Plot 210, Great Haddon, Peterborough

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Plot 210, Great Haddon, Peterborough

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Summary

Between the 15th July and the 30th August 2019 Oxford Archaeology East undertook an archaeological excavation (2.2ha) on the proposed site of a commercial unit at Great Haddon, Peterborough. The project was part of the Gateway Peterborough development and was commissioned by RPS on behalf of Roxhill Developments Ltd. The site lay immediately to the north of, and was a continuation of, Plot 400 excavated in 2018 (PETPOT18).

The excavation results correspond partially with the results of a geophysical survey carried out previously on the site, in that the trackway ditches were shown to continue beyond the northern limit of the Plot 400 excavation. However, the excavation exposed significantly more archaeology than anticipated despite a phase of evaluation (Pennell 2019) taking place prior to the full excavation. This may be in part due to the very leached nature of the fills of the features, making them invisible on the geophysics. A large multi-phase enclosure was revealed to the west of the trackway, containing the remains of roundhouses and associated pits and postholes. A further area to the north along the trackway exposed a large watering hole and an area of pitting, possibly relating to another area of settlement located beyond the limit of excavation.

As with the adjacent excavation, the majority of the remains were of Middle to Late Iron Age date, although a higher degree of continuity into the Early Roman period was evident compared to Plot 400. The assemblages of artefacts and ecofacts recovered from Plot 210 were smaller in size than the material recovered from Plot 400, although notable assemblages of pottery and animal bone from features attributed to the Late Iron Age phase should provide useful comparisons to the broadly contemporary activity at the Plot 400 settlement.

Iron Age settlement activity within the wider area is well attested to and the results from this site, together with Plot 400 to the south, have the potential to shed further light on the organisation and exploitation of this landscape during the period leading up to the Roman conquest. The trackway between the enclosures is significant as it could be a prehistoric precursor to Roman Ermine Street, which is believed to lie directly to the west of the site along the line of the modern A1(M) motorway. A comparison of this settlement with known local settlements along Ermine Street will form a main focus for the analysis phase of work.

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The fieldwork was directed by the author, who was supported by Leanne Robinson Zeki, Hannah Blannin, Anna Lound, Jamie Hirst, Tamara Hadnagyev, Robin Webb, Paddy Lambert, Dave Browne, Sonia Guerrini, Cleve Roberts, Katie Ray, Rachel Thomas, Adrian Wellard and Gareth Morgan. Steve Critchley undertook a metal detector survey of all excavation spoil and features. Survey and digitising were carried out by Sarita Louzolo and Drone survey was carried out by Debbie Lewis. The figures were prepared by David Brown and the report was edited by Rachel Clarke. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 An archaeological excavation (2.2ha) took place from the 15th July to the 30th August 2019 on the outskirts of Peterborough (TL 15097 93859, Fig. 1). The fieldwork was commissioned by RPS Consulting on behalf of Roxhill Developments Ltd as part of the Gateway Peterborough development. This work followed a programme of archaeological investigation the previous summer, conducted on land immediately to the south at Plot 400 (Greef 2019) which identified the remains of an Iron Age settlement. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the subject site (Plot 210) conducted by MOLA (Pennell 2019).

1.1.2 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (2006) and PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The subject site is located west of Yaxley and Hampton Hargate and east of Haddon, at the southern end of Peterborough. The A1M motorway (line of Ermine Street) lies to the west of site and the Plot 400 industrial unit (and site of previous excavation PETPOT18, Greef 2019) lies immediately to the south. Directly east lies a public bridleway and to the north is the ongoing construction of industrial units (and further area of archaeological investigation, Stocks-Morgan 2018).

1.2.2 The excavation comprised two areas with a combined area of 2.2ha and consisted of unused arable farmland that had turned to grassland. Area 1 and the north-west quadrant of Area 2 were situated along a gravel ridge sitting at approximately 25mOD, which gradually sloped to the east, with the lowest point of this area located at approximately 23mOD.

1.2.3 The site is situated on the edge of the Oxford Clay formation bedrock geology of the Cambridgeshire Fens, overlain by superficial deposits of River Terrace Gravels, the majority of which survive within the northern half of the development area as a ridge of higher ground (British Geological Survey Geology of Britain viewer: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html, accessed 21/05/18).

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is discussed in the desk-based assessment (CgMs 2005) and an updated summary is detailed below. Given the results of this excavation the following summary focuses on the Iron Age and a more thorough description of Iron Age sites within the vicinity of the site is included, based on a 2km search of the Peterborough Historic Environment Record (PHER, Fig.1) .

1.3.2 Evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the study area is sparse and restricted to find spots of flint tools. These include a scraper and four flakes recovered during a fieldwalking survey undertaken to the east of the site (PHER 51896; not illustrated, Newboult & Gregson, 2007). Several phases of work including fieldwalking and excavation on the site of the Late Iron

Age and Roman farmstead/settlement at Haddon, 1.2km north-west of the site (CHER 09748) recovered a small assemblage of around 250 struck flints, a proportion of which has been suggested to be of Early Bronze Age date (French 1994; Hinman 2003).

1.3.3 The excavation of Plot 400 (PETPOT18), immediately to the south, revealed a Middle to Late Iron Age settlement consisting of two enclosures lying either side of a trackway. The geophysical survey showed that the trackway continued into the subject site.

1.3.4 Evidence for further Iron Age activity in the immediate study area has been revealed just 800m north of the site, the other side of Alwalton Hill, where a Middle to Late Iron Age farmstead was excavated in 2014 (Stocks-Morgan 2018) as well as at Haddon 1.2km to the north-west, where a farmstead/settlement (CHER 09748) was established during the mid-1st century AD (Hinman 2003). Similarly, approximately 2km south-east of the site, and just outside of the study area proper, extensive evaluation trenching revealed traces of at least four areas of Middle to Late Iron Age settlement between the modern A1(M) and the village of Yaxley (Ingham 2008; PHER 51898 & 51899; not illustrated).

1.3.5 Occupation at the Late Iron Age settlement at Haddon (CHER 09748) continued into the Roman period, where a large farmstead developed, continuing in use into the mid to late 4th century AD (Hinman 2003). A Roman bathhouse and associated features were excavated in the early 1990s, a kilometre south-west of the Haddon settlement (Upex 1994; CHER 10384), and has since been suggested to have formed part of a small villa or high-status farmstead (Hinman 2003, 6).

Iron Age sites within the wider area

1.3.6 In the lower Nene Valley (Fig. 1), a number of Middle to Late Iron Age sites have been identified: Orton Longueville, Werrington, Yaxley and Fengate; specifically Vicarage Farm and Cats Water.

1.3.7 The remains of a farmstead and associated occupation features were encountered at Orton Longueville, 4.2km to the north-east (Mackreth 2001). Werrington, 10km to the north, comprised a square enclosure, approximately 70m by 70m which contained a roundhouse and large penannular ditch (Mackreth 1988). The settlement at Broadway, Yaxley, located 4.1km to the east, consisted of a smaller square enclosure which contained a roundhouse and a possible metal-working area, with an outlying field system (Phillips 2014). The site at Cats Water revealed remains of a significant farmstead, while at Vicarage Farm a smaller settlement mainly comprising ditches and pits was recorded (Pryor 1984).

1.4 Original research aims and objectives

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

1.4.2 Based on the results of the evaluation, more specific aims and research questions were formulated:

- To investigate the character and morphology of the Middle/Late Iron Age activity on site with reference to its origins and development, placing it within its landscape context;
- Identify the continuation of the trackway/droveway and any associated occupation;
- Establish the northern limit of the Iron Age settlement identified in Plot 400 to the south;
- Establish the activities taking place in the smaller area of activity to the north;
- Develop an understanding of the local Iron Age economy through analysis of artefactual and environmental remains recovered.

1.4.3 Following the completion of the fieldwork, these research aims have been revised and redefined (see section 6 below), ensuring that they contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area.

Research frameworks

1.4.4 This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24).

1.5 Fieldwork methodology

1.5.1 All works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved by Peterborough City Council Historic Environment Team prior to commencement of works on site and undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA 2014a) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation,* local and national planning policies.

1.5.2 All machine excavation was carried out by a 360 type excavator using a 2m wide ditching bucket and was monitored at all times by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East proforma sheets. Sections were drawn at appropriate scales. Site photographs were taken of all features using a DSLR camera.

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

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

1.6 Project scope

1.6.1 This report deals solely with the 2019 excavation undertaken by OA East. The previous phase of archaeological excavation to the south (Greef 2019) will be referred to during the assessment where appropriate.

2 FACTUAL DATA: STRATIGRAPHY

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following records were created:

Record type	Number
Context records	487
Sections	120
Environmental samples	43
Small finds	3
Photographs	345

Table 1: Records Inventory

2.1.2 The preliminary phasing presented below is based on stratigraphic relationships and spatial associations, with similarity of morphology of features also considered. Where possible this has been combined with dating evidence provided by stratified artefacts.

2.1.3 Summary descriptions of the feature groups identified are given in this section with a full context inventory listing all features provided in Appendix A. Large finds assemblages (1kg upwards) and notable artefacts and environmental results are highlighted in the text. This is supplemented by comprehensive finds quantification tables by feature group for each phase. A phased plan showing the site in relation to the previous area excavated (Plot 400) is depicted on Figure 2.1 and detailed site plans of the 2019 excavation, with all feature groups marked, are presented on Figure 2.2.

2.1.4 The smallest cut number has been used as the group number for each feature group and these appear on the phased plan (Fig.2.2). Numbered enclosures continue sequentially from the ones previously identified (Greef 2019) and features have been phased to correlate with the Plot 400 results. These phases will be refined at the analysis stage.

2.1.5 Five phases of activity have been identified:

- Phase 1: Middle Iron Age (*c*.350-100BC)
- Phase 2: Middle Iron Age (*c*.350-100BC)
- Phase 3: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (*c*.100BC-AD100)
- Phase 4: Roman (*c*.AD100-AD250)
- Phase 5: Medieval to post-medieval (AD1200-1800)

2.1.6 The Phase 3 settlement activity has been further split into two sub phases within the stratigraphic narrative (indicated on Fig 2.2), however given the small quantities recovered, the finds assemblages have been considered together.

2.2 Phase 1: Middle Iron Age (*c*.350-100BC)

Trackway 1

2.2.1 A single ditch (2373, Plate 1), extended north for 62m from the southern limit of excavation and may have formed part of the western side of the north to south running trackway identified in the excavation immediately to the south (PETPOT18; Plot 400).

2.2.2 This feature was the only evidence associated with the earliest phase at Plot 400. Similarly to at the southern site, the trackway ditches were recut and truncated multiple times as the trackway was modified or its ditches enlarged. Ditch **2373** appeared to terminate two thirds of the way across the excavation area. The presumed contemporary ditch (on the eastern side of the track) was fully truncated by later recuts so it is unclear if it extended for a similar length.

2.2.3 No other features have been securely assigned to this phase. Whilst the trackway appears to continue into this area, the open settlement activity recorded in the previous excavation does not seem to extend this far north.

Feature Group	Flint	Total pottery (kg)	IA Pottery (kg)	LIA/ER pottery (kg)	Fired clay (kg)	Burnt stone (kg)	Faunal remains (kg)	Small Find No	Enviro sample No	Charcoal (ml)	WPR/ CPR
Ditch **2373**		0.008	0.008		0.005	0.928	0.094				

Table 2: Phase 1 finds and environmental inventory

2.3 Phase 2: Middle Iron Age (*c*.350-100BC)

Introduction

2.3.1 At some point during the Middle Iron Age the trackway was reinstated and activity alongside it increased. An additional boundary was added to the east in the form of ditch **2098**, which mirrors an increased land division seen at this point at Plot 400 to the south. An area of pits and postholes, clustered around a watering hole (**2065**) was revealed in the northern part of the site (Area 1) which may indicate another focus of Middle Iron Age settlement just outside of the excavation area to the north. The corner of Enclosure 1 previously identified in Plot 400 was also exposed (Ditch **2145**). These features produced small to moderate quantities of MIA pottery, fired clay and animal bone (Table 3)

Trackway 1

2.3.2 The line of the Phase 1 western trackway ditch was altered slightly and by this phase it extended the full length of Area 2 (Ditch **2151**). The eastern side of the track appears to continue into Area 1 (Ditch **2023**) however much of the trackway ditch was truncated by the much wider Phase 3 recut (see below). Scattered between the two trackway ditches were a few isolated pits and natural features, however for the most part the area between the ditches (maximum of 25m wide) was clear of other features.

Boundary 2098 and associated features

2.3.3 Ditch **2098** created a land division which mirrors those added at this time at Plot 400. This ditch ran from the eastern side of Trackway 1 to the eastern limit of excavation for a distance of 37m. To the south of this boundary close to the southern edge of the site was a small group

of pits (Pit Group **2123**), which comprised four pits measuring between 0.36m and 0.85m in diameter. To the north of the ditch was a scatter of features forming a further two groups of pits (Pit Groups **2319** and **2271**). Pit Group **2319** comprised five pits which measured between 0.38m and 0.56m in diameter. Pit Group **2271** further to the north, comprised eight pits which measured between 0.33m and 1.3m in diameter.

Northern activity (Area 1)

2.3.4 In the north of the site, and to the east of trackway ditch **2026**, a large watering hole (**2065**, Plate 2) was revealed which showed signs of having been recut or cleared out over time before eventually being infilled with midden-like material, including pottery, animal bone and slag, after going out of use in Phase 3. Surrounding this feature were several groups of undated pits and postholes. Pit Group **2001**, to the north of the watering hole, comprised nine pits and postholes which measured between 0.22m and 1.01m in diameter. Pit Group **2007** to the east, comprised nine pits and postholes which measured between 0.21m and 1.22m in diameter. Structure **2050** to the south may be the truncated remains of a four-post structure, with only three postholes surviving, that measured between 0.5m and 0.62m in diameter.

2.3.5 The finds assemblages below (Table 3) are quantified and grouped by cut number and therefore contain some Later Iron Age material, present in the upper fills of features (such as watering hole **2065**). These upper fills will be reassigned to Phase 3 at analysis.

Feature Group	Flint	Total pottery (kg)	IA Pottery (kg)	LIA/ER pottery (kg)	Fired clay (kg)	Burnt stone (kg)	Metal working debris (kg)	Faunal remains (kg)	Small Find No	Enviro sample No	Charcoal (ml)	WPR/ CPR
Ditch **2151**	0.019	0.138	0.086	0.052		0.415				220	0	
Ditch **2145**	0.123	0.087		0.087	0.033		0.005	0.430				
Ditch **2023**		0.025	0.025		0.025							
Pit Group **2133**								0.033				
Ditch **2098**		0.036	0.036					0.005		214	<1	
Pit Group **2319**												
Pit Group **2271**												
Watering hole **2065**	0.005	0.909		0.909	0.038		0.632	1.453		208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 218, 219, 227	3	W
Pit Group **2001**						0.325				200, 202	6	
Pit Group **2007**		0.253	0.066	0.187	0.007	0.131		0.032		201, 203, 205, 206, 229	10	
Structure **2050**												

Table 3: Phase 2 finds and environmental inventory

2.4 Phase 3: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (c.100BC-AD100)

Introduction

2.4.1 The majority of features revealed by the excavation have been assigned to Phase 3 and were located within an enclosure to the west of the trackway. This enclosure, which initially seems to have respected the existing ditches of the trackway, was subsequently expanded into the trackway, perhaps to increase the size of the enclosure and/or to possibly create a choke point

along the trackway for the management of cattle/livestock. One large roundhouse and the remains of several smaller roundhouses and other ancillary structures were associated with this enclosure, along with several pit groups.

Phase 3.1 (Enclosure 5a)

2.4.2 The earliest form of this enclosure was bounded by ditches **2193**, **2246** and **2403** which appear to have been established after the siting of Roundhouse **2172** as its substantial ring ditch was incorporated into the south-west corner of the enclosure. The enclosure extended beyond the northern limit of excavation and encompassed an area of at least 1745m^2. Roundhouse **2172** had an internal diameter of 14.5m, and although no internal features survived a significant pottery assemblage was deposited at its entrance within the ditch terminals. Associated with this was a smaller possible Roundhouse **2161** (internal diameter 6.5m) located to the north-east and a nearby four-post structure (**2119**), along with pit groups **2164**, **2181** and **2199**. Pit Group **2181**, adjacent and to the north of the main roundhouse, comprised seven pits which measured between 0.5m and 1.56m in diameter. Pit Groups **2164** and **2199,** further to the north, comprised three pits which measured between 1.14m and 1.96m in diameter and a further five pits (**2199**) which measured between 0.2m and 0.9m in diameter respectively.

Phase 3.2 (Enclosure 5b)

2.4.3 The later form of the enclosure was established by the construction of Ditch **2042** (Fig. 3 Section 216, Plate 1), which together with the retained Ditch **2193** created an elongated enclosure which was far more amorphous in plan than all previous identified enclosures within the development area. Once again this ditch respected Roundhouse **2172** enclosing a total area of 3105m^2 although it truncated ditch **2403**.

2.4.4 This new enclosure boundary ditch (and possibly the earlier version, Enclosure 5a), together with the final recut of the eastern trackway ditch (Ditch **2026**) created a possible choke point for animal management along the trackway, which it narrowed to a gap of only 8.4m.

2.4.5 The larger enclosed area contained the remains of an expanded settlement including Roundhouse **2335**, partial ring ditch **2457**, structures **2353** and **2189** and Pit Groups **2180** and **2202** and an inhumation burial. Most of these features, the structures in particular, were poorly preserved due to the landscaping carried out on site by the developer prior to excavation, however enough survived to enable the location of buildings to be identified.

2.4.6 Pit Group **2180**, at the southern limit of the enclosure comprised four pits which measured between 0.47m and 2.08m in diameter. Pit Group **2202** comprised three pits which measured between 0.73m and 1.5m in diameter, two of which truncated the ring ditch of Roundhouse **2172.**

2.4.7 Grave cut **2434,** which also truncated this ring ditch, contained a poorly preserved crouched burial (2463, Plate 5) which was buried with a poorly preserved brooch (SF202 Plate 6).

2.4.8 Ditch **2107** (Section 231, Plate 3) to the north possibly acted as some form of internal division within the later phase of this enclosure and contained a dark midden-like fill (2109) which produced a large assemblage of pottery.

