Land East of New Road
Melbourn
Cambridgeshire
Archaeological Excavation Report

September 2019

Client: CgMs on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd.

Issue No: 2
OAE Report No: 2199
NGR: TL 380 440

Client Name:	CgMs Heritage on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd
Client Ref No:	
Document Title:	Land East of New Road, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire
Document Type:	Excavation Report
Report No:	2199
Grid Reference:	TL 380 440
Planning Reference:	S/2791/14
Site Code:	ECB5153
Invoice Code:	MELNER17
Receiving Body:	CCC Stores
Accession No:	ECB5153
OASIS No:	oxfordar3-338234
OA Document File Location:	X:\Active Projects_Use KT\Cambridgeshire\MELNER17\Project Reports\Analysis
OA Graphics File Location:	X:\Active Projects_Use KT\Cambridgeshire\MELNER17\Project Data\Graphics\Analysis
Issue No:	2
Date:	September 2019
Prepared by:	Stuart Ladd (Project Officer)
Checked by:	Matthew Brudenell (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Lawrence Billington (Post-Excavation Project Officer)
Approved for Issue by:	Liz Popescu (Head of Post-Excavation and Publications)
Signature:	…………………………………………………………….

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

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

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627

Land East of New Road, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

Written by Stuart Ladd BA MA PCIfA

With contributions from Katie Anderson BA MA, Mary Andrews BA MA PCIfA, Lawrence Billington MA PhD, Sam Corke BSc MSc, Natasha Dodwell BA (Hons) MSc, Denise Druce BA PhD, Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIfA, Rachel Fosberry ACIfA, Hayley Foster BA MA PhD, Nick Gilmour MA (Cantab) MA ACIfA, Mark Knight BA, Ted Levermore MA (Cantab), Mairead Rutherford BA MSc, Sarah Percival BA MA MCIfA, Denis Sami PhD, Simon Timberlake MSc PhD and illustrations by Charlotte Walton BA MPhil MCIfA, Dave Brown BA and Stuart Ladd BA MA PCIfA and finds illustrations by Vicki Herring

Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

List of Charts

Summary

Between July and December 2017, a team from Oxford Archaeology East undertook excavation of an area of c.5ha east of New Road, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire (TL 390 440).

A series of natural, periglacial hollows were found across the site; these features appear to have infilled over the course of the earlier Holocene and produced Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork and Neolithic pottery as well as small quantities of faunal and human skeletal remains.

Middle Neolithic activity was suggested by the presence of Peterborough Ware pottery from several features. Increased human activity was evidenced in the Late Neolithic by fourteen pits containing finds-rich fills which produced significant assemblages of faunal remains (including both domesticated and wild species), Grooved Ware pottery and struck flints, alongside charred hazelnut shells, occasional charred cereal grains and a few fragments of shell. Many of these pits were concentrated in a single area, with environmental evidence suggesting an open landscape with some stands of woodland.

Early Bronze Age ritual/funerary features were also uncovered. A cremation burial deposited in a pit, dated to c.2140-1950 cal BC, was located close to the main area of Late Neolithic activity. The ring ditches of two round barrows were also excavated. One, single ditched, was poor in finds and produced no burials or other evidence for funerary activity. The second was double ditched and surrounded the grave of a Beaker-type inhumation burial of a single juvenile, dated to c.1920-1740 cal BC and buried with a plano-convex flint knife.

Settlement activity was evidenced throughout the Middle Bronze Age, associated with a series of radiocarbon dates suggesting activity dated to between c. 1690 cal BC to c.1200 cal BC and with most of the finds recovered dating to the period before c.1500 cal BC. The settlement comprised up to 15 post-built structures, the majority of roundhouse form. These were associated with two distinct forms of enclosure, fenced and ditched, although the chronological relationship between these two sets of boundaries is not clear. There were also three wells belonging to this period, one of which was re-cut.

A Middle Saxon enclosure ditch, partially re-worked and cut through by a well, lay in the north of the site.

Several possible structural beam slot features, possibly of medieval date but potentially earlier, were also revealed. Some of these features appeared to be associated with the post-medieval line of Ashwell Street.

Ashwell Street, in its post-medieval form, crossed the site and also intersected with 18th century tracks. All of these route ways were represented by road-side ditches associated with extensive wheel ruts.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Hopkins Homes Ltd. and Myk Flitcroft of CgMs Heritage for commissioning this project on their behalf. Thanks are also extended to Kasia Gdaniec who monitored the work on behalf of Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) for their advice and guidance.

Thanks go to the following staff, who worked on the site:

Dan Firth	Paddy Lambert
Meghan French	Denis Sami
Hannah Blannin	Ro Booth
Lisa Waldock	Neus Esparza Nogues
Barbara Dzieurwiec	Graeme Clarke
Lexi Dawson	Andrew Baldwin
Tegan Abel	Tom Lucking
Tom Sigsworth	Edmund Cole
Dave Browne	Andrzej Zanko

Site surveys were undertaken by:

Dave Brown

Gareth Rees

Gosia Kwiatkowska

Sarita Louzolo

Lindsey Kemp flew UAV flights over the site to capture most of the photogrammetric models. Sarita Louzolo captured the north of Area A from ground level. Outreach projects were co-ordinated by Clemency Cooper and Meghan French.

The author is very grateful to Steve Boreham of the University of Cambridge for visiting the site and providing information and advice concerning the geomorphology of the site.

George Joyce of Melbourn, a volunteer, undertook additional metal detecting of features on the site.

Machine excavation was by Paul Monks and Rob Downey of Danbury Plant Hire Ltd.

The project was managed by Richard Mortimer of OA East and the site was directed by Stuart Ladd.

Thanks are extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the direction of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) East was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd. to undertake an excavation at the site East of New Road, Melbourn, south-east of the historic village core (Fig. 1; NGR TL 380 440) in advance of residential development with a care home and sports pitch.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. S/2791/14). A brief was set by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to safeguard the identified archaeological interest within the site (Gdaniec 2017). A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the methods by which OA East proposed to meet the requirements of the brief (Bush 2017).

1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores under the Site Code ECB5153 in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The mapped geology of the site (BGS 2017) comprises Zig-Zag chalk in the north, overlain by an outcrop of the Melbourn rock, itself topped by Holywell nodular chalk to the south. The chalk here has been much affected by periglacial processes, most importantly in terms of the formation of large hollows during the late Pleistocene, which have subsequently infilled over the course of the earlier Holocene (Steve Boreham pers. comm. and see Archaeological Background, below).

1.2.2 The hard, pervious bands of the Melbourne Rock and the Totternhoe Stone give rise to springs to the north and north-east of the village, feeding tributaries of the rivers Mel, Rhee and Cam.

1.2.3 The site lies on relatively flat ground, ranging from 28 to 32m OD, on the northern slopes of the chalk escarpment which reaches around 40m OD on the extreme southern edge of the wider Cam basin area. Chalk hills rise south-eastwards towards the Essex boulder clay plateau.

1.2.4 Prior to evaluation in 2014 the field was used for growing wheat and prior to excavation it had been disused.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is based on a 1km search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) supplemented by information from available historic maps and other documentary evidence as outlined in the Desk-based Assessment (Flitcroft 2013). Key CHER records are plotted on Figure 2.

Previous work

1.3.2 The site was subject to trial trench evaluation, geophysics (Fig. 3) and air photographic survey in 2014 (Ladd 2017a / CHER ECB4241; Prestidge 2014; Cox 2014), which began to place it into its broader landscape context. The recently completed National Archaeological Identification Survey: South-West Cambridgeshire (NAIS) by Historic England has combined LIDAR and air photo evidence, adding to the understanding of continuity in this landscape, with much evidence for earlier alignments influencing later features (Knight *et al* 2018). There have been several other infrastructure, housing and commercial developments in and around Melbourn in recent years, complementing the results of aerial survey with archaeological excavations.

