Post-Excavation Assessment

Middle to Late Bronze Age funerary activity and Late Bronze Age occupation at Field End Witchford

Post-Excavation Assessment & Updated Project Design

oxfordarchaeology
easteasteast

April 2017

Client: CgMs Consulting

OA East Report No: 1974
OASIS No: oxfordar3-270250
NGR: TL 4986 7916

Middle to Late Bronze Age funerary activity and Late Bronze Age occupation at Field End, Witchford

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

By Kathryn Blackbourn BA ACIfA

With contributions by Natasha Dodwell BA MSc, Rachel Fosberry ACIfA, Anthony Haskins BSc MSc ACIfA, Ted Levermore BA, Ian Riddler MA FSA, Sarah Percival BA MA MCIfA, Zoe Ui Choileáin MA MSc BABAO

Editor: Tom Phillips BA ACIfA and Elizabeth Popescu BA PhD MCIfA FSA

Illustrator: Charlotte Walton BA MPhil MCIfA

Report Date: April 2017

Report Number:	1974
Site Name:	Field End, Witchford
HER Event No:	ECB 4772
Date of Works:	July/August 2016
Client Name:	CgMs Consulting
Client Ref:	-
Planning Ref:	14/00931/OUM, 14/0024F/OUM, 14/00931/OUM and APP/V0510/A/14/224671
Grid Ref:	TL 4986 7916
Site Code:	WFDFEN16
Finance Code:	WFDFEN16
Receiving Body:	CCC Stores (Deepstore)
Accession No:	

Prepared by:	Kathryn Blackbourn
Position:	Supervisor
Date:	31/03/17

Checked by:	Tom Phillips
Position:	Senior Project Manager
Date:	31/03/17
Signed:	.....

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting there from. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

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

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

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

Summary

Between 25th July and 30th August 2016 Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) undertook an excavation at land north of Field End, Witchford, Cambridgeshire (TL 4986 7916). The excavation covered an area of 2.7ha and revealed a large mixed inhumation and cremation cemetery, a smaller group of cremation burials, as well as pits, ditches, wells, post-holes and a shallow channel. These features dated to a number of phases; Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/Early Roman and medieval to post-medieval.

Three small features (two pits and a post-hole) dated to Early Bronze Age were found to contain an assemblage of decorated beaker sherds and other plain body sherds in a fine grog-tempered fabric.

*Two cemeteries were identified on the site, the largest of which dates to the Middle Bronze Age. Cemetery 1 contained 35 cremation burials and five graves containing a total of seven skeletons. The cremation burial pits contained varying amounts of burnt bone, much of which was poorly fired and survived as large fragments. Although only one of the cremations was urned, very small fragments of Late Bronze Age pottery (often 1g) were recovered from a number of the cremations. The inhumation burials lay amongst the cremations. These burials varied in terms of alignment, preservation, body position, age and sex. None of the graves contained any finds. Radiocarbon dates were obtained from one of the skeletons (**304**) and three of the cremations (**302**, **334**, **482**), with dates ranging between 1426-1089 cal. BC (95% probability).*

*Cemetery 2 was on the south-eastern limits of the site and comprised four cremations, one of which (**585**) was radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age (996-832 cal. BC; 95% probability). At this stage Cemetery 2 has been ascribed a Late Bronze Age date.*

The majority of other features uncovered on the site related to unenclosed Late Bronze Age settlement, with pits and post-holes being the most common features, although four wells were also present. A number of features representing former structures were observed, including two four-post structures and a six-post structure. Pits were uncovered across the entire site with four obvious pit groups being identified. The four small wells were located across the site, one of which contained two worked bone awls. A significant find was a small assemblage of refractory debris in the form of sword mould fragments, found in two separate features within different parts of the site.

*A wide and shallow channel extended across the southern part of the site in a roughly east to west direction. There appeared to be a direct association between the channel and the archaeology, particularly in the Bronze Age, despite the fact that it was difficult to establish the date at which the channel may have been open. The majority of the archaeological features were on the northern side of the channel where the land began to rise, with a concentration of Late Bronze Age features and Cemetery 2 positioned directly to the north. A later field system, parts of which truncated the in-filled channel, was observed in the south-west corner of the site and was thought to be of Late Iron Age or Early Roman date – a single sherd of Roman mortarium was recovered from ditch **343**.*

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted at land north of Field End, Witchford, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1; TL 4986 7916).

1.1.2 This archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application 14/00931/OUM, 14/0024F/OUM, 14/00931/OUM and APP/V0510/A/14/224671), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.

1.1.3 The work was designed to preserve the archaeological evidence by record in compliance with the archaeological condition placed upon planning permission for the site. The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found, and will be used to discharge the condition.

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

1.1.5 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment,* specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The solid geology at Field End, Witchford comprises mudstones of the Kimmeridge Clay Formation, overlain by diamicton belonging to the Oadby Member (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

1.2.2 The study site occupies part of a low 'island' which rises above alluvium-covered Fen. The 'island', which extends north-east to Ely and west to Sutton, locally rises from 4m OD (at Catchwater Drain) to 16m OD approximately 0.5km west of the study site. The site itself sloped gently upwards from the south at around 8.2m OD, to the north at approximately 9.3m OD. At the time of excavation the study area was undisturbed farmland.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric

1.3.1 A large amount of activity has been noted to the south-east of the development area. A series of ditches, gullies and pits dating to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age were uncovered 2km south-east of the site at Lancaster Way Business Park (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) MCB 18095; Simmonds & Mason 2008). Further features dating to the Iron Age were found nearby including enclosures and settlement remains (Holmes 2008). Possible evidence for industrial or craft activity at the Lancaster Way Business Park site has been identified by the recovery of a weaving comb and loom weight.

1.3.2 At Stirling Way, 1.6km east of the site, an evaluation and excavation revealed evidence for Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity including two beaker pits and a flint scatter of the same date, comprising 33 flints. An Iron Age settlement including a large ditch and bank were also identified (MCB 19372; Atkins 2011).

1.3.3 A possible Iron Age double-ditched enclosure (CHER 07155) and an Iron Age settlement (CHER 07879) have been identified by aerial photographs 1.3km north-east of the site.

1.3.4 Field walking along the Ely, Apes Hall and Soham Area Bypasses was undertaken in the 1980s by Ely and District Archaeological Society (ECB 442). Part of the route ran along the northern boundary of the subject site and no prehistoric finds were recovered.

Roman

1.3.5 Lancaster Way Business Park and Stirling Way both revealed evidence of Roman land use. At Lancaster Way, evaluation and excavation has revealed field systems and enclosures dating throughout the Roman period (CB 15366). At Stirling Way, a large boundary ditch originating in the Iron Age was re-cut in the Early Roman period, with finds including coins, copper alloy objects, glass, a bead and iron objects (MCB 18190; Atkins 2011). Human remains dating to the Roman period were also uncovered. They comprised an inhumation, with a complete Nene Valley folded beaker and copper alloy rings. A second inhumation of an older woman contained two spindle whorls, indicating wool production. An urned cremation was also present, along with other vessels of Roman date.

1.3.6 To the east of Lancaster Way, at Witchford Airfield, small excavations revealed boundary ditches and a mix of circular and rectilinear enclosures alongside a possible trackway. A number of these features yielded Horningsea Pottery (Hancock 2006; MCB 17823).

1.3.7 A large Romano-British pottery scatter was recovered 1.4km south-east of the site (MCB 17276). The field walking mentioned above (ECB 442) did not recover any Roman finds from the northern boundary of the development area.

Saxon and Medieval

1.3.8 Although Witchford is documented in the Domesday Survey (1086), suggesting that it may have originated in the Late Saxon period, data obtained from the Cambridgeshire HER contains few records relating to Saxon sites or finds from the site or search area.

1.3.9 Worth noting is the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery approximately 3km to the east. Here, disarticulated human remains were discovered alongside beads, brooches, a shield boss, spear head and other metal objects signifying the presence of a disturbed burial site (MCB 16830 (not shown on HER map)).

1.3.10 Four Saxon objects were also recovered from Witchford Airfield during metal detecting comprising a copper alloy pin, a lead object, a hinged copper alloy strap and a lozenge-shaped brooch (CB 15659).

1.3.11 St Andrews Church is located in the village of Witchford approximately 500m south-east of the development area and its tower dates to the 13th century. Much of the church was rebuilt in the 14th century (CB 14830).

Post-medieval and Modern

1.3.12 A post-medieval ditch was found during an evaluation at 7 Manor Court Road, 450m south-east of the site (MCB 19676; Phillips 2012). Post-medieval pits, ditches and boundaries were also revealed at Stirling Way (MCB 18191).

1.3.13 Approximately 2.8km east of the development area, test pits were excavated which revealed evidence for gravel extraction dating to the 18th and 19th centuries (CHER 11701; Welsh 1994 (not shown on HER map)).

1.3.14 Witchford Airfield was built in 1941 and is located 2km south-east of the development area (CB 15156).

1.3.15 The study site appears to have remained agricultural land throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. Maps indicate there have been no changes to the site between 1840 and the present day, apart from the construction of the A142 which forms the northern boundary of the site.

Geophysical Survey

1.3.16 A geophysical survey was carried out by Museum of London Archaeology at the development site and revealed evidence for medieval ridge and furrow aligned in a north-east to south-west or north-north-west to south-south-east direction (Walford 2014). No other features were identified.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 Thanks go to Alexandra Gillard of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work and to Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council for monitoring the project. Tom Phillips managed the project and excavation was undertaken by the author with the assistance of Ro Davis, Lindsey Kemp, Toby Knight, Malgorzata Kwiatkowska, Joe Page and Sam Thomas. Site survey was undertaken by Malgorzata Kwiatkowska and Gareth Rees.

2 Project Scope

2.1.1 This assessment deals solely with the excavation at Field End. The evaluation undertaken by Oxford Archaeology East in 2014 was reported on separately.

3 Interfaces, Communications and Project Review

3.1.1 The Post-Excavation Assessment has been undertaken principally by Kathryn Blackbourn (KB) and edited by Project Manager Tom Phillips (TP) and Elizabeth Popescu (EP). It will be distributed to the client and their archaeological consultant Alexandra Gillard (AG; CgMs) for comment and approval. The document will then be distributed to Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (Kasia Gdaniec, KG) for approval.

3.1.2 Following the approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment meetings will be arranged to discuss and timetable the analysis stage of work. Following these meetings a post-excavation analysis and publication timetable will be produced.

4 Original Research Aims and Objectives

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief and Written Scheme of Investigation (Gdaniec 2016 & Connor 2016), based on the results of the evaluation (Phillips & Green 2014). These research aims have been updated in Section 7 of this report.

4.1.2 The main aims of this excavation were:

- To mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains. The development would have severely impacted upon these remains and as a result a full excavation was required, targeting the areas of archaeological interest highlighted by the previous phases of evaluation.
- To preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

4.1.3 The aims and objectives of the excavation were developed with reference to National, Regional and Local Research Agendas (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011).

4.2 Regional Research Objectives

4.2.1 The evaluation phase of the project uncovered a possible prehistoric cremation cemetery. The subsequent excavation therefore had the potential to provide evidence that could contribute towards the theme of communal monuments in the landscape (2000-300 BC).

4.2.2 The site also had the potential to contribute to the over-arching research themes of chronologies and understanding ritual in the prehistoric landscape.

4.2.3 The following regional research aims were identified:

- Ritual in the rural landscapes
- Understanding the Bronze Age to Iron Age transition

4.3 Local and Site Specific Research Objectives

4.3.1 A major project aim was to understand the date and extent of the cremation cemetery. Limited evidence of structures dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age was revealed during the evaluation and the project sought to confirm the date and identify the nature of this activity, whether associated with settlement, ritual or other purposes.

4.3.2 The main aims were therefore:

- To understand the character and date of funerary evidence and to understand the organic and inorganic contents of the cremations and inhumations
- To understand the nature of the burials and their place within the landscape and especially with any settlement remains not yet known at the site
- To understand the character and date of the ditched field system
- To understand the site in relation to contemporary evidence in this part of the Isle of Ely

5 Summary of Results

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The excavation area measured 2.7ha in size and revealed a range of features (Fig. 2). The principal discovery was two cemeteries, the largest of which dates to the Middle Bronze Age. This cemetery (Cemetery 1) contained 35 cremation burials and five graves containing a total of seven skeletons. Cemetery 2 was on the south-east limits of the site; it comprised four cremations and is thought to date to the Late Bronze Age. In addition, there were 108 pits, 69 post-holes, a number of ditches, four wells, a pond and a river channel. Most of the pits, postholes and wells date to the Late Bronze Age although a small number have been assigned an Early Bronze Age date. A total of 848 sherds of prehistoric pottery (weighing 4204g) was recovered, dating from the Later Neolithic through to the Late Bronze Age. A later field system, potentially of a Late Iron Age/Early Roman date was also uncovered in the south-west of the site and a single sherd of mortarium (weighing 259g) was recovered from one of these ditches.

5.1.2 Features are briefly described below by phase. Within each phase many of the features have been ascribed to groups. A full list of all the features and deposits excavated can be found in Appendix A. Feature numbers in the text are written in bold. Finds and environmental reports are located in Appendices B and C.

5.1.3 Natural geology consisted of a mid yellowish orange clayey sand. Subsoil consisted of a mid brown clayey silt that measured between 0.3m and 0.4m thick, overlain by topsoil which consisted of a dark brown grey clayey silt measuring between 0.2m and 0.3m thick across the site.

5.2 Natural Features

5.2.1 A sinuous shallow channel was encountered (**257**, also ascribed **393**; Fig. 2), extending across the southern part of the site in a west-north-west to east-south-east direction. This channel measured up to 9.22m wide and 0.42m deep at its western end (Fig. 6, section 153 and Plate 11) but narrowed towards the east until it had almost disappeared in the south-east corner of the site, where is measured 0.32m wide and 0.08m deep. A layer of alluvium (260), possibly representing an earlier version of the channel, was recorded at the western end of the excavation area. It consisted of a light blue grey sandy clay that measured 0.2m deep which was cut by the main channel (**257**). This channel appeared to contain two fills, the basal fill 258 (also known as 394) measured 0.14m thick and consisted of a light grey sandy silt with frequent small pebble inclusions and contained two small fragments of prehistoric pottery. Overlying this was fill 259 (also known as 395), which measured 0.28m thick and consisted of a light orangey grey sandy silt with frequent small pebble inclusions. When exactly the channel was an open watercourse is difficult to determine and it is possible that the Channel had already filled with silt prior to the Bronze Age. The Late Bronze Age features in the south-east corner of the site, and Cemetery 2, certainly seemed to reference the channel in their positioning, although this may be because the area of the channel remained wet for prolonged periods. Two Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditches (Phase 4) truncated the in-filled channel.

5.3 Phase 1: Early Bronze Age (*c*. 2500-1800 BC)

5.3.1 Located in the east of the site were four features which yielded pottery dated to the Later Neolithic through to the Early Bronze Age.

5.3.2 Pit **529** measured at least 1.1m wide and contained two fills (Plate 1). The basal fill (527) measured 0.14m thick and consisted of a light brown silty clay. Overlying this was fill 528, which measured 0.13m thick and consisted of a dark grey silty clay. It contained 83g of Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age beaker sherds and 299g of animal bone. Pit **529** was truncated by pit **526**, which measured 2.2m wide and 0.27m deep with moderately sloped sides and a concave base.

5.3.3 To the west was post-hole **337**, which measured 0.38m wide and 0.33m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (338) consisted of a light brown sandy silt that contained nine sherds (29g) of Early Bronze Age pottery and animal bone.

5.3.4 Approximately 8m to the north-west was a small pit (**329**) that measured 0.45m wide and 0.13m deep with moderately sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (330) consisted of a light brown sandy silt that contained nine sherds (78g) of Early Bronze Age pottery and animal bone.

5.4 Phase 2: Middle Bronze Age (*c*. 1500 – 1100 BC)

Cemetery 1

5.4.1 Cemetery 1 comprised a group of cremations and inhumation burials located in the central area of the site (Fig. 3 and 4), totalling five graves and 35 cremation burial pits (Appendix C.2). Within the cemetery there was a main cluster of burials comprising 24 cremations and two inhumations burials (**274**, **282**), occupying an area measuring 7m x 4.1m (Fig. 3). Approximately 3.5m to the south was a linear arrangement of nine cremations and one inhumation (**303**), overall these were aligned south-west to north-east. A further 10m to the south were two cremations with a single inhumation (**300**) located to the east of these. A seemingly isolated inhumation was located 17m to the north-west of the main cluster (Fig. 4; **277**). Significantly, this burial was associated with an oval post-built structure (Structure 1, Middle Bronze Age).

The inhumations

5.4.2 The inhumation burials varied in alignment, burial position, age, sex and preservation. A summary can be found in Table 1.

5.4.3 Grave **274** was located within the main cluster of cremations and contained a juvenile skeleton aged between 10-12 years of age (275), and an adult skeleton (679). The grave measured 0.96m long, 0.58m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The grave had been disturbed by ploughing and only 25% of each skeleton remained, much of which was disarticulated. The remnants of skeleton 275 comprised the left arm and both legs. Skeleton 679 comprised an adult torso and right arm. The two skeletons were sealed by grave fill 276, which consisted of a mid orange brown sandy clay that contained no finds.

5.4.4 Approximately 4m to the north-west was grave **282**, which contained a juvenile skeleton aged between 7-8 years of age (283). The grave measured 1.02m long, 0.72m wide and 0.08m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. The skeleton was orientated north to south and was tightly crouched. It was overlain by grave fill 284, which consisted of a mid brown clay that contained no finds.

5.4.5 Grave **303** contained the skeleton of a young adult male aged between 17-20 (304) and grave fill 305 (Plate 2). The grave measured 1.15m long, 0.75m wide and 0.13m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Skeleton 304 was on a north-west to south-east alignment with the head at the south-east end of the grave, the body was in a supine position with a north-east to south-west orientation. A fragment of the left tibia returned a radiocarbon date of 1415-1231 cal. BC (95% probability; SUERC-71006; 3066±33 BP) (Appendix D). Grave **303** was backfilled with fill 305, which consisted of a light orange brown sandy clay and contained no finds.

5.4.6 A further 10m to the south of grave **303** was grave **300**, which contained the skeleton of a female (299). The grave measured 1.25m long, 0.47m wide and 0.11m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The skeleton was orientated west to east and was in a semi-flexed position. It was overlain by grave fill 298, which consisted of a mid brown grey sandy clay that contained no finds.

5.4.7 Grave **277** was located 17m north-west of the main part of the cemetery (Fig. 4). It contained the skeleton of an adult female (278), accompanied by the bones of a neonate from around the pelvis (680). The precise location of the neonate bone was not observed on site meaning that it cannot be established whether the death of mother and child occurred during childbirth. The grave measured 1.6m long, 0.65m wide and 0.16m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Skeleton 278 was orientated south-west to north-east in a semi-flexed position and was overlain by grave fill 279, which consisted of a mid brown sandy clay that contained no finds. Grave **277** was enclosed by a post-built structure (Structure 1; see 5.3.14 below), which appeared to be directly associated with the grave.

Grave Cut	Skeleton	Orientation	Burial Position	Age	Sex
274	275	E-W	Tightly crouched	10-12 yrs	-
274	679	-	Supine?	adult	-
277	278	SW-NE	Semi flexed	adult	F
277	680	-	-	neonate	-
282	283	N-S	Tightly crouched	7-8 yrs	-
300	299	W-E	Semi flexed	<21 yrs	F
303	304	SW-NE	Supine/loosely crouched	17-20 yrs	MM

Table 1: Summary of inhumation burials

The Cremations

5.4.8 The 35 cremations were spread over an area measuring *c*. 18m east to west by 17m north to south, with the main cluster of 24 cremations (Fig. 3 and Plate 3) in an area measuring 7m x 4.1m, along with two of the burials (**274**, **282**). Directly south-east of this was a linear cluster of nine cremations with one burial (**303**) in an area that measured 7m by 2.5m. The remaining two cremations were a further 10m to the south.

5.4.9 The cremation pits varied in size, although were mostly circular in plan with steep sides and flat bases. The fills of these pits were often a dark bluey brown grey with cremated bone being visible on the surface (Plate 4). The amount of burnt bone varied in each case but it can be assumed that all the cremations had been truncated to differing

degrees. Selected cremations are discussed in more detail below with the remainder being summarised in Table 2.

5.4.10 All of the cremations were unurned apart from cremation **267**, which was the eastern most of all the burials in Cemetery 1. This cremation pit was very truncated, measuring 0.17m wide and 0.09m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill contained 239g of burnt bone, contained within the truncated remains of a vessel. Only the base of the vessel survived, which fragmented in to 81 sherds when lifted (43g). The vessel was dated as Later Bronze Age (Appendix B.2) with the fabric being similar to sherds found in the Late Bronze Age features on the site. Given that the radiocarbon dates suggest a firmly Middle Bronze Age date for Cemetery 1 the vessel will be re-evaluated at analysis stage.

5.4.11 Within the main cluster of cremations was cremation pit **302**, which was small in size, measuring 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep with moderate sides and a concave base. This cremation contained a single fill (301) which consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay that contained 459g of burnt bone. It is worth noting that this cremation yielded distinctly less charcoal than many of the surrounding cremations. A fragment of humerus returned a radiocarbon date of 1426-1261 cal. BC (95% probability; SUERC-71009; 3080±33 BP) (Appendix D).

5.4.12 Cremation **482** was located within the linear cluster of nine cremations to the south-east of the main cluster. It measured 0.47m wide and 0.11m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. The single fill (481) consisted of a dark grey brown sandy clay containing 579g of burnt bone and frequent charcoal. A fragment of tibia returned a radiocarbon date of 1376-1089 cal. BC (95% probability; SUERC-71008; 2983±33 BP) (Appendix D).

5.4.13 On the southern limits of the cemetery - to the west of inhumation **300** - lay two cremations (**334** and **352**). Cremation **334** measured 0.61m wide and 0.23m deep with vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 6, section 193). It contained three fills; the basal fill (350) consisted of a mid orange grey sandy clay that measured 0.08m thick. Overlying this was fill 349, which measured 0.06m thick and consisted of a very dark grey silty sand containing frequent charcoal inclusions. The uppermost fill (333) was a dark black grey sandy clay, which measured 0.11m thick and contained three sherds (1g) of Late Bronze Age pottery. This fill also contained charred grains and charred tubers of onion couch grass. This cremation was excavated in spits and produced a total of 3038g of burnt bone from fills 333 and 349; no burnt bone was retrieved from basal fill 350. The burnt bone represented two individuals, an adult and a juvenile. A fragment of femur from fill 333 returned a radiocarbon date of 1426-1262 cal. BC (95% probability; SUERC-71007; 3082±33 BP) (Appendix D).

Cut	Fills	Fill description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Burnt bone (g)	Pottery	Enviro
256	255	Very dark brown grey clayey sand	0.28	0.13	81		
267	268	Dark grey sandy silt	0.17	0.09	239	41g LBA	
281	280	Mid dark grey silty clay	0.46	0.08	292		
297	296	Mid grey brown	0.26	0.15	804		

Cut	Fills	Fill description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Burnt bone (g)	Pottery	Enviro
		silty clay					
302	301	Mid grey brown silty clay	0.2	0.1	459		
309	310	Mid brown sandy clay	0.46	0.8	263		
312	311	Dark grey brown clayey sand	0.36	0.12	558		
331	332	Mid orange brown sandy clay	0.28	0.22	165		Charred tuber
334	333, 349, 350	Dark black grey clayey sand, very dark grey silty sand, mid orange grey clayey sand	0.61	0.23	3038	1g LBA	Charred tuber, charred grain
341	342	Mid brown sandy clay	0.34	0.17	580	1g prehistoric	Charred grain and charred tuber
352	351	Mid grey brown clayey sand	0.27	0.11	21		Charred tuber
377	378	Mid orange brown sandy clay	0.48	0.18	407		Charred tuber
396	397	Mid orange brown sandy clay	0.29	0.15	355		Charred grain and charred tuber
400	401	Mid brown sandy clay	0.48	0.24	1858	4g LBA	Charred grain
432	433	Mid orange brown sandy clay	0.42	0.11	465	1g prehistoric	
461	460	Dark brown grey sand clay	0.35	0.1	730		
479	480	Mid brown clay	0.2	0.04	8		
482	481	Dark grey brown sandy clay	0.47	0.11	579		
484	483	Very dark brown grey sandy clay	0.46	0.07	630		
486	485	Dark grey brown sandy clay	0.26	0.05	15		
522	523	Mid brown sandy clay	0.3	0.13	85	1g prehistoric	
525	524	Dark grey brown clayey silt	0.32	0.07	401		
563	562	Dark brown grey clayey silt	0.22	0.04	10	1g prehistoric	

Cut	Fills	Fill description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Burnt bone (g)	Pottery	Enviro
564	565	Mid brown sandy clay	0.38	0.1	216	2g prehistoric	
566	567	Mid brown sandy clay	0.18	0.05	2		
568	569	Mid brown sandy clay	0.48	0.12	1394		
571	570	Dark brown grey clayey silt	0.39	0.1	135		
653	654	Mid brown sandy clay	0.26	0.08	4		
655	656	Mid brown sandy clay	0.39	0.19	1108		Charred grain
657	658	Light grey brown silty clay	0.55	0.17	53		Charred grain
659	660	Light yellow brown clay	0.44	0.18	644		Charred grain
661	662	Mid/dark brown grey silty clay	0.5	0.2	448		Charred grain and charred tuber
663	664	Mid/dark brown grey silty clay			1163		Charred tuber
665	666	Mid/dark brown silty clay	0.42	0.12	16	2g prehistoric	
667	668	Mid orange brown sandy clay	0.29	0.09	1		

Table 2: Summary of cremations in Cemetery 1

Structure 1

5.4.14 A sub-circular structure formed of eight post-holes (**438**, **440**, **442**, **444**, **446**, **448**, **450** and **452**) surrounded grave **277** (Fig. 4). It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 6.5m long and 4.5m wide and may represent a mortuary structure. The post-holes are summarised in Table 3. They measured between 0.14 and 0.2m wide and between 0.05 and 0.11m deep. The single fills ranged from a mid orange sandy clay to a dark grey silty clay. A further five post-holes (**434**, **436**, **454**, **456** and **458**) were identified immediately to the south-east and may represent an extension of this structure, or an entranceway or porch, forming two sides with a corner point. These post-holes varied in size from 0.14m to 0.3m wide and 0.03m to 0.08m deep with largely moderately sloped sides and concave base. The fills of these post-holes consisted of mid reddish brown silts that contained no finds, other than a single small sherd (1g) of prehistoric pottery in post-hole **448**. While a lack of dating evidence makes it difficult to assign Structure 1 to a specific phase, the positioning of the structure makes a direct association with grave **277** very likely.

