part distribution for the assemblage. Whilst all body parts are represented in both periods the Late Roman assemblages shows a slightly higher instance of lower limb elements such as metapodials and phalanges. In terms of meat bearing elements front limbs are the most prevalent in both periods. The distributions seen here suggest the processing of complete carcasses (if not live animals). However, the lack of meat bearing hind limbs could suggest certain cuts of meat were either consumed and deposited elsewhere on site or traded.
- C.2.6 Figures 19 and 20 show the rates of epiphyseal fusion for the cattle assemblage, with wear stages for individual teeth shown in Tables 44 and 45. There is little discernable difference between the age profiles, with the majority of animals being culled at around 3-5 years old, indicating a concentration on meat and secondary products. The slightly higher number of juvenile teeth within the Iron Age assemblage being due higher instance of intact mandibles.
- C.2.7 Cattle are of a similar size in both periods (see Figs 21 and 22), with the Iron Age sample being slightly taller; having a mean withers height of 111.5cm as a pose to 109cm for the Early Roman sample. Mean distal tibia breadths are roughly similar (54.4mm for the Iron Age sample vs 55mm for the Roman). Cattle from both periods are of similar size to those from other contemporary sites. Whilst an increase in cattle size due to improved husbandry and/or influx of stock from the continent is a feature of Romano-British assemblages (King 1978) the Low Park Corner material is slightly too early in the period for any increase in size to become apparent. Withers heights and distal tibia breadths from the later Roman periods from Loves Farm (Baxter 2008) have been included in Figs 21 and 22 to show the possible increase in size resulting from this improved husbandry.
- C.2.8 Sexable elements (horncores, pelves and metapodia), were scarce in the assemblage as a whole, with only 7 and 8 being recovered from the Iron Age and Roman periods respectively. Out of the seven sexable Iron Age elements 6 were from females (85%) with a single male horncore. No female elements were recovered from the Roman sample, with 5 male elements being recovered. Three metacarpals were provisionally identified as castrates, although they all fell at the lower (male) end of the criteria set out by Howard (1961). However, the scarcity of sexable elements means that no further conclusions can be drawn.

### *Sheep*

- C.2.9 Figures 23 and 24 show the body part distribution for the sheep assemblage. There is little change between the two periods with all elements being represented, suggesting butchery and dismemberment of complete carcasses. The large number of lower limb fragments can be explained via recovery bias and preservation, with elements such as metapodia, distal tibia and radii surviving in greater numbers than other elements and smaller elements being under represented. Such recovery bias is less of an issue with larger ungulates but often affects medium sized mammal assemblages.
- C.2.10 The age of the sheep population is shown in Figs 25 to 28 and Tables 46 and 47 in terms of wear stages of mandibles, individual teeth and epiphyseal fusion data. Whilst the wears stages of loose teeth for the two the periods is similar it should be noted at this stage that the Iron Age sample is larger that from Roman contexts. Mortality curves (Figs 25 and 26) and epiphyseal fusion data (Figs 27 and 28) show a greater proportion

of older sheep in the Roman assemblage. The Iron Age mortality curve may be indicative of a mixed husbandry strategy slightly biased towards meat production, with no sign of the intense culling of yearlings (MWS: C) seen at some Iron Age sites in East Anglia (Hambleton 1999). The Roman sample may again suggest mixed husbandry strategy, albeit with a greater emphasis on mutton, wool and milk. There is evidence for on-site breeding with neonatal and juvenile remains being recovered from both periods, with semi articulated skeletons being recovered from pit **1222** (Period 2, Middle Iron Age) and **1615** ditch (Period 5, Early Roman).

- C.2.11 In contrast to the cattle population there are some differences in the sizes of sheep within the assemblage, with Iron Age sheep being somewhat larger than their Roman counterparts (see Fig. 29). However, both samples fall within ranges seen at other contemporary sites (as with cattle), with no evidence for the introduction of improved Roman breeds (Armitage 1982). The larger size of the Iron Age animals may be linked to the differing husbandry practices outlined above, with the mixed economy seen in the Roman sample requiring a greater number of female animals hence the smaller sizes.
- C.2.12 Only 5 sexable elements were recovered (all inominates). The Iron Age assemblage contained 1 male and two female identified via metrical analysis and morphological criteria. Two from the Roman sample were identified as male.

#### *Pig*

- C.2.13 Although the sample size is small for both periods, the distribution of body parts can largely be attributed to preservation bias (see Figs 30 and 31). Pigs have been overwhelmingly exploited for meat throughout history with the result that animals tend to be slaughtered at earlier ages than the other main domesticates. These more porous skeletal elements are more vulnerable to post depositional factors such as scavenging, leading to the over representation of teeth seen in both periods here. This exploitation for meat can be seen in the higher numbers of scapulae and femora in the Romano-British assemblage (see Fig. 31). A single pig burial aged less than 1 year old was also recovered from a shallow Early/Middle Roman, Period 5 pit **1294** (Plate 15).
- C.2.14 The sample sizes are too small to be statically significant with respect to ageing the pig population. As mentioned above the majority of elements are unfused, with the majority of ageable mandibles suggesting animals were largely culled at around 1 to 1.5 years of age, with a single mandible being recovered from an individual around 2.5 to 3 years of age, suggesting on site breeding. No measurable elements were recovered from either period.

#### *Horse*

- C.2.15 Horse remains are slightly more prevalent in the Roman-British period, with all body parts being represented in both periods. Few measurable bones were recovered, with the average withers height being 1.25m for both periods (within the range at other contemporary sites). Romano-British context 655 (Period 4 pit **614**) contained portions of articulated adult vertebrae and cranium along with metapodia, astragali and tibia fragments. Juvenile remains are confined to mid 1st century and 2nd century contexts (Periods 4 and 5) ditch **1189**, ditch **1615** and ditch **1689**. No evidence of butchery was observed.

#### *Dog*

- C.2.16 Few dog remains were recovered from either period, consisting largely of metapodials and lower limb fragments. However, the skeleton of a juvenile animal aged around 4 months old was recovered within a burial shared with a human **929**, also juvenile (Plate

9). This burial dates from the Latest Iron Age/Early Roman period (Period 4). There was also a truncated dog skeleton was found in pit **1716** (Period 5).

#### *Wild Mammals*

- C.2.17 Wild mammal remains were limited, consisting of naturally shed Red deer antler from Iron Age and Iron Age/Earliest Roman contexts (Period 2 buried soil context 925, Period 4 pit **767**, Period 3 pit **1044** and Period 3 pit **1328**). Sawn antler was observed in Period 3 pit **1328**. Small mammal remains included vole and stoat, with rabbit most likely being intrusive.

#### *Birds*

- C.2.18 Bird remains from datable contexts are limited to a partial skeleton (mostly wing elements with a single femur), of a large corvid from the base of a possible Middle Iron Age pit **785**, identified on metrical and morphological criteria as raven (Tomek and Bochenski, 2000). Deposits of raven bones are relatively common throughout the Iron Age, with 21 being recovered from Danebury Hillfort (Morris 2008), with these also consisting largely of wing bones. However, there is little uniformity in body part distribution between deposits at different sites. Such deposits have been interpreted in various ways, from everyday activities such meal remains (Richardson 1951) to ritual deposition (Grant 2000).
- C.2.19 The only instance of Anglo-Saxon remains on the site comprised of deposit of 15 goose bones associated with SFB fill **1771**. All but 2 of these consisted of femora, radii and tibiotarsi from adult birds. Six of these displayed medullary bone indicting females in lay. Geese were commonly exploited for eggs, meat and feathers since their introduction. The composition of this deposit and the context within it was found may be result of culling older barren birds for meat and feathers, although it is possible to remove feathers from live birds (Serjeantson 2002).

#### **Conclusions**

- C.2.20 From the Middle Iron Age to Middle Roman periods the husbandry regime at the site was one of mixed farming, with a possible bias towards milk and wool production in the Roman period. Stock was kept on site and there is some evidence of on-site breeding. Cattle were the most numerous species in both periods along with smaller numbers of sheep. Pigs were a minor taxon (bred exclusively for meat), but are present in slightly higher numbers in the Roman periods. Horses and dogs were kept in both periods and were most likely used to herd the food species, although the presence of a dog associated with human burial could suggest a commensal animal. There is some evidence of increased sizes of sheep in the Roman periods (see above), but this is the only evidence of improved stock within the assemblage. As mentioned above, the faunal material is slightly too early in the period for any increase in size to become apparent. Wild fauna were not an important food source in any period.
- C.2.21 As mentioned above several contexts from both periods contained articulated skeletons (mentioned in the relevant species discussions above), or single deposits of unusual numbers of animal remains. The articulated lower limbs (metapodials downwards) of a single cow were recovered from a Latest Iron Age/Early Roman (Period 4) pit fill **809** (Plate 8). A Late Iron Age (Period 3) pit **1069** contained 54 identifiable fragments of cattle, sheep, pig, horse and red deer (Plate 4). These largely consisted of mandibles, elements of the axial skeleton and hind limb bones (only 3 front limb elements were present; 1 humerus and two metacarpals). Little butchery was seen on the elements. A similar sized deposit (60 fragments) was recovered from a Latest Iron Age/Early Roman

(Period 4) hearth **1048** (Plate 3). However, this deposit consisted largely of cattle remains with small numbers of sheep and pig. Again it was primarily composed of lower limbs (front and hind) along with axial elements, but also with a number of scapulae. The interpretation of such deposits, termed 'associated bone groups' (ABG), by Morris (2008a and 2008b) remains problematic. The animal bones within Period 4 pit **809** could represent butchery waste, as it is possible to process a carcass leaving the connective tissue of the waste elements still intact; a technique often associated with Iron Age butchery (Morris 2008a). Roman butchery techniques are characterised by disarticulation, especially with respect to the axial skeleton (Ibid). Little of this type of butchery is seen in material in either period, suggesting The wide variety of species and skeletal elements seen in Period 4 hearth fill **1048** and Period 3 pit **1069**, along with the lack of butchery and burning do not suggest food or processing waste.