2.4.9 Several pits within this enclosure, such as pit **2392** located close to the roundhouses (Section 296, Plate 4) contained large dumps of burnt stone which had probably been used for heating water.

Activity east of the trackway

2.4.10 To the south-east of Enclosure 5, on the opposite side of Trackway 1, the northern boundary of Enclosure 4 (Plot 400, PETPOT18 ditch **175**) was shown to continue to the east as ditch **2142.** To the north of this were a four-post structure **2232** and associated pit group (**2226**) which comprised five pits measuring between 0.26m and 1.4m in diameter.

Feature Group	Flint	Total pottery (kg)	IA Pottery (kg)	LIA/ER pottery (kg)	Fired clay (kg)	Burnt stone (kg)	Metal working debris (kg)	Faunal remains (kg)	Small Find No	Enviro sample No	Charcoal (ml)	WPR/ CPR
Ditch **2193**		0.021		0.021				0.004				
Ditch **2246**		0.057		0.057				0.029				
Ditch **2403**												
Roundhouse **2172**		2.815		2.815	0.040		0.258	0.551		221, 222, 243	2	
Roundhouse **2161**								0.059		242	0	
Structure **2119**		0.031	0.005	0.026				0.001				
Pit Group **2164**		0.194		0.194	0.014			0.082				
Pit Group **2181**		0.013		0.013		0.33						
Pit Group **2199**		0.010	0.010							231	0	
Ditch **2042**		0.094	0.021	0.073	0.021	1.439		0.247		204	<1	W
Ditch **2026**	0.004	0.009	0.004	0.005						232	0	
Roundhouse **2335**		0.391		0.391	0.175							
Roundhouse **2457**					0.058							
Structure **2353**						1.483				233	<1	
Structure **2189**										226	<1	
Pit Group **2180**		0.027		0.027				0.012				
Pit Group **2202**		0.652		0.652				0.353				
Ditch **2107**		2.642		2.642	0.029		0.401	0.876		216, 223, 224, 225	4	
Burial **2434**		0.020		0.020				0.006	202	237, 238, 239, 240	<1	
Ditch **2142**						0.14		0.104				
Structure **2232**		0.002		0.002				0.031		234, 235, 236	2	
Pit Group **2226**		0.028		0.028						230	1	

Table 4: Phase 3 finds and environmental inventory

2.5 Phase 4: Roman (*c.*AD100-AD250)

2.5.1 A later system of ditches encountered at the Plot 400 (PETPOT18) excavation were shown to continue to the north. These are similar in form to bedding trenches regularly found within the eastern region and have been interpreted as part of a Romano-British field system. These ditches generally stopped short of Trackway 1, towards the north of the site, ditches **2112** and **2241** clearly cut across all trackway ditches. This would suggest that these formed part of a slightly later field system, where all trace of the track has disappeared. Ditch **2112** also

contained a significant assemblage of pottery including an oven disc, whereas all the other Roman ditches seldom produced finds. No definitely Roman features were found in Area 1.

Feature Group	Flint	Total pottery (kg)	IA Pottery (kg)	Roman pottery (kg)	Fired clay (kg)	Burnt stone (kg)	Faunal remains (kg)	Small Find No	Enviro sample No	Charcoal (ml)	WPR/ CPR
Ditch **2112**		3.583		3.583	0.007		0.107		215	0	
Ditch **2241**											
Ditch **2117**											
Ditch **2131**		0.170		0.170			0.062				
Ditch **2089**											
Ditch **2087**											
Ditch **2081**											
Ditch **2073**											

Table 5: Phase 4 finds and environmental inventory

2.6 Phase 5: Medieval to post-medieval (AD1500-1800)

2.6.1 Many features were truncated by a system of furrows extending across the site (not illustrated). Two post-medieval field boundary ditches were also recorded (**2105** and **2205**) at the north-west edge of Area 2 that are aligned with field boundaries shown on historic mapping for the area.

3 FACTUAL DATA: ARTEFACTS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The following finds assemblages were recovered:

Material	Number	Weight (kg)
Metalwork	3	-
Slag	22	0.66
Flint	8	-
Burnt Stone	31	5.6
Iron Age and Roman pottery	1891	12.1
Fired clay	55	0.5
Glass	1	-

Table 6: Finds assemblages

3.2 Metalwork *by Denis Sami*

3.2.1 The metalwork assemblage consists of nine metal fragments relating to three objects. A fragmented brooch (SF202) was buried with Phase 3 Skeleton 2463 (Plates 5 & 6) and may represent a curated object. A possible mount (SF201) was recovered from Ditch **2107** (Phase 3) and a crotal bell (SF200) was recovered from furrow **2103**. (Plate 6)

3.3 Slag *by Simon Timberlake*

3.3.1 A total of 0.66 kg of iron smithing slag was recovered from the fills of three ditches (Phase 2 Ditch **2145** and Phase 3 Ditch **2107** and Roundhouse **2172**). This consisted of 3-4 smithing hearth bases (SHBs), some slag smithing lumps (SSL), vitrified hearth lining (VHL) and lumps of vitrified clay (VC). One tiny (3 g) fragment of smelting slag consisting of a waterworn piece of slag runnel was also recovered from these features. A further 969g of unburnt and burnt magnetic iron mineral (possibly an iron ore) was recovered from the upper fill of watering-hole **2065** (Phase 2). This assemblage represents the debris from local iron smithing, the actual forge located beyond the limit of excavation.

3.4 Flint *by Lawrence Billington*

3.4.1 A small assemblage of eight worked flints and a single fragment (6g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered during the excavations. The majority of the assemblage is in a condition suggestive of complex taphonomic histories and is consistent with representing residual material inadvertently incorporated into later features. It is possible that two somewhat fresher pieces from Phase 2 ditch **2145** represent the small-scale working of flint in the Middle Iron Age, broadly contemporary with the ditch, but it is equally likely that these too are simply residual pieces.

3.5 Burnt Stone *by Simon Timberlake*

3.5.1 A total of 5.6kg of burnt stone were examined from this site. All of these consisted of prehistoric-type burnt cobble stone and none of them were worked. The largest amount (by weight of stone) came from the fill of pit **2392** (Pit Group **2353**, Phase 3) (1489g), whilst smaller amounts came from Ditch **2400** (Ditch **2042**, Phase 3) (1452g) and from a drainage ditch **2382** (Ditch **2373**, Phase 1) (943g).

3.6 Prehistoric and Roman pottery *by Phil Mills*

3.6.1 A total of 1,891 sherds weighing 12.1kg were collected from 94 excavated features comprising 37 rims, 16 bases and one handle. All of the pottery is of Middle Iron Age to Roman date (350BC-AD400), with the majority dating towards the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, *c.* 50BC to *c.*AD 100. The majority of the material is in a shell gritted MIA/LIA tradition fabric. There are a number of scored sherds, a tradition starting in the MIA and lasting until the early 1st century AD. Large Late Iron Age assemblages were recovered from Phase 3 Ditch **2107** and Ring ditch **2172** and the final fill of Phase 2 watering hole **2065**. A large 2nd century AD assemblage was recovered from Phase 4 Ditch **2112** which notably included an oven disc.

3.7 Fired clay *by Phil Mills*

3.7.1 A total of 55 baked clay pieces weighing 0.5kg were recovered from 19 excavated contexts. The fired clay was largely unidentifiable, but included a shaped piece, possibly a fragment of luting and a possible plate.

3.8 Glass *by Carole Fletcher*

3.8.1 A single sherd of glass was recovered from furrow **2417** (Phase 5). The overall condition of the glass is good, yet the surface loss suggests the glass is of some age, possibly 18th century.

4 FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

4.1 General

4.1.1 A total of 43 bulk samples were taken during the excavation, alongside which the following environmental assemblages were recovered:

Material	Number	Weight (kg)
Human skeletal remains	1	-
Faunal remains	1072	5.77
Mollusca	1	0.058
Wood	2	-

Table 7: Ecofactual assemblages

4.2 Charred Plant Remains *by Martha Craven*

4.2.1 The preservation of plant remains is extremely poor and only a very small quantity of plant material was recovered. The single cereal grain in Sample 223 (from Phase 3.2 Ditch **2107**) is possibly intrusive or, if contemporary, probably represents a background scatter of refuse material. The silicified plant material and ostracods found in some features indicate the presence of water, at some point in the past, in these features. The lack of waterlogged material in these features suggests that they have since become de-watered.

4.3 Human Skeletal Remains *by Zoë Uí Choileáin*

4.3.1 A single crouched burial was recovered from grave **2434** (Phase 3.2) which was dug into the final fill of ring ditch **2132** (Phase 3.2). The grave cut was shallow; only 0.13m in depth and the burial (skeleton 2463, Plate 4) was truncated by later Roman ditch **2438** (Ditch **2112**, Phase 4). The skeleton was buried with a copper-plated iron brooch (SF 202, Plate 5) placed at the neck.

4.4 Faunal Remains *by Hayley Foster*

4.4.1 The faunal assemblage is of a small size, with 5.77kg of bone from hand collection. The species present include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), dog (*Canis familiaris*) and shrew (*Sorex sp.*). Material is mainly from pits and ditches in the Phase 3 (Late Iron Age/Early Roman) settlement area.

4.5 Mollusca *by Carole Fletcher*

4.5.1 A single, large, relatively thick, near-complete left valve (0.058kg) of an oyster was recovered from the upper fill of watering hole **2065** (Phase 2). The shell has slight damage to the ventral edge, with slight notching on the anterior ventral edge and light boring damage on the anterior dorsal edge. The shell is further damaged on the internal surfaces, with slight marine worm burrowing on the posterior margin and loss of internal layers of nacre, however, this is very probably post-depositional damage.

4.6 Wood *by Laura James*

4.6.1 A possible post and a wood chip were recovered from Phase 2 watering hole **2065**. These were situated in waterlogged deposits at the base of the feature which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for organic preservation. The items were discarded in the feature during its use.

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

5.1 Stratigraphy

5.1.1 This excavation (combined with the adjacent site PETPOT18) presents a good opportunity to investigate an area of Middle Iron Age to Early Roman settlement and the evolution of this landscape in the period leading up to the Roman conquest.

5.1.2 This site has good potential for the investigation of the character and morphology of the settlement and the wealth of Iron Age and Early Roman sites within the region should provide a number of contemporary examples for comparison.

5.1.3 A combination of stratigraphic analysis alongside the spatial distributions of the artefactual and ecofactual assemblages should provide an understanding of the distribution of different activities within the settlement.

5.2 Metalwork

5.2.1 Given the few finds recovered and their poor preservation, this small assemblage offers limited potential for further work. An attempt should be made to securely identify the typology of brooch SF202: it has tentatively been identified as a possible La Tène I brooch of Middle Iron Age, *c.* 400-200 BC, date (Hattatt 1985). This would be unusual as it was buried with skeleton 2463 (Plate 5) which was cut into the remains of Roundhouse 2172 and which has been phased to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, suggesting that if the identification is correct this might indicate a curated object. There is little benefit to further analysis of the remainder of the assemblage.

5.3 Slag

5.3.1 The assemblage of ironworking slag recovered is predominantly the debris from local iron smithing, the actual forge probably being close by, but off-site from the area currently being examined. There is therefore no potential for further analysis, other than as part of more general spatial analyses to study the distribution of different activities within the settlement (see Section 6.2).

5.4 Worked Flint

5.4.1 This small assemblage is of very little significance beyond indicating a background prehistoric presence at the site and has no potential to contribute to the research objectives of the project. When taken alongside the results of previous phases of excavation, it seems clear that the area saw very limited earlier prehistoric activity and that there was little, if any, use of worked flint during the Iron Age phases of occupation.

5.5 Burnt Stone

5.5.1 There is no potential for further analysis or research owing to the small size of the assemblage.

5.6 Iron Age and Roman Pottery

5.6.1 The size of the assemblage, its rural character, early end date and the presence of an oven disc make this assemblage an important one for further study. In particular it should shed light

onto the continuation of use of MIA/LIA traditional pottery alongside access to the wider economy of Early Roman Britain when combined with the larger assemblage from Plot 400 (PETPOT18).

5.7 Fired Clay

5.7.1 The nature of this material and its distribution may aid in investigating the character of activity being undertaken on site.

5.8 Glass

5.8.1 The assemblage has no potential to aid national, regional or local research objectives.

5.9 Charred Plant Remains

5.9.1 The poor density and diversity of the plant taxa produced from these samples has no potential to aid the local, regional or national research priorities beyond the record of the taxa in this report. The pollen samples taken from this site may, however, be worth analysing to try and aid a greater understanding of this site and its surrounding environs.

5.10 Human Skeletal Remains

5.10.1 There is very low potential for this burial to provide information on the health or diet of the individual. Other than an attempt at determining the sex of the individual there is no further information to be recorded. The more integrated burial practices of the Late Iron Age through burial within settlement areas have been discussed by Harding (2015, 269) and in that regard this assemblage has the potential to add to the corpus of examples within East Anglia. Although this is an isolated example it may provide further evidence of funerary practice during the Late Iron Age to Early Roman transition period. Fragments of this skeleton should be considered for radiocarbon dating.

5.11 Animal Bone

5.11.1 The material is a good representation of a Late Iron Age/Early Roman domestic faunal assemblage. The data represents a modest quantity of identifiable animal bone. This data should be viewed alongside the faunal assemblage from adjacent plot 400 (PETPOT18). Looking at the data sets as a whole will allow for more insights into diet and husbandry practices during this period in this particular area of Peterborough.

5.11.2 The faunal assemblage contains a good level of ageing data and the presence of a variety of species. Conducting spatial analysis would allow for further interpretations and comparisons to be made on the type and amount of faunal material coming from specific features.

5.11.3 Collecting full biometric data would allow for comparison to be made with other sites in the area, and to determine if there were any changes in size of the main domestic species.

5.12 Mollusca

5.12.1 There is no potential for further analysis or research owing to the small size of the assemblage.

5.13 Wood

5.13.1 The wood has been provisionally identified as oak, further analysis could confirm this. Otherwise the objects offer little potential for further analysis. Both items could be considered for radiocarbon dating as they were deposited at the time that watering hole was in use.

6 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

6.1 Original research aims and objectives

6.1.1 A number of aims were identified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Drummond-Murray 2019) and reiterated in Section 1.4 in this report. These have been expanded upon and updated below, with reference to regional frameworks (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011).

6.1.2 Objectives identified in the Written Scheme of Investigation for Plot 400, have been revisited due to the slightly larger Roman component to the archaeology of Plot 210.

6.2 Revised research aims

Settlement chronology and transition

To Investigate the character and morphology of the Middle/Late Iron Age activity on site with reference to its origins and development, placing it within its landscape context.

6.2.1 The enclosure revealed in Plot 210 appears to be Late Iron Age to Early Roman in date and slightly later than the majority of the Plot 400 settlement. Further study of the settlement's development combined with comparisons and associations with the Haddon sites within the immediate vicinity (Fig.1, Hinman 2003, Stocks Morgan 2018) and with other Iron Age and Roman sites within the wider area may help place this site within its landscape context.

6.2.2 An attempt should be made to firmly establish the chronology of landscape use with these two sites. Were all areas occupied at the same time? Can we see movement within the local landscape?

Identify the continuation of the droveway and any associated occupation

6.2.3 The trackway/droveway revealed in Plot 400 has been shown to continue into and beyond the Plot 210 excavation. The placing of this within the landscape has been previously identified as a research objective (Greef 2019)

6.2.4 A further area for study within the wider landscape would include investigation of the orientations and alignments of the trackways recorded on site and whether any other sites within the wider area can be associated with them. How do they relate to the local topography?

To Investigate the impact of Romanisation on the landscape with reference to the reorganisation of settlement patterns; why does the settlement apparently end prior to the Roman period?

6.2.5 Unlike at Plot 400, the Plot 210 excavation saw some continued settlement activity into the Early Roman period. This revives research opportunities concerning the purpose of this trackway/droveway. A number of the identified Roman field boundaries seem to respect the trackway so it may be that it continues in use (or at least survived as features in the landscape) into the initial period of Roman occupation. If this trackway can possibly be considered as a precursor to Ermine Street then where did it lead to and why did the route change?

Settlement form and function

Establish the northern limit of the Iron Age settlement identified in Plot 400 to the south

6.2.6 The evaluation of Plot 210 (Pennell 2019) incorrectly concluded that the trackway and settlement activity at Plot 400 terminated within the Plot 210 area. Although the northern extent of the enclosures of Plot 400 has been revealed, further areas of settlement were identified which continued beyond the limit of excavation to the north.

Establish the activities taking place in Area 1 to the north

6.2.7 A further area of Middle Iron Age activity was recorded in the smaller area (Area 1) to the north. It is unclear if this relates to the Plot 400 settlement or is indicative of another focus of settlement located just beyond the limit of excavation. Spatial analysis of the artefactual data (in particular the iron slag) may help to clarify this.

The economy and environment

To develop an understanding of the local Iron Age economy through analysis of artefactual and environmental remains recovered*.*

6.2.8 Spatial distribution of the environmental and artefactual assemblages may aid in identifying areas of industrial activity within the settlement and aid in ascribing function to buildings and enclosures.

6.2.9 Further study of the faunal assemblage recovered should provide a characterisation of the settlement's economy which can be used to compare it with other sites in the vicinity. The cattle remains indicate meat consumption on site and the sheep/goat remains suggest that they were raised on site. Analysis of the spatial distribution of butchery waste may also assist in identifying potential zones of activity (butchery, leatherworking) within the settlement.

6.2.10 The presence of shrews and amphibians in this assemblage and birds, shrews, voles and red deer at Plot 400 all contribute to our understanding of the contemporary environment.

6.2.11 Whilst the environmental results have been poor, the pollen samples taken from waterlogged features may prove more productive and help to characterise the local environment.

6.3 Interfaces

6.3.1 Depending on timescales, it is the intention that the results of this excavation published alongside the works conducted at Haddon (Stocks-Morgan 2018), the previous excavation at Plot 400 (Greef 2019) and any future Gateway Peterborough sites conducted by OA East.