Cut	Fill	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Shape in profile
434	435	0.15	0.07		Steep sides, concave base
436	437	0.14	0.03		Moderate sides, concave base
438	439	0.15	0.05		Moderate sides, concave base
440	441	0.18	0.06		Moderate sides, concave base
442	443	0.16	0.06		Steep sides, concave base
444	445	0.15	0.07		Moderate sides, concave base
446	447	0.14	0.11		Moderate sides, concave base
448	449	0.15	0.05	1g of prehistoric pottery	Moderate sides, concave base
450	451	0.2	0.09		Moderate sides, concave base
452	453	0.15	0.05		Moderate sides, concave base

Table 3: Summary of post-holes from Structure 1

5.5 Phase 3: Late Bronze Age (*c.* 1100 – 800 BC)

Summary

5.5.1 Based on the ceramic assemblage a large number of features have been assigned a Late Bronze Age date, comprising pits, post-built structures, wells and a pond, with a particular concentration in the south-east corner of the site (Fig. 5). Three definite structures were identified within this phase, including two four-post structures and one six-post structure. Other clusters of post-holes hinted at the remains of further structures. Pits occurred across the site with four main pit groups being identified. A total of 808 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery (weighing 4013g) was recovered from this phase of activity. Discrete features such as pits and post-built structures typify Late Bronze Age settlement within the region and while the evidence at Field End may not represent extensive occupation, an interpretation based around small-scale settlement is most likely.

5.5.2 A second, smaller cemetery (Cemetery 2), has been ascribed to this phase due to the radiocarbon date retrieved from cremation **585**. An isolated cremation (**398**) was located amongst a group of postholes in the east of the site.

Cemetery 2

5.5.3 Cemetery 2 was located in the south-east corner of the site and comprised four cremations, clustered within an area that measured 12m x 8.5m (Fig. 5). A summary of the cremations appears in Table 4.

5.5.4 Cremation pit **585** (Fig. 6, section 299 and Plate 4) was the most south-easterly of the cremations and measured 0.44m wide and 0.11m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Its single fill (584) consisted of a very dark brown grey silty sand that contained 1027g of burnt bone as well as charcoal. A fragment of humerus returned a radiocarbon date of 996-832 cal. BC (95% probability; SUERC-71010; 2763±33 BP) (Appendix D).

Cut	Fill	Fill description	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Burnt bone (g)	pottery	Enviro
261	262	Dark grey silty clay	0.2	0.11	124		
581	580	Very dark grey silty sand	0.44	0.12	227		
583	582	Very dark grey silty sand	0.6	0.08	224		
585	584	Very dark brown grey silty sand	0.44	0.11	1027		

Table 4: Summary of cremations in Cemetery 2

Cremation 398

5.5.5 A single cremation pit (**398**) was located 70m north-north-west of Cemetery 2 (Fig. 2). It measured 0.17m wide and 0.08m deep with a small amount of burnt bone recovered (16g). Also within the fill was a single small sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery (1g).

Structures

Structure 2

5.5.6 In the south-east corner of the site was Structure 2, consisting of four post-holes (**104**, **107**, **109** and **111**; Fig. 5). This structure was square in plan and measured 4.2m long and wide. The post-holes ranged between 0.29 and 0.46m wide and 0.07 to 0.2m deep. Late Bronze Age pottery (41g), animal bone and 22g of fired clay were recovered from the mid to dark grey brown clayey silt fills of the post-holes. Post-hole **104** was packed with large amounts of animal bone (447g, Plate 5) and contained charred grains.

Structure 3

5.5.7 Structure 3 was located 40m to the west-north-west of Structure 2 and once again consisted of four post-holes (**271**, **273**, **292**, **294**; Fig. 5 and Plate 6), arranged in a square. It measured 3.5m long and wide, while the individual post-holes ranged in size from 0.3 to 0.4m wide and 0.16 to 0.27m deep with steep or vertical sides and concave and flat bases. The fills largely consisted of a dark brown grey silt or clayey silt that contained a total of 74g of Late Bronze Age pottery and 1g of fired clay.

Structure 4

5.5.8 Structure 4 was located to the south-west of Cemetery 1 and comprised six post-holes with a rectangular layout (**365**, **367**, **369**, **371**, **373** and **375**; Fig. 3 and Plate 7) It measured 3.2m long and 3m wide with a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment.

The post-holes ranged in size from 0.25 to 0.3m wide and 0.12 to 0.2m deep and their fills largely consisted of a mid or dark yellow brown silt that contained 6g of Late Bronze Age pottery.

Structure	Post-holes	Measurements	Pottery	Other finds	Enviro
2	**104, 107, 109, 111**	4.2m long and wide	41g LBA	Bone, Fired Clay	Charred grain
3	**271, 273, 292, 294**	3.5m long and wide	73g LBA	Fired Clay	
4	**365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375**	3.2m by 3m	6g LBA		

Table 5: Summary of structures dating to Late Bronze Age

Pits

Pit Group 1

5.5.9 Located towards the eastern edge of excavationlay a group of seven pits (Pit Group 1) (**506**, **508**, **510**, **512**, **514**, **516** and **560**; Fig. 2 and Plate 8) in an area measuring 3m by 2.6m. The pits ranged in size from 0.35 to 1m wide and 0.08m to 0.2m deep. Pit **514** truncated pit **516** and was the largest of the group. Its single fill (515) consisted of a mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt that contained a single flint flake. Pits **512** and **560** contained a total of 18g of Late Bronze Age pottery. Pit **512** also contained charred grains and 37g of animal bone.

Pit Group 2

5.5.10 A large pit cluster consisting of 17 pits was located in the south-east corner of the site, directly to the north of the channel (**122**, **124**, **126**, **129**, **132**, **134**, **137**, **139**, **142**, **144**, **146**, **148**, **150**, **152**, **164**, **166** and **168**; Fig. 5). These pits covered an area that measured 8m by 3.8m. A number of these pits truncated each other and their functions are largely unknown. Pit **122** measured 0.26m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (123) consisted of a light orange grey silty clay that contained no finds.

5.5.11 Pit **124** measured 0.35m wide and 0.16m deep with gradually sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (125) consisted of a light orange grey silty sand that contained 18g of Late Bronze Age pottery. Both **122** and **124** were truncated by pit **126**.

5.5.12 Pit **126** measured 0.62m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This pit contained two fills. The basal fill (127) measured 0.06m thick and consisted of a light orange grey silty sand that contained no finds. The uppermost fill (128) measured 0.19m thick and consisted of a dark grey silty sand that contained 7g of Late Bronze Age pottery.

5.5.13 Pit **124** was also truncated by pit **129**, which measured 0.68m wide and 0.35m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This pit contained two fills. The basal fill (130) measured 0.09m thick and consisted of a light orange grey silty sand that contained no finds. The uppermost fill (131) measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a dark grey silty sand that contained 127g of Late Bronze Age pottery, 214g of animal bone and charred grains. This pit was truncated by pit **164** which measured 0.32m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (165) consisted of a light orange brown silty sand that contained no finds.

5.5.14 Other pits in this group varied in size from 0.24 to 0.83m wide and from 0.1 to 0.42m deep. Their fills contained a further finds including 68g of Late Bronze Age pottery and animal bone.

Pit Group 3

5.5.15 Another group of pits (Pit Group 3) was located in the north-west corner of the site, outside the main focus of activity. There were 11 inter-cutting pits within this group (**473**, **475**, **477**, **487**, **492**, **494**, **496**, **498**, **520**, **576** and **578**; Fig. 2). Pit **576** measured 1.2m wide and 0.22m deep with moderately sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (577) consisted of a mid orangey brown clayey sand that contained 102g of animal bone. Directly to the west was pit **578** which measured 0.9m wide and 0.15m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (579) consisted of a mid orangey brown clayey sand that contained no finds.

5.5.16 The remaining pits ranged in size from 0.16 to 1.02m wide and from 0.08 to 0.32m deep. Their fills largely consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy clay and contained a total of 109g of animal bone and 62g of Late Bronze Age pottery.

Pit Group 4

5.5.17 Located to the west of Pit Group 2 was Pit Group 4 which comprised 11 features (**203**, **205**, **207**, **209**, **211**, **213**, **216**, **219**, **222**, **234** and **238**; Fig. 5). These pits were intercutting and ranged greatly in size from 0.18m to 0.84m wide and 0.06 to 0.2m deep. Pit **234** measured 0.84m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its single fill (235) consisted of a light orange brown silty sand that contained no finds. A total of 12g of Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from this Pit Group, while animal bone was recovered from pit **209**. Charred grains and charcoal were recovered from the fill of pit **211**.

Other pits

5.5.18 A number of other discrete Late Bronze Age pits were identified, some of the more noteworthy examples are discussed below.

5.5.19 Close to the southern limit of the site, pit **202** represented one of the few features located to the south of the channel. It measured 1.34m wide and 0.47m deep with vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 6, section 133). This pit contained six fills; the basal fill (201) measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a mid brownish grey silty sand that contained no finds. Overlying this was fill 200, which probably represented a slumping event and consisted of a mid reddish yellow silty sand that contained no finds. Disuse fill 199 consisted of a mid blueish grey silty clay that measured 0.17m thick and contained no finds. Another slumping event then occurred on the southern side (fill 198). The uppermost fill (196) measured 0.31m thick and consisted of a mid greyish brown clayey silt, which contained 34g of animal bone and a single instance of disarticulated human bone, the shaft of an adult right femur. The bone may have become incorporated from a nearby disturbed grave or alternatively, may have been deliberately placed in the top of the pit.

5.5.20 In the north-east corner of site was a single pit (**500**; Fig. 2), which measured 1.4m wide and 0.48m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 6, section 256). It contained two fills. The basal fill (501) measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a mid orangey brown silty clay that contained 7g of Late Bronze Age pottery and 4g of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery. Overlying this was fill 502, which measured 0.38m thick and consisted of a mid brownish grey silty clay containing 88g of Late Bronze Age pottery and 441g of animal bone.

5.5.21 Approximately 30m west of pit **500** was another pit (**421**; Fig. 2), which truncated well **412**. It measured 1.4m wide and 0.46m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Pit **421** was noteworthy for containing a large assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery (110 sherds, 1199g) in two of its four fills. The basal fill (422) consisted of a dark grey brown silty sand that contained no finds. Overlying this was fill 423, which measured 0.05m thick and consisted of a dark brown grey silty sand. Fill 424 was 0.4m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey clayey sand that contained 116g of Late Bronze Age pottery and four pieces of structural fired clay, thought to be part of oven or kiln furniture. The uppermost fill (425) measured 0.24m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey sandy clay that contained 1083g of Late Bronze Age pottery and fragments of amorphous fired clay. A total of 1032g of animal bone was recovered from these fills.

5.5.22 Two inter-cutting pits (**612** and **614**; Fig. 2 and Plate 9), lay to the south-west of Middle Bronze Age Structure 1. Pit **612** measured 1.36m wide and 0.42m deep with very steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (613) consisted of a mottled brownish orange clayey sand that contained no finds. It was truncated by pit **614**, which measured 2.6m wide and 0.58m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. This pit contained six fills that represented slumping events and periods of disuse. A total of 1620g of animal bone and 468g of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from these fills, alongside charred grains.

5.5.23 Further to the north-west lay pit **588** (Fig. 2), measuring 0.74m wide and 0.2m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt that contained 3g of Late Bronze Age pottery, 14g of animal bone and 68g of refractory debris (fired clay), comprising sword mould fragments, similar to those found in well **596** in the east of the site (see 5.4.23 below and Appendix B.5).

5.5.24 Directly north-east of Structure 3 were three small pits (**224**, **226**, **228**; Fig. 5), all of which measured 0.3m wide and ranged from 0.07 to 0.12m deep. Their fills were distinct from others on the site, consisting of a dark reddish grey sandy or silty clay that represented *in-situ* burning. The fill of pit **226** (227) contained 32g of Late Bronze Age pottery. No preserved plant remains were identified from these pits but charcoal was recovered from all three.

Wells

5.5.25 Four small Late Bronze Age wells were identified across the site (**118**, **412**, **557** and **596**; Fig. 2). These features were interpreted as wells because they were deeper than contemporary pits and they appeared to cut below the water table. The two most significant examples in terms of finds and environmental evidence are described below - the others are summarised in Table 6.

5.5.26 Well **118** (Fig. 5) was located in the south-east corner of the site, north of Structure 2 and west of Cemetery 2. It measured 1.8m in diameter and 0.88m deep with vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 6, section 103). It contained five fills (Plate 10), the earliest of which was basal fill 242. It measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a mid orangey brown clay that contained no finds. Overlying this was fill 121, a deliberate dump of material, which measured 0.22m thick and consisted of a dark blackish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and charred grain. This fill also contained 132g of Late Bronze Age pottery and 256g of animal bone. It was sealed by fill 163, which measured 0.18m thick and consisted of a mid orangey brown clay containing frequent stone and occasional chalk inclusions, probably a deliberately dumped deposit, possibly for capping. This fill contained one sherd of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery

and a large worked bone awl (SF 101, see Appendix B.6). Overlying this was fill 120, which measured 0.34m thick and consisted of a mid orangey brown silty clay that contained 4g of Late Bronze Age pottery, a piece of burnt flint, 2g of animal bone and a second worked bone awl (SF 100), which had been cut from a once larger worked bone object. The uppermost fill (119) measured 0.36m thick and consisted of a dark blackish grey clayey silt, which contained 14g of Late Bronze Age pottery, two flint flakes and 105g of animal bone. This fill also contained charred grains.

5.5.27 Well **596** (Fig. 2) was located close to the eastern limits of the site and measured 1.6m wide and 1.6m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base. This well contained three fills (597, 598, 599), which produced a total of 98 sherds (554g) of Late Bronze Age pottery and 213g of animal bone. A varied assemblage of fired clay was also recovered from all three fills (82 fragments, 503g), including structural fragments, possibly from an oven or kiln (Appendix B.4). In addition there was an assemblage of refractory debris, which comprised three angular or lozenge-shaped fragments with raised studs or bumps designed to produce depressions in the cast object for the facilitation of rivet holes (Appendix B.5). These perhaps derive from the shoulder area of sword moulds. The majority of the remaining fragments are flat with one straight edge surviving.

Cut	Fills	Measurements	Pottery (g)	Other finds	Enviro
118	119, 120, 121, 163, 242	1.8m wide 0.88m deep	151	Animal bone Fired clay Worked bone (SF 100 and 101, both awls)	Charcoal and charred cereal grains
412	413-420	1.48m wide 0.96m deep	528	Animal bone	Some charcoal, barley grain
557	558, 559, 641	1.3m wide 1.5m deep		Animal bone	Very small amount of charcoal
596	597-599	1.6m wide 1.6m deep	554	Animal bone Fired clay including sword mould debris	Charcoal

Table 6: Summary of wells

Other features

5.5.28 A possible pond (Fig. 2) was identified to the south of the channel (**669**; Fig. 6, Section 326). It measured 12m long, 5m wide and 0.94m deep with steep sides and a flat base. The edges appeared to be man-made, although whether the entire pond was man-made or whether it was a natural hollow that had been enhanced was difficult to determine. The pond contained five fills which mainly consisted of light bluey grey sandy silts or silty clays which appeared to have occurred due to natural silting. A total of 207g of animal bone was recovered from four of the fills, while two of the fills contained a total of 14g of Late Bronze Age pottery.

5.6 Phase 4: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (*c.* 100 BC – AD 200)

Field System

5.6.1 Within the western part of the site, and particularly in the south-west corner, were a series of ditches which formed part of a field system, thought to date to the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period (Table 7). The date is tentative as dating evidence was very limited.

5.6.2 Two sides of a possible enclosure were identified to the south-west (**605**, **607**, **609**, **677**; Fig. 2), which truncated the in-filled channel. Ditch **609** had an east to west alignment and measured 0.7m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The ditch curved at its eastern end to have a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment (**607**), where it measured 0.75m wide and 0.12m deep with sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Two further slots were excavated into this ditch (**605** and **677**). In all cases the ditch contained a single fill that consisted of a light brown silty clay. Fill 678 (**677**) contained 1g of residual Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery.

5.6.3 North of this possible enclosure was a short section of ditch that had an east to west alignment (**642** and **644**).

5.6.4 To the east was a ditch running north-north-east to south-south-west, which extended across most of the excavation area. At its northern end ditch **383** measured 0.65m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill (384) consisted of a mid brownish grey silty clay that contained no finds. At its southern end the ditch truncated the channel before turning to the east and terminating (**343**). At this point it measured 0.98m wide and 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (344) consisted of a dark brownish grey sandy clay that contained a single sherd (259g) of mortarium dated to the 1st to 2nd century AD. This ditch was also recorded as **253** and **307** (fill 308 contained 6g of Late Bronze Age pottery and charred grains).

5.6.5 Directly to the east was ditch **347**, which may have been a continuation of ditch **343**. It formed one side of a pair of parallel ditches orientated west-north-west to east-south-east, the other being to the south (**381** and **579**). The excavated segments within these ditches were extended in order to recover dating evidence but no finds were recovered. A further ditch was identified on this alignment (**463**, **610, 675**) with charred grains being recovered from one excavated segment (**610**).

Cut	Fill	Measurements	Orientation	Finds	Enviro
253	254	1.1m x 0.22m	North north-east to south south-west ditch	Bone	
307	308	0.6m x 0.34m	North north-east to south south-west ditch	6g LBA pottery	Charred barley grain
343	344	0.98m x 0.16m	Corner of north north-east to south south-west ditch	259g Roman pottery	
347	348	0.64m x 0.06m	Return ditch of **343**		
379	380	036m x 0.07m	Ditch terminus of southern parallel to **347**		
381	382	0.66m x 0.22m	Southern parallel to **347**		

Cut	Fill	Measurements	Orientation	Finds	Enviro
383	384	0.65m x 0.18m	North north-east to south south-west ditch		
463	464	0.6m x 0.3m	Northern parallel to **347**		
605	604	0.75m x 0.18m	Possible enclosure		
607	606	0.75m x 0.12m	Possible enclosure		
609	608	0.7m x 0.26m	Possible enclosure		
610	611	0.8m x 0.34m	Northern parallel to **347**		Charred barley grain
642	643	0.82m x 0.3m	East to west segment of ditch		
644	645	0.78m x 0.12m	East to west segment of ditch		
675	676	1m x 0.3m	Eastern curved end to ditch **610**		
677	678	0.8m x 0.25m	Possible enclosure	1g LN/EBA pottery	

Table 7: Summary of Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditches

5.7 Phase 5: Medieval to Post-medieval (c. AD 1066 – 1750)

5.7.1 A number of furrows were identified on a north-east to south-west alignment in the eastern part of the field and on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment in the western part of the site. Only a small number of these furrows were excavated and in some cases they had truncated earlier features.

6 Factual Data and Assessment of Archaeological Potential

6.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

6.1.1 All hand written records have been collated and checked for internal consistency and the site records have been transcribed onto an MS Access Database. Quantities of records are laid out in Table 8.

Type	Quantity
Context registers	15
Context numbers	581
Plans	167
Sections	232
Plan registers	5
Section registers	6
Sample registers	12
Small find registers	1
Photographs	640

Table 8: Quantification of excavation records

Finds and Environmental Quantification

6.1.2 All finds have been washed, quantified, bagged and boxed. Total quantities of the main finds categories per period are listed in Table 9. The totals refer to the quantity of a given material in all features assigned to a specific period, including residual and intrusive material.

Phase	Pottery	Animal bone	HSR	CBM/Fired Clay	Flint	Small finds
Early Bronze Age	40 sherds (191g)	299g				
Middle Bronze Age		15g	35 cremations, 7 skeletons			1 cremation vessel
Late Bronze Age	808 sherds (4013g)	5499g	5 cremations	603g fired clay		2 bone awls
Undated (prehistoric)	34 sherds (39g)	3272g			7 worked flints	
Early Roman	1 sherd (259g)					
Post-medieval/ Modern	3 sherds (27g)			35g CBM		
Total	**886 sherds (4529g)**	**9085g**	**40 cremations 7 skeletons**	**671g Fired Clay 35g CBM**	**7 worked flints**	**3 small finds**

Table 9: Quantification of finds recovered by period and type

6.1.3 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. Samples were also taken from inhumations and cremations for the recovery of small or burnt bones. The numbers of samples taken from each feature type are listed in Table 10.

Sample type	Ditches	Pits	Wells/Pond	Post-holes	HSR	Total
Flotation	4	29	11	16	57	117

Table 10: Quantification of Environmental samples by feature type

Range and Variety

6.1.4 A range of features were excavated on the site, consisting of cremation burial pits, graves, pits, ditches, wells, post-holes, a possible pond and a channel. Some of the post-holes excavated clearly represented structures with four definite structures being observed. Two cemeteries were present, one located in the centre of site and the other in the south-east corner.

Condition

6.1.5 Preservation of features was good across the site. Many of the cremations and burials in the central area of the site had been protected by a headland although truncation had occurred to varying degrees. Furrows aligned north-east to south-west and north-north-west to south-south-east were located across the site and may have completely truncated smaller features such as post-holes or cremations.

6.2 Artefact Summaries

Flint

Summary

6.2.1 Seven struck flints were recorded across the site comprising flakes which are not closely datable, although a date of Neolithic or Bronze Age seems probable (Appendix B.1).

Statement of Potential

6.2.2 The assemblage has little to add to understanding the development of the site.

Pottery

Summary

6.2.3 A total of 886 sherds of pottery (weighing 4529g) were recovered from 69 features on the site (Appendix B.2). The majority of these are prehistoric in date, with 848 sherds (4204g) dating from the Later Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age. A single sherd of Roman mortarium was recovered from ditch **343** and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil. A total of 40 sherds from three features (**329**, **337** and **526**) was dated to the Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age signifying an early presence at the site. The majority of the assemblage is Late Bronze Age in date and many of the sherds identified are typical of earlier Post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages.

Statement of Potential

6.2.4 The Late Bronze Age pottery forms a moderated sized assemblage, but is significant in the context of the Isle of Ely, as relatively few groups of material of this date have so far been recovered from this area. Furthermore, some of the ceramics have been found in association with Ewart Park metalwork mould fragments; associations with are extremely rare in Cambridgeshire and the whole of Eastern England.

6.2.5 The assemblage offers the potential to further examine the date and development of Late Bronze Age ceramics in Cambridgeshire, particularly the early development of Plainware PDR forms and their relationship with the Middle Bronze Age Deverel Rimbury tradition. The study of this pottery can address the issue of whether Late Bronze Age ceramic traditions on Ely differ to those further inland in Cambridgeshire, or those to the west around Peterborough. It will also enable a study of the similarities and differences in ceramic technologies for pottery and metalwork mould production, which may give clues to how these craft industries were organised at a local level.

Ceramic Building Material

Summary

6.2.6 Only two contexts yielded fragments of CBM, of which are both post-medieval tile fragments (Appendix B.3).

Statement of Potential

6.2.7 No further information can be gathered from these fragments.

Fired Clay

Summary

6.2.8 Both amorphous and structural fragments of fired clay (104 fragments, 671g) were recovered from features across the site (Appendix B.4 and B.5), including an assemblage of sword mould fragments from pit **588** (in the west of the site) and well **596** (in the east of the site), both of Late Bronze Age date (58 fragments, 366g). While there are no diagnostic objects, the structural fragments are probably further pieces of refractory debris.

Statement of Potential

6.2.9 The corpus of fired clay material needs re-evaluating for further potential sword mould fragments. These sword mould fragments then need studying in more detail as they add to a growing corpus of sword moulds dated to the Late Bronze Age in the East of England.

Worked Bone

Summary

6.2.10 Only two pieces of worked bone were recovered, both of them awls (SF 100 and 101) from Late Bronze Age well **118** (fills 120 and 163). Both pieces are in good condition (Appendix B.6).

Statement of potential

6.2.11 The awls have limited potential to further inform the dating and interpretation of the site.

6.3 Environmental Summaries

Human Skeletal Remains

Summary

6.3.1 A total of forty cremations and five graves containing seven inhumations were uncovered (Appendix C.2). All of the inhumations and 35 of the cremations were located within Cemetery 1; radiocarbon dating has suggested a Middle Bronze Age for the cemetery. Cemetery 2 consisted of five cremations, one of which was radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age. Children, adults, males and females were present. Skeleton 278 is a female adult; a neonate skeleton was also found within this grave. One grave contained two skeletons, that of an adult (skeleton 679) and that of a child (skeleton 275). Only cremation **334** contained two individuals.