Late Mesolithic and Neolithic

1.3.3 A number of large silted up natural hollows in the chalk geology of the area have produced Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic flints and Neolithic pottery. Prior to this phase of investigation these had been intensively evaluated at the New Road site itself, with the suggestion they might incorporate stratified buried soil horizons/old land surfaces (Ladd 2017a). Productive examples of these hollows were also recorded at Black Peak Farm to the east (Ladd 2017b; ECB4273) and next to Royston Road to the west (Ladd 2016; ECB 4318). Pond-like features excavated at Back Lane (close to the Royston Road examples), whose peat-like upper fills were radiocarbon dated to the Later Mesolithic/Early Neolithic periods (CHER MCB16894) were probably of a similar nature.

1.3.4 The NAIS programme has identified several long barrow-like (long mortuary enclosure) crop marks across the chalk ridge to the south of Melbourn, the closest lying 700m to the south-west (Knight *et al* 2018, 28). A henge-like enclosure has been subject to geophysical survey 3km south-west of the site (Brittain *et al* 2014), while a second similar monument has been identified 4km to the north-east by the NAIS (Knight *et al* 2018, 29.

Later Neolithic and Bronze Age

1.3.5 Exploitation and occupation of the landscape in the later Neolithic is evidenced by the discovery of increasing numbers of pits around the south of Melbourn, away from the base of the Rhee valley. Probable later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pits and associated postholes containing pottery, animal bone (including aurochs) and worked flints were found 50m south-west of the site at excavations around Victoria Way in 2015 (CHER MCB20977). A single pit containing 40 sherds of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery and 38 worked flints was excavated during a pipeline watching brief 500m south-south-west of the site (Ladd 2016). Work at Water Lane/Saxon Way (now a close called Chalkhill Barrow) uncovered probable Late Neolithic pits, as well as Early Bronze Age pits containing possible Collared Urn fragments, in association with a ring ditch (Duncan et al 2003; CHER ECB891).

1.3.6 The landscape around the chalk hills to the south is dotted with many more such ring ditches relating to round barrows (e.g: Fox 1923, 30-31 & Map II; Crawford 1936, 97 & pl XXIII; CHER MCB21276, 8-9, 09558, 08931; and SMs: 1011719, 1011720) and a square barrow (SM 1020397). One round barrow ring ditch was evaluated within the site itself (Ladd 2017a; MCB20334), as well as at least three at Black Peak Farm (Ladd 2017b) and another at Muncey's Farm (Ladd 2014, CHER ECB4298). No associated burials were identified in these limited investigations.

1.3.7 A nearby barrow was ploughed out in the 1960s. Located to the south of the site, next to New Road, it enclosed a central burial, as well as at least six secondary cremations associated with Deverel-Rimbury pottery (CHER 03166; Wilkerson 1960).

1.3.8 The evaluation at the New Road site identified a sub-square east-west/north-south aligned Middle Bronze Age enclosure in the north-east of the site c. 90m across, with a watering hole/well near its centre. Several associated post-holes were also identified, though none could be related to any identifiable structure within the confines of the trenches. Crop mark features sharing the alignment of this enclosure system clearly extend eastwards, although they are currently documented as Iron Age or Roman in date (CHER MCB21273-5).

1.3.9 A Bronze Age metalwork hoard was found in the 1800s at Back Lane, at least 300m south-west of the site (CHER MCB16894).

Iron Age

1.3.10 The site sits within a landscape that, by the Early Iron Age, appears to have been divided into semi-regular strips (as originally suggested by Dyer 1960), separated by multi-ditched linear boundaries/droveways aligned north-west to south-east, with the closest identified boundaries being the Mile Ditches 6.5km to the west and the Bran Ditch precursors c.1km to the east (Ladd and Mortimer 2017).

1.3.11 Possible Early Iron Age sherds were retrieved from the north of the site during evaluation. Although these may be residual, they were associated with a flint surface (possibly natural) within a hollow or below a colluvial layer.

1.3.12 Earlier and Later Iron Age occupation has also been evaluated 1km to the east of the site, comprising enclosures around the springs adjacent to the enclosure at Black Peak, at the northern end of the Bran Ditch precursors (Ladd 2017b). Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pits were also found in excavations at Back Lane 700m west-south-west of the site (CHER CB15249) and ditches at Victoria Way contained Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age flints (CHER MCB20977).

Late Iron Age to Roman

Settlement and Agriculture

1.3.13 The landscape adjacent to the spring line and tributaries of the River Rhee appears to have been well-used in the later Iron Age to Roman periods, with regular rectilinear and curvilinear enclosure systems at various locations around the north of the village identified by the NAIS (e.g. CHER MCB21272-5; MCB21277), although as discussed above, some of these may be of Middle Bronze Age date. A major Roman rural settlement lies to the east at Black Peak Farm, stretching towards Fowlmere (Ladd 2017b).

1.3.14 Excavated Roman activity in Melbourn is focused to the north-west, where large numbers of sherds were collected in advance of the construction of the A10 bypass (CHER 08777A), and in the north-east around Portway (CHER 03197). The latter was the site of a ploughed out square ditched enclosure, taken by Beldam to be a Roman marching camp, which has produced part of a quern as well as being the site of Roman burials (CHER 03197). A further burial and evidence of occupation and field systems of several phases of Roman settlement were recently evaluated immediately north-west of that site (Capon 2017).

1.3.15 Only 5 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the New Road evaluation (Percival 2017), although an assemblage was reported adjacent to the Bronze Age barrow recorded in the 1960s to the south of the site (CHER 03166a / Wilkerson 1960).

Ashwell Street – Roman to Post-medieval

1.3.16 Ashwell Street has been used as a label for a long-running alignment of roads, headlands and boundaries in the landscape for decades (e.g. Fox 1923; Crawford 1936, pl xiii; Margary 230 and 333). This routeway connected Baldock and Ashwell in the south-west to the fens, and on to Peddar's Way in Norfolk. The route of post-medieval Ashwell Street across the site is shown on 18th and 19th century maps (1799 Ordnance Survey 2" Drawing, see Fig. 34; and the 1839 enclosure map) and is reflected as a headland visible on aerial photographs.

1.3.17 Ashwell Street would have functioned as a lowland parallel to the Icknield Way/Belt, a collection of prehistoric routes along the Chiltern Hills to the south. Margary (1973, 207) was confident that Ashwell Street (Road 230) was Roman, with straight sections either side of Melbourn, but becoming less clear eastwards between Melbourn and Fowlmere. Some of its straight sections (e.g. at Litlington) appear to result from 19th-century straightening of pre-existing lines which, Margary concluded, based on the locations of Roman cemeteries, were probably Roman (*ibid*.).

1.3.18 Since Margary's analysis, aerial photography and fieldwork in the area have identified Roman settlement on Ashwell Street, to the east of the site, between Melbourn and Fowlmere. A branch to the north-east takes the post-medieval road through a Roman road-side ladder settlement at Black Peak Farm/Fowlmere (Ladd 2017b). This is the most direct route from Ashwell Street (as identified west of Melbourn) towards Black Peak, skirting the chalk springs to the north while avoiding the higher ground immediately to the south.

1.3.19 This is not to suggest that Ashwell Street was necessarily a major Roman road or a continuous, single construction in the Roman period, but it is a convenient label, like the 'Icknield Way' for the more southerly route of the Royston/Newmarket Road (now the A505). A network of irregular tracks is known to have existed across this landscape at the time (e.g. the Avenell Way, and those at Muncey's Farm and Black Peak Farm; Atkins and Hurst 2014; Ladd 2014 & 2017b; Knight et al 2018, 66-8 & fig. 42) and while the route within the New Road site may have been no more important than the others, Black Peak Farm to the east does appear to have been the site of a major rural settlement (Ladd 2017b). It is assumed there would also have been connections to the Portway site in the north-east of Melbourn.

