Middle Iron Age Settlement at Highfields, Caldecote, Cambridgeshire

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Prepared by:	Kathryn Blackbourn (Project Officer)
Checked by:	Matt Brudenell (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Rachel Clarke (Post-Excavation Editor)
Approved for Issue by:	Name (position)
Signature:	

.....

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
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Middle Iron Age Settlement at Highfields, Caldecote, Cambridgeshire

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

By Kathryn Blackbourn BA ACIfA

With contributions from Katie Anderson BA MA, Lawrence Billington PhD, Anna Booth PhD, Matt Brudenell PhD, Rachel Fosberry ACIfA, Hayley Foster PhD, Ted Levermore BA, Carlotta Marchetto MA PCIfA, Mairead Rutherford BA MSc, Simon Timberlake PhD

Illustrations by Charlotte Walton BA MPhil MCIfA

Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

List of Graphs

Summary

From the 4th July to 6th September 2018 Oxford Archaeology East undertook an archaeological excavation at land east of Highfields Road, Highfields Caldecote, Cambridgeshire (TL 3558 5918). The excavation revealed part of a Middle Iron Age farmstead, a later (probably Early Roman) surfaced track and several associated ditches, all cut by a series of medieval to post-medieval furrows.

The Middle Iron Age farmstead was represented by the remains of several roundhouses (one set within an enclosure), ditches (including a long-lived boundary) and pits, hearths and post-holes, along with a four-post structure. At least two sub-phases of activity were discernible within this main settlement phase. Many of the features yielded finds, including a notable group of Middle Iron Age pottery (1841 sherds, weighing 11916g) which comprises a mix of decorated and undecorated sherds broadly typical of pottery groups of this date from southern Cambridgeshire. Other finds include animal bone, burnt stone, fired clay, flint, metal working debris and metal finds that together will help to build a picture of the different activities undertaken at the site as well as husbandry and other farming practices being carried out. Although there was a paucity of plant remains within the bulk samples, there is good potential from pollen sub-samples to provide evidence for local environment and land-use around the site.

Settlement appears to have shifted elsewhere by the Late Iron Age period: finds from the uppermost fills of some of the ditches suggest they had silted up and were no longer maintained by *c*. 50BC. The surfaced track, which cut across several of the Middle Iron Age features, produced a small number of abraded Early Roman pottery sherds. This track and associated ditches may have been related to a new settlement established in this period, a number of which have been identified in the vicinity.

The claylands around Caldecote were clearly extensively settled and farmed during the Iron Age (and Roman) periods, and this excavation makes a valuable contribution to this growing corpus of sites.

Acknowledgements

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Similarly, the post-excavation team deserve thanks for processing and assessing the artefactual and environmental assemblages from the excavation. Thanks are also due to the OA East geomatics team and to Charlotte Walton for producing the assessment illustrations.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the project

1.1.1 An archaeological excavation took place on land east of Highfields Road, Highfields Caldecote, Cambridgeshire from the 4th July to the 6th September 2018 (Fig. 1). The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Limited in advance of residential development. This work followed a programme of desk-based assessment (Butler 2015), geophysical survey (Tanner 2015) and trial trenching (Chinnock 2016), which identified enclosures, possible roundhouses and associated features that appeared to have originated in the Late Iron Age, along with medieval to post-medieval cultivation features. This evidence, combined with the results of other archaeological investigations around Highfields undertaken since the mid 1990s, clearly demonstrates that later Iron Age settlement and activity was extensive in this area.

1.1.2 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (2006) and PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008). The work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Brudenell 2018) prepared on behalf of CgMs in response to an Archaeological Brief for Investigation issued by Gemma Stewart of the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 Caldecote lies on a bedrock geology of Gault Formation mudstone; a Jurassic period sedimentary bedrock, overlain by superficial deposits of Oadby (BGS 2018). The soil on the site comprised slowly permeable calcareous clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils.

1.2.2 The site is located in Highfields Caldecote, which forms part of the small village of Caldecote in South Cambridgeshire. Situated to the east of Highfields Road on agricultural land (centred on TL 3558 5918), the site is broadly flat at *c*. 71m AOD. It is bounded by Highfields Road to the west, a trackway leading to Highfields Farm to the north, a tree belt to the east and fields to the south.

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 The following information has been drawn from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), the WSI (Brudenell 2018) and various publications (e.g. Abrams and Ingham 2008; Kenney and Lyons 2011) on the nearby sites within Highfields Caldecote (Fig. 2).

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Whilst no pre-Iron Age features have been recorded in the area surrounding the site, two residual Mesolithic tools were found in excavations *c*. 200m to the south-west (Kenney 2007), and attest to early activity in the landscape. In general, however, it was not until the later Iron Age that settlement *per se* was established and sustained on the heavy clays of the area. The combined results of archaeological investigations

around Highfields since the mid 1990s now clearly demonstrates that later Iron Age activity was extensive. On the site itself, geophysical survey and trenched evaluation (ECB4622) identified a small sub-rectangular enclosure (15m by 15m) situated along a north-east to south-west aligned ditch, and other features including two possible roundhouse ring-gullies (MCB20805). These features were thought to have had their origins in the Late Iron Age, and yielded a small quantity of pottery and animal bone (Chinnock 2016).

1.3.3 Further evidence of Iron Age settlement has been found in a series of investigations c. 200m to the south-west of the site (ECB1115; ECB4448; CB14750). Excavation here (ECB4448) revealed the plan of a sub-triangular banjo enclosure containing a roundhouse and four-post structure, with traces of further buildings and a ditched trackway on the exterior (Kenney and Lyons 2011). The enclosure went through several phases of modification, with activity spanning the period between *c*. 100 BC-AD 50.

1.3.4 Evidence of Late Iron Age activity was also uncovered in investigations on the west side of Highfields Road (ECB121; ECB122; ECB1151), *c*. 900m to the south-west of the site (CHER 13008). Features including pits, ditches and a possible post-built structure were identified, although the nature and extent of the settlement has not been fully defined.

1.3.5 Other notable Late Iron Age finds from the area include a gold stater of Cunobelinus found at Childerley Gate in 1854 (CHER 03304), *c*. 500m north of the site.

Roman

1.3.6 As with the later Iron Age, there is extensive evidence for Roman activity in the surrounding landscape, with some sites demonstrating continuity across the Iron Age-Roman transition. Most activity in the immediate vicinity of the site, however, relates to Roman field boundaries and cultivation features (*e.g*. 11913; CB14750).

1.3.7 A series of these features were investigated between *c*. 200-700m to the south-west of the site (ECB4448; ECB778; ECB641), and comprised narrowly spaced horticultural planting beds and associated boundary ditches, with similar remains revealed to the west of Highfields Road (ECB122; 11914), c. 900m to the south-west. Pottery from this area dated to the 2nd to 4th century AD, suggesting the boundary systems were slightly later, or continued longer, that those to the east.

1.3.8 Roman field system ditches (MCB17870; ECB2935) have also been recorded *c*. 700m to the north-west of the site along the line of the A428. This area was extensively investigated as part of the improvement works to the road (ECB1827; ECB1874; ECB2087), culminating in the excavation of a Roman farmstead *c*. 800m to the north-east of the site at Childerley Gate (MCB16337; Abrams and Ingham 2008). This site comprised a 2nd century AD ladder-like arrangement of ditched rectilinear enclosures, associated with a trackway, an inhumation burial and a pottery dump. These enclosures were modified and reworked over the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, with settlement shifting slightly north; later activity included at least one building, a hearth/oven, pits, and two ponds. A hoard of 4,487 coins was also recovered.

1.3.9 Evidence for Roman activity has also been identified immediately east of Highfields Road (03286) comprising a ditch and pit yielding sherds of Samian pottery.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

1.3.10 There is currently no evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the surrounding landscape. The Domesday Survey has reference to the historic village of Caldecote, which lies c. 2.5km to the south of the site. This only had a population of 15 in 1086, but increased during the 13th and 14th centuries, before declining in the 15th century. Medieval house platforms have been recorded immediately west of Highfields Road (11226) and a medieval toft was also identified 1km south of the development area (09568).

1.3.11 Evidence from a combination of aerial photographic surveys (ECB1613; ECB4811), geophysical survey (ECB4622) and intrusive archaeological investigation (*e.g.* ECB121; ECB778; ECB4448; ECB4622) has demonstrated that the Highfields area was under cultivation throughout the medieval period. Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation have been widely mapped by survey and ground investigation (MCB16336, MCB21425, 09568, 09571, 09920, 11434, 11435, CB15023, CB15471). On the site itself, furrows on a north-west to south-east alignment are recorded (MCB20805), and continue on this axis across adjacent fields (MCB20806; MCB20807).

Post-medieval and modern

1.3.12 The earliest cartographic sources show that the site was enclosed in 1808, but lay within a wider unenclosed and undeveloped area of the village. The Tithe Map of 1851 illustrates a curvilinear boundary cutting across the site, but this is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886. This map, however, shows the site as scrub or woodland, with Highfield Farm (MCB20870) located *c*. 200m to the north-west. No major changes to site boundaries are depicted thereafter in the mapping.

1.3.13 Bourn Airfield is located immediately west of Highfields Caldecote (CB15128) and was used extensively during WWII by the RAF.

1.4 Original research aims and objectives

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

1.4.2 The CHET Brief for Archaeological Investigation (Stewart 2018) also sets out a number of research priorities (Section 4.2, page 3-4), as did the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, Brudenell 2018), drawn from Regional and Local Research Agendas (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011).

1.4.3 These are listed below:

Iron Age settlement

1.4.4 To investigate the character and morphology of the Iron Age settlement and associated activity, including its origins, development and decline, including any evidence for the impact of Romanisation on the pattern of landscape use:

When did Iron Age activity begin at the site, and what was the duration of occupation? Was this a short-lived farmstead?

Can different activity zones be distinguished at the site, and are they linked to different enclosures or buildings?

Is there evidence for continuity into the Roman period? If so, how is continuity manifest in the archaeological record (i.e., the form of structures, redefinition or boundaries and enclosures, continuity in faunal signature etc.)?

1.4.5 To contribute to an understanding of the pattern and development of Iron Age settlement in Cambridgeshire, with reference to evidence for contemporary sites in the landscape:

How do the results of the excavation tie in with those from the excavation of the Iron Age banjo enclosure, c. 500m south-west of the site (Kenney and Lyons 2011)?

How do the results of the excavation tie in with those from excavations along the A428, c. 700m to the north (Abrams and Ingham 2008)?

Do all the sites in the immediate area have similar economic signatures in terms of their ecofacts and material assemblages, or can differences be identified?

Can wider patterns be identified in the character of Iron Age settlement in this area of the Cambridgeshire claylands?

Economy during the Iron Age

1.4.6 To develop an understanding of the economy of the site, through analysis of recovered artefacts and ecofacts:

Is there any indication of economic specialisation?

How might farming regimes have been organised in this clayland landscape? Can agricultural land use be modelled from the faunal and environmental record and other strands of evidence?

What evidence is there for economic ties beyond the site? Can connections with adjacent sites be identified in the material record? How far can these connections be traced?

The environmental record

1.4.7 To examine the environmental setting of the site, including the impact of human action on the local environment

Can agricultural land use be modelled from the faunal and environmental record and other strands of evidence?

Iron Age ceramics

1.4.8 To contribute to an understanding of Iron Age ceramic sequences in Cambridgeshire

Can the investigation help to 'bench-mark' the character of Iron Age pottery assemblages from 'typical' farmstead-type settlements on the clay?

What are the regional stylistic connections in ceramics, in terms of the relative importance of the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition and South Cambridgeshire Plainware tradition?

When did grog-tempered, wheel-made and 'Belgic'-related ceramics appear at the site? How did the adoption of new ceramic technologies unfold?

1.5 Fieldwork methodology

1.5.1 All works were carried out in accordance to the Written Scheme of investigation approved by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team prior to commencement of works on site.

1.5.2 Due to the presence of an overhead electric cable across much of the site, the excavation area was stripped in two parts, using a 20 tonne 360 type machine, leaving a section of topsoil un-stripped underneath the overhead cables. This area was due to be stripped by a smaller machine at a later date but following discussions on site this was deemed unnecessary given the absence of small discrete features either side of the unexcavated area.

1.5.3 Hand excavation of features was not due to start until all topsoil and subsoil had been removed from the excavation area. Due to the incredibly dry and hot conditions, this methodology was altered and excavation of features commenced prior to the completion of machine excavation. Roundhouse gullies were fully excavated in order to recover all finds present.

1.5.4 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (2014a) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, local and national planning policies, and the WSI.

1.5.5 All machine excavation was monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OAE pro-forma sheets and plans and sections were drawn at appropriate scales. Site photos were taken of all features using a DSLR camera.

1.5.6 Site survey was conducted using a Leica GS08 GPS system and photogrammetry using a pole cam or drone.

1.5.7 Metal Detecting was carried out on site by Thomas Lucking using a XP Deus metal detector running at a frequency of approximately 11khz. All metal finds recovered were done so through metal detecting.

1.5.8 Bulk samples were taken from a range of features within the excavated area and processed at OA East's processing facility at Bourn.

1.5.9 An open day was held at the site on 7th September 2018, which was well-attended with over 80 people attending.

1.6 Project scope

1.6.1 The results of the previous evaluation conducted at the site (Chinnock 2016) will not be included in this assessment, which deals with the features and material uncovered during the 2018 excavation phase of work only.

2 FACTUAL DATA AND STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL: STRATIGRAPHY

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following records were created:

Record type	Number
Contexts	527
Sections	135
Plans	3
Environmental Samples	71
Photographs	151
Small Finds	3

Table 1: List of Records created

2.1.2 Three broad phases of activity have been identified within the site, spanning the later prehistoric to post-medieval periods. The earliest elements related to part of a Middle Iron Age settlement, which was seemingly abandoned during the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period when a trackway and a series of associated ditches were established across the site. Subsequently the site reverted to agriculture, evidenced by a swathe of sinuous furrows that cut across the earlier features (Fig. 3); although undated these are likely to relate to the medieval and/or post-medieval periods. The densest areas of Middle Iron Age activity were located along the western and northern parts of the site with a distinct area in the southern part of the site being devoid of archaeology.

2.1.3 Cultural material associated with domestic activity was recovered from the majority of features on site, including pottery, animal bone, fired clay, burnt and worked stone, flint, metal working debris and metal finds. The finds were predominantly associated with the farmstead and included a notable assemblage (1841 sherds, 11916g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. Although charcoal was often clearly present within the fills of features, the preservation of plant remains was poor. A small group of residual flintwork attests to earlier activity in the vicinity, possibly during the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age periods.

2.1.4 An overview of the results is presented below by phase, with further details including dimensions included in Appendix A and full specialist assessments provided in Appendix B and C. Figure 3 shows all the excavated features (including the furrows) and is followed by phase plans (Figs 4 and 5) and a selection of sections (Fig. 6) and plates.

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

2.1.6 The provisional site phases are as follows:

Phase 1 – Middle Iron Age (350BC to 50BC)
Phase 2 – Late Iron Age to Early Roman (50BC-100AD)
Phase 3 – Medieval to post-medieval (c. late 11th-18th century)

2.2 Phase 1: Middle Iron Age (350BC to 50BC)

Introduction

2.2.1 Features dating to the Middle Iron Age comprised numerous ditches, 29 pits, 10 post-holes and the remains of seven partial or complete roundhouses (Fig. 4; Plate 1) relating to part of a farmstead that would have extended further to the north, west and east. This settlement may have been fairly long-lived and/or shifted over time, evidenced by the re-cutting of ditches and inter-cutting or truncation of earlier features including the roundhouses. Feature fills generally comprised orange, brown or mid grey brown clay with occasionally a more silt-rich component.

2.2.2 Roundhouses, represented by ring gullies, were a prominent feature on the site, all dating to the Middle Iron Age (Fig. 4) but varying considerably both in size and character (Table 2) and in terms of their preservation. They measured between 6m and 14.6m in diameter with an entranceway (where visible) tending to be on the eastern or southern sides. Three of the roundhouses had internal features including pits filled with burnt stone, most likely used as a hearth (denoted with an H on Fig. 4) and in one case (Roundhouse **264**) evidence for a post-hole entranceway survived. Where there was a stratigraphic relationship between roundhouses and other features, the roundhouses were always the earliest feature. Middle Iron Age pottery and fired clay were most common finds, alongside burnt stone, particularly in the terminals of the ring ditches or gullies. The most intriguing find came from Roundhouse **143**, a polished Neolithic flint axe head (SF 3) found in the uppermost fill of its external ditch (**143**).

Roundhouse No.	Diam. (m)	Entranceway	Internal features	MIA Pottery	Finds	Enviro
143	14.6	ESE	Yes	260 sherds (2227g)	34g slag, 1 worked flint including SF3 an axe head, rubber stone (17.5kg), 40.85kg of burnt stone, 37 frags (227g) fired clay, 2.118kg Animal bone	Sloe/cherry stone and Ostrocods
241	11.6+	N/A	No	33 sherds (147g)	Worked flint, 3 frags (6g) fired clay, 62g Animal bone	
264	12.5	E	Yes	323 sherds (1573g)	1 worked flint, 47 frags (147g) fired clay, 45.75kg of burnt stone, 202g Animal bone	Barley, spelt/emmer, glume base
286	10.8+	ESE	No	138 sherds (1015g)	1 worked flint, 14 frags (60g) fired clay, 33.70kg burnt stone, 469g Animal bone	
453	6	S	No		1 burnt flint, 400g burnt stone, 3 frags (4g) of fired clay	
487	9.2	W?	Yes	17 sherds (125g)	3.10kg burnt stone	
495	7.8	SE?	No	45 sherds (269g)	13g Animal bone	

Table 2: Middle Iron Age Roundhouse groups and associated finds

Enclosure 136 and Roundhouse 143

2.2.3 Enclosure **136** (**230**; Fig. 6. S. 139) was located in the south-west corner of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. This 2.82m wide and 1.14m deep ditch enclosed Roundhouse **143** and its associated features and produced a moderate group of finds (pottery, animal bone) from its three fills. The uppermost fill (139/233 *etc*) presumably represents the final disuse of the ditch and produced 25 sherds (113g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and two sherds (18g) of Late Iron Age pottery, alongside fragments of saddlequern and rubber stone, and a copper alloy brooch (SF 2) of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date. This fill may be re-phased to Phase 2 during analysis. Two ditches (**140** and **109**) located just within and outside the northern side of the enclosure were probably also associated with it.

2.2.4 Roundhouse **143** was the largest and best preserved example, although it was only partially revealed along the south-west limits of the excavation area (Plate 2). Its outer 'enclosure' ditch (**143**; Fig. 6 S. 112) measured approximately 14.6m in diameter and appears to have cut an earlier roundhouse represented by the heavily truncated remains of a ditch terminus (**211**). This produced Middle Iron Age pottery, alongside fired clay, slag, burnt stone and animal bone. Within the enclosure was a similarly truncated ring gully (**199**) representing the wall line of the roundhouse. Other internal features comprised a post-hole (**157**) and three pits (**154**, **159** and **162**) which together yielded evidence for ostracods (small crustaceans) alongside metalworking debris, pottery and animal bone.

Roundhouses 453, 495, 241, 487, 264, 286 and associated features

2.2.5 Located to the north-east of Enclosure **136** was the smallest roundhouse gully (Roundhouse **453**, see Table 2) that is undated but was cut by ditch **133** (see below). A number of pits were scattered to the west and north of this structure, although no internal features were identified. Further to the north-west were two partial adjacent ring gullies (Roundhouses **495** and **241**), with a possibly associated boundary ditch (**234**) to the south. A linear group of pits and post-holes (**165**, **152** and **150**) may have formed a continuation of this boundary. Further pits were scattered around the roundhouses, with three possibly representing hearths. One of these (**238**) located to the south of boundary ditch **234**, measured 0.87m wide and 0.3m deep with vertical sides and a flat base (Plate 5), the upper fill of which comprised large burnt stones weighing 60.5kg. Two similar pits (**190** and **557**) were located within Roundhouses **264** and **487**, close to their entrances.

2.2.6 Parts of further roundhouses and associated pits/hearths (**190** and **557**) were identified to the north-west (Roundhouse **487**) and east (Roundhouses **286** and **264**). Remnants of a partial ring gully (**280**) was also uncovered truncating Roundhouse **286**. Pottery associated with Roundhouse **264** includes a fragment of ceramic spoon. Fragments of ditches (ditches **313**, **271** and possibly **411** and **379**) were revealed close to the eastern edge of the site, possibly forming parts of rectangular enclosures associated with (or slightly later than) the roundhouses. These appear to correlate with a square enclosure identified during the geophysical survey. A deep pit or probable field well (**515**; Fig. 6 S. 213) was revealed beneath one of the ditches (**509**)

to the east of Roundhouse **487**, samples from which have good potential for the recovery of pollen (See App. C2).

2.2.7 A four-post structure (**436**) measuring 2.6m wide was located to the south-west of Roundhouse **264** and may have been associated with it, or one of the two roundhouses to the north-west.

Cut	Fills	MIA pottery	Other finds	Enviro
436	437, 438	4 sherds (15g)	9.7kg burnt stone	Wheat
439	440, 441	8 sherds (47g)	12g animal bone, 1 worked flint	-
442	443, 444	-	1.05kg burnt stone	-
445	446, 447	-	1.65kg burnt stone	-

Table 3: Summary of four-post structure **436**

Boundary Ditch Group 123

2.2.8 Ditch Group **123** comprised a series of ditches which formed a long-lived boundary that extended north-east to south-west across the site, cutting several of the roundhouse gullies (Table 4; Plate 3). The earliest iteration of the boundary appears to have been ditches **175** and **167**, which were both cut by ditch **133/169**, which curved to the south-east cutting Roundhouse **453**. Ditch **175** was re-cut by another large ditch (**123/171/335**; Fig. 6, S. 122 and 165) and was in turn cut by a much smaller and sinuous ditch (**119**).