6.4 Methods statement

Stratigraphy

6.4.1 Context, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database. A full stratigraphic text will be prepared for all features, based on a group matrix and utilising tabulated data where appropriate. Features will be grouped by association where appropriate and described spatially and stratigraphically. The specialist information will be integrated (utilising the site database, GIS and/or CAD software programmes) to aid dating and complete

more detailed phasing and spatial consideration of the site. Final phase plans will be produced and illustrations prepared in Adobe Illustrator.

Historic environment research

6.4.2 Research will be undertaken to place the site within its wider context. This will involve consulting the Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record in addition to published and unpublished reports on contemporary sites in the vicinity.

Metalwork

6.4.3 All objects will be stabilised and brooch SF202 will be x-rayed. A full report with parallels will be included in the full grey literature report.

Slag

6.4.4 No further work is required on the slag. The report will be included in the full grey literature report with any updated phasing /scientific dating added.

Worked flint

6.4.5 No further work is required on the worked flint. The report will be included in the full grey literature report with any updated phasing /scientific dating added.

Burnt stone

6.4.6 No further work is required on the burnt stone. The report will be included in the full grey literature report with any updated phasing /scientific dating added.

Iron Age and Roman pottery

6.4.7 An attempt to refine the date of the assemblage with the assistance of radiocarbon dates will be carried out and the assemblage will be combined with and compared to the assemblage from Plot 400. The assemblage will be fully recorded and analysed for the site as a whole and will be compared to local contemporary sites. The report including illustrations will be included in the full grey literature report and a summary will be produced for publication.

Fired clay

6.4.8 No further work is required on the fired clay. The report will be included in the full grey literature report with any updated phasing /scientific dating added.

Glass

6.4.9 No further work is required on the glass. The report will be included in the full grey literature report with any updated phasing /scientific dating added.

Environmental samples

6.4.10 Pollen samples will be taken from the features which contained waterlogged remains. The report will be included in the full grey literature report.

Human Skeletal Remains

6.4.11 Full recording will be carried out and an attempt to determine sex will be made. The report will be included in the full grey literature report. The human bone will be considered for radiocarbon dating.

Animal bone

6.4.12 Full recording will be carried out on the assemblage. The assemblage will be looked at spatially to identify areas of butchery across the site and variations between the settlement phases. The assemblage will be compared to local sites. The report will be included in the full grey literature report and a summary will be produced for publication.

Mollusca

6.4.13 No further work is required on the mollusca. The report will be included in the full grey literature report with any updated phasing /scientific dating added.

Wood

6.4.14 No further work is required on the wooden items aside from species identification and radiocarbon dating. The report will be included in the full grey literature report with any updated phasing /scientific dating added.

6.5 Publication and dissemination of results

6.5.1 A combined full grey literature report for PETPOT18 and PETPOT19 will be prepared and made available digitally via the OA Library (https://library.thehumanjourney.net/).

6.5.2 It is intended that the results of this excavation should be published along with other Peterborough Gateway sites within a relevant local journal as a short article (subject to future works undertaken). A publication proposal will be submitted to the journal editor, along with RPS and PCC once the full grey literature report has been completed.

6.6 Retention and disposal of finds and environmental evidence

6.6.1 Individual finds specialists have made recommendations at this stage as to which material should be retained or dispersed. The assemblages of slag, burnt stone and mollusca have been recommended for deselection. All metal objects, pottery, worked flint, worked stone and animal bone should be retained for the archive.

6.7 Ownership and archive

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

6.7.2 The digital archive will include copies of the reports, digital photographs, figures, plates and CAD and plans along with a MS access database and GIS data.

6.7.3 OA will retain copyright of all reports and the documentary and digital archive produced in this project (unless the client has reserved copyright); OA will maintain the archive to the standards recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b), the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2011), and any standards specific to the relevant county/museum; the documentary archive has been security copied (if relevant); the finds and documentary archive will be deposited with Peterborough museum; the digital archive will be deposited with ADS (if relevant); and that the landowner's permission to donate the finds to this repository has been obtained or will be sought.

7 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 Project team structure

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

Name	Organisation	Role
Elizabeth Popescu	OA East	Head of Post-Excavation and Publication
Andrew Greef	OA East	Project Officer/Author
Rachel Clarke	OA East	Editor
David Brown	OA East	Illustrator
Gillian Greer	OA East	Illustrator
Matt Brudenell	OA East	Prehistoric pottery
Katie Anderson	External	Roman pottery
Chris Howard-Davis	External	Metalwork
Karen Barker	OA North	Conservation and X ray
Simon Timberlake	External	Worked stone
Lawrence Billington	OA East	Worked flint
Rachel Fosberry	OA East	Archaeobotanist
Zoë Uí Choileáin	OA East	Human Skeletal Remains
Hayley Foster	OA East	Faunal Remains
Denise Druce	OA North	Archaeobotanist
Mairead Rutherford	OA North	Pollen
Katherine Hamilton	OA East	Archiving

Table 8: Project Team

7.2 Task list and programme

7.2.1 Following approval of this assessment by relevant parties, the analysis will commence and will culminate in the issue of the full report by March 2021. A task list is presented below.

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
Project management			
1	Project Management	RC, EP	1.5
2	Team meetings	RC, EP, AG	1.5

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
3	Coordinate and liaise with internal and external parties and disseminate information	AG	1
Stratigraphic analysis			
4	Incorporate eval data and finds assemblages	AG	1
5	Review phasing and grouping following full ceramic analysis and radiocarbon data	AG	1
6	Produce final phasing and grouping data and disseminate to all specialists	AG	1.5
7	Update database and digital plans to reflect any changes and disseminate to all specialists	AG	1.5
8	Create distribution plots of relevant artefacts and ecofacts and disseminate to relevant specialists	AG	1.5
9	Compile/ adapt misc reports which require no further work	AG	0.5
10	Review and synthesise results of artefactual and ecofactual analysis	AG	1
11	Revise group and phase text	AG	2
12	Compile full stratigraphic text incorporating results of artefactual and ecofactual analysis	AG	2.5
Artefactual analysis			
13	Metalwork: conservation (£50 per object and X ray (£22 per plate)	-	-
14	Metalwork: compile archive report	CHD	0.5
15	Prehistoric pottery: attempt to revise dating (alongside Plot 400 assemblage)	MB	1
16	Prehistoric pottery: full analysis and comparison with local assemblages,	MB	1.5
17	Prehistoric pottery, Compile archive Report	MB	0.5
18	Roman Pottery: Fully record and analyse pottery alongside Plot 400 assemblage	KA	2
19	Roman Pottery: Compile archive Report	KA	1

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
Ecofactual analysis			
20	Charred plant remains: pollen selection	RF	0.5
21	Charred plant remains: Identify species in advance of radiocarbon dating	DD	0.5
22	Radiocarbon date samples c.£315 per sample (wood, HSR). Max 3	-	TBC
23	Charred plant remains: Compile archive Report	RF	1
24	Pollen: assess pollen samples for potential, and fully process if productive	MR	1.5
25	HSR: Analysis and production of full report	ZUC	1
26	Faunal Remains: collect full biometric data and compare with local Iron Age assemblages	HF	3
27	Faunal Remains: analyse patterns of distribution/spatial analysis	HF	0.5
28	Faunal Remains: Compile full report including comparison with nearby faunal assemblages	HF	2
Research and comparison			
29	Compilation of wide range of HER data (PHER and CHER) to put the site into context	AG	1
30	Research into and comparison with relevant Iron Age settlements	AG	1
Illustration			
31	Digitise additional sections	DB	1
32	Incorporate changes to multi-phase plan	DB	1
33	Create individual phase plans	DB	1.5
34	Create discussion figures	DB	1
35	Finds Illustration/photography	GG	3.5
36	Create final plates	DB	0.5
Full Report Writing and Figures			
37	Write archaeological background	AG	1

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
38	Write discussion and conclusions	AG	2
39	Compile full report illustrations/liaise with illustrators	AG	0.5
40	Produce report figures	DB	1
41	Check report figures	AG	0.5
42	Internal edit	RC	1.5
43	Incorporate internal edits	AG	1
44	Final edit	RC	1
45	Send to RPSand PCC for approval	EP	0.25
46	Approval revisions	AG	1
Publication			
47	Produce draft publication	AG	3
48	Select final illustrations/liaise with illustrators	AG, RC, DB	1
49	Produce publication figures	DB	2
50	Internal edit	EP/RC	1.5
51	Incorporate edits	AG	0.5
52	Final edit	EP/RC	0.5
53	Send to publisher for refereeing	EP/RC	0.25
54	Post-refereeing revisions	EP/RC	1
55	Copy edit queries	EP/RC	0.25
56	Proof reading	EP/RC	0.5
Archiving			
57	Compile paper archive	AG	0.5
58	Archive digital photographs	AG	0.5
59	Mark pottery assemblage	KH	4
60	Check and deposit archive	KH	2