1.3.20 Evaluation of the New Road site exposed a number of ditches and a hollow way on the line of Ashwell Street, but provided no dating evidence. No clear headland survived. Only the geophysics suggested that ridge and furrow of probable medieval origin respected a former headland which the post-medieval track followed. While it seems probable that a Roman track passed through here, it did not necessarily precisely follow the later route fossilized by ditches and mapped in the 19th century.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

1.3.21 Melbourn lies c.1km beyond the Bran Ditch, the south-westernmost of the Cambridgeshire Dykes, a series of early Anglo-Saxon boundaries which probably reiterated boundaries/droveways dating from the Early Iron Age. This may place it more in the Hertfordshire landscape in the 5th century, an area comparatively lacking in settlement evidence compared with the rest of Cambridgeshire (Medleycott 2011, 57).

1.3.22 The area around Saxon Way/Water Lane, c. 350m south-west of the site, was the focus of Early Anglo-Saxon burials, adjacent to a Bronze Age barrow (see above). The location of the site, partially excavated in the 1950s (over 28 adult skeletons; CHER CB15556), is lost and it may well be continuous with the portion excavated in 2000 (52 graves, 59 individuals; Duncan *et al* 2003). The latter was in use from c. AD 575 to AD 675, spanning the end of the Migration phase and the Final phase of Early Saxon furnished burial practices. Recent work between this site and New Road narrows the space that could have been occupied by two distinct cemeteries, suggesting they belong to a single site.

1.3.23 The name Melbourn is itself first recorded in the *Liber Eliensis* in relation to its gifting to Ely Abbey in c. 970, and is recorded in Domesday Book. There are several interpretations of this place name's (and neighbouring Meldreth's) origins, involving the personal name Melda or possibly myln (Old English: mill stream; Reaney 1943, 58-59). Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery sherds were retrieved from ditches during construction of the A10 bypass (CHER ECB476) 1km north-west of the site.

1.3.24 Medieval settlement at Melbourn was broadly focused along and north of the High Street and Cambridge Road, adjacent to the chalk streams and wetter ground around The Moor. Five hides in Melbourn and Armingford hundred were granted by King Edgar to Ely Abbey in 970 (Baggs et al 1982). Five landholdings were reported in Domesday Book, probably corresponding with the various manors identifiable later. The largest, Melbourn cum Meldreth, was centred at Melbourn Bury in the west of the village while, Caxtons and Argentines manors lay to the north and north-east respectively – all were moated by the later medieval period (*ibid*.). The moated sites are recorded in the Cambridgeshire HER (CHER 11320, 01230, 01247, MCB21282, 01251, 01229). Further afield, a moated site in neighbouring Meldreth parish was excavated and shown to have been occupied in the Late Saxon period (CHER 01275). The village church, All Saints, is located on the High Street 680m north-west of the site, originating in the 13th century, probably rebuilt on the site of a 12th century antecedent (CHER 3115).

1.3.25 Sheep were central to the economy throughout the medieval period (696 being reported in Domesday; Baggs et al 1982). The site lay in an open field, Cawden Field until enclosure in 1839 (although some tracks/boundaries are shown in 1799, see below) and was probably under pasture for much of that time, although ridge and furrow cultivation was visible on the geophysical survey at least in the western part of the site. Peterhouse obtained land in the north of Melbourn between 1450 and 1535. The college held the site at enclosure and until the present day (*ibid*.).

1.3.26 The remains of Ashwell Street and signs of ridge and furrow were the only probable medieval features evaluated on the site. The NAIS has formally recorded a network of long linear banks visible as crop marks across the hills south of Melbourn and around Royston and elsewhere in south-west Cambridgeshire (Knight et al 2018, 104-107). At Litlington, 6.5km to the south-west, it was demonstrated that these corresponded with medieval furlong boundaries on early maps but they were evidently influenced by the Iron Age Mile Ditches (Hesse 2000). South of this site, these furlong banks respected the post-medieval Ashwell Street, stopping on its southern side (Knight et al 2018, figs 73 & 80), although one was continued/extended as a known post-medieval ditch, on a pre-enclosure track (Norgetts Lane, below).

Post-medieval enclosure

1.3.27 The site was not fully enclosed until an 1839 act of parliament. However, some piecemeal enclosure had evidently taken place prior to that date. Various acres in Fox and Cawdon fields are mentioned in court admissions (CRO K866/T4/2) as well as leases of land in Cawdon field in 1791 (CRO K866/T7/5). The 1799 Ordnance Survey 2" Drawing shows several straight tracks/boundaries parallel to what would become New Road at enclosure (see Fig. 34), but only extending as far south as Ashwell Street, within the site. The main pre-enclosure road south, Wood Way, lay several hundred metres to the west.

1.3.28 At enclosure, Ashwell Street was closed east of Water Lane, and Barley Road (later New Road) was built. This realigned the existing roads all the way from All Saints Church at the village centre, directly connecting it to the Royston-Newmarket road (Icknield Way/A505). The tracks within the site were also largely closed off (the eastern track survived to the north as Norgett's Lane before being extended again as Orchard Way and Trigg Way).

1.3.29 Grange Farm Barns, immediately north-west of the site, were probably part of Peterhouse's 19th century management of the land. The college built two labourers' cottages there in 1870 (Baggs *et al* 1982).

1.4 Research Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 Throughout the excavation and post-excavation phases of the project, work was undertaken in relation to a number of explicitly formulated Research Aims and Objectives. These were originally set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the excavation, drawing on the results of the evaluation (Moan 2017) and were updated and supplemented following the programme of post-excavation assessment (Ladd 2018). These aims and objectives are repeated here, and are addressed in detail in the Discussion section of this report.

Aims

1.4.2 The general aims of this excavation were:

- To mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains. The development would have severely impacted upon these remains and as a result a full excavation was required, targeting the areas of archaeological interest highlighted by the previous phase of evaluation.

- To preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

Research Objectives

1.4.3 The following research objectives, formulated in reference to the results of the post-excavation assessment, were presented in the Updated Project Design:

Mesolithic activity on the chalklands

1.4.4 Periglacial natural hollows, containing Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic material occur across the chalk landscape of south Cambridgeshire and north-east Hertfordshire e.g. Royston Road (Ladd 2016 & CHER MCB16894), Black Peak Farm (Ladd 2017b) and the examples at Thriplow, 6km to the north-east (Wright 2014). These may have been used in the Mesolithic period, and their fills preserve Mesolithic material otherwise rare from the chalk of south Cambridgeshire. Such features have only been subject to small scale excavation, evaluation or watching brief locally but have been more extensively investigated further afield, e.g. at Babraham Research Campus (Collins 2012).

1.4.5 The larger scale excavation at New Road will enable reporting on the formation processes and environment around these features. The Late Mesolithic finds, though mixed with Early Neolithic material, provide rare evidence for Mesolithic activity on chalk rather than sand/gravel geologies and represent a significant addition to the regional record

Late Neolithic economy

1.4.6 Late Neolithic Grooved Ware type pits in the region tend to include a component of wild as well as domesticated species, with a major representation of pig in addition to cattle bones, and low representation of cereals. Their finds assemblages sometimes appear to be selected or curated. Local examples include those at Victoria Way (CHER MCB20977) and a single pit from south of Melbourn (Ladd 2016) as well as the more distant chalk site at Peterhouse Technology Park, Cherry Hinton (Gilmour 2015) or Babraham Road (Hinman 2004). In respect of the pottery, flint and the majority of the faunal assemblage the Grooved Ware pits at New Road were typical but will add significantly to the region's corpus.

1.4.7 Other aspects of the New Road pits are noteworthy: probable freshwater shell from two pits is of potentially regional/national significance. Shell in Grooved Ware pits is rare, with marine shell being found in coastal contexts and one other in-land example in Amesbury, Wiltshire (Cleal et al 1994). There, the Grooved Ware pottery was shown to have non-fossil shell inclusions (ibid.). More locally non-fossil use of shell as a Grooved Ware pottery temper comes from Over (Timberlake 2016). Further work on the pottery assemblage and, if possible, a full identification of the shell finds will contribute to discussions regarding exploitation of marine/riverine resources both for food and pottery production.