Statement of Potential

6.3.2 The assemblage holds high potential for providing information on the demography and funerary practices of the population occupying the area around Field End. The burial ground in its entirety should be considered in comparison with similar sites such as at Turners Yard in Fordham, Cambridgeshire (Webb 2015a) and at the Chelmsford Effluent Plant in Essex (Ui Choileain and Loe 2015).

Environmental Remains

Summary

6.3.3 A total of 117 environmental samples were taken from cremations, inhumation burials, pits, ditches, post-holes and wells (Appendix C.1). No preserved plant remains were recovered from the inhumation burials. Many of the cremations contained high levels of charcoal, which represents collected pyre material. Nine of the cremation samples contained charred cereal grains and nine of the samples contained charred tubers of onion couch grass, commonly found in cremation samples and thought to represent the de-turfing around a pyre site.

6.3.4 Within non-cemetery samples preserved plant remains were rare and were mostly charred cereal grains occurring in small numbers. Four Late Bronze Age wells were identified and sampled. None of the wells contained waterlogged deposits signifying that the water table has lowered.

Statement of Potential

6.3.5 Despite extensive sampling the samples taken from site have low archaeobotanical potential. Onion couch grass tubers recovered from cremation deposits indicates the importance of this association with the burning of pyre material. The lack of charred grain from Late Bronze Age features is either an indication of poor preservation or that there was little domestic and culinary activity taking place at the site.

Faunal Remains

Summary

6.3.6 An assemblage of 155 specimens, of which 103 are identifiable, were hand collected from features on site. The features dated mainly to the Late Bronze Age, and were recovered largely from pits and wells (Appendix C.3). The percentage of cattle remains is unusually high for the Late Bronze Age and was found alongside only a small number of pig and a single example of dog. A small percentage of roe deer and red deer are present signifying the population was engaged with a low level of hunting.

Statement of Potential

6.3.7 The preservation of the bone is good which should allow for an age at death estimate to be ascertained for many of the specimens. Many of the specimens also allow for biometric measurements to be taken, some of which can be used to estimate withers height.

7 Updated Research Aims and Objectives

7.1 Introduction

A number of aims were identified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Connor 2016) and noted earlier in Section 4. Many of these aims are still relevant although an updated list has been compiled with reference to regional frameworks (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011).

7.1.1 A general aim is to understand the site in relation to contemporary evidence in this part of the Isle of Ely from the Early Bronze Age through to the Late Bronze Age. Evidence for Bronze Age activity lies to the east and south-east which may be related to the activity at Field End (Simmonds & Mason 2008; Holmes 2008; Atkins 2011).

7.2 Early Bronze Age

7.2.1 What is the evidence for Early Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of Field End?

7.2.2 Only three features were identified dating to this phase, although 40 sherds of pottery were recovered from these three features. Most important to note is that from pit **526**, which contained 22 sherds of Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age beaker pottery. All three of these features were located towards the eastern side of the site within a group of otherwise undated pits and postholes. It is possible that some or all of these undated features may also date to the Early Bronze Age.

7.2.3 At Stirling Way, some 1.8km to the south-east, two beaker pits were uncovered, along side a flint scatter of the same date. Atkins (2011) notes that beaker pits are rare in this part of Cambridgeshire and at the time of his report none were known within 5km of Stirling Way. The pits at Stirling Way and that from Field End may suggest that further evidence for Early Bronze Age activity lies between the two sites.

7.3 Middle and Late Bronze Age Cemeteries

7.3.1 *Patterns of burial practice need further exploration. This should include the relationship between settlement sites and burial, and the development and use of monuments, including burial mounds as key elements in determining and understanding the landscape. Later Bronze Age burial practices are now known to be variable, however we do not know why this is the case* (Medlycott 2011: 20).

7.3.2 Are the two cemeteries contemporary? In their wider context what comparisons can be drawn between the cremations and inhumations at Witchford and those from other sites?

7.3.3 Five radiocarbon dates were obtained from the cremations and inhumation burials, four of which were from Cemetery 1 and signified a Middle Bronze Age date. A single cremation from Cemetery 2 was radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age. Further radiocarbon dating is needed to ascertain whether the two cemeteries truly belong to two different phases. There are a number of comparable sites within Cambridgeshire and further afield with cremation cemeteries dated to the Middle Bronze Age, include those at Fawcett School, Cambridge (Phillips 2015), Papworth Everard (Gilmour *et al* 2010) and Blackborough End, Norfolk (Gilmour forthcoming). The number of cremations (40) found at Witchford is a relatively high number although the sites mentioned have similar numbers, for example Fawcett school with 37 (Phillips 2015), Papworth Everard with 41 (Gilmour *et al* 2010) and Blackborough End with 38 (Gilmour forthcoming).

7.3.4 A single cremation within Cemetery 1 was urned (**267**). Both the cremation pit and the vessel were truncated and the pot was very fragmented (81 sherds, 43g). The vessel was dated as Later Bronze Age (Appendix B.2) with the fabric being similar to sherds found in the Late Bronze Age features on the site. The radiocarbon dates suggest a firmly Middle Bronze Age date for Cemetery 1 meaning that a re-evaluation of the pot is required. This may potentially include obtaining a radiocarbon date from the burnt bone in cremation **267**.

7.3.5 The amount of burnt bone retrieved from the Witchford cremations ranges from 1g to 3038g with 15 out of 40 cremations containing under 199g of burnt bone. At other sites of the same date considerably less bone seems to have been recovered. For example at Fawcett School in Cambridge a total of 37 cremations and one inhumation were identified containing small levels of burnt bone, with 29 cremations containing less than 199g of burnt bone (Webb 2015b). This leads to questions about bone retrieval from the funeral pyre. One theory suggests that only part of the remains were required for burial, with the rest being curated, possibly to be used in other rituals (Brück 1995).

7.3.6 Less common are Late Bronze Age cremations. Patterns within Late Bronze Age cremation practice are more difficult to define, as there is still a perceived lack of Late Bronze Age burials of any type within the archaeological record in Britain (Brück 1995; Harding 2000, 75). With an increase in radiocarbon dating this is beginning to change (Gilmour 2015), but clearly human remains are under-represented during this period. A number of reasons have been suggested for this lack of evidence, with Brück (1995) suggesting that it is related to other social changes occurring at this period.

7.3.7 Where Late Bronze Age cremations exist they tend to be found as isolated examples or in small numbers; there are only a small number of larger cemeteries. A single cremation was identified at Clay Farm, Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, which returned a radiocarbon date of 1056-833 cal. BC (Phillips and Mortimer 2012). At Puddlebrook Playing Fields, Haverhill, Suffolk, two unurned cremations were dated to 1260-990 cal. BC (SUERC-30006; 2905 ± 35BP) and 930-800 cal. BC (SUERC-30005; 2720±35BP) (Muldowney 2010), while a further two unurned cremations were identified at the Sandpits, Station Road, Lakenheath, Suffolk (Craven 2004). At Eye Kettleby, Leicestershire, four cremations were found in a small group, along with a possible fifth, 70m away (Finn 2011, 95). These cremations were associated with both Late Bronze Age settlement activity and Early Bronze Age ring ditches, which had Middle Bronze Age cremations inserted into them. An example of a larger and nearby cemetery has

been found at Turner's Yard, Fordham where 21 cremations were found clustered between two Early Bronze Age barrows (Gilmour 2015). Four of the cremations were radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age.

7.3.8 There was no evidence that either cemetery at Field End was associated with a barrow although the possibility that one has been ploughed out cannot be discounted. There was a noticeable blank area between the main part of Cemetery 1 and grave **277** to the north; it is possible that a mound or structure of some description could have occupied this space. Barrows have been identified within this part of Cambridgeshire; Hall's extensive fieldwalking survey of the Isle of Ely identified barrows 3km to the south at Wilburton (CHER 05827) and 5km to the east in Ely (CHER 06136 and 07245). Some cremation cemeteries appear to adhere to a linear alignment, often respecting earlier field systems. This is evident at Papworth Everard (Gilmour *et al* 2010: 21) and Kings Hill, Broom (Cooper & Edmonds 2007: 95). The cremations at Field End do not appear to be aligned in this way.

7.3.9 Gilmour (2015) states that when compared to Middle Bronze Age cremation cemeteries, Late Bronze Age examples are much more spread out, giving the appearance of a Middle Bronze Age cemetery that has been expanded. Late Bronze Age cemeteries do not contain urned cremations, the deposits contain less cremated bone and there is rarely inter-cutting. This description of Late Bronze Age cremations accords with Cemetery 2 at Field End.

7.3.10 Is there any relationship between the location of the cemeteries and the natural channel? Prominent natural features such as rivers, channels and locally the fen edge, are major factors in the siting of prehistoric monuments and burials. For example, the Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery at Papworth Everard was located in close proximity to a paleochannel (Gilmour *et al* 2010).

7.3.11 Of particular interest is the mix of both cremations and inhumations seemingly within the same cemetery but in geographically separate groups. Further radiocarbon dating is needed to establish a date for each group within Cemetery 1. Whether this is a practice seen in other Middle Bronze Age cemeteries needs to be investigated and comparable sites need to be identified.

7.3.12 The isolated inhumation (skeleton 278) located north-west of the main cluster of burials was located within a sub-circular structure (Structure 1). This structure may represent a mortuary structure, which is a significant discovery. Are there other examples of mortuary structures associated with Middle Bronze Age burials within the region?

7.4 Middle and Late Bronze Age Occupation

7.4.1 The apparent scarcity of Middle Bronze Age settlement evidence needs examination. (Medlycott 2011, 20)

7.4.2 Although the site at Field End contains a cemetery dated to the Middle Bronze Age, there is no further evidence for Middle Bronze Age finds or features. This raises the question of the location of settlement which relates to the Middle Bronze Age cemetery (Cemetery 1). A settlement of Middle Bronze Age date must be located within reasonable distance of the site, it therefore seems surprising that no pottery was recovered dating to this period.

7.4.3 *Bronze Age to Iron Age transition appears to be a period of marked change, with the abandonment of many Late Bronze Age field systems and population/settlement contraction. The scale, rate and nature of these changes are poorly understood* (Medlycott 2011, 29).

7.4.4 Apart from a small number of pottery sherds dating to the Early Bronze Age, Roman and post-medieval periods, all other pottery recovered dated to the Late Bronze Age (1100-800 BC). The features dating to the Late Bronze Age comprise four and six-post structures, pits, wells and a pond, which have been interpreted as scattered, unenclosed settlement, with a particular concentration in the south-east corner, to the north of the channel. These types of features are also indicative of Early Iron Age settlement although the ceramic evidence suggests a lack of Early Iron Age activity. During the evaluation at Field End (Phillips and Green 2014) only a small amount of pottery (27 sherds weighing 105g) was recovered and dated to the Early Iron Age. It is clear that pottery refinement between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age is problematic and may indicate that occupation continued into the Early Iron Age and did not cease as abruptly as the pottery dates may suggest.

7.4.5 The structures on site need further investigation, with regards to the two four-post structures and the six-post structure. Structures 2 and 3 may have had a domestic function, such as granaries or storage of other foodstuffs. Four-post granaries are a common feature of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlements and comparisons can be sought at analysis stage. Alternatively, they may have been exhumation platforms associated with the mortuary activity on site. In particular, the location of Structure 4 close to Cemetery 1 raises the question of whether it was an exhumation platform.

7.4.6 The sword mould fragments identified are significant and contribute to a growing corpus of these items recovered from Bronze Age contexts in the East of England (Timby *et al* 2007: 44). Their presence leads to questions about the activities taking place on the site – are they a direct representation of sword making taking place?

7.4.7 It is also worth discussing how these features and their location related to the surrounding landscape, in particular with regards to the natural channel and to the two cemeteries. It is worth noting that Cemetery 1, and the area around it, was not truncated by Late Bronze Age features, suggesting it may have still have been visible in the landscape. This was also witnessed at Fawcett School, Cambridge, where a Bronze Age barrow and cremation cemetery was completely separate from the Early Iron Age settlement which superseded it. (Phillips 2015).

7.5 Late Iron Age/Early Roman

7.5.1 *To understand the character and date of the field system: Recent work by the National Mapping Programme in the region has identified extensive areas of field systems, some of which are provisionally dated to the Iron Age* (Medlycott 2011, 32).

7.5.2 The date of the field system in the south-west of the site needs to be addressed. Parts of it clearly truncated the channel in places suggesting a later date than other activity on the site. A single sherd of Roman mortarium was recovered from one of the ditches, which is inadequate evidence to establish a firm date for these ditches. The lack of finds from these ditches may also suggest they formed part of an outlying field system, rather than part of a settlement.

8 Methods Statements for Analysis

8.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

8.1.1 Context, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database. The specialist information will be integrated to aid dating and complete more detailed phasing and spatial consideration of the site.

8.2 Illustration

8.2.1 All site plans and selected sections will be digitised using AutoCAD or QGIS and report and publication figures will be created in Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand, or photographed as appropriate.

8.3 Documentary Research

8.3.1 Primary and published resources will be consulted using the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record, aerial photographs and comparable sites locally and nationally.

8.4 Artefactual Analysis

Prehistoric pottery

8.4.1 A full report is required describing the assemblage in its regional context and considering any absolute dating which may become available. A total of 15 sherds should be drawn and a full illustrated sherd catalogue provided.

Lithics

8.4.2 A brief comment on the flint recovered from the site should be prepared but no further analysis is needed.

Ceramic Building Material

8.4.3 No further work is needed on the CBM from the site and its de-selection is recommended.

Fired Clay

8.4.4 Further examination of the fired clay is needed to identify whether more fragments of refractory debris are present (sword mould fragments).

8.4.5 A selection of refractory debris should be drawn and photographed.

8.4.6 A selection of fragments from each context should be subjected to petrological analysis (in particular fragments from pit **588** and well **596**).

8.4.7 A selection of fragments should be analysed using XRF to determine metallurgic composition of the objects cast.

8.4.8 A more precise date for the refractory material would be of interest, therefore a radiocarbon date from the same stratigraphic unit (the fills of well **596**) is recommended.

Worked bone

8.4.9 Archival catalogue entries should be updated and a brief comment should be prepared for inclusion into the proposed publication.

8.5 Ecofactual Analysis

Human skeletal remains

8.5.1 Analysis of all inhumations and cremations will be required, accompanied by a full archival report and summary for publication.

8.5.2 Radiocarbon dating should be obtained for skeletons 278 (grave **277**) and 679 (grave **274**).

Environmental samples

8.5.3 The environmental evidence needs comparison with other local sites from the same period. A brief comment needs to be prepared for publication.

Faunal remains

8.5.4 Analysis of the faunal remains is required together with a discussion drawing on comparisons with other sites of the same period.

8.5.5 A discussion of the possibilities of ritual deposition of cattle into wells and the lack of animal bones present in ditches with reference to similar local Late Bronze Age sites should also be made.

8.5.6 Examination of any material collected from environmental samples, in particular to recover any bird or fish bones should be undertaken.

9 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication

9.1 Report Writing

Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table 12.

9.2 Storage and Curation

9.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Cambridgeshire County Council in appropriate county stores under the Site Code WFDFEN16 and the county HER code ECB 4772. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS. CCC requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition. During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

9.2.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.

9.3 Publication

9.3.1 The intention is to publish the site as a synthetic article in Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, under the working title 'Middle to Late Bronze Age funerary activity and Late Bronze Age occupation at Field End, Witchford', by Kathryn Blackbourn and Tom Phillips (approx. 8000-10000 words).

10 Resources and Programming

10.1 Project Team Structure

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Tom Phillips	TP	Project Manager	OA East
Kathryn Blackbourn	KB	Supervisor	OA East
Charlotte Walton	CW	Illustrator	OA East
Natasha Dodwell	ND	Human Skeletal Remains	OA East
Zoe Ui Choileáin	ZUC	Human Skeletal Remains	OA East
Sarah Percival	SP	Prehistoric pottery	Freelance
Zoe Ui Choileáin	ZUC	Faunal remains	OA East
Ted Levermore	TL	Fired clay/CBM	OA East
Simon Timberlake	ST	Refractory debris	Freelance
Rachel Fosberry	RF	Environmental	OA East
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Post-Exc manager and editor	OA East
Katherine Hamilton	KH	Archiving	OA East

Table 11: Project Team Structure

10.2 Stages, Products and Tasks

10.2.1 Tasks relating to stratigraphic analysis will be finalised following production of the Post-Excavation Assessment. A provisional Task List relating to specialist analysis and post-excavation tasks can be found in Table 12, with an estimate of the number of days required.

Task	Initials	Task	No of days
Prehistoric Pottery	SP	• Archival catalogue to be updated • full report to be compiled describing the assemblage in its regional context • Approximately 15 sherds should be drawn and a full illustrated sherd catalogue provided	3 days
Fired Clay	TL ST	• Archival catalogue to be updated • Further examination of fired clay needed to identify further fragments of refractory debris • A selection of refractory debris should be drawn and photographed • A selection of fragments from each context should be subjected to petrological analysis (in particular fragments from pit **588** and well **596**) • A selection of fragments should be analysed using XRF to determine metallurgic composition of the objects cast • A radio carbon date would be of interest.	5 days
Worked Bone	IR	• Archival catalogue to be updated • Brief comment prepared for publication	0.5 days
Human Skeletal Remains	ND & ZUC	• Full analysis on all inhumations and cremations • Skeletal inventory to be completed • Prevalence rates of dental pathology to be calculated • Radiocarbon dates requested for Sk 278 and Sk 679	14 days
Environmental	RF	• Brief comment prepared for publication	0.5 days
Faunal Remains	ZUC	• Full cataloguing and analysis • Examine material retained from environmental samples	2 days
Report writing	KB	• Compile the analysis report	15 days
Graphics	CW	• Graphics for analysis report	3 days
Editing	TP & EP	• Edit of analysis report	3 days
Publication	KB, TP, CW, EP	• Publication writing • Graphics, illustration • Editing tasks • Project management and • Post-refereeing revisions	17 days
Archiving	KH	• Preparing the Archive for deposit with the County Stores	1 day

Table 12: Task list

Appendix A. Context Summary with Provisional Phasing

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Other Comments	Phase
100		-	layer	topsoil		-	0.2		
101		-	layer	subsoil		-	0.3		
102		-	layer	natural		-	-		
103		**104**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.35	0.11	Structure 2	3
104		**104**	cut	post hole	structural	0.35	0.11	Structure 2	3
105		**107**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.5	0.1	Structure 2	3
106		**107**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.39	0.1	Structure 2	3
107		**107**	cut	post hole	structural	0.5	0.2	Structure 2	3
108		**109**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.29	0.07	Structure 2	3
109		**109**	cut	post hole	structural	0.29	0.07	Structure 2	3
110		**111**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.46	0.09	Structure 2	3
111		**111**	cut	post hole	structural	0.46	0.09	Structure 2	3
112		**113**	fill	pit	disuse	1.17	0.18		3
113		**113**	cut	pit	unknown	1.17	0.18		3
114		**114**	cut	post hole	structural	0.22	0.07		
115		**114**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.22	0.07		
116		**116**	cut	post hole	structural	0.26	0.06		
117		**116**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.26	0.06		
118		**118**	cut	well	well	1.8	0.88		3
119		**118**	fill	well	disuse	1.21	0.36		3
120		**118**	fill	well	capping	1.25	0.34		3
121		**118**	fill	well	use	1.8	0.22		3
122		**122**	cut	pit	rubbish	0.26	0.2	Pit group 2	3
123		**122**	fill	pit	disuse	0.26	0.2	Pit group 2	3
124		**124**	cut	pit	rubbish?	0.35	0.16	Pit group 2	3
125		**124**	fill	pit	disuse	0.35	0.16	Pit group 2	3
126		**126**	cut	pit	rubbish	0.62	0.25	Pit group 2	3
127		**126**	fill	pit	disuse	0.46	0.06	Pit group 2	3
128		**126**	fill	pit	backfill	0.62	0.19	Pit group 2	3
129		**129**	cut	pit	unknown	0.68	0.35	Pit group 2	3
130		**129**	fill	pit	backfill	0.49	0.09	Pit group 2	3
131		**129**	fill	pit	backfill	0.68	0.26	Pit group 2	3
132		**132**	cut	pit	unknown	0.43	0.32	Pit group 2	3
133		**132**	fill	pit	disuse	0.43	0.32	Pit group 2	3
134		**134**	cut	pit	unknown	0.47	0.42	Pit group 2	3
135		**134**	fill	pit	backfill	0.46	0.27	Pit group 2	3
136		**134**	fill	pit	disuse	0.47	0.27	Pit group 2	3
137		**137**	cut	pit	unknown	0.55	0.36	Pit group 2	3
138		**137**	fill	pit	backfill	0.55	0.36	Pit group 2	3
139		**139**	cut	pit	unknown	0.83	0.25	Pit group 2	3
140		**139**	fill	pit	primary fill	0.83	0.16	Pit group 2	3
141		**139**	fill	pit	disuse	0.83	0.16	Pit group 2	3
142		**142**	cut	pit	unknown	0.7	0.12	Pit group 2	3
143		**142**	fill	pit	disuse	0.7	0.12	Pit group 2	3
144		**144**	cut	pit	unknown	0.55	0.3	Pit group 2	3
145		**144**	fill	pit	backfill	0.55	0.3	Pit group 2	3
146		**146**	cut	pit	unknown	0.57	0.32	Pit group 2	3
147		**146**	fill	pit	backfill	0.57	0.32	Pit group 2	3
148		**148**	cut	pit	unknown	0.55	0.22	Pit group 2	3
149		**148**	fill	pit	backfill	0.55	0.22	Pit group 2	3
150		**150**	cut	pit	unknown	0.24	0.14	Pit group 2	3

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Other Comments	Phase
151		**150**	fill	pit	backfill	0.24	0.14	Pit group 2	3
152		**152**	cut	pit	unknown	0.46	0.22	Pit group 2	3
153		**152**	fill	pit	backfill	0.3	0.08	Pit group 2	3
154		**152**	fill	pit	backfill	0.46	0.14	Pit group 2	3
155		**156**	fill	channel	natural silting	0.25	0.04		
156		**156**	cut	channel	channel	0.25	0.04		
157		**158**	fill	channel	natural silting	0.4	0.08		
158		**158**	cut	channel	channel	0.4	0.08		
159		**160**	fill	channel	natural silting	0.32	0.08		
160		**160**	cut	channel	channel	0.32	0.08		
161		**161**	cut	post hole	structural	0.1	0.23	Pit group 2	3
162		**161**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.1	0.23	Pit group 2	3
163		**118**	fill	well	disuse	1.36	0.18		3
164		**164**	cut	pit	unknown	0.32	0.15	Pit group 2	3
165		**164**	fill	pit	disuse	0.32	0.15	Pit group 2	3
166		**166**	cut	pit	unknown	0.44	0.1	Pit group 2	3
167		**166**	fill	pit	backfill	0.44	0.1	Pit group 2	3
168		**168**	cut	pit	unknown	0.6	0.1	Pit group 2	3
169		**168**	fill	pit	disuse	0.6	0.1	Pit group 2	3
170		**170**	cut	pit	rubbish?	0.7	0.2		3
171		**170**	fill	pit	backfill	0.7	0.2		3
172		**172**	cut	pit	unknown	0.4	0.12		
173		**172**	fill	pit	backfill	0.4	0.12		
174		**174**	cut	pit	unknown	0.26	0.12		3
175		**174**	fill	pit	unknown	0.26	0.12		3
176		**176**	cut	pit	unknown	0.7	0.12		3
177		**176**	fill	pit	disuse	0.7	0.12		3
178		**178**	cut	furrow	agricultural	0.4	0.04		5
179		**178**	fill	furrow	disuse	0.4	0.04		5
180		**180**	cut	post hole	structural	0.12	0.05		
181		**180**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.12	0.05		
182		**182**	cut	natural	tree throw	0.8	0.25		
183		**182**	fill	natural	Tree throw	0.8	0.25		
184		**184**	cut	pit	unknown	0.7	0.07		
185		**184**	fill	pit	backfill	0.7	0.07		
186		**186**	cut	pit	unknown	0.4	0.1		3
187		**186**	fill	pit	backfill	0.4	0.1		3
188		**188**	cut	pit	unknown	0.36	0.06		
189		**188**	fill	pit	disuse	0.36	0.06		
190		**190**	cut	pit	unknown	0.5	0.1		
191		**190**	fill	pit	backfill	0.5	0.1		
192		**192**	cut	pit	unknown	0.36	0.08		
193		**192**	fill	pit	disuse	0.36	0.08		
194		**194**	cut	pit	unknown	0.3	0.16		3
195		**194**	fill	pit	backfill	0.3	0.16		3
196		**202**	fill	pit	natural silting	1.15	0.31		3
197		**202**	fill	pit	disuse	0.19	0.1		3
198		**202**	fill	pit	slumping	0.16	0.1		3
199		**202**	fill	pit	disuse	1.12	0.17		3
200		**202**	fill	pit	slumping	0.12	0.06		3
201		**202**	fill	pit	natural silting	0.13	0.1		3
202		**202**	cut	pit	unknown	1.34	0.47		3
203		**203**	cut	post hole	structural	0.18	0.12		3