Table 9: Task List

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APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Group	Phase
2000	0		Topsoil					
2001	0		Subsoil					
2002	0		natural					
2003	2003	cut	post hole	structural	0.31	0.06	2001	2
2004	2003	fill	post hole	disuse		0.06	2001	2
2005	2005	cut	post hole	structural	0.42	0.07	2001	2
2006	2005	fill	post hole	disuse		0.07	2001	2
2007	2007	cut	pit	unknown	0.51	0.1	2007	2
2008	2007	fill	pit	disuse		0.1	2007	2
2009	2009	cut	pit	rubbish?	1.01	0.22	2001	2
2010	2009	fill	pit	backfill/dump of rubbish		0.22	2001	2
2011	2011	cut	pit	unknown	0.36	0.13	2001	2
2012	2011	fill	pit	dump?		0.13	2001	2
2013	2013	cut	pit	unknown	0.36	0.16	2001	2
2014	2013	fill	pit	dump?		0.6	2001	2
2015	2015	cut	post hole	structural	0.25	0.12	2001	2
2016	2015	fill	post hole	disuse		0.12	2001	2
2017	2017	cut	post hole	structural	0.25	0.21	2001	2
2018	2017	fill	post hole	disuse		0.21	2001	2
2019	2019	cut	post hole?	structural?	0.22	0.09	2001	2
2020	2019	fill	post hole?	disuse		0.09	2001	2
2021	2021	cut	post hole?	structural?	0.23	0.08	2001	2
2022	2021	fill	post hole?	disuse		0.08	2001	2
2023	2023	cut	tree throw/pit	unknown	0.98	0.22	2023	2
2024	2023	fill	tree throw/pit	disuse		0.12	2023	2
2025	2023	fill	tree throw/pit	redeposited natural?		0.2	2023	2
2026	2026	cut	ditch	trackway	1.19	0.42	2026	3
2027	2026	fill	ditch	disuse		0.42	2026	3
2028	2028	cut	ditch	trackway	1.25	0.4	2026	3
2029	2028	fill	ditch	silting		0.4	2026	3
2030	2030	cut	ditch	trackway	1.24	0.34	2026	3
2031	2030	fill	ditch	silting		0.34	2026	3
2032	2032	cut	post hole	structural?	0.21	0.13	2007	2
2033	2032	fill	post hole	silting		0.13	2007	2
2034	2034	cut	post hole	structural?	0.28	0.26	2007	2
2035	2034	fill	post hole	backfill		0.26	2007	2
2036	2036	cut	pit	unknown	1.7	0.27	2007	2
2037	2036	fill	pit	deliberate backfill		0.27	2007	2
2038	2036	fill	pit	silting		0.06	2007	2
2039	2039	cut	pit	unknown	1.22	0.18	2007	2
2040	2039	fill	pit	deliberate backfill		0.18	2007	2
2041	2039	fill	pit	silting		0.07	2007	2
2042	2042	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	2.6	1.13	2042	3
2043	2042	fill	ditch	silting		0.36	2042	3
2044	2042	fill	ditch	silting		0.75	2042	3
2045	2045	cut	pit	rubbish	1.5	0.18	2202	3
2046	2045	fill	pit	backfill		0.18	2202	3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Group	Phase
2047	2045	fill	pit	stone disposal		0.18	2202	3
2048	2048	cut	post hole	unknown	0.16	0.06	2172	3
2049	2048	fill	post hole	disuse		0.06	2172	3
2050	2050	cut	pit	rubbish	0.62	0.2	2050	2
2051	2050	fill	pit	deliberate backfill		0.2	2050	2
2052	2052	cut	pit	unknown	0.5	0.13	2050	2
2053	2052	fill	pit	silting		0.13	2050	2
2054	2054	cut	pit	rubbish	0.58	0.32	2007	2
2055	2054	fill	pit	dump of material		0.32	2007	2
2056	2056	cut	pit	unknown	0.95	0.22	2007	2
2057	2056	fill	pit	deliberate backfill		0.08	2007	2
2058	2056	fill	pit	natural infilling		0.14	2007	2
2059	2059	cut	post hole	unknown	0.4	0.1	2007	2
2060	2059	fill	post hole	disuse		0.1	2007	2
2061	2061	cut	post hole	unknown	23	0.06	2007	2
2062	2061	fill	post hole	disuse		0.06	2007	2
2063	2063	cut	ditch	trackway	1.66	0.5	2026	3
2064	2063	fill	ditch	silting		0.5	2026	3
2065	265	cut	pit	quarrying/wateringhole	8.1	1.27	166	2
2066	2065	fill	pit	alluvial/disuse		0.35	2065	2
2067	2065	fill	pit	disuse		0.52	2065	2
2068	2068	cut	pit	well?	2.14	1.04	2065	2
2069	2068	fill	pit	alluvial/disuse		0.13	2065	2
2070	2068	fill	pit	alluvial/disuse		0.6	2065	2
2071	2065	fill	pit	disuse		0.42	2065	2
2072		layer	midden	rubbish/disuse	6.5	0.34		
2073	2073	cut	cultivation row	agriculture	0.4	0.08	2073	4
2074	2073	fill	cultivation row	disuse		0.08	2073	4
2075	2075	cut	post hole	structural	0.26	0.05	2226	3
2076	2075	fill	post hole	disuse		0.05	2226	3
2077	2077	cut	furrow	agricultural	1.31	0.18	FUR	5
2078	2077	fill	furrow	silting		0.18	FUR	5
2079	2079	cut	ditch	boundary?	1.4	0.12	FUR	5
2080	2079	fill	ditch	silting		0.12	FUR	5
2081	2081	cut	cultivation row	agriculture	0.8	0.08	2081	4
2082	2081	fill	cultivation row	disuse		0.08	2081	4
2083	2198	fill	pit	alluvial/disuse		0.47	2065	2
2084	2065	fill	pit	slump		0.17	2065	2
2085	2085	cut	pit	unknown	2.3	0.8	2065	2
2086	2085	fill	pit	disuse		0.8	2065	2
2087	2087	cut	ditch	cultivation	0.86	0.18	2087	4
2088	2087	fill	ditch	silting		0.18	2087	4
2089	2089	cut	ditch	boundary?	0.9	0.2	2089	4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Group	Phase
2090	2089	fill	ditch	silting		0.2	2089	4
2091	2091	cut	ditch	trackway	1.32	0.49	2026	3
2092	2091	fill	ditch	silting/disuse		0.24	2026	3
2093	2091	fill	ditch	silting/disuse		0.32	2026	3
2094	2094	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.2	0.42	2023	2
2095	2094	fill	ditch	silting/disuse		0.42	2023	2
2096	2096	cut	ditch/cultivation row	boundary/agriculture	0.7	0.16	FUR	5
2097	2096	fill	ditch/cultivation row	silting		0.16	FUR	5
2098	2098	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.83	0.24	2098	2
2099	2098	fill	ditch	disuse		0.14	2098	2
2100	2100	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.88	0.14	2098	2
2101	2100	fill	ditch	silting		0.14	2098	2
2102	2098	fill	ditch	silting		0.14	2098	2
2103	2103	cut	floor	agricultural	1.5	0.11	FUR	5
2104	2103	fill	furrow	silting		0.11	FUR	5
2105	2105	cut	furrow?	agricultural	0.87	0.21	2105	5
2106	2105	fill	furrow?	disuse		0.21	2105	5
2107	2107	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.77	0.72	2107	3
2108	2107	fill	ditch	silting	0.66	0.28	2107	3
2109	2107	fill	ditch	dump	0.7	0.16	2107	3
2110	2107	fill	ditch	silting	1.46	0.17	2107	3
2111	2107	fill	ditch	disuse	1.72	0.28	2107	3
2112	2112	cut	ditch	field system	0.56	0.16	2112	4
2113	2112	fill	ditch	silting		0.11	2112	4
2114	2112	fill	ditch	dump		0.08	2112	4
2115	2115	cut	ditch	field system	0.51	0.09	2112	4
2116	2115	fill	ditch	disuse		0.09	2112	4
2117	2117	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0.68	0.11	2117	4
2118	2117	fill	ditch	natural infilling		0.11	2117	4
2119	2119	cut	pit	Unknown	1.3	0.45	2119	3
2120	2119	fill	pit	Unknown		0.45	2119	3
2121	2121	cut	pit	unknown	0.9	0.2	2121	2
2122	2121	fill	pit	silting		0.2	2121	2
2123	2123	cut	post hole	structural	0.41	0.17	2123	2
2124	2123	fill	post hole	disuse		0.17	2123	2
2125	2125	cut	post hole?	structural?	0.36	0.18	2123	2
2126	2125	fill	post hole?	disuse		0.18	2123	2
2127	2127	cut	pit/post hole	unknown	0.56	0.44	2123	2
2128	2127	fill	pit/post hole	disuse		0.44	2123	2
2129	2129	cut	pit	unknown	0.85	0.18	2123	2
2130	2129	fill	pit	disuse		0.18	2123	2
2131	2131	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	0.82	0.16	2131	4
2132	2131	fill	ditch	natural infilling		0.16	2131	4
2133	2133	cut	post hole?	unknown	0.3	0.08	2133	2
2134	2133	fill	post hole?	silting		0.08	2133	2
2135	2135	cut	post hole?	unknown	0.4	0.14	2133	2
2136	2135	fill	post hole?	silting		0.14	2133	2
2137	2137	cut	ditch	structural	0.8	0.38	2172	3
2138	2137	fill	ditch	silting		0.38	2172	3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Group	Phase
2139	2142	fill	ditch	disuse		0.26	2142	3
2140	2142	fill	ditch	silting		0.26	2142	3
2141	2142	fill	ditch	silting		0.32	2142	3
2142	2142	cut	ditch	enclosure	3.16	0.8	2142	3
2143	2145	fill	ditch	disuse		0.5	2145	2
2144	2145	fill	ditch	disuse		1	2145	2
2145	2145	cut	ditch	trackway and enclosure	9	1.1	2145	2
2146	2145	fill	ditch	disuse		0.7	2145	2
2147	2145	fill	ditch	disuse		0.2	2145	2
2148	2145	fill	ditch	disuse		0.29	2145	2
2149	2145	fill	ditch	disuse		0.2	2145	2
2150	2145	fill	ditch	disuse		0.3	2145	2
2151	2151	cut	ditch	trackway	2.7	0.22	2151	2
2152	2151	fill	ditch	trackway		0.22	2151	2
2153	2153	cut	ditch	trackway	1	0.14	2151	2
2154	2142	fill	ditch	slump		0.32	2142	3
2155	2142	fill	ditch	silting		0.16	2142	3
2156	2156	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.6	0.69	2107	3
2157	2156	fill	ditch	silting		0.26	2107	3
2158	2156	fill	ditch	dump		0.08	2107	3
2159	2156	fill	ditch	silting		0.2	2107	3
2160	2156	fill	ditch	disuse		0.27	2107	3
2161	2161	cut	ditch	ring gully	0.86	0.35	2161	3
2162	2161	fill	ditch	silting		0.13	2161	3
2163	2161	fill	ditch	disuse		0.26	2161	3
2164	2164	cut	pit	rubbish?	1.7	0.4	2164	3
2165	2164	fill	pit	silting		0.13	2164	3
2166	2164	fill	pit	dump		0.12	2164	3
2167	2164	fill	pit	silting	0.92	0.07	2164	3
2168	2164	fill	pit	disuse	0.8	0.12	2164	3
2169	2153	fill	ditch	trackway	1	0.14	2151	2
2170	2170	cut	furrow	agriculture	1.4	0.32	2226	3
2171	2170	fill	furrow	agriculture	1.4	0.32	2226	3
2172	2172	cut	ring ditch	drainage	1.05	0.38	2172	3
2173	2172	fill	ring ditch	drainage	1.05	0.38	2172	3
2174	2174	cut	ring ditch	drainage	0.6	0.2	2161	3
2175	2174	fill	ring ditch	drainage	0.6	0.2	2161	3
2176	2174	fill	ring ditch	drainage		0.14	2161	3
2177	2177	cut	ring gully	structural	0.8	0.42	2172	3
2178	2177	fill	ring ditch	silting	0.8	0.42	2172	3
2179	2180	fill	pit	unknown	2.08	0.36	2180	3
2180	2180	cut	pit	unknown	2.08	0.36	2180	3
2181	2181	cut	pit	unknown	0.66	0.21	2181	3
2182	2181	fill	pit	silting/disuse	0.66	0.21	2181	3
2183	2183	cut	ditch	Enclosure/ drainage	0.325	1.12	2107	3
2184	2183	fill	ditch	Alluvual/disuse	1.84	0.4	2107	3
2185	2183	fill	ditch	silting/disuse	3.25	0.44	2107	3
2186	2183	fill	ditch	refuse	0.98	0.12	2107	3
2187	2183	fill	ditch	slump	0.45	0.2	2107	3
2188	2183	fill	ditch	refuse	1.68	0.22	2107	3
2189	2189	cut	pit	unknown	0.6	0.18	2189	3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Group	Phase
2190	2189	fill	pit	silting	0.6	0.18	2189	3
2191	2191	cut	gully	unknown	0.6	0.14	2189	3
2192	2191	fill	gully	silting	0.6	0.14	2189	3
2193	2193	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.92	0.64	2193	3
2194	2198	fill	ditch	silting		0.11	2065	2
2195	2198	fill	ditch	disuse		0.08	2065	2
2196	2193	fill	ditch	silting?		0.3	2193	3
2197	2065	fill	pit	Alluvial disuse	3.58	0.16	2065	2
2198	2198	cut	pit	uncertain/watering hole?	1.32	0.47	2065	2
2199	2199	cut	pit	Unknown	0.82	0.3	2199	3
2200	2199	fill	pit	Unknown		0.3	2199	3
2201	2199	fill	pit	Unknown	0.3	0.3	2199	3
2202	2202	cut	fill	refuse	1.2	0.38	2202	3
2203	2202	fill	pit	dump of material	0.64	0.16	2202	3
2204	2202	fill	pit	Deliberate backfill	0.4	0.21	2202	3
2205	2205	cut	pit	refuse pit?	0.73	0.31	2202	3
2206	2205	fill	pit	Deliberate backfill	0.73	0.18	2202	3
2207	2205	fill	pit	Deliberate backfill	0.5	0.15	2202	3
2208	2208	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.45	2172	3
2209	2208	fill	ditch	Deliberate backfill	1	0.35	2172	3
2210	2211	fill	ditch	unknown			2042	3
2211	2211	cut	ditch	unknown			2042	3
2214	2215	fill	gully	boundary	0.75	0.06	2105	5
2215	2215	cut	gully	Agricultural	0.73	0.06	2105	5
2216	2216	cut	ditch terminus	enclosure (banjo?)	0.75	0.11	2193	3
2217	2216	fill	ditch	silting		0.11	2193	3
2218	2219	fill	gully	agricultural	0.75	0.25	2105	5
2219	2219	cut	gully	agricultural	0.75	0.25	2105	5
2220	2220	cut	pit	unknown	0.9	0.14	2199	3
2221	2220	fill	pit	silting	0.9	0.14	2199	3
2222	2222	cut	pit	unknown	0.6	0.14	2199	3
2223	2222	fill	pit	silting	0.6	0.14	2199	3
2224	2225	fill	ditch	unknown	0.71	0.13	2105	5
2225	2225	cut	ditch	unknown	0.71	0.13	2105	5
2226	2226	cut	fill	refuse pit	1.1	0.19	2226	3
2227	2226	fill	pit	Deliberate backfill	1.1	0.19	2226	3
2228	2228	cut	pit (possible)	Unknown	0.68	0.1	2226	3
2229	2228	fill	Pit (possible)	natural infilling	0.68	0.1	2226	3
2230	2230	cut	pit	unknown	0.61	0.09	2226	3
2231	2230	fill	pit?	disuse		0.09	2226	3
2232	2232	cut	post hole	structural	0.44	0.3	2232	3
2233	2232	fill	post hole	structural	0.44	0.3	2232	3
2234	2234	cut	post hole	structural	0.29	0.16	2232	3
2235	2234	fill	post hole	structural	0.29	0.16	2232	3
2236	2236	cut	post hole	structural	0.34	0.17	2232	3
2237	2236	fill	post hole	structural	0.34	0.17	2232	3
2238	2238	cut	post hole	structural	0.34	0.08	2232	3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Group	Phase
2239	2238	fill	post hole	structural	0.34	0.08	2232	3
2240	2241	fill	ditch	unknown	0.49	0.1	2241	4
2241	2241	cut	ditch	unknown	0.49	0.1	2241	4
2242	2242	cut	ditch	field boundary?/enclosure?	0.9	0.3	2131	4
2243	2242	fill	ditch	silting	0.9	0.3	2131	4
2244	2244	cut	ditch/gully	Boundary/enclosure	0.29	0.08	2241	4
2245	2244	fill	Ditch/gully	diuse/natural infilling		0.08	2241	4
2246	2246	cut	ditch	field boundary?/enclosure	1.3	0.4	2246	3
2247	2246	fill	ditch	silting	1.3	0.4	2246	3
2248	2208	fill	ditch	nat infilling	0.7	0.22	2172	3
2249	2249	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.13	0.25	2098	2
2250	2249	fill	ditch	silting		0.25	2098	2
2251	2252	fill	ditch	slump		0.06	2026	3
2252	2252	cut	ditch	trackway	1.18	0.4	2026	3
2253	2252	fill	ditch	silting		0.17	2026	3
2254	2252	fill	ditch	disuse		0.29	2026	3
2255	2256	fill	ditch	infill	0.8	0.18	2256	4
2256	2256	cut	ditch	drainage	0.8	0.18	2256	4
2257	2259	fill	ditch	natural infill	1.8	0.3	2107	3
2258	2259	fill	ditch	natural infill	1.8	0.3	2107	3
2259	2259	cut	ditch	boundary	1.8	0.4	2107	3
2260	2260	cut	ditch	boundary	0.87	0.3	2172	3
2261	2260	fill	ditch	Deliberate backfill	0.6	0.26	2172	3
2262	2260	fill	ditch	Deliberate backfill	0.56	0.14	2172	3
2263	2263	cut	ditch	recut	1	0.23	2026	3
2264	2263	fill	ditch	natural infill	1	0.23	2026	3
2265	2265	cut	ditch	boundary	2.4	0.45	2023	2
2266	2265	fill	ditch	natural infill	2.4	0.45	2023	2
2267	2268	fill	post hole	structural	0.23	0.08	2199	3
2268	2268	cut	post hole	structural	0.23	0.08	2199	3
2269	2270	fill	post hole	structural	0.2	0.1	2199	3
2270	2270	cut	post hole	structure	0.2	0.1	2199	3
2271	2271	cut	pit	unknown	1.3	0.16	2271	2
2272	2271	fill	pit	silting	1.3	0.16	2271	2
2273	2273	cut	pit	unknown	1.1	0.22	2271	2
2274	2273	fill	pit	silting	1.1	0.22	2271	2
2275	2276	fill	ditch terminus	nat infill	0.7	0.16	2193	3
2276	2276	cut	ditch terminus	boundary	0.7	0.16	2193	3
2277	2277	cut	pit	unknown	0.57	0.13	2271	2
2278	2277	fill	pit	disuse		0.13	2271	2
2279	2279	cut	pit	Unknown	0.52	0.1	2271	2
2280	2279	fill	pit	disuse		0.1	2271	2
2281	2281	cut	pit	Unknown	0.33	0.05	2271	2
2282	2281	fill	pit	disuse		0.05	2271	2
2283	2283	cut	pit	Unknown	0.34	0.06	2271	2
2284	2283	fill	pit	disuse		0.06	2271	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Group	Phase
2285	2285	cut	ditch	structural	0.87	0.17	2172	3
2286	2285	fill	ditch	silting	0.87	0.17	2172	3
2287	2287	cut	ditch terminus	field boudary	0.6	0.12	2112	4
2288	2287	fill	ditch terminus	silting	0.6	0.12	2112	4
2289	2289	cut	ditch	unknown	0.6	0.12	2241	4
2290	2289	fill	ditch	silting	0.6	0.12	2241	4
2291	2291	cut	ditch	Boundary	0.89	0.3	2151	2
2292	2291	fill	ditch	disuse	0.89	0.3	2151	2
2293	2293	cut	ditch terminus	Boundary	1.14	0.19	2164	3
2294	2293	fill	ditch term	disuse	1.14	0.19	2164	3
2295	2297	fill	ditch	nat infill	1	0.34	2026	3
2296	2297	fill	ditch	nat infill	1	0.43	2026	3
2297	2297	cut	ditch	boundary	2	0.43	2026	3
2298	2298	cut	ditch	structural	1.04	0.28	2172	3
2299	2298	fill	ditch	Deliberate backfill	0.55	0.05	2172	3
2300	2298	fill	ditch	silting	1.04	0.28	2172	3
2301	2301	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.9	0.5	2042	3
2302	2301	fill	ditch	disuse/silting	1.9	0.3	2042	3
2303	2301	fill	ditch	disuse	1.62	0.22	2042	3
2304	2304	cut	pit	unknown	1	0.55	NAT	9
2305	2304	fill	pit	disuse	1	0.55	NAT	9
2306	2309	fill	ditch	ditch	3.4	0.28	2107	3
2307	2309	fill	ditch	boundary	2.6	0.55	2107	3
2308	2309	fill	ditch	ditch	0.16	0.16	2107	3
2309	2309	cut	ditch	ditch	3.6	0.98	2107	3
2310	2310	cut	ditch	boundary	0.52	0.1	2098	2
2311	2310	fill	ditch	disuse	0.52	0.1	2098	2
2312	2312	cut	post hole	unknown	0.26	0.06	2189	3
2313	2312	fill	post hole	silting	0.26	0.06	2189	3
2314	2316	fill	ditch	disuse	2.2	0.37	2042	3
2315	2316	fill	ditch	disuse	0.9	0.3	2042	3
2316	2316	cut	ditch	boundary	2.2	0.63	2042	3
2317	2317	cut	pit	unknown	0.38	0.08	2319	2
2318	2317	fill	pit	disuse		0.08	2319	2
2319	2319	cut	pit/posthole?	unknown	0.56	0.16	2319	2
2320	2319	fill	pit/posthole	unknown		0.16	2319	2
2321	2321	cut	pit	unknown	0.52	0.06	2319	2
2322	2321	fill	pit	disuse		0.06	2319	2
2323	2323	cut	pit	unknown	1.56	0.42	2181	3
2324	2323	fill	pit	slump		0.2	2181	3
2325	2323	fill	pit	silting		0.26	2181	3
2326	2323	fill	pit	disuse		0.12	2181	3
2327	2327	cut	ditch	boundary	0.8	0.3	2151	2
2328	2327	fill	ditch	boundary		0.06	2151	2
2329	2327	fill	ditch	boundary		0.24	2151	2
2330	2330	cut	ditch	boundary	1.34	0.4	2107	3
2331	2330	fill	ditch	boundary		0.14	2107	3
2332	2330	fill	ditch	boundary		0.26	2107	3
2333	2333	cut	ditch	boundary	0.76	0.17	2151	2
2334	2333	fill	ditch	disuse		0.17	2151	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Group	Phase
2335	2335	cut	ditch	structural	0.95	0.13	2335	3
2336	2335	fill	ditch	silting	0.95	0.17	2335	3
2337	2337	cut	ring ditch	structural	0.5	0.55	2172	3
2338	2337	fill	ring ditch	silting	0.5	0.55	2172	3
2339	2339	cut	ditch	enclosure	0.5	0.28	2246	3
2340	2339	fill	ditch	silting	0.5	0.28	2246	3
2341	2341	cut	ditch	enclosure	2.2	0.74	2131	4
2342	2341	fill	ditch	silting	1.1	0.28	2131	4
2343	2341	fill	ditch	silting	2.2	0.46	2131	4
2344	2346	fill	ditch	disuse	1.7	0.46	2026	3
2345	2346	fill	ditch	disuse	1.4	0.56	2026	3
2346	2346	cut	ditch	doundary	1.8	0.66	2026	3
2347	2347	cut	pit	unknown	0.74	0.12	2172	3
2348	2347	fill	pit	silting	0.74	0.12	2172	3
2349	2350	fill	pit	disuse	1.6	0.24	2023	2
2350	2350	cut	pit	unknown	1.6	0.24	2023	2
2351	2352	fill	ditch	infill	2.1	0.24	2193	3
2352	2352	cut	ditch	boundary?	2.9	0.56	2193	3
2353	2353	cut	pit	unknown	0.35	0.1	2353	3
2354	2353	fill	pit	disuse	0.35	0.1	2353	3
2355	2355	cut	pit	unknown	0.37	0.08	2353	3
2356	2355	fill	pit	disuse	0.37	0.08	2353	3
2357	2357	cut	ditch terminus	drainage	0.44	0.15	2353	3
2358	2357	fill	ditch terminus	disuse	0.44	0.15	2353	3
2359	2359	cut	ditch term	boundary	1.35	0.28	2246	3
2360	2359	fill	ditch terminus	disuse	1.35	0.28	2246	3
2361	2361	cut	ditch	Boundary	0.53	0.12	2189	3
2362	2361	fill	ditch	disuse	0.53	0.12	2189	3
2363	2363	cut	ditch	structural	0.84	0.23	2335	3
2364	2363	fill	ditch	deliberate backfill	0.84	0.23	2335	3
2365	2352	fill	ditch	infill	2.9	0.2	2193	3
2366	2366	cut	pit	unknown	0.47	0.06	2180	3
2367	2366	fill	pit	disuse		0.06	2180	3
2368	2368	cut	pit	unknown	1.08	0.18	2180	3
2369	2368	fill	pit	disuse		0.18	2180	3
2370	2370	cut	pit	unknown	1.61	0.25	2180	3
2371	2370	fill	pit	silting		0.12	2180	3
2372	2370	fill	pit	disuse		0.14	2180	3
2373	2373	cut	ditch	tackway?/enclosure?	1.3	0.38	2373	1
2374	2373	fill	ditch	silting	1.3	0.38	2373	1
2375	2378	fill	ditch	unknown	1.6	0.48	2042	3
2376	2378	fill	ditch	unknown	1.6	0.08	2042	3
2377	2378	fill	ditch	unknown	1.6	0.48	2042	3
2378	2378	cut	ditch	unknown	1.6	0.48	2042	3
2379	2380	fill	ditch	unknown	0.9	0.5	2373	1
2380	2380	cut	ditch	unknown	0.9	0.5	2373	1
2381	2382	fill	ditch	drainage	1.58	0.4	2373	1
2382	2382	cut	ditch	drainage/boundary	1.5	0.4	2373	1
2383	2884	fill	ditch	drainage/boundary	1.76	0.4		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Group	Phase
2384	2384	cut	ditch	Drainage/boundary	1.76	0.4	2151	2
2385	2386	fill	ditch	boundary/drainage	2.46	0.72	2151	2
2386	2386	cut	ditch	boundary/drainage	2.46	0.72	2151	2
2387	2389	fill	ditch	boundary/drainage	2.28	0.52	2042	3
2388	2389	fill	ditch	boundary/drainage	1.76	0.36	2042	3
2389	2389	cut	ditch	boundary/drainage	2.28	0.52	2042	3
2390	2391	fill	ditch	natural infill	1.1	0.28	2151	2
2391	2391	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.1	0.28	2151	2
2392	2392	cut	pit	fire pit	0.6	0.23	2353	3
2393	2392	fill	pit	fire pit		0.23	2353	3
2394	2395	fill	posthole	infill/disuse	0.3	0.07	2189	3
2395	2395	cut	posthole	structural	0.3	0.07	2189	3
2396	2397	fill	posthole	infill/disuse	0.3	0.07	2189	3
2397	2397	cut	posthole	structural	0.3	0.07	2189	3
2398	2399	fill	posthole	infill/disuse	0.25	0.09	2189	3
2399	2399	cut	posthole	structural	0.25	0.09	2189	3
2400	2400	cut	ditch	Boundary/Enclosure	2.5	0.67	2042	3
2401	2400	fill	ditch	disuse/silting	2.15	0.44	2042	3
2402	2400	fill	ditch	boundary	2.5	0.23	2042	3
2403	2403	cut	ditch	Boundary/drainage	1.14	0.36	2403	2
2404	2403	fill	ditch	disuse	1.14	0.36	2403	2
2405	2406	fill	ditch	nat infill	1.7	0.45	2373	1
2406	2406	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.7	0.45	2373	1
2407	2407	cut	ditch terminus	boundary	1.15	0.14	2133	2
2408	2407	fill	ditch terminus	disuse	1.15	0.14	2133	2
2409	2410	fill	ditch	boundary	1.65	0.26	2151	2
2410	2410	cut	ditch	boundary	1.65	0.26	2151	2
2411	2412	fill	ditch	boundary	1.88	0.46	2107	3
2412	2412	cut	ditch	boundary	1.88	0.46	2107	3
2413	2414	fill	gully terminus	disuse	0.6	0.14	2161	3
2414	2414	cut	gully terminus	unclear	0.6	0.14	2161	3
2415	2416	fill	post hole	disuse	0.3	0.07	2161	3
2416	2416	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.07	2161	3
2417	2417	cut	furrow	agricultural	1.81	0.23	2335	3
2418	2417	fill	furrow	natural infilling	1.81	0.23	2335	3
2419	2419	cut	furrow	furrow	0.58	0.33	FUR	5
2420	2419	fill	ditch	nat infilling	0.58	0.33	FUR	5
2421	2421	cut	ditch	boundary/drainage	0.6	0.18	2403	2
2422	2421	fill	ditch	boundary/drainage	0.6	0.18	2403	2
2423	2424	fill	pit	Nat infill	1	0.18	2271	2
2424	2424	cut	pit	unknown	1	0.18	2271	2
2425	2425	cut	ditch	possible	1.1	0.4	2151	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Group	Phase
				trackway				
2426	2425	fill	ditch	silting	1.1	0.4	2151	2
2427	2427	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.3	0.34	2131	4
2428	2427	fill	ditch	silting	1.3	0.34	2131	4
2429	2429	cut	ditch	enclosure	2.7	0.64	2042	3
2430	2429	fill	ditch	silting	1.1	0.32	2042	3
2431	2429	fill	ditch	silting	2.7	0.3	2042	3
2432	2432	cut	pit/post hole?	unknown	0.77	0.17	2353	3
2433	2432	fill	pit/posthole	disuse	0.77	0.17	2353	3
2434	2434	cut	grave	burial	1.14	0.13	2424	3
2435	2434	fill	grave	backfill-burial	1.14	0.13	2424	3
2436	2436	cut	ring ditch	enclosure	0.31		2172	3
2437	2436	fill	ring ditch	enclosure	0.31		2172	3
2438	2438	cut	ditch	Boundary/road side	0.58	0.19	2112	4
2439	2438	fill	ditch	disuse	0.58	0.19	2112	4
2440	2440	cut	ditch	Boundary	0.44	0.15	2105	5
2441	2440	fill	ditch	disuse	0.44	0.15	2105	5
2442	2444	fill	ditch	nat infill	2.4	0.4	2042	3
2443	2444	fill	ditch	nat infill	0.9	0.3	2042	3
2444	2444	cut	ditch	enclosure	2.4	0.72	2042	3
2445	2259	fill	ditch	boundary			2107	3
2446	2448	fill	ditch	disuse	1.96	0.5	2151	2
2447	2448	fill	ditch	disuse	1.16	0.18	2151	2
2448	2448	cut	ditch	boundary	1.96	0.71	2151	2
2449	2452	fill	pit	disuse	1.48	0.3	2164	3
2450	2452	fill	pit	disuse/refuse	1.58	0.28	2164	3
2451	2452	fill	pit	disuse/silting	1.93	0.3	2164	3
2452	2452	cut	pit	unknown	1.96	0.77	2164	3
2453	2156	fill	ditch	boundary			2107	3
2454	2454	cut	ring ditch	structural	0.99	0.34	2172	3
2455	2454	fill	ditch	Deliberate backfill	0.99	0.32	2172	3
2456	2454	fill	ditch	Deliberate backfill	0.62	0.16	2172	3
2457	2457	cut	ring gully terminus	structural	0.41	0.1	2457	3
2458	2457	fill	ring gully terminus	silting	0.41	0.1	2457	3
2459	2459	cut	ring gully	structural	0.36	0.05	2457	3
2460	2459	fill	ring gully	silting	0.36	0.05	2457	3
2461	2461	cut	post hole	structural	0.34	0.15	2353	3
2462	2461	fill	post hole	silting	0.34	0.15	2353	3
2463	2434	HSR	skeleton	burial			2424	3
2464	2464	cut	pit	Unknown	0.5	0.2	2181	3
2465	2464	fill	pit	Unknown	0.5	0.2	2181	3
2466	2466	cut	pit	unknown	1.15	0.38	2119	3
2467	2466	fill	pit	silting/disuse	1.01	0.14	2119	3
2468	2466	fill	pit	disuse	1.15	0.24	2119	3
2469	2469	cut	ring ditch	structural	0.54	0.1	2112	4
2470	2469	fill	ring ditch	silting	0.54	0.1	2112	4
2471	2471	cut	pit	unknown	0.8	0.18	2181	3
2472	2471	fill	pit	silting	0.8	0.18	2181	3
2473	2473	cut	pit	unknown	1.26		2181	3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Group	Phase
2474	2473	fill	pit	silting	1	0.26	2181	3
2475	2475	cut	pit	uncertain	0.85	0.12	2181	3
2476	2475	fill	pit	disuse	0.85	0.12	2181	3
2477	2477	cut	pit	unknown	1.05	0.41	2119	3
2478	2477	fill	pit	backfilling	1.05	0.41	2119	3
2479	2479	cut	pit	unknown	0.8	0.13	2181	3
2480	2479	fill	pit	silting?	0.67	0.13	2181	3
2481	2481	cut	ditch	boundary	0.3	0.14	2193	3
2482	2481	fill	ditch	silting	0.3	0.14	2193	3
2483	2112	fill	gully	silting			2112	4
2484	2112	fill	gully	silting			2112	4
2485	2112	fill	gully	silting			2112	4
2486	2112	cut	ring ditch	drainage			2112	4
2487	2486	fill	ring ditch	drainage			2161	3