Early Bronze Age inhumation practices

1.4.8 The general trend through the Early Bronze Age into the Middle Bronze Age from inhumation to cremation burial has been challenged by more complex sequences, such as those established at Over (Garrow et al 2014, 225-6) and Raunds (Harding and Healy 2007, 237), with early cremations found at Hazelend Road, Bishop's Stortford (2122-1900 cal BC; Bush 2107). The sequence at New Road, with an Early Bronze Age cremation deposit pre-dating inhumation within a round barrow, adds to this body of evidence.

Persistent places

1.4.9 'The placing of monuments at sites that had already been marked by human activity is a persistent feature of many areas' (Last 2007, 165). The setting of Barrow 2, within the densest area of Late Neolithic pits, possibly indicative of a clearing and surface midden deposits, will be discussed in this light.

Middle Bronze Age settlement – Regional Context

1.4.10 There is a dearth of evidence for 2nd millennium BC occupation (including field systems) in Hertfordshire, despite the profusion of burial monuments (Bryant 2015, 80-83), although potentially Late Bronze Age field systems have been recorded. To the north, the fen edge river gravels have been much more intensively investigated. Understanding any difference in character between these fen-edge and this inland site will contribute to filling the gap in the record in this part of the region. Further research is needed to compare this site's faunal assemblages, layout and development to compare it with others in the region.

Middle Bronze Age settlement - field systems and farming economy

1.4.11 Bronze Age post alignments appear both to occur in linear, monumental/ceremonial contexts with examples at Over (Evans and Knight 2001) and Bell Language School (Bush 2015) as well as forming enclosure systems such as at Norwich NDR Area 3 (Moan 2017). The fenced enclosures at New Road are a significant addition to the latter category, but it is as yet unclear how they relate to the later ditched phase.

1.4.12 Increasingly there is the acceptance of a mixed economy in the Middle Bronze Age, rather than one dependent on and constructed around cattle management (Evans 2009, 63). Palynological evidence is required to understand the adoption and development of farming and permanent field systems (Medlycott 2011, 20). Although the dating evidence is poor, there is some very limited palynological and archaeobotanical evidence suggestive of arable farming at New Road and further work will be done on productive deposits to contribute to this discussion.

1.4.13 The use itself of fence lines rather than ditches is potentially significant in the development of farming in the area, as well as suggesting the potential for managed woodlands. Refined dating from the wells may help understand the development and longevity of the fields and the settlement.

Settlement density and structures

1.4.14 Middle Bronze Age settlement evidence, particularly house structures, is rare (Evans 2009, 66; Medlycott 2011, 20). Comparison with sites such as Ormesby St Michael, Norfolk (Gilmour 2014) and Fordham Road, Newmarket (Rees 2017) is necessary. The density of structures at New Road, despite a relative dearth of pottery evidence, even within the wells, will affect interpretation of the settlement's nature.

Roman roads and continuity

1.4.15 Continuity/survival of Roman roads is not always well understood. Often, as with Ashwell Street either side of Melbourn, road lines have been inferred based on settlements and cemeteries connected by partial fossilisations in the landscape (Margary 1973, 207). The Historic England NAIS survey has revealed more complex Roman/Iron Age precursors along what, in post-enclosure times were assumed to have been straight Roman roads (Jonathan Last, pers. comm.). The structures uncovered at New Road offer tentative evidence that a Roman Ashwell Street crossed the site. This should be considered with the medieval and post-medieval development of Ashwell Street.

Middle Saxon settlement in Hertfordshire/the east Chiltern Hills

1.4.16 Hertfordshire is largely devoid of Early to Middle Saxon settlement evidence, although it is unclear if this is due to lack of excavation, recognition or a genuine lack of occupation (Medleycott 2011, 50). The presence of a 7th-8th century, potentially Middle Saxon enclosure should be discussed with the landscape setting, south-west of the Bran Ditch, i.e. 'beyond' Cambridgeshire. Taken with Early Saxon the evidence from Hazelend Road (Bush 2017) this may add to the known Anglo-Saxon settlement sites in the wider area of the east Chilterns and south Cambridgeshire chalk hills.

Post-medieval

1.4.17 The broad sequence of the post-medieval development of Ashwell Street and the addition of 18th century straight linear tracks and 19th century enclosure is understood. The full narrative will be produced at analysis stage.

1.5 Fieldwork Methodology

1.5.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the brief (Gdaniec 2016) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bush 2017).

1.5.2 The site was divided into three connected areas: A (north, 3.3ha); B (south/central, 1.6ha); C (south-west, 0.4ha) (see Fig. 4). Work progressed on all three areas simultaneously and at different times due to the limited area available for storage of spoil. The site's irregular shape was informed by the results of the evaluation. Extensions (between Areas A and B) were agreed during the excavation, to allow the full exposure of certain groups of features.

1.5.3 Excavation proceeded by removal of the top and subsoil using up to two tracked 360-type mechanical excavators to the top of the chalk or the upper surface of archaeological features/deposits.

1.5.4 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (CIfA 2014a), local and national planning policies (NPPF), and the WSI (Bush 2017).

1.5.5 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

1.5.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

1.5.7 Planning was undertaken by Leica RTK GPS supplemented with TST and detailed hand drawn plans of inter-cutting features. UAV photographic surveys were utilised to produce a 3D photogrammetric model of the site to aid post-excavation and produce a detailed topographical model. Feature sections were hand drawn at 1:20, with large sections of the periglacial hollows captured photogrammetrically from ground level.

1.5.8 Following hand test-pitting in the natural hollows, a revised methodology of stepped sondages, dug by machine, was employed. Hand dug test pits were then excavated through the steps to the hollows' bases. Pre-modern linear features were excavated to c.10% of their lengths.

1.5.9 Initially, 100% of post-holes were excavated to at least 50% of their width. Due to the paucity of finds, this sampling rate was reduced in the south of Area A, though all were recorded in plan.

1.5.10 A representative selection of features was bulk sampled, while a smaller number of deeper features were also column sampled for pollen analysis

1.5.11 Ground conditions varied from hot, dry and dusty to wet to snow-covered.

2. Results

2.1 Introduction and presentation of results

2.1.1 The three contiguous areas of the site (Fig. 4) can be broadly characterized as:

- Area A: the northern half of the site. Contained a series of natural hollows, an Early Bronze Age ring-ditch and, most significantly, a large number of features relating to Middle Bronze Age settlement. A Middle Saxon enclosure ditch and well were exposed in the far north of the area.
- Area B: the southern half of the site, taking in the bulk of the largest natural hollows and a post-medieval track-way (Ashwell Street).
- Area C: the south-western part of the site. Features exposed here included several smaller natural hollows, a concentration of Late Neolithic pits and an Early Bronze Age ring ditch with associated inhumation burial.

2.1.2 Soils were generally thin, except in the centre of Area B where colluvium had accumulated on the lower contours (see Fig. 4), resulting in almost 1m of overburden in places. Everywhere else, topsoil was c. 0.3m thick and sub-soil was frequently absent, and no more than 0.2m thick, composed of mid-light brown chalky silt.

2.1.3 The phasing scheme set out in the post-excavation assessment (Ladd 2018) has been modified only to assign a probable medieval date to a small number of features initially interpreted as Roman. Features have now been assigned to the following periods:

- 1 Neolithic
    - 1.1 Early Neolithic (fills of periglacial hollows)

   - 1.2 Middle to Late Neolithic (Early-Middle Neolithic pits and Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pits)
- 2 Bronze Age
   - 2.1 Early Bronze Age (barrows and cremation)
   - 2.2 Middle Bronze Age (settlement, posthole alignments and ditched field system)
- 3 Middle Saxon (enclosure ditch and later well)
- 4 Medieval (structures and road)
- 5 Post-Medieval (Ashwell Street ditches and 19th century activity)
- 6 Modern (post-1900)
- 0 Undated

2.1.4 The results are described in chronological order, sub-divided by area as appropriate. The description of the Middle Bronze Age settlement features is further divided by feature type, due to the uncertainty around the sub-phasing of features.