Cut	Fills	Ditch No	Measurements	MIA Pottery	Other Finds	Enviro
123	124, 125, 126, 127, 128	**123**	2m x 1.03m	16 sherds (173g)	4 frags (10g) Fired Clay, 142g Animal bone	-
171	172, 173, 174	**123**	2.5m x 0.9m	34 sherds (214g)	1 frag (3g) Fired Clay, 139g Animal bone	-
224	**225, 226, 227, 228, 229**	**123**	**1.76m x 0.78m**	**104 sherds (1151g)**	**4 frags (22g) Fired Clay, 1284g Animal bone**	**Wheat**
357	**360, 361, 362**	**123**	**2.15m x 1.05m**	**55 sherds (233g)**	**3 Frags worked stone, 8 frags (36g) Fired Clay, 13.10kg burnt stone, 374g Animal bone**	**-**
335	**336, 337**	**123**	**2.6m x 1.15m**	**13 sherds (58g)**	**2 frags (11g) Fired Clay, 11.35kg burnt stone, 54g Animal bone**	**-**
390	**391, 392, 393, 394**	**123**	**3.16m x 0.96m**	**10 sherds (52g)**	**281g Animal bone**	**-**
167	168	**167**	0.86m x 0.34m	2 sherds (3g)	8g Animal bone	-
175	176	**175**	0.8m x 0.08m	4 sherds (153g)	189g Animal bone	-

Cut	Fills	Ditch No	Measurements	MIA Pottery	Other Finds	Enviro
333	334	**175**	1.1m x 1.04	-	-	-
387	388, 389	**175**	3.6m x 1.14m	17 sherds (119g)	6.75kg burnt stone, 122g Animal bone	-

Table 4: Summary of Ditch Group **123**

Pits

2.2.9 The 29 pits appear to have been generally associated with the roundhouses, and varied in size (between 0.44m and 1.2m wide and 0.08m and 0.55m deep), although most were on the smaller side of this range. The majority of pits contained large quantities of burnt stone.

Cut	Filled By	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
105	106			0.75	0.11	circular	sloped	concave
113	114			0.7	0.22	circular	sloped	concave
117	118			0.42	0.25	circular	steep	concave
131	132			1.2	0.5	unknown	steep	concave
141	142			0.6	0.1	sub-circular	shallow	concave
146	147			0.5	0.1	sub-circular	shallow	concave
148	149			0.6	0.08	sub-circular	steep	concave
150	151			0.6	0.14	sub-circular	steep	uneven
152	153			0.44	0.12	sub-circular	steep	flat
154	155, 156	143		0.55	0.22	circular	vertical	flat
159	160, 161	143		0.68	0.5	sub-circular	near vertical	flat
162	163, 164	143		0.6	0.5	sub-circular	near vertical	concave
165				0.6	0.16	sub-circular	steep	concave
190	191, 192		487	0.65	0.2	circular	very steep/near vertical	fairly flat
193	194		487	0.7	0.15	circular	sloped	concave
203	204, 205			1.2	0.28	circular	steep	concave
206	207			0.8	0.19	sub-circular	steep SW side, sloped NE side	concave
238	239, 240			0.87	0.3	circular	vertical	flat

Cut	Filled By	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base
267				0.6	0.12	sub-circular	sloping	flat
269	270			0.7	0.24	circular	steep slope	flat
274	275			1.58	0.55	sub-circular	steep	flat
465	466			0.45	0.38	sub-circular	sloped	concave
471	472			0.87	0.45	sub-circular	steep	concave
493	494			0.52	0.19	circular	sloped	concave
541	542			0.55	0.15	sub-circular	gradual	flat
552	551			1	0.24	sub-circular	steep	concave
553	554			0.53	0.15	sub-circular	gradual	concave
556	555			0.74	0.16	sub-circular	shallow	concave
557	558	264		0.63	0.17	sub-circular	gradual	concave

Table 5: Summary of pits

2.3 Phase 2: Late Iron Age to Early Roman (50BC-100AD)

Trackway and Ditch Group 244

2.3.1 Extending north-west to south-east across the eastern part of the site, and cutting across Phase 1 boundary **123,** was a surfaced track/hollow way (**307**) and series of parallel ditches (Ditch Group **244**). Trackway **307** measured 4m wide and consisted of a 0.1m-thick layer of compacted flint and stone (308; Fig. 6, S. 161; Plate 7), which produced a small group of Early Roman pottery (AD 40-100). In some areas the surface had been cut by what appears to have been wheel ruts (**353** and **358**) which contained 32 sherds (128g) of (residual) Middle Iron Age pottery and one sherd (4g) of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery. Where the trackway lay within a hollow it was overlain by a 0.15m-thick layer (309) of silty clay that produced a mixture of Middle Iron Age and Early Roman pottery.

2.3.2 The adjacent ditches (**244**, **294**, **254**) were all very similar in character, measuring between 0.9-0.95m wide and 0.19m-0.4m deep, all with single fills that produced small to medium-sized assemblages of (residual) Middle Iron Age pottery and fired clay. The northern continuation of the ditches is less clear, with ditch **294** possibly turning northwards (as ditch **397**), and another similar ditch (**201**) located to the north. A further, L-shaped, ditch (**129**) was identified to the west, aligned at right angles to the track, which also cut the earlier boundary ditch **123**. This ditch measured 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep with stepped sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained a

small quantity of residual Middle Iron Age pottery, fired clay and animal bone, along with 3.15kg of burnt stone; all presumably reworked from earlier deposits.

2.4 Phase 3: Medieval-post-medieval (c. late 11th-18th century)

2.4.1 A total of 15 furrows that presumably date to the medieval to post-medieval periods were identified on a roughly north-west to south-east alignment, all of which curved slightly to the south (Fig. 3). They were positioned roughly 6-7m apart and where excavated (**103** and **107**) measured between 0.85m and 1.1m wide and 0.16m to 0.2m deep. Their single fills produced no finds.

2.5 General Statement of Potential

2.5.1 Overall this appears to have been a relatively short-lived farmstead with a *floruit* in the Middle Iron Age and represented by a range of features typical of this site-type in Cambridgeshire. Although there was evidently some truncation, notably by the extensive furrows, the roundhouses along with their related features (enclosures, pits, hearths) and associated material culture have good potential to help answer the research questions related to understanding Iron Age settlement. This will also enable comparison with other known Iron Age sites around Caldecote and Cambourne, to help build a wider picture of land use and settlement in this area. The Early Roman trackway is of some interest as its presence suggests that settlement had shifted elsewhere by this period. Other sites in the area appear to have continued in use into the Roman period and it would be interesting to see how the boundaries and track might have related to those settlements and boundaries located nearby. The furrows are of relatively little interest, other than providing further evidence for the extensive fields associated with the nearby medieval and later settlements.

3 FACTUAL DATA AND STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL: ARTEFACTS

3.1 General

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

Material	Number	Weight
Metal	2	-
Metal working debris	25	417g
Flint	13	1.55kg
Burnt and worked stone	693 recovered	360kg recorded (177kg recovered)
Iron Age pottery	1841	11916g
Roman pottery	12	52g
Fired clay	264	1218g

Table 6: Finds quantification

3.2 Metalwork (App. B1)

Summary

3.2.1 The group consists of a single copper alloy Nauheim brooch of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date and a modern lead alloy militia button. The form and decoration of the brooch appears to link it to a specific group of Nauheim derivatives (Mackreth's (2011, 16) Type 3.a1) found almost exclusively in regions on the south coast of Britain, with both excavation and PAS data showing a particular concentration in Sussex.

Statement of Potential

3.2.2 The brooch was recovered from the uppermost fill of Enclosure ditch **136** (**230**), very near to the surface and is therefore of some value in terms of dating the disuse of this feature, while its location outside the main region of known parallels is of interest. The button is from the topsoil and presumably relates to modern manuring practices and has little research value.

3.3 Metalworking debris (App. B2)

Summary

3.3.1 A total of 417g of iron smithing hearth slag was recovered from three features including a ring gully (**208**) and one pit (**154**). All of the material consisted of fused lumps of vitrified hearth lining.

Statement of Potential

3.3.2 This is a very small amount of light slag with limited research potential. However, it indicates the presence somewhere nearby of a small smithing hearth, which may date to the Iron Age, and as such provides some information on types of activities being undertaken within the settlement.

3.4 Flint (App. B3)

Summary

3.4.1 A total of 13 worked flints was recovered from the excavation, alongside a single unworked burnt flint (9g). The majority of the worked flint is made up of flake-based material which, whilst not strongly diagnostic, are likely to be of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date and represent residual finds caught up in the fills of later features. This material includes a single retouched piece - a side scraper from ring gully **296**.

3.4.2 Two individual flint artefacts are of more significance: a polished axe-head recovered from ring gully **611** (Roundhouse **143**) and a flint hammerstone/percussor from pit **190**.

Statement of Potential

3.4.3 The assemblage is small and the majority of the material is poorly diagnostic residual material which does not contribute to the research objectives of the project. However, both the Neolithic axe-head and the putatively Iron Age hammerstone have some potential to contribute to the project's general objective to characterise the Iron Age occupation of the site. In the case of the axe-head, a major point for discussion is whether the damage sustained to the piece and its deposition in the ring gully of a roundhouse were deliberate acts carried out during the Iron Age, reflecting the special treatment of an artefact which was recognised as being special or significant in some way. The hammerstone/percussor is potentially of somewhat more prosaic interest, but adds to a growing number of Iron Age sites in the region from which such artefacts are known, although it should be emphasised that specific use(s) to which these pieces were put has not been established.

3.5 Iron Age pottery (App. B4)

Summary

3.5.1 An assemblage of 1841 sherds (weighing 11916g) of Iron Age pottery was recovered from a large number of features on site (162 contexts from 109 cut features/interventions). The majority of the assemblage is Middle Iron Age in date and includes a range of fabrics, with decoration present on 92 sherds. A number of key groups were identified, with over half the assemblage coming from Roundhouses **143**, **264** and **286** and ditches **123** and **313**. Five sherds of Late Iron Age sherds are also present, found in the Phase 2 Trackway **307** and the upper fills of two Phase 1 ditches (Ditch **123** and Enclosure **136**).

Statement of Potential

3.5.2 The pottery dates to the Middle and Late Iron Age, though the vast majority is of handmade Middle Iron Age-type, which has a currency between c. 350 BC – 50 BC. The scarcity of Late Iron Age pottery from the site suggests that the settlement went out of use before the mid 1st century BC.

3.5.3 The recovery of a fairly large single-phase Middle Iron Age pottery assemblages is important for local ceramic studies, as many Iron Age sites often yield mixed groups of Middle and Late Iron Age pottery which can be difficult to separate. As a relative

'pure'/'pristine' Middle Iron Age group, the assemblage offers potential to examine the character of the pottery repertoire prior to the adoption of Late Iron Age 'Belgic'-related ceramics in this part of southern Cambridgeshire/west Cambridge.

3.5.4 The assemblage can be compared to other local assemblages from the banjo enclosure 500m to the south-west (Kenney & Lyons 2011), from excavations on the A428 (Abrams and Ingham 2008) and the recent evaluation at Bourn Airfield (Haskins 2018).

3.5.5 The Late Iron Age assemblage has limited potential beyond that of helping to phase features and date activity at the site.

3.1 Roman pottery (App. B5)

Summary

3.1.1 A small quantity (12 sherds, weighing 52g) of Roman pottery was recovered from Trackway **307** and layer 470 overlying it. The sherds are all small and abraded and date to AD 40-100.

Statement of Potential

3.1.2 The pottery has no potential beyond that of helping to broadly phase features and date activity at the site.

3.2 Burnt and worked stone (App. B6)

Summary

3.2.1 A total of 177 kg of burnt stone (which includes approximately 3.5 kg of worked stone) was recovered from the 360kg of burnt stone recorded on site. The majority of burnt stone came from ring gullies associated with roundhouses as well as a number of pits or hearths that had been densely packed with burnt stone.

3.2.2 Some 28.5kg of worked stone was identified of which 3.5kg was recovered from amongst the burnt stone recorded and collected on-site. This consisted of 2.85 kg composed of flat-top (slab) to concave-top sadddlequern and 25.206kg of rubber stone (x3 separate rubbers). The latter includes one very small and complete stone rubber (206g) and two unusually large rubber stones; one a slab-type fragment (c.7.5 kg) and the other a complete boulder-type rubber weighing approx. 17.5 kg.

Statement of Potential

3.2.3 The burnt stone assemblage adds to a growing corpus of Iron Age sites in East Anglia with burnt stone cooking pits associated with roundhouse ring gullies. The low percentage of saddlequern/ rubber stone present within the burnt stone assemblage from Caldecote (up to 1.7% by weight but just 0.7% by number of pieces) reflects the very low rate of Iron Age re-use of this material as burnt stone compared to other excavated Early-Middle Iron Age settlements in Cambridgeshire

3.2.4 All three of the rubber stones recovered during excavation are fairly un-typical of the size/ type normally encountered on Iron Age sites within Cambridgeshire and as such are of some interest.

3.3 Fired clay (App. B7)

Summary

3.3.1 A total of 264 fragments, 1218g, of fired clay was recovered from the excavation. The material was collected from across the site, however a large portion of it derived from the ring gullies/ditches for Roundhouses **143**, **264**, **286** and **453**. Much of the material is amorphous (194 fragments, 862g) and therefore has little archaeological value. A smaller portion was recorded as 'structural' (70 fragments, 356g). These showed signs of flattened surfaces, corners and hand-forming.

Statement of Potential

3.3.2 The fired clay, although associated with a number of structures, is largely undiagnostic which means it has limited archaeological potential in terms of the project's research aims.

4 FACTUAL DATA AND STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL: ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

4.1 General

4.1.1 Environmental bulk samples were collected from a representative cross-section of feature types and locations. Bulk Samples were taken to analyse the preservation of micro and macro botanical remains. Pollen samples were also taken from a small number of features. Animal bone refers to the hand-collected assemblage only (see Appendix C).

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

Sample Type	Ditch	Ring Gully/Ring Ditch	Pit	Post-hole	Trackway	Well	TOTAL
Flotation	20	17	10	7	1	1	56
Pollen	12	-	-	-	-	2	14

Table 7: Samples

4.2 Environmental samples (App. C1)

Summary

4.2.1 Fifty-six bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated area that included ditches, pits and post-holes. Preservation of plant remains is extremely poor. Carbonised remains are present as one or two specimens in only four samples and charcoal volumes are extremely low. Where preservation allowed identification, this included wheat, barley, spelt/emmer and legume. Weed seeds were also identified, including grass, ribwort, plantain and a sloe/cherry stone. Evidence for Ostrocods was only identified in two features on site.

Statement of Potential

4.2.2 The results of this initial assessment suggest that the potential of these samples to address the project aims is extremely low, although negative evidence may suggest that hearth waste was not disposed of on site. It is more likely that the clay soils are not conducive to preservation of charred plant remains and the de-watering of the basal deposits of deeper features precludes the survival of waterlogged remains. Similar results of sparse quantities of poorly-preserved charred plant remains were recovered from the nearby site (Stevens 2011, 34).

It is not considered that the processing of the remaining soil from these samples will produce additional material in the form of interpretable assemblages.

4.3 Pollen (App. C2)

Summary

4.3.1 Five samples taken from two Middle Iron Age features (Enclosure ditch **136** (**230**)) and well **515**) produced similar pollen assemblages, interpreted to suggest a largely cleared landscape, of open, grassy spaces, possibly suitable for pasture. Evidence for damp and

wet areas as well as the presence of woodland, probably some distance from the site was also recorded.

Statement of Potential

Pollen is well preserved in the two samples from well **515** and it is recommended that samples from these deposits should be analysed in full in order to provide a vegetational / human impact history for the site.

4.4 Faunal remains (App. C3)

Summary

4.4.1 The assemblage is of a small size, with a total of 11.7kg of bone recovered from hand collection. The number of recordable fragments totaled 189. Animal bone was recovered from a variety of features including roundhouses, ditches, gullies and a pit. The species represented include cattle, sheep/goat, horse, pig and dog.

4.4.2 Domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with cattle and sheep/goat remains being the most well represented species. These were mostly kept for meat and perhaps secondary products for sheep/goat, which is apparent from the trends in the age of slaughter.

4.4.3 The dominance of cranial and foot elements would suggest that primary butchery was happening within the settlement. The lack of meat bearing elements, particularly for sheep/goat, suggests cooking waste may have been disposed of elsewhere.

Statement of Potential

4.4.4 The faunal assemblage dates entirely to the Middle Iron Age period and although is of a small size has some potential to answer some of the project's research questions related to the nature and economy of the settlement, farming regimes and the broader land-use of the area. The results can be compared to other local assemblages such as the banjo enclosure 500m to the south-west (Kenney & Lyons 2011), the excavations on the A428 (Abrams and Ingham 2008) and the recent evaluation at Bourn Airfield (Haskins 2018), to build a wider picture of husbandry practices and human-animal interaction in this part of Iron Age Cambridgeshire.

4.5 Radiocarbon dating

Summary

4.5.1 Four specimens of animal bone from ring gullies related to roundhouses were sent for radiocarbon dating to further refine the ceramic dating. In all four cases these tests failed due to a lack of collagen.

Statement of Potential

4.5.2 Charcoal was largely absent from the site and although four animal bone samples have failed at this stage, it is intended that further bone and charred seeds will be sent for radiocarbon dating during analysis. Bone will be selected from contexts 130, 225, 235 and 249 as well as a seed from context 322.

5 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 Revised research aims

5.1.1 A number of aims were identified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Brudenell 2018) and reiterated in Section 1.4 in this report, many of which are still relevant. These have been updated below, with reference to regional frameworks (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011), including the forthcoming revised edition (Brudenell forthcoming).

Iron Age settlement

5.1.2 To investigate the character and morphology of the Iron Age settlement and associated activity, including its origins, development and decline, including any evidence for the impact of Romanisation on the pattern of landscape use.

5.1.3 Further analysis is needed to explore the range of settlement forms in the Middle Iron Age, and establish their patterning and distribution. Work is needed to define more closely the different types of settlement and enclosure evident, and explore how they vary over space and time (Brudenell forthcoming, 14).

When did Iron Age activity begin at the site, and what was the duration of occupation? Was this a short-lived farmstead? Can different activity zones be distinguished at the site, and are they linked to different enclosures or buildings?

5.1.4 The finds assemblages recovered from the features on site, and their distribution, will provide the best means of answering these questions. The pottery assemblage has been largely dated to the Middle Iron Age period (c.350-50BC), with no earlier pottery being recovered. Although there are still many gaps in the dating of pottery at this time (see below 5.17), further analysis of this assemblage alongside radiocarbon dating (where possible) can help to clarify the duration of occupation of the farmstead (See 3.5.3). Small quantities of Late Iron Age pottery and a single brooch of Late-Iron Age to Early Roman date found in the upper fills of some of the Phase 1 ditches indicate that the settlement focus had probably shifted elsewhere by this period.

5.1.5 A total of seven roundhouses were identified within the site, some of which may initially have been within an unenclosed or open settlement, but the largest of which was set within a rectangular enclosure (Roundhouse **143**, in Enclosure **136**)

5.1.6 Although the settlement has not been excavated in its entirety (clearly continuing to the west, north and east), analysis of the range of features and their associated often substantial finds assemblages should help answer questions related to the study of the settlements origins, development and decline. In addition, there is potential to identify possible activity zones across the settlement. Many of the finds were associated with the roundhouses and could be used to indicate where different types of activities (domestic such as cooking and food preparation, industrial including metalworking) were being undertaken; of note is a fragment of ceramic spoon from Roundhouse **264**.

5.1.7 Evidence of more specific activities or beliefs may also be provided by the presence of the possibly curated Neolithic axe head placed within the ditch encircling Roundhouse **143**. Also of interest is the position of the burnt stone-filled pits or hearths within

Roundhouses **264** and **487** and the location of a four-post structure; often associated with grain storage.

Is there evidence for continuity into the Roman period? If so, how is continuity manifest in the archaeological record (i.e., the form of structures, redefinition or boundaries and enclosures, continuity in faunal signature etc.)?

5.1.8 Very few features have been attributed to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman phase, comprising a surfaced track and associated ditches, limiting the potential to further explore this aspect of the site's use. The absence of settlement-related features and dearth of finds (comprising a handful of Late Iron Age pottery sherds and the Late Iron Age to Early Roman brooch from the uppermost fills of Phase 1 ditches and a few sherds of Early Roman sherds associated with the track) suggests that occupation had shifted elsewhere by this period. It is possible that the trackway and ditches relate to nearby Roman settlements such as that located at Bourn Airfield to the north-west (Haskins 2018), signifying a distinct change in land use and organisation at this time.

How do the results of the excavation tie in with those from the excavation of the Iron Age banjo enclosure, c. 500m south-west of the site (Kenney and Lyons 2011) and from excavations along the A428, c. 700m to the north (Abrams and Ingham 2008)?