	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle ( <i>Bos</i> )	332	41	102	34.5
Sheep/Goat ( <i>Ovis/Capra</i> )	292 (3)	36.2	96	32.5
Pig ( <i>Sus domesticus</i> )	80 (1)	9.9	44	14.9
Horse ( <i>Equus caballus</i> )	47	5.9	36	12.2
Dog ( <i>Canis familiaris</i> )	16 (1)	1.9	5	1.7
Red Deer ( <i>Cervus elaphus</i> )	4	0.5	4	1.5
Rabbit ( <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> )	6	0.7	2	0.6
Vole ( <i>Microtus/Arvicola</i> )	4 (1)	0.5	1	0.4
Stoat ( <i>Mustela erminea</i> )	1	0.1	1	0.4
Goose ( <i>Anser sp.</i> )	16	2	3	0.9
Raven ( <i>Corvus corax</i> )	11 (1)	1.3	1	0.4
<b>Total:</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 41: *Animal Species distribution for the entire assemblage*

	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle ( <i>Bos</i> )	170	43.6	58	41.3
Sheep/Goat ( <i>Ovis/Capra</i> )	158 (3)	40.9	42	32.4
Pig ( <i>Sus domesticus</i> )	24	6.3	17	12.2
Horse ( <i>Equus caballus</i> )	12	3.2	11	8
Dog ( <i>Canis familiaris</i> )	5	1.2	3	2
Red Deer ( <i>Cervus elaphus</i> )	3	0.7	3	2
Vole ( <i>Microtus/Arvicola</i> )	4 (1)	1	1	0.7
Stoat ( <i>Mustela erminea</i> )	1	0.3	1	0.7
Raven ( <i>Corvus corax</i> )	11 (1)	2.8	1	0.7
<b>Total:</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 42: *Species distribution for the Middle/Late Iron Age assemblage*

	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle ( <i>Bos</i> )	162	39	44	27.9
Sheep/Goat ( <i>Ovis/Capra</i> )	134	32	52	33
Pig ( <i>Sus domesticus</i> )	56	13.3	27	17
Horse ( <i>Equus caballus</i> )	35	8.1	25	15.8
Dog ( <i>Canis familiaris</i> )	11 (1)	2.3	2	1.2
Red Deer ( <i>Cervus elaphus</i> )	1	0.2	3	1.9
Rabbit ( <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> )	6	1.3	2	1.3
Goose ( <i>Anser</i> sp.)	16	3.8	3	1.9
<b>Total:</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 43: *Species distribution for the Early Roman assemblage*

	C	V	E	H	U	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n	o
Dp4																			
P4															1	1			
M1		1								4		1							
M2	3									2	1		1		1				
M3	2						3	3				1		1					
M1/2																			

Table 44: *Cattle tooth wear stages for the Iron Age sample*

	C	V	E	H	U	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n	o
Dp4											1								
P4																			
M1													1		1				
M2											1								
M3												2			1				
M1/2																			

Table 45: *Cattle tooth wear stages for the Early Roman sample*

	C	V	E	H	U	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n	o
<b>Dp4</b>	5																		
<b>P4</b>																			
<b>M1</b>																			
<b>M2</b>	1									1	1	8		2		1	3		
<b>M3</b>		1			1		3	3	3		3	2	6	1	1				
<b>M1/2</b>							2	4	2	1		6	2						

Table 46: *Sheep/Goat tooth wear stages for the Iron Age sample*

	C	V	E	H	U	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n	o
<b>Dp4</b>															1				
<b>P4</b>																			
<b>M1</b>												1	2		3	1			
<b>M2</b>												3	3						
<b>M3</b>							1	1		1	1	3							
<b>M1/2</b>																			

Table 47: *Sheep/Goat tooth wear stages for the Iron Age sample*



Taxon	Element	Period	GLI	Bd	DL	GL
B	AS	?	593	366	336	
B	AS	?	614	389	348	
B	AS	MIA/LIA	584	361	347	
B	AS	MIA/LIA	580	356	311	
B	AS	ERB	608	396	339	
OVA	AS	MIA/LIA		148	127	226

Taxon	Element	Period	GH	GB	Bfd	LmT
EQ	AS	MIA/LIA	530	574	476	525
EQ	AS	ERB	500	515	449	502

Taxon	Element	Period	GL	GLI	GLC	BT	HTC	SD	Dp	Bd
B	HU	MIA/LIA				674	396	340		740
B	HU	MIA/LIA				682	381			718
B	HU	MIA/LIA				709	397			772
B	HU	MIA/LIA				637	372			695
B	HU	MIA/LIA				633	466			707
B	HU	MIA/LIA				660	388			687
B	HU	MIA/LIA	2350		2250	622	383	321		702
B	HU	ERB				681	450			
B	HU	ERB				694	377			
B	HU	ERB				597	411	285		648
OVA	HU	?				238	165			267
OVA	HU	MIA/LIA				214	130	93		

Taxon	Element	Period	GL	Bd	SD	BatF
B	MT	MIA/LIA	1980	454	234	426
B	MT	ERB	1940	538	266	482
B	MT	ERB	1860	541	257	490
OVA	MT	MIA/LIA	1090	200	99	
OVA	MT	MIA/LIA	1320	221	109	
CA	MT2	MIA/LIA	660	85	70	
CA	MT3	MIA/LIA	720	84	75	

Taxon	Element	Period	GL	LI	Bd	SD
EQ	MT	MIA/LIA	2402		433	276

Taxon	Element	Period	GL	Bd	SD	BatF
B	MC	MIA/LIA	1770	616	297	538
B	MC	MIA/LIA			275	
B	MC	MIA/LIA	1800	501	260	465
B	MC	ERB	1860	599	348	539
B	MC	ERB	1770	582	325	533
B	MC	ERB		551		
B	MC	ERB		570		
B	MC	ERB	1810		260	
B	MC	ERB	1703		318	
OVA	MC	?	117	198	107	
OVA	MC	?	117	199	107	
OVA	MC	ERB	119	220	120	
OVA	MC	ERB	119	220	120	
OVA	MC	ERB		220		
CA	MC5	MIA/LIA	66	84	75	

Taxon	Element	Period	GL	LI	Bd	SD
EQ	MC	ERB	1950		410	283

Taxon	Element	Period	LA	LAR	Rim Ht
B	PE	MIA/LIA	439		135
B	PE	MIA/LIA	539		
OVA	PE	MIA/LIA	229		32
OVA	PE	MIA/LIA	204		37
OVA	PE	ERB	260		54
S	PE	ERB		282	

Taxon	Element	Period	GL	Bp	SD
B	RA	?		697	350
B	RA	?	2430	644	355
B	RA	MIA/LIA	2650	729	381
B	RA	MIA/LIA		708	376
B	RA	ERB	2500	673	346
B	RA	ERB		750	
EQ	RA	ERB		656	
EQ	RA	ERB		690	

Taxon	Element	Period	Bd	SD	Dd
B	TI	?	558		
B	TI	?	532		
B	TI	MIA/LIA	509		
B	TI	MIA/LIA	609		
B	TI	MIA/LIA	534		
B	TI	MIA/LIA	568		
B	TI	MIA/LIA	527		
B	TI	MIA/LIA	534		
B	TI	ERB	535		
B	TI	ERB	581		
B	TI	ERB	555		
B	TI	ERB	511		
OVA	TI	?	209		
OVA	TI	MIA/LIA	228		
OVA	TI	MIA/LIA	230		
OVA	TI	MIA/LIA	234		
OVA	TI	MIA/LIA	240		
OVA	TI	MIA/LIA	234		
OVA	TI	ERB	220		
OVA	TI	ERB	208		
OVA	TI	ERB	212		
OVA	TI	ERB	216		
OVA	TI	ERB	206		
EQ	TI	?	605	320	344
EQ	TI	?	580	342	331
EQ	TI	MIA/LIA	637		
EQ	TI	ERB	543	292	327
EQ	TI	ERB	627		401

Taxon	Element	Period	Bd	SC
COR	HU	MIA/LIA	185	88
COR	HU	MIA/LIA	168	

Taxon	Element	Period	GL	Bd	SC
COR	TBT	MIA/LIA	106	113	53

Table 48: *Metrical data for the assemblage*

Taxon	Period	Dp4W	M1W	M1WP	M2W	M2WA	M3L	M3W	M3WA	M3WC
B	MIA/LIA						344	150		
B	MIA/LIA						325	143		
B	MIA/LIA						337	125		
B	ERB						381	149		
B	ERB						357	145		
B	ERB						396	170		
B	ERB						348	135		
S/G	?		62		69			82		
S/G	?	56	55							
S/G	?		73		69					
S/G	?	65	67		66					
S/G	MIA/LIA		64		73			75		
S/G	MIA/LIA		74		73			64		
S/G	MIA/LIA		60		72			77		
S/G	MIA/LIA		68		75			78		
S/G	MIA/LIA	56	53							
S/G	MIA/LIA		72		80			79		
S/G	MIA/LIA	58	67		65					
S/G	MIA/LIA		74		76			71		
S/G	MIA/LIA		72		77			73		
S/G	MIA/LIA		67		63					
S/G	MIA/LIA	59	58							
S/G	MIA/LIA				62			62		
S/G	MIA/LIA		71		71			63		
S/G	MIA/LIA				79			68		
S/G	MIA/LIA		58		69			71		
S/G	MIA/LIA	61	68		66					
S/G	MIA/LIA		66		70			77		
S/G	MIA/LIA		68		69			65		
S/G	MIA/LIA	53	63		65					
S/G	ERB		65		73			78		
S/G	ERB		60		69			78		
S/G	ERB	55	53							
S/G	ERB	61	64							
S/G	ERB		68		63					
S/G	ERB		64		67			65		
S/G	ERB		68		74			66		
S/G	ERB		66		73			77		
S	?			108		129				
S	MIA/LIA					117	283		146	113
S	MIA/LIA						338		145	120
S	MIA/LIA						258		132	103

Table 49: *Tooth measurements for the assemblage*

### C.3 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

#### ***Introduction***

- C.3.1 One hundred and two bulk samples were taken during excavations at Low Park Corner. Features sampled dated from the Neolithic through to the Roman period and include pits, ditches, heaths, a well and a roundhouse. A quarter of the samples were taken from undated features in the hope that dating evidence may have been present in the sample residue. A number of these features have been subsequently phased.
- C.3.2 The purpose of environmental sampling was to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal. An initial assessment of the samples identified eight samples that had sufficient archaeobotanical potential for full analysis. The results of both phases of investigation are included in this report.