Table 10: Context Inventory

APPENDIX B ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

B.1 Metalwork, by Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 The excavation produced an assemblage of nine metal fragments relating to three objects. Finds were recovered from a grave, a ditch and a furrow. The assemblage consists of a brooch, a possible mount or tool and a "crotal" bell (Table 11).

B.1.2 The overall preservation of the finds is very poor, with the objects being fragmented, heavily encrusted and oxidised. The assemblage is likely to be Iron Age and modern in date.

Artefact	No. Fragments	No. Objects
Brooch	6	1
"Crotal" bell	1	1
unidentified	2	1
Total	**9**	**3**

Table 11: Identification and quantity of metalwork

Methodology

B.1.3 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice (Historic England 2015) and the Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).

B.1.4 Richard Hattat's (1985) catalogue of brooches was used for potential comparison with brooch SF202.

B.1.5 The metalwork assemblage was quantified using an Access database. All metal finds were counted and classified on a context by context basis. A summary catalogue of the Excel spreadsheet is included below, organised by context number (Table 12).

Factual Data

B.1.6 The only notable find in the whole assemblage is brooch SF202 (Plate 6). This object is in very poor condition and highly fragmented and is a possible La Tène I brooch of the Middle Iron Age, c. 400-200 BC (Hattatt 1985). This would be unusual as it was buried with skeleton 2463 (Plate 5) which was Late Iron Age/Early Roman in date and if the identification is correct would perhaps indicate a curated object. This artefact requires further analysis in the next stage of work to refine its chronology and typology.

B.1.7 SF201 is an unidentified object, possibly some sort of mount. It was recovered from a Late Iron Age/ Early Roman context.

B.1.8 "Crotal" bells of different sizes were popular and multifunctional post-medieval to modern artefacts often attached to horse harnesses or mounted on wagons. Bell SF200 is poorly preserved and heavily oxidised, it is possible the bell was not decorated, the form and casting technique of SF200 suggests a post-medieval or modern date.

Statement of Potential

B.1.9 Given the few finds recovered and their poor preservation, this small assemblage offers limited potential for further work. An attempt should be made to securely identify the typology of Brooch 202 and establish if this was indeed a curated artefact. A further attempt to identify SF 201 should be made following x-ray.

Recommendations for further work

B.1.10 Unidentified object SF201 and Brooch SF202 should be considered for x-ray and its typology clarified. The metal objects should be considered alongside the slightly larger metalwork assemblage from Plot 400.

B.1.11 A full report with parallels should be included in the full grey literature report.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.1.12 The ironwork should be stored accordingly.

B.1.13 The incomplete, modern "crotal" bell can be deselected.

Catalogue

SF	Context	Phase	Group	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. fragments	Condition	Description	Diam. (mm)	Spot date
200	2104	5	FURROW	furrow	CuA	"crotal bell"	1	incomplete	A cast spherical bell poorly preserved and heavily oxidised with no visible decoration. The loop is partially missing	28	PM-MOD
201	2188	3	2107	ditch	Fe	unidentified	2	incomplete	Two fragments of an iron rod possibly some sort of mount or tool	0	IA/ER
202	2435	3	2434	grave	Fe	brooch	6	incomplete	A very fragmented possible iron brooch consisting of a coil spring and a flat enlarged bow decorated with a possible copper-alloy rosette-shape mount. This artefact is quite unusual and requires further investigation	0	?IA

Table 12: Metalwork catalogue

B.2 Slag, by Simon Timberlake

Retention, Dispersal and Display

Introduction and Methodology

B.2.1 Some 661 g (x 22 pieces) of iron smithing slag was recovered from the fills of three ditches. This consisted of four smithing hearth bases (SHBs), some slag smithing lumps (SSL), vitrified hearth lining (VHL) plus lumps of vitrified clay (VC). One tiny (3 g) fragment of smelting slag consisting of a waterworn piece of slag runnel was also recovered from one of the smithing contexts (2188). A further 969 g of unburnt and burnt magnetic iron mineral (possibly an iron ore) was recovered from another three features.

B.2.2 The slag was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological slag reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite, whilst a magnet was used to help to determine the presence of wustite or free iron.

Factual Data

B.2.3 The four complete or partial SHBs (including one very weathered plano-convex example) were recovered from Ditch **2145**, (Phase 2) Roundhouse **2172** and Ditch **2107**, (Phase 3). The combined weight of the SHBs was 512g compared to 105g of VHL and VC (8+ pieces) and approx 50g of SSL. This was the approximate total of smithing slag associated presumably with a forge nearby and with secondary ironworking.

B.2.4 A single small piece of iron smelting slag in the form of slag runnel or drip associated (originally) with a cake of furnace conglomerate in an iron bloomery (shaft) furnace was identified amongst the smithing slag within context 2188 (Ditch **2183**, Phase 3). It seems that this piece was waterworn and redeposited in the ditch, its likely source therefore being more distant than that of the unweathered smithing slag.

B.2.5 The rich iron mineral (hematite and goethite) pieces collected from Phase 2 pits **2065** and **2068** may well have been samples of ore given their high iron content and the evidence for roasting (enrichment). This had resulted in some of these being highly magnetic. Not all of the samples looked at were strongly magnetic, yet the iron content of most must have been high (>50-60% Fe) given the ease of magnetisation and the density of the lumps. Some of the banded structures present within these suggest that they are sedimentary ores, and most probably therefore the oxidised (and enriched) outcrop of the Northamptonshire Ironstone Formation. It seems that these pieces could have been collected for smelting, but then weren't used.

B.2.6 The type of smithing debris and the evidence for smelting and collection of iron ore suggests Late Iron Age or Roman iron production.

Context	Cut no.	Phase	Group	No. pieces	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Identity	Magnetic (0-4)	Type	Notes
2066	2065	2	2065	2	337	65x40x35 + 80x60x40	NOT slag	0 + 3	iron mineral	magnetic burnt hematite + unburnt goethite
2070	2068	2	2065	2	272	70 + 65	NOT slag	0 + 4	iron mineral	magnetic iron ore (hematite) + lower grade goethite; heated
2072	2065	2	2065	8	360	25 - 90	NOT slag	1 + 3(x1)	burnt iron mineral	magnetic highly burnt hematite + goethite (unburnt)

Context	Cut no.	Phase	Group	No. pieces	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Identity	Magnetic (0-4)	Type	Notes
2144	2145	2	2145	2	5	20 - 25	VHL	0	SMITHING	smal round lumps VC
2138a	2137	3	2172	1	254	85x80x25	SHB	2-3	SMITHING	tuyere hinge; v weathered + oxidised
2138b	2137	3	2172	1	4	25x20x10	SHB	1	SMITHING	small edge fragment
2186	2183	3	2107	2	128	60x70x30	SHB	0-1	SMITHING	irreg convex SHB
2188	2183	3	2107	17	273	55x65x30 + 40x25x15 + 35x25x20 + 20 - 50	SHB(x1) + proto-SHB (x1) + SSL (x3) + VHL(x7)	0 + 1 (proto-SHB)	SMITHING + SMELT (3g)	irreg convex low-density SHB with hinge + frags VC and irreg VHL + waterworn redeposit slag runnel drip (3g)

Table 13: Catalogue of slag

Discussion

B.2.7 The occurrence of a tiny amount of iron smelting slag and roasted iron ore at this site which lies close to Peterborough and the River Nene implies a connection with the Roman iron industry of the East Midlands and its administrative centre at Water Newton on the Northamptonshire/ Cambridge border. Schrufer-Kolb (2007, Figure 55) shows a map of this area with the suggested sites of outcrop quarries dug upon the richest ironstone horizons. The iron mining and smelting industry operated from the 1st century AD within a 20-30km radius of Water Newton (*Durobrivae*) on the River Nene (Fincham 2004). Roasting of the iron ore was a standard pre-treatment to smelting, although it is unfortunate here at Great Haddon that the actual smelting furnaces are (probably) some distance away. The local assemblage therefore is predominantly the debris from local iron smithing, the actual forge probably being close by, but similarly off-site from the area currently being examined.

Recommendations for further work

B.2.8 No further work is required on this assemblage.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.2.9 The material may be disposed of following the production of the grey literature report.

B.3 Flint, by Lawrence Billington

Introduction and Methodology

B.3.1 A small assemblage of eight worked flints and a single fragment (6g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered during the excavations. No flint was recovered during the evaluation of the site (Pennel 2019) but a similarly sized assemblage was recovered during the adjacent Plot 400 excavations (10 worked flints; Booth in Greef 2019).

B.3.2 The flint has been catalogued by type and is quantified by context in Table 14.

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Context type	Irregular waste	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Core	Total worked	unworked burnt count	unworked burnt weight (g)
2066	2065	2	2065	Pit							
2072	2065	2	2065	Layer						1	6
2143	2145	2	2145	Ditch				1	**1**		
2144	2145	2	2145	Ditch	1		1		**2**		
2146	2145	2	2145	Ditch		2	1		**3**		
2152	2151	2	2151	Ditch							
2064	2063	3	2026	Ditch			1		**1**		
2255	2256	4	2256	Ditch		1			**1**		
Totals					**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**8**	1	6

Table 14: Quantification of flint by context and type

Description

B.3.3 The worked flint is made up entirely of unretouched flake-based material and was recovered in low densities (up to three pieces in a single context) from cut features belonging to Phases 2, 3 and 4. The condition of the assemblage is generally poor; most pieces display significant edge damage/rounding along with surface alteration in the form or recortication and/or light mineral staining. Exceptions to this are two pieces from ditch **2145**, a tertiary flake (fill 2144) and a small keeled core (fill 2143) which are in somewhat fresher condition, although still with minor edge damage.

B.3.4 The worked flint is dominated by simple flake-based removals alongside a single core, and none of this material is strongly chronologically diagnostic. This said, there is no clear evidence for any 'early' systematically produced narrow-flake/blade-based material and all of the flint is likely to postdate the early Neolithic. The majority of the assemblage is in a condition suggestive of complex taphonomic histories and is consistent with representing residual material inadvertently incorporated into later features. It is possible that two somewhat fresher pieces noted above from Phase 2 ditch **2145** represent the small-scale working of flint

in the Middle Iron Age, broadly contemporary with the ditch, but it is equally likely that these too are simply residual pieces.

Statement of potential

B.3.5 This small assemblage is of very little significance beyond indicating a background prehistoric presence at the site and has no potential to contribute to the research objectives of the project. When taken alongside the results of previous phases of excavation, it seems clear that the area saw very limited earlier prehistoric activity and that there was little, if any, use of worked flint during the Iron Age phases of occupation.

Further work

B.3.6 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required. A summary of the flint assemblage, based on this report, should be included in the full excavation report, combined, as appropriate, with the results of other phases of work.

B.4 Burnt Stone, by Simon Timberlake

Introduction and Methodology

B.4.1 A total of 5.6 kg (x 31 pieces) of burnt stone were examined from this site. All of these consisted of prehistoric-type burnt cobble stone and none of them were worked.

B.4.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

Factual Data

B.4.3 An exact total of 5635g of burnt cobble stone and heat-fractured pebble fragments were recovered from nine different features. The largest amount (by weight of stone) came from the fill of fire pit **2392** (Pit Group **2353**, Phase 3) (1489g), whilst smaller amounts came from Ditch **2400** (Ditch **2042**, Phase 3) (1452g) and from a drainage ditch **2382** (Ditch **2373**, Phase 1) (943g). The stones selected for burning and for boiling water were typically sandstone ones, selected in preference over flint, although a range of other stones were used as well, most commonly quartzite and micaceous sandstone. There was some evidence for the repeated use of the burnt and fractured cobble as burnt stone, such as in the fill of watering hole **2065**, whilst other stone was much less burnt than this, with little evidence for chilling by water.