5.1.9 To contribute to an understanding of the pattern and development of Iron Age settlement in Cambridgeshire, with reference to evidence for contemporary sites in the landscape. Further work is needed to explore the connections between adjacent sites thought to be contemporary. How did they relate, physically, socially and economically? Beyond proximity, can we trace other physical and material links between these sites? Clues may be found in the details of the content and composition of their artefact repertoires or faunal signatures etc. Are these more alike on adjacent sites than those from those further afield? Equally, differences may be revealing of relative status, or the adoption of different but linked economic strategies (Brudenell forthcoming, 14)

5.1.10 The settlement identified at Caldecote adds to a growing corpus of sites in this part of Cambridgeshire dating to the Iron Age, in particular the Middle Iron Age. It is clear that a number of similarities and comparisons can be drawn between the site at Caldecote and that of Scotland Farm, located 700m to the north during the A428 excavations (Abrams and Ingham 2008), with both sites representing farmsteads dated to the Middle Iron Age that have produced artefact assemblages from features such as enclosures, pits and roundhouses. The most striking similarity is that there is no evidence at either site for previous occupation, apart from a few residual worked flints found at Caldecote (and the placed Neolithic axe head). At Scotland Farm it is noted that the layout of the settlement changed very little with the only clear evidence of re-cutting coming from the northern enclosure ditch (Abrams & Ingham 2008, 31). This is also reflected at Caldecote, with the only obvious re-cutting coming from the large boundary ditch (Ditch Group 123) which runs across the site. Further work on the stratigraphic sequence (including the roundhouses which were clearly replaced/superseded/abandoned over time) will elucidate the development of the farmstead and allow for a more detailed discussion and comparisons between these two sites.

5.1.11 Evidence from other sites in the area can also be drawn upon, including previous and potentially further work at Bourn Airfield (Haskins 2018) to the west, as well as that of Site 3 at Bourn Airfield (Abrams & Ingham 2008, 33-35) to the north-west and sites further afield at Cambourne (Wessex Archaeology 2003). The site of a banjo enclosure (Kenney & Lyons 2011) located 500m to the south is also pertinent. Although largely thought to be Late Iron Age in date, the presence of Middle Iron Age type pottery alongside roundhouses and four post structures at this site highlights the need for further discussions on the dating of later Iron Age sites in this part of Cambridgeshire.

Do all the sites in the immediate area have similar economic signatures in terms of their ecofacts and material assemblages, or can differences be identified? Can wider patterns be identified in the character of Iron Age settlement in this area of the Cambridgeshire claylands?

5.1.12 The artefact assemblage at Caldecote is dominated by Middle Iron Age pottery (with small amounts of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery) and burnt stone, with smaller quantities of animal bone, fired clay, metal working debris and worked stone including saddlequern and rubber stones. Detailed analysis of the pottery and animal bone assemblages (Appendix B.4 & C.2) in particular will allow for discussion of the economy and environment of this site compared with contemporary sites in this part of Cambridgeshire (mentioned above), particularly that of Scotland Farm. Although the environmental samples were poor, there is some potential to investigate the local environment and land use from the pollen found in a Middle Iron Age well (see below).

Economy during the Iron Age

5.1.13 To develop an understanding of the economy of the site, through analysis of recovered artefacts and ecofacts:

Is there any indication of economic specialisation? How might farming regimes have been organised in this clayland landscape?

5.1.14 Small quantities of metal working debris and worked stone were identified on site, with both assemblages unable to provide much information. The very small amount of light slag denotes the presence somewhere nearby of a small smithing hearth, which may date to the Iron Age (3.3.2). The saddle quern tentatively suggests that grain may have been processed on site.

5.1.15 The faunal assemblage recovered from the site provides an overall picture of husbandry and the human-animal interaction in this part of Cambridgeshire during the Middle Iron Age (4.4.5). Further analysis and discussion is needed on the presence of primary butchery waste within the settlement, which not only identifies that cattle were favoured for their meat but analysis of the distribution of this material will assist in identifying potential activity zones at the site (5.1.2).

The environmental record

5.1.16 To examine the environmental setting of the site, including the impact of human action on the local environment

Can agricultural land use be modelled from the faunal and environmental record and other strands of evidence?

5.1.17 The environmental preservation within the bulk samples taken was poor (4.2.2) and therefore little knowledge can generally be gained from these. Of the remains that were recovered charred grains of barley, wheat and spelt/emmer were identified which are typical of the period. Evidence for Ostrocods, indicative of waterlogged features, was recovered from only two features on site, although many of the larger ditches probably held water at some point. Grass, ribwort, plantain and a sloe/cherry stone give a slight indication of the site's environmental setting. However, the pollen data provided evidence for an open grassy landscape which may have been used for grazing. A small amount of cereal type pollen may also suggest potential arable land in the vicinity although it is also possible that products of cereal processing may have been discarded in those features sampled. Low quantities of tree pollen may also suggest the presence of woodland, although at some distance from the site (Appendix C.2). Further analysis of these pollen samples has the potential to provide a detailed vegetational and human impact history for the site (4.3.3). It is probable that this farmstead was one of several in the area that would have practised a mixed arable and pastoral farming regime with a focus on stock keeping (cattle and sheep/goat).

Iron Age ceramics

5.1.18 To contribute to an understanding of Iron Age ceramic sequences in Cambridgeshire

Can the investigation help to 'bench-mark' the character of Iron Age pottery assemblages from 'typical' farmstead-type settlements on the clay?

5.1.19 The excavation at Caldecote has yielded a large assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery, this rare example of a fairly large (predominantly) single-phase assemblage is important for local ceramic studies, as many Iron Age sites often yield mixed groups of Middle and Late Iron Age pottery which can be difficult to separate. The recent excavations of similarly dated site on the claylands in this part of Cambridgeshire has resulted in a number of site types being identified, with farmsteads being most common. This assemblage as well as those from these other local sites can be compared to further explore how ceramics changed across the Middle and Late Iron Age and could help build a more detailed understanding of ceramic development in this part of the landscape (see 3.5.6) with reference to specific site types.

What are the regional stylistic connections in ceramics, in terms of the relative importance of the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition and South Cambridgeshire Plainware tradition?

5.1.20 The pottery assemblage from Caldecote includes a range of fabrics including sandy wares and shelly wares with inclusions of chalk, organic matter and sometimes flint resulting in ten basic fabric groups. Of the 139 different vessels identified, the vast majority are small slack shouldered or round shouldered vessels with short upright or out turned rims (Appendix B.4); globular pots and neckless barrel-shaped jars were also present as well as other forms. Decoration was present on 92 of the sherds with applications including fingertip and nail treatments and tool impressions. Scoring is the only other type of decoration with 72 sherds displaying scoring characteristic of

the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition (Elsden 1992). This is a low frequency compared to other ceramic groups from southern Cambridgeshire and reflects the geographical position of the site on the periphery of this pottery's distribution. Further work on the pottery fabrics, vessel forms and decoration compared to other local assemblages will further add to the growing knowledge of Middle Iron Age pottery traditions in this part of Cambridgeshire.

When did grog-tempered, wheel-made and 'Belgic'-related ceramics appear at the site? How did the adoption of new ceramic technologies unfold?

5.1.21 The majority of the Iron Age pottery assemblage comprised sherds dating to the Middle Iron Age, with very few (five sherds, 28g) dating to the Late Iron Age. Although Belgic related ceramics are devoid from the assemblage at Caldecote, the comparisons with the assemblages from the banjo enclosure site 500m to the south-west allows for the potential to examine the character of the pottery repertoire prior to the adoption of Late Iron Age Belgic related ceramics in this part of southern and western Cambridgeshire (See 3.5.5 and Appendix B.4).

5.2 Methods statements and further work

Stratigraphy

5.2.1 Context, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database. A full stratigraphic text will be prepared for all features, based on a group matrix and utilising tabulated data where appropriate. Features will be grouped by association where appropriate and described spatially and stratigraphically. The specialist information will be integrated (utilising the site database, GIS and/or CAD software programmes) to aid dating and complete more detailed phasing and spatial consideration of the site. Final phase plans will be produced, up to ten more sections will be digitised and illustrations prepared in Adobe Illustrator. Analysis will also focus on placing the results within their broader context of known Iron Age archaeology, focusing on the nearby sites in Caldecote (Kenney and Lyons 2011), Bourn Airfield (Haskins 2018) and Cambourne/A428 investigations (Abrams & Ingham 2008).

Metalwork

5.2.2 The brooch and the context it came from is to be considered for re-phasing. An illustration of the brooch for publication and inclusion of its description in the main report and any publication will be produced.

Metalworking debris

5.2.3 No further work is required on the metalworking debris assemblage, although its distribution will be considered within the broader aim of understanding the different areas of activity across the site. A note will be included in the full report.

Worked flint

5.2.4 The basic catalogue and description prepared for this assessment should serve as the basis for a somewhat more detailed report to be included in the full excavation report. No further analysis or recording of the assemblage is necessary but a fuller description, especially for the axe-head is required and a full report should be produced.

Illustrations/photographs of the axe-head and the hammerstone should also be produced to accompany the report. Any publication of the site should include a short summary of the flint artefacts.

Iron Age pottery

5.2.5 All the prehistoric pottery should be subject to full analysis, focussing on forms, fabrics, method of surface treatment, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition. The attribute data should be presented in a fully quantified archive pottery report. The main focus of the analysis should be on the Middle Iron Age assemblage and its affinities with contemporary groups from the surrounding area.

5.2.6 The Middle Iron Age pottery is worthy of publication, with a brief mention of the Late Iron Age pottery recommended. Publication should provide a summary version of the archive pottery report, combined with illustrations a selection of form-assigned vessels. Priority should be given to illustrating material from any radiocarbon dated contexts. Radiocarbon dates should be sought to clarify the site chronology and the date of the pottery within the Middle Iron Age.

Roman pottery

5.2.7 The pottery has been counted, weighed, spot dated and catalogued, no further work is recommended.

Burnt and worked stone

5.2.8 No further work is required on the burnt stone assemblage, the fragments of worked stones have been recommended for microware analysis as well as illustration.

Fired clay

5.2.9 The fired clay assemblage requires no further work; the report will be included in the full grey literature and a short summary in the publication.

Environmental samples

5.2.10 No further work is recommended due to the poor preservation of plant remains. The remaining samples should be deselected.

Pollen samples

5.2.11 Full analysis of the pollen samples is recommended. Remaining samples which weren't originally processed will also be considered for analysis.

Animal bone

5.2.12 Additional recording of measurements will be made to complete the archive, this will allow the establishment of age, sex and taphonomy for the full assemblage. Any animal bone recovered from the environmental samples needs to be recorded prior to compiling the full report

5.2.13 Spatial analysis will be undertaken (focusing on the butchery remains) and a broad comparison with assemblages from nearby contemporary sites will be undertaken. A report will be written.

Radiocarbon dating

5.2.14 Further contexts (associated with Middle Iron Age pottery) will be selected for radiocarbon dating if suitable samples are found. It is intended that animal bone from contexts 130, 225, 235 and 249 and charred seeds from context 322 will be sent for radiocarbon dating during the analysis stage.

Illustration

5.2.15 Site drawings and photographs to support the written stratigraphic text will be selected. They will be prepared to publication standard by the graphics team.

5.2.16 A small number of finds have been identified as being suitable of illustration. These include Middle Iron Age pottery (TBC), c.1 copper alloy object, c.2 flint objects and 2 worked stone objects.

5.3 Publication and dissemination of results

5.3.1 A full grey literature report will be prepared and made available digitally via the OA Library (https://library.thehumanjourney.net/).

5.3.2 It is intended that the results of this excavation should be published within the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society as a short article focusing on the Middle Iron Age farmstead. The journal editor (Catherine Hills) has provided written confirmation that an article of this type would be suitable (confirmation received 2/4/19) and a publication proposal will be submitted once the full grey literature report has been completed.

5.4 Retention and disposal of finds and environmental evidence

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

5.5 Ownership and archive

5.5.1 The documentary archive will include all site records and this is estimated to produce two boxes of documents. Some elements of the finds assemblage will be discarded on the recommendations of the individual specialists, subject to the approval from CHET and the remaining material will be prepared and boxed ready for depositing.

5.5.2 The digital archive will include copies of the reports, digital photographs, figures, plates and CAD plans.

5.5.3 The archive will be prepared as per the Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire (2017) document.

5.5.4 OA will retain copyright of all reports and the documentary and digital archive produced in this project (unless the client has reserved copyright); OA will maintain the archive to the standards recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2011), and any standards specific to the relevant county/museum such as making security copies; the finds and documentary archive will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County

store; the digital archive will be deposited with ADS following the transfer of title of ownership which has been submitted to the client for completion.

6 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

6.1 Project team structure

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

Name	Organisation	Role
Matt Brudenell	OAE	Project management and Prehistoric Pottery
Kathryn Blackbourn	OAE	Project Officer/Author
Charlotte Walton	OAE	Illustrator
Hayley Foster	OAE	Faunal remains
Lawrence Billington	OAE	Flint
Mairead Rutherford	OAN	Enviro/Pollen
Zoe Ui Choileáin	OAE	Finds Assistant
Liz Popescu	OAE	Head of Post-Excavation and Publication
Katherine Hamilton	OAE	Archiving
Rachel Clarke	OAE	Editor

Table 8: Project team

6.2 Task list and programme

6.2.1 Following approval of this assessment by relevant parties, the analysis will commence and will culminate in the issue of the full report in August 2019. Following this an article will be submitted to PCAS with intended publication in 2020.

6.2.2 A task list is presented below.

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
	Stratigraphic/report writing		
1	Refine groups and phasing, update matrix (disseminate)	KB	1
2	Check and edit database and CAD drawing (disseminate)	KB	0.5
3	Create distribution plots of pertinent finds (disseminate)	KB/CW	2
4	Write grey literature report	KB	10
5	Read, comment and integrate finds reports	KB	1.5
6	Research/comparison based on nearby sites	KB	1
7	Select and prepare sections, illustrations and plates	KB	0.5
8	Check and initial edit grey literature report	RC/MB	2
9	Project liaison and administration	KB/MB	2
	Artefactual		
10	Pottery analysis and report	MB	3
11	Flint: full report including full description of axe head	LB	0.5
	Faunal and Environmental		
12	Faunal remains: measurements, bones from samples, report (spatial analysis) research	HF	2.25
13	Pollen: Analyse pollen samples in full.	MR	3
14	Select and prepare further items (bone and seeds) for radiocarbon dating	ZuC	0.5
	Illustration		
15	Digitise up to 10 more sections, produce up to date phase plans and plates	CW	3
16	Finds illustration/photography c. TBC x pot, c.1 x cua, c.2 x flint, 2 x stone	CW	4

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
	Publication and Archive		
17	Write publication text	MB/KB	4
18	Edit publication text	RC	2
19	Prepare archive	KH	3
20	Dispose of samples	TBC	1
	Project Management		
21	Project management	MB	1

Table 9: Task list

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APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
100	**0**		0	0	layer	topsoil		-	0.25	-
101	**0**		0	0	layer	subsoil		-	0.15	-
102	**0**		0	0	layer	natural		-	-	-
103	**103**		0	0	cut	furrow	agriculture	1.1	0.2	3
104	**103**		0	0	fill	furrow	disuse	1.1	0.2	3
105	**105**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.75	0.11	1
106	**105**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.75	0.11	1
107	**107**		0	0	cut	furrow	agriculture	0.95	0.16	3
108	**107**		0	0	fill	furrow	disuse	0.95	0.16	3
109	**109**	111	0	109	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.6	0.28	1
110	**109**		0	109	fill	ditch	disuse	0.6	0.28	1
111	**111**	109	0	109	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.53	0.23	1
112	**111**		0	109	fill	ditch	disuse	0.53	0.23	1
113	**113**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.7	0.22	1
114	**113**		0	0	fill	pit	use	0.7	0.22	1
115	**115**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.38	0.13	1
116	**115**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.38	0.13	1
117	**117**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.42	0.25	1
118	**117**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.42	0.25	1
119	**119**	221, 331, 356, 383, 475	0	119	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0.76	0.36	1
120	**119**		0	0	fill	ditch	disuse	0.76	0.36	1
121	**121**		0	0	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0.84	0.36	1
122	**121**		0	0	fill	ditch	disuse	0.84	0.36	1
123	**123**	171, 224, , 335, 390	123	123	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	2	1.03	1
124	**123**		123	123	fill	ditch	primary	0.58	0.26	1
125	**123**		123	123	fill	ditch	slumping	0.76	0.24	1
126	**123**		123	123	fill	ditch	natural silting	0.76	0.3	1
127	**123**		123	123	fill	ditch	disuse	1.44	0.16	1
128	**123**		123	123	fill	ditch	disuse	1.6	0.28	1
129	**129**	177, 197, 366	0	129	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0.4	2

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
130	**129**		0	129	fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0.4	2
131	**131**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0.5	1
132	**131**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0.5	1
133	**133**	169, 259, 363	0	133	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0.88	1
134	**133**		0	133	fill	ditch	disuse	0.72	0.28	1
135	**133**		0	133	fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0.6	1
136	**136**	248, 375, 230, 407	136	136	cut	ditch	enclosure	2.7	0.88	1
137	**136**		146	136	fill	ditch	natural silting	2.5	0.38	1
138	**136**		136	136	fill	ditch	disuse	2.64	0.2	1
139	**136**		136	136	fill	ditch	disuse	2.55	0.3	1
140	**140**	246	0	140	cut	ditch	boudnary/enclosure	0.92	0.36	1
141	**141**		0		cut	pit	unknown	0.6	0.1	1
142	**141**		0		fill	pit	use	0.6	0.1	1
143	**143**	183, 208, 213, 216, 611	143	143	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	1.3	0.57	1
144	**143**		143	143	fill	ring ditch	natural silting	1.12	0.2	1
145	**143**		143	143	fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.3	0.37	1
146	**146**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.5	0.1	1
147	**146**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.5	0.1	1
148	**148**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.6	0.08	1
149	**148**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.6	0.08	1
150	**150**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.6	0.14	1
151	**150**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.6	0.14	1
152	**152**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.44	0.12	1
153	**152**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.44	0.12	1
154	**154**		143	0	cut	pit	fire pit?	0.55	0.22	1
155	**154**		143	0	fill	pit	use?	0.47	0.08	1
156	**154**		143	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.55	0.14	1
157	**157**		143	0	cut	post hole	structural	0.23	0.19	1
158	**157**		143	0	fill	post hole	disuse	0.23	0.19	1
159	**159**		143	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.68	0.5	1
160	**159**		143	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.5	0.06	1
161	**159**		143	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.68	0.44	1
162	**162**		143	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.6	0.5	1

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
163	**162**		143	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.48	0.28	1
164	**162**		143	0	fill	pit	disuse	1.46	0.22	1
165	**165**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.6	0.16	1
166	**165**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.6	0.16	1
167	**167**		0	0	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0.86	0.34	1
168	**167**		0	0	fill	ditch	disuse	0.86	0.3	1
169	**169**	133, 259, 363	0	133	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0.86	0.64	1
170	**169**		0	133	fill	ditch	disuse		0.2	1
171	**171**	123, 224, 335, 357, 390	123	123	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	2.5	0.9	1
172	**171**		123	123	fill	ditch	disuse		0.3	1
173	**171**		123	123	fill	ditch	disuse		0.26	1
174	**171**		123	123	fill	ditch	disuse		0.26	1
175	**175**		0	0	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0.8	0.08	1
176	**175**		0	0	fill	ditch	disuse		0.08	1
177	**177**	129, 197, 366	0	129	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0.86	0.45	2
178	**177**		0	129	fill	ditch	disuse		0.46	2
179	**140**		0	140	fill	ditch	disuse	0.92	0.36	1
180	**180**		0	0	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.55	0.88	1
181	**180**		0	0	fill	ditch	primary	1.34	0.34	1
182	**180**		0	0	fill	ditch	disuse	1.55	0.54	1
183	**183**	143, 208, 213, 216, 611	0	143	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	1.3	0.35	1
184	**183**		0	143	fill	ring ditch	natural silting		0.1	1
185	**183**		0	143	fill	ring ditch	disuse		0.25	1
190	**190**		0	0	cut	pit	fire pit/hearth	0.65	0.2	1
191	**190**		0	0	fill	pit	use	0.65	0.1	1
192	**190**		0	0	fill	pit	burnt stone	0.65	0.1	1
193	**193**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.7	0.15	1
194	**193**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.7	0.15	1
197	**197**	177, 129, 366	0	129	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0.68	0.28	2
198	**197**		0	129	fill	ditch	disuse		0.28	2

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
199	**199**	545, 547	143	199	cut	ring gully	roundhouse	0.32	0.17	1
200	**199**		143	199	fill	ring gully	disuse		0.17	1
201	**201**	373	0	201	cut	ditch	boundary	0.75	0.25	2
202	**201**		0	201	fill	ditch	disuse	0.75	0.25	2
203	**203**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0.28	1
204	**203**		0	0	fill	pit	primary	1.05	0.2	1
205	**203**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0.08	1
206	**206**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.8	0.19	1
207	**206**		0	0	fill	pit		0.8	0.19	1
208	**208**	183, 143, 213, 216, 611	143	143	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	1.2	0.45	1
209	**208**		143	143	fill	ring ditch	primary	1.2	0.1	1
210	**208**		143	143	fill	ring ditch	disuse	1	0.35	1
211	**211**		143	211	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	0.55	0.35	1
212	**211**		143	211	fill	ring ditch	natural silting	0.55	0.35	1
213	**213**	208, 183, 143, 216, 611	143	143	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	1.45	0.45	1
214	**213**		143	143	fill	ring ditch	primary	1.2	0.15	1
215	**213**		143	143	fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.45	0.35	1
216	**216**	213, 208, 183, 143, 611	143	143	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	1.5	0.46	1
217	**216**		143	143	fill	ring ditch	primary	1.5	0.1	1
218	**216**		143	143	fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.1	0.36	1
219	**219**		0	0	cut	furrow	agriculture	0.5	0.32	3
220	**219**		0	0	fill	agriculture	disuse	0.5	0.32	3
221	**221**	119, 331, 356, 383, 475	0	119	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0.52	1
222	**221**		0	119	fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0.16	1
223	**221**		0	119	fill	ditch	disuse	0.8	0.36	1