#### ***Methodology***

- C.3.3 Initially one bucket (up to ten litres) of each of the selected samples were processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table 50. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection. The remaining soil of the eight samples identified as being suitable for further study was processed and included in the analysis. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997).

#### ***Quantification***

- C.3.4 For the purpose of the initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

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

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

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

- C.3.5 For the analysis stage individual seeds and cereal were counted. A number of the indeterminate cereal grains were fragmented and the total count may not be representative of whole grains.

## Results

Sample No.		11	19	58	59	98	79	82	90
Context No.		259	347	1071	1190	1710	1441	1490	1624
Feature No.		260	348	1072	1191	1711	1442	1488	1623
Feature type		stake hole	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit
Period		2	2	3	3	4	5	5	5
Cereals									
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (caryopsis)	Barley		1			7	56		
(rachis nodes)							2		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (caryopsis)	Wheat			11	14	13	345	22	1
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> (caryopsis)	Bread wheat type	46							
Cereal indet. (caryopsis)		84			16	24	306	16	9
indet glume bases					15		5		6
detached embryos/sprouts					1		12		
awn fragments					2		2		2
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	Spelt				6				4
(spikelet forks)					1		13		1
Other food plants									
<i>Pisum/Lathyrus</i> sp. (seed)	Cultivated/wild pea				1			1m	
Dry land herbs									
<i>Bromus</i> spp. (caryopsis)	Brome		3			2			2
Chenopodiaceae indet. (seed)	Goosefoot				2		2		4
<i>Galium aparine</i> L. (seed)	Goosegrass	1			1	3			
<i>Lithophrum arvense</i> L. (nutlet)	Corn gromwell		1					33	
<i>Lolium</i> sp. (caryopsis)	Rye-grass								2
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp. (seed)	Medick/cover/trefoil			1				1	1
<i>Phleum pratense</i> L. (caryopsis)	Timothy-grass		43						
Large Poaceae indet. (caryopsis)	Grasses						2		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L. (achene)	Knotgrass				1		15	1m	2
<i>Rumex</i> sp. (achene)	Dock			1	1		6		
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill. (seed)	Chickweed				1	1			1
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L. (seed)	Stinging nettle		1						
<i>U. urens</i> L. (seed)	Annual nettle		1						
Wetland/aquatic plants									
<i>Carex</i> spp. (nut)	Sedge							1m	2
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.) Pohl (nut)	Saw sedge			3	1				
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp. (nut)	Spike-rush								1
<i>Juncus tenuis</i> L. (seed)	Slender rush				2				
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal <2mm		+	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	+++
Charcoal >2mm		+	+++	++	++	++	++	+++	++
Charcoal >10mm			++				++	++	
Charred root/stem							+	+	
Indet. seeds			3	1		1		2	2
Other remains									

Small bone								##	# #b
Fish bone								#	
Fish scale									#
Molluscs			#	#	## #b		#	#	#
arthropod remains								1m	
ferrous spheroids								##	
<b>Volume of flot (millilitres)</b>		2	20	35	50	20	100	75	60
<b>% flot sorted</b>		100	100	100	100	100	50	100	100

Table 49: *Analysis of seeds*

Key to table: b=burnt, m=mineralised

### **Preservation**

- C.3.6 Plant remains are predominantly preserved by carbonisation with two seeds in Sample 82, fill 1490 of pit **1488** preserved by mineralisation. The carbonised (charred) material is comprised of cereal grains and weed seeds in addition to charcoal fragments. Preservation was variable but a large proportion of the grains had become severely puffed and distorted during charring and/or had abraded before deposition making identification impossible.

### **Period 1: Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to Early Iron Age**

- C.3.7 Three samples dating to Period 1 produced only charcoal flecks.

### **Period 2: Middle Iron Age**

- C.3.8 Twenty five samples from Middle Iron Age deposits were sampled. The majority of the features were pits, some of which contained dark blackish fills that were presumed to be charcoal-rich. Very little charcoal was recovered once these samples were processed suggesting the the charcoal was extremely degraded. Just under half of the pits contain charred cereal grains but densities were generally low with often single specimens recovered. Two samples produced significant quantities of plant remains for analysis; Sample 11, fill 259 of stake-hole **260** produced a small flot volume (2ml) that contained over a hundred charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains. No chaff elements were recovered that would assist identification of the wheat species but, based on the compact, rounded morphology of the grains, they have been tentatively identified as bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*). Sample 19, fill 347 of pit **348** contained only a single barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain and was dominated by grassland seeds such as timothy-grass (*Phleum* sp.) and brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) in addition to single seeds of nettles (*Urtica dioica* and *U. urens*). Grass seeds and tall grassland plants can be indicative of hay which suggests pasture. Hay could have been used as fodder and bedding/flooring material and could also be evidence of crop rotation.

### **Period 3: Late Iron Age to Late pre-Roman Iron Age (pre-Conquest)**

- C.3.9 The thirteen samples taken from Period 3 features produced similar results to those from Period 2 with a background scatter of charred cereals and charcoal. Two features that contained dark coloured deposits produced larger amounts of charcoal Sample 67, fill 1306 of pit **1307** contained twisted charcoal stems that have been identified as heather (*Erica/Calluna* sp.). A single pea (*Pisum/Lathyrus* sp.) was recovered from Sample 85, fill 1515 of pit **1516** but was of insufficient size and preservation to distinguish between the wild and cultivated form.

- C.3.10 Two samples were chosen for analysis. Sample 58 , fill 1071 of pit **1072** contained a small number of wheat grains and also included charred remains of the wetland plants; sedges (*Carex* sp.) and nutlets and leaf fragments of great fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*). Sample 59 , fill 1190 of pit **1191** contained charred plant remains that are evidence of crop processing waste. Preservation was poor preventing identification of many of the chaff elements but it was sufficient to be able to identify spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume bases and spikelets forks and probably spelt grains. Charred weed seeds represent weed species that can be found growing on cultivated soils and include corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.).

**Period 4: Late pre-Roman Iron Age to late 1st century AD**

- C.3.11 Of the thirty samples taken from Period 4 features only one sample (Sample 98, fill 1710 of pit **1711**) produced enough charred plant remains for analysis. The remaining samples again produced a background scatter of burnt grain and charcoal. None of the samples from the roundhouse produced significant plant remains other than sparse charcoal. Preservation of the charred remains in Sample 98 were moderate enough to identify barley and wheat grains. No chaff elements were recovered. Weed seeds included brome, chickweed and cleavers (*Galium* sp.) and may represent crop weeds or simply weeds of disturbed ground.

**Period 5: Late 1st century to late 2nd century**

- C.3.12 Seven samples from the Period 5 features all produced small quantities of charred grain and two samples were chosen for analysis. Sample 82, fill 1490 of pit **1488** contained the only mineralised plant remains encountered on this site. In addition to charred wheat grains there were mineralised seeds of sedge, knotgrass and a single pea and a significant number of corn gromwell seeds. Mineralised arthropod remains including millipede exoskeleton segments were also noted.
- C.3.13 Sample 90, fill 1624 of pit **1623** contained wheat grains and chaff that include spelt wheat. The weed seeds are mainly crop weeds such as brome, rye-grass (*Lolium* sp.), goosefoot, knotgrass and clover (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.). It is likely that this deposit included the waste products from small-scale processing of hulled wheats.
- C.3.14 Sample 79, fill 1441 of pit **1442** contained a significant amount of charred wheat and barley grain with wheat predominant. Preservation was generally poor with approximately half of the grain remaining unidentified. The presence of detached embryos and sprouts are indicative of some of the grain having germinated although no evidence of this was seen in the caryopsis of the better preserved grain. The presence of wheat chaff, barley chaff and weed seeds suggests that this is a mixed but purposeful deposit of spoilt grain.

**Discussion**

- C.3.15 The plant remains recovered from samples at Low Park Corner represent domestic and culinary waste. Cereal grains are the most common form of charred plant remains encountered. Many of the samples contain a few charred grains that probably represent dispersed detritus blowing around the site and accidentally becoming incorporated in the features. Occasional purposeful deposits in pits can be seen and most likely represent the discard of culinary waste. Cereal grains can become charred by a number of means such as accidental spillage during food preparation and can be swept and discarded in hearths. Hulled cereals such as spelt wheat have to have the tough outer



chaff removed by parching and pounding. The resultant chaff is often used as kindling for fires and thus becomes incorporated into the archaeobotanical record. Spelt is often stored in its hulled form as spikelets to increase resistance to insects and damage through damp conditions. Bread wheat and barley do not require this additional processing stage but are often exposed to heat in order to dry the grain.