2.1.5 Fills were almost always mid to dark brown silts with varying levels of inclusions of chalk flecks or clasts, normally with clear vertical wormhole scars of lighter brown silts. Shallow pits and postholes often had single fills of this kind, and their full descriptions are omitted here, unless noteworthy. Full descriptions and details of all excavated contexts are tabulated in Appendix A.

2.2 Period 1.1 Periglacial hollows

Introduction

2.2.1 The geophysics and evaluation had identified several bands of silted-up periglacial hollows across the site. These were most extensive along the south-east of the field, at the base of the adjacent hill slopes but also occurred across the rest of the site (see Figs 3, 4 and 5). They were up to 2m deep and produced finds assemblages by flintwork of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date and Early Neolithic pottery.

Methodologies

2.2.2 Initial hand investigation of several of the smaller, shallower hollows established the colluvial, unstratified, nature of at least the upper fills and, accordingly, sondage through the larger hollows were mechanically excavated in shallow spits down to the level of undisturbed chalk, with continuous monitoring for signs of undisturbed horizons/occupation surfaces and with finds collected from the exposed surfaces and spoil as excavation progressed. Steps of the lower fills of the hollows were left along both sides of these sondages, through which hand test pits were dug. Test pits were excavated in 10cm spits, either by trowel or screening all spoil through a 10mm dry sieve. Wet sieving was also carried out on the deposits excavated from a small number of spits, but produced only small quantities of additional flint micro-debitage.

2.2.3 For the smallest hollows, 1m wide slots were hand excavated, either across half or their entire width.

2.2.4 Details of the test pits within each hollow are detailed in Table 14, Appendix A.2.

Summary

2.2.5 The hollows were most likely the result of dissolution of the chalk during periglacial episodes at the end of the last glaciation (Steve Boreham, pers. comm.). The size of individual hollows and the excavation/sampling methodologies employed in each case are summarized in Table 1.

2.2.6 Despite some signs of incipient soil development in the bases of these features, the lack of clear soil horizons suggested that they were being infilled from the Mesolithic period, and that the majority of their fills developed during or after the Early Neolithic period. It is possible this could result from forest clearance releasing soils down the slopes (Steve Boreham, pers. comm.), although the mollusc evidence was inconclusive with both shade-loving species and open country species present in the hollows fills (see Corke in Appendix C.7).

2.2.7 The hollows contained Late Mesolithic flints, Early Neolithic flints and pottery, animal bone and, in one case, fragments of human bone (probably belonging to a single individual). Two samples of animal and human bone from these contexts have failed to produce radiocarbon dates, due to insufficient collagen.

2.2.8 The upper-most fills of the hollows were effectively indistinguishable from the site's subsoil and contained occasional sherds of Middle to Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery and struck flints. There was no indication anywhere within the hollows of stratified deposits or old land surfaces.

2.2.9 In general, (but not uniformly), and where sufficiently deep, the hollow fill sequences comprised, from the base:

- Dissolved/disturbed chalk: very light grey to light bluish grey, very compact.
- Occasionally, incipient buried soil: dark grey or bluish grey silts, with frequent chalk clasts, very compact.
- Silts: very dark grey, with varying components of chalk clasts (usually more frequent towards the base), dense and moderately compact.
- Colluvial silts: mid-brown silts with occasional chalk clasts, moderately compact.

2.2.10 This sequence was typical of the large hollows of Area B. The shallower hollows in Areas A and C generally contained only very dark silts fills, with possible disturbed chalk deposits on their bases. The potential for movement of material by worms and snails was evident in the sections of all the hollows.

2.2.11 The hollows are described individually below, proceeding from Area A through Area B to Area C, from north-east to south-west. Other unnumbered smaller hollows (less than 5-10m across) were not excavated and are mapped on the site plan and orthophotos (Figs 5 & 6). The results of investigation of these feature during the evaluation phase have been fully incorporated into the descriptions of these feature given here.

Area	Hollow	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Approx. shape in plan	Methodologies
A	**2374**	>90	>21m	1.4	Amorphous	Machine sondage
A	**2373**	32	23	0.5	Sub-rectangular	Machine sondage
A	**130**	40	13	0.5	Amorphous	Evaluation hand test pit *
A	**201**	9	6	0.4	Amorphous	Evaluation hand test pit (2x1m)
A	**1491**	19	14	-	Amorphous	Evaluation hand test pit
A	**224**	17	4	0.2	Amorphous	Evaluation hand test pit
A	**226**	7	4	0.2	Amorphous	Evaluation hand test pit
A	**1509**	24	8	0.3	Amorphous	Hand test pit
A	**2022**	>18	>16	0.2	Amorphous	Hand test pit
A	**221**	12.5	9	0.3	Amorphous	Evaluation hand test pit
B	**613**	>72	>45	1.1	Amorphous	Evaluation; Machined trenches, hand test pits *
B	**679**	>50	>14	1.3	Amorphous	Evaluation; Machined trenches, hand test pits *
B	**1437**	10	6	0.3	Sub-oval	Hand slot
B	**572**	10	7	0.36	Sub-circular	Hand slot
B	**450**	8	5	0.2	Sub-circular	Hand slot
B	**720**	26	16	0.6-0.8	Sub-oval	Machined trenches, hand test pits *
B	**345**	15	10	0.8	Sub-oval	Machined trenches, hand test pits *
B	**70**	>15	>10	1.3	-	Evaluation hand test pit *
B	**357**	26.5	21.5	0.8	Sub-oval	Evaluation; Machined trenches, hand test pits *
B	**307**	10	8	0.36	Sub-rectangular	Hand slot
C	**648**	18.9	14	1.2	Sub-circular	Evaluation; Machined trenches, hand test pits *
C	**781**	>10.4	>7.2	0.3	-	Hand test pit
Trench 4	**112**	14.4	>2	0.35	-	Evaluation hand test pit *
* test pits spits quantified in Table 14 hand test pits: 1m x 1m unless specified						

Table 1: Period 1.1: Glacial hollows summary

Area A Hollows (Fig. 5)

2.2.12 The hollows in Area A were generally smaller but perhaps more frequent than those exposed in Area B. Having established there that in general the hollows did not preserve undisturbed stratified soils, they were not investigated as intensively as those in Area B.

*Hollow **2374***

2.2.13 Hollow **2374** was slightly anomalous for Area A because of its large size. It was over 90m long and 21m wide at its narrowest point, though the majority of its edges lay beyond the site limit of excavation. Where observed, its edges were gently sloping and its base almost flat.

2.2.14 Evaluation had encountered a layer of flints around 0.5m below the sub-soil, a suspected artificial surface. The excavation of a stepped machine sondage through the hollow fills was started, but had to be adapted when a distinctive mineralised silt deposit was exposed (1984, see below) and later archaeological features were encountered. Consequently, a 15x30m sondage was mechanically excavated to a depth of c.0.6-0.7m below sub-soil (c.1.2m below the ground surface), i.e. to the top of the flint deposits encountered during the evaluation and/or deposit 1984. Additional sondages were machined through the colluvium to the southwest of this area down to a depth of a further 0.4-0.5m.

2.2.15 The broad, moderately sparse layer of flints (2016) was concentrated in the south-eastern half of the sondage, situated almost directly on the natural chalk. Very few finds (a discoidal flint scraper and small pieces of animal bone) were recovered at this level and, given the colluvial nature of the upper hollow fills elsewhere, they may easily have been intrusive.