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
224	**224**	123, 171, 335, 357, 390	123	123	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.76	0.78	1
225	**224**		123	123	fill	ditch	disuse	1.5	0.3	1
226	**224**		123	123	fill	ditch	disuse	1.76	0.5	1
227	**224**		123	123	fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0.1	1
228	**224**		123	123	fill	ditch	disuse	1.1	0.2	1
229	**224**		123	123	fill	ditch	disuse	0.9	0.24	1
230	**230**	136, 248, 375, 407	136	136	cut	ditch	enclosure	2.82	1.14	1
231	**230**		136	136	fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0.2	1
232	**230**		136	136	fill	ditch	disuse	2.5	0.52	1
233	**230**		136	136	fill	ditch	disuse	2.82	0.6	1
234	**234**	236, 310, 420	0	234	cut	ditch terminus	boundary/enclosure	0.95	0.46	1
235	**234**		0	234	fill	ditch	disuse	0.95	0.46	1
236	**236**	234, 420, 310	0	234	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0.85	0.55	1
237	**236**		0	234	fill	ditch	natural silting	0.85	0.55	1
238	**238**		0	0	cut	pit	fire pit/hearth	0.87	0.3	1
239	**238**		0	0	fill	pit	natural silting	0.87	0.2	1
240	**238**		0	0	fill	pit	burnt stone	0.87	0.1	1
241	**241**	256, 543, 591	241	241	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	0.6	0.28	1
242	**241**		241	241	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.4	0.04	1
243	**241**		241	241	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.6	0.24	1
244	**244**	418, 252, 415, 413	244	244	cut	ditch terminus	boundary	0.9	0.24	2
245	**244**		244	244	fill	ditch terminus	disuse	0.9	0.24	2
246	**246**	140	0	140	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary	0.72	0.38	1
247	**246**		0	140	fill	ditch	disuse	0.72	0.38	1
248	**248**	136, 230, 375, 407	136	136	cut	ditch	enclosure	3.2	1.62	1
249	**248**		136	136	fill	ditch	disuse	1.96	0.88	1
250	**248**		136	136	fill	ditch	disuse	2.4	0.3	1
251	**248**		136	136	fill	ditch	disuse	3.2	0.44	1

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
252	**252**	244, 418, 415, 413	244	244	cut	ditch	boundary	0.9	0.4	2
253	**252**		244	244	fill	ditch	disuse	0.9	0.4	2
254	**254**	371, 278, 305, 601	244	254	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0.95	0.3	2
255	**254**		244	254	fill	ditch	disuse	0.95	0.3	2
256	**256**	591, 241, 543	241	241	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	0.65	0.2	1
257	**256**		241	241	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.65	0.04	1
258	**256**		241	241	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.5	0.16	1
259	**259**	133, 169, 363	0	133	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.5	0.8	1
260	**259**		0	133	fill	ditch	disuse	0.32	0.1	1
262	**259**		0	133	fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0.36	1
263	**259**		0	133	fill	ditch	disuse	1.5	0.34	1
264	**264**	276, 283, 348, 448, 430, 292	264	264	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	0.56	0.33	1
265	**264**		264	264	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.56	0.13	1
266	**264**		264	264	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.5	0.2	1
267	**267**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.6	0.12	1
268	**267**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.6	0.12	1
269	**269**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.7	0.24	1
270	**269**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.7	0.24	1
271	**271**	484	0	271	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.7	0.52	1
272	**271**		0	271	fill	ditch	primary	0.3	0.18	1
273	**271**		0	271	fill	ditch	disuse	0.7	0.34	1
274	**274**		0	0	cut	pit	rubbish	1.58	0.55	1
275	**274**		0	0	fill	pit	deliberate dumping	1.58	0.55	1
276	**276**	264, 283, 292, 348, 448, 430	264	264	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	0.44	0.25	1
277	**276**		264	264	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.44	0.25	1
278	**278**	305, 254, 371, 601	244	254	cut	ditch	boundary	0.98	0.3	2
279	**278**		244	254	fill	ditch	disuse	0.98	0.3	2
280	**280**	289, 396	0	280	cut	gully	unknown	0.43	0.28	1

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
281	**280**		0	280	fill	gully	disuse	0.43	0.06	1
282	**280**		0	280	fill	gully	disuse	0.33	0.23	1
283	**283**	276, 292, 430, 448, 264, 348	264	264	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	0.8	0.45	1
284	**283**		264	264	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.65	0.1	1
285	**283**		264	264	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.8	0.35	1
286	**286**	401, 403	286	286	cut	gully		0.4	0.38	1
287	**286**		286	286	fill	gully	disuse	0.4	0.07	1
288	**286**		286	286	fill	gully	disuse	0.35	0.31	1
289	**289**	280, 396	0	280	cut	gully	enclosure	0.4	0.31	1
290	**289**		0	280	fill	gully	disuse	0.4	0.06	1
291	**289**		0	280	fill	gully	disuse	0.3	0.25	1
292	**292**	264, 276, 283, 430, 448, 348	264	264	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	0.7	0.27	1
293	**292**		264	264	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.7	0.27	1
294	**294**	301, 369, 340, 500	244	294	cut	ditch	boundary	0.95	0.19	2
295	**294**		244	294	fill	ditch	disuse	0.95	0.19	2
296	**296**	405, 403, 286, 401, 427, 450	286	286	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	0.8	0.28	1
297	**296**		286	286	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.67	0.14	1
298	**296**		286	286	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.8	0.14	1
299	**299**		0	0	cut	tree throw		0.55	0.14	0
300	**299**		0	0	fill	tree throw		0.55	0.14	0
301	**301**	294, 369, 340, 500	244	294	cut	ditch	boundary	0.54	0.22	2
302	**301**		244	294	fill	ditch	disuse	0.54	0.22	2
303	**303**	463, 507	0	303	cut	ditch	boundary	0.6	0.25	2
304	**303**		0	303	fill	ditch	disuse	0.6	0.25	2
305	**305**	601, 278, 254, 371	244	254	cut	ditch	boundary	0.9	0.32	2
306	**305**		244	254	fill	ditch	disuse	0.9	0.32	2
307	**307**	351	0	0	cut	trackway	trackway	4	0.2	2

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
308	**307**		0	0	fill	surface (external)	trackway	4	0.1	2
309	**307**		0	0	fill	trackway	disuse	4	0.15	2
310	**310**	420, 236, 234		234	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0.64	0.38	1
311	**311**	317, 520	0	311	cut	ditch		1.46	0.52	1
312	**311**		0	311	fill	ditch	disuse	1.46	0.52	1
313	**313**	321, 481	0	313	cut	ditch		2	0.8	1
314	**313**		0	313	fill	ditch	disuse	1.14	0.3	1
316	**313**		0	313	fill	ditch	disuse	2	0.52	1
317	**317**	311, 520	0	311	cut	ditch		1.46	0.5	1
318	**317**		0	311	fill	ditch	disuse	1.46	0.5	1
321	**321**	313, 481	0	313	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.7	0.72	1
322	**321**		0	313	fill	ditch	disuse	0.8	0.32	1
323	**0**		0	0	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.5	1
325	**321**		0	0	fill	ditch	disuse	0.74	0.42	1
328	**310**		0	234	fill	ditch	disuse	0.64	0.38	1
329	**329**		0	0	cut	natural	ice crack	0.6	0.5	0
330	**329**		0	0	fill	natural	natural silting	0.6	0.5	0
331	**331**	356, 221, 383, 119	0	119	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0.4	1
332	**331**		0	119	fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0.4	1
333	**333**	387	0	333	cut	ditch terminus	boundary/enclosure	1.1	1.04	1
334	**333**		0	333	fill	ditch	disuse	1.1	1.04	1
335	**335**	357, 390, 224, 123, 171	123	123	cut	ditch	enclosure	2.6	1.15	1
336	**335**		123	123	fill	ditch	primary	1.4	0.35	1
337	**335**		123	123	fill	ditch	disuse	2.6	0.8	1
338	**338**		0	0	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.6	0.25	1
339	**338**		0	0	fill	ditch	disuse	1.6	0.25	1
340	**340**	500, 294, 301, 369	244	294	cut	ditch	boundary	0.76	0.28	2
341	**340**		244	294	fill	ditch	disuse	0.76	0.28	2
342	**342**	497	0	342	cut	ditch	boundary	1.13	0.62	1
343	**342**		0	342	fill	ditch	disuse	0.4	0.08	1
344	**342**		0	342	fill	ditch	disuse	0.64	0.22	1
345	**342**		0	342	fill	ditch	disuse	1.13	0.32	1

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
348	**348**	264, 276, 283, 292, 430, 448	264	264	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	0.6	0.27	1
349	**348**		264	264	fill	ditch	silting	0.6	0.1	1
350	**348**		264	264	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.17	1
351	**351**	307	0	0	cut	trackway	trackway	2.8	0.15	2
352	**351**		0	0	fill	trackway	disuse	2.8	0.15	2
353	**353**		0	0	cut	trackway	wheel rut	0.6	0.1	2
354	**353**		0	0	fill	trackway	disuse	0.6	0.1	2
355	**356**		0	119	fill	ditch	disuse	0.63	0.2	1
356	**356**	331, 221, 383, 119	0	119	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0.63	0.2	1
357	**357**	335, 390, 224, 123, 171	123	123	cut	ditch	enclosure	2.15	1.05	1
358	**358**		0	0	cut	trackway	wheel rut	0.65	0.1	2
359	**358**		0	0	fill	trackway	disuse	0.65	0.1	2
360	**357**		123	123	fill	ditch	slumping	0.48	0.06	1
361	**357**		123	123	fill	ditch	primary silting	1.22	0.38	1
362	**357**		123	123	fill	ditch	disuse	2.15	0.64	1
363	**363**	259, 133, 169	0	133	cut	ditch terminus	boundary/enclosure	1.68	0.9	1
364	**363**		0	133	fill	ditch terminus	disuse	1.3	0.6	1
365	**363**		0	133	fill	ditch terminus	disuse	1.55	0.4	1
366	**366**	129, 177, 197	0	129	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.01	0.19	2
367	**366**		0	129	fill	ditch	disuse	1.01	0.19	2
369	**369**	301, 294, 340, 500	244	294	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.23	2
370	**369**		244	294	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.23	2
371	**371**	254, 278, 305, 601	244	254	cut	ditch	boundary	0.95	0.38	2
372	**371**		244	254	fill	ditch	disuse	0.95	0.38	2
373	**373**	201	0	201	cut	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.35	2
374	**373**		0	201	fill	ditch	disuse	0.7	0.35	2
375	**375**	136, 230, 248, 407	136	136	cut	ditch	enclosure	2.8	1.22	1
376	**375**		136	136	fill	ditch	disuse	2.8	0.47	1
377	**375**		136	136	fill	ditch	disuse	2.5	0.28	1
378	**375**		136	136	fill	ditch	disuse	2.2	0.5	1

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
379	**379**	385	0	379	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.65	0.49	1
380	**379**		0	379	fill	ditch	disuse	1.65	0.49	1
381	**381**		0	0	cut	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.22	1
382	**381**		0	0	fill	ditch	disuse	0.8	0.22	1
383	**383**	119, 221, 331, 356	0	119	cut	ditch	boundary	0.67	0.4	1
384	**383**		0	119	fill	ditch	disuse	0.67	0.4	1
385	**385**	379	0	379	cut	ditch	boundary	1.65	0.3	1
386	**385**		0	379	fill	ditch	disuse	1.65	0.3	1
387	**387**	333	0	333	cut	ditch	boundary	3.6	1.14	1
388	**387**		0	333	fill	ditch	silting	1.78	0.28	1
389	**387**		0	333	fill	ditch	silting	3.6	0.34	1
390	**390**	335, 357, 224, 123, 171	123	123	cut	ditch	boundary	3.16	0.96	1
391	**390**		123	123	fill	ditch	rubbish dump	0.56	0.08	1
392	**390**		123	123	fill	ditch	silting	1.1	0.08	1
393	**390**		123	123	fill	ditch	disuse	2.78	0.42	1
394	**390**		123	123	fill	ditch	silting	3.16	0.42	1
395	**396**		0	280	fill	gully	disuse	0.5	0.28	1
396	**396**	280, 289	0	280	cut	gully	unknown	0.5	0.28	1
397	**397**	399, 589	0	397	cut	ditch	boundary	0.66	0.29	2
398	**397**		0	397	fill	ditch	silting	0.66	0.29	2
399	**399**	397, 589	0	397	cut	ditch	boundary	0.78	0.33	2
400	**399**		0	397	fill	ditch	silting	0.78	0.33	2
401	**401**	286, 403, 405, 427, 296	286	286	cut	ring gully	enclosure	0.52	0.19	1
402	**401**		286	286	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.52	0.19	1
403	**403**	401, 286, 405, 296	286	286	cut	ring gully	enclosure	0.43	0.1	1
404	**403**		286	286	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.43	0.1	1
405	**405**	401, 403, 286, 296	286	286	cut	ring gully	enclosure	0.52	0.31	1
406	**405**		286	286	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.52	0.31	1
407	**407**	230, 375, 248, 136	136	136	cut	ditch	enclosure	4.1	1.22	1
408	**407**		136	136	fill	ditch	disuse	1.26	0.32	1
409	**407**		136	136	fill	ditch	disuse	3.74	0.53	1
410	**407**		136	136	fill	ditch	disuse	4.1	0.48	1

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
411	**411**	524	0	411	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	2.94	0.86	1
412	**411**		0	411	fill	ditch	silting	2.94	0.86	1
413	**413**	415, 252, 418, 244	244	244	cut	ditch	boundary	0.74	0.3	2
414	**413**		244	244	fill	ditch	disuse	0.74	0.3	2
415	**415**	413, 252, 418, 244	244	244	cut	ditch	boundary	0.97	0.32	2
416	**415**		244	244	fill	ditch	disuse	0.97	0.32	2
417	**418**		244	244	fill	ditch	primary silting	0.44	0.34	2
418	**418**	244, 252, 413, 415	244	244	cut	ditch	boundary	0.44	0.34	2
419	**420**		244	244	fill	ditch	primary silting	0.25	0.34	1
420	**420**	310, 236, 234	0	234	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0.25	0.34	1
421	**421**	509	0	421	cut	ditch	boundary/emclosure	2.4	1	1
422	**421**		0	421	fill	ditch	silting	0.66	0.3	1
423	**421**		0	421	fill	ditch	slumping	0.74	0.1	1
424	**421**		0	421	fill	ditch	slumping	1	0.2	1
425	**421**		0	421	fill	ditch	disuse	2.4	0.4	1
426	**421**		0	421	fill	ditch	disuse	1.9	0.4	1
427	**427**	405, 296	286	286	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	0.97	0.38	1
428	**427**		286	286	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.97	0.18	1
429	**427**		286	286	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.75	0.2	1
430	**430**	292, 264, 276, 348, 448, 283	264	264	cut	ring gully	enclosure	0.52	0.13	1
431	**430**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.52	0.13	1
432	**432**		244	294	cut	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.57	1
433	**432**		244	294	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.25	1
434	**432**		244	294	fill	ditch	disuse	0.6	0.12	1
435	**432**		244	294	fill	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.2	1
436	**436**		436		cut	post-hole	structure	0.58	0.32	1
437	**436**		436	0	fill	post-hole	backfill/packing	0.58	0.32	1
438	**436**		436	0	fill	post-hole	post pipe	0.2	0.32	1

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
439	**439**		436	0	cut	post-hole	structure	0.55	0.32	1
440	**439**		436	0	fill	post-hole	disuse	0.42	0.04	1
441	**439**		436	0	fill	post-hole	disuse	0.55	0.28	1
442	**442**		436	0	cut	post-hole	structure	0.5	0.32	1
443	**442**		436	0	fill	post hole	disuse	0.5	0.07	1
444	**442**		436	0	fill	post-hole	disuse	0.35	0.25	1
445	**445**		436	0	cut	post-hole	structure	0.52	0.3	1
446	**445**		436	0	fill	post-hole	disuse	0.37	0.04	1
447	**445**		436	0	fill	post-hole	disuse	0.52	0.26	1
448	**448**	430, 264, 292, 276, 348, 283	264	264	cut	ring gully	enclosure	0.42	0.18	1
449	**448**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.42	0.18	1
450	**450**	405, 296	286	286	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	0.96	0.27	1
451	**450**		286	286	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.8	0.17	1
452	**450**		286	286	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.96	0.1	1
453	**453**	455, 457	453	453	cut	ring gully		0.43	0.14	1
454	**453**		453	453	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.43	0.14	1
455	**455**	453, 457	453	453	cut	ring gully		0.44	0.13	1
456	**455**		453	453	fill	ring ditch		0.44	0.13	1
457	**457**	453, 455	453	453	cut	ring ditch		0.42	0.1	1
458	**457**		453	453	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.42	0.1	1
459	**459**	461	0	459	cut	ditch	boundary	0.46	0.36	1
460	**459**		0	459	fill	ditch	silting	0.46	0.36	1
461	**461**	459	0	459	cut	ditch	boundary	0.52	0.12	1
462	**461**		0	459	fill	ditch	natural silting	0.52	0.12	1
463	**463**	303, 507	0	303	cut	ditch	trackway ditch	0.66	0.24	2

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
464	**463**		0	303	fill	ditch	disuse	0.66	0.24	2
465	**465**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.45	0.38	1
466	**465**		0	0	fill	pit	natural silting	0.45	0.38	1
467	**467**		0	0	cut	ditch	boundary	1.54	0.4	1
468	**467**		0	0	fill	ditch	natural silting	1.54	0.4	1
469	**0**		0	0	layer	surface (external)	trackway	1.9	0.08	2
470	**0**		0	0	layer	accumulation	natural silting		0.35	2
471	**471**	477	0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.87	0.45	1
472	**471**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.87	0.45	1
473	**473**		0	0	cut	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.18	1
474	**473**		0	0	fill	ditch	natural silting	0.8	0.18	1
475	**475**	356, 221, 119, 331, 383	0	119	cut	ditch	boundary	0.48	0.2	1
476	**475**		0	119	fill	ditch	disuse		0.2	1
477	**477**	471	0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.72	0.23	1
478	**477**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse		0.23	1
479	**481**		0	313	fill	ditch	rubbish dump		0.23	1
480	**481**		0	313	fill	ditch	silting		0.65	1
481	**481**		0	313	cut	ditch	boundary	1.03	0.69	1
482	**484**		0	271	fill	ditch	natural silting		0.25	1
483	**484**		0	271	fill	ditch	natural silting		0.22	1
484	**484**	271	0	271	cut	ditch	boundary			1
485	**485**		0	0	cut	gully	unknown	0.3	0.12	1
486	**485**		0	0	fill	gully	disuse	0.3	0.12	1
487	**487**	489, 491	487	487	cut	ring gully	enclosure	0.42	0.11	1
488	**487**		487	487	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.42	0.11	1
489	**489**	487, 491	487	487	cut	ring gully	enclosure	0.56	0.3	1
490	**489**		487	487	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.56	0.3	1
491	**491**	487, 489	487	487	cut	ring gully	enclosure	0.4	0.15	1
492	**491**		487	487	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.4	0.15	1
493	**493**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.52	0.19	1
494	**493**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.52	0.19	1
495	**495**	539, 526	495	495	cut	ring gully	enclosure	0.45	0.18	1

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
496	**495**		495	495	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.45	0.18	1
497	**497**	342	0	342	cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	0.64	1
498	**497**		0	342	fill	ditch	disuse	0.68	0.33	1
499	**497**		0	342	fill	ditch	natural silting	0.97	0.3	1
500	**500**	340, 294, 301, 369	244	294	cut	ditch	trackway ditch	0.6	0.14	2
501	**500**		244	294	fill	ditch	natural silting	0.6	0.14	2
502	**502**		0	0	cut	ditch terminus	boundary	1.04	0.35	1
503	**502**		0	0	fill	ditch terminus	natural silting	1.04	0.35	1
504	**502**		0	0	fill	ditch terminus	backfill	0.9	0.14	1
505	**497**		0	0	fill	ditch	disuse	1.66	0.24	1
506	**497**		0	0	fill	ditch	natural silting	0.88	0.18	1
507	**507**	303, 463	0	303	cut	ditch	boundary	0.45	0.15	1
508	**507**		0	303	fill	ditch	disuse	0.45	0.15	1
509	**509**	421	0	421	cut	ditch	boundary	2.2	1.2	1
510	**509**		0	421	fill	ditch	slumping	0.48	0.1	1
511	**509**		0	421	fill	ditch	slumping	0.7	0.1	1
512	**509**		0	421	fill	ditch	natural silting	0.54	0.3	1
513	**509**		0	421	fill	ditch	disuse	1.7	0.35	1
514	**509**		0	421	fill	ditch	disuse	2.2	0.5	1
515	**515**		0	0	cut	ditch/well	unknown	0.8	0.62	1
516	**509**		0	0	fill	ditch/well	silting	1.08	0.2	1
517	**509**		0	0	fill	ditch/well		1.7	0.5	1
518	**509**		0	0	fill	ditch/well		2.2	0.5	1
519	**520**		0	311	fill	ditch	natural silting	1.6	0.55	1
520	**520**	311, 317	0	311	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.6	0.55	1
521	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.45	0.35	1
522	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	silting	0.54	0.28	1
523	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.51	0.23	1