- C.3.16 It is suspected that at least some of the wheat grains would have been ground into flour and the finding of several quern stone fragments support this. Barley is more likely to have been used as a whole grain in soups and stews and may also have been used as animal fodder and even for brewing.
- C.3.17 Pulses occur less frequently although this may be because they are often under-represented in the archaeobotanical record as they are less likely to be burnt than cereals.
- C.3.18 The charred seed assemblage is small and mostly represents weeds that were growing amongst the crops and were harvested at the same time. Many weed seeds would have been removed from the grain during the various stages of crop processing. Larger seeds such as corn gromwell are of a similar size to cereal grains and would not have been removed by sieving. Such seeds would have been picked out by hand during the final stage of crop processing and most likely discarded on the fire. Similar assemblages containing large weed seeds such as brome and corn-gromwell were seen in contemporary deposits from Fordham By-pass (Fryer, 2005).
- C.3.19 Mineralisation of seeds occurs when the organic component is replaced by calcium phosphate and commonly occurs in midden/cess pits. The presence of mineralised seeds and legume in pit **1488** strongly suggests that waste material was disposed of in this feature.
- C.3.20 The charcoal recovered is assumed to have originated from the burning of wood either as fuel or accidental fires. The dark deposits within several features may relate to catastrophic burning event/s after which the charcoal was blown and/or washed into the features. The presence of charred heather suggests that this was also used for fuel. Sedges, in particular great fen-sedge are commonly used for flooring and thatching material and may have been burnt after use.
- C.3.21 The cereals and seeds recovered from this site do not vary much throughout the different periods of occupation suggesting that similar methods of cultivation were employed throughout.

## C.4 Shell

*By Rob Atkins*

### **Introduction**

- C.4.1 A total of 74 oyster shells (0.78kg) was recovered from 16 contexts in the evaluation and excavation (Table 51). A single oyster shell came from the latest Iron Age (Period 3) with the vast majority dating to Periods 4 and 5. The oysters are likely to have been grown on the Essex coast and then transported up the River Stour and then by road to Chippenham. Oysters formed a considerable part of the diet in some areas; for example, excavations at the small Roman town of Wixoe on the River Stour, c.25km to the south-east of Chippenham found more than 87.4kg of oyster shells (Fosberry 2012).

C.4.2 The trade in oyster shell apparently expanded after the mid 2nd century, making the absence of shell at Low Park Corner unsurprising, given the date that the site was abandoned.

Context	Feature	Period	No. Oyster	Weight (kg)
152	Ditch <b>154</b>	5	15	0.19
153	Ditch <b>154</b>	5	2	0.05
800	Ditch <b>801</b>	4	1	0.01
850	Ditch <b>851</b>	4	1	0.01
861	Ditch <b>862</b>	5	1	0.02
890	Well <b>350</b>	4	1	0.02
907	Pit <b>908</b>	5	1	0.01
911	Ditch <b>912</b>	5	2	0.03
959	Ditch <b>961</b>	4	1	0.01
997	Pit <b>998</b>	4	1	0.02
1126	Ditch <b>1127</b>	5	1	0.01
1190	Pit <b>1191</b>	3	1	0.02
1688	Ditch <b>1689</b>	4	43	0.34
1723	Pit <b>1727</b>	5	1	0.01
1736	Pit <b>1735</b>	0	1	0.01
1770	SFB <b>1771</b>	6	1	0.04
Total			<b>74</b>	<b>0.78</b>

Table 51: *Oyster shells*

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### Coin abbreviations

BMG British Museum, foreword by C. Smith, *A guide to the exhibition illustrating Greek and Roman life* (London)

HK P. V. Hill and J. P. C. Kent, 'Part 1: the bronze coinage of the House of Constantine AD 324-346' in R. A. G. Carson, P. V. Hill, and J. P. C. Kent, *Late Roman bronze coinage* (London; 1972)

### Maps Consulted

1712 CRO R58/16/1

c.1818 Farms CRO R55/7/14/2

1842 Tithe map CRO P44/27/1

## APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3 -105941		
Project Name	Middle Iron Age to Early Roman settlement at Low Park Corner, Chippenham, Cambridgeshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	16-03-2009	Finish 24-04-2009
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work Unknown	

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CHPLPC09	Planning App. No.	08/00252/FUM
HER No.	CHER ECB 3158	Related HER/OASIS No.	CHER ECB 3104

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
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### Please select all techniques used:

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

### Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Settlement	Iron Age -800 to 43	Domestic;indust;?bur	Iron Age -800 to 43
Settlement	Roman 43 to 410	Domestic;indust;?bur	Roman 43 to 410
settlement	Early Medieval 410 to 1066	Domestic	Early Medieval 410 to 1066

### Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	East Cambridgeshire	Land adjacent to B1085 Low Park Corner Opposite Chippenham Park Chippenham Cambs	
Parish	Chippenham		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	7ha	National Grid Reference	TL 672 691

## Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec, Cambridgeshire County Council
Project Design Originator	Richard Mortimer, OA East
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer, OA East
Supervisor	Rob Atkins, OA East

## Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Deepstore, Cheshire	OA East	Deepstore, Cheshire
CHPLPC09	CHPLPC09	CHPLPC09

## Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
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<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Matrices
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
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### Notes:

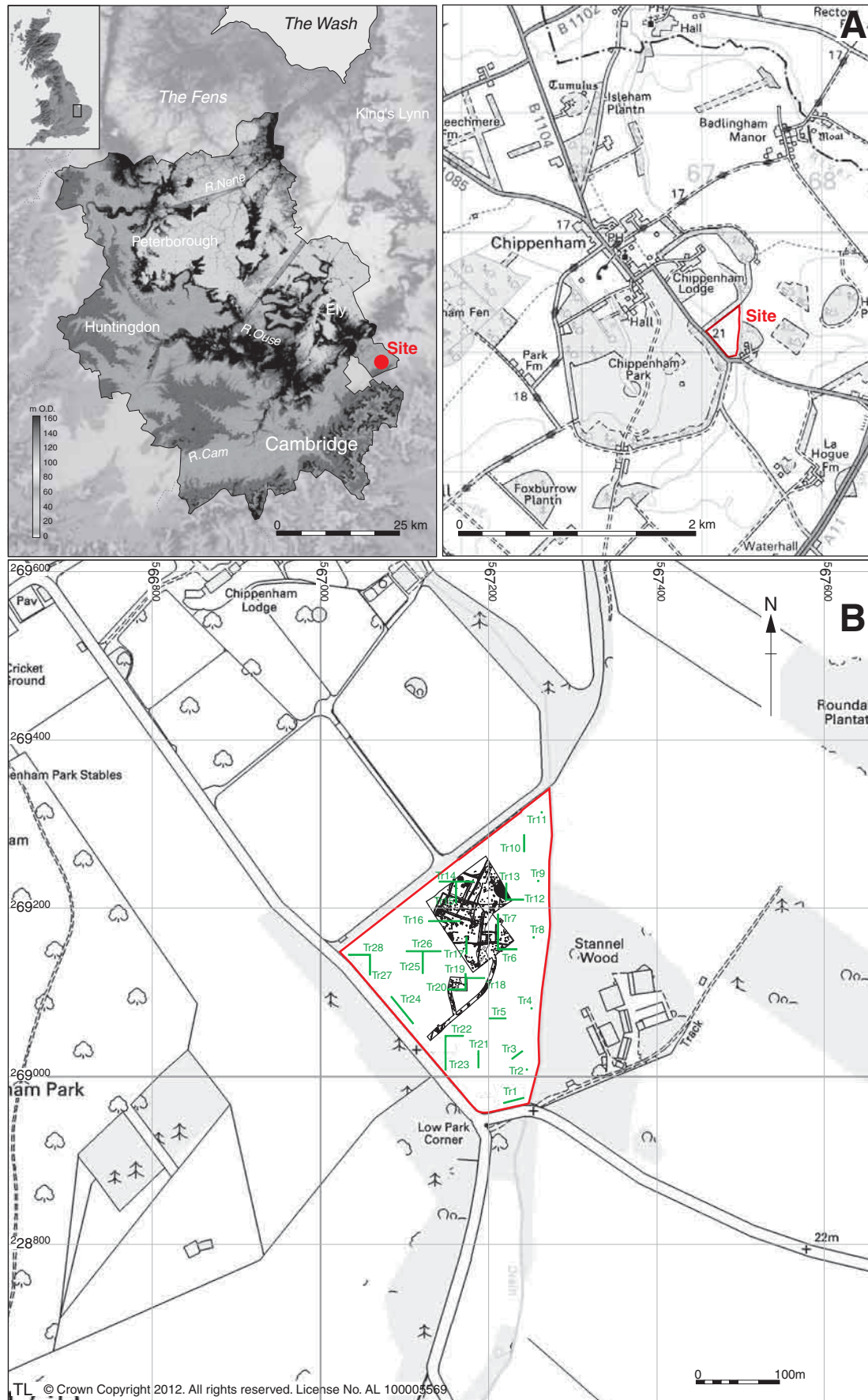


Figure 1: Location of trenches (green) and excavation area (black) with the development area outlined (red)