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Other Comments	Phase
204		**203**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.18	0.12		3
205		**205**	cut	pit	unknown	0.2	0.08		
206		**205**	fill	pit	disuse	0.2	0.08		
207		**207**	cut	post hole	structural	0.26	0.1		
208		**207**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.26	0.1		
209		**209**	cut	pit	unknown	0.45	0.06		
210		**209**	fill	pit	disuse	0.24	0.06		
211		**211**	cut	pit	unknown	0.54	0.13		3
212		**211**	fill	pit	disuse	0.54	0.13		3
213		**213**	cut	pit	unknown	0.56	0.19		
214		**213**	fill	pit	disuse	0.36	0.07		
215		**213**	fill	pit	natural silting	0.56	0.12		
216		**216**	cut	post hole	unknown	0.32	0.15		3
217		**216**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.24	0.06		3
218		**216**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.32	0.09		3
219		**219**	cut	post hole	structural	0.36	0.15		
220		**219**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.32	0.08		
221		**219**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.36	0.07		
222		**222**	cut	post hole	structural	0.24	0.14		
223		**222**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.24	0.14		
224		**224**	cut	pit	unknown	0.3	0.07		
225		**224**	fill	pit	use?	0.3	0.07	in situ burning?	3
226		**226**	cut	pit	unknown	0.3	0.1		3
227		**226**	fill	pit	use?	0.3	0.1	in situ burning	3
228		**228**	cut	pit	unknown	0.3	0.12		3
229		**228**	fill	pit	use?	0.3	0.12	in situ burning	3
230		**230**	cut	pit	unknown	0.7	0.19		
231		**230**	fill	pit	disuse	0.7	0.19		
232		**232**	cut	pit	unknown	0.38	0.13		
233		**232**	fill	pit	disuse	0.38	0.13		
234		**234**	cut	natural	tree throw	0.84	0.2		
235		**234**	fill	natural	Tree throw	0.84	0.2		
236		**236**	cut	post hole	structural	0.41	0.18		
237		**236**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.41	0.18		
238		**238**	cut	post hole	structural	0.2			
239		**238**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.2			
240		**240**	cut	furrow	agricultural	2.64	0.19		5
241		**240**	fill	furrow	disuse	2.64	0.19		5
242		**118**	fill	pit	disuse	0.7	0.1		3
243		**244**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.46	0.13		
244		**244**	cut	post hole	structural	0.46	0.13		
245		**246**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.23	0.1		
246		**246**	cut	post hole	structural	0.23	0.1		
247		**248**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.4	0.09		
248		**248**	cut	post hole	structural	0.4	0.09		
249		**250**	fill	natural	tree throw	0.62	0.15		
250		**250**	cut	natural	tree throw	0.62	0.15		
251		**252**	fill	furrow	disuse	1.48	0.12		5
252		**252**	cut	furrow	agricultural	1.48	0.12		5
253		**253**	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.1	0.22		4
254		**253**	fill	ditch	disuse	1.1	0.22		4
255		**256**	fill	cremation	burial	0.28	0.13	100% exc	2

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Other Comments	Phase
256		**256**	cut	cremation	burial	0.28	0.13		2
257		**257**	cut	palaeochannel	channel	9.22	0.42		
258		**257**	fill	palaeochannel	natural silting	6.7	0.14		
259		**257**	fill	palaeochannel	natural silting	9.12	0.28		
260		**-**	layer	alluvial	alluvial	-	0.2		
261		**261**	cut	cremation	burial	0.2	0.11	100% exc	3
262		**261**	fill	cremation	burial	0.2	0.11	100% exc	3
263		**263**	cut	pit	unknown	1.22	0.38		
264		**263**	fill	pit	disuse	1.22	0.38		
265		**265**	cut	pit	unknown	0.64	0.14		
266		**265**	fill	pit	disuse	0.64	0.14		
267		**267**	cut	cremation	burial	0.17	0.09	100% exc	2
268		**267**	fill	cremation	burial	0.17	0.09	100% exc	2
269		**-**	layer	alluvial	alluvial	-	0.2		
270		**271**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.4	0.16	Structure 3	3
271		**271**	cut	post hole	structural	0.4	0.16	Structure 3	3
272		**273**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.39	0.22	Structure 3	3
273		**273**	cut	post hole	structural	0.39	0.22	Structure 3	3
274		**274**	cut	grave	burial	0.58	0.09		2
275		**274**	HSR	skeleton	skeleton			See Skelly Sheet for info	2
276		**274**	fill	grave	backfill	0.58	0.09		2
277		**277**	cut	grave	burial	0.65	0.15		2
278		**277**	HSR	skeleton	skeleton			see skelly sheet for info	2
279		**277**	fill	grave	backfill	0.65	0.15		2
280		**281**	fill	cremation	burial	0.46	0.08	100% exc	2
281		**281**	cut	cremation	burial	0.46	0.08		2
282		**282**	cut	grave	burial	0.72	0.08		2
283		**282**	HSR	skeleton	skeleton			see skelly sheet for more info	2
284		**282**	fill	grave	backfill	0.72	0.08		2
286		**286**	cut	pit	unknown	0.4	0.22		
287		**286**	fill	pit	disuse	0.4	0.22		
288		**288**	cut	pit	unknown	0.55	0.18		3
289		**288**	fill	pit	disuse	0.55	0.18		3
290		**290**	cut	pit	unknown	0.5	0.05		
291		**290**	fill	pit	disuse	0.5	0.05		
292		**292**	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.25	Structure 3	3
293		**292**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.3	0.25	Structure 3	3
294		**294**	cut	post hole	structural	0.4	0.27	Structure 3	3
295		**294**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.4	0.27	Structure 3	3
296		**297**	fill	cremation	burial	0.26	0.15	100% exc	2
297		**297**	cut	cremation	burial	0.26	0.15		2
298		**300**	fill	grave	backfill	0.47	0.11		2
299		**300**	HSR	skeleton	skeleton			see skelly sheet for more info	2
300		**300**	cut	grave	burial	0.47	0.11		2
301		**302**	fill	cremation	burial	0.2	0.1	100% exc	2
302		**302**	cut	cremation	burial	0.2	0.1		2
303		**303**	cut	grave	burial	0.75	0.13		2

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Other Comments	Phase
304		**303**	HSR	skeleton	skeleton			see skelly sheet for more info	2
305		**303**	fill	grave	backfill	0.75	0.13		2
307		**307**	cut	ditch	boundary	0.6	0.34		3
308		**307**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.6	0.34		3
309		**309**	cut	cremation	burial	0.46	0.08		2
310		**309**	fill	cremation	burial	0.46	0.08		2
311		**312**	fill	cremation	burial	0.36	0.12		2
312		**312**	cut	cremation	burial	0.36	0.12		2
313		**313**	cut	post hole	structural	0.25	0.3		
314		**313**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.25	0.3		
315		**315**	cut	pit	unknown	0.5	0.23		3
316		**315**	fill	pit	disuse	0.5	0.23		3
317		**317**	cut	pit	unknown	0.3	0.15		
318		**317**	fill	pit	disuse	0.3	0.15		
319		**319**	cut	pit	unknown	0.4	0.06		
320		**319**	fill	pit	disuse	0.4	0.06		
321		**321**	cut	pit	unknown	0.18	0.06		
322		**321**	fill	pit	disuse	0.18	0.06		
323		**323**	cut	pit	unknown	0.35	0.11		
324		**323**	fill	pit	disuse	0.35	0.11		
325		**325**	cut	pit	unknown	0.68	0.17		
326		**325**	fill	pit	disuse	0.68	0.17		
327		**327**	cut	pit	unknown	0.4	0.13		
328		**327**	fill	pit	disuse	0.4	0.13		
329		**329**	cut	pit	unknown	0.45	0.13		1
330		**329**	fill	pit	disuse	0.45	0.13		1
331		**331**	cut	cremation	burial	0.28	0.22		2
332		**331**	fill	cremation	burial	0.28	0.22		2
333		**334**	fill	cremation	burial	0.61	0.11		2
334		**334**	cut	cremation	burial	0.61	0.23		2
335		**335**	cut	pit	unknown	0.33	0.22		
336		**335**	fill	pit	unknown	0.33	0.22		
337		**337**	cut	post hole	structural	0.38	0.33		1
338		**337**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.38	0.33		1
339		**339**	cut	pit	unknown	0.25	0.15		
340		**339**	fill	pit	unknown	0.25	0.15		
341		**341**	cut	cremation	burial	0.34	0.17		2
342		**341**	fill	cremation	burial	0.34	0.17		2
343		**343**	cut	ditch	boundary	0.98	0.16		4
344		**343**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.98	0.16		4
345		**345**	cut	ditch	boundary	0.53	0.1		4
346		**345**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.53	0.1		4
347		**347**	cut	ditch	boundary	0.64	0.06		4
348		**347**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.64	0.06		4
349		**334**	fill	cremation	burial	0.59	0.06		2
350		**334**	fill	cremation	burial	0.57	0.08		2
351		**352**	fill	cremation	burial	0.27	0.11		2
352		**352**	cut	cremation	burial	0.27	0.11		2
353		**354**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.27	0.06		3
354		**354**	cut	post hole	structural	0.27	0.06		3
355		**356**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.26	0.04		3

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Other Comments	Phase
356		**356**	cut	post hole	structural	0.26	0.04		3
357		**357**	cut	pit	unknown	0.18	0.04		
358		**357**	fill	pit	unknown	0.18	0.04		
359		**359**	cut	pit	unknown	0.3	0.1		
360		**359**	fill	pit	unknown	0.3	0.1		
361		**361**	cut	pit	unknown	0.3	0.08		3
362		**361**	fill	pit	unknown	0.3	0.08		3
363		**363**	cut	pit	unknown	0.2	0.04		
364		**363**	fill	pit	disuse	0.2	0.04		
365		**365**	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.13	Structure 4	3
366		**365**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.3	0.13	Structure 4	3
367		**367**	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.12	Structure 4	3
368		**367**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.3	0.12	Structure 4	3
369		**369**	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.13	Structure 4	3
370		**369**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.3	0.13	Structure 4	3
371		**371**	cut	post hole	structural	0.25	0.18	Structure 4	3
372		**371**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.25	0.18	Structure 4	3
373		**373**	cut	post hole	structural	0.25	0.2	Structure 4	3
374		**373**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.25	0.2	Structure 4	3
375		**375**	cut	post hole	structural	0.25	0.2	Structure 4	3
376		**375**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.25	0.2	Structure 4	3
377		**377**	cut	cremation	burial	0.48	0.18		2
378		**377**	fill	cremation	burial	0.48	0.18		2
379	381	**379**	cut	ditch	boundary	0.36	0.07		4
380		**379**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.36	0.07		4
381	379	**381**	cut	ditch	boundary	0.66	0.22		4
382		**381**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.66	0.22		4
383		**383**	cut	ditch	Boundary/ enclosure	0.65	0.18		4
384		**383**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.65	0.18		4
385		**385**	cut	pit	unknown	0.45	0.05		
386		**385**	fill	pit	disuse	0.45	0.05		
387		**387**	cut	pit	unknown	0.25	0.03		
388		**387**	fill	pit	unknown	0.25	0.03		
389		**389**	cut	pit	unknown	0.6	0.032		
390		**389**	389	pit	unknown	0.6	0.32		
391		**391**	cut	pit	unknown	0.4	0.3		
392		**391**	fill	pit	disuse	0.4	0.3		
393	257	**393**	cut	palaeochannel	channel	-	0.41		
394		**393**	fill	palaeochannel	natural silting	-	0.13	same as 258	
395		**393**	fill	palaeochannel	natural silting	-	0.28	same as 259	
396		**396**	cut	cremation	burial	0.29	0.15		2
397		**396**	fill	cremation	burial	0.29	0.15		2
398		**398**	cut	cremation	burial	0.17	0.08		3
399		**398**	fill	cremation	burial	0.17	0.08		3
400		**400**	cut	cremation	burial	0.48	0.24		2
401		**400**	fill	cremation	burial	0.48	0.24		2
402		**402**	cut	pit	unknown	0.15	0.08		
403		**402**	fill	pit	disuse	0.15	0.08		
404		**404**	cut	pit	unknown	0.17	0.04		
405		**404**	fill	pit	unknown	0.17	0.04		
406		**406**	cut	pit	unknown	0.14	0.05		
407		**406**	fill	pit	unknown	0.14	0.05		

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Other Comments	Phase
408		**408**	cut	pit	unknown	0.22	0.11		3
409		**408**	fill	pit	disuse	0.22	0.11		3
410		**410**	cut	pit	unknown	0.14	0.05		
411		**410**	fill	pit	disuse	0.14	0.05		
412		**412**	cut	well	well	1.48	0.96		3
413		**412**	fill	well	disuse	0.42	0.11		3
414		**412**	fill	well	backfill	0.34	0.36		3
415		**412**	fill	well	disuse	0.46	0.11		3
416		**412**	fill	well	backfill	0.46	0.38		3
417		**412**	fill	well	backfill	0.5	0.18		3
418		**412**	fill	well	backfill	0.58	0.1		3
419		**412**	fill	well	backfill backfill	0.62	0.4		3
420		**412**	fill	well	backfill	0.83	0.46		3
421		**421**	cut	pit	rubbish	1.4	0.46		3
422		**421**	fill	pit	backfill	0.12	0.18		3
423		**421**	fill	pit	backfill	1.24	0.05		3
424		**421**	fill	pit	disuse	1.3	0.4		3
425		**421**	fill	pit	rubbish disposal	0.74	0.24		3
426		**426**	cut	pit	unknown	0.72	0.33		
427		**426**	fill	pit	disuse	0.72	0.33		
430		**430**	cut	pit	unknown	0.22	0.05		
431		**430**	fill	pit	disuse	0.22	0.05		
432		**432**	cut	cremation	burial	0.42	0.11		2
433		**432**	fill	cremation	burial	0.42	0.11		2
434		**434**	cut	post hole	structural	0.15	0.07	structure 1	2
435		**434**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.15	0.07	structure 1	2
436		**436**	cut	post hole	structural	0.14	0.03	structure 1	2
437		**436**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.14	0.03	structure 1	2
438		**438**	cut	post hole	structural	0.15	0.05	structure 1	2
439		**438**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.15	0.05	structure 1	2
440		**440**	cut	post hole	structural	0.18	0.06	structure 1	2
441		**440**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.18	0.06	structure 1	2
442		**442**	cut	post hole	structural	0.16	0.06	structure 1	2
443		**442**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.16	0.06	structure 1	2
444		**444**	cut	post hole	structural	0.15	0.07	structure 1	2
445		**444**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.15	0.07	structure 1	2
446		**446**	cut	post hole	structural	0.14	0.11	structure 1	2
447		**446**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.14	0.11	structure 1	2
448		**448**	cut	post hole	structural	0.15	0.05	structure 1	2
449		**448**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.15	0.05	structure 1	2
450		**450**	cut	post hole	structural	0.2	0.09	structure 1	2
451		**450**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.2	0.09	structure 1	2
452		**452**	cut	post hole	structural	0.15	0.05	structure 1	2
453		**452**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.15	0.05	structure 1	2
454		**454**	cut	post hole	structural	0.15	0.05	structure 1	2
455		**454**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.15	0.05	structure 1	2
456		**456**	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.08	structure 1	2
457		**456**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.3	0.08	structure 1	2
458		**458**	cut	post hole	structural	0.23	0.06	structure 1	2
459		**458**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.23	0.06	structure 1	2
460		**461**	fill	cremation	burial	0.35	0.1		2

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Other Comments	Phase
461		**461**	cut	cremation	burial	0.35	0.1		2
462		**462**	cut	post hole	structural	0.25	0.1		
463		**463**	cut	ditch	boundary	0.6	0.3		4
464		**463**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.6	0.3		4
465		**465**	cut	pit	unknown	2.6	0.26		
466		**465**	fill	pit	disuse	2.6	0.26		
467		**467**	cut	post hole	structural	0.45	0.19		
468		**467**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.45	0.19		
469		**469**	cut	post hole	structural	0.4	0.28		
470		**469**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.4	0.28		
471		**471**	cut	post hole	structural	0.35	0.19		
472		**471**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.35	0.19		
473		**473**	cut	pit	rubbish	0.46	0.18	pit group 3	3
474		**473**	fill	pit	backfill	0.46	0.18	pit group 3	3
475		**475**	cut	pit	rubbish	0.8	0.22	pit group 3	3
476		**475**	fill	pit	backfill	0.8	0.22	pit group 3	3
477		**477**	cut	pit	rubbish	0.86	0.24	pit group 3	3
478		**477**	fill	pit	backfill	0.86	0.24	pit group 3	3
479		**479**	cut	cremation	burial	0.2	0.04		2
480		**479**	fill	cremation	burial	0.2	0.04		2
481		**482**	fill	cremation	burial	0.47	0.11		2
482		**482**	cut	cremation	burial	0.47	0.11		2
483		**484**	fill	cremation	burial	0.46	0.07		2
484		**484**	cut	cremation	burial	0.46	0.07		2
485		**486**	fill	cremation	burial	0.26	0.06		2
486		**486**	cut	cremation	burial	0.26	0.05		2
487		**487**	cut	pit	rubbish	0.5	0.2	pit group 3	3
488		**487**	fill	pit	backfill	0.5	0.2	pit group 3	3
490		**490**	cut	post hole	structural	0.33	0.2		
491		**490**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.33	0.2		
492		**492**	cut	pit	rubbish	0.68	0.32	pit group 3	3
493		**492**	fill	pit	backfill	0.68	0.32	pit group 3	3
494		**494**	cut	pit	rubbish	1.02	0.24	pit group 3	3
495		**494**	fill	pit	backfill	1.02	0.24	pit group 3	3
496		**496**	cut	pit	unknown	0.16	0.32	pit group 3	3
497		**496**	fill	pit	unknown	0.16	0.32	pit group 3	3
498		**498**	cut	pit	rubbish	0.88	0.08	pit group 3	3
499		**498**	fill	pit	backfill	0.88	0.08	pit group 3	3
500		**500**	cut	pit	rubbish?	1.4	0.48		3
501		**500**	fill	pit	primary	1.4	0.1		3
502		**500**	fill	pit	use	1.4	0.38		3
503		**503**	cut	pit	rubbish	0.9	0.46		3
504		**503**	fill	pit	primary silting	0.9	0.18		3
505		**503**	fill	pit	use	1.1	0.2		3
506		**506**	cut	pit	unknown	0.35	0.08	Pit group 1	3
507		**506**	fill	pit	disuse	0.35	0.08	Pit group 1	3
508		**508**	cut	pit	unknown	0.6	0.18	Pit group 1	3
509		**508**	fill	pit	disuse	0.6	0.18	Pit group 1	3
510		**510**	cut	pit	unknown	0.5	0.15	Pit group 1	3
511		**510**	fill	pit	disuse	0.5	0.15	Pit group 1	3
512		**512**	cut	pit	unknown	1	0.16	Pit group 1	3
513		**512**	fill	pit	disuse	1	0.16	Pit group 1	3
514		**514**	cut	pit	unknown	1	0.2	Pit group 1	3

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Other Comments	Phase
515		**514**	fill	pit	disuse	1	0.2	Pit group 1	3
516		**516**	cut	pit	unknown	0.9	0.2	Pit group 1	3
517		**516**	fill	pit	disuse	0.9	0.2	Pit group 1	3
518		**518**	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.1		
519		**518**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.3	0.1		
520		**520**	cut	pit/post hole	unknown	0.24	0.1	pit group 3	
521		**520**	fill	pit/post hole	disuse	0.24	0.1	pit group 3	
522		**522**	cut	cremation	burial	0.3	0.13		2
523		**522**	fill	cremation	burial	0.3	0.13		2
524		**525**	fill	cremation	burial	0.32	0.07		2
525		**525**	cut	cremation	burial	0.32	0.07		2
526		**526**	cut	pit	rubbish	2.2	0.27		1
527		**526**	fill	pit	disuse	2.2	0.14		1
528		**526**	fill	pit	backfill	2.2	0.13		1
529		**529**	cut	pit	rubbish	1.1	0.32		
530		**529**	fill	pit	disuse	1.1	0.19		
531		**531**	cut	post hole	structural	0.5	0.05		
532		**531**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.5	0.05		
533		**533**	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.04		
534		**533**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.3	0.04		
535		**535**	cut	post hole	structural	0.2	0.07		3
536		**535**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.2	0.07		3
537		**537**	cut	post hole	structural	0.25	0.1		
538		**537**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.25	0.1		
539		**539**	cut	post hole	structural	0.2	0.05		
540		**539**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.2	0.05		
541		**541**	cut	post hole	structural	0.25	0.08		
542		**541**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.25	0.08		
543		**543**	cut	post hole	structural	0.28	0.1		
544		**543**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.28	0.1		
545		**545**	cut	post hole	structural	0.2	0.04		
546		**545**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.2	0.04		
547		**547**	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.06		
548		**547**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.3	0.06		
549		**549**	cut	post hole	structural	0.2	0.07		
550		**549**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.2	0.07		
551		**551**	cut	post hole	structural	0.24	0.1		
552		**551**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.24	0.1		
553		**553**	cut	post hole	structural	0.2	0.12		
554		**553**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.2	0.12		
555		**555**	cut	pit	rubbish	0.8	0.3		
556		**555**	fill	pit	disuse	0.8	0.3		
557		**557**	cut	well	well	1.3	1.5		3
558		**557**	fill	well	natural silting	1.3	0.7		3
559		**557**	fill	well	natural silting	1.3	0.65		3
560		**560**	cut	pit	unknown	0.34	0.16	Pit group 1	3
561		**560**	fill	pit	disuse	0.34	0.16	Pit group 1	3
562		**563**	fill	cremation	burial	0.22	0.04		2
563		**563**	cut	cremation	burial	0.22	0.04		2
564		**564**	cut	cremation	burial	0.38	0.1		2
565		**564**	fill	cremation	burial	0.38	0.16		2
566		**566**	cut	cremation	burial	0.18	0.05		2
567		**566**	fill	cremation	burial	0.18	0.05		2

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Other Comments	Phase
568		**568**	cut	cremation	burial	0.48	0.12		2
569		**568**	fill	cremation	burial	0.48	0.12		2
570		**571**	fill	cremation	burial	0.39	0.1		2
571		**571**	cut	cremation	burial	0.39	0.1		2
572		**572**	cut	pit	unknown	0.35	0.07		
573		**572**	fill	pit	disuse	0.35	0.07		
574		**574**	cut	natural	tree throw	1	0.13		
575		**574**	fill	natural	tree throw	1	0.13		
576		**576**	cut	pit	rubbish	1.2	0.22	pit group 3	
577		**576**	fill	pit	backfill	1.2	0.22	pit group 3	
578		**578**	cut	pit	rubbish	0.9	0.15	pit group 3	
579		**578**	fill	pit	backfill	0.9	0.15	pit group 3	
580		**581**	fill	cremation	burial	0.44	0.12		3
581		**581**	cut	cremation	burial	0.44	0.12		3
582		**583**	fill	cremation	burial	0.6	0.08		3
583		**583**	cut	cremation	burial	0.6	0.08		3
584		**585**	fill	cremation	burial	0.44	0.11		3
585		**585**	cut	cremation	burial	0.44	0.11		3
586		**586**	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.07		
587		**586**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.3	0.07		
588		**588**	cut	pit	rubbish	0.74	0.2		3
589		**588**	fill	pit	disuse	0.74	0.2		3
590		**590**	cut	pit	rubbish	0.7	0.46		
591		**590**	fill	pit	disuse	0.7	0.46		
592		**592**	cut	pit	unknown	0.48	0.1		
593		**592**	fill	pit	disuse	0.48	0.1		
594		**594**	cut	pit	unknown	0.78	0.3		3
595		**594**	fill	pit	disuse	0.78	0.3		3
596		**596**	cut	well	well	1.6	1.6		3
597		**596**	fill	well	use	1	0.1		3
598		**596**	fill	well	natural silting	1.6	0.65		3
599		**596**	fill	well	disuse	1.1	1.2		3
600		**600**	cut	pit	unknown	0.58	0.12		
601		**600**	fill	pit	disuse	0.58	0.12		
602		**602**	cut	post hole	structural	0.19	0.08		
603		**602**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.19	0.08		
604		**605**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.75	0.18		4
605		**605**	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.75	0.18		4
606		**607**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.75	0.12		4
607		**607**	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.75	0.12		4
608		**609**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.7	0.26		4
609		**609**	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.7	0.26		4
610		**610**	cut	ditch	enclosure/boundary	0.8	0.34		4
611		**610**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.8	0.34		4
612		**612**	cut	pit	unknown	1.36	0.42		3
613		**612**	fill	pit	backfill	1.36	0.42		3
614		**614**	cut	pit	rubbish	2.6	0.58		3
615		**614**	fill	pit	slumping	0.26	0.2		3
616		**614**	fill	pit	slumping	0.28	0.24		3
617		**614**	fill	pit	backfill	1.18	0.12		3
618		**614**	fill	pit	slumping	0.2	0.22		3
619		**614**	fill	pit	backfill	1.42	0.26		3

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Other Comments	Phase
620		**614**	fill	pit	backfill	2.2	0.3		3
621		**621**	cut	pit	unknown	0.56	0.13		
622		**621**	fill	pit	disuse	0.56	0.13		
623		**623**	cut	pit	unknown	0.69	0.25		
624		**623**	fill	pit	disuse	0.69	0.25		
625		**625**	cut	post hole	structural	0.2	0.08		
626		**625**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.2	0.08		
627		**627**	cut	pit	unknown	0.86	0.56		
628		**627**	fill	pit	disuse	0.86	0.56		
629		**629**	cut	pit	unknown	0.56	0.09		
630		**629**	fill	pit	disuse	0.56	0.09		
631		**632**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.22	0.06		
632		**632**	cut	post hole	structural	0.22	0.06		
633		**634**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.42	0.14		
634		**634**	cut	post hole	structural	0.42	0.14		
635		**636**	fill	post hole	disuse	0.34	0.07		
636		**636**	cut	post hole	structural	0.34	0.07		
637		**638**	fill	furrow	disuse	0.93	0.1		5
638		**638**	cut	furrow	agricultural	0.93	0.1		5
639		**639**	cut	ditch	unknown	0.54	0.09		4
640		**639**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.54	0.09		4
641		**557**	fill	well	disuse	1.3	0.16		3
642		**642**	cut	ditch	boundary	0.82	0.3		4
643		**642**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.82	0.3		4
644		**644**	cut	ditch	boundary	0.78	0.12		4
645		**644**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.78	0.12		4
646		**647**	fill	natural	tree throw	0.59	0.12		
647		**647**	cut	natural	tree throw	0.59	0.12		
648		**648**	cut	pit	unknown	0.4	0.11		
649		**648**	fill	pit	disuse	0.4	0.11		
650		**652**	fill	pit	backfill	0.72	0.14		3
651		**652**	fill	pit	disuse	0.66	0.26		3
652		**652**	cut	pit	unknown	0.72	0.26		3
653		**653**	cut	cremation	burial	0.26	0.08		2
654		**653**	fill	cremation	burial	0.26	0.08		2
655		**655**	cut	cremation	burial	0.39	0.19		2
656		**655**	fill	cremation	burial	0.39	0.19		2
657		**657**	cut	cremation	burial	0.55	0.17		2
658		**657**	fill	cremation	burial	0.55	0.17		2
659		**659**	cut	cremation	burial	0.44	0.18		2
660		**659**	fill	cremation	burial	0.44	0.18		2
661		**661**	cut	cremation	burial	0.5	0.2		2
662		**661**	fill	cremation	burial	0.5	0.2		2
663		**663**	cut	cremation	burial	0.27	0.18		2
664		**663**	fill	cremation	burial	0.27	0.18		2
665		**665**	cut	cremation	unknown	0.42	0.12		2
666		**665**	fill	cremation	disuse	0.42	0.12		2
667		**667**	cut	cremation	burial	0.28	0.09		2
668		**667**	fill	cremation	burial	0.28	0.09		2
669		**669**	cut	pond	pond	4.62	0.94		3
670		**669**	fill	pond	natural silting	3.36	0.18		3
671		**669**	fill	pond	natural silting	3.58	0.12		3
672		**669**	fill	pond	natural silting	4.12	0.24		3

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Other Comments	Phase
673		**669**	fill	pond	natural silting	4.56	0.22		3
674		**669**	fill	pond	natural silting	4.62	0.26		3
675		**675**	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1	0.3		4
676		**675**	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.3		4
677		**677**	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0.8	0.25		4
678		**677**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.8	0.25		4
679		**274**	HSR	skeleton	skeleton			Cemetery 1	2
680		**277**	HSR	skeleton	skeleton			Cemetery 1	2

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Lithics

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A small assemblage of seven struck flints was recovered from various features across the site. This report provides a rapid assessment of the material.