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
524	**524**	411	0	411	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.38	0.52	1
525	**524**		0	411	fill	ditch	natural silting	1.38	0.52	1
526	**526**	495, 539	495	495	cut	ring gully	enclosure	0.85	0.14	1
527	**526**		495	495	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.85	0.17	1
528	**526**		495	495	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.77	0.14	1
529	**526**		495	495	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.61	0.16	1
530	**526**		495	495	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.42	0.18	1
531	**526**		495	495	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.49	0.18	1
532	**526**		495	495	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.5	0.17	1
533	**526**		495	495	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.42	0.17	1
534	**526**		495	495	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.45	0.13	1
535	**526**		495	495	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.49	0.16	1
536	**526**		495	495	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.39	0.15	1
537	**526**		495	495	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.4	0.1	1
538	**526**		495	495	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.4	0.12	1
539	**539**	526, 495	495	495	cut	gully	enclosure	0.47	0.18	1
540	**539**		495	495	fill	ring gully	natural silting	0.47	0.18	1
541	**541**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.55	0.15	1
542	**541**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.55	0.15	1
543	**543**	241, 256, 591	241	241	cut	ring gully	enclosure	0.45	0.07	1
544	**543**		241	241	fill	ring gully	natural silting	0.45	0.07	1
545	**545**	547, 199	143	199	cut	ring gully	structural	0.15	0.1	1
546	**545**		143	199	fill	gully	disuse	0.15	0.1	1
547	**547**	545, 199	143	199	cut	ring gully	stuctural	0.24	0.08	1
548	**547**		143	199	fill	gully	disuse	0.24	0.08	1
549	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.51	0.19	1
550	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.41	0.16	1
551	**552**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	1	0.24	1
552	**552**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	1	0.24	1
553	**553**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.53	0.15	1
554	**553**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.53	0.15	1
555	**556**		0	0	fill	pit	disuse	0.74	0.16	1
556	**556**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.74	0.16	1
557	**557**		0	0	cut	pit	unknown	0.63	0.17	1
558	**557**		0	0	fill	pit	use	0.69	0.17	1
559	**559**		264	0	cut	post-hole	structural	0.69	0.39	1

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
560	**559**		264	0	fill	post-hole	backfill	0.7	0.39	1
561	**559**		264	0	fill	post hole	post pipe	0.38	0.39	1
562	**562**		264	0	cut	post-hole	structure	0.86	0.32	1
563	**562**		264	0	fill	post hole	backfill	0.82	0.32	1
564	**562**		264	0	fill	post hole	post pipe	0.44	0.24	1
565	**453**		453	453	fill	gully terminus	disuse	0.3	0.06	1
566	**453**		453	453	fill	gully	disuse	0.5	0.12	1
567	**453**		453	453	fill	gully	disuse	0.56	0.16	1
568	**453**		453	453	fill	gully	disuse	0.54	0.14	1
569	**453**		453	453	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.6	0.1	1
570	**453**		453	453	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.5	0.14	1
571	**453**		453	453	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.58	0.14	1
572	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.43	0.14	1
573	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.46	0.16	1
574	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.53	0.19	1
575	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.56	0.2	1
576	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.6	0.24	1
577	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.6	0.25	1
578	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.59	0.27	1
579	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.65	0.33	1
580	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.65	0.36	1
581	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.65	0.42	1
582	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.78	0.45	1
583	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.78	0.45	1
584	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.8	0.34	1
585	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.8	0.27	1
586	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.68	0.27	1
587	**264**		264	264	fill	ring gully	disuse	0.58	0.23	1
589	**589**	397, 399		397	cut	ditch terminus	boundary	0.56	0.38	2
590	**589**		0	397	fill	ditch terminus	natural silting	0.56	0.38	2
591	**591**	256, 241, 543	0	241	cut	ring gully	enclosure	0.56	0.14	1
592	**591**		0	241	fill	ditch	slumping	0.56	0.09	1
593	**591**		0	241	fill	ditch	natural silting	0.39	0.1	1

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
594	**515**		0	0	fill	ditch/well			0.25	1
595	**515**		0	0	fill	ditch/well			0.3	1
596	**598**		0	0	fill	trackway	natural silting			2
597	**598**		0	0	fill	trackway	metalled surface			2
598	**598**		0	0	cut	surface (external)	trackway	3	0.35	2
599	**286**		286	286	fill	ring ditch	silting		0.2	1
600	**601**		244	254	fill	ditch	natural silting	1.14	0.33	2
601	**601**	305, 278, 254, 371	244	254	cut	ditch	boundary	1.14	0.33	2
602	**463**		0	303	fill	ditch	disuse		0.24	1
603	**208**		143	143	fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.1	0.38	1
604	**208**		143	143	fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.1	0.4	1
605	**208**		143	143	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.9	0.18	1
606	**208**		143	143	fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.44	0.3	1
607	**286**		286	286	fill	ring ditch	silting	0.97	0.24	1
608	**211**		143	211	fill	ring ditch	natural silting	0.1	0.3	1
609	**213**		143	143	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.4	0.5	1
610	**213**		0	0	fill	ring ditch	disuse	0.6	0.4	1
611	**611**	143, 183, 208, 213, 216	143	143	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	1.64	0.45	1
612	**611**		143	143	fill	ring gully	disuse	1.6	0.19	1
613	**611**		143	143	fill	ring gully	disuse	1.64	0.28	1
614	**611**		143	143	fill	ring gully	disuse	1.5	0.2	1
615	**611**		143	143	fill	ring gully	disuse	1.5	0.35	1
616	**208**		143	143	fill	ring ditch	natural silting	1.2	0.1	1

Context	Cut	Same as	Group	Master Number	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase
617	**208**		143	143	fill	ring ditch		1.2	0.45	1
618	**211**		143	211	fill	ring ditch		0.16	0.1	1
619	**208**		143	143	fill	ring ditch		1.2	0.1	1
620	**208**		143	143	fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.2	0.45	1
621	**211**		143	211	fill	ring ditch	natural silting	0.13	0.1	1
623	**401**		286	286	fill	ring ditch	natural silting	0.5	0.21	1
624	**401**		286	286	fill	ring ditch	natural silting	0.8	0.22	1
625	**154**		0	0	fill	pit/post-hole		0.55	0.22	1
626	**157**		0	0	fill	post-hole	demolition	0.23	0.19	1

APPENDIX B ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

B.1 Metalwork, *by Anna Booth*

Introduction

B.1.1 The group consists of a single copper alloy Nauheim brooch of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date and a modern lead alloy militia button. The brooch was recovered from the uppermost fill (233) of Enclosure Ditch **230**, very near to the surface. This brooch became incorporated at a time when the Middle Iron Age settlement features had silted up due to disuse and perhaps whilst the Early Roman activity was starting at the site.

Methodology

B.1.2 Mackreth's typology, published in his 2011 volume 'Brooches in Late Iron Age and Roman Britain' has been used here as it is the most recent comprehensive study of brooches of this period and has a particular focus on eastern England. Examples are also provided from the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database.

B.1.3 The catalogue is organised by SF number. Measurements are provided for each together with a description and suggested chronological range. Note that width is measured at the head of the brooch and thickness includes the catch-plate and head.

Factual Data

B.1.4 The brooch (SF 2) survives in good condition with a fine patina, but with damage to the bow and foot. The button is incomplete and heavily corroded, but enough detail can still be seen to identify it as probably belonging to the local Cambridgeshire militia.

B.1.5 The form and decoration of the brooch appears to link it to a specific group of Nauheim derivatives (Mackreth's (2011, 16) Type 3.a1) found almost exclusively in regions on the south coast of Britain, with both excavation and PAS data showing a particular concentration in Sussex. The discovery of this example in Cambridgeshire would therefore be of some note, the region lying as it does considerably beyond this distribution zone. If the catch-plate is indeed pierced, however, then the brooch may be an earlier Nauheim Type proper, possibly even an antecedent of this later form. The Nauheim appears to have been in use in Britain from the middle decades of the 1st century BC into the 1st century AD (ibid. 14), while its derivative appeared later in the 1st century BC and continued for use longer into the 1st century AD (ibid. 14-21) and so a broad date range is suggested for this example.

B.1.6 The button is of modern date, pre-dating 1881 when the Cambridgeshire Militia was amalgamated into the Suffolk Regiment.

Statement of Potential and Further Work

B.1.7 The brooch was recovered from the uppermost fill of Enclosure ditch **136** (**230**), very near to the surface and is therefore of some value in terms of dating the disuse of this feature, while its location outside the main region of known parallels is of interest. The

button is from the topsoil and presumably relates to modern manuring practices and has little research value.

B.1.8 No further analysis is recommended for this assemblage.

B.1.9 If the finds are to be published then drawing is certainly recommended for the brooch, which is an unusual example of this type.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.1.10 The brooch survives in good condition and should remain stable if stored according to the current guidance. The button can be disposed of.

Catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Date
1	Topsoil	**-**	Button	An incomplete lead alloy modern militia button. It is discoidal in shape with a break in the centre of the reverse from where a separate wire shank would have extended originally. The outer face bears the raised letters CM in the centre, presumably referring to the Cambridgeshire Militia. D: Th: W: 2.03g	Modern
2	233	**230**	Brooch	An incomplete copper alloy late Iron Age to Roman La Tène III probable Nauheim brooch. The integral spring is formed from four coils with the chord passing beneath the head and the intact pin extending from one of the central coils. The sides of the flattened upper bow curve inwards before expanding outwards again to form a lozenge shape in the centre. An engraved line borders the outer face of this section, while a zigzag line runs down its centre intersected by another running horizontally across the central lozenge section. The lower bow is a narrow triangular shape, straight in profile. To the reverse only the upper part of the catch-plate survives. This appears to be perforated with a triangular hole, although this may possibly be the result of damage, suggesting that this is a Nauheim Type proper. Despite this the brooch is closest in form to Mackreth's (2011, 16) Nauheim Derivative Type 3.a1, although the inwards curving sides of the upper bow appear unique. The style of decoration is also particularly reminiscent of that seen on two examples of this type recorded with the PAS from West Sussex (PAS refs: SUSS-B09D01, SUSS-15B253). L: 46.5mm, W: 9.8mm, Th: 0.4mm, W: 2.54g	100 BC to 100 AD

Table 10: Catalogue of metal finds

B.2 Metalworking debris, *by Simon Timberlake*

B.2.1 A total of 417g of iron smithing hearth slag was recovered from this excavation, all of it consisting of fused lumps of vitrified hearth lining.

Methodology

B.2.2 All of the slag examined was washed and had been processed as finds. The slag was counted, its dimensions measured, and the weight taken. Where necessary this was viewed under a x10 illuminated magnifying lens and tested with dilute HCL in order to confirm the presence/ absence of a carbonate cement. The slag was also tested with a magnet as a means of assessing the amount of free iron or wustite.

Factual Data

B.2.3 A total of 417g (x15 pieces) of slag consisting of highly fused lumps of clay and low-iron vitrified hearth lining was recovered; some of these pieces possessing iron oxide particles and staining, and others with inclusions of flint grit and sand. Despite the signs of iron contamination, most of this slag was non-magnetic and also poorly recognisable as hearth material, although the diameter of a hearth bottom could just about be made out in one instance (i.e. 100mm diameter), complete with traces of a tuyere hinge and blast hole.

Statement of Potential

B.2.4 Whilst all of this material appears to be associated with small-scale secondary iron smithing, the absence here of any dense slags is a little unusual. The presence of large fused/ melted lumps of clay hearth, complete with iron staining, suggests that the rare forge hearths were susceptible to being broken up/ falling apart, in which case traces of dense slag formed by the melting together of hearth lining and hammerscale, may well have been deposited elsewhere.

B.2.5 Although this is a very small amount of light slag, it denotes the presence somewhere nearby of a small smithing hearth, which may date to the Iron Age.

Context	Cut	Feature type	No. frags	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Magnetics (0-4)	Material identity	Summary
156	**154**	pit	6	100m (x 60mm deep (max))	277	0	VHL	low-iron fused smithing hearth lining (with smaller frags)
617	**208**	ring ditch (roundhouse)	1	65mm (x 35mm deep)	34	0-1	VHL	fused low-iron hearth lining with tuyere blast hole
625	**154**	pit	8	10 – 60 mm	106	0	VHL	light vesicular fused hearth lining (lumps) with traces of iron
TOTAL			**15**		**417**			

Table 11: Catalogue of iron slag

Further work

B.2.6 No further work is required to be done on this very small and insignificant assemblage. The information from the current assessment may be used in its entirety within the grey literature report.

Discard policy

B.2.7 All of the metal working debris may be discarded.

B.3 Flint, *by Lawrence Billington*

B.3.1 A total of 13 worked flints was recovered from the excavation, alongside a single unworked burnt flint (9g). The assemblage is quantified by context in Table 11. The flint was recovered in low densities from the fills of cut features. The majority of the worked flint is made up of flake-based material which, whilst not strongly diagnostic, are likely to be of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date and represent residual finds caught up in the fills of later features. This material includes a single retouched piece - a side scraper from ring gully **296**.

B.3.2 Two individual flint artefacts are of more significance: a polished axe-head recovered from ring gully **611** (Roundhouse **143**) and a flint hammerstone/percussor from pit **190**.

Cut	Context	Context type	Structure/group	Irregular waste	Secondary Flake	Tertiary flake	Hammerstone	Axehead	Side scraper	Core	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint
119	120	Ditch			1	1					**2**	
180	181	Ditch				1					**1**	
190	192	Pit					1				**1**	
230	231	Ditch		1							**1**	
230	233	Ditch		1							**1**	
278	279	Ditch			1						**1**	
292	293	Ring gully	RH 264		1						**1**	
296	298	Ring gully	RH 286						1		**1**	
439	441	Post hole				1					**1**	
	470	Layer			1					1	**2**	
453	569	Ring gully	RH 453									1 (9g)
611	615	Ring gully	RH143					1			**1**	
Totals				**2**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**13**	**1 (9g)**

Table 12. Quantification of the flint assemblage by context.

B.3.3 The axe-head is a fine example of a completely ground and polished Neolithic axe-head (<133mm long, up to 63mm wide). Although heavily recorticated ('patinated'), it is in excellent condition and is virtually complete, missing only a small part of its distal (poll) end, Significantly, this appears to have been deliberately removed (flaked) and the resulting flake scar exhibits a different, lighter recortication than the heavy opaque

recortication which covers the surface of the rest of the piece. This suggests a complex post-depositional history for the artefact, which was presumably discarded, lost or deposited during the Neolithic and may then have been found and broken/flaked at a later date before being deposited or inadvertently incorporated into the fill of ring gully **611**.

B.3.4 The hammerstone/percussor is large sub-rounded flint cobble weighing 438g and measuring up to 88mm in diameter. It bears very heavy percussive damage ('chatter marks') over much of its surface and has been clearly been used extensively in a percussive action against another hard, mineral material. Hammerstones and fragments of hammerstones are sometimes recorded in relatively large numbers from later prehistoric sites in the region and, although this piece could be residual, it is likely that it is contemporary with the Middle Iron Age occupation of the site and attests to some kind of craft/domestic activity.

Statement of Potential

B.3.5 The assemblage is small and the majority of the material is poorly diagnostic residual material which does not contribute to the research objectives of the project. However, both the Neolithic axe-head from ring gully **611** and the putatively Iron Age hammerstone from pit **190** have some potential to contribute to the projects general objective to characterise the Iron Age occupation of the site. In the case of the axe-head, a major point for discussion is whether the damage sustained to the piece and its deposition in the ring gully of a roundhouse were deliberate acts carried out during the Iron Age, reflecting the special treatment of an artefact which was recognised as being special or significant in some way. Similar finds or earlier prehistoric artefacts at Iron Age sites have frequently been interpreted and discussed in this light (e.g. Champion 2011, 215, 228; Hingley 2009; Gwilt 1997), although other authors have emphasised that the evidence for deliberate curation or deposition, as opposed to simple residuality, is often equivocal (Cooper and Edmonds 2007, 192) – and that such artefacts may often have been passed over unnoticed or with little regard. The hammerstone/percussor is potentially of somewhat more prosaic interest, but adds to a growing number of Iron Age sites in the region from which such artefacts are known, although it should be emphasised that specific use(s) to which these pieces were put has not been established.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.3.6 The basic catalogue and description prepared for this assessment should serve as the basis for a somewhat more detailed report to be included in the full excavation report. No further analysis or recording of the assemblage is necessary but a fuller description, especially for the axe-head is required and it would useful if the report was accompanied by illustrations/photographs of the axe-head and the hammerstone. Any publication of the site should include a short summary of the flint artefacts.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.3.7 All of the worked flint should be retained in the project archive, the single unworked burnt flint can be discarded.

Task list

B.3.8 Prepare full flint report and publication note: 0.5 days

B.4 Iron Age pottery, *by Matt Brudenell and Carlotta Marchetto*

Introduction

B.4.1 An assemblage totalling 1841 sherds (11916g) of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 6.5g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 162 contexts relating to 109 cut features/labelled interventions (Table 12). With the exception of five diagnostic wheel-made Late Iron Age sherds (28g), all the Iron Age pottery in the handmade Middle Iron Age-type tradition.

B.4.2 The pottery is in a stable condition, though individual context assemblages tend to be highly fragmented, as reflected by the relatively low MSW and the dominance of small-sized sherds under 4cm in size. The assemblage does, however, contain a large number rims sherds, bases and partial vessel profiles sufficiently intact to ascribe to form.

B.4.3 This assessment report provides a general characterisation of the assemblage with basic quantification (counts and weights) of the material by context and date. It also provided a statement on significance and series of recommendations for further recording, analysis, publication and retention.

Context	Cut	Feature	Group name	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date	Phase
470	-	Layer	Trackway 307	17	103	MIA	1
120	**119**	Ditch 119		13	70	MIA	1
122	**121**	Ditch 121		8	23	MIA	1
168	**167**	Ditch 167		2	3	MIA	1
176	**175**	Ditch 175		4	153	MIA	1
181	**180**	Ditch 180		8	31	MIA	1
182	**180**	Ditch 180		11	127	MIA	1
382	**381**	Ditch 381		1	5	MIA	1
468	**467**	Ditch 467		8	36	MIA	1
503	**502**	Ditch 503		7	57	MIA	1
517	**509**	Ditch 509		13	60	MIA	1
518	**509**	Ditch 509		1	3	MIA	1
151	**150**	Pit 150		3	15	MIA	1
161	**159**	Pit 159	Roundhouse 143	3	8	MIA	1
164	**162**	Pit 162	Roundhouse 143	3	9	MIA	1
268	**267**	Pit 267		1	2	MIA	1
275	**274**	Pit 274		42	323	MIA	1
466	**465**	Pit 465		2	10	MIA	1
494	**493**	Pit 493		3	5	MIA	1
551	**552**	Pit 552		11	47	MIA	1
555	**556**	Pit 556		13	50	MIA	1
558	**557**	Pit 557		2	2	MIA	1
561	**559**	Post hole 559	Roundhouse 264	36	108	MIA	1
564	**562**	Post hole 562	Roundhouse 264	2	2	MIA	1

Context	Cut	Feature	Group name	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date	Phase
438	**436**	Post hole 436	Four post structure 436	4	15	MIA	1
441	**439**	Post hole 439	Four post structure 436	8	47	MIA	1
521	**264**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	39	317	MIA	1
522	**264**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	35	123	MIA	1
523	**264**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	33	151	MIA	1
309	**307**	Trackway 307		10	23	MIA	2
352	**351**	Trackway 307		3	19	MIA	2
354	**353**	Trackway 307		1	4	LIA-ER	2
354	**353**	Trackway 307		29	109	MIA	2
223	**221**	Ditch 119		10	110	MIA	1
332	**331**	Ditch 119		4	30	MIA	1
355	**356**	Ditch 119		4	8	MIA	1
124	**123**	Ditch 123	Ditch 123	1	6	MIA	1
127	**123**	Ditch 123	Ditch 123	15	167	MIA	1
172	**171**	Ditch 123	Ditch 123	5	43	MIA	1
173	**171**	Ditch 123	Ditch 123	15	116	MIA	1
174	**171**	Ditch 123	Ditch 123	2	6	LIA	1
174	**171**	Ditch 123	Ditch 123	12	49	MIA	1
225	**224**	Ditch 123	Ditch 123	7	75	MIA	1
226	**224**	Ditch 123	Ditch 123	94	1047	MIA	1
227	**224**	Ditch 123	Ditch 123	3	29	MIA	1
337	**335**	Ditch 123	Ditch 123	13	58	MIA	1
360	**357**	Ditch 123	Ditch 123	2	4	MIA	1
361	**357**	Ditch 123	Ditch 123	32	142	MIA	1
362	**357**	Ditch 123	Ditch 123	21	87	MIA	1
393	**390**	Ditch 123	Ditch 123	10	52	MIA	1
130	**129**	Ditch 129		2	16	MIA	2
134	**133**	Ditch 133		8	34	MIA	1
135	**133**	Ditch 133		15	106	MIA	1
170	**169**	Ditch 133		1	5	MIA	1
262	**259**	Ditch 133		1	13	MIA	1
263	**259**	Ditch 133		1	3	MIA	1
364	**363**	Ditch 133		2	2	MIA	1
365	**363**	Ditch 133		3	22	MIA	1
138	**136**	Ditch 136	Enclosure 136	2	24	MIA	1
139	**136**	Ditch 136	Enclosure 136	2	18	LIA	1
231	**230**	Ditch 136	Enclosure 136	3	13	MIA	1
233	**230**	Ditch 136	Enclosure 136	18	77	MIA	1
249	**248**	Ditch 136	Enclosure 136	8	33	MIA	1
376	**375**	Ditch 136	Enclosure 136	4	25	MIA	1
377	**375**	Ditch 136	Enclosure 136	2	2	MIA	1
408	**407**	Ditch 136	Enclosure 136	3	4	MIA	1
409	**407**	Ditch 136	Enclosure 136	1	1	MIA	1
410	**407**	Ditch 136	Enclosure 136	3	11	MIA	1
144	**143**	Ring ditch 143	Roundhouse 143	5	119	MIA	1
145	**143**	Ring ditch 143	Roundhouse 143	54	531	MIA	1
184	**183**	Ring ditch 143	Roundhouse 143	7	49	MIA	1
185	**183**	Ring ditch 143	Roundhouse 143	2	23	MIA	1