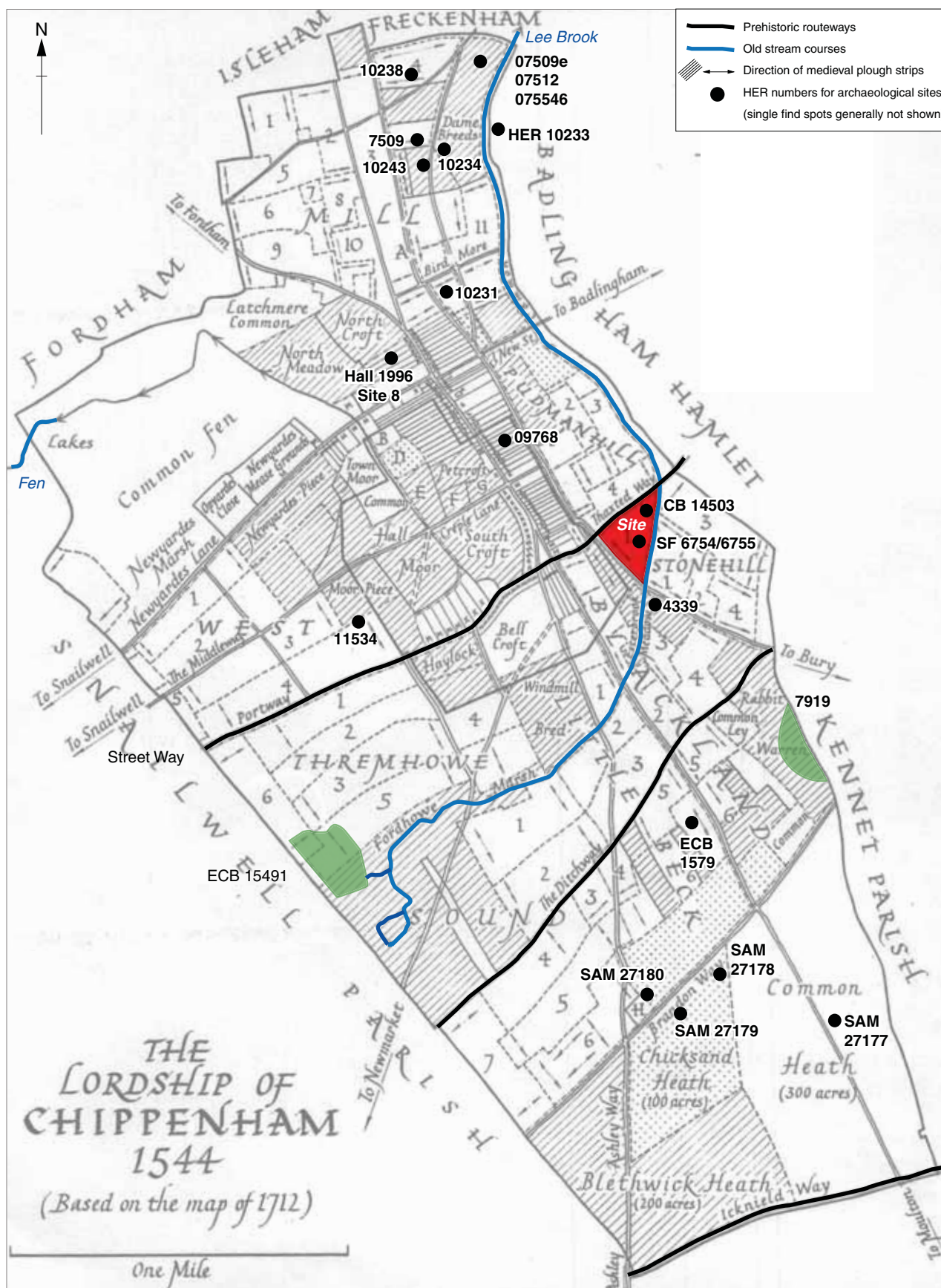


Figure 2: Map of the Lordship of Chippenham 1544 (based on map of 1712) with known archaeological sites, old stream courses and prehistoric routeways highlighted

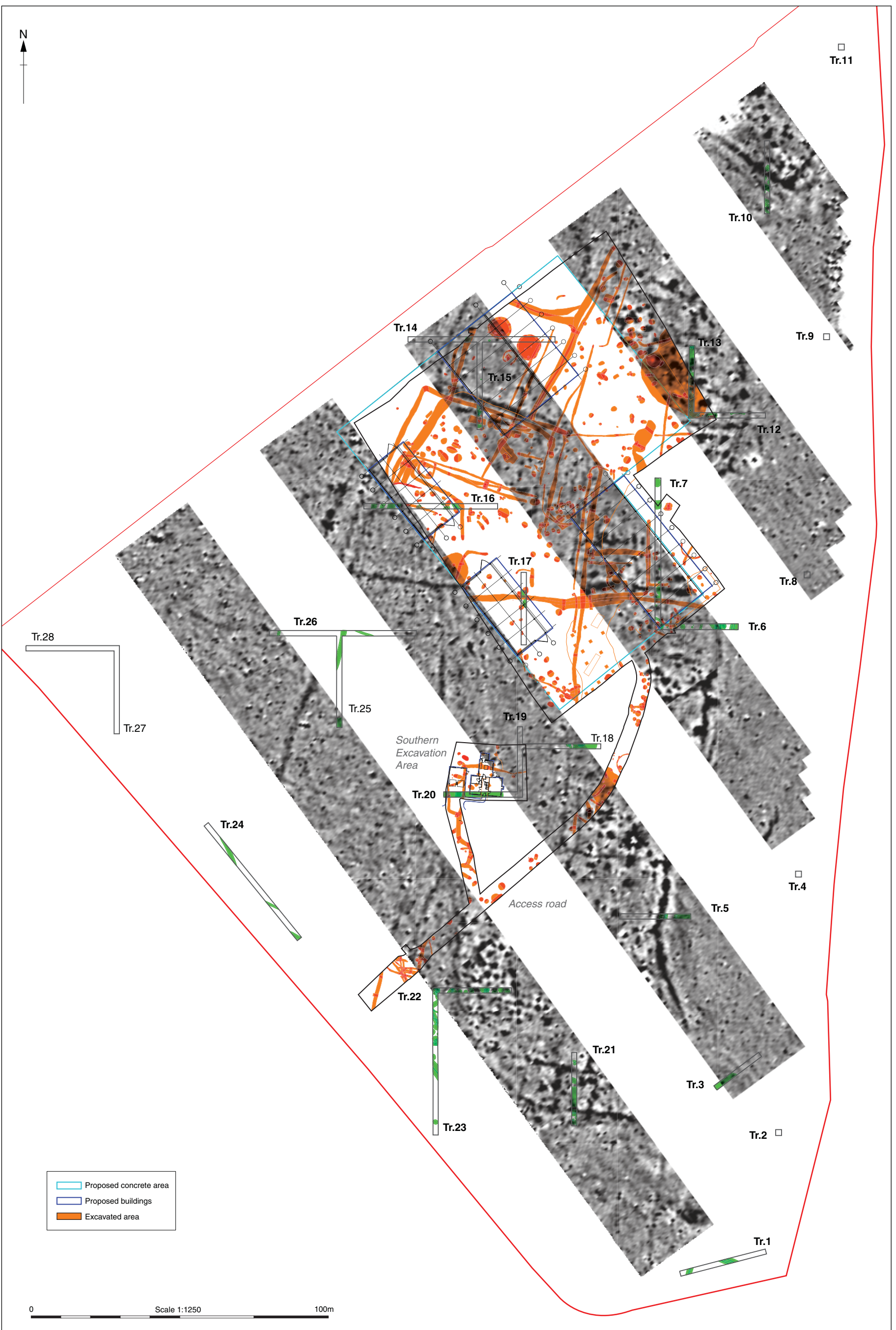


Figure 3: Trenches and excavation area overlaying geophysical plot with proposed development outlined