Methodology

B.1.2 The recovered lithics were rapidly scanned and attributed to an arbitrary classification based on the form of the material (Table 13). This assessment took into account typological and chronological indicators but no further detailed work was undertaken. For the purposes of this report the burnt flint was counted but no further work was carried out on this material due to the difficulty in identifying struck and burnt material.

Discussion

B.1.3 The raw material used within the assemblage consists of a mix of dark grey-brown to black, poor quality chert and several pieces under going recortification which are unidentifiable. Cortex, where present, is a chalky yellowish-brown. All the material is in poor condition and has been heavily rolled and abraded.

B.1.4 None of the recovered material is clearly diagnostic of a particular period in prehistory, although the flake recovered from pit **516** (fill 517) has characteristics that suggest it is of Early Neolithic date. The recortification of the Early Neolithic flake suggests that some of the other material is Later Neolithic or Bronze Age in date.

B.1.5 The residual assemblage suggests some nearby prehistoric activity in the area.

Statement of Potential

B.1.6 The assemblage has little to add in terms of understanding the development of the site and no further work should be undertaken.

Context	Cut	Feature	Decortication Flake	Usable Flakes	Unworked Burnt Stone (No.)	Total
119	**118**	Well	1	1		2
120	**118**	Well			1	1
177	**176**	Pit		1		1
264	**263**	Pit		1		1
517	**516**	Pit		1		1
99999		Unstrat	1			1
Total			**2**	**4**	**1**	**7**

Table 13: Flint quantification

B.2 Pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A total of 886 sherds weighing 4,529g and including 22 vessel rims were collected from 69 features (Table 18). The assemblage includes a small later Neolithic/early Bronze Age and Early Bronze Age component and a more substantial quantity of 808 Later Bronze Age sherds dating to *c.*1000-800BC (Table 14). A large rim from a bead and flange mortarium, probably from Verulamium, and dating to the mid-1st to mid-2nd centuries AD, was found in the fill of ditch **343** and small quantities of post-medieval and modern sherds came from subsoil. Thirty-four sherds weighing 39g are probably prehistoric but are otherwise not closely datable.

Pottery spotdate	Quantity	Weight (g)
Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	23	84
Early Bronze Age	17	107
Later Bronze Age	808	4013
Roman MC1-C2	1	259
Post medieval	2	21
Modern	1	6
Not closely datable prehistoric	34	39
Total	**886**	**4529**

Table 14: Quantity and weight of pottery by pottery spotdate

B.2.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) form descriptions follow Brudenell (2012).

Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age and Early Bronze Age

B.2.3 A total of 22 Later Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age Beaker sherds weighing 83g were collected from pit **526** in the east of the site. A further scrap of similar pottery came from the fill of Late Iron Age/ Early Roman ditch **677** in the south-west corner of the site. The Beaker sherds are made from a mix of sandy, grog-tempered and shell-tempered fabrics (Table 15) typical of contemporary assemblages from the region, for example from Haddenham (Pollard 2006, 53).

B.2.4 Nineteen sherds are decorated. A range of decorative techniques and motifs are displayed. Six sherds have incised decoration forming lattice filled lozenges or cordons defined by double incised bands. Two sherds have pinched out cordons and eleven have impressed decoration formed using a square-toothed comb. Four sherds are undecorated. The use of fine incised and comb-impressed vessels alongside coarse fingertip-impressed Beakers is typical of 'domestic' assemblages. The use of zoned or banded decoration suggests a date later in the Beaker sequence which spans approximately 2600-1800BC. The single direct pointed rim is from a medium-necked Beaker with incised banded decoration.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Quantity	Weight (g)	No. of vessel rims
G1	Common fine pale sub-angular grog in fine clay matrix	3	3	
GF	Common fine pale sub-angular grog in fine clay matrix with sparse small angular flint >1mm	5	20	
Q1	Common rounded quartz grains	2	5	1
QfineG	Common rounded quartz grains with common fine pale sub-angular grog in fine clay matrix	5	34	
QG	Common rounded quartz grains with moderate, coarse pale sub-angular grog in fine clay matrix	1	1	
Qshell	Common rounded quartz grains with sparse shell	7	21	
Total		**23**	**84**	**1**

Table 15: Quantity and weight of Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery by fabric

B.2.5 Seventeen plain body sherds in fine grog-tempered fabric are probably Early Bronze Age. The sherds were collected from pit **329** and posthole **337**, both in the east of the site.

Later Bronze Age

B.2.6 The Later Bronze Age assemblage comprises 807 sherds in a range of fabrics (Table 16). The fabrics are typically flint-tempered (62% by weight) and shell-tempered (35%) with the remaining sherds being made of sandy fabrics with additional inclusions such as chalk, grog or detrital stone, the predominance of flinty fabrics being characteristic of early PDR assemblages in East Anglia, with the presence of shell-tempered sherds reflecting the sites proximity to the shell-rich Jurassic clays found widely in West Cambridgeshire (Brudenell 2012, 172).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Quantity	Weight (g)	No of vessel rims
F1	Common medium to coarse angular flint	190	1784	5
QSh	Common small rounded quartz with moderate medium shall and platey voids	452	1287	6
F1Fine	Common fine angular flint	80	462	3
QGF	Sandy clay with sparse sub-angular grog and rare small angular flint	21	111	
QFSh	Sandy clay with sparse small angular flint and rare shell	8	81	1
F1coarse	Common coarse angular flint	3	56	
QF	Sandy clay with sparse small angular flint	29	56	1
F2stone	Sandy clay with sparse small angular flint and rare detrital stone	1	51	
FChSh	Sandy clay with common small angular flint, rare sub-angular chalk and rare shell	3	40	1
QCh	Sandy clay with rare sub-angular	2	25	
QSHF	Sandy clay with common shell and rare small angular flint	7	22	
QSHsparse	Sandy clay with rare shell	1	14	
F1G	Sandy clay with common small angular flint and rare moderate sub-angular grog	2	7	

Fabric code	Fabric description	Quantity	Weight (g)	No of vessel rims
QShG	Sandy clay with common shell and rare sub-angular pale grog	2	5	
Q1	Sandy clay with common rounded quartz	1	4	
QGSh	Sandy clay with common small pale sub-angular grog and rare shell	1	4	1
Q	Sandy clay	3	2	1
Qmica	Sandy clay with common mica plates	1	1	
Total		**807**	**4012**	**19**

Table 16: Quantity and weight of Later Bronze Age pottery by fabric

B.2.7 The assemblage contains rims from 19 vessels including 14 jars and four cups (Table 17). A shoulder from an angular bowl or jar with shoulder cordon was also found. Ten sherds are decorated with a range of incised or slashed decoration on the rim and shoulder. One sherd has multiple impressed dots or stabs. Many sherds have finger-wiped surfaces typical of Later Bronze Age assemblages, the presence of the small number of decorated sherds suggesting that the sherds belong to Brudenell's Mature Plainware type dating to *c*. 1000-800 BC.

Form	Type	Decoration	Quantity	Weight (g)	No of vessel rims
Uncertain			1	1	1
Bowl	N Tripartite bowl	Incised around cordon	1	9	
Cup	Uncertain		5	5	4
Jar	Uncertain		1	4	1
	B Ellipsoid jar	Slashed on rim top	1	13	1
			3	48	3
	F High rounded shoulder	Slashed on rim edge	1	7	1
			1	35	1
	G Slack shoulder hollow neck	Slashed on rim edge	1	8	1
			1	19	1
	G4 Slack shoulder tall upright neck		1	45	1
	H Angular shoulder		3	43	2
	I Tripartite jar		7	76	1
			2	4	1
Decorated body sherds		Four incised lines	1	2	
		Impressed dots	1	15	
		Incised band	1	1	
		Incised lines	1	2	
		Multiple impressed	1	1	
		Slashed on shoulder	1	8	
Undecorated body sherd			772	3666	
Totals			**807**	**4012**	**19**

Table 17: Quantity and weight of Later Bronze Age pottery by form

B.2.8 The Later Bronze Age assemblage includes ellipsoid and tripartite jar forms typical of earlier PDR assemblages from the region. The low percentage of decorated sherds suggests that it falls within the Mature Plainware group, dated to 1000-800 BC (Brudenell 2012). Sherds from two features, pit **588** and well **596**, were found in association with mould debris from the casting of bronze objects, perhaps including

swords of the Ewart Park metalworking tradition, which are similarly dated to 1000-800BC.

Statement of Potential

B.2.9 The Late Bronze Age pottery forms a moderated sized assemblage, but is significant in the context of the Isle of Ely, as relatively few groups of material of this date have so far been recovered from this area. Furthermore, some of the ceramics have been found in association with Ewart Park metalwork mould fragments; associations with are extremely rare in Cambridgeshire and the whole of Eastern England.

B.2.10 The assemblage offers the potential to further examine the date and development of Late Bronze Age ceramics in Cambridgeshire, particularly the early development of Plainwarwe PDR forms and their relationship with the Middle Bronze Age Deverel Rimbury tradition. The study of this pottery can address the issue of whether Late Bronze Age ceramic traditions on Ely differ to those further inland in Cambridgeshire, or those to the west around Peterborough. It will also enable a study of the similarities and differences in ceramic technologies for pottery and metalwork mould production, which may give clues to how these craft industries were organised at a local level.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.2.11 A full report is required describing the assemblage in its regional context and considering any absolute dating which may become available.

B.2.12 Approximately 15 sherds should be drawn and a full illustrated sherd catalogue provided.

Feature	Feature type	Context	Spotdate	Quantity	Weight (g)
101	Subsoil	101	Modern	1	6
			Post med	2	21
104	Posthole	103	LBA	6	4
107	Posthole	105	LBA	5	7
			NCD	1	7
		106	LBA	7	14
111	Posthole	110	LBA	5	9
113	Pit	112	LBA	1	1
118	Well	119	LBA	5	14
		120	LBA	1	4
		121	LBA	10	132
		163	NCD	1	1
124	Pit	125	LBA	2	18
126	Pit	128	LBA	1	7
129	Pit	131	LBA	19	127
132	Pit	133	LBA	1	4
134	Pit	135	LBA	4	7
139	Pit	141	LBA	13	51
144	Pit	145	LBA	1	3
152	Pit	154	LBA	1	3
170	Pit	171	LBA	14	31
174	Pit	175	LBA	10	15
176	Pit	177	LBA	1	3
180	Posthole	181	NCD	1	1
186	Pit	187	LBA	3	1
194	Pit	195	LBA	2	9
203	Posthole	204	LBA	1	1
211	Pit	212	LBA	10	7

Feature	Feature type	Context	Spotdate	Quantity	Weight (g)
216	Posthole	217	LBA	2	4
224	Pit	225	NCD	2	8
226	Pit	227	LBA	17	32
267	Cremation	268	LBA	83	41
271	Posthole	270	LBA	5	4
273	Posthole	272	LBA	14	42
288	Pit	289	LBA	24	134
292	Posthole	293	LBA	9	23
294	Posthole	295	LBA	3	4
			NCD	1	1
307	Ditch	308	LBA	7	6
309	Cremation	310	NCD	1	1
315	Pit	316	LBA	2	5
			NCD	3	6
329	Pit	330	EBA	8	78
334	Cremation	333	LBA	3	1
337	Posthole	338	EBA	9	29
341	Cremation	342	NCD	2	1
343	Ditch	344	Roman MC1-C2	1	259
354	Posthole	353	LBA	1	1
356	Posthole	355	LBA	1	1
361	Pit	362	LBA	12	42
367	Posthole	368	LBA	1	5
373	Posthole	374	LBA	1	1
393	Palaeochannel	394	NCD	2	1
398	Cremation	399	LBA	1	1
400	Cremation	401	LBA	11	4
408	Pit	409	LBA	1	2
412	Well	413	LBA	13	151
		414	LBA	4	31
		415	LBA	25	184
		417	LBA	6	71
		419	LBA	19	91
421	Pit	424	LBA	17	116
		425	LBA	93	1083
432	Cremation	433	NCD	4	1
448	Posthole	449	NCD	1	1
477	Pit	478	LBA	17	58
492	Pit	493	LBA	1	4
500	Pit	501	LBA	4	7
			NCD	1	4
		502	LBA	5	88
503	Pit	505	LBA	7	73
			NCD	1	1
512	Pit	513	LBA	1	10
522	Cremation	523	NCD	8	1
526	Pit	528	LNEBA	22	83
535	Posthole	536	LBA	1	2
560	Pit	561	LBA	1	8
563	Cremation	562	NCD	1	1
564	Cremation	565	NCD	2	2
588	Pit	589	LBA	1	3
594	Pit	595	LBA	6	166
596	Well	597	LBA	78	421

Feature	Feature type	Context	Spotdate	Quantity	Weight (g)
		598	LBA	20	133
614	Pit	619	LBA	155	460
		620	LBA	6	8
652	Pit	650	LBA	1	5
665	Pit	666	NCD	3	2
669	Pond	672	LBA	1	1
		674	LBA	4	13
677	Ditch	761	LNEBA	1	1
Total				**887**	**4533**

Table 18: Pottery spot dates by context

B.3 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.3.1 Archaeological work produced two fragments (35g) of ceramic building material (CBM). The assemblage is fragmentary and abraded and therefore not closely datable. The fragments are, however, broadly post-medieval.

Methodology

B.3.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Table 19.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.3.3 This assemblage is made up of post-medieval flat tile from two contexts. Context 306 produced one fragment and pit **265** produced the other.

B.3.4 The post-medieval CBM recovered here is related to the discard of building material and subsequent dispersal through the landscape. It represents little more than background noise within the modern landscape.

Statement of Potential

B.3.5 The ceramic building material recovered from this site has been recommended for deselection due to its lack of potential.

Context	Cut	Feature	Brick	Tile	Undiag.	Weight (g)	Comment
266	265	Pit	-	1	-	12	Post-med
306	-	Furrow	-	1	-	23	Post-med
316	315	Pit	-	-	1	2	Post-med
Total				**2**	**1**	**35**	

Table 19: CBM catalogue

B.4 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.4.1 Archaeological work produced 46 fragments (305g) of fired clay. The assemblage comprises nine amorphous (68g) and 37 structural (237g) fragments. An assemblage of refractory debris (sword mould fragments) was also identified from pit **588** and well **596**, both of Late Bronze Age date (58 fragments, 366g). For the purposes of this assessment the sword mould fragments are reported separately (see Appendix B.5 below). The structural fragments of fired clay exhibit flattened surfaces. There are no diagnostic objects, however the structural fragments are probably further pieces of refractory debris.

Methodology

B.4.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present.

B.4.3 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue appears in Table 20.

Fabrics

B.4.4 Most of the fired clay fragments contain calcareous inclusions (shell and chalk) or voids from dissolved calcareous inclusions, quartz sand and fragments of flint. Although the exact source of the clays and tempering ingredients has not been proven for this assemblage these are likely to have been naturally occurring in the clay. The poor sorting of the inclusions suggests minimal paste preparation, although organic matter (chaff?), grog and crushed stone may have been added to some of the clay recipes.

Assemblage

B.4.5 This assemblage comprises both amorphous and structural fragments of fired clay from ten contexts. These fragments are made up of five fabrics, the fabrics of a small number of these fragments were unidentifiable.

		Amorphous fragments		Structural fragments		
Context	**Cut**	**Count**	**Weight (g)**	**Count**	**Weight (g)**	**Total count**
105	**107**	1	9	-	-	1
108	**109**	1	13	-	-	1
293	**292**	1	1	-	-	1
362	**361**	1	4	-	-	1
424	**421**	-	-	4	32	4
425	**421**	2	39	-	-	2
598	**596**	-	-	25	196	25
599	**596**	-	-	8	9	8
656	**655**	3	2	-	-	3
Total		**9**	**68**	**37**	**237**	**46**

Table 20: Fired clay by context

B.4.6 Postholes **107**, **109** and **292** each produced a single fragment of amorphous fired clay, as did pit **361**.

B.4.7 Pit **421** produced two amorphous fragments (39g) and four structural fragments (32g). The structural pieces have flattened surfaces and form a corner or turn. These fragments may be part of a piece of portable oven or kiln furniture – such as a kiln bar.

B.4.8 Well **596** produced only structural fragments (33 pieces, 205g), which are most notable. This group of fired clay consists of two fabrics, a dense sandy fabric and a porous shelly fabric, and in some cases are fused together. Two fragments from fill 598 show this best; the assemblage was initially thought to be kiln structure but in retrospect is more likely to be further refractory debris, the majority of which also came from well **596**.

B.4.9 Cremation **655** contained three fragments of amorphous clay (2g) in an unidentifiable fabric. They may derive from the cremation process or be residual and mixed into the cremation.

Discussion

B.4.10 None of the fired clay was found *in situ*, meaning that therefore information pertaining to exact use is lost. The amorphous fragments provide little information beyond indicating the historic presence of kilns, ovens or hearths in the area.

B.4.11 It can only be broadly stated that there was probably domestic and/or minor industrial activity taking place on or near the site.

Statement of Potential and Recommendations

B.4.12 Photograph the two fragments of kiln lining/superstructure from fill 598, well **596**.

B.4.13 The amorphous fragments from all contexts will be re-examined to identify whether any further sword mould fragments are present.

B.5 Fired Clay Refractory Debris

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.5.1 A total of 58 fragments weighing 366g were collected from four contexts (Table 21). The assemblage comprises mould debris found in association with Later Bronze Age pottery from the fills of pit **588** (in the west of the site) and well **596** (in the east of the site). The debris derives from double-layer moulds with inner valves in fine, dense sandy fabric and outer wraps in coarse vacuous, sometimes shell-tempered fabric. Occasionally the inner surfaces of the valves have fine deposits adhering.

B.5.2 The assemblage from well **596** contains elements which are similar to sword mould debris found at Springfield Lyons, Essex (Brown and Medlycott 2013) including three angular or lozenge-shaped fragments with raised studs or bumps designed to produce depressions in the cast object for the facilitation of rivet holes. These perhaps derive from the shoulder area of sword moulds (Brown and Medlycott 2013, 55; fig.3.1; plate 3.3). The majority of the remaining fragments are flat with one straight edge surviving. A further fragment, in fine micaceous fabric, is for a thin-bladed object, similar to examples found at Mucking (Evans *et al.* 2016, fig.3.33, 5) and more locally at Clay

Farm and Barleycroft (Poole forthcoming; Brown and Medlycott 2013, 72). The fragments from pit **588** are curved and comprise inner valve fragments some with outer wrap adhering.

Feature	Feature type	Context	Form	Impression	Quantity	Weight (g)
588	Pit	589	Mould	Curved	5	28
			Mould plus wrap	Curved	4	40
596	Well	597	Mould	Curved	2	3
				Flat	2	14
			Mould plus wrap	Flat	1	19
				Narrow flat channel	1	7
		598	Mould	Flat	35	224
				Angular with rivet depressions	2	15
		599	Mould	Flat	5	9
				Angular with rivet depressions	1	7
Total					**58**	**366**

Table 21: Quantity and weight of refractory clay fragments by feature

B.5.3 The comparable mould fragments from Springfield Lyons derive from the casting of bronze swords belonging to the Ewart Park series, broadly dated to *c.*1000-800 BC (Needham *et al*. 1997). Pottery found alongside the mould deposits both at Witchford and Springfield Lyons belongs to Brudenell's 'Mature Plainware' phase similarly dated to *c*. 1000-800 BC (Brudenell 2012, 180).

Recommendations for Further Work

B.5.4 A full report is required. The entire fired clay assemblage should be scanned to identify any further fragments including wrap material broken away from the mould and any possible crucibles. These should then be added to the refractory clay debris catalogue.

B.5.5 A selection of pieces should be drawn and photographed for the final report.

B.5.6 A selection of fragments from each context and type should be subjected to petrological analysis to distinguish whether the inner moulds and outer wraps are made from clays from the same or separate sources and to consider if the clay sources are local to Witchford. It would also be of interest to note differences or similarities between the fabrics from fragments in pit **588** and those from well **596**.

B.5.7 A selection of fragments should be analysed using (handheld) XRF to determine the metallurgic composition of the objects cast.

B.5.8 It would be useful to consult Stuart Needham or Ben Roberts (at Durham University) to see if they can identify what type of sword was being cast.

B.5.9 A more precise date for the refractory material would be of interest, and a radiocarbon date from the same stratigraphic unit (the fills of well **596**) is therefore recommended.

B.6 Worked Bone

By Ian Riddler

Introduction and methodology

B.6.1 The worked bone assemblage consists of two bone awls (Table 22), one of which has been reworked from a larger implement. The larger object of the pair (SF 101) recovered from fill 163 (well **118**) has been neatly cut from the distal end of a caprine metacarpus. The bone has fractured just above the point of fusion with the condyles and as a result it is unclear whether it was fused or unfused. The posterior face has been smoothed, whilst the anterior face tapers evenly to a sharp point. A small perforation lies just beyond the sliced section of bone on the anterior face. A significant element of the design of the implement is the way in which the point has been set beyond the sliced area of the anterior face and carefully modelled. The presence of the pointed terminal identifies the object as an awl, rather than a small pointed blade. The distinction is sometimes a subtle one, particularly with fragmentary implements. Although this object is an awl, its design shows an awareness of the techniques used to produce small pointed blades.

B.6.2 The specific choice of bone is also relevant in identifying the function of an object at this period. Across the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, awls were produced in a number of different forms and these generally equate with the bone chosen as the raw material. Awls cut from caprine metapodia utilise either the proximal or the distal end of the bone. The latter sometimes retain the fused condyles at the distal end, as with examples of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date from Harston Mill and Potterne (Crummy 2016, fig 3.26.13; Seager Smith 2000, fig 90.15). Equally, there are awls made from the unfused distal ends of metapodia (Cunliffe and Phillipson 1968, pl Va; Crummy 2016, fig 3.26.2). The best parallels for this implement come from awls cut from unfused bones, as with an example from Runnymede Bridge (Longley 1980, fig 14.47) and this suggests that this example was cut from an unfused bone. Fragmentary bone awls from Cadbury Castle and Potterne are also similar for their neatly shaped, elongated form (Britnell 2000, fig 95.7; Seager Smith 2000, fig 90.27). The second awl (SF 100) recovered from fill 120 of well **118** is a truncated terminal from a larger implement, cut down and reshaped. Part of the bone channel survives, tapering to a sharp point, with a rounded basal terminal at the opposite end. The original implement was almost certainly a larger awl whose pointed terminal fractured away at some point and was then reworked to form a small awl. The high polish at the reworked, basal terminal suggests that the object was held between the thumb and fingers close to that end, rather than further along the shaft. Small bone awls in Middle Bronze Age deposits at Itford Farm, Sussex and Middle Farm, Dorchester are almost miniature versions of small pointed blades and include small lengths of hollow shafts (Burstow and Holleyman 1957, fig 29; Stacey and Walker 1997, fig 75.2-3). Later versions of this small, short type continue into Early Iron Age contexts and normally occur as splinter awls, as seen at Danebury, for example (Sellwood 1984, fig 7.36). This small awl differs from splinter awls in the careful remodelling of the basal end, but it is otherwise of similar dimensions and would have been used in the same way.

SF number	Cut	Fill	Description	Feature Date
100	**118**	120	Cut down and re-shaped awl	Late Bronze Age
101	**118**	163	Large awl	Late Bronze Age

Table 22: Worked bone objects

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.1.1 A total of 117 bulk samples were taken during the excavation, from three phases of activity. Features sampled include five Middle Bronze Age graves, which were sampled to ensure maximum retrieval of human remains. Forty Bronze Age cremation graves were 100% sampled for the retrieval of calcined bone and any associated pyre material. Late Bronze Age features consisted of pits, post holes and wells. Four Late Iron Age or Early Roman ditches were also sampled.