Discussion

B.4.4 This is an assemblage consisting predominantly of cobbles of quartzitic and micaceous sandstone which have been intentionally selected for burning; in particular for the purposes of boiling water for cooking or bathing (Barfield & Hodder 1987, 370-371; O'Kelly 1954). The phenomena of surface bleaching combined with reddening and sooting, alongside the crazing, cracking and irregular fragmentation of these cobbles are all the typical effects of quenching hot stone within water. Thus the occurrence of these in greater or lesser amounts suggests that we are seeing the very same phenomena across all these Fenland edge sites.

B.4.5 This type of burnt stone use in East Anglia is most commonly seen within the Middle-Late Bronze Age, but also sometimes during the Early Iron Age (Evans, Tabor & Vander Linden 2016 (at Barleycroft Farm) and Evans *et al*. 2018 (Trumpington, Cambridge)). The absence of any features identified as earlier than the Middle Iron Age at either PETPOT18 or PETPOT19 would suggest a continuation of these practices into the later Iron Age.

B.4.6 Apart from context 2072 (a midden-like layer in the top of watering hole **2065**, Phase 2) all of the burnt stone features are quite distinct from those associated with ironworking. In fact the above midden-like fill included what was referred to as a piece of iron ore, which begs the question as to whether this iron mineral was intentionally gathered as such, or whether it was just being used as burnt stone.

Context no.	Cut no.	Phase	Feature type	Nos. pieces	Size (mm)	Weight (g)	Geology	Source	Degree of burning	NOTES
2381	**2382**	1	drainage ditch	4	115x100x80	943	micaceous sstn	glacial erratic	strong	re-fitting pieces
2010	**2009**	2	pit	2	90x60x40 +60x55x25	331	sstn + micac sstn	glacial erratic	moderate	
2035	**2034**	2	posthole	3	40 + 40 + 45	136	metaquartzite (Bunter) + quartzitic micac sstn + lmstn	glacial erratic	strong	small cracked frags
2072	**2065**	2	watering hole	11	80x50x20 + 50x50x20 + 30-55	385	quartzitic micac sstn(x2) + micac sstn + sstn	glacial erratic	strong	small cracked fragments
2426	**2425**	2	ditch	5	80x80x40 + 25-50	423	ferrug ssatn	glacial erratic	strong	
2140	**2142**	3	ditch	2	70x55x25	144	micac sstn	glacial erratic	strong	re-fitting pieces
2325	**2323**	3	pit	1	60x65x60	332	cataclastite	glacial erratic	light	
2393	**2392**	3	fire pit	2	140x110x65 + 110x70x50	1489	soft micac sstn + hard sstn	glacial errati	moderate - strong	x2 re-fitting pieces
2402	**2400**	3		1	125x130x95	1452	quartzitic sstn	glacial erratic	light	large cobble

Table 15: Catalogue of burnt stone

Recommendations for further work

B.4.7 No further examination of this material is necessary

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.4.8 The burnt stone may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.5 Iron Age and Roman Pottery and Burnt Clay, by Phil Mills

Introduction

B.5.1 A total of 1891 sherds of pottery weighing 12062g were presented for an assessment. This comprised 37 rims, 16 basses and one handle of Middle Iron Age to Early Roman date.

B.5.2 The material was rapidly recorded using the Warwickshire museum / Oxford Archaeology recording system (Booth 2000) with fabric recorded to ware class only, following those defined in Evans *et al.* 2017.

Factual data

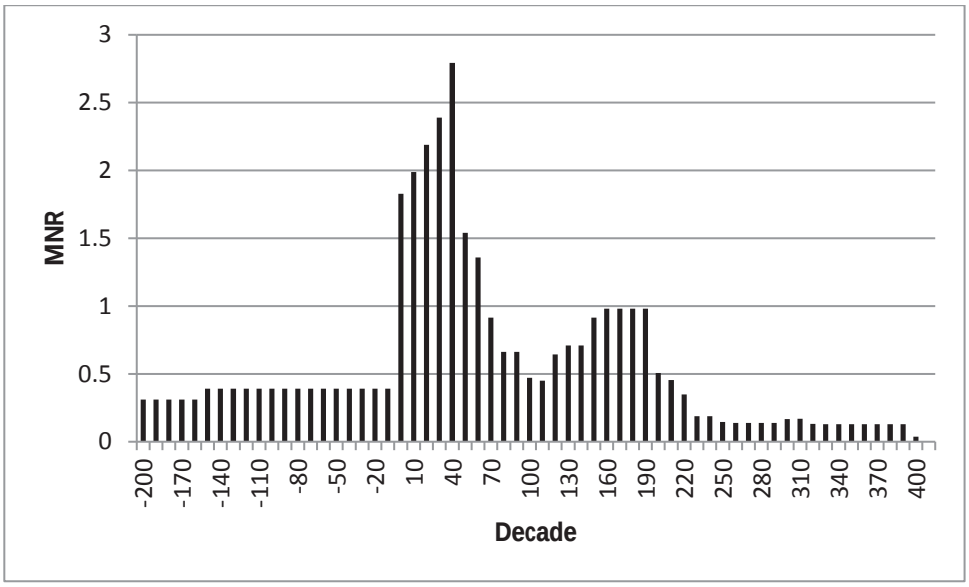

Chart 1: Date distribution for all pottery rims

B.5.3 The date distribution by rim counts is shown in Chart 1. This suggest a Late Iron Age (LIA) component (under emphasised in the graph because of the long date ranges associated with these vessels) peaking in the mid-1st century, a decline in the late 1st century and a final peak in the mid to late 2nd century.

B.5.4 The majority of the material is in a shell gritted MIA/LIA tradition fabric. There are a number of scored sherds, a tradition starting in the MIA and lasting until the early 1st century (Evans *et al* 2017, Rollo 2001, Elsdon 1996) There is only one jar rim with scored decoration.

B.5.5 There are some six jar rims in this ware which have a MIA-LIA date range, and at least two examples of a type reminiscent of Rollo 2001 no 21 and 1 example similar to Rollo 2001 no 20 which could have an early to mid-1st century date, alongside a possible channel rim jar type.

B.5.6 In a different (Rollo 2001, Late Iron Age fine wares) Iron Age tradition fabric there are two examples of Rollo 2001 no 14 jars with an early 1st century date range.

B.5.7 There is a small quantity of class E, Aylesford-Swarling ('Belgic') tradition pottery which have a mid-1st century (to c. AD70) date with one jar rim fragment.

B.5.8 2nd century material includes two Harrold products (as Evans *et al.* 2017 C11.5 and C11.15). Mid 2nd century material includes a number of Nene valley greyware (Tomber and Dore 1998 LNV RE) vessels including Perrin 1999 type 19 jar and Perrin 1999 type 71 dish.

B.5.9 There are also two central Gaulish samian vessels – a stamped base and a Dr33 cup.

B.5.10 The latest date is from a Harrold ware jar with a hooked bifid rim from a pit (possibly as Evans *et al*. 2017 C12.5), with a possible 4th century date.

B.5.11 However the absence of any material necessarily of 3rd century date and the marked absence of any Nene valley colour coats would suggest very little to no activity on the site from the later 2nd century onwards strongly suggesting that this late sherd is a stray not associated with earlier activities on the site.

Taphonomy

B.5.12 Table 16 shows the breakdown of the assemblage by context type. The majority (82%) come from ditches and gullies, which is what would be expected from a rural site. The amount of material from pits (11%), may suggest some low level industrial activity.

B.5.13 Overall the number of rims as a proportion of the assemblage is 2%, compared to c. 12% for Roman pottery or 6% for Iron Age tradition pottery (Mills 2018). This figure is in line with a number of East Midlands sites where there seems to be differential discard for rim sherds than bodysherds (Mills 2018).

Context Type	No%	Wt%	MNR%	MSW
Midden/ Rubbish layer	5.5%	4.3%	10.8%	5.03
ditch	71.0%	73.3%	67.6%	6.59
ring ditch	6.8%	6.5%	2.7%	6.09
gully	3.8%	3.1%	5.4%	5.21
pit	11.9%	11.6%	10.8%	6.21
Posthole	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.00
Grave	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	3.33
Unknown	0.7%	1.0%	2.7%	9.46
N/AVG	***1891***	***12062***	***37***	*6.38*

Table 16: Pottery by context type

Supply

B.5.14 Table 17 shows the assemblage broken down by ware type

Class	Ware Type	No%	Wt%	MNR%
C	Shell	66.3%	2.0%	8.1%
E	Belgic	3.0%	1.6%	2.7%
O	Oxidised	3.8%	5.0%	2.7%
P	Prehistoric	3.0%	69.0%	62.2%
R	Reduced	18.3%	18.4%	13.5%
S	Samian	0.3%	0.4%	2.7%
W	Whiteware	5.2%	3.7%	8.1%
	N	***1890***	***12013***	***37***

Table 17: Pottery by ware type

B.5.15 Class C, calcareously tempered fabrics, are the largest group at 68% comprising mainly shell gritted fabrics of the MIA/LIA tradition. The majority being coarse shell tempered (Rollo 2001 LIA coarse ware, fabric 21) although some finer shell tempered fabric (as Rollo 2001 LIA fine wares) also occur.

B.5.16 There were 38 sherds with scored decoration all in the coarse shell fabric, some 2% of that fabric. This compares with 17% from Monument 97 (Rollo 2001, 55) and may indicate a later start date for this settlement.

B.5.17 There is a small component of probable Harrold products (Tomber and Dore 1999 HAR SH). consistent with a site that does not continue much beyond the mid 2nd century.

B.5.18 Class E, Aylesford – Swarling or 'Belgic 'tradition, is at 3%. This is at the edge of the range of this ware group in the area, although notably lower than at Monument 97 (10% Rollo 2001; Evans *et al*. 2017 table 4.4).

B.5.19 Class O, oxidised fabrics are at 4% and all come from a flat round oven disc from Phase 4 ditch **2112** this is some 20 mm thick with a diameter of c. 200mm with a sooted base. This would appear to be an oven disc, a tradition that is found in the east (Evans 2019, Poole 2007; Poole 2009).

B.5.20 Class P, IA tradition pottery is at 3% reflecting the dominance of shell gritted fabrics in use in the IA in this area (Evans *et al.* 2017 vol 2, chapter 4)

B.5.21 Class R reduced wares are present at 18%. These comprise mainly Lower Nene valley greywares.

B.5.22 Class S, samian is present at less than 1%, and includes a stamped base.

B.5.23 Class W is present at 5%. This is quite high, probably due to proximity of Lower Nene Valley cream wares.

Function

B.5.24 Table 18 shows the breakdown of function by rim count for the entire assemblage. The overall assemblage is typical of a rural settlement, with 78% jars and 5% dishes and bowls and 3% drinking vessels. The low level of samian and absence of fine wares are also compatible with a standard rural settlement.

	F	J	CUP	B	D	L	O	*N*
All	5.4%	78.4%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	5.4%	2.7%	*37 rims*

Table 18: Function by rim count

Discussion

B.5.25 The pottery derives from a standard rural settlement which dates from the Late Iron Age until the mid-late 2nd century. The level of scored ware and parallels with forms from the nearby site at Monument 97 (Rollo 2001) suggest a founding date towards the end of the 1st century BC with activity peaking in the mid-1st century AD. Pottery supply continues into the 2nd century with the site obtaining Nene valley greyware and whiteware products and samian.

B.5.26 Notwithstanding the presence of a possible 4th century jar fragment from a pit there is no evidence of any pottery supply from the late 2nd century and the absence of any Nene Valley colour coats for a rural site in this location is of note.

Recommendations for further work

B.5.27 The size of the assemblage, its rural character, early end date and the presence of an oven disc make this assemblage an important one for further study. In particular it should shed light onto the continuation of use of MIA/LIA traditional pottery alongside access to wider economy of early Roman Britain.

B.5.28 The assemblage will be combined with the assemblage from PETPOT18 and recorded using a form series and using the fabric series, with sherd count, weight rim and base equivalent being recorded. The data recorded will be analysed for the site as a whole as well as by phase and other stratigraphically defined groups as appropriate. These data will be compared to other sites in the region.

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Context Type	NoSh	Wt	MNR	Spot date
2381	2382	1	2373	ditch	5	8	0	IA
2025	2023	2	2023	ditch	7	25	0	IA?
2037	2036	2	2007	pit	11	46	0	IA
2040	2039	2	2007	pit	1	7	0	IA
2041	2039	2	2007	pit	5	13	0	IA
2055	2054	2	2007	pit	5	14	0	L IA
2057	2056	2	2007	pit	13	43	0	L IA
2066	2065	2	2065	pit	12	106	0	L IA
2067	2065	2	2065	pit	9	80	0	L IA
2070	2068	2	2065	pit	21	122	0	L IA
2071	2065	2	2065	pit	10	53	1	LIA-AD60
2072	2065	2	2065	Midden/ Rubbish layer	108	534	4	EC1 AD
2099	2098	2	2098	ditch	11	36	0	IA
2143	2145	2	2145	ditch	3	13	0	LIA
2144	2145	2	2145	ditch	9	26	0	LIA
2146	2145	2	2145	ditch	5	31	0	LIA
2148	2145	2	2145	ditch	3	7	0	LIA
2150	2145	2	2145	ditch	2	10	0	LIA
2152	2151	2	2151	ditch	3	21	0	LIA
2194	2198	2	2065	ditch	4	14	0	LIA
2213	2212	2	2007	ditch	15	130	1	EC1 AD
2328	2327	2	2151	ditch	1	2	0	IA
2385	2386	2	2151	ditch	1	9	0	AD 1-70
2409	2410	2	2151	ditch	4	12	0	IA/LIA
2446	2448	2	2151	ditch	10	63	1	lia
2447	2448	2	2151	ditch	3	31	0	LIA

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Context Type	NoSh	Wt	MNR	Spot date
2043	2042	3	2042	ditch	2	12	0	L IA
2044	2042	3	2042	ditch	12	47	0	L IA
2064	2063	3	2026	ditch	1	5	0	L IA
2093	2091	3	2026	ditch	1	4	0	IA
2109	2107	3	2107	ditch	4	35	1	MC1
2111	2107	3	2107	ditch	5	69	0	LIA
2120	2119	3	2119	pit	2	5	0	IA
2138	2137	3	2172	ditch	87	725	4	MC1
2158	2156	3	2107	ditch	1	9	0	LIA
2168	2164	3	2164	pit	3	8	0	LIA
2173	2172	3	2172	ring ditch	2	8	0	LIA
2178	2177	3	2172	ring ditch	110	758	1	LIA/ LPRIA
2182	2181	3	2181	pit	2	13	0	LIA
2186	2183	3	2107	ditch	3	26	0	LIA
2188	2183	3	2107	ditch	4	19	0	LIA
2196	2193	3	2193	ditch	3	3	0	LIA
2200	2199	3	2199	pit	2	10	0	IA
2203	2202	3	2202	pit	26	384	0	LIA
2204	2202	3	2202	pit	2	6	0	LIA
2206	2205	3	2202	pit	38	180	0	LIA
2207	2205	3	2202	pit	18	82	0	LIA
2209	2208	3	2172	ditch	4	7	0	LIA
2227	2226	3	2226	pit	12	28	1	1-70?
2233	2232	3	2232	Posthole	1	2	0	1-70?
2247	2246	3	2246	ditch	3	51	1	c2?
2257	2259	3	2107	ditch	72	697	2	LIA-MC1
2261	2260	3	2172	ditch	89	440	2	C1 AD
2262	2262	3	2172	ditch	22	76	0	LIA
2307	2309	3	2107	ditch	2	3	0	LIA
2314	2316	3	2042	ditch	3	14	0	IA
2331	2330	3	2107	ditch	4	10	0	IA
2338	2337	3	2172	ring ditch	7	33	0	LIA
2340	2339	3	2246	ditch	3	6	0	LIA
2351	2352	3	2193	ditch	2	4	0	IA
2364	2363	3	2335	ditch	64	391	0	LIA
2365	2352	3	2193	ditch	1	10	0	LIA
2367	2366	3	2180	pit	2	7	0	LIA
2371	2370	3	2180	pit	4	20	1	LIA

Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Context Type	NoSh	Wt	MNR	Spot date
2387	2389	3	2042	ditch	1	21	0	IA?
2411	2412	3	2107	ditch	13	115	0	LIA
2435	2435	3	2434	Grave	5	16	0	LIA
2437	2436	3	2172	ring ditch	3	12	0	LIA
2445	2259	3	2107	ditch	136	1549	4	AD 1-50
2449	2452	3	2164	pit	7	25	0	LIA
2450	2452	3	2164	pit	13	80	0	LIA
2451	2452	3	2164	pit	6	81	0	LIA
2453	2156	3	2107	ditch	23	110	0	AD1-70
2455	2454	3	2172	ditch	35	136	0	AD 1-70
2456	2454	3	2172	ditch	128	720	1	AD C1
2463	2434	3	2434	Grave	1	4	0	LIA
2467	2466	3	2119	pit	4	20	1	C4
2478	2477	3	2119	pit	1	6	0	LIA
2113	2112	4	2112	ditch	248	1390	4	MC2 (-EC3)
2114	2112	4	2112	ditch	6	53	0	MC2+
2116	2115	4	2112	ditch	272	1673	3	M-L C2
2243	2242	4	2131	ditch	2	17	0	LIA
2255	2256	4	2256	ditch	3	17	0	LIA
2342	2341	4	2131	ditch	4	16	0	LIA
2343	2341	4	2131	ditch	10	116	0	LIA (AD C1)
2439	2438	4	2112	ditch	21	89	1	LC1-C2
2470	2469	4	2112	ring ditch	8	8	0	AD 1-70
2483	2112	4	2112	ditch	36	192	1	LC2 (-C3)
2484	2112	4	2112	ditch	28	147	1	M-LC1
2485	2112	4	2112	ditch	7	31	0	LC1
2096	2096	5	FUR	Furrow	18	191	0	LIA
2097	2096	5	FUR	furrow	1	38	1	Roman
2420	2419	5	FUR	furrow	3	4	0	LIA

Table 19: Pottery spot dates

B.6 Fired Clay, by Phil Mills

Introduction and Methodology

B.6.1 There were 55 fragments, weighing 501g of fired clay. The complete catalogue is shown below.