Main Excavation Area

Southern Excavation Area

Access Road



Figure 4: All features and buried soil plan. Scale 1:750

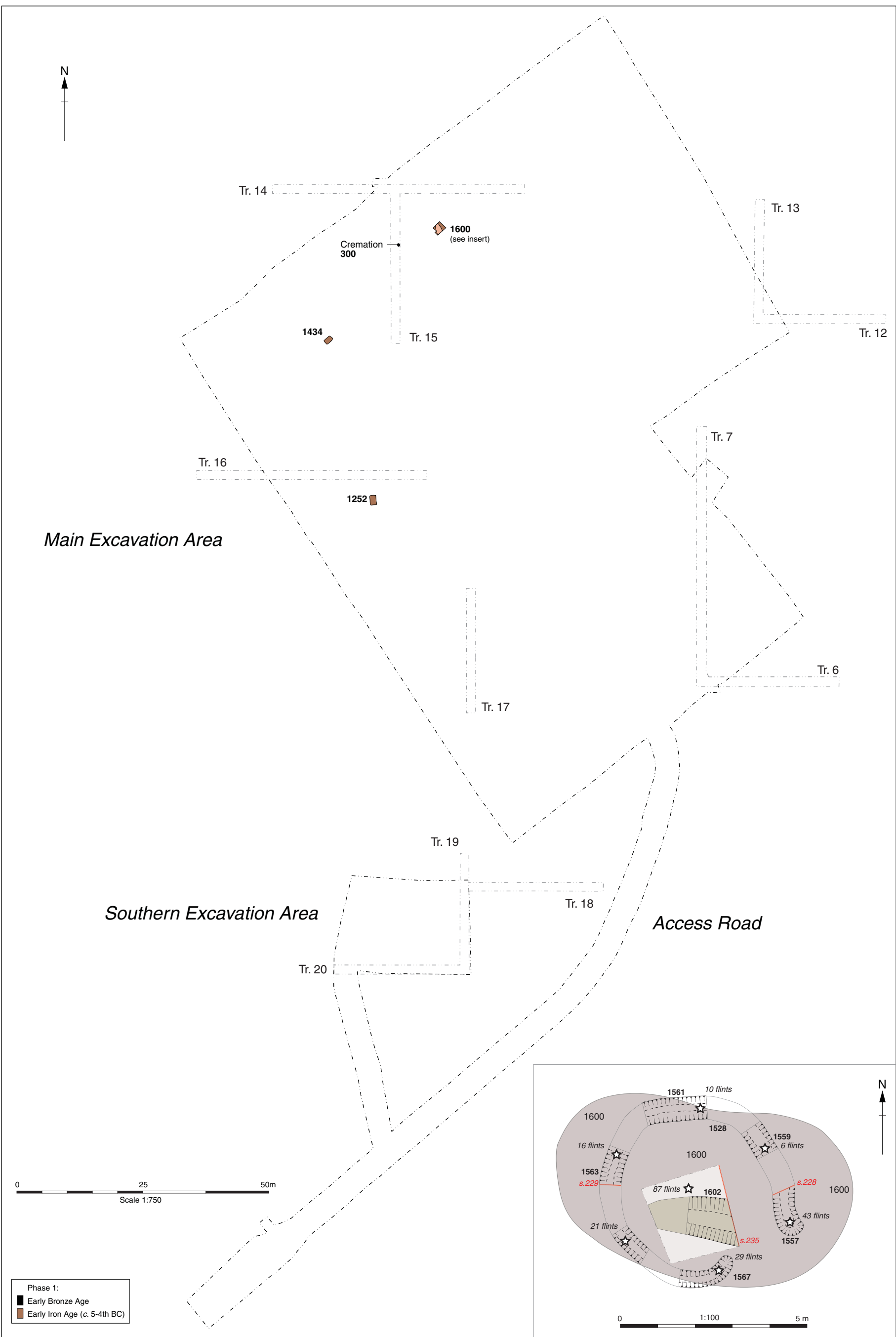


Figure 5: Phase 1 plan. Scale 1:750

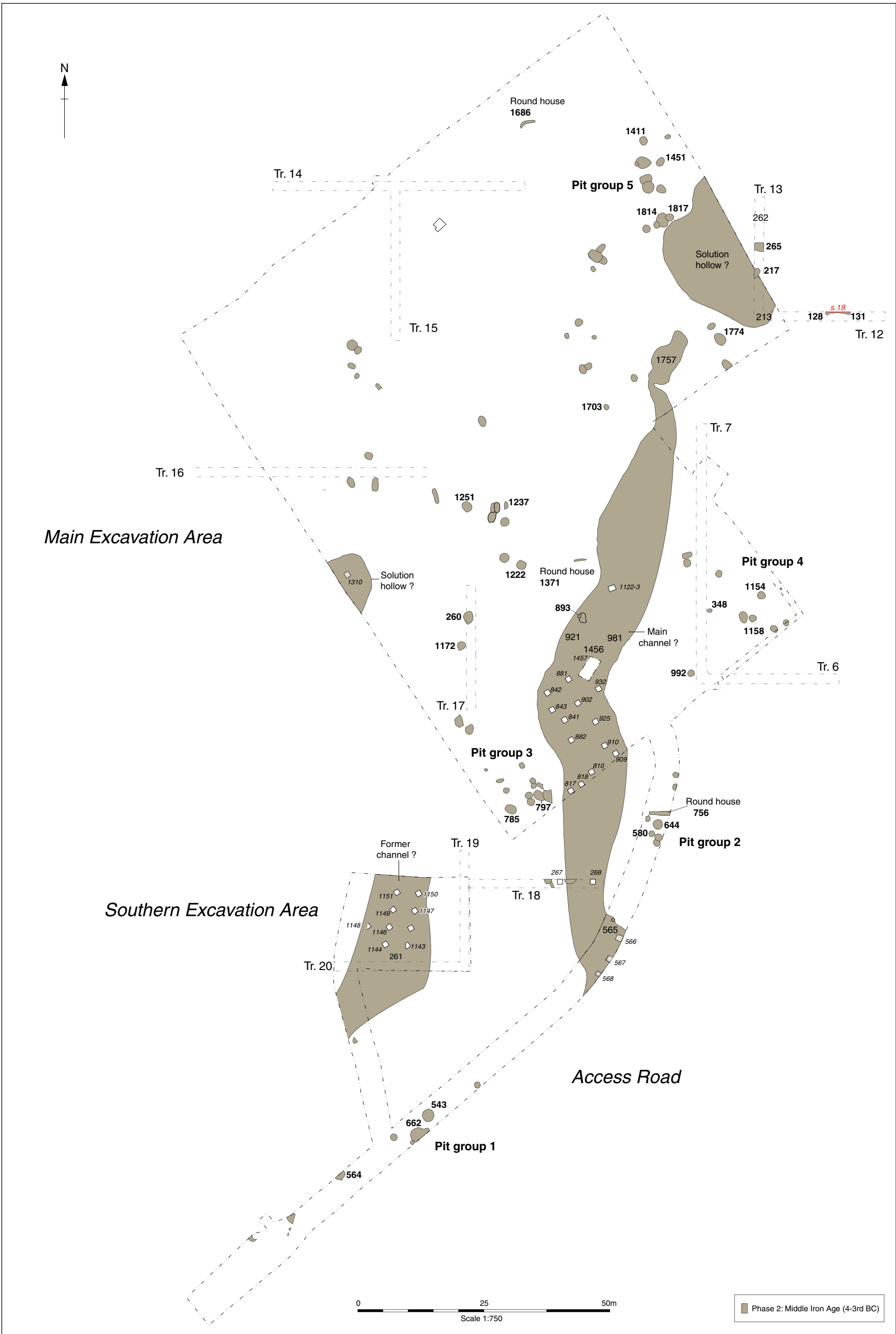


Figure 6: Phase 2 plan. Scale 1:750

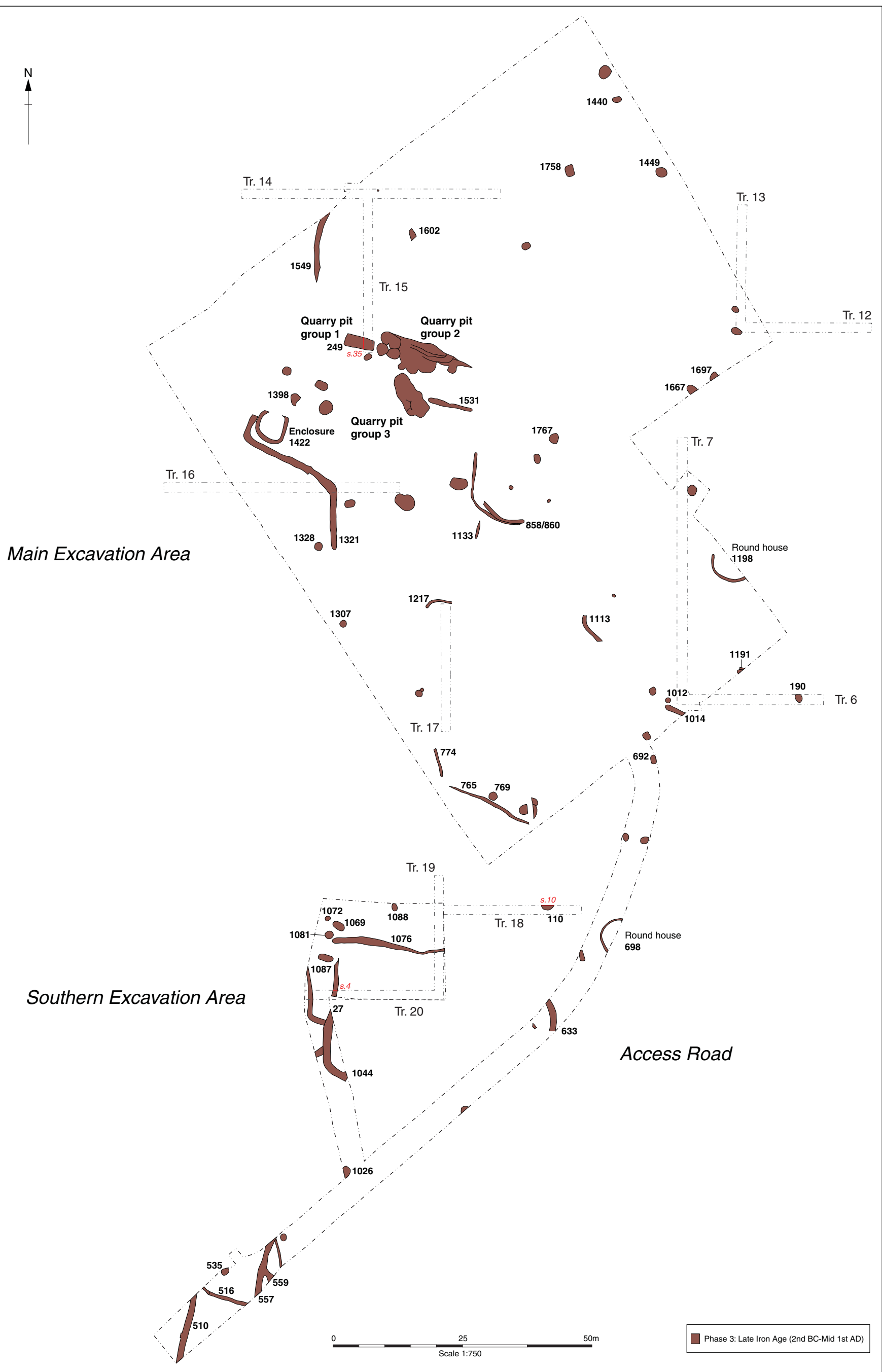