C.1.2 The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

C.1.3 The total volume of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of charred 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. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 23-26. 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 (1997) 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).

Quantification

C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

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

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

Results

Phase 2: Middle Bronze Age

C.1.5 Samples taken from graves **274**, **277**, **282**, **300** and **303** did not contain any preserved plant remains.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Flot volume (ml)	Estimated Charcoal volume (ml)
130	276	**274**	5	<1
132	279	**277**	1	0
133	279	**277**	1	0
134	279	**277**	1	0
136	284	**282**	1	0
137	284	**282**	1	0
138	284	**282**	1	<1
139	298	**300**	1	0
140	298	**300**	1	<1
141	298	**300**	1	0
142	298	**300**	1	0
143	298	**300**	1	0
144	305	**303**	1	0
145	305	**303**	1	0
146	305	**303**	1	0
147	305	**303**	1	0

Table 23: Samples from inhumations

C.1.6 Approximately 30% of the cremation deposits contain significant volumes of charcoal which represent collected pyre material. Nine samples contain charred cereal grains that are present as single specimens and are mostly too poorly preserved for identification to species. It is not possible to ascertain if the grains are later intrusions. A wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain recovered from cremation **659** has a rounded, compact form that is morphologically most similar to bread wheat (*T. aestivum*), which would make it unlikely to be contemporary with the Bronze Age cremation. Nine samples contain charred tubers of onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* ssp. *bulbosus*), a grassland plant that forms bulbous tubers (basal internodes) just below the soil surface. The burnt tubers are commonly found in cremation deposits and are thought to represent de-turfing around the pyre-site to create a fire break (Stevens 1998) or may simply have become carbonised due to proximity to the pyre.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Flot volume (ml)	Estimated Charcoal volume (ml)	Charred grain	Charred tuber
117	255	**256**	2	1	0	0
116	262	**261**	5	2	0	0
120	268	**267**	1	<1	0	0
123	280	**281**	30	15	0	0
129	296	**297**	1	<1	0	0
131	301	**302**	1	<1	0	0
149	310	**309**	5	2	0	0
151	311	**312**	2	10	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Flot volume (ml)	Estimated Charcoal volume (ml)	Charred grain	Charred tuber
152	332	**331**	30	25	0	##
170	333	**334**	105	240	0	#
171	333	**334**	150	320	#	0
172	349	**334**	110	250	#	0
173	350	**334**	30	<1	0	#
156	342	**341**	90	85	#	#
169	351	**352**	10	1	0	#
164	378	**377**	150	50	0	##
166	397	**396**	40	15	#	#
165	399	**398**	1	<1	0	0
175	401	**400**	90	10	#	0
176	433	**432**	575	500	0	0
178	460	**461**	5	<1	0	0
182	480	**479**	1	<1	0	0
179	481	**482**	30	5	0	0
180	483	**484**	30	5	0	0
181	485	**486**	1	<1	0	0
184	523	**522**	35	<1	0	0
183	524	**525**	1	<1	0	0
185	562	**563**	2	<1	0	0
189	565	**564**	100	140	0	0
190	567	**566**	1	<1	0	0
191	569	**568**	45	1	0	0
186	570	**571**	10	1	0	0
193	580	**581**	175	220	0	0
194	582	**583**	410	410	0	0
195	584	**585**	130	250	0	0
201	654	**653**	1	<1	0	0
202	656	**655**	25	50	#	0
199	658	**657**	35	40	#	0
200	660	**659**	40	<1	#	0
204	662	**661**	80	200	#	##
205	664	**663**	15	2	0	##
211	668	**667**	1	<1	0	0

Table 24: Samples from cremations

Phase 3: Late Bronze Age

C.1.7 Twenty-eight samples were taken from Late Bronze Age pit fills. Preserved plant remains are rare and are mostly charred cereal grains occurring in small numbers (less than five grains per flot). The most productive sample is 212, (fill 620 of pit **614**), which contains eight wheat grains and a single barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain.

C.1.8 Samples taken from post-holes relating to possible structures, including a four-post structure, did not contain preserved plant remains.

C.1.9 Four wells were identified and sampled. None of the features contain waterlogged deposits, signifying that the water table has lowered. Well **118** contained charcoal and three indeterminate charred cereal grains, well **412** produced a single barley grain and wells **557** and **596** do not contain preserved remains.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Flot volume (ml)	Estimated Charcoal volume (ml)	Charred grain
100	103	**104**	Pit	15	1	#
107	131	**129**	Pit	25	10	#
108	135	**134**	Pit	30	<1	0
109	141	**139**	Pit	65	120	#
110	171	**170**	Pit	20	5	0
111	187	**186**	Pit	10	<1	#
112	212	**211**	Pit	40	10	#
113	225	**224**	Pit	35	3	0
114	227	**226**	Pit	15	<1	0
115	229	**228**	Pit	25	1	0
121	264	**263**	Pit	15	<1	0
122	266	**265**	Pit	25	<1	#
124	287	**286**	Pit	61	50	#
125	289	**288**	Pit	100	120	#
148	316	**315**	Pit	25	<1	0
154	322	**321**	Pit	<1	<1	0
150	330	**329**	Pit	35	<1	0
163	392	**391**	Pit	15	<1	#
174	425	**421**	Pit	45	20	#
215	424	**421**	Pit	50	5	#
177	470	**469**	Pit	15	<1	0
188	501	**500**	Pit	10	10	0
187	505	**503**	Pit	60	15	#
210	513	**512**	Pit	40	<1	#
192	599	**596**	Pit	10	1	0
212	620	**614**	Pit	50	85	##
198	650	**652**	Pit	5	<1	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Flot volume (ml)	Estimated Charcoal volume (ml)	Charred grain
203	666	**665**	Pit	15	<1	0
217	672	**669**	Pond	10	<1	0
104	105	**107**	Posthole	20	<1	0
105	106	**107**	Posthole	5	<1	0
106	110	**111**	Posthole	15	<1	0
118	270	**271**	Posthole	10	<1	0
119	272	**273**	Posthole	1	<1	0
127	293	**292**	Posthole	20	<1	0
128	295	**294**	Posthole	30	<1	0
153	338	**337**	Posthole	25	10	0
167	353	**354**	Posthole	3	1	0
168	355	**356**	Posthole	1	<1	0
157	366	**365**	Posthole	3	<1	0
158	368	**367**	Posthole	2	<1	0
159	370	**369**	Posthole	1	<1	0
160	372	**371**	Posthole	2	<1	0
161	374	**373**	Posthole	10	<1	0
162	376	**375**	Posthole	2	<1	0
101	119	**118**	Well	20	2	#
102	120	**118**	Well	30	2	0
103	121	**118**	Well	55	135	#
213	415	**412**	Well	1	<1	0
214	417	**412**	Well	10	1	#
196	558	**557**	Well	10	<1	0
208	559	**557**	Well	10	<1	0
209	641	**557**	Well	10	<1	0
206	597	**596**	Well	45	5	0
207	598	**596**	Well	30	<1	0

Table 25: Samples from Late Bronze Age features

Phase 4: Late Iron Age/Early Roman

C.1.10 Four Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditches were sampled. Single charred barley grains were recovered from ditches **307** and **610**. Ditches **343** and **377** did not contain preserved plant remains.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Flot volume (ml)	Estimated Charcoal volume (ml)	Charred grain
135	308	**307**	35	<1	#
155	344	**343**	15	<1	0
197	611	**610**	5	<1	#
216	678	**677**	10	<1	0

Table 26: Samples from Late Iron Age/ Early Roman ditches

Discussion

C.1.11 Preservation of plant remains at Field End, Witchford is by carbonisation as the result of accidental or deliberate burning. The recovery of onion couch grass tubers is limited to the cremation deposits which indicates the significance of this association with the burning of pyre material.

C.1.12 The presence of charred grain in the Iron Age is indicative of the importance of this food group in the diet but the scarcity of the grain is either due to poor preservation or indicates there there was little domestic, culinary activities taking place in this area. Similar results of paucity of preserved remains were recorded from environmental samples taken from a contemporary site at land off Stirling Way near Witchford (Fosberry in Atkins 2011).

C.1.13 Despite extensive sampling, the environmental samples have low archaeobotanical potential to add to the interpretation of this site. The samples have been fully processed and assessed and no further work is required on these assemblages.

C.2 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 Forty cremation burials were discovered at the site. Only the cremated bone from pit **267** was contained within an urn. Five inhumation graves were also found, which contained the remains of seven individuals. A single instance of disarticulated bone was recorded; a right femur from the upper fill of pit **202** (fill 196).

C.2.2 The purpose of this assessment is to assess potential for providing information about the population occupying the area and to give recommendations for full analysis.

Nature of the Assemblage

C.2.3 The inhumations were dispersed throughout the main cremation cemetery (Cemetery 1). The burials included a female skeleton with a child and a double burial of an adult and child, which was not recognised on site as the bones were co-mingled and badly fragmented.

C.2.4 The average surface preservation of the inhumated bone represented McKinley's Grade 3 (Brickley and McKinley; 2004,16). All graves were truncated both by ploughing and by machine. Overall fragmentation levels were high and there is almost no potential for metric or non-metric analysis.

C.2.5 All features containing cremated remains were truncated. The features ranged from 0.04m to 0.23m in depth.

Methodology

C.2.6 Analysis of the bone was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines laid out by McKinley (Brickley and McKinley 2004). Age and sex was determined for the adult skeletons using the standards in Buikstra and Uberlaker (1994). The age of the juvenile skeletons was determined using the stages of dental eruption and epiphyseal fusion (Uberlaker 1989 and Scheur 2000). The surface condition of the articulated cortical bone was scored using the McKinley grading system where 0 equals clearly visible surface morphology and 5 equals heavy erosion where all surface morphology is masked (Brickley and McKinley 2004).

C.2.7 Potential for identification of non-metric and metric traits, particularly those used to estimate stature were recorded.

C.2.8 Any dental conditions, pathology or bony abnormalities were noted using standard texts (Aufterheide 1998; Roberts and Manchester 1983).

C.2.9 The cremations were passed through flotation tanks using a 2mm mesh. The bone was then separated into four different fraction sizes when dry using a 10mm, 5mm and 2mm sieve. Bone from the >10mm and 5-10mm fractions was separated and examined by the osteologist. Bone from the 2-4mm and <2mm fraction was not examined at this point but was retained for analysis at full report stage.

C.2.10 Analysis of the cremated bone was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Brickley and McKinley (2004).

Results

C.2.11 The inhumation burials are summarised in Table 27.

C.2.12 A provisional sex estimation was possible for three of the seven skeletons. Only Skeleton 278 has potential for a stature estimate to be made.

Skeleton number	burial type/ position	Orientation*	Age	Sex	completeness	Condition of cortical bone	Recomm-endations	Comments
304	Supine but loosely crouched	SW-NE	17-20 yrs	M	50-75%	3	Full Analysis	Dental caries. NSPI on R. lower leg and foot.
299	Semi-flexed	W-E	<21 yrs	F	25-50%	2	Full Analysis	
278	Semi-flexed		adult	F	50-75%	2	Full Analysis	Neonate bones recovered from sample of pelvis
680			Neonate					
283	Tightly crouched	N-S	7-8 yrs		25-50%	3	Full Analysis	Dental caries.
679	Supine?	N-S	adult		0-25%	3	Full Analysis	
275	Tightly crouched	E-W	10-12 yrs		0-25%	3	Full Analysis and C14 dating	

*Table 27: Inhumation summary *Position of the skull referred to first. Condition of cortical bone (Brickley & McKinley 2004, 14-15). NSPI = non specific infection.*

C.2.13 A single neonate (sk 680), was taken from the pelvis of skeleton 278, during the processing of sample 133. The precise location of the neonate bone was not observed on site meaning that it cannot be established whether the deaths of mother and child occurred during childbirth.

C.2.14 Grave **274** contained the double burial of an adult (sk 679) and a juvenile (sk 275). The grave had been disturbed by ploughing and only 25% of each skeleton remained, much of which was disarticulated. Skeleton 275 comprised the left arm and both legs. Skeleton 679 comprised an adult torso and right arm.

C.2.15 A single fragment of disarticulated bone was recorded. The shaft of an adult right femur was found in the upper fill of Late Bronze Age pit **202** (fill 196).

The Cremations

C.2.16 A total of 40 features contained cremated bone, all of which were heavily truncated. The cremations are summarised in Table 28.

cut	fill	spit	MNI	Age	Urned/ unurned	Depth (m)	colour	Weight (g)
256	255	-	1?	adult	unurned	0.13	Primarily blue-grey	81
261	262	-	1	adult	unurned	0.11	white-blue grey	124
267	268	-	1	adult	urned	0.09	white-blue grey	239
281	280	-	1	adult	unurned	0.08	white- blue	292
297	296	-	1	adult	unurned	0.15	Primarily white -blue-black	804
302	301	-	1	adult	unurned	0.1	Primarily white	459
309	310	-	1	adult	unurned	0.08	white- blue grey	263
312	311	-	1	adult	unurned	0.12	White-blue-grey	558
331	332	-	1	adult	unurned	0.12	Primarily white - blue-grey	165

cut	fill	spit	MNI	Age	Urned/ unurned	Depth (m)	colour	Weight (g)
334	333	1	1	adult and juvenile	unurned	0.23	white - grey blue	3038
		2	2					
	349	3	2					
341	342	-	1	adult	unurned	0.17	White- dark blue grey	580
352	351	-	1	adult	unurned	0.11	White- blue-grey	21
377	378	-	1	adult	unurned	0.18	White - blue-grey black	407
396	397	-	1	adult	unurned	0.15	blue-grey - black	355
398	399	-	1	adult	unurned	0.08	primarily blue-grey	16
400	401	-	1	adult	unurned	0.24	primarily white. Lower limb blue-grey	1858
432	433	-	1	adult	unurned	0.11	white- blue white	465
461	460	-	1	adult	unurned	0.1	white - pale blue	730
479	480	-	1		unurned	0.04	white - blue black	8
482	481	-	1	adult	unurned	0.11	primarily white	579
484	483	-	1	adult	unurned	0.07	white - blue black	630
486	485	-	1		unurned	0.05	White- blue grey	15
522	523	-	1	adult	unurned	0.13	white- blue grey	85
525	524	-	1	adult	unurned	0.07	primarily white	401
563	562	-	1		unurned	0.04	white	10
564	565	-	1	adult	unurned	0.16	White/blue black	216
566	567	-	1		unurned	0.05	white	2
568	569	-	1	adult	unurned	0.12	white-blue grey	1394
571	570	-	1	adult	unurned	0.1	white	135
581	580	-	1	adult	unurned	0.12	white- blue grey	227
583	582	-	1	adult	unurned	0.008	primarily white	224
585	584	-	1	adult	unurned	0.11	white-blue grey	1027
653	654	-	1		unurned	0.19	white	4
655	656	-	1	adult	unurned	0.19	white- blue grey	1108
657	658	-	1		unurned	0.17	white	53
659	660	-	1	adult	unurned	0.18	primarily white	644
661	662	-	1	adult	unurned	0.2	White- dark blue grey	448
663	664	-	1	adult	unurned	0.18	primarily white	1163
665	666	-	1	adult	unurned		white- blue grey	16
667	668	-	1		unurned	0.09	white - grey blue	1

Table 28: The cremated bone by context

C.2.17 Only cremation burial **334** contained two individuals. All of the identifiable fragments were aged using fusion of ephiphyses, observations on size and dentition. No estimation of sex was possible.

Bone weights

C.2.18 The total bone weights from the features ranged from <1g (feature **667**) to 3038g (feature **334**). As all features were truncated no observations can be made regarding total weight of bone.

Oxidation (colour)

C.2.19 All but two deposits, (255 and 397), contained bone that was primarily white in colour with both transverse cracking and longitudinal cracks. This implies a pyre heated to temperatures of 645-940 degrees celsius (McKinley 2004, 11). Many deposits also contained bone that was blue-grey or even black, perhaps suggesting that heat was not consistent across the pyre.

Statement of potential and recommendation for further work

C.2.20 This assemblage holds high potential for providing information on the demography and funerary practices of the population occupying the area around Field End.

C.2.21 The assemblage can also provide information on the demography and funerary practices of the population occupying the area around Field End. The burial ground in its entirety should be considered in comparison with similar sites including Turners Yard in Fordham, Cambridgeshire (Webb 2015a) and the Chelmsford Effluent Plant in Essex (Ui Choileain and Loe 2015).

C.2.22 It is recommended that full analysis be undertaken on all inhumations and cremation burials. A skeletal inventory needs to be completed for all inhumations and stature calculated for skeleton 278. The prevalence rates of dental pathology should be calculated. Radiocarbon dating would be useful for Skeletons 679 and 278, in order to determine a date and better understand this double burial.

C.2.23 The weight of each fraction of cremated bone needs to be recorded so that the degree of bone fragmentation can be calculated. The smaller residues need to be scanned for teeth and other identifiable elements.

C.3 Faunal Remains

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction and methodology

C.3.1 A small assemblage of animal bone numbering 155 specimens was recovered during the excavation (Table 30). Of the specimens 103 were identifiable to species (Table 29). The site was primarily Middle to Late Bronze Age in date and this is reflected in the species identified. Remains were entirely mammalian, however, only hand collected elements have been assessed. Despite the modest size of the assemblage this collection holds high potential for gaining information on age at death, biometrics, husbandry and interactions with wild species.

Methodology

C.3.2 All identifiable elements were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1995). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) with use of the OA East reference collection. Preservation condition was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004).

C.3.3 Basic taxonomic identification involved the separation of species into large mammal (cattle, equid, deer) and medium mammal (sheep, pig, dog). As environmental samples have not yet been examined remains from small mammals were not present. No bird or amphibian species were identified.

C.3.4 Distinguishing between sheep and goat was attempted on postcranial remains.

C.3.5 Where possible, obvious fresh breaks have been refitted in order to improve identification and accuracy of quantification.

C.3.6 All identifiable species contributed to the number of identifiable species (NISP; Table 29). Remains which could only be attributed to large or medium mammal were not included in NISP. Clearly articulated elements were considered to represent a single animal whereas identical elements in the same context were considered to represent two examples from that species.

C.3.7 Potential for age at death is based on the level of episphyseal fusion as well as mandibular wear and eruption (Payne 1973; 1987 and Halstead 1985). The potential for the recording of biometrics, butchery, gnawing and burning has been recorded where observed.

Results

C.3.8 Preservation was in general good averaging a grade 2-3 on the Brickley and McKinley scale (2004, 11). This allowed for some sheep and goat specimens to be separated. Sheep and goat were identified in the assemblage, however the identification of individual species was so rare that both have been combined when recording the NISP. The percentage of cattle remains is unusually high for this period, even when taking into consideration that the bones of large mammals survive better and are more easily identifiable than that of medium or small mammals. Equid and pig remains were rare and only one specimen of a dog skull survives. It is not unusual for only a small percentage of pig and dog species to be represented within a Bronze Age assemblage. Specimens were recovered almost exclusively from pits and wells.

C.3.9 A very small percentage of both red deer and roe deer were identified suggesting that the population was engaged in a low level of hunting.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	74	71.8
Sheep/goat	19	18.4
Pig	3	2.9
Equid	3	2.9
Canid	1	0.9
Red deer	1	0.9
Roe Deer	2	1.9

Table 29: Minimum number of individuals per species. All sheep and goat specimens are included as one category

C.3.10 Overall the general age of this assemblage appears young and it is possible to assign a more detailed age-at-death to most specimens. A small number of neonatal cattle bone was identified, perhaps suggesting that animals were reared on site (Albarella and Pirnie 2008).

C.3.11 The only example of butchery observed was on the red deer antler in context (591). Saw marks can be observed on the attached fragments of skull suggesting that the antler was removed from the deer rather than gathered. Only a single sample of burnt bone was identified.

C.3.12 Post-hole **104** (Plate 5) contained a large amount of animal bone that comprised 119g of cattle and 51g of goat alongside 257g of medium and large mammal which may well be represent further cattle and goat.

C.3.13 While only a single dog skull fragment was identified, several examples of gnawing were observed on specimens, suggesting canines were more common at the site. Seven examples of gnawing were observed with six of those being on cattle bones. The dog skull was recovered from pit **421** amongst numerous specimens of cattle bone and deposition does not seem likely to have been ritual.

Discussion and conclusion

C.3.14 This assemblage provides a good example of Bronze Age domestic livestock. The large number of cattle specimens in comparison with sheep/goat is comparable with other Bronze Age sites such as Turners Yard in Fordham (Faine 2015) and Striplands Farm in Longstanton (Evans and Patten 2011). The Late Bronze Age sees a rise in sheep numbers in proportion to cattle numbers. It has been suggested that this rise takes place later in East Anglia than elsewhere (Faine 2015). The percentage of equid remains is low, probably due to the fact that horses were used primarily as mounts. This is similar to sites such as Turners Yard in Fordham (*ibid*).

C.3.15 Preservation of all species is good, which will allow for an age at death estimate to be completed for many of the specimens and a general age at death estimate to be made for this collection. Many of the specimens allow for biometric measurements to be taken including some long bone lengths which can be used to estimate withers height.

C.3.16 Little evidence of ritual deposition was identified, however there are several dumps of primarily cattle bone in wells. The deposition of bone in wells often marks the end of use of that feature and this could be the case here. It is possible that the lack of animal remains in ditches is simply due to there being fewer ditches on site. This would appear to represent a continuous respect for the boundaries of the cremation cemetery. These

possibilities should be discussed within the full report with reference to similar local Late Bronze Age sites.

C.3.17 No evidence of birds or fish were found within this assemblage, however only hand collected material has been examined and material from environmental samples should be examined during full analysis.

Fill	Cut	Feature type	Weight (g)	Phase
103	**104**	Post-hole	447	3
112	**113**	Pit	4	3
119	**118**	Well	105	3
120			2	3
121			256	3
131	**129**	Pit	214	3
133	**132**	Pit	3	3
155	**156**	Channel	10	?
196	**202**	Pit	34	?
210	**209**	Pit	2	3
254	**253**	Ditch	64	?
264	**263**	Pit	30	?
266	**265**	Pit	220	?
342	**341**	Cremation	15	2
414	**412**	Well	334	3
416			34	3
417			371	3
418			50	3
419			15	3
423	**421**	Pit	7	3
424			640	3
425			385	3
427	**426**	Pit	5	?
466	**465**	Pit	9	?
478	**477**	Pit	109	3
502	**500**	Pit	442	3
513	**512**	Pit	37	3
517	**516**	Pit	224	3
528	**526**	Pit	299	1
556	**555**	Pit	538	?
558	**557**	Well	882	?
559			443	?