Context	Cut	Feature	Group name	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date	Phase
209	**208**	Ring ditch 143	Roundhouse 143	45	408	MIA	1
210	**208**	Ring ditch 143	Roundhouse 143	11	39	MIA	1
604	**208**	Ring ditch 143	Roundhouse 143	1	1	MIA	1
606	**208**	Ring ditch 143	Roundhouse 143	2	4	MIA	1
616	**208**	Ring ditch 143	Roundhouse 143	3	4	MIA	1
617	**208**	Ring ditch 143	Roundhouse 143	3	24	MIA	1
215	**213**	Ring ditch 143	Roundhouse 143	1	4	MIA	1
609	**213**	Ring ditch 143	Roundhouse 143	5	21	MIA	1
612	**611**	Ring ditch 143	Roundhouse 143	4	35	MIA	1
613	**611**	Ring ditch 143	Roundhouse 143	24	181	MIA	1
614	**611**	Ring ditch 143	Roundhouse 143	31	294	MIA	1
615	**611**	Ring ditch 143	Roundhouse 143	56	473	MIA	1
212	**211**	Ring ditch 211	Roundhouse 143	3	6	MIA	1
235	**234**	Ditch 234		2	54	MIA	1
237	**236**	Ditch 234		3	19	MIA	1
328	**310**	Ditch 234		28	267	MIA	1
419	**420**	Ditch 234		3	6	MIA	1
243	**241**	Ring ditch 241	Roundhouse 241	20	105	MIA	1
258	**256**	Ring ditch 241	Roundhouse 241	5	19	MIA	1
593	**591**	Ring ditch 241	Roundhouse 241	8	23	MIA	1
414	**413**	Ditch 244	Ditch 244	2	6	MIA	2
416	**415**	Ditch 244	Ditch 244	2	4	MIA	2
417	**418**	Ditch 244	Ditch 244	7	17	MIA	2
245	**244**	Ditch 244	Ditch 244	2	6	MIA	2
255	**254**	Ditch 254	Ditch 244	3	8	MIA	2
279	**278**	Ditch 254	Ditch 244	1	6	MIA	2
306	**305**	Ditch 254	Ditch 244	27	77	MIA	2
266	**264**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	23	147	MIA	1
277	**276**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	8	50	MIA	1
285	**283**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	28	101	MIA	1
293	**292**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	7	23	MIA	1
350	**348**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	4	10	MIA	1
549	**264**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	24	62	MIA	1
550	**264**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	19	54	MIA	1
572	**264**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	2	2	MIA	1
579	**264**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	3	66	MIA	1
580	**264**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	1	1	MIA	1
581	**264**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	8	32	MIA	1
583	**264**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	5	25	MIA	1
584	**264**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	6	14	MIA	1
586	**264**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	14	69	MIA	1
587	**264**	Ring ditch 264	Roundhouse 264	26	216	MIA	1
272	**271**	Ditch 271		21	214	MIA	1
273	**271**	Ditch 271		13	77	MIA	1
482	**484**	Ditch 271		24	79	MIA	1
483	**484**	Ditch 271		10	123	MIA	1
281	**280**	Gully 280		1	5	MIA	1
282	**280**	Gully 280		22	178	MIA	1
291	**289**	Gully 280		7	39	MIA	1

Context	Cut	Feature	Group name	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date	Phase
395	**396**	Gully 280		11	69	MIA	1
288	**286**	Gully 286	Roundhouse 286	57	468	MIA	1
599	**286**	Gully 286	Roundhouse 286	28	286	MIA	1
298	**296**	Gully 286	Roundhouse 286	20	130	MIA	1
624	**401**	Gully 286	Roundhouse 286	3	3	MIA	1
451	**450**	Gully 286	Roundhouse 286	9	20	MIA	1
623	**450**	Gully 286	Roundhouse 286	7	37	MIA	1
404	**403**	Gully 286	Roundhouse 286	10	21	MIA	1
406	**405**	Gully 286	Roundhouse 286	3	45	MIA	1
429	**427**	Gully 286	Roundhouse 286	1	5	MIA	1
341	**340**	Ditch 294	Ditch 244	8	23	MIA	2
433	**432**	Ditch 294	Ditch 244	14	134	MIA	2
304	**303**	Ditch 303		5	10	MIA	2
464	**463**	Ditch 303		5	16	MIA	1
312	**311**	Ditch 311		2	10	MIA	1
318	**317**	Ditch 311		5	20	MIA	1
519	**520**	Ditch 311		25	127	MIA	1
314	**313**	Ditch 313		3	19	MIA	1
316	**313**	Ditch 313		6	46	MIA	1
322	**321**	Ditch 313		7	41	MIA	1
323	**321**	Ditch 313		8	55	MIA	1
479	**481**	Ditch 313		64	256	MIA	1
480	**481**	Ditch 313		9	55	MIA	1
388	**387**	Ditch 333		17	119	MIA	1
344	**342**	Ditch 342		8	24	MIA	1
345	**342**	Ditch 342		5	23	MIA	1
498	**497**	Ditch 342		21	193	MIA	1
380	**379**	Ditch 379		12	62	MIA	1
386	**385**	Ditch 379		6	28	MIA	1
412	**411**	Ditch 411		4	8	MIA	1
426	**421**	Ditch 421		2	2	MIA	1
460	**459**	Ditch 459		3	9	MIA	1
462	**461**	Ditch 459		4	25	MIA	1
191	**190**	Ring ditch 487	Roundhouse 487	1	3	MIA	1
488	**487**	Ring ditch 487	Roundhouse 487	8	81	MIA	1
490	**489**	Ring ditch 487	Roundhouse 487	8	41	MIA	1
496	**495**	Ring ditch 495	Roundhouse 495	19	132	MIA	1
527	**526**	Ring ditch 495	Roundhouse 495	11	68	MIA	1
528	**526**	Ring ditch 495	Roundhouse 495	14	62	MIA	1
534	**526**	Ring ditch 495	Roundhouse 495	1	7	MIA	1
187	**NA**	Unstrat		6	63	MIA	NA
347	**NA**	Unstrat		22	114	MIA	NA
325	**321**	Ditch 313		8	38	MIA	1
Total				**1841**	**11916**		

Table 13: Iron Age pottery catalogue

Methodology

B.4.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers.

B.4.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. The Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by JD Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156), which is widely employed in Cambridgeshire and parts of East Anglia.

B.4.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small', sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium', and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large'. The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Assessment of Middle Iron Age pottery

B.4.7 The assemblage comprises 1836 sherds of pottery (11888g) with a MSW of 6.5g. The pottery derives from 161 contexts relating to 109 cut features/labelled interventions. These are associated with five roundhouses, a four post structure, eight pits, a trackway, ditches, two unstratified contexts and a layer. A total of 1697 sherds (11277g) derive from Phase 1 contexts (92% of the pottery by count), whilst 116 sherds (462g) are interpreted as residual in Phase 2 contexts (6% by count). The remaining sherds (28 sherds, 177g) are from unstratified contexts (2% by count). The residual pottery comprises small abraded sherds with a MSW of just 4.0g.

Assemblage characteristics

B.4.8 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all broadly typical of pottery groups dating to the Middle Iron Age in this part of southern Cambridgeshire. They include a mix of sandy wares and shelly wares, with inclusions of chalk, organic matter, and occasionally flint. In total, ten basic fabric groups have been distinguished. Sandy ware fabrics constitute around 62% of the pottery (by weight), though sherds with just sand in account for only 27% of the material. The other sandy wares have inclusions of chalk (9%), organic matter (10%), or a combination of chalk and organic matter (16%). A similar mix is seen in the shelly ware fabrics (38% by weight). Pottery with just shell accounts for 18% of the material, with other shelly wares having a mix of shell and sand (3%), chalk and shell (12%), shell and flint (2%), shell, organic matter and sand (2%), and shell and organic matter (2%).

B.4.9 Based on the total number pf different rims and bases identified, the Middle Iron Age is estimated to contain a minimum of 139 different vessels: 109 different rims, 30

different bases. It also includes a fragment of a ceramic spoon recovered from the ring ditch of Roundhouse 264 (context 587). Most vessels have simple flat-topped, rounded or externally thickened rims. Partial vessel profiles are relatively common (31 identified), with vast majority being small slack-shouldered or round-shouldered vessels with short upright or out-turned rims (Hill Form A, D and E). Other types include neckless barrel-shaped jars (Hill Type K), slightly globular pots with no distinct neck zone but a clearly defined rim (Hill Form L), constricted necked vessels (Hill Form B), and globular S-profiled vessels (Hill Form F). Measurable vessel rims (26 in total) have dimeters of 10-22cm, and belong to small to medium-sized pots. Vessel of this size are likely to have been everyday cooking and serving pots, although only two retain traces of carbonised residue. In general, however, residues are rare in the assemblage, with only 31 sherds with residue recorded (377g).

B.4.10 Decoration is present on 92 sherds (1015g). Applications include fingertip and nail treatments or tool impressions on the rim-top of vessels, with 17 of the 109 vessels rims in the assemblage decorated. This equates to 16%, which is fairly typical of Middle Iron Age assemblages. Scoring is the only other type of 'decoration', with 72 sherds (887g) displaying scoring characteristic of the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition (Elsden 1992). This is a low frequency (3.9% by count), characteristic of ceramic groups from southern Cambridgeshire, and reflects the geographic position of the site on the periphery of the main Scored Ware-zone distribution.

Key groups

B.4.11 There are a number of context/group assemblages from this period that may be classified as large (over 500g of pottery) and constitute key ceramic groups. These include groups from Roundhouses **143** (263 sherds, 2233g), **264** (323 sherds, 1573g) and **286** (138 sherds, 1015g), and assemblages from Ditch **123** (232 sherds, 1881g), and Ditch **313** (105 sherds, 510g). Combined these contexts contain 1061 sherds (7212g), accounting for 58% of the Middle Iron Age assemblage by sherd count or 61% by weight.

Assessment of Late Iron Age pottery

B.4.12 Only five sherds (28g) of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from the excavations. The pottery derived from three contexts (139, 174 and 354) relating to Trackway **307** (one sherd, 4g), Ditch **123** (two sherds, 6g), and Enclosure **136** (two sherds, 18g).

Assemblage characteristics

B.4.13 The pottery was characterised by sand and grog tempered sherds, all of which were wheel-made or wheel finished. They include a single rim and the part of a foot-ring base. The only other diagnostic sherds is a combed body sherd. The pottery from the Phase 1 ditches derived from stratigraphically later contexts.

Statement of Potential

B.4.14 The pottery dates to the Middle and Late Iron Age, though the vast majority is of handmade Middle Iron Age-type, which has a currency between c. 350 BC – 50 BC. The

scarcity of Late Iron Age pottery from the site suggests that the settlement went out of use before the mid 1st century BC.

B.4.15 The recovery of a fairly large single-phase Middle Iron Age pottery assemblages is important for local ceramic studies, as many Iron Age sites often yield mixed groups of Middle and Late Iron Age pottery which can be difficult to separate. As a relative 'pure'/'pristine' Middle Iron Age group, the assemblage offers potential to examine the character of the pottery repertoire prior to the adoption of Late Iron Age 'Belgic'-related ceramics in this part of southern Cambridgeshire/west Cambridge. Significantly the assemblage (and site) appears to pre-date that recovered from the banjo enclosure excavated at Caldecote just c. 500m to the south-west (Kenney and Lyons 2011). The two assemblages can therefore be compared to further explore how ceramics changed across the Middle and Late Iron Age, and could help build a more detailed understanding of ceramic development in this part of the landscape. The pottery can also be compared with material recovered from excavations along the A428 to the north (Abrams and Ingham 2008), and more recent evaluation works on Bourn Airfield immediately to the west (Haskins 2018).

B.4.16 Owing to its small size, the Late Iron Age pottery assemblage has limited potential beyond that of helping to phase features and date activity at the site. The scarcity of sherds from this period suggests the site saw little settlement related activity after the 1st century BC.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.4.17 All the prehistoric pottery should be subject to full analysis, focussing on forms, fabrics, method of surface treatment, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition. The attribute data should be presented in a fully quantified archive pottery report. The main focus of the analysis should be on the Middle Iron Age assemblage and its affinities with contemporary groups from the surrounding area.

B.4.18 The Middle Iron Age pottery is worthy of publication, with a brief mention of the Late Iron Age pottery recommended. Publication should provide a summary version of the archive pottery report, combined with illustrations a selection of form-assigned vessels Priority should be given to illustrating material from any radiocarbon dated contexts. Radiocarbon dates should be sought to clarify the site chronology and the date of the pottery within the Middle Iron Age.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.4.19 None of the material should be considered for dispersal until the phasing is complete and all pottery has been analysed. It may be appropriate to disperse residual material after the production of an archive pottery report.

B.5 Roman pottery, *by Matt Brudenell and Katie Anderson*

Summary

B.5.1 A total of 12 small abraded sherds (52) of Roman pottery were recovered from the excavations, with a mean sherd weight of 4.3g. Five sherds (34g) derived from context/layer 470 and seven (18g) were recovered from context 309 of Trackway **307**. The sherds comprised coarse oxidised sandy wares, and include a single everted rim. The pottery is dated c. AD 40-100, though some or all of it could be residual.

Statement of Potential

B.5.2 The pottery has no potential beyond that of helping to broadly phase features and date activity at the site.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.5.3 The pottery has been counted, weighed, spot dated and catalogued. No further work is recommended.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.5.4 As the pottery is of no potential, but has been catalogued, the material could be deselected from the project archive.

B.6 Stone, *by Simon Timberlake*

Introduction

B.6.1 A total of 177 kg of burnt stone (which includes approximately 3.5 kg of worked stone) was recovered from this excavation for analysis, however a further 360kg was recorded on site and not retained.

B.6.2 Some 28.5 kg of worked stone was identified from the Highfields excavation, of which 3.5 kg was recovered from amongst the burnt stone recorded and collected on-site. This consisted of 2.85 kg composed of flat-top (slab) to concave-top sadddlequern and 25.206 kg of rubber stone (x3 separate rubbers). The latter included one very small and complete stone rubber (206g) and two unusually large rubber stones; one a slab-type fragment (c.7.5 kg) and the other a complete boulder-type rubber weighing approx. 17.5 kg.

Burnt Stone: Methodology

B.6.3 The vast majority of the burnt stone examined was recorded on site, with stone recovered weighed and the weights noted on relevant context sheets before discard, the results of which are recorded below (Table 14). This report deals primarily with the 177kg of burnt stone which was recovered for further analysis, for the most part this was not washed, but instead counted, the dimensions measured, and weight taken; much of the non-worked stone on this occasion being broken to record the geology and the degree/ type of burning.

B.6.4 An approximate lithological make-up of this assemblage was thus attempted on-site, although all the material returned for finds processing was then re-examined after washing, and where necessary viewed under a x10 illuminated magnifying lens and tested with dilute HCL to confirm the presence/ absence of limestone or a carbonate cement.

Burnt Stone: Factual Data

B.6.5 A total of 177.049 kg of burnt stone was examined (x 687 fragments). The majority of this stone came from the fills of a large roundhouse ring gully **611** (total 25.2 kg (x27 pieces)); from the fill (235) of a ditch terminus **234** (total 15 kg (x56 pieces)), from the various fills (239 and 240) of a circular burnt stone-filled pit **238** located in front of one of the a roundhouses (total c.12kg (x181 pieces); from the fill (277) of another roundhouse ring gully **276** (total 12.5 kg (x42 pieces)); and from various other ditches including **286** (total 10.2 kg (x33 pieces) and **357**. However, these concentrations of used and deposited (i.e. dumped) burnt stone accounted for just 83.59 kg (47.2%) of the total amount; with burnt stone being spread across most of the site, but concentrated mostly within ditches. In summary, most of this stone would appear to be associated with the areas of the roundhouse structures, often in front of the entrances, but generally spread around.

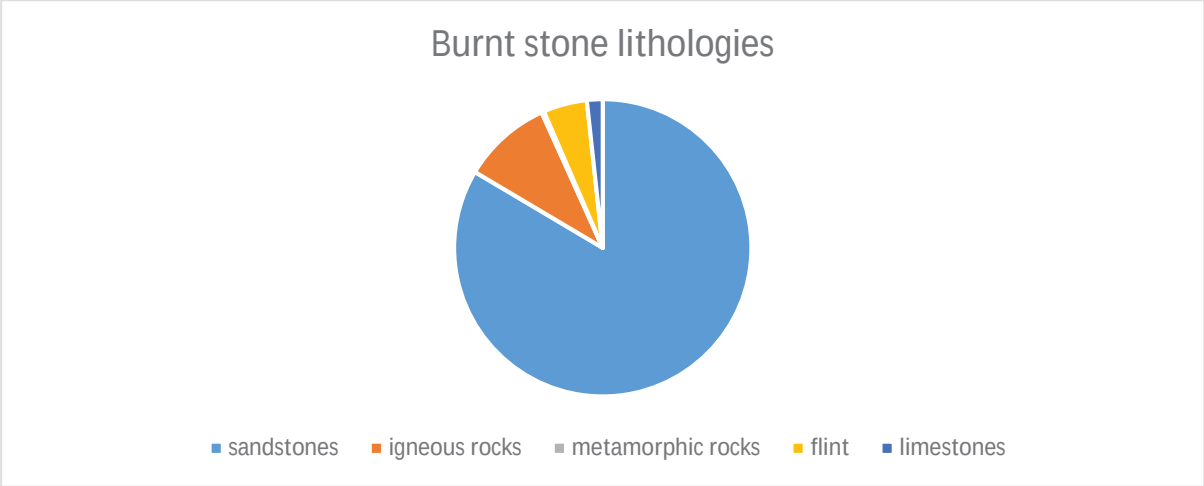
Burnt Stone: Discussion

B.6.6 Examination of this burnt stone assemblage suggests that the majority of the selected material consisted of glacial erratic cobbles, most between 70mm and 200mm in size, and for the most part sub-round slab type to well-round waterworn cobbles, the majority of which consisted of medium-hard quartz -micaceous sandstones/ quartzites and grits (84% of the lithologies (geology) recorded), with the inclusion of some 10% of cobbles of igneous origin (mostly cobbles of dolerite and quartz porphyry with some exotics), with just 2% of limestones, c.2% of metamorphic rocks), and some 5% burnt flint (Figure 1). The determined ratios suggest a quite careful selection of rock cobble types, in general avoiding flint, and preferably choosing the harder and more competent exotic quartzitic-sandstone type cobbles. When compared to the probable total incidence of exotic (far-travelled) dense crystalline (igneous) rocks present within the erratic cobble load available from the re-deposited fluvioglacial river gravels, this incidence seems high (SEE Worssam & Taylor 1969, 78-79); suggesting in all probability a preferential selection of denser, more crystalline rocks, wherever present.

B.6.7 In his experiments in reconstructing the operation of fulact fiadh in Bronze Age – Iron Age Ireland, Buckley (1990) concluded that the cobbles of certain basic igneous rocks (in particular gabbro, basalt and vesicular basalt) seemed ideal for this purpose, and as a result these could be re-used many more times than the sandstone without fear of fracturing (>25 times in some cases). A further factor to be taken into account would be the much greater heat-retaining ability of this type of dense crystalline (mafic) rock. This is significant when one considers the advantages they have over sandstone cobbles, and those in turn over flint. In fact the latter (flint) cobbles have very poor heat retaining properties; instead these readily fracture (sometimes explosively) on

quenching; rapidly dissipating the heat as well as contributing to the grittiness of the food when burnt stone is used in boiling pits for the cooking of food.

B.6.8 In East Anglia, as elsewhere in Britain, we find the ubiquitous use of glacial erratic cobbles as burnt stone associated with burnt stone mounds and also with single cooking pits. This domestic cooking, or possibly even bathing (sweat lodge), brewing, or tanning/ retting pit function for burnt stone develops in the Late Neolithic, but then becomes increasingly sophisticated during the Bronze Age, which for the purposes of cooking, or even just for boiling water, reaches its zenith in the Early-Middle Iron Age with the development of much more efficient small clay-lined (or unlined) cooking pits, the latter inevitably associated with the forecourts of roundhouse. Some roundhouses as (family) dwelling places may then have had external cooking places (boiling pits) alongside internal hearths for heating and cooking. Little of this has been documented (published), but rather similar scenarios have been noticed at a number of Cambridgeshire and East Anglian Iron Age sites; for instance at Broom in Bedfordshire (Slater 2008) and Bradley Fen near Whittlesey (Knight and Brudenell forthcoming). Whilst the evidence for clay-lined boiling pits at the Caldecote Iron Age settlement is less convincing, the incidence of burnt stone-filled pits close to the entrances of roundhouse ring ditches seem likely to evoke this same use for burnt stone, and also a specific association with dwellings.