2.2.16 The hollow's base dropped gradually deeper to the north, to a maximum depth of 1.4m below the subsoil. Its basal fill (1983) was a hard mid-brown/grey silt. Overlying this was a bright red mineralised silt deposit (1984), sloping down to the north (following the slope of the hollow's base). This deposit was 3m long by at least 2m across and irregular in plan (it was also truncated by Middle Bronze Age well **1977**, see below). It was 0.03m thick and sufficiently magnetic to affect a sensitive metal detector, but appeared to be geological in origin, with no signs of burning, concretion or charcoal. It is suspected that this deposit was a result of processes related to a former higher water level here and/or the upwelling of a spring (two later wells were dug within 35m of this location). Environmental sampling of deposit 1984 produced a single wheat grain (potentially intrusive). Overlying this was a very dark silt fill (1985) typical of the other hollows in the south of the site. The top of fill 1985 was approximately level with the flint deposit (2016) in the south-eastern part of the hollow.

2.2.17 The entire upper fill of hollow **2374** sealed both the flint surface and the deeper fills in the north of the hollow. This upper deposit was a dark brown silt (1493) up to 1.1m thick, a colluvium similar to the subsoil.

2.2.18 The southern part of the hollow was test pitted during the evaluation (where it was recorded as hollow **113**), but produced no finds.

*Hollow **2373***

2.2.19 In the north-west of Area A, hollow **2373** was investigated by machine sondage. It was roughly sub-rectangular in plan, 32m by 23m, with a narrow spur to the north, out of the site. It was less than 0.5m deep and otherwise truncated by post-medieval track ditches. No finds were recovered.

*Hollows **130**, **201** and **1491***

2.2.20 Two of the amorphous hollows in the far west of Area A were investigated at evaluation. Hollow **130** had produced 14 struck flints and Early Neolithic sherds from a 1m square test pit 0.5m deep (reaching the base), and hollow **201** a single struck flint only, from a 2m x 1m test pit 0.4m deep (base not reached). These were not investigated further.

2.2.21 Hollow **1491**, nearby, was truncated by a later ditch (of Barrow 1). This hollow was an amorphous shape, measuring approximately 14m x 16m in plan. Slots were dug through the ditch, at the hollow's edge, anticipating capturing part of the hollow's profile, but at these locations the ditch was wider, truncating the hollow almost completely. As such only part of the hollow's edge itself was investigated. This no more than 0.1m deep and produced no finds.

*Hollows **224** and **226***

2.2.22 Two smaller, shallow hollows (224 and 226) in the north-east of Area A were investigated during the evaluation only and produced no finds.

*Hollows **1509** and **2022***

2.2.23 At the lowest elevations on site, in the east of Area A, below the 26m contour, two relatively large hollows (**1509** and **2022**) were investigated. This area became a focus for activity in the Middle Bronze Age (see Fig. 3), but test pits in the hollows produced few finds compared with the Bronze Age cut features.

2.2.24 Hollow **1509** was 24m long and up to 8m wide. Despite lying within an area of Middle Bronze Age features no finds were visible on its surface, even following exposure and weathering. A 1m square test pit was excavated near its centre to a maximum depth of 0.3m. The fill was a very dark brown silt and produced a single animal bone fragment.

2.2.25 Hollow **2022** was close to the eastern edge of Area A. It was amorphous, at least 16m wide and 15m long, although its southern end had been augmented later by two large inter-cutting wells (in the Middle Bronze Age, see below). A single test pit excavated near its centre only reached 0.2m in depth through the dark silt fill similar to that of hollow **1509**, and produced no finds.

*Hollow **221** (Fig. 6)*

2.2.26 At the south of Area A, hollow **221** was test pitted during the evaluation, producing four struck flints.

Area B Hollows (Fig. 6)

2.2.27 The hollows in Area B were both the largest and most intensively investigated. These were excavated first, informing the approach to those in Areas A and C. The most productive (in terms of finds density by volume) were in this area.

2.2.28 Small hollows were excavated with longer slots, but the larger examples were test-pitted in 10cm spits (further sub-divided as necessary by changes of fill). For the larger hollows, the upper 0.5m-0.7m of colluvial material was removed by machine first, while hand collecting any visible finds so the quantifications are not representative of quantities from single 1m x 1m x 0.1m spits). Most of the test pits were excavated by trowel, although some spits were processed by dry and wet sieving to attempt to increase finds recovery rates.

2.2.29 These hollows are described from north-east to south-west.

*Hollows **613** and **679***

2.2.30 Two contiguous hollows in the east of Area B represented the largest on the site, part of a band visible on aerial images following the contours at c.28m OD at the base of the hill rising up to the south. Together they exceeded 115m in length (south-west to north-east) ranging from 15m across to at least 45m across. Two slots machined through these hollows were 25m (in hollow **613**) and 30m long (in hollow **679**) respectively. Both had smooth, gently sloping sides and concave bases, and were up to c. 1.1-1.3m deep, although neither intervention necessarily reached the deepest part of the hollows. Both had small, natural (less than 1m across, amorphous) sink-hole-like features at the base, where further fills were undercut below the hard chalk. There was no evidence that these were artificial in any way.

2.2.31 Two hand dug test pits (640 and 696) were excavated through the lower fills of hollow 613, dry sieved with a 10mm mesh. These were in addition to a test pit excavated at evaluation stage (146, also separated into 0.1m spits, dug by hand but not sieved). Test pit 640 produced 8 struck flints and 16 burnt flints between a depth of 0.85m and the base at 1.17m. Small quantities of Early Neolithic pottery were found in one spit at a depth of 0.85-0.95m. Test pit 696 produced 18 struck flints only, half coming from a depth of 0.73-0.83m and none from the lowest 0.2m above the base at 1.3m. Here, small numbers of Early Neolithic pottery sherds were recovered, concentrated in the spit at 1.0-1.3m below the surface. In both test pits, where diagnostic, later flints were generally above earlier examples, although potentially later Neolithic flints were found amongst the lowest finds at c.1m deep. Colluvial fills above this produced a higher proportion of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flints.

2.2.32 Test pit 146 produced 11 flints in total, the latter including a broken barbed and tanged arrowhead diagnostic of the Early Bronze Age (from c. 0.5m deep, immediately below the colluvium). This test pit encountered a step in the hollow's base at a depth of around 0.5m, dropping sharply to the south – an irregularity not visible in the machined sondage.

2.2.33 Two test pits were excavated through hollow **679**. Test pit **734** produced 36 struck flints, their concentration peaking at 0.7-0.8m below the surface. None were found in the lowest 0.1m to the base, which was at 1.25m below the subsoil. The majority of the diagnostic flints were Mesolithic to Early Neolithic in date, with two probable Late Neolithic flakes at 0.7-0.8m depth. Small quantities of Early Neolithic pottery (up to 4 sherds per spit) were found throughout, except for the lowest 0.1m spit. In test pit **687** to the south (Plate 1), 40 flints were recovered, most coming consistently from 0.7-1.1m below the surface, while Early Neolithic pottery was present at a depth of up to 1.2m.

2.2.34 Animal bone was present intermittently throughout these test pits. In general, potential Late Neolithic to Bronze Age material was found at the base of the colluvium, typically around 0.5m below the surface, and no deeper. Earlier material, both Mesolithic and Early Neolithic, was found in varying quantities at lower depths – with Early Neolithic pottery, often amongst the deepest finds, near the hollow base.

*Hollows **1437**, **572** and **450***

2.2.35 These three small hollows were excavated in hand-dug slots. Hollow **1437** was a sub-rectangular feature, 10m long and 6m across, located in the north of Area B. A 2.4m by 1m slot was hand excavated to confirm this was a natural feature and not archaeological. No finds were recovered. Its fills were light grey chalky silt (1438) follow by a mid-brown silt (1439). At 0.3m in depth, and situated at least 50m from the base of the hill slope it did not appear to incorporate any colluvium.