Factual data

Context	Cut no	Group	Phase	Fabric Code	NoSh	Wt	Comments
2381	2382	2373	1	d00	3	5	
2025	2023	2023	2	d00	7	25	
2071	2065	2065	2	d00	2	27	
2072	2065	2065	2	d00	4	11	
2144	2145	2145	2	d00	4	15	
2146	2145	2145	2	d00	4	18	
2213	2212	2007	2	d00	2	7	
2178	2177	2172	3	d00	1	34	
2186	2183	2107	3	d00	1	13	
2257	2259	2107	3	d00	3	16	
2338	2337	2172	3	d00	1	6	
2364	2363	2335	3	d00	10	63	
2364	2363	2335	3	d00	2	112	Plate?
2387	2389	2042	3	d00	1	21	
2445	2259	2457	3	d00	3	15	
2445	2259	2447	3	d00	1	43	Luting?
2449	2452	2164	3	d00	1	9	
2450	2452	2164	3	d00	1	5	
2113	2112	2112	4	d00	3	7	

Table 20: Fired clay catalogue

B.6.2 The fired clay was largely unidentifiable, but included a shaped piece, possibly a fragment of luting and a possible plate. The plate is of a form used in La Tene style portable kiln furniture although the absence of any further evidence of kiln furniture implies this may have had a different function here, such as an oven plate.

Recommendations for further work

B.6.3 Further work on the assemblage is unlikely to provide more useful information

B.7 Glass, by Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.7.1 The assemblage comprises a single fragment of glass (0.001kg). The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, and dated. The glass is fully recorded in the text. The terminology used in the report is taken from *Glass Through The Ages* (Barrington Haynes 1970), *Antique Glass Bottles Their History and Evolution (1500-1850)* (Van den Bossche 2001), *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (Hume 1969) and *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan et al 1989).

Factual Data

B.7.2 A single slightly curved, irregular shard (0.001kg) of pale olive green glass from a utility bottle, was recovered from furrow **2417** (Phase 5). The glass is 2.5-2mm thick and the surface of the glass is uneven and appears to have undergone extensive surface loss. There is no iridescence on the glass, although this could have been removed when the glass was washed. The overall condition of the glass is good, yet the surface loss suggests the glass is of some age, possibly 18th century.

Discussion

B.7.3 The fragment of glass recovered from the Phase 5 furrow suggests some degree of contamination of the furrow by later material, and is of little significance, beyond indicating the deposition of low levels of 18th century rubbish.

Statement of potential

B.7.4 The assemblage has no potential to aid national, regional or local research objectives.

Further Work

B.7.5 This statement acts as a full record for the archive and no further work is required, beyond summarising the information for publication.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.7.6 The post-medieval glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

C.1 Charred Plant Remains, by Martha Craven

Introduction

C.1.1 Forty samples were selected for assessment from deposits within features at Plot 210, Great Haddon, Peterborough. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains and other environmental indicators such as molluscs are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value for further specialist study.

Methodology

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

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

C.1.4 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 21.

C.1.5 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the author's own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. 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.1.6 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

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

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Key to table: w=waterlogged

Results

C.1.8 The botanical material from Plot 210 consists of both silicified and carbonised remains and is poor in terms of density and diversity of taxa.

C.1.9 Silicified plant remains from this site consist of a small quantity of duckweed (*Lemna sp.*) seeds in three of the samples.

C.1.10 Charcoal is present in most of the samples in small quantities. Sample 229, fill 2213 of pit **2212** (Pit Group **2007**, Phase 2), contains the largest quantity of charcoal, a total of 8ml. Sample 223, fill 2188 of ditch **2183** (Ditch **2107**, Phase 3), contains a single barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare*).

C.1.11 Molluscs were recovered in small quantities in a few samples from this site. A small quantity of ostracods were found in Sample 204, fill 2043 of ditch **2042** (Phase 3).

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Volume Processed (l)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Wetland/Aquatic Plants	Ostracods	Snails	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Large Mammal Bones	Small Mammal Bones	Amphibian Bones	Slag	Hammerscale
200	2010	2009	Pit	2001	2	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
201	2008	2007	Pit	2007	2	8	5	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
202	2014	2013	Pit	2001	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
203	2035	2034	Post-hole	2007	2	8	10	0	0	0	+	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	2037	2036	Pit	2007	2	8	25	0	0	0	0	1	#	0	0	0	0	0
206	2040	2039	Pit	2007	2	16	5	0	0	0	0	<1	#	0	0	0	0	0
208	2072	2068	watering-hole	2065	2	9	5	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
209	2070	2068	watering-hole	2065	2	9	5	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	2072		watering-hole	2065	2	18	10	0	#w	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	+
211	2067	2065	watering-hole	2065	2	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
212	2066	2065	watering-hole	2065	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
214	2101	2100	Ditch	2098	2	16	5	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
218	2069	2068	watering-hole	2065	2	9	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	#	0	##	0	0
219	2083	2065	Watering-hole	2065	2	17	5	0	#w	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	2122	2121	Pit	2121	2	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
204	2043	2042	Ditch	2042	3	16	5	0	#w	#	+	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
216	2109	2107	Ditch	2107	3	10	10	0	0	0	0	2	#	0	#	0	0	0
221	2138	2137	Gully terminus	2172	3	18	5	0	0	0	0	<1	#	#	0	0	0	0
222	2178	2177	Ring gully	2172	3	7	1	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
223	2188	2183	Ditch	2107	3	16	10	#	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0	#	0
224	2186	2183	Ditch	2107	3	8	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
225	2185	2183	Ditch	2107	3	8	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
226	2190	2189	Ring gully term.	2189	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
227	2197	2065	watering-hole	2065	2	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
229	2213	2212	Pit	2007	2	16	20	0	0	0	0	8	##	#	0	0	0	0
230	2227	2226	Pit	2226	3	10	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
231	2200	2199	Pit	2199	3	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0
232	2345	2346	Ditch	2026	3	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
233	2393	2392	Pit	2353	3	16	5	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Volume Processed (l)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Wetland/Aquatic Plants	Ostracods	Snails	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Large Mammal Bones	Small Mammal Bones	Amphibian Bones	Slag	Hammerscale
234	2233	2232	Post-hole	2232	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
235	2235	2234	Post-hole	2232	3	10	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
236	2237	2236	Pit	2232	3	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
237	2435	2434	Burial Pit	2434	3	14	5	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
238	2463	2434	Burial Pit	2434	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
239	2463	2434	Burial pit	2434	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	2435	2434	Burial pit	2434	3	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
241	2450	2452	Pit	2164	3	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0
242	2485	2486	Gully	2161	3	6	5	0	0	0	+	0	#	0	0	0	0	0
243	2261	2260	Ring ditch	2172	3	16	20	0	0	0	0	1	#	#	0	0	0	0
215	2114	2112	Ditch	2112	4	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	0

Table 21: Environmental results

Discussion

C.1.12 The preservation of plant remains is extremely poor and only a very small quantity of plant material has been recovered from the site. The single cereal grain in Sample 223 is possibly intrusive or, if contemporary, likely represents a background scatter of refuse material. The silicified plant material and ostracods found in some features indicate the presence of water, at some point in the past, in these features. The lack of waterlogged material in these features suggests that they have since become de-watered.

C.1.13 In comparison with Plot 400, to the south, Plot 210 appears to be less productive in terms of the recovery of environmental remains. It is interesting to note that charred cereal grains were present in 16 samples in Plot 400 whereas in Plot 210 they were only present in a single sample. This could suggest the focus of human activity in this area was more towards the south. It should be noted, however, that the Plot 400 samples do not exhibit particularly high levels of preservation either.

Statement of potential

C.1.14 The poor density and diversity of the plant taxa produced from these samples has no potential to aid the local, regional or national research priorities beyond the record of the taxa in this report. The pollen samples taken from this site may, however, be worth analysing to try and aid a greater understanding of this site and its surrounding environs.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.1.15 The flots of the processed samples will be retained in the archive and the unproductive residues will be deselected prior to archive deposition.

C.2 Human Skeletal Remains, by Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 A single crouched burial was excavated at Peterborough Plot 210. The site primarily consists of features dated from the Late Iron Age to the Early Roman period. The burial is dated by pottery and stratigraphy to the Late Iron Age.

C.2.2 The grave cut was shallow; only 0.13m in depth. The burial had been truncated by later Roman ditch **2438** (Phase 4) and little remained of skeleton 2463. The skeleton was crouched and buried with a copper plated iron brooch (SF 202) placed at the neck.

C.2.3 Excavation and analysis were carried out in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004, Mays, Brickley and Dodwell 2004). The surface of the cortical bone was assessed using the McKinley scoring system where 0 equals clearly visible surface morphology and 5 equals heavy erosion where all of the surface morphology is heavily masked (Brickley and Mckinley 2004, 16, fig 6). Age was determined using the standards in Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994).

Preservation of the Material

C.2.4 The level of truncation means that less than 25% of the skeleton survives. Fragmentation is high with no complete bones remaining and identification has been hampered by this. The remaining bone represents a grade 3-4 on the Mckinley scale with many fragments being badly degraded and heavily affected by root erosion.

Results

C.2.5 Results are displayed below in table form

Cut	Fill	Skeleton	Completeness	Condition	Age	Sex
2434	2435	2463	25%	3-4	Adult	?

Table 22: Completeness, condition of the cortical bone (McKinley grade), age and sex.

C.2.6 Due to the poor condition of the bone it was not possible to determine the age of this individual beyond adult (based on the presence of a single mandibular third molar and the size and robustness of the bone). While there is some small potential for determining sex this has not been attempted for this assessment.

Statement of Potential

C.2.7 There is very low potential for this burial to provide information on the health or diet of the individual. Other than an attempt at determining the sex of the individual there is no further information to be recorded. The more integrated burial practices of the Late Iron Age through burial within a settlement area have been discussed by Harding (2015, 269) and in that regard this assemblage has the potential to add to the corpus of examples within East Anglia. Further, although this is an isolated example it may provide further evidence of funerary practice during the Late Iron Age to Early Roman transition period. The skeleton should be considered for radiocarbon dating.

Recommendations for further work

C.2.8 A full report based on this assessment and incorporating any radiocarbon dating should be written with relevant comparisons to nearby sites.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.2.9 The material should be retained with the archive and the burial licence should be altered accordingly to reflect this.

C.3 Faunal Remains, by Hayley Foster

Introduction and Methodology

C.3.1 This assessment details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from Plot 210, Peterborough. The assemblage is of a small size, with 5.77kg of bone from hand collection. The species present include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), dog (*Canis familiaris*) and shrew (*Sorex sp.*). Animal bone was recovered from features dating to the Middle Iron Age (Phase 2), Late Iron Age to Early Roman (Phase 3), Roman (Phase 4) and modern (Phase 5) phases.

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

C.3.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992) and Schmid (1972) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.3.4 Ageing was recorded using two methods. These methods include observing dental eruption and wear, and epiphyseal fusion. When analysing tooth wear of sheep/goat, tooth wear stages by Payne (1973) were implemented. Tooth wear stages by Grant (1982) were implemented when assessing wear for cattle and pig. Higham (1967) mandibular wear stages (MWS) were assigned to loose mandibular M3s and mandibles with the innermost tooth still present. Fusion was recorded according to Silver (1970) and Schmid (1972) for cattle, sheep and pig.

Factual Data

C.3.5 The assemblage is in a fair condition with moderate levels of fragmentation. Material is mainly from pits and ditches in the settlement area.

C.3.6 Cattle make up the highest percentage of the NISP in the assemblage followed by sheep/goat. The element distribution overwhelmingly shows that the majority of faunal remains are made up of cranial and foot elements, comprising over 81% of the assemblage, indicating primary butchery, in which head and feet are removed initially and disposed of. This evidence suggests that entire carcasses were not always necessarily butchered on site. As most skeletal elements are still present in small amounts, it is likely some degree of complete carcass processing was occurring, however it is probable that mainly primary butchery was occurring in these areas, represented by waste elements.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	49	44.1
Sheep/Goat	34	30.6
Horse	15	13.5
Pig	11	9.9
Shrew	1	0.9
Dog	1	0.9
Total	111	100.0

Table 23: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP)

Phase 2 (Middle Iron Age)

C.3.7 Phase 2 comprises 38 fragments consisting primarily of cattle and sheep/goat remains. The one piece of dental ageing data indicates a cattle was slaughtered at 40-50 months of age. Other long bones from this phase contain fused epiphyses indicating a lack of very young animals.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	19	50.0	2	40.0
Sheep/Goat	10	26.3	1	20.0
Horse	8	21.1	1	20.0
Dog	1	2.6	1	20.0
Total	38	100.0	5	100.0

Table 24: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) from Phase 2.

Phase 3 (Late Iron Age to Early Roman)

C.3.8 Phase 3 contains the most faunal material from the assemblage. The frequency of sheep/goat present increases during this phase versus the Iron Age phase, which is a common trend because sheep/goat tend to play a more important economic role during this period. The lack of ageing data however does not allow insights into specific husbandry patterns. One sheep/goat unfused distal radius indicates an animal slaughtered before 3-3.5 years, and one unfused proximal pig first phalanx indicates an animal slaughtered before 2 years of age.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	23	36.5	1	20.0
Sheep/Goat	22	34.9	1	20.0
Horse	7	11.1	1	20.0
Pig	10	15.9	1	20.0
Shrew	1	1.6	1	20.0
Total	63	100.0	5	100.0

Table 25: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) from Phase 3.

Phase 4 (Roman)

C.3.9 The faunal material from Phase 4 only consists of eight identifiable fragments. No ageing data was possible.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	5	62.5	1	33.3
Sheep/Goat	2	25.0	1	33.3
Pig	1	12.5	1	33.3
Total	8	100.0	3	100.0

Table 26: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) from Phase 4.

C.3.10 Phase 5 consists of only two fragments, both of which belong to cattle. No ageing information was possible from these fragments.

Overview of the assemblage

C.3.11 Cattle remains are the best represented species in all phases of the assemblage, followed by sheep/goat remains. Horses and pigs are represented in small numbers with shrew and dog represented by a single element each.

C.3.12 Taphonomic processes are present in small amounts in the form of butchery marks and carnivore gnawing. Butchery marks are present in Phase 3 (ditch **2137** and ditch **2400**) as is most of the gnawing evidence (ditch **2259**, ring ditch **2337** and pit **2205**), except one piece of gnawing evidence from Phase 2 (ditch **2145**). Ditch **2156** also produced small unidentifiable calcined fragments.

C.3.13 In all phases cattle are numerically predominant over sheep, with the relative sizes of cattle and sheep carcasses, beef would contribute much more to the diet of the residents than lamb or mutton.

Statement of Potential

C.3.14 The data from Plot 210 cannot be used to explore the proposed increase in production from the Early Iron Age to the Later Iron Age, as the data set is too small. This assemblage has the expected range of animals present and demonstrates the exploitation of domestic animals, mostly for meat. Domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with cattle and sheep/goat remains being the most well represented species. The size of the assemblage unfortunately does not allow for solid interpretations to be made regarding farming practices.

C.3.15 The material is a good representation of a predominately Late Iron Age/Early Roman domestic faunal assemblage. The data represents a modest quantity of identifiable animal bone. This data should be viewed alongside the faunal assemblage from Peterborough, Plot 400 as it lays to the north and it a continuation of the settlement from plot 200 (Foster 2019). Looking at the data sets as a whole will allow for more insights into diet and husbandry practices in this particular area of Peterborough. Conducting spatial analysis, would allow for interpretations and comparisons to be made on the types of faunal material coming from specific features. Collecting full biometric data would also allow for comparison to be made with other sites in the area and to determine if there were any changes in size of the main domestic species retrieved.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

8.1.1 It would be recommended that the assemblage be retained as it can add to the regional picture of diet and husbandry practices in this area of Cambridgeshire.

C.4 Mollusca, by Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

C.4.1 A single near-complete shell was collected by hand from (Phase 2) Watering hole **2065** during the archaeological works. The single oyster *Ostrea edulis* from estuarine and shallow coastal waters is moderately well-preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, however, it has suffered some post-depositional damage.

C.4.2 The shell was weighed and recorded by species, with valve handedness noted. The single oyster shell showed no evidence of shucking damage, in the form of a small 'V' or 'U'-shaped hole on the outer edge of the left or right valve. This damage would have been caused by a knife during the opening, or 'shucking', of the oyster, prior to its consumption.

Factual Data

C.4.3 The single, large, relatively thick, near-complete left valve (0.058kg) was recovered from the upper fill of **2065**. The shell has slight damage to the ventral edge, with slight notching on the anterior ventral edge and light boring damage on the anterior dorsal edge. The shell is further damaged on the internal surfaces, with slight marine worm burrowing on the posterior margin and loss of internal layers of nacre, however, this is very probably post-depositional damage.

Discussion

C.4.4 This is too small an assemblage to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site, very probably from The Wash via the Nene. The paucity of mollusca recovered from the features relates to the non-domestic nature of this area of the site.

Statement of Potential

C.4.5 The assemblage has little potential to aid the regional or local research objectives, beyond indicating the ability of the occupants of the settlement(s) to access foods sources outside their immediate area and surrounding hinterland.

Recommendations for further work

C.4.6 This statement acts as a full record for the archive and no further work is required beyond summarising the information for publication.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.4.7 The mollusca may be of some use for educational/handling collections, otherwise they may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

C.5 Wood, by Laura James

Introduction and Methodology

C.5.1 This document aims to assess the potential of the waterlogged wood assemblage in terms of woodworking technology, woodland reconstruction, decay analysis, species identification, dendrochronology, and conservation and retention. This report considers two wooden items recovered from Phase 2 Watering hole **2065**. These were situated in waterlogged deposits at the base of the feature which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for organic preservation.

C.5.2 This document has been produced in accordance with Historic England guidelines for the treatment of waterlogged wood (Brunning 2010) and recommendations made by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) for the retention of waterlogged wood. Each discrete item was recorded individually using a pro forma 'wood recording sheet', based on the sheet developed by Fenland Archaeological Trust for the post-excavation recording of waterlogged wood.