Graph 1: The geology (lithologies) of burnt stone

Cut	Context	Phase	Size (mm)	Shape	Geology	Weight (kg)	Count	Comments
123	128	1	140		sstn	-	1	Recovered for analysis
129	130	2				3.150	-	burnt stone not collected
129	130	2	60-130 [90]		quartz porphyry(1);hard sstn(3);U Jur shelly limstn(1)	2.105	6	Recovered for analysis. Naturally fractured flint in pile

Cut	Context	Phase	Size (mm)	Shape	Geology	Weight (kg)	Count	Comments
133	134	1	45-190 [110]	sub-round cobbles	quartzitic gritstone[Palaeozoic](1);dark micac sstn(8);quartzitic sstn(3);fissile micac quartzitic sstn(1);red chert(1);grey chert(1);Palaeozoic metasandstone(1);quartzite(1);laminated sstn(1);dolerite(1)	-	17	Recovered for analysis
141	142	1	300	sub-round cobbles	ignimbrite/ pitchstone (Tertiary) from Inner Hebrides as erratic?	-	1	left in situ, Recorded on site
146	147	1				0.900	-	burnt stone not collected
180	182	1	110-115		sstn;quartz porphyry	-	2	Recovered for analysis
190	192	1	60-170 [90]		dolerite(1);hard sstn(11);quartzitic sstn(1);BF(1)	14.150	14	Recovered for analysis
190	192	1	35-130 [60]		sstn; quartzitic sstn	-	11	Recovered for analysis
208	603	1				11.750	-	burnt stone not collected
213	215		50-160 [90]		metaquartzite(1);quartzite(1);quartzitic sstn(2);fine sstn(1);sstn(4);U.Jur shelly lmstn(1)	-	11	Recovered for analysis
213	610	1				0.050	4	Burnt Stone
216	218	1	35-210 [90]		hard dolerite(5);quartz porphyry(1);basalt/spilite(1);quartzitic siltstone(1);micac quartzitic sstn(1);fine sstn(1);laminated sstn(1);sstn(1)	-	12	Recovered for analysis
234	235	1	60-210 [120]	round-subrnd cobble + angular frag	dolerite?(17);metasandstone(1); metaquartzite(1);quartzitic sstn(230; foss root sstn(2); quartz breccia(1);U Jur local Corallian lmstn(1);miac sstn(2);x-bedded and fissile sstn(2)	55.700	56	Recovered for analysis
238	240	1	30-230 [90]	round-subrnd cobbles + frags	veined black dolerite(28);quartz porphyry(4);micac gritstone[Pal](3);gritsrone/pebbly gritstone(4);quartzitic sstn(20+);sstn;micac sstn;metaquartzite;sarsen-type sstn cobble/boulder with foss rootlet(10+);BF(3)	60.500	181	100% sample, Recovered for analysis
254	255	2	60-150 [80]		hard sstn(7);quartzitic sstn(1);sandy lmstn(1);soft rotten gritstone(2)	-	12	Recovered for analysis
256	258	1	80-100		quartzitic sstn	1.042	2	Recovered for analysis
264	265	1				4.050	-	burnt stone not collected
264	522	1				5.700	-	burnt stone not collected
264	583	1				3.650	-	burnt stone not collected
264	584	1				1.750	-	burnt stone not collected

Cut	Context	Phase	Size (mm)	Shape	Geology	Weight (kg)	Count	Comments
264	586	1				0.900	-	burnt stone not collected
264	587	1				8.500	-	burnt stone not collected
264	573	1	60-170 [80]		quartzite(1); hard sstn(3)	-	4	Recovered for analysis
264	581	1	60-140 [90]	sub-round to sub-angular	quartzitic sstn(2);septarian nodule(2);sstn	8.500	12	naturally fractured flint in pile, Recovered for analysis
264	521	1	40-165 [100]		quartz-mica schist(2);metaquartzite(1);ignimbrite(1);quartzitic sstn(2); hard sstn	2.050	21	Recovered for analysis
271	272	1	40-160 [100]	fragments	sstn; quartzitic sstn	-	15	Recovered for analysis
274	275	1				16.800	-	burnt stone not collected
276	277	1				9.750	-	burnt stone not collected
276	587	1	80-170 [120]		sstn(3);quartzitic sstn(2);Bunter metaquartzite(1);quartzite(1);BF	-	9	Recovered for analysis
276	585	1	90-120 [100]		dolerite(3)	-	3	Recovered for analysis
276	584	1	60-90		sstn	-	2	Recovered for analysis
276	585	1	45-100 [70]		BF(4);sstn(4) etc	-	12	Recovered for analysis
276	585	1	80-120 [100]		granite(1);sstn(9);quartzitic sstn(2);quartzite(1);dolerite(1)	-	14	Recovered for analysis
283	285	1	30-140 [110]	rounded fractured cobbles	dolerite(2);quartzitic sstn(2);laminated sstn(1);sstn	-	15	Recovered for analysis
286	288	1	50-160 [90]		dolerite(1); quartzitic sstn(2);gritstone(1);sstn	10.2	33	Recovered for analysis
286	599	1				6.500	-	burnt stone not collected
296	298	1	50-100 [70]		metaquartzite(1); metasandstone(1);sstn(3)	-	5	Recovered for analysis
310	328	1	40-150 [100]	sub-round cobbles	sstn; quartzitic sstn	-	15	v burnt and reddened, Recovered for analysis
335	337	1				11.350	-	burnt stone not collected
340	341	2				2.950	-	burnt stone not collected
342	344	1	60-200 [90]		hard sstn(14);shelly-sandy lmstn(1)	-	15	Recovered for analysis
356	355	1				0.100	-	burnt stone not collected
357	360	1				0.100	-	burnt stone not collected
357	361	1				0.011	1	burnt stone

Cut	Context	Phase	Size (mm)	Shape	Geology	Weight (kg)	Count	Comments
357	361	1				2.600	-	burnt stone not collected
357	362	1				6.500	-	burnt stone not collected
375	376	1				0.650	-	burnt stone not collected
375	376	1				0.610	2	burnt stone
375	376		50-90 [80]	round and fractured	quartzitic sstn(5);spotted slate metamorphic(1);quartz porphyry(1);chert(1);quartzitic siltstone(1);quartzitic grit(1)	1.78	10	fractured natural flint in pile, Recovered for analysis
375	377	1				0.002	2	burnt stone?
387	388	1				6.750	-	burnt stone not collected
405	406	1				2.700	-	burnt stone not collected
405	599	1	35-190 [90]		quatzite91);sstn(20)	-	22	Recovered for analysis
407	410	1				5.300	-	burnt stone not collected
407	410	1	50-120 [80]	round-subrnd	quartzite(3);burnt flint[BF](3);chalk(1);U.Jur septarian(4);Bunter metaquartzite(1);limeston(3);quartzic sstn(2);sstn	3.42	14	NB up to x10 natural unburnt flint + stone collected during excavation, Recovered for analysis
418	417	2				0.200	-	burnt stone not collected
436	438	1				9.700	-	burnt stone not collected
439	441	1	100-190 [140]	sub-round cobbles + boulders	quartzitic sstn; sstn	-	12	cobbles as post-supports? Recovered for analysis
442	444	1				1.050	-	burnt stone not collected
445	447	1				1.650	-	burnt stone not collected
450	623	1				3.100	-	burnt stone not collected
455	456	1				0.400	-	burnt stone not collected
481	479	1				0.057	2	burnt stone?
481	479	1				15.150	-	burnt stone not collected
481	480	1				6.900	-	burnt stone not collected
481	480	1	50-220 [120]		metaquartzite(2);fine quartzitic sstn(2);sstn(6)	-	11	Recovered for analysis
484	482	1	80-180 [110]		dolerite(1); sstn	0.700	7	Recovered for analysis
491	492	1	95-140 [100]	sub-round cobbles	quartzitic sstn(2);felspathic gritstone(1);	3.1	3	Recovered for analysis
502	503	1				1.800	-	burnt stone not collected

Cut	Context	Phase	Size (mm)	Shape	Geology	Weight (kg)	Count	Comments
553	554	1	120-180 [120]	sub-round cobbles	sstn [sarsen] cobbles(3)	-	3	50% sample (x4 other large BS cobbles in situ), Recovered for analysis
556	555	1	55-150 [95]		fine-med ssttn(3);quartzitic sstn(4)	-	8	Recovered for analysis
557	558	1	65-220 [160]		sstn	>5	5	naturally fractured flint in pile, Recovered for analysis
559	560	1	110		quartzite	-	1	Recovered for analysis
611	613	1	80-350 [100]		quartzitic sstn(3);quartzite(1);lmstn(2);BF(1);quartz gritstone(2);sstn	22.7	19	Recovered for analysis
611	613	1	90-220 [130]		sstn;micac sstn;quartzitic gritstone[Pal]	-	8	naturally fractured flint in pile, Recovered for analysis
611	615	1				7.600	-	burnt stone not collected
-	102	-	80-120 [90]		dolerite;quartzitic sstn;sstn	0.955	3	naturally fractured flint in pile, Recovered for analysis
-	102		40-70		sstn	-	2	Recovered for analysis
-	102	-	55-160 [80]	angular,round and fractured	septarian nodule(1);micac felspathic gritstone[Millstone Grit?](1);qaurtzitic sandstone(3);metaquartzite(1)	3.033	6	Recovered for analysis
-	102	-	60-160 [100]		ignimbrite/ pitchstone [Tertiary] Hebrides?(1);metaquartzit(1);chert(1);quartzitic sstn;sstn	-	18	Recovered for analysis
-	102	-	80-160 [100]		metasandstone(1);spilitic basalt(1);sstn;quartzitic sstn	-	7	Recovered for analysis
-	102	-	60-130		hard sstn	-	3	Recovered for analysis
-	102	-	30-120 [100]		metagritstone(1);metasandstone(1);sstn	-	13	Recovered for analysis

Table 14: Burnt Stone recorded on site and recovered for analysis

Worked stone: Methodology

B.6.9 All of the worked stone examined had been cleaned. A lithological determination (and possible provenance) for these was assessed on the basis of hand-specimen examination using a x10 illuminated magnifying lens, and a dropper bottle of 10% HCL for the purposes of identification of carbonate cements.

Worked stone: Factual Data

B.6.10 The largest number of worked stone objects (i.e. x3 different items weighing 10.183 kg in total and equivalent to 36% of the worked stone objects by weight) came from fill 362 of ditch **357**. The latter feature was located close to the locii of several roundhouse structures and lay between Roundhouse **487** and Roundhouse(s) **495** and **241**.

Worked stone: Discussion

B.6.11 Neither the rubber stones nor the saddlequern fragments appear to be associated in any way, therefore these probably just reflect a small sample from an assortment of already used and re-deposited items.

B.6.12 The hammerstone on the other hand may be an earlier prehistoric find. This appears to have been re-collected then used as burnt stone within a (likely) Iron Age setting.

B.6.13 The low percentage of saddlequern/ rubber stone present within the burnt stone assemblage from Caldecote (up to 1.7% by weight but just 0.7% by number of pieces) reflects the very low rate of Iron Age re-use of this material as burnt stone compared to other excavated Early-Middle Iron Age settlements in Cambridgeshire (e.g. compare with Barleycroft with 21% WS within the BS) SEE Evans & Tabor 2012). Alternatively, this relatively low incidence (in terms of the number of querns) from Caldecote may simply indicate a rather low rate of domestic grain milling carried out on site, perhaps on account of a low population density at any given point in time. However, the first explanation seems the more likely.

B.6.14 All three of the rubber stones recovered during excavation are fairly un-typical of the size/ type normally encountered on Iron Age sites within Cambridgeshire. The more typical rubber stones designed for use with saddlequerns would normally be flat to slightly convex in shape, slab-like, and about 1kg in weight. Likewise, the two larger saddlequern fragments are unusually concave in profile for a standard Iron Age type. This is not in any way unique, but just less common than the abundant flat-top saddlequerns which are so often found broken-up within assemblages of Iron Age burnt stone.

Context	Cut	Feature type	Nos. frag	Wt. (kg)	Dimensions (mm)	Identity	Traces of working	notes
362 (a)	**357**	ditch	1	2.2	130x120x85	saddlequern	concave grind surface (dip c.3º)	fragment of burnt + broken-up quern
362 (b)	**357**	ditch	1	7.5	230x130x 100	rubber	flat to slight convex grind surface (estimate length orig 180mm)	fragment (not Millstone Grit)
362 (c)	**357**	ditch	1	0.483	70x70x60	hammersto ne	rounded pounding surface along bottom edge of tip	burnt subsequent to use i.e. burnt stone re-use of

Context	Cut	Feature type	Nos. frag	Wt. (kg)	Dimensions (mm)	Identity	Traces of working	notes
								prehist artefact?
376	**375**	ditch	2	0.675	80x60x45 + 75x70x45	saddlequern	one surface def grinding + one basal	not re-fitting but from same obj
410	**407**	ditch	1	0.206	80x57x35	rubber	slight convex rubbing surface with lateral striae	rounded hammerstone surface one side
613	**11**	ring gully of roundh 143	1	17.5	350x240x145	rubber	v large boulder rubber with convex worn grind surface of 42 sq cm	sarsen type boulder with foss rootlets

Table 15: Catalogue of worked stone

Recommendations for Further work

Burnt Stone

B.6.15 No further work is required on this assemblage. The information from the current assessment may be used in its entirety within the grey literature report, and summarized for the full excavation report.

Worked stone

B.6.16 Very little in the way of further analysis is required. However, the following further work is recommended:

B.6.17 Illustration (as drawings) of the largest of the rubber stones from **613**, and the hammerstone **362**c.

Discard policy

Burnt Stone

B.6.18 All of this assemblage (apart from the worked stone) may be disposed of.

Worked Stone

B.6.19 Just the above three worked stone items (410, 326a and 326c) should be retained.

B.7 Fired clay, *by Ted Levermore*

Introduction

B.7.1 A total of 264 fragments, 1218g, of fired clay was recovered from the excavation (see Table 14). The material was collected from across the site, however a large portion of it derived from the ring gullies/ditches for Roundhouses **143**, **264**, **286** and **453**. Much of the material is amorphous (194 fragments, 862g) and diagnostic, and therefore has

little archaeological value. A smaller portion was recorded as 'structural' (70 fragments, 356g). These showed signs of flattened surfaces, corners and hand-forming. They were found with the amorphous fragments and therefore all the material should be considered as deriving from the same sources. No diagnostic objects were present, however fragments of vitrified fired clay (5, 91g) from pit **162** are of note. The assemblage was, in the main, severely abraded and uninformative.

Feature	Count	Weight (g)
Amorphous		
ditch	74	257
gully	2	10
pit	27	210
post-hole	1	2
ring ditch	42	190
ring gully	48	193
Total	**194**	**862**
Structural		
accumulation	1	6
ditch	30	200
pit	32	112
ring ditch	1	12
ring gully	6	26
Total	**70**	**356**
Grand Total	**264**	**1218**

Table 16: Fired clay by type and feature

Methodology

B.7.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the fired clay catalogue is in Table 15.

Factual Data

Fabrics

B.7.3 Two fabrics were recorded; a fine sandy clay with flint and calcareous material (F1) and a fine sandy clay with common mica and few other inclusions (F2). These fabrics reflect the local geology, the Oadby Member, comprising clays with micaceous sands and detrital flint, calcareous and chalky material. The material presented variation within the fabrics recorded, likely reflecting geological variability alongside varying degrees of and approaches to paste preparation. Due to the abraded nature of the assemblage further investigation into the fabrics would not have returned useful results. Full fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive.

Assemblage

B.7.4 Where evidence for forming was present it was in smoothed surfaces, flattened forms and finger grooves. The lack of diagnostic forms is limiting for interpretation; however, it is likely these derive from structural features and objects. The enclosures and roundhouses that characterise the site are very likely to have contained the structures and activities that required this fired clay. The vitrified clay fragments from pit **162** point to industrial processes, perhaps related to a kiln or furnace. A dearth of this material with no obvious origin prevents further conclusions. In sum, as stated above, the material is of little archaeological significance. The severely abraded nature of the fragments and the broad distribution of it across the site means can only conclude that this assemblage is the detrital remains of domestic and light industrial activity related to the Iron Age features on the site.

Statement of Potential

B.7.5 The fired clay, although associated with a number of structures, is largely undiagnostic which means it has limited archaeological potential in terms of the project's research aims.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.7.6 No further work is required.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.7.7 This material has been fully recorded, it should all be considered for discard.

Context	Cut	Master Number	Feature Type	Fragment type	Structural type	Comments	Count	Weight (g)
120	**119**	-	ditch	a	-		2	4
122	**121**	-	ditch	a	-		3	8
127	**123**	123	ditch	a	-		1	3
128	**123**	123	ditch	s	fs		3	7
130	**129**	129	ditch	a	-		3	13
135	**133**	133	ditch	a	-		4	6
145	**143**	143	ring ditch	a	-		3	13
156	**154**	-	pit	a	-		14	78
161	**159**	-	pit	a	-		1	14
161	**159**	-	pit	s	fs	no vitrification but same colouration as (164)	1	14
164	**162**	-	pit	a	-	pink and buff coloured with bubbled and vitrified area of yellowish clay - lining?	5	91
172	**171**	123	ditch	s	fs		1	3

Context	Cut	Master Number	Feature Type	Fragment type	Structural type	Comments	Count	Weight (g)
182	**180**	-	ditch	a	-		1	8
210	**208**	143	ring ditch	a	-		1	3
226	**224**	123	ditch	a	-		4	22
235	**234**	234	ditch	a	-		3	10
266	**264**	264	ring ditch	a	-		3	10
272	**271**	271	ditch	a	-		2	13
275	**274**	-	pit	a	-		3	21
275	**274**	-	pit	s	fs	fragments of low fired material, from same object/structure	31	98
285	**283**	264	ring ditch	a	-		5	16
288	**286**	286	gully	a	-		2	10
298	**296**	286	ring ditch	a	-		11	38
306	**305**	254	ditch	a	-		1	6
314	**313**	313	ditch	s	fs	Refitting fragments of an object with a flattened face. Unclear if it is a platey object or simply the face from something else	2	25
316	**313**	313	ditch	a	-		3	14
328	**310**	234	ditch	a	-		2	12
337	**335**	123	ditch	s	fs		2	11
339	**338**	-	ditch	a	-		2	11
341	**340**	294	ditch	s	fs		5	8
344	**342**	342	ditch	a	-		3	11
344	**342**	342	ditch	s	fs/c		4	26
345	**342**	342	ditch	a	-		17	63
350	**348**	264	ditch	a	-		2	7
361	**357**	123	ditch	s	hf	fragment with two ?finger grooves creating raised ridged on a smoothed face, reverse is irregular	1	17
362	**357**	123	ditch	a	-		7	19
374	**373**	201	ditch	a	-		1	1
376	**375**	136	ditch	a	-		1	2
441	**439**	-	post-hole	a	-		1	2
460	**459**	459	ditch	a	-		1	2
462	**461**	459	ditch	s	fs/c		1	16
470	**0**	-	accumulation	s	hf	fragment with raised ?pinched ridge on outer worked face	1	6
479	**481**	313	ditch	a	-		2	2
480	**481**	313	ditch	a	-		1	4
482	**484**	271	ditch	a	-		4	9

Context	Cut	Master Number	Feature Type	Fragment type	Structural type	Comments	Count	Weight (g)
483	**484**	271	ditch	a	-		1	1
498	**497**	342	ditch	s	fs		11	87
521	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		4	34
521	**264**	264	ring gully	s	fs		2	13
522	**264**	264	ring gully	s	fs		2	5
549	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		4	5
550	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		3	4
551	**552**	-	pit	a	-		3	4
555	**556**	-	pit	a	-		1	2
570	**453**	453	ring gully	a	-		3	4
580	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		1	2
581	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		5	13
583	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		8	16
584	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		2	3
586	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		2	5
587	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		4	14
593	**591**	241	ditch	a	-		3	6
599	**286**	286	ring ditch	s	fs		1	12
603	**208**	143	ring ditch	a	-		6	11
606	**208**	143	ring ditch	a	-		1	3
609	**213**	143	ring gully	a	-		3	13
610	**213**	143	ring gully	a	-		2	7
612	**611**	143	ring gully	a	-		1	3
613	**611**	143	ring gully	a	-		6	70
615	**611**	143	ring gully	s	fs		2	8
617	**208**	143	ring ditch	a	-		6	56
620	**208**	143	ring ditch	a	-		6	40
						Grand Total	**264**	**1218**

Table 17: Fired clay catalogue (a=amorphous, s=structural, fs=flattened surfaces, hf=hand-formed and c=corner)

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

C.1 Environmental remains, *by Rachel Fosberry*

Introduction

C.1.1 Fifty-six bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated area that included ditches, pits and post holes thought to all be Middle Iron Age. Clay soils are often not conducive to preservation of plant remains and so a rapid assessment of a sub-sample of 10L-20L was performed to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value regarding domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

C.1.2 The samples were soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate for a few days prior to processing by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. The waterlogged samples had a portion examined whilst still wet and were then allowed to dry for subsequent assessment and quantification.

C.1.3 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.1.4 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 16. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Factual Data

Quantification

C.1.5 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.1.6 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance and number of species present

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

Results

C.1.7 Preservation of plant remains is extremely poor. Carbonised remains are present as one or two specimens in only four samples and charcoal volumes are extremely low. Spelt/emmer wheat (Triticum spelta/dicoccum) and barley (Hordeum vulgare) have been identified but preservation of the grains is poor, and the only surviving wheat chaff item cannot be identified to species level. A charred legume fragment was recovered, and occasional charred weed seeds include a grass (Poaceae), ribwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata) and a sloe/cherry (Prunus spinosa/cerasus) stone.