2.2.36 Hollow **572** was a discrete sub-circular hollow 7-10m across, located west of hollow **679**. This was excavated by hand with a 1m x 8m slot. It had a concave profile, with some irregularity on the northern side, but otherwise smooth sides and a concave base, and was up to 0.36m deep. Only its uppermost fills (575 and 576) produced finds, including 10 sherds (0.037kg) of Early Neolithic pottery, 21 struck flints (0.087kg) and a small assemblage of animal bones (0.24kg total). These upper fills were probably colluvial in origin.

2.2.37 Its lower fills (573, 574) were pale brownish grey, very compact with frequent chalk clasts and produced no finds. As with the fills of the slightly smaller hollow **1437**, these may have been the disturbed chalk resulting from the hollow's formation process.

2.2.38 Hollow **450** was c. 8m long and 5m wide, with an irregular, sub-oval shape in plan. A small machine sondage was excavated into it to establish its depth, its fill being somewhat darker than other hollows. It was only 0.2m deep, filled with light greyish brown silt with frequent chalk clasts (451), from which no finds were recovered.

*Hollows **720** and **345***

2.2.39 A single feature, in the centre of Area B, with two distinct but contiguous sub-circular parts has been subdivided here into hollows **720** and **345**. Hollow **720**, forming the north-eastern part of the feature measured c. 26m long and 16m wide, whilst hollow **345**, to the south-west was approximately 15m long and 10m wide. Hollow **345** was initially investigated by four hand dug test pits, excavated from its upper surface. Sondage were later machined through both hollows, and a hand dug test pit was then excavated through the lower fills of hollow **720**.

2.2.40 The majority of the upper fill of hollow **720** was removed by machine to a depth of 0.5m as it was subject to disturbance by the post-medieval track running over the top of it. A test pit through the remaining 0.3m produced no finds. The fill sequence was typical of the larger hollows. The lowest fill was dark grey chalky silt (721), overlain by dark brown silt with frequent chalk clasts (722) and a final colluvial layer of mid-brown silt (723). Two sherds of Early Neolithic pottery were recovered from fill 722 whilst cleaning the section of the machine dug sondage.

2.2.41 Hollow **345** was between 0.6 and 0.8m deep, although one test pit (342) encountered a stepped edge at around 0.2m below the surface, dropping sharply to a near-flat base at 0.7m. The machined trench ran through the centre of the hollow revealing a smooth concave profile, but with additional shallow irregularities north-west of the centre which were hand excavated in a 0.5m wide slot (see Fig. 9: Section). These contained light grey, sandy, chalky silts (765-768), probably entirely natural and devoid of finds. Overlying this was a dense light grey chalky silt with frequent chalk clasts (763) 0.2-0.4m thick. A dark greyish brown silt (762) up to 0.3m thick followed this. The top fill (761) was around 0.3m thick and comprised colluvium/subsoil.

2.2.42 Test pits throughout hollow **345** (test pits 342, 343, 344, 369) were the most productive test pits sampled during the excavation phase of works. This was in spite of collection of finds by hand only, without the aid of sieves, and despite much of test pit 342 narrowing to less than 0.5m x 0.5m below a depth of 0.3m. The upper colluvial fill (0-0.2m) was most productive, containing a mixture of finds, including possible Beaker pottery and struck flint including a Late Mesolithic microlith. Struck flints were found throughout the sequence in varying quantities. These were later Mesolithic to

Early Neolithic where identifiable. Burnt flint was also found (up to 8 pieces/152g in one pre-colluvial spit). Animal bone was found throughout (including one cattle vertebra from test pit **343**, which failed to produce enough collagen for a radiocarbon date). The pottery recovered was largely Early Neolithic and was generally found in the upper fills, although one sherd was present at a depth of 0.5m, near the base. Two sherds of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware were found in the top fill of test pit 344.

Hollow 70

2.2.43 Hollow **70** was investigated only during the evaluation, and in the excavation was only partly exposed on the southern edge of Area B. A hand dug test pit was excavated in this hollow, initially 1m x 1m in area, reduced to 0.5m x 0.5m below 1m (due to the total depth within the evaluation trench). The base was not reached. It produced 199 worked flints of Mesolithic and Neolithic date.

Hollow 357

2.2.44 Located in the south of Area B, hollow **357** appeared to be part of the same band of large hollows as hollow **613**/**679**, following a contour at around 28.5m OD. It was at least 26.5m long, 21.5m wide and reached up to 0.8m in depth. This hollow was trenched, leaving a step at 0.5m, then test-pitted (test pits 431, 432 and 437) by hand (with additional trial wet sieving of the lowest spits), but produced only small quantities of flintwork and pottery. A hand-dug test pit (111) was also excavated during the evaluation, producing 578g (34 pieces) of burnt flint and 2 sherds of Early Neolithic pottery from near its base.

2.2.45 The test pits all reached 0.8m in depth from the surface, with the lower 0.3m being excavated by hand. The lowest fills of test pit 437 were also partially sampled for wet sieving (437.6: 4 buckets/33L; 437.7: 4 buckets/32L; 437.8 3 buckets/22L), but produced no additional finds. Pottery was found even in the lowest spits 0.6-0.8m from the surface, while lithic material was found c.0.1m higher.

Hollow 307

2.2.46 In the western-most corner of Area A, away from the sloping ground to the east and below the 28m contour, hollow **307** was a relatively small shallow and shallow feature, similar to hollows **450**, **572** and **1437**. It was sub-rectangular in plan, 10m by 8m across. A 3.7m by 1m hand excavated slot into this hollow produced no finds. It was at most 0.36m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (308) was mid greyish brown silt, gradually changing to chalkier material at the base.

Area C Hollows (Fig. 6)

Hollow 648

2.2.47 The largest hollow in Area C, hollow **648**, was situated below the 28m contour. It was sub-oval in plan 18m long and 15m wide. The upper fill was partly machined off, and a test pit (651) hand dug through the lower fill at its centre to a depth of 0.6m (see Fig. 9 for section drawing/photograph). A test pit (163) near the north-western edge had been hand dug during the evaluation and produced two sherds of Early Neolithic pottery.

2.2.48 Test pit 651 produced a single flint flake alongside fragments of bone. Several of these fragments could be identified as human, with at least four elements present (parietal bone, occipital bone, mandible and limb shaft), probably deriving from a single individual (see Dodwell, App. C.1). Unfortunately, an attempt at radiocarbon dating a sample of this bone was prohibited by insufficient collagen to produce a date. Based on the other hollow fills a Mesolithic, or perhaps more likely given the dearth of Mesolithic human remains from Southern Britain, a Neolithic or Beaker date seems probable.

Hollow *781*

2.2.49 In the western-most corner of Area C, part of a shallow hollow (**781**) lay within the site. This was at least 10.4m by 7.2m across and up to 0.3m deep. A single hand dug test pit within it produced no finds.

Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

Hollow *112*

2.2.50 A hollow (**112**) investigated during the evaluation phase of works in Trench 4, to the south of Area B (see Fig. 6), did not fall within the excavation area. Its full extents were not certain, but it was at least 14m across and approximately 1.1m deep below the subsoil. A single hand dug test pit excited in this hollow produced a relatively large assemblage of 86 worked flints, dominated by blade-based material of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date and including several Mesolithic microburins (the by-product of microlith manufacture). It appeared to be part of the same geological band as hollows **613**, **679**, **70** and **357** along the base of the hill to the south of the site.

2.3 Period 1.2: Middle to Late Neolithic

2.3.1 Post-dating much of the primary infilling of the large natural hollows, the Early-Middle and Late Neolithic features identified across the site comprised pits and small irregular pit or posthole-like features and one probable tree throw. A group of possibly natural features was associated with two potentially Middle Neolithic pits, one containing Peterborough Ware. Although Peterborough Ware originated earlier in the Neolithic period, it remained in use into the Late Neolithic, and there was insufficient closely datable material to assign a firm earlier date to these features. Two features contained flints possibly belonging to earlier Neolithic technology.