Figure 7: Phase 3 plan



Figure 8: Phase 4 plan



Figure 9: Phase 5 plan

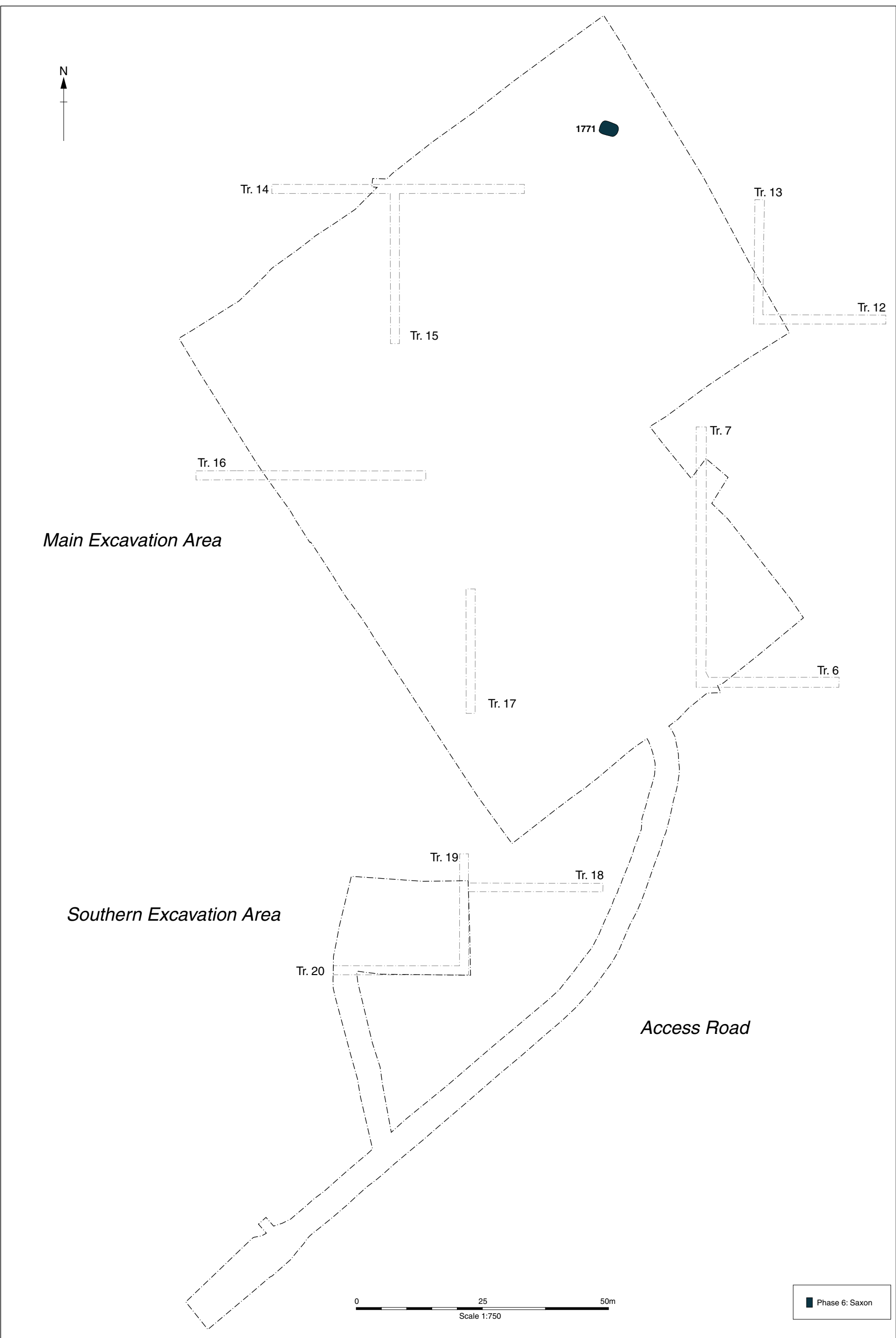


Figure 10: Phase 6 plan

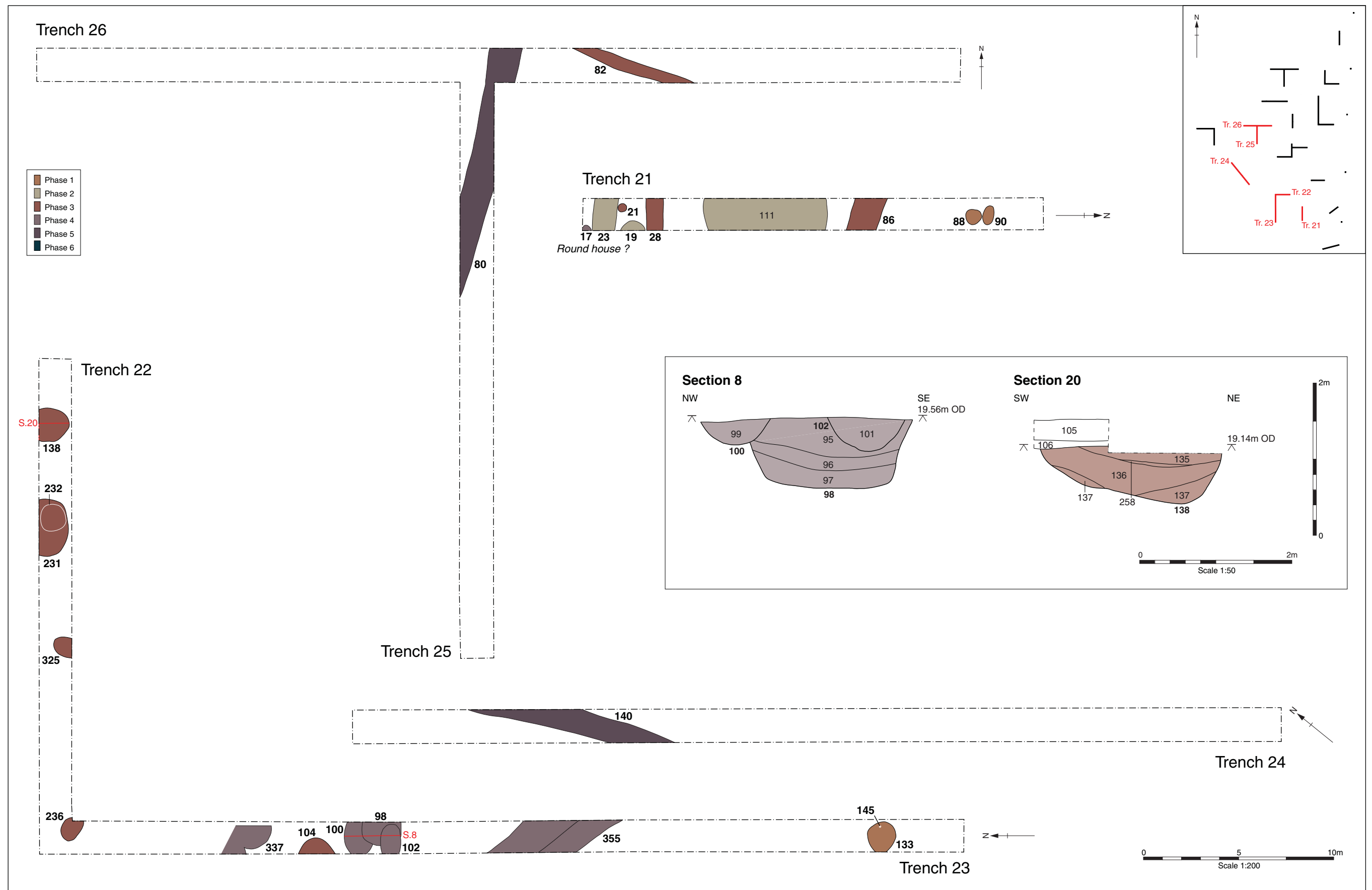


Figure 11: Plan of trenches 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and sections