C.1.8 Ostracods (small bivalve crustaceans) are present in the lower fills of pit **154** and ditch **230** indicating that these features probably contained water but there is no survival of plant remains.

Cut	Context	Sample Number	Feature Type	Group	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Finds	Snails	Charcoal volume (ml)
113	114	100	pit	0	7	20		+/1	0
115	116	101	post hole	0	5	20		0	0
117	118	102	post hole	0	8	25		0	0
141	142	103	pit	0	4	<1		0	0
177	178	139	ditch	0	8	5		++/8	0
180	181	109	ditch	0	8	1		+/1	0
183	184	110	ring ditch	0	8	1		0	0
190	191	112	pit	0	8	1		0	0
234	235	120	ditch	0	8	10		0	<1
238	239	131	pit	0	9	20		0	<1
269	270	123	pit	0	8	30		0	0
271	272	151	ditch	0	9	5	Pot	+/1	0
274	275	124	pit	0	16	20	Pot, legume	0	10
280	282	126	gully	0	6	15		0	<1
307	309	130	trackway	0	6	30		+/1	0
321	322	129	ditch	0	8	5	barley grain, grass and ribwort plantain seed	0	0
363	365	132	ditch terminus	0	8	5		0	0
366	367	135	ditch	0	9	3		++/3	0
421	422	142	ditch	0	8	5		+/1	0
481	479	145	ditch	0	8	10	Pot	+/1	<1
493	494	149	pit	0	8	5		0	0
497	498	147	ditch	0	8	10	Pot	+/1	<1
509	516	150	ditch/well	0	9	10		0	0
171	172	140	ditch	123	8	1		0	0
171	173	141	ditch	123	8	10	Pot	++/2	0
224	225	118	ditch	123	8	20		0	<1
224	226	119	ditch	123	9	10	wheat grain	+/1	4
357	361	133	ditch	123	9	1		+/2	<1
357	362	134	ditch	123	9	1		+/1	0
230	233	136	ditch	136	9	5		+++3	0
230	232	137	ditch	136	8	5	ostracods, charophytes	+/1	<1
230	231	138	ditch	136	8	5		+/1	<1
143	145	104	ring ditch	143	18	25	Pot	0	5
154	156	105	pit	143	10	30	MWD, ostracods	0	<1
157	158	106	post hole	143	5	5		0	0
159	161	107	pit	143	8	5		0	0
162	164	108	pit	143	9	5		0	0

Cut	Context	Sample Number	Feature Type	Group	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Finds	Snails	Charcoal volume (ml)
199	200	113	gully	143	9	40		0	0
208	210	114	ring ditch	143	8	10	Sloe/cherry stone	0	<1
208	209	115	ring ditch	143	6	10		0	0
211	212	116	ring ditch	143	9	5		0	0
216	218	117	ring ditch	143	7	10		+/1	0
611	613	161	ring gully	143	6	60		0	0
241	243	121	ring ditch	241	8	20		0	<1
264	266	122	ring ditch	264	9	10		0	0
276	277	125	ring ditch	264	8	10	Barley grain, spelt/emmer glume base, Pot	0	2
283	285	127	ring ditch	264	7	20		0	0
559	561	153	post hole	264	8	5		0	0
562	564	154	post hole	264	8	3		+/1	<1
286	288	128	gully	286	7	5		0	0
286	288	170	gully	286	8	10	Pot	+/1	<1
436	438	143	post-hole	436	6	5	wheat grain	0	0
439	441	148	post-hole	436	8	10	Pot	0	<1
457	458	144	ring gully	453	9	5	Pot	0	0
489	490	146	ring gully	487	9	20		0	0
526	535	152	ring gully	495	7	5		0	0

Table 18: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.1.9 The heavy clay soil on this site is not conducive to preservation of plant remains and the small quantities recovered cannot be considered as significant, even when considering the relatively small sample size. Charcoal was frequently noticed during excavation, but it appears to have comminuted and dispersed during flotation. The few cereal remains recovered are probably contemporary but they clearly do not represent deliberate deposition and are most likely accidentally burnt items.

Statement of Potential

C.1.10 The results of this initial assessment suggest that the potential of these samples to address the project aims is extremely low, although negative evidence may suggest that hearth waste was not disposed of on site. It is more likely that the clay soils are not conducive to preservation of charred plant remains and the de-watering of the basal deposits of deeper features precludes the survival of waterlogged remains. Similar results of sparse quantities of poorly-preserved charred plant remains were recovered from the nearby site (Stevens 2011, 34).

C.1.11 It is not considered that the processing of the remaining soil from these samples will produce additional material in the form of interpretable assemblages.

Recommendations for Further Work

C.1.12 No further work is recommended.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.1.13 The remaining buckets of soil are to be deselected once approval has been agreed

Task list

Description	Performed by	Days
Bucket emptying and washing	AS	1

C.2 Pollen, *by Mairead Rutherford*

Introduction

C.2.1 Five sub-samples from two features, a field well and ditch, of Middle Iron Age date, from Caldecote, Cambridgeshire, were submitted for pollen assessment.

Methodology

C.2.2 The samples were prepared using a standard chemical procedure (method B of Berglund and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa 1986), using HCl, NaOH, sieving, HF, and Erdtman's acetolysis, to remove carbonates, humic acids, particles > 170 microns, silicates, and cellulose, respectively. The sample was then stained with safranin, dehydrated in tertiary butyl alcohol, and the residues mounted in 2000cs silicone oil. Slides were examined at a magnification of 400x by ten equally-spaced traverses across two slides to reduce the possible effects of differential dispersal on the slides (Brooks and Thomas 1967) or until at least 100 total land pollen grains were counted. Pollen identification was made following the keys of Moore et al (1991), Faegri and Iversen (1989), and a small modern reference collection. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The preservation of the pollen was noted, and an assessment was made of the potential for further analysis.

Factual Data

C.2.3 The raw counts are presented in Table 17. The five samples assessed all contained pollen, but apart from two samples which contained well preserved pollen (from well **515**), preservation was generally mixed to poor.

Samples <165> (595) and <166> (594)

C.2.4 Description: The assemblages are dominated by pollen of herbs, in particular, grasses (Poaceae) and dandelion-type (Taraxacum-type). A diverse herb assemblage also includes pollen of ribwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata), knotgrass (Polygonum aviculare), goosefoot family (Amaranthaceae / Chenopodiaceae, a large group containing plants such as fat-hen, many-seeded goosefoot and good-king-henry), pinks family (Caryophyllaceae), thistles (Cirsium-type), buttercups (Ranunculaceae) and docks/sorrels (Rumex-type). Tree pollen is rare but includes occurrences of hazel-type (Corylus avellana-type), alder (Alnus), pine (Pinus) and beech (Fagus). Fern spores are present and include common polypody (Polypodium vulgare), bracken (Pteridium aquilinum) and monolete ferns (Pteropsida). Small amounts of microcharcoal are also recorded.

C.2.5 Interpretation: The pollen data suggest a largely open, grassy palaeoenvironment supporting a rich herb flora including ribwort plantain, dandelion-type, buttercup-type, knotgrass and pollen of the pinks and goosefoot families. Such a mix may suggest meadowland which may have been used for grazing animals. There is some evidence for the presence of probably regional woodland, comprising hazel-type, alder, beech and pine but the relative paucity of pollen of hazel-type and alder suggests these trees were not of local significance. Microcharcoal reflects burning episodes within the local or regional area.

Samples <162> (231), <163> (232) and <164> (233)

C.2.6 Description: The assemblages are dominated by pollen of grasses with occurrences of a wide variety of other herbs, including ribwort plantain, dandelion-type, pollen of the pinks and goosefoot families, cereal-type, and thistles (Cirsium-type). Tree and shrub pollen is quite rare and includes occurrences of alder, hazel-type and pine. Pollen of aquatic plants is represented by a single record of pondweed (Potamogeton) and the green algal taxon Spirogyra.

C.2.7 Interpretation: The pollen data suggest an open, grassy landscape. Plants of damp meadows and/or waste or rough ground such as dandelion-types, thistles and ribwort plantain may suggest the land was used for grazing. It is possible that cereal-type pollen may provide support for interpretation of potential arable land in the vicinity. Alternatively, products of cereal processing or use may have been discarded in the feature. It is also possible that the cereal-type grains may represent the pollen of wild grasses (as the dimensions for cultivated grasses overlap with those for wild grasses) such as Glyceria spp. (sweet-grasses), which are found in and by rivers, ponds and lakes, on mud or in shallow water (Stace 2010). The presence of such damp/wet areas is also supported from the records for pollen of pondweed. Rare tree and shrub pollen suggest possible woodland, perhaps at some distance from the site. Micro-charcoal particles may also have been cast into the feature following possible domestic fires; however micro-charcoal could have been sourced regionally as well as locally.

Sample		162	163	164	165	166
Context		231	232	233	595	594
Cut		**Ditch 230**	**Ditch 230**	**Ditch 230**	**Well 515**	**Well 515**
Preservation		Mixed	Mixed	Poor	Good	Good
Potential		Possible	Possible	Possible	YES	YES
Trees/Shrubs						
Alnus	Alder		2			1
Corylus avellana-type	Hazel-type	5	2	2		2
Fagus	Beech					1
Pinus	Pine	1		8	2	
Rosaceae	Wild roses				1	
Crops						
Cerealia	Cereal-type		1	1		
Herbs						
Amaranthaceae/ Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot family	2	1	1	14	11
Apiaceae	Carrot family				3	1

Asteraceae	Daisy family		1	1	1	1
Caryophyllaceae	Pinks family	1	1	2	2	5
Centaurea nigra	Common knapweed			1		
Cirsium-type	Thistles	2	4	3	1	3
Fabaceae	Pea family		1	2		1
Filipendula	Meadow-sweets			1		
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain	3	5	2	5	3
Polygonum aviculare	Knotgrass			6	2	5
Poaceae	Grasses	75	56	23	41	32
Persicaria maculosa	Redshank					1
Ranunculaceae	Buttercups		1			1
Rubiaceae	Bedstraws				1	
Rumex spp.	Docks /Sorrels					1
Taraxacum-type	Dandelion-type	5	4	21	26	35
	Indet. herbs			3		2
Fern spores						
Polypodium vulgare	Common polypody	5	1	9	4	1
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	1		1		2
Pteropsida	Monolete ferns	4	3	6	2	1
	Total land pollen	**104**	**83**	**93**	**105**	**110**
	Number of traverses	5	10	10	7	4
Aquatics						
Potamogeton	Pondweeds			1		
Algae						
Botryococcus HdV-761				1		
Spirogyra HdV-130				3		1
Microscopic charcoal		++	+	+	++	+
Broken grains		5	2	38	3	1
Concealed grains		2	6	47	4	2
Crumpled grains		8	10	40	5	11

Table 19: Raw pollen counts

Statement of Potential and Recommendations for Further Work

C.2.8 Pollen derived from both features reveals similar assemblages, interpreted to suggest a largely cleared landscape, of open, grassy spaces, possibly suitable for pasture.

C.2.9 Pollen is well preserved in samples <165> (595) and <166> (594). It is recommended that deposits 595 and 594 should be analysed in full in order to provide a vegetational / human impact history for the site. If possible, sub-samples should be taken at a minimum 0.04m interval across these two deposits, to produce as complete a vegetational record as possible.

C.3 Faunal remains, *by Hayley Foster*

Introduction and Methodology

C.3.1 This assessment details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from Highfields, Caldecote, Cambridgeshire. The assemblage is of a small size, with 11.7kg of bone from hand collection. The number of recordable fragments totaled 189. Material for this assessment was recovered via hand collection only. Animal bone was recovered from a variety of features including roundhouses, ditches, gullies and a pit. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), and dog (*Canis familiaris*). Animal bone was recovered from features dating to the Middle Iron Age period.

C.3.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996).

C.3.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) and Cohen & Serjeantson (1996) were used where needed for identification purposes.

Factual Data

C.3.4 The assemblage is in a fair condition with moderate levels of fragmentation. Material was mainly recovered from ditches, including roundhouse ring ditches and ring gullies.

C.3.5 Cattle made up the highest percentage of the NISP followed closely by sheep/goat. The element distribution of the assemblage overwhelmingly shows that the majority of faunal remains were made up of cranial and foot elements, comprising over 55% of the assemblage, indicating primary butchery, in which head and feet were removed initially and disposed of.

C.3.6 Faunal remains were recovered from many features across the site including Roundhouses **241**, **286** and **264**, however, spatially much of the faunal material came from Roundhouse **143** and Ditch Group **123** in the western part of the site. The remains from Ditch Group **123** contained all cranial elements for sheep/goat and dog, whereas horse also included a pelvis fragment, and cattle consisted of long bones from meaty joints in addition to cranial elements.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	79	41.8	4	26.7
Sheep/Goat	71	37.6	5	33.3
Horse	26	13.8	3	20.0
Pig	12	6.3	2	13.3
Dog	1	0.5	1	6.7
Total	**189**	**100**	**15**	**100**

Table 20: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) of the total assemblage.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	14	38.9
Sheep/Goat	15	41.7
Horse	6	16.7
Dog	1	2.8
Total	**36**	**100**

Table 21: Number of identifiable fragments from Ditch Group **123**

C.3.7 The remains from Roundhouse **143** contained a greater amount of remains belonging to sheep/goat versus the other domestic species. There were no long bones recovered for sheep/goat; the remains were solely cranial and foot elements. Likewise, cattle mainly consisted of cranial elements. Weathering was noted on several fragments from these contexts.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	15	33.3
Sheep/Goat	22	48.9
Horse	3	6.7
Pig	5	11.1
Total	**45**	**100**

Table 22: Number of identifiable fragments from roundhouse 143.

C.3.8 The ageing data for the assemblage is minimal however a few possible husbandry trends have emerged. Cattle tooth wear and epiphyseal fusion evidence suggests cattle were slaughtered between 3 years and over 4 years of age. Sheep/goat have a more widespread age range with animals from 9-10 months of age at death up to adulthood, however peak slaughter is between 25-28 months. Husbandry practices would therefore suggest that cattle were slaughtered primarily for meat whereas sheep/goat may have been used for more of a mixed economy of meat production and secondary products usage as both young and adult sheep were present.

C.3.9 Taphonomic changes in the form of burning and gnawing were visible in four contexts. Burning was visible on remains from contexts gully **286**, ditch **313**, and ring ditch **143** and gnawing from ring gully **611**.

C.3.10 Iron Age assemblages in England typically contain a high frequency of sheep, this small assemblage did contain 37.6% of the overall NISP. Due to the small size of the assemblage age at death data and husbandry practice trends should be treated with caution.

C.3.11 At Caldecote, domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with cattle and sheep/goat remains being the most well represented species. The size of the assemblage unfortunately does not allow for solid interpretations to be made

regarding farming practices however, the limited data would suggest cattle and sheep/goat were slaughtered on site.

C.3.12 This assemblage has the expected range of domestic animals present for the Middle Iron Age period and highlights their exploitation, mostly for meat and perhaps secondary products for sheep/goat, which is apparent from the trends in the age of slaughter.

C.3.13 The dominance of cranial and foot elements would suggest that primary butchery was happening within the settlement. The lack of meat bearing elements, particularly for sheep/goat, suggests cooking waste may have been disposed of elsewhere.

Statement of Potential

C.3.14 The faunal assemblage dates entirely to the Middle Iron Age period and although is of a small size has some potential to answer some of the project's research questions related to the nature and economy of the settlement, farming regimes and the broader land-use of the area. The results can be compared to other local assemblages such as the banjo enclosure 500m to the south-west (Kenney & Lyons 2011), the excavations on the A428 (Abrams and Ingham 2008) and the recent evaluation at Bourn Airfield (Haskins 2018), to build a wider picture of husbandry practices and human-animal interaction in this part of Iron Age Cambridgeshire.

C.3.15 Four animal bone fragments were sent for radiocarbon dating from contexts 144, 225, 249 and 277 which failed due to a lack of collagen present. A further four bone fragments will be sent at the full analysis stage from contexts 130, 225, 235 and 249.

Recommendations for Further Work

Description	Performed by	Days
Take measurements and complete full recording	Hayley Foster	0.5
Select bone for Radiocarbon dating	Hayley Foster	0.1
Record bone from environmental samples	Hayley Foster	0.25
Research	Hayley Foster	0.5
Writing of report	Hayley Foster	1.0

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.3.16 It would be recommended that the assemblage be retained as it can add to the regional picture of diet and husbandry practices in this area of Cambridgeshire. The presence of roundhouses with the deposition of primary butchery waste is insightful into the activities undertaken at the settlement.

APPENDIX D HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-343902
Project Name	Middle Iron Age Settlement at Highfields, Caldecote, Cambridgeshire

Start of Fieldwork	04-07-2018	End of Fieldwork	06-09-2018
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CALHIG18	Planning App. Number	
HER Number	ECB 5411	Related Numbers	

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

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation	☒ Open-area excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Field Observation	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Full Excavation	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Test-pit Survey
☐ Full Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Watching Brief
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Salvage Excavation	

Monument	Period
ditch	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Round house	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
pit	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)

Object	Period
pottery	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
brooch	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Animal remains	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Caldecote
HER office	CCCHET
Size of Study Area	1.05ha
National Grid Ref	TL 3558 5918

Address (including Postcode)

Highfields Road
Highfields
Caldecote
Cambridgeshire

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Gemma Stewart
Project Design Originator	Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Kathryn Blackbourn

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCCHET	ECB5411
Digital Archive	OAE	ECB5411
Paper Archive	CCCHET	ECB5411

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☒	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☒	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

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

Further Comments

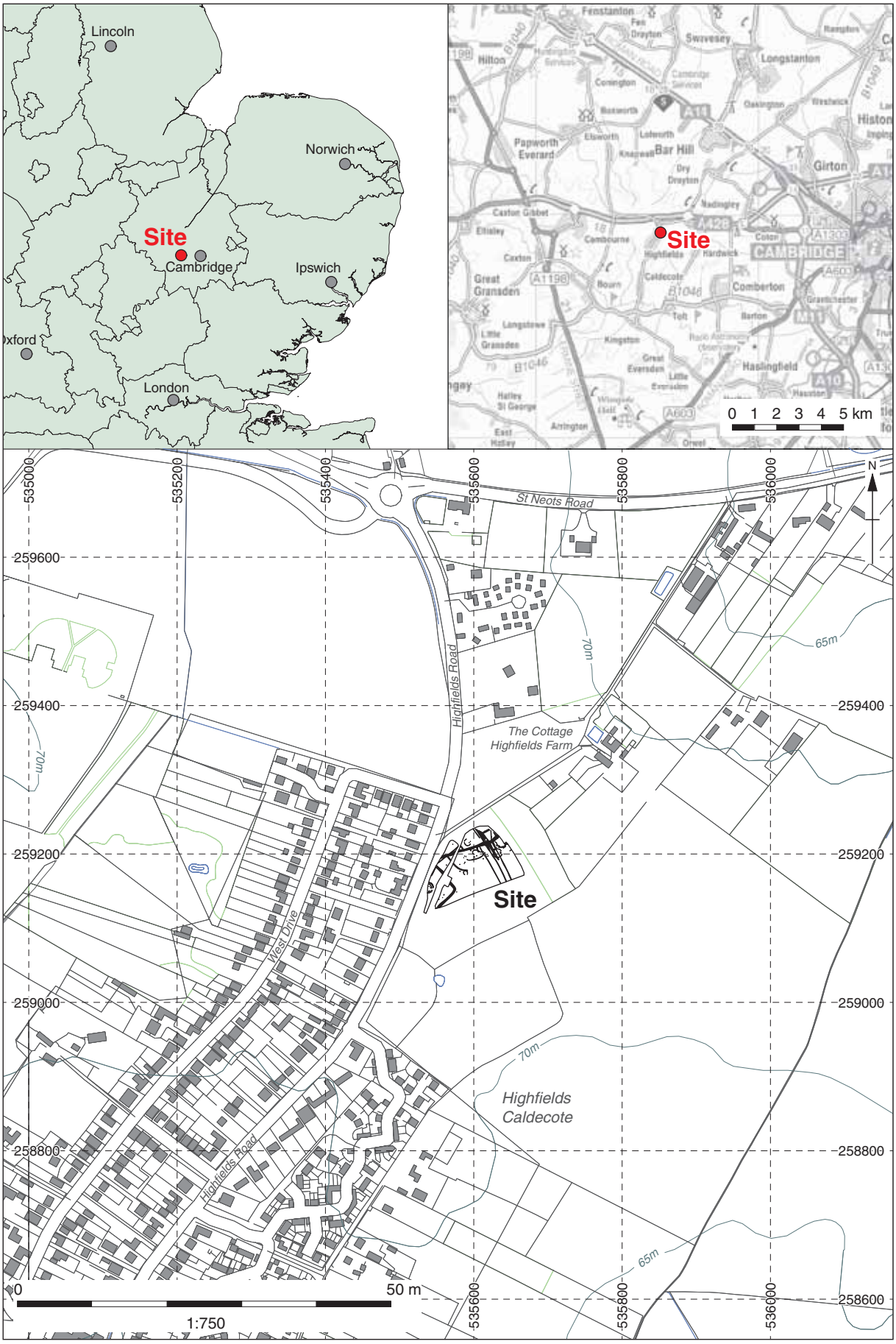


Figure 1: Site location