Fill	Cut	Feature type	Weight (g)	Phase
577	**576**	Pit	102	?
589	**588**	Pit	14	3
591	**590**	Pit	590	
593	**592**	Pit	106	
597	**596**	Well	92	3
598			116	3
599			29	3
617	**614**	Pit	370	3
619			526	3
620			724	3
622	**621**	Pit	10	
626	**625**	Post-hole	3	
670	**669**	Pond	40	3
672			22	3
673			58	3
674			87	3

Table 30: Animal bone by context

Appendix D. Radiocarbon Dating Certificates

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor R M Ellam Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 January 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-71006 (GU42657)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	WFDFEN16
Context Reference	304
Material	Bone - left tibia : Human
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-20.8 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	12.4 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.4
Radiocarbon Age BP	3066 ± 33

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

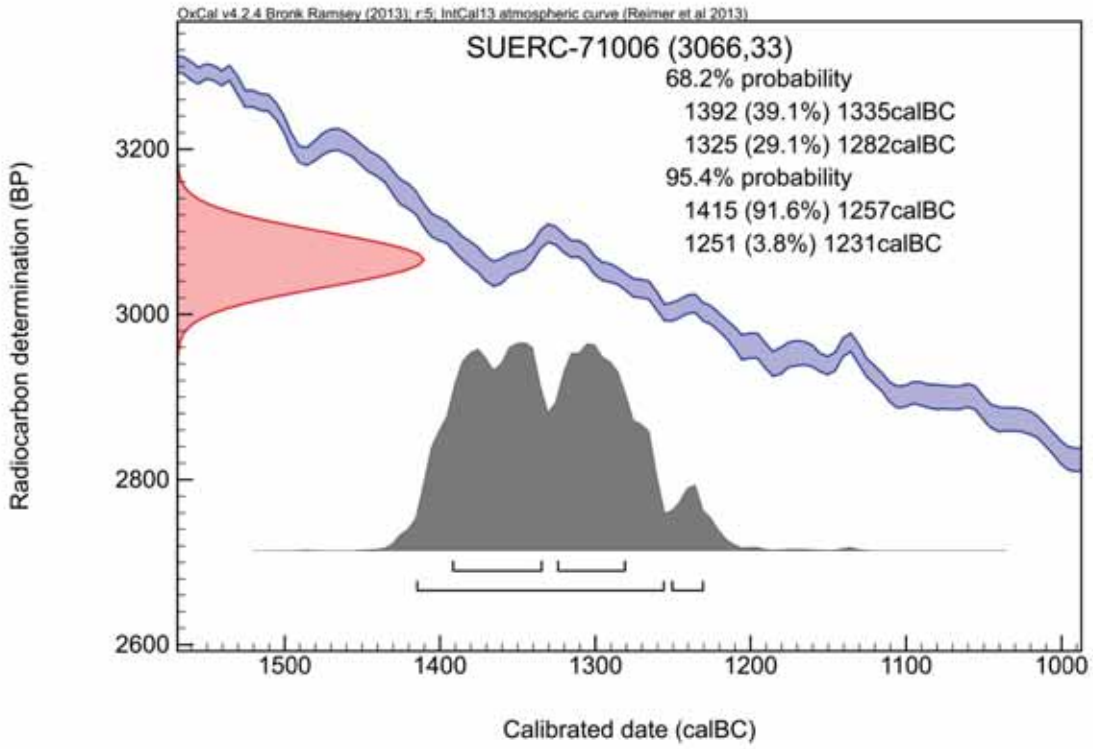
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 25/01/2017

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 25/01/2017

University of Glasgow

Calibration Plot



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor R M Ellam Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 January 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-71007 (GU42658)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	WFDFEN16
Context Reference	333
Sample Reference	171
Material	Calcined bone - femur : Human
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3082 ± 33

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

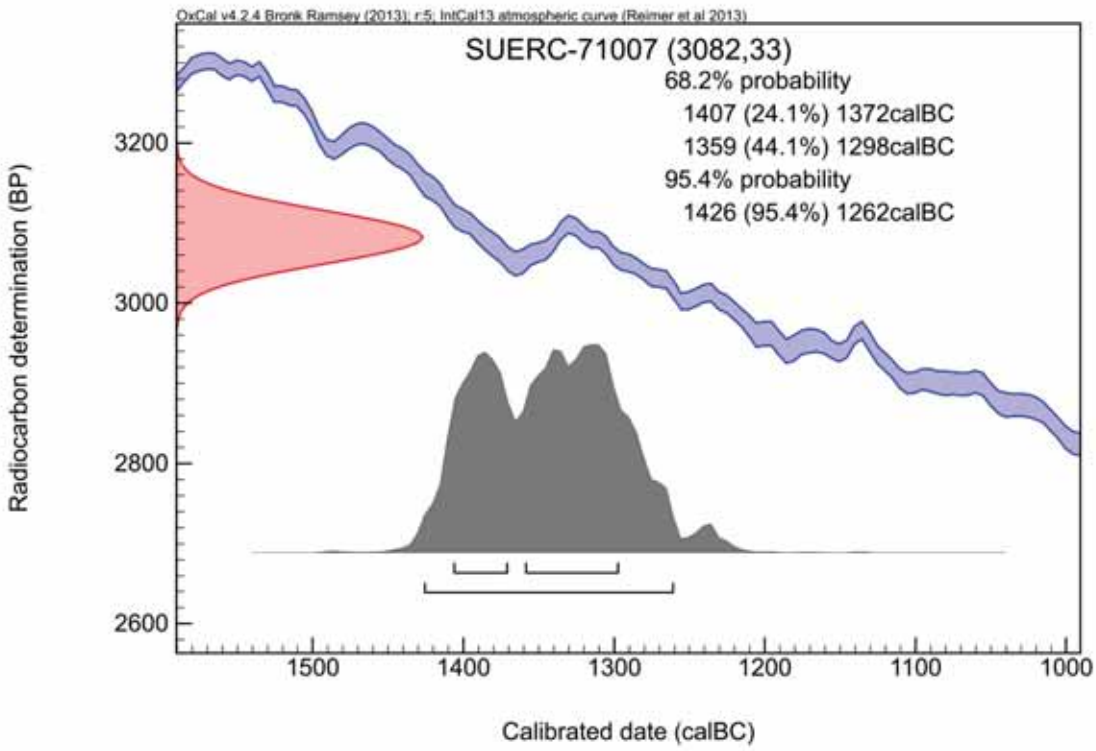
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- C. Dunbar Date :- 25/01/2017

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 25/01/2017

University of Glasgow

The University of Edinburgh

Calibration Plot



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor R M Ellam Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 January 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-71008 (GU42659)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	WFDFEN16
Context Reference	481
Sample Reference	179
Material	Calcined bone -tibia : Human
δ ^{13}C relative to VPDB	-18.5 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2983 ± 33

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

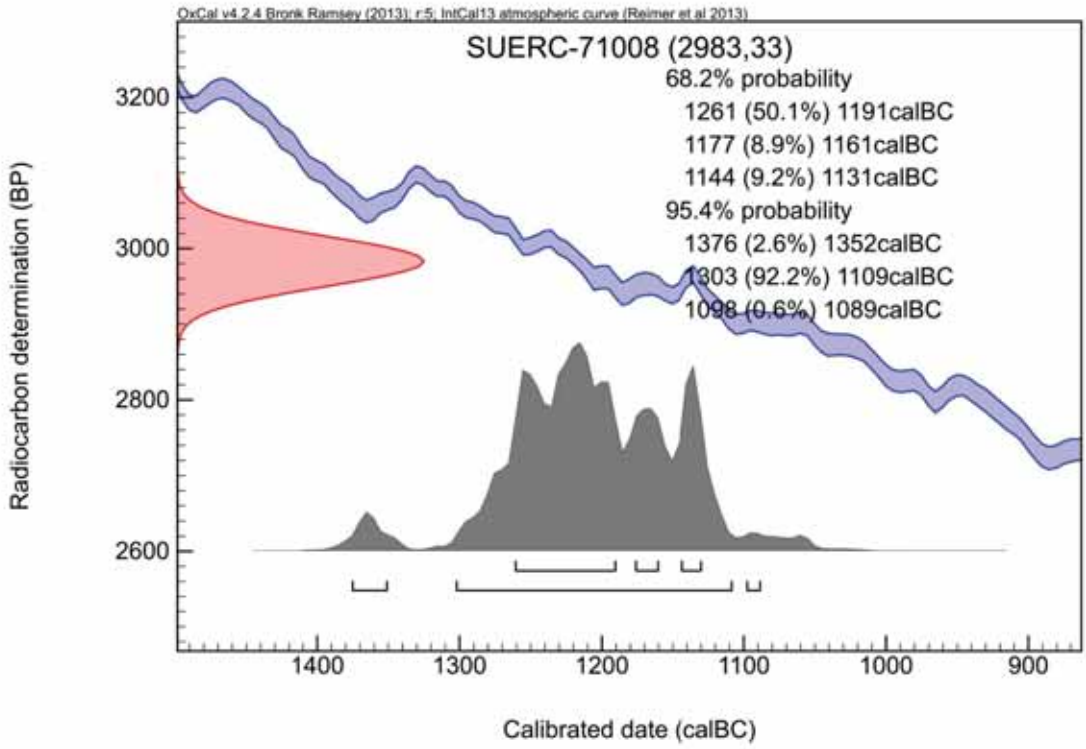
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 25/01/2017

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 25/01/2017

University of Glasgow

The University of Edinburgh

Calibration Plot



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor R M Ellam Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 January 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-71009 (GU42660)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	WFDFEN16
Context Reference	301
Sample Reference	131
Material	Calcined bone - humerus : Human
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-19.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3080 ± 33

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

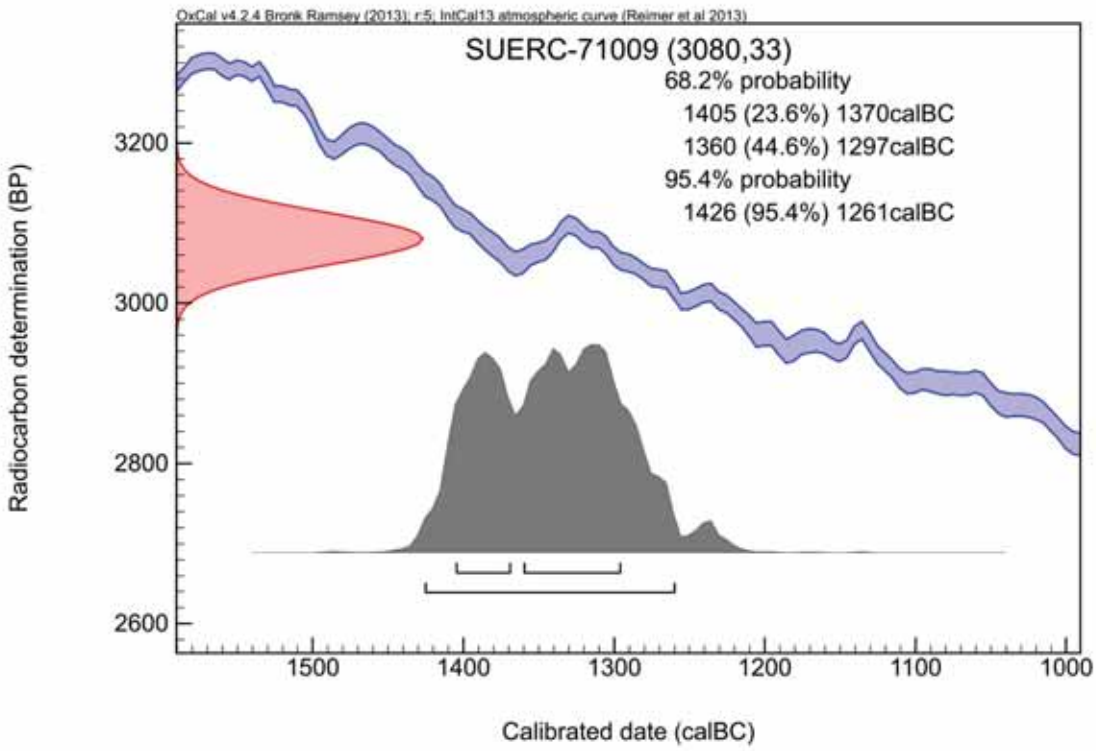
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 25/01/2017

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 25/01/2017

University of Glasgow

Calibration Plot



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor R M Ellam Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 January 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-71010 (GU42661)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	WFDFEN16
Context Reference	584
Sample Reference	195
Material	Calcined bone - humerus : Human
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-18.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2763 ± 33

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

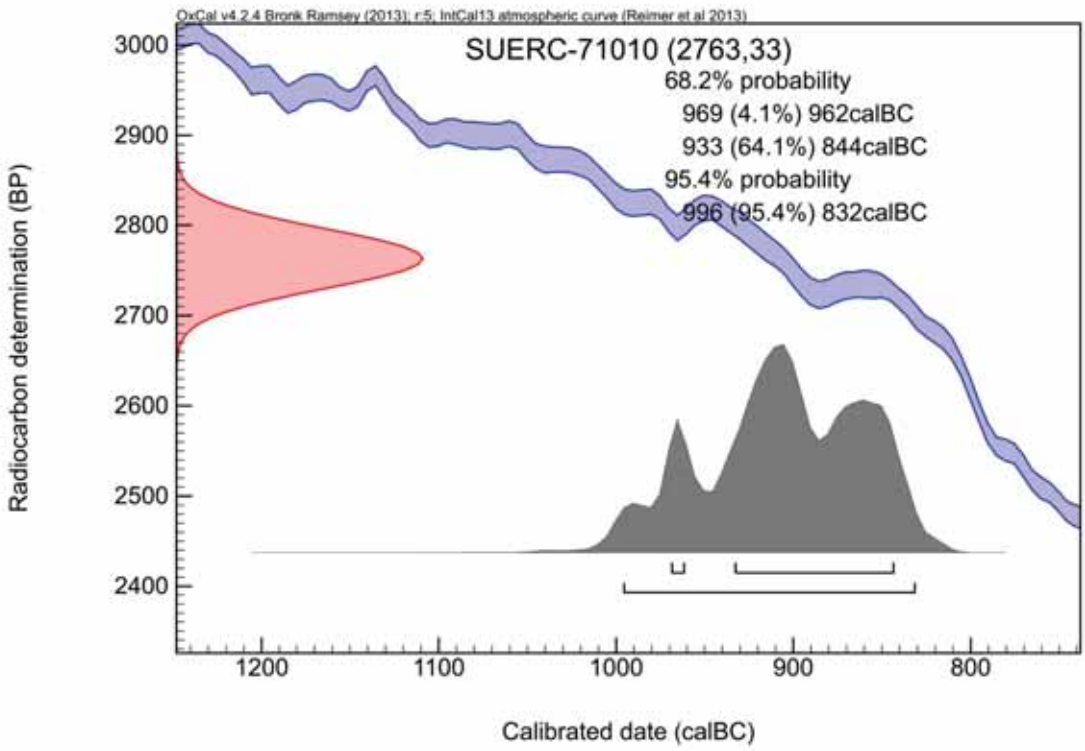
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 25/01/2017

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 25/01/2017

University of Glasgow

The University of Edinburgh

Calibration Plot



Appendix E. Bibliography

Albarella, U., & Pirnie, T., 2008. 'A Review of Animal Bone Evidence from Central England' [data-set], York: Archaeology Data Service.

Atkins, R., 2011, 'Beaker Pits and a probable mortuary enclosure on land off Stirling Way, near Witchford, Ely'. *Proceedings of Cambridge Antiquarian Society* Volume 100, 47-65.

Aufderheide, A.C. & Rodriguez-Martin, C., 1998. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Human Paleopathology.* Cambridge University Press

Brickley, M., & McKinley, J., (eds.), 2004. Guidelines to the standard for recording human remains. *IFA Paper 7* (Reading: IFA/BABAO)

Britnell, W. J., 2000. 'Awls (Bone)', in Barrett, J. C., Freeman, P. W. M. & Woodward, A. *Cadbury Castle, Somerset. The Later Prehistoric and early Historic Archaeology.* English Heritage Archaeological Report 20, London (English Heritage) 187-188

Brown, N., & Glazebrook, J., 2000. Research and Archaeology: A framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and strategy. *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8*

Brown, N., & Medleycott, M., 2013. *The Neolithic and Bronze Age Enclosure at Springfield Lyons, Essex*. East Anglian Archaeology 149

Brück, J. 1995. A place for the dead: the role of human remains in Late Bronze Age Britain. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*. 61, 245-277.

Brudenell, M., 2012. *Pots, practice and society: an investigation of pattern and variability in the post-Deverel Rimbury ceramic tradition of East Anglia*. Unpublished PhD thesis, York University

Buikstra, J E. & Ubelaker, D. H. (eds), 1994. *Standards for data collection from human skeletal remains.* Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series 44 Arkansus

Burstow, G. P. & Holleyman, G. A., 1957. Late Bronze Age Settlement on Itford Hill, Sussex. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* **23**, 167-212

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. & Jans, J.E.A., 2006. Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. *Groningen Archaeological Studies 4*. Barkhuis Publishing. Eelde: The Netherlands. www.seedatlas.nl

Connor, A., 2016. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation: Field End, Witchford.

Cooper, A. & Edmonds, M., 2007. *Past and Present: Excavations at Broom, Bedfordshire: 1996-2000*. Oxford: Oxbow

Craven, J., 2004, *The Sandpits, Station Road, Lakenheath* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service report no 2004/26

Crummy, N., 2016. 'Small Finds' in O'Brien, L., *Bronze Age Barrow, Early to Middle Iron Age Settlement and Burials, and Early Anglo-Saxon Settlement at Harston Mill, Cambridgeshire*. East Anglian Archaeology 157, Bury St Edmunds (Archaeological Solutions Ltd), 59-64

Cunliffe, B. W. & Phillipson, D. W., 1968. 'Excavations at Eldon's Seat, Encombe, Dorset.' *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* **34**, 191-237

Davis S.J., 1995. *The Archaeology of Animals.* Routledge

English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Research Projects, The MoRPHE Managers' Guide*

English Heritage, 2008, *Management of Research Projects, PPN3: Archaeological Excavation*

Evans, C. & Patten, R., 2011. 'An Inland Bronze Age: Excavations at Striplands Farm, West Longstanton'. *Proceedings of Cambridge Antiquarian Society* Volume 100.

Evans, C., Appleby, G., Lucy, S., Appleyby, J., & Brudenell, M., 2016. *Lives in Land: Mucking Excavations by Margaret and Tom Jones, 1965-1978.* CAU Landscape Archives Series, Historiography and Fieldwork No2/ Mucking 6

Faine, C., 2015. 'Faunal Remains' in Gilmour, N. *Early to Late Bronze Age funerary activity and later Bronze Age domestic material at Turners Yard, Fordham, Cambridgeshire.* OAE Report 1425

Finn, N., 2011. *Bronze Age Ceremonial Enclosures and Cremation Cemetery at Eye Kettleby, Leicestershire.* Leicestershire Archaeology Monograph 20

Gdaniec, K., 2016. Brief for Archaeological Investigation: Land north of field End, Witchford.

Gilmour, N., Dodwell, N. and Popescu, E., 2010. 'A Middle Bronze Age Cremation Cemetery on the Western Claylands at Papworth Everard'. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 99, 7-24.

Gilmour, N., 2015. *Early to Late Bronze Age funerary activity and later Bronze Age domestic material at Turners Yard, Fordham, Cambridgeshire*. OA East report no 1425

Gilmour, N., forthcoming. *A Prehistoric Landscape at Middleton Aggregates, Blackborough End, Norfolk.* Oxford Archaeology East Report No 1750

Glazebrook, J., 1997. Research and Archaeology: A framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource assessment. *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional papers 3*

Halstead, P., 1985. 'A study of mandibular teeth from Romano-British contexts at Maxey', in Pryor, F., French, C., Crowther, D., Gurney, D., Simpson, G., & Taylor, M. (eds.). *The Fenland Project: archaeology and environment in the Lower Welland Valley, volume 1*. East Anglian Archaeology Report 27, 219-224.

Hancock, A., 2006. *Archaeological Evaluation: Ely WT to Haddenham WT, Cambridgeshire*

Harding, A.F., 2000. *European Societies in the Bronze Age*. Cambridge university press, Cambridge.

Holmes, M., 2008. *Archaeological trial excavation of land south-east of Lancaster Way Business Park, Ely, Cambridgeshire*

Jacomet, S., 2006. *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites* (2nd edition). IPNA, Universität Basel / Published by the IPAS, Basel University

Longley, D., 1980. *Runnymede Bridge 1976: Excavations on the Site of a Late Bronze Age Settlement.* Research Volume of the Surrey Archaeological Society 6, Guildford (Surrey Archaeological Society)

Medlycott, M., 2011. Research and Archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. *East Anglian Archaeology Occassional papers 24*

Mepham, L., 2007. Metalworking Debris in: Timby, J. Brown, R. Biddulph, E. Hardy, A. & Powell, A. 2007. *A slice of Rural Essex: Recent archaeological discoveries from the A120 between Stansted Airport and Braintree*. Oxford Wessex Archaeology: Monograph No 1: p44-45

Muldowney, M., 2010. *Puddlebrook Playing Fields, Haverhill*. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service report no. 2010/039.

Needham, S., & Bridgford, S., 2013. 'Deposits of clay refractories for casting bronze swords' in Brown, N., and Medleycott, M., 2013. *The Neolithic and Bronze Age Enclosure at Springfield Lyons, Essex*. East Anglian Archaeology 149, 47-74.

Needham, S.P., Ramsey, C.B., Coombs, D., Cartwright, C., & Pettitt, P., 1997. 'An independent chronology for British Bronze Age metalwork: the results of the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator'. *Archaeological Journal* 154, 55-107.

Payne, S., 1973. 'Kill-off Patterns in Sheep and Goats: the Mandibles from Aşvan Kale'. *Anatolian Studies* 23, 281-303.

Phillips, T. & Mortimer, R., 2012. *Clay Farm, Trumpington, Cambridgeshire. Post-excavation assessment and updated project design*. OA East Report 1294

Phillips, T. & Green, M., 2014. *Field End, Witchford: Archaeological Evaluation*. Oxford Archaeology East Report 1653

Phillips, T., 2012. *A Post-Medieval Ditch at Manor Court Road, Witchford, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report*. OA East Report 1337

Phillips, T., 2015. *A Bronze Age Barrow and cremation cemetery, and Early to Middle Iron Age settlement at the Fawcett Primary School. Cambridge.* Oxford Archaeology East Report No 1618

Pollard, J., 'Pottery' in Evans, C. and Hodder, I., 2006. *Marshland communities and cultural landscapes. The Haddenham Project Volume 2*, English Heritage, p46

Poole, C., forthcoming. 'Fired Clay and CBM', in, Phillips, T. and Mortimer, R. *Clay Farm, Great Kneighton. A Prehistoric and Roman landscape within the Cam Valley catchment of south Cambridge*. OA East report 1502

Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group, 2010. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publication*. Occasional Paper No 1 and No 2. Revised 3rd edition

Roberts, C.A. & Manchester, K., 2005. *Archaeology of disease*. Stroud: Sutton Publishing. Paperback of 3rd edition.

Scheur, L. & Black, S., 2000. *Developmental Juvenile Archaeology.* Elsevier Ltd.

Schmid, E., 1972. *Atlas of Animal Bones.* Elsevier Publishing Company

Seager Smith, R., 2000. 'Worked Bone and Antler', in Lawson, A. J. *Potterne 1982-5: Animal Husbandry in Later Prehistoric Wiltshire.* Wessex Archaeology Report 17, Salisbury (Wessex Archaeology), 222-234

Sellwood, L., 1984. 'Objects of Bone and Antler', in Cunliffe, B. W. *Danebury. An Iron Age Hillfort in Hampshire.* CBA Research Report 52, London (Council for British Archaeology), 317-395

Simmonds, C. & Mason, P., 2008. *Archaeological trial excavation of land south-east of Lancaster Way Business Park (Unit D), Ely, Cambridgeshire*

Stace, C., 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Stacey, L. & Walker, K. E., 1997. 'Objects of Worked Bone', in Smith, R. J. C., Healey, F., Allen, M. J., Morris, E. L., Barnes, I. & Woodward, P. J. *Excavations Along the Route of the Dorchester By-Pass, Dorset, 1986-8*. Wessex Archaeology Report 11, Salisbury (Wessex Archaeology), 125-127

Stevens, C., 1998. 'Archaeobotanical remains' in Evans, C. & Knight, M. 1998. *The Butcher's Rise Ring-ditches: Excavations at Barleycroft Farm, Cambridgeshire*. CAU Report 283.

Timby, J., Brown, R., Biddulph, E., Hardy, A. & Powell, A. 2007. A slice of rural Essex: Archaeological discoveries from the A120 between Stanstead Airport and Braintree. Oxford Wessex Archaeology: Monograph No 1

Ui Choileain, Z. & Loe, L., 2015. 'Human Skeletal Remains', in Gilmour, N. *Mesolithic to Post-medieval archaeology on the route of the Chelmsford Effluent Pipeline, Essex.* OA East Report No 1645

Walford, J., 2014. *Archaeological Geophysical Survey at Field End, Witchford, Cambridgeshire*.