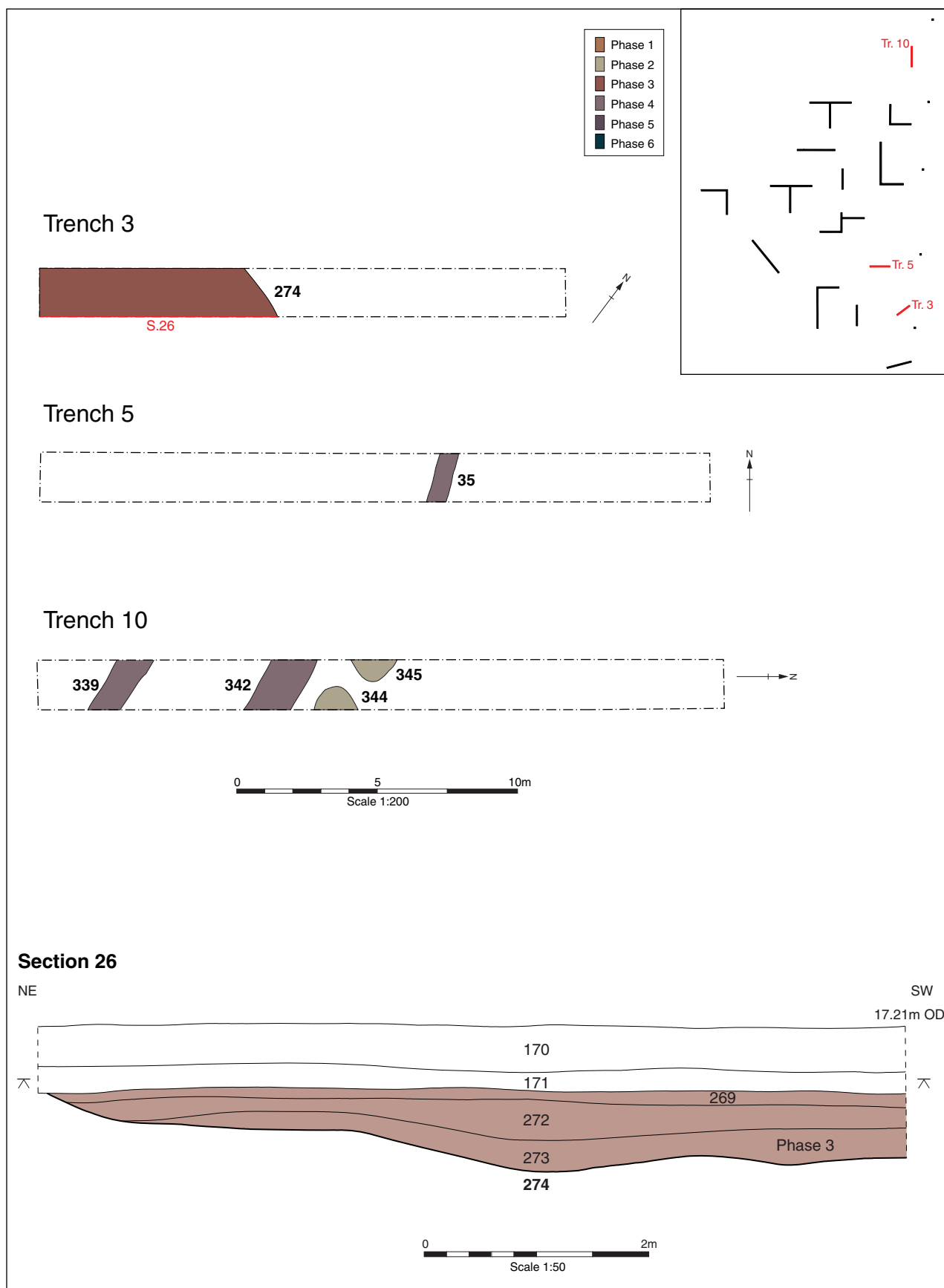


Figure 12: Plan of Trenches 3, 5, 10 and section

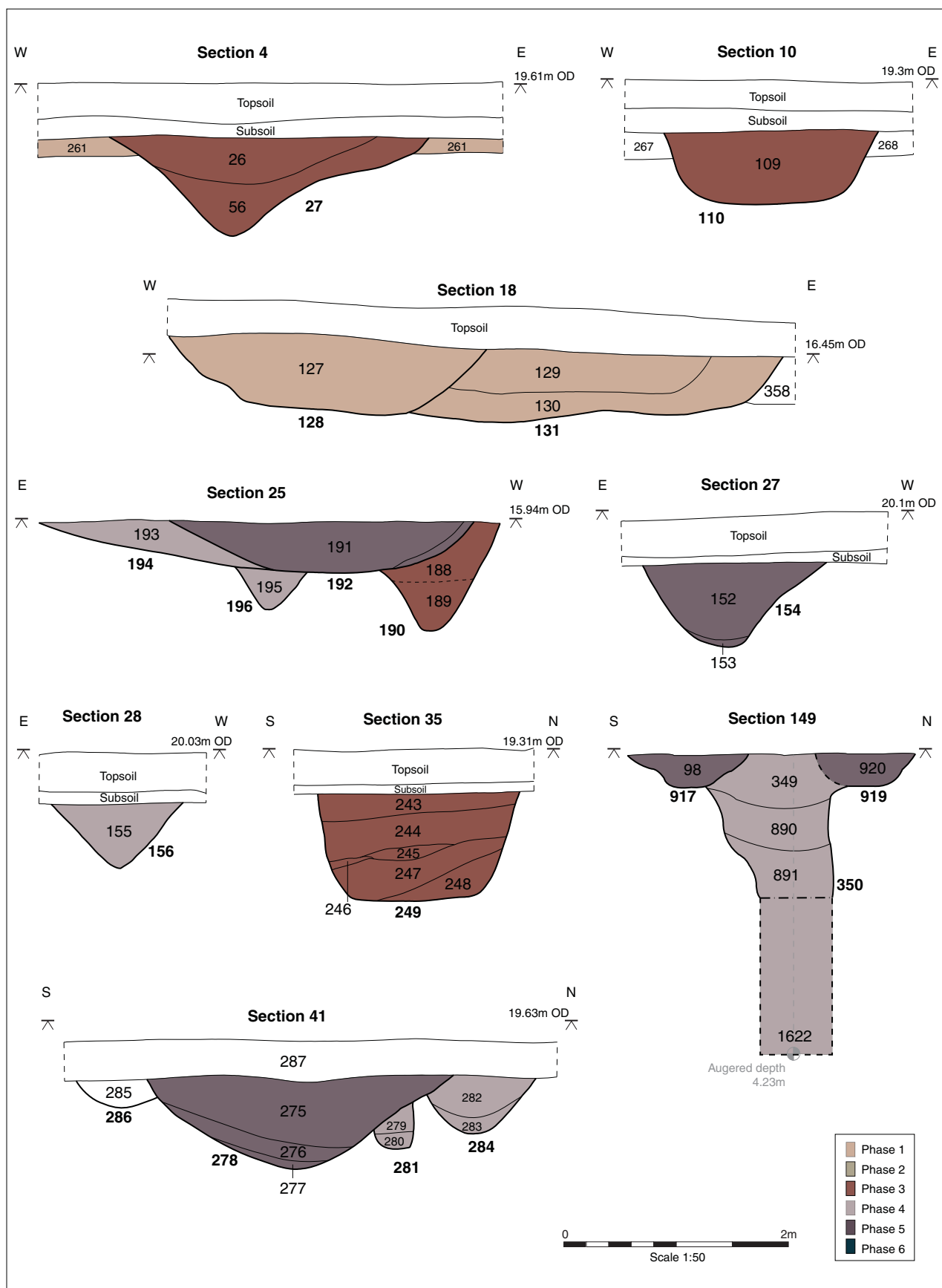


Figure 13: Section drawings



Plate 1: General shot of main excavation area with roundhouse 1198 in foreground, looking west



Plate 2: Middle Iron Age pottery within pit 797 (Phase 2), looking north





Plate 3: Ditch **1046** (Phase 3) and disarticulated animal remains in hearth **1048** (Phase 4), looking east



Plate 4: Articulated animal bone in pit **1069** (Phase 3), looking west



Plate 5: Pits **838** and **840** (Phase 3), looking north

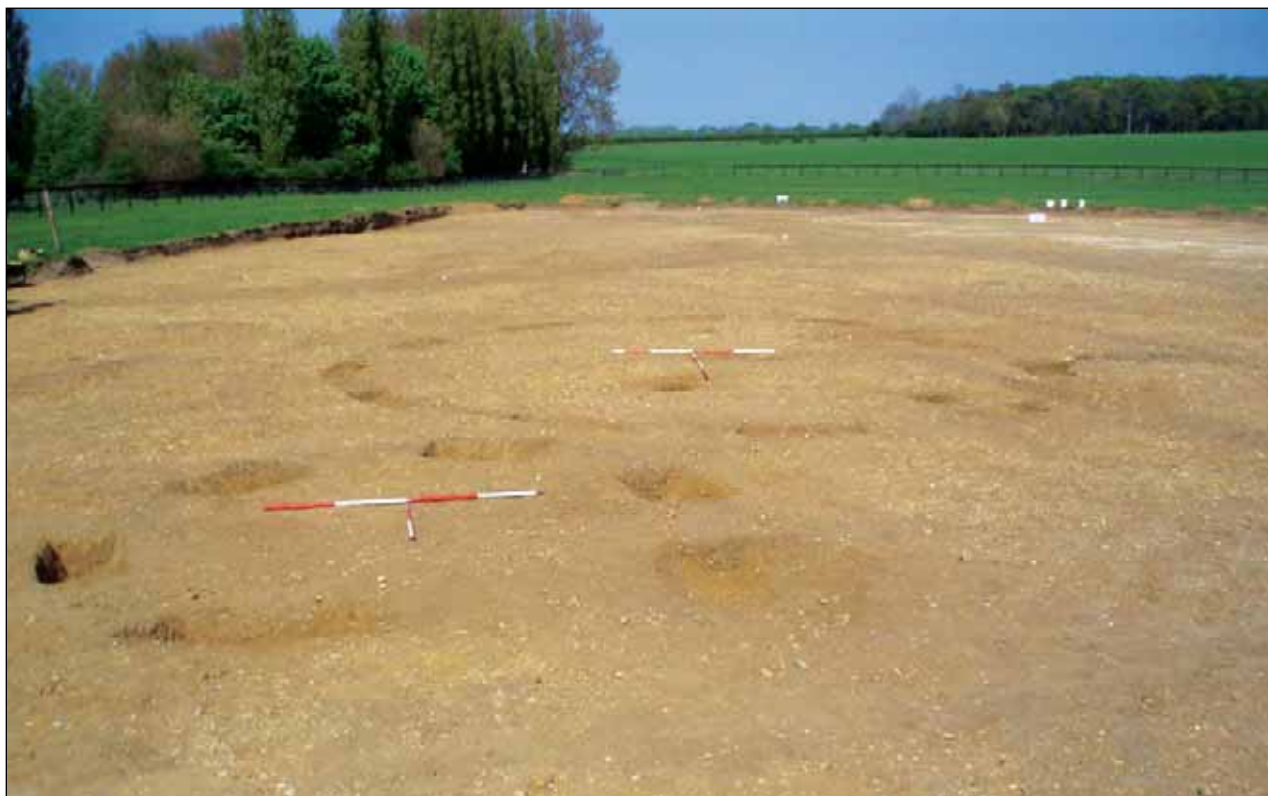


Plate 6: Roundhouse **1649** and structure **1567** (Phase 4), looking north-east





Plate 7: Pottery vessel in ditch **1689** (Phase 4), looking east



Plate 8: Articulated cattle remains in pit **809** (Phase 4), looking south



Plate 9: Neo-natal and dog burial pit **929** (Phase 4), looking east



Plate 10: Hearth **1048** (Phase 4), looking east





Plate 11: Horse skeleton in pit **614** (Phase 4), looking north



Plate 12: Quern stones a placed deposit in pit **880** (Phase 5)





Plate 13: Reconstruction of quern stones from pit **880**



Plate 14: Intercutting pits **832** and **834** (Phase 5), looking west



Plate 15: Pig skeleton in pit **1294** (Phase 5), looking west

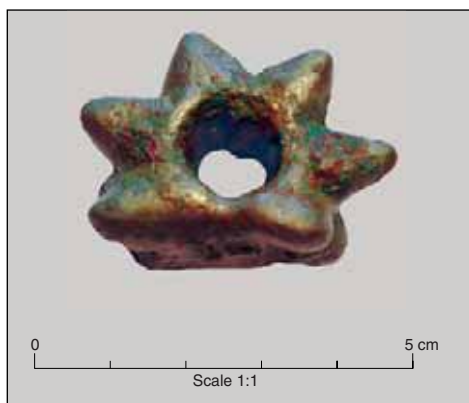


Plate 16: "Hedgehog"

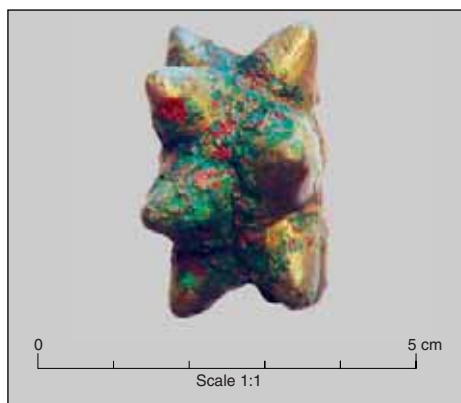


Plate 17: "Hedgehog"





Figure 32: Distribution of pottery from Phase 1/2 buried soil deposits by period and context. Scale 1:750



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