C.5.3 The system of categorisation and interrogation developed by Taylor (2001) has been adopted within this report. Joints and fixings are described in accordance with the Museum of London archaeological site manual (Spence 1994). Items identifiable to species by morphological traits visible with a hand lens – oak (*Quercus sp*.) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) – were noted. Other items can be sub-sampled to allow later identification to taxa via microscopic identification as necessary.

Factual data

C.5.4 The condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort et al. 1995: table 15.1) will be used throughout this report (Table 27). The condition scale is based primarily on the clarity of surface data. Material is allocated a score dependent on the types of analyses that can be carried out, given the state of preservation. The condition score reflects the possibility of a given type of analysis but does not take into account the suitability of the item for a given process.

C.5.5 If preservation varies within a discrete item, the section that is best preserved is considered when assigning the item a condition score. Items that were set vertically in the ground often display relatively better preservation lower down and relatively poorer preservation higher up.

CONDITION SCORE	MUSEUM CONSERVATION	TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	WOODLAND MANAGMENT	DENDRO-CRONOLOGY	SPECIES IDENTIFICATION
5 Excellent	+	+	+	+	+
4 Good	-	+	+	+	+
3 Moderate	-	+ / -	+	+	+
2 Poor	-	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	+
1 Very Poor	-	-	-	-	+ / -
0 Non-Viable	-	-	-	-	-

Table 27: Wood condition scale

Factual data

C.5.6 Both records were assessed as incomplete items with one identified as a wood chip and the other a possible post.

C.5.7 The possible post looks to have been shaped and worn on one side, where it was noted that the wood had been shaved down. This was towards the direction of the point. The point appears to have been created when this piece splintered off from a larger piece of timber and not created with the working of the item.

C.5.8 There were only two pieces of wood within this possible watering hole which would not suggest a revetment. It is more likely that these two items were discarded when the feature fell out of use.

C.5.9 Both pieces show heavy abrasion and wearing, which would indicate that they were above ground for a while before being deposited in the feature. They are also both in a moderate to good condition.

Statement of potential

C.5.10 The wood has been provisionally identified as oak.

C.5.11 Both items could be considered for radiocarbon dating.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.5.12 The wooden items may be deselected following the production of the full report.

APPENDIX D HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-384491
Project Name	Plot 210, Great Haddon

Start of Fieldwork	15/07/19	End of Fieldwork	30/08/19
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	PETPOT19	Planning App. No.	
HER Number		Related Numbers	oxfordar3-346656

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Industrial
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	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	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)	pottery	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Pit	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)	Animal bone	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)	pottery	Roman (43 to 410)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	Peterborough
Parish	Peterborough
HER office	Peterborough
Size of Study Area	2.3ha
National Grid Ref	TL 15097 93859

Address (including Postcode)

Haddon Rd
Peterborough
PE7 3TN

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Rebecca Casa-Hatton
Project Design Originator	Will Bedford
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Project Supervisor	Andrew Greef

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Peterborough Council Stores	PETPOT19
Digital Archive	OA East Office	PETPOT19
Paper Archive	Peterborough Council Stores	PETPOT19

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

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

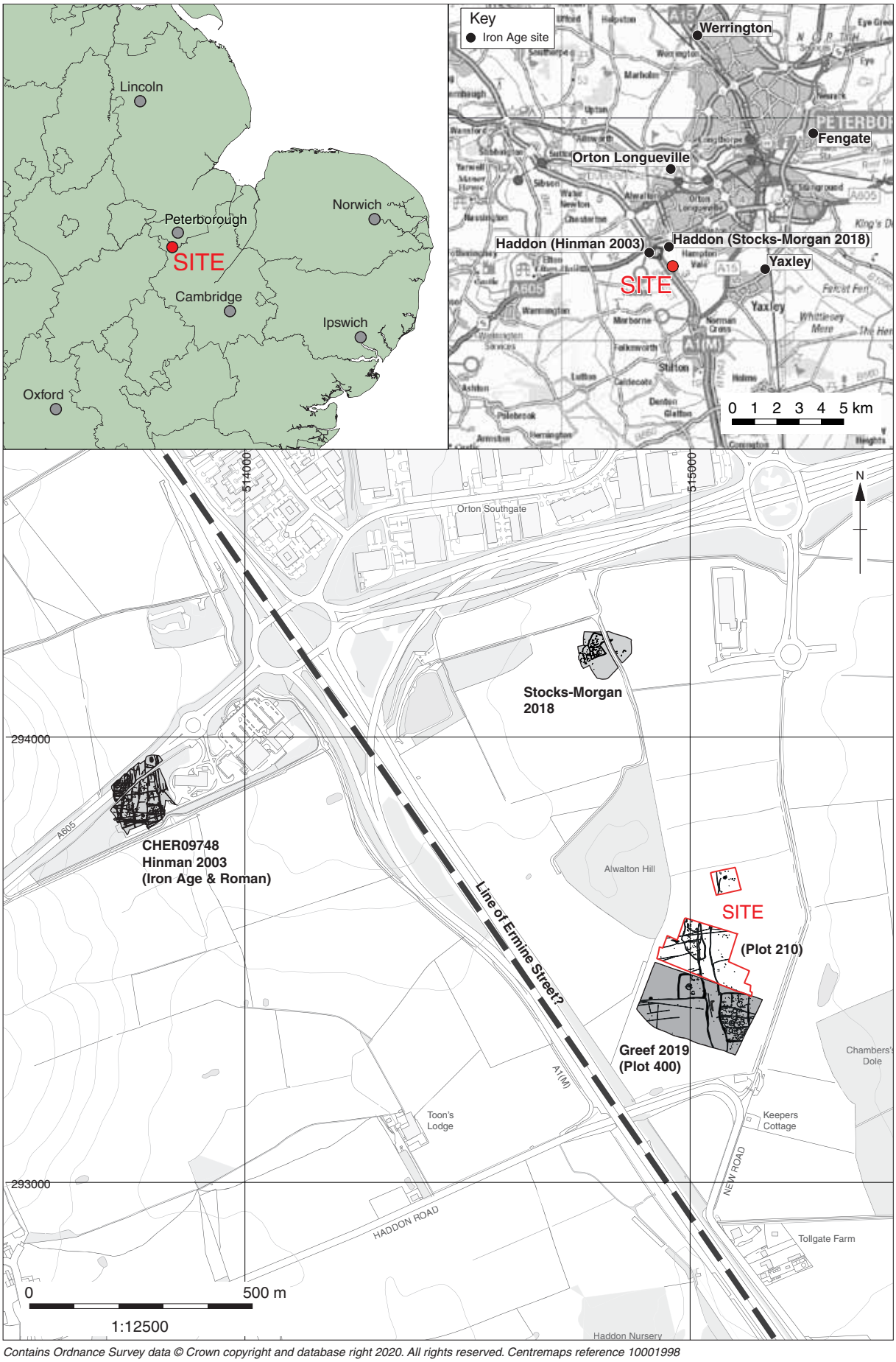

Figure 1: Site location in relation to nearby Iron Age sites

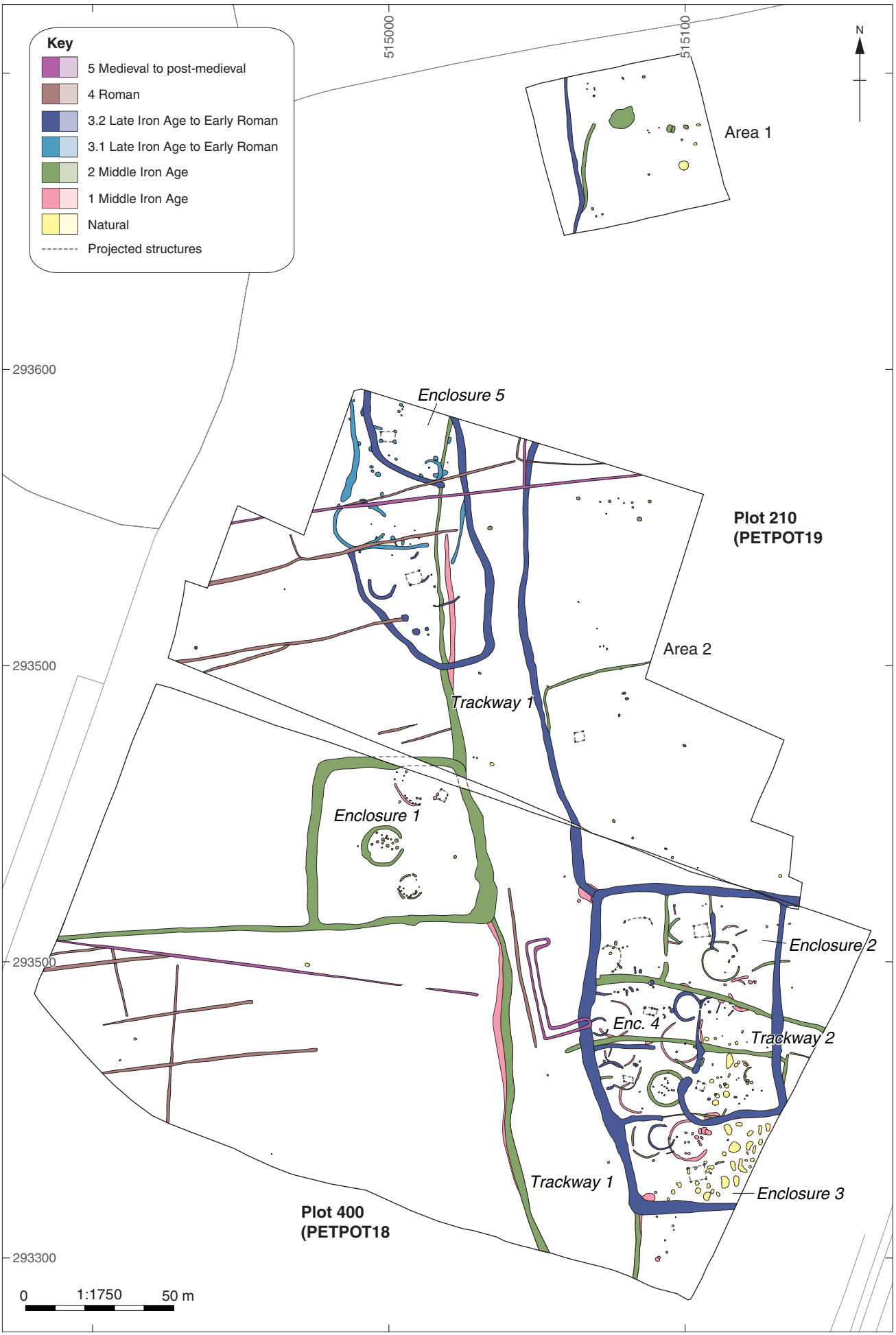

Figure 2.1: Overall multiphase plan

Figure 2.2: Enlargement of PETPOT19 with group numbers marked

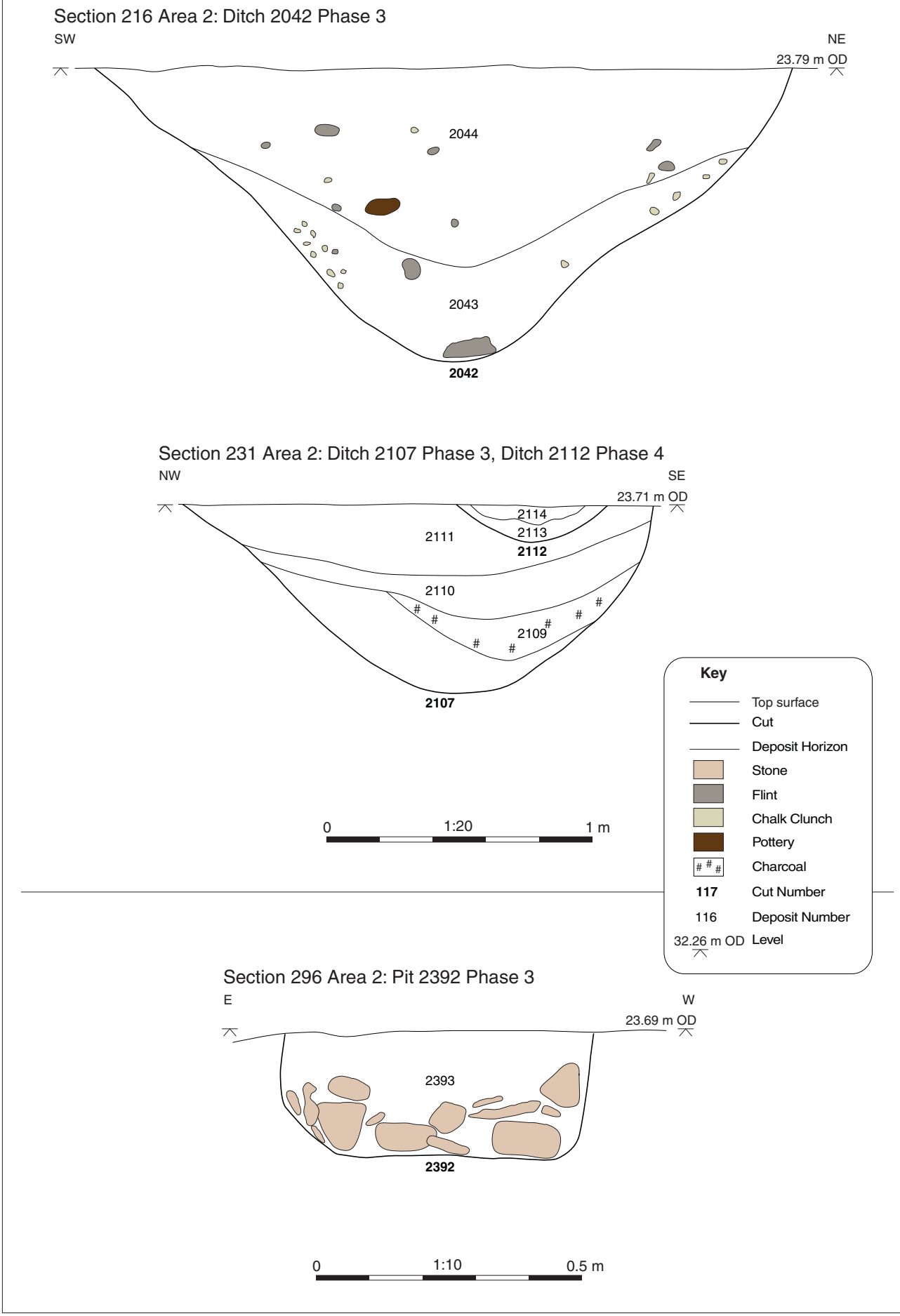

Figure 3: Selected sections

Plate 1: View of ditches **2373**, **2151** and **2042** from northwest

Plate 2: View of watering hole **2065** from north

Plate 3: View of Ditch **2107** from northwest

Plate 4: View of pit **2392** (Group **2353**) from north, showing burnt stone

Plate 5: View of burial 2463 from south

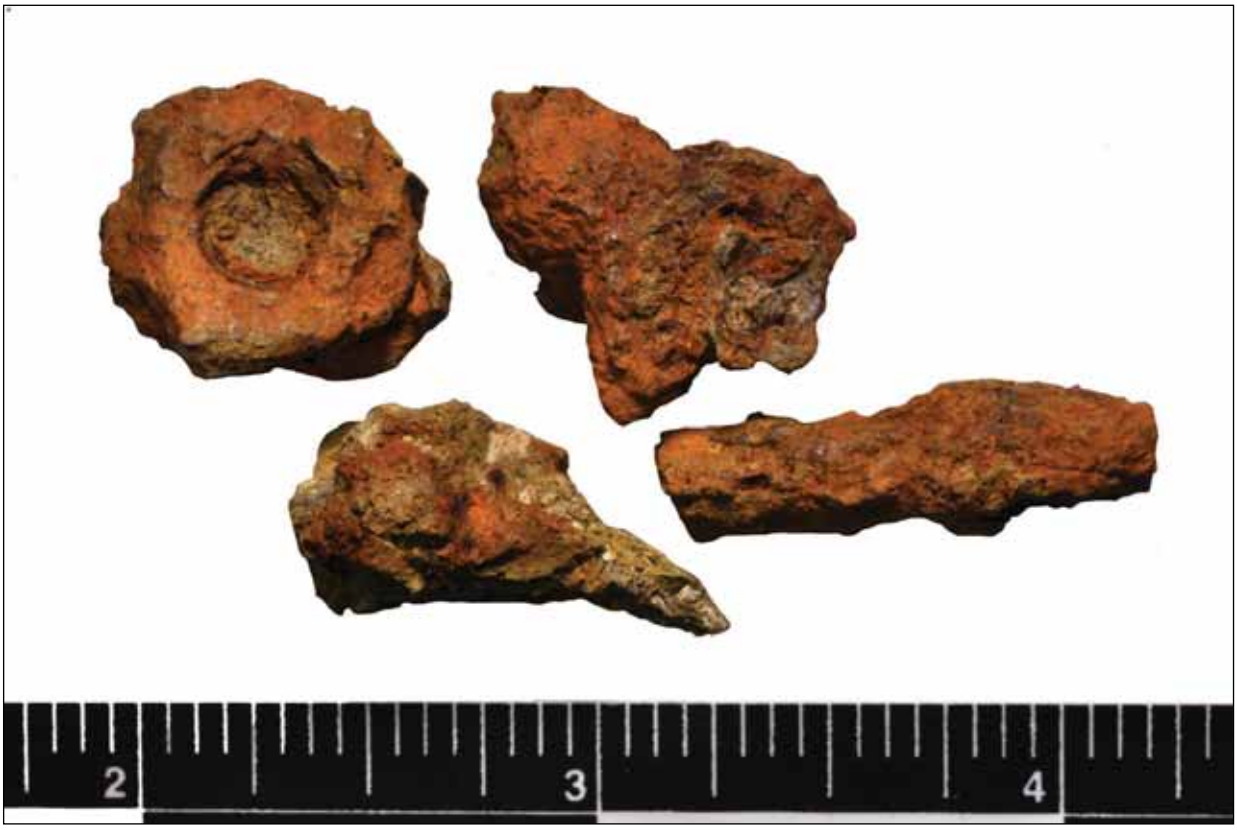

Plate 6: Brooch (SF 202) from grave **2434** (burial 2463)

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