Webb, H., 2015a. 'Human Skeletal Remains', in Gilmour, N., *Early to Late Bronze Age funerary activity and later Bronze Age domestic material at Turners Yard, Fordham, Cambridgeshire.* OA East Report 1425

Webb, H., 2015b. 'Human Skeletal Remains', in Phillips, T., *A Bronze Age Barrow and cremation cemetery, and Early to Middle Iron Age settlement at the Fawcett Primary School. Cambridge.* Oxford Archaeology East Report No 1618

Welsh, K., 1994. *Archaeological investigations at Witchford Road, Ely*

Zohary, D. & Hopf, M., 2000. *Domestication of Plants in the Old World – The origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley*. 3rd edition. Oxford University Press

Appendix F. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-270250		
Project Name	Middle to Late Bronze age cemeteries and Early and Late Bronze Age occupation at Field End, Witchford		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	24-07-2016	Finish	31-08-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WFDFEN16	Planning App. No.	14/00248/OUM
HER No.	ECB 4772	Related HER/OASIS No.	4252

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☒ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☒ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☐ Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
cremation	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	HSR	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700
burial	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	pot	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700
post-hole	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	bone	Modern 1901 to Present

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	East Cambridgeshire	Field End Witchford Cambridgeshire	
Parish	Witchford		
HER	Cambridge		
Study Area	2.7ha	National Grid Reference	TL 498 791

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec
Project Design Originator	Tom Phillips
Project Manager	Tom Phillips
Supervisor	Kathryn Blackbourn

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC	OA East	CCC
ECB 4772	WFDFEN16	ECB 4772

Archive Contents/Media

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

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

Notes:

pit - LBA
post-hole - LBA
well - LBA
pond - LBA
ditch - Iron Age
furrow - post-med

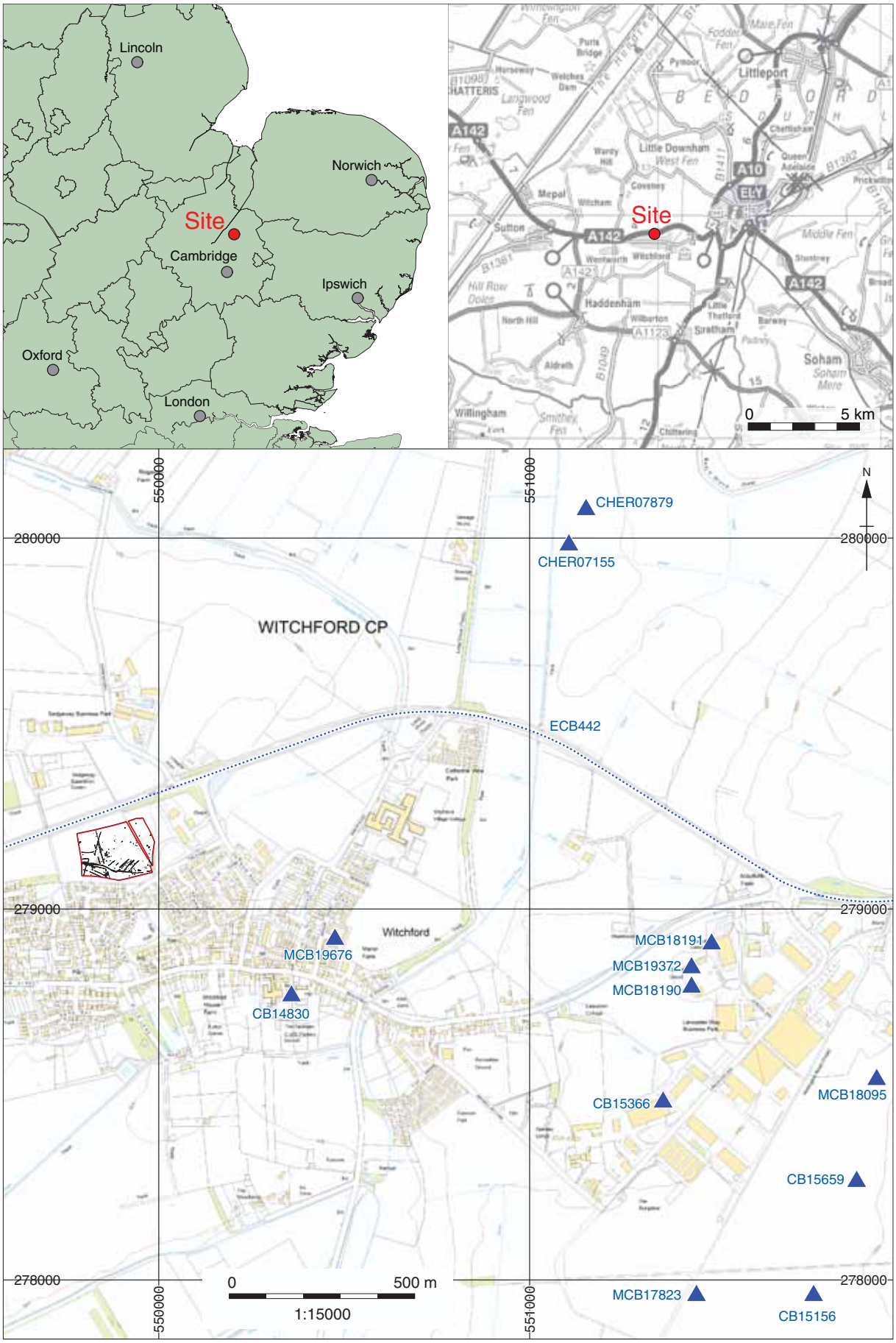


Figure 1: Site location plan with development area (red) and selected CHER numbers (blue)

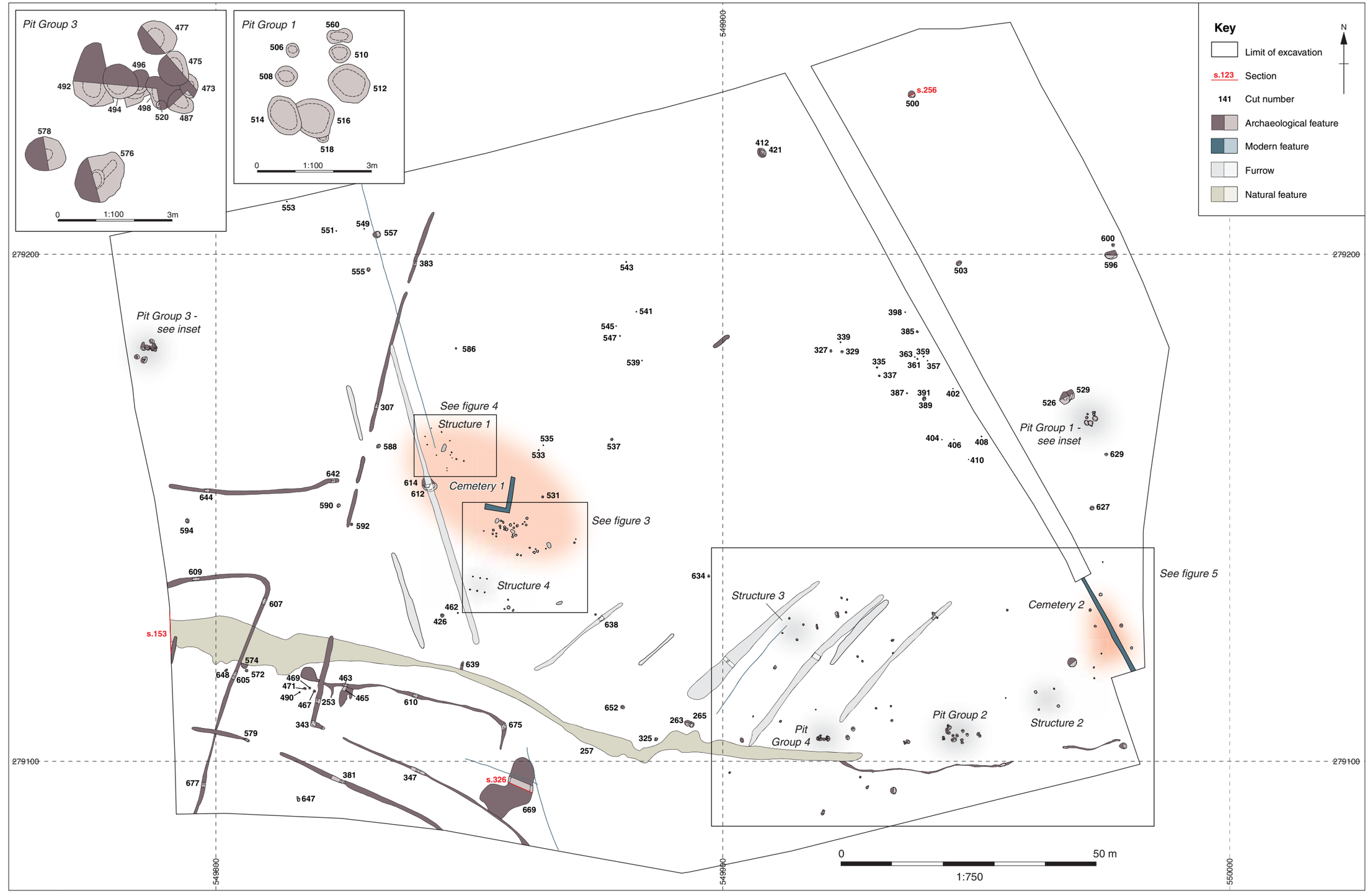


Figure 2: All features plan

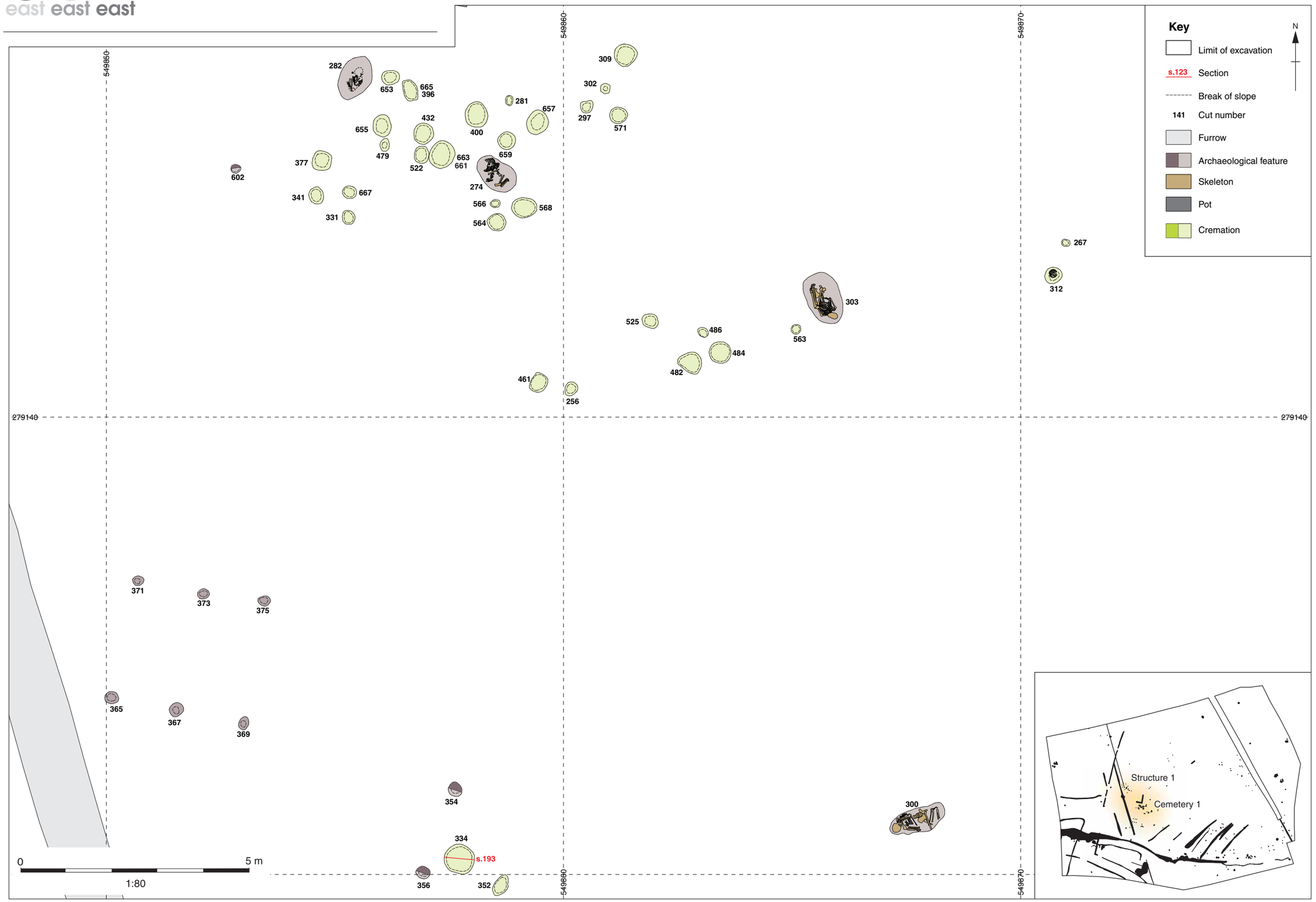


Figure 3: Cemetery 1 (Phase 2: Middle Bronze Age) and Structure 4 (Phase 3: Late Bronze Age)

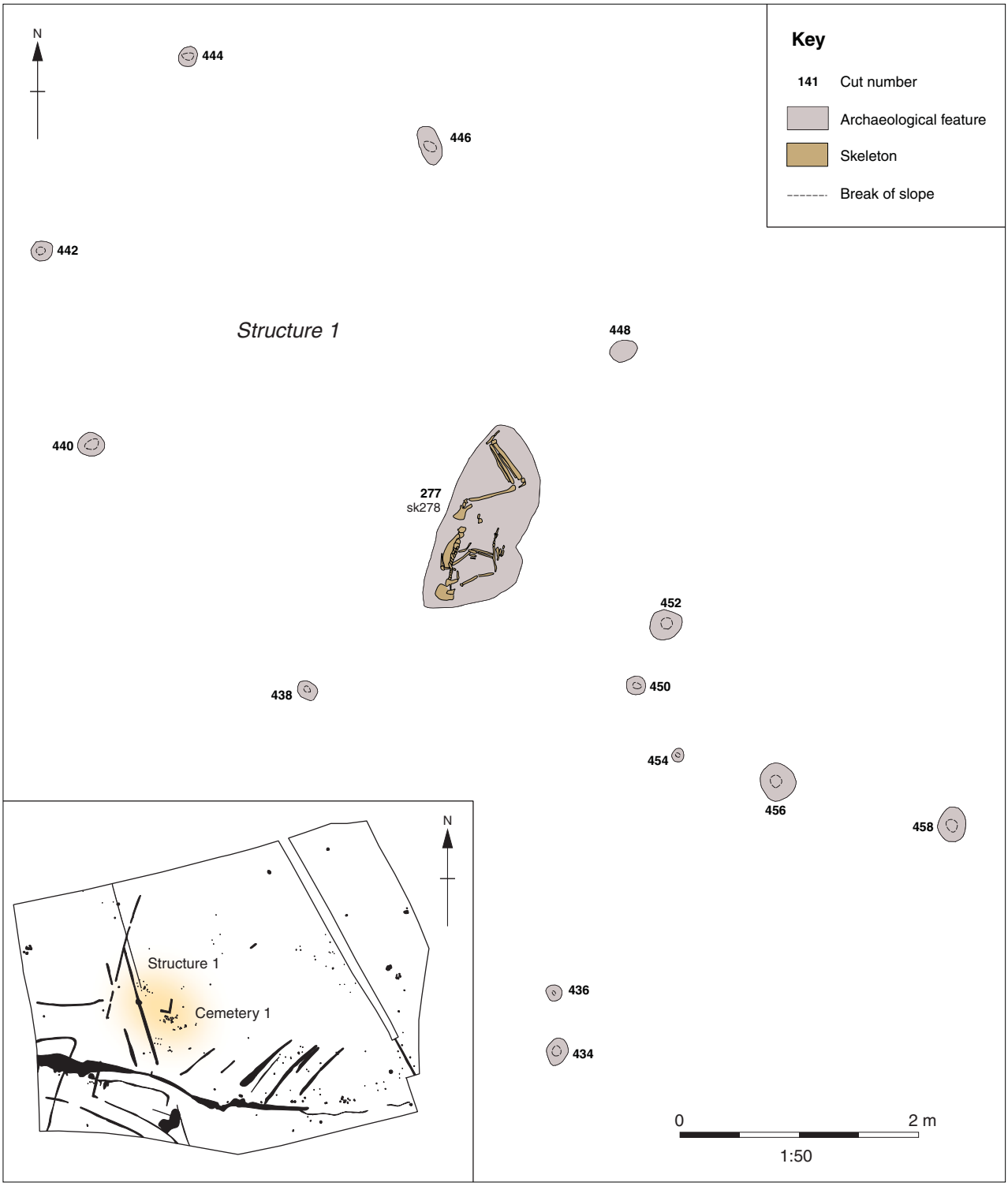


Figure 4: Detail plan of Structure 1 (Phase 2: Middle Bronze Age)

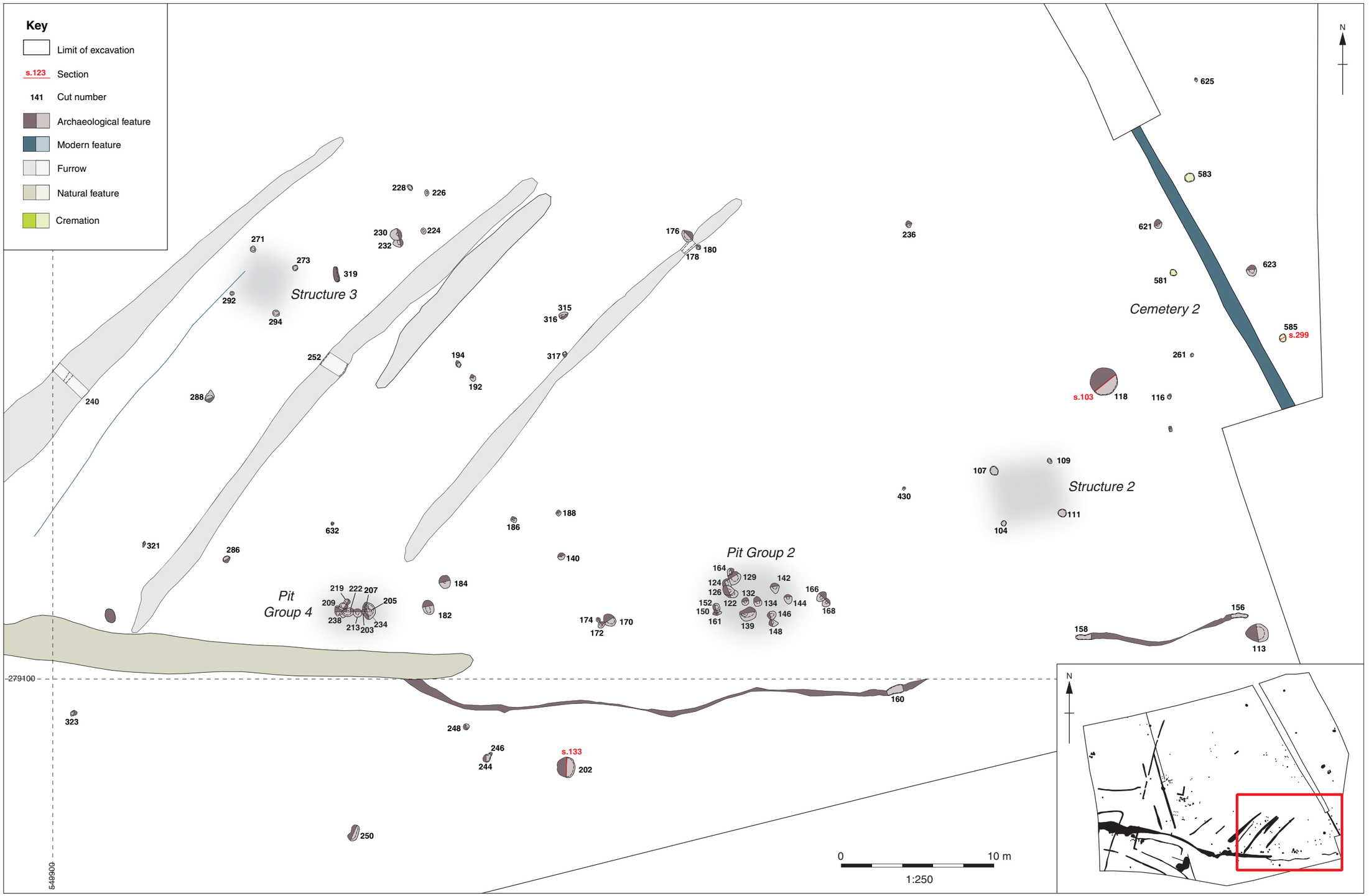
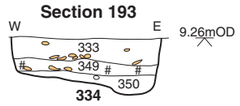
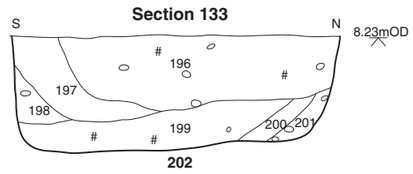


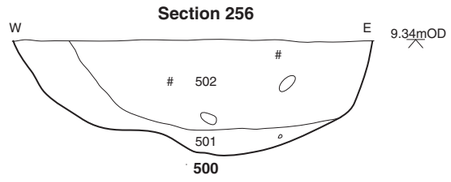
Figure 5: Detail plan, south-east of site (Phase 3: Late Bronze Age)

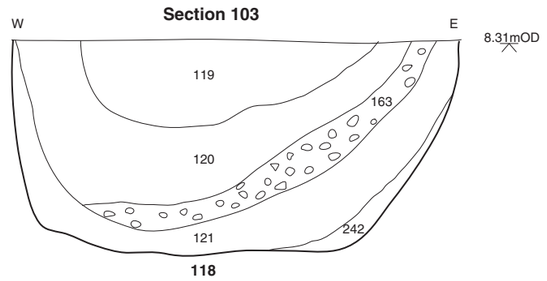
Phase 2

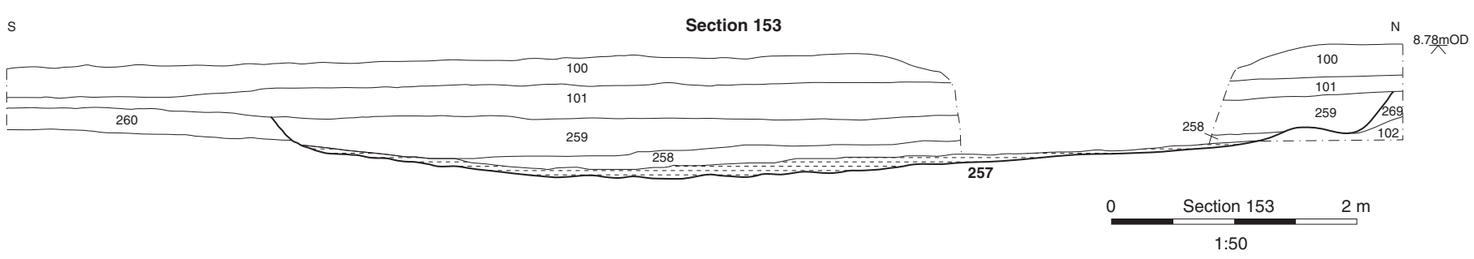


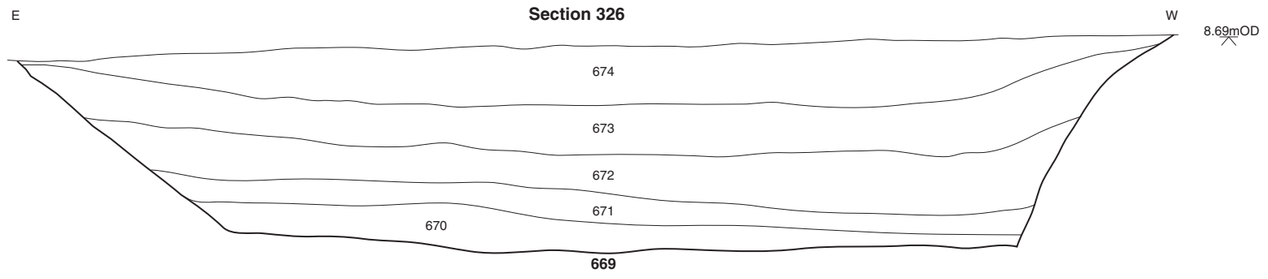
Phase 3











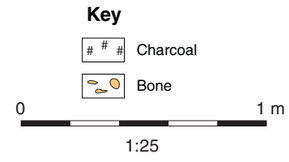


Figure 6: Selected sections

Plate 1: Pits **526** and **529**, Phase 1 (Early Bronze Age), looking north-north-east

Plate 2: Skeleton 304, Phase 2 (Middle Bronze Age), looking north-east

Plate 3: Cemetery 1, Phase 2 (Middle Bronze Age), looking south-east

Plate 4: Cremation **585**, Phase 3 (Late Bronze Age), looking north

Plate 5: Post-hole **104**, Phase 3 (Late Bronze Age), looking north

Plate 6: Structure 3, Phase 3 (Late Bronze Age), looking north-west

Plate 7: Structure 4, Phase 3 (Late Bronze Age), looking north-west

Plate 8: Pit Group 1, Phase 3 (Late Bronze Age), looking north

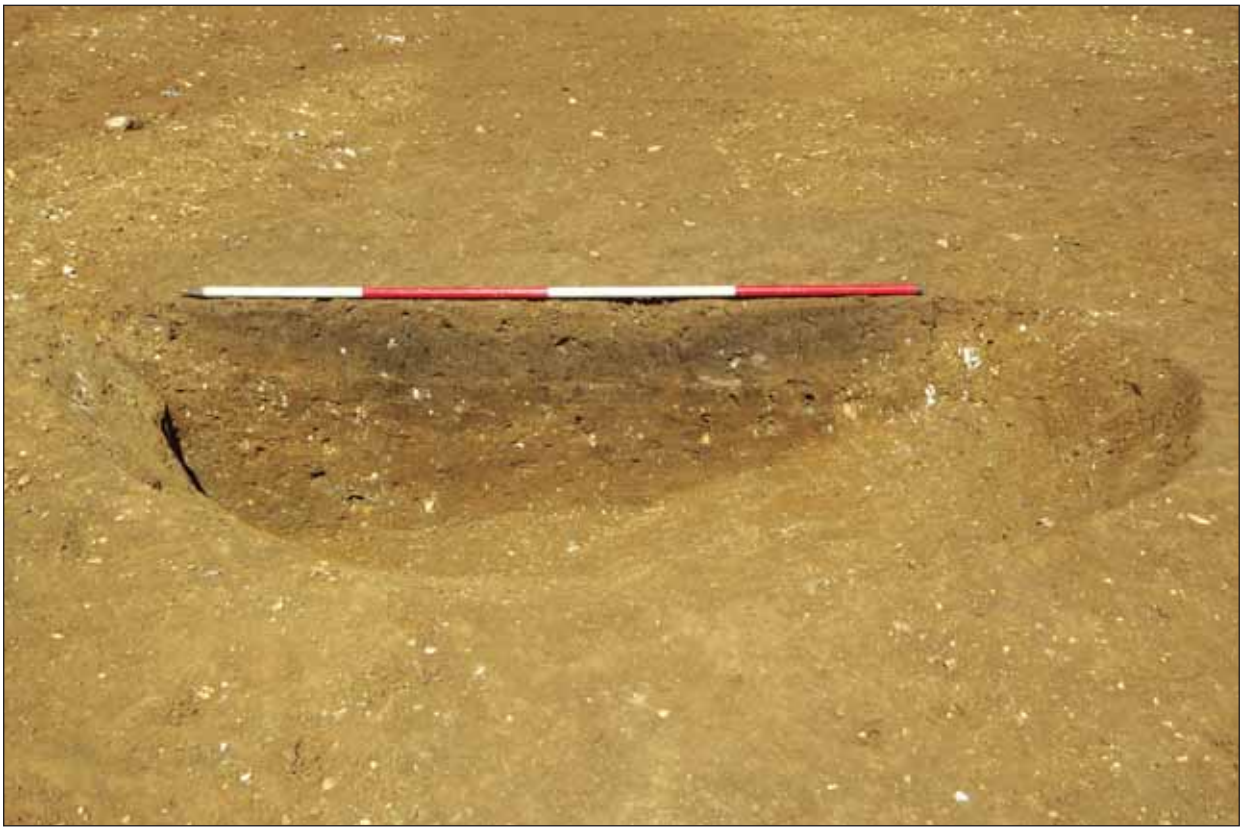


Plate 9: Pits **612** and **614**, Phase 3 (Late Bronze Age), looking north

Plate 10: Well **118**, Phase 3 (Late Bronze Age), looking north

Plate 11: Undated Channel **257**, looking west

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

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

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

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

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

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