2.3.2 These were clearly distinct from a collection of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware-associated pits which contained of burnt and struck flints, animal bone and other ecofacts in addition to Grooved Ware pottery. Radiocarbon dates of c.2800calBC to c. 2500cal BC were obtained for the Late Neolithic pits.

Possible natural features (Area B; Figs 6 & 8)

2.3.3 In the north of Area B, eighteen small, irregular features were excavated (from north-west to south-east: **452**, **465**, **467**, **491**, **536**, **528**, **401**, **403**, **405**, **407**, **399**, **395**, **397**, **393**, **409**, **411**, **391**, **389**). These features were typically less than 0.7m in diameter, amorphous to sub-circular in plan and up to 2m across, and no more than 0.3m deep with irregular sloping sides. Lacking any finds, they have been taken to be tree throws, root holes or burrows. This was the lowest-lying part of Area B so the presence of water may have also have played a part in forming these features. Their fills were dark brown silts, typical of the majority of archaeological features on the site. These features were not sampled, focusing instead on the sole feature among them to produce finds (pit **383**, below).

2.3.4 Although undated, these were closely associated with two possible Early-Middle Neolithic pits (**383** and **385**, below) on the basis of their concentration together in the north of Area B. It was not clear whether all were natural root holes or burrows, with a minority incorporating residual artefacts, or if the location of two small genuine pit/postholes amongst natural features was coincidental.

Possible Early Neolithic features

*Pits **352** and **354***

2.3.5 Situated 1.7m apart in the west of Area B, pits **352** and **354** appeared to represent a pair, having a similar sub-oval-shape in plan and similar dimensions, although pit **354** was more than twice the depth of pit **352**, at up to 0.49m deep. Pit **354** produced ten flint flakes of possible earlier or Middle Neolithic date (see Billington, App. B.7) and a piece of burnt flint (6.9g), as well as a small sherd (6g) of possibly Early Neolithic pottery. In addition to its main mid-brown fills (352=353; 354=355), pit **354** contained a deposit of mixed chalk and silt against its southern side, separated vertically from the main fill. It Is possible that this part of the feature had been disturbed by a burrowing animal. Environmental sampling produced only small quantities of charcoal, as well as flint debitage.

*Pits/Tree-throws **469**, **471** and **478** (Area B; Fig. 6)*

2.3.6 Located at the southern limit of Area B, was a cluster of pit-like features (**469**, **471** and **478**). These features had irregular sides and could have represented a cluster of inter-cutting pits or a single tree-throw. Unfortunately, they were cut through by a Middle Bronze Age ditch, preventing the full profiles and relationships between these features being recorded. Pit/treethrow **469** did, however, produce 21 struck flints of potentially earlier Neolithic date.

Middle Neolithic features

*Pits **383** and **385** (Area B; Fig. 6 & 8)*

2.3.7 Amongst the concentration of possibly natural features in Area B (**452** etc., above) was a pair of probable pits (**383** and **385**), more regular in form, one of which (pit **383**) contained six small sherds of Middle-Late Neolithic Peterborough Ware pottery. The feature was sub-circular in plan, 0.45m in diameter and 0.3m deep with somewhat irregular sloping sides. An environmental sample from pit 383 contained 21 wheat grains, probably emmer wheat. The second pit (**385**) was sub-circular in plan, 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep. It produced no finds.

Late Neolithic, Grooved Ware, Pits (Figs. 5, 6 & 7)

Summary

2.3.8 A total of fourteen pits have been assigned to the Late Neolithic period. They were located across the west of the site, with the majority in or close to Area C.

2.3.9 Four pits contained no finds but were dated by association with others which produced either Grooved Ware pottery or diagnostically later Neolithic flintwork. Five contained identifiable Grooved Ware pottery, and as most produced similar finds assemblages, they are all are referred to as Grooved Ware pits here. Most contained worked flint consistent with a Late Neolithic date, invariably with evidence for the use of Levallois-like technologies. Animal bone was present in most pits, including a mixture of wild and domestic species. Fragments of shell deriving from shellfish, including two tentatively identified as freshwater mussels, were found in two pits (**2030** and **540**; see Fletcher, App. C.3). Shell was also absent from all other periods on the site, suggesting it was not intrusive to these pits. Although the typical suite of flint, pottery, animal bone and charred plant remains was represented, none of the fills appeared to be structured (although some pits were probably heavily truncated) and their contents were variable (see Table 2).

2.3.10 The lack of structure within the pits contrasted with the more deliberate, in some cases, selection for their location. Some pits appeared to be arranged in pairs or triplets and are described as clusters here, i.e. being located close to each other but several metres from the next nearest cluster (c.f. Garrow 2006, 44). However, as the finds within each pit in the clusters are often very different, their spatial association could be coincidental only. The majority of the pits were isolated.

2.3.11 Radiocarbon dating of two of the pits places them in the earlier third millennium BC, with dates from animal bone (including probable aurochs) ranging from c.2800calBC to c. 2500cal BC (see Table 3).

2.3.12 All of the pits were sub-circular or sub-oval in plan. The extents of vertical truncation are unknown, but the deeper examples had steeper sides and most had slightly concave bases. None had clearly stratified fills suggestive of multiple depositional events, although frequently the pits had a paler fill around the edges potentially indicative that they were sometimes left open prior to infilling. The action of worms was common throughout and may also have caused the blurring of the pit edges and incorporation of chalk into the fills.

2.3.13 All of the Late Neolithic pits were 100% excavated, with bulk samples taken for recovery of environmental remains. The finds recovered from each of the pits are summarized in Table 2. They are described below in order of Area, then roughly from north to south.

Area	Cluster	Cut	Fills	Pottery (kg)	Flint (total, worked count)	Burnt sandstone (kg)	Animal bone (kg)	Other finds
A	-	2030	2031,2032,2033	GW: 0.695	401	3.98	1.293	Shell
A	-	2034	2035		2	-	0.005	
A	-	2036	2037	-	-	-	-	
B	-	301	302,303, 304	ncd: 0.005	47	0.068	0.159	Marshland snails
B	-	433	434, 435	-	3	-	-	
C	669	669	670, 671, 672	GW: 0.16	93	-	0.2	Marshland snails

Area	Cluster	Cut	Fills	Pottery (kg)	Flint (total, worked count)	Burnt sandstone (kg)	Animal bone (kg)	Other finds
C	669	673	674=675, 676	GW: 0.001	111	0.006	0.499	
C	-	665	666=667, 668	GW: 0.171	93	1.226	1.239	
C	657	657	658	-	-	-	-	
C	657	659	660	GW: 0.019	325	-	0.325	
C	657	661	662	-	3	-	-	
C	-	540	553, 554	GW: 0.038	142	0.761	0.783	Shell
C	-	582	583	-	17	0.322	0.527	
C	-	577	578, 579	GW: 0.324	63	0.058	5.707	

Table 2: Period 1.2 Late Neolithic pits

Cut	Context	Item	Reference	14C Age (years)	Uncertainty (years)	Calibrated Result
577	578	Cattle	SUERC-78753	4044	35	2668-2473 cal BC (91.2%)
577	578	Aurochs	SUERC-78752	4110	35	2870-2802 cal BC (23.9%), 2779-2572 cal BC (71.3%)
665	668	?Red deer antler	SUERC-80396	4135	33	2873-2619 cal BC (94.4%), 2606-2600 cal BC (1%)
665	668	Cattle	SUERC-78754	4181	35	2889-2833 cal BC (22.1%), 2819-2662 cal BC (71.3)

Table 3: Period 1.2 Radiocarbon dates from Late Neolithic pits

Pit 2030 (Fig. 5)

2.3.14 The largest Neolithic pit on the site (**2030**) lay in the south-west of Area A. It also produced the largest assemblage of finds, all from its main fill (2033) of dark brown silt. Over 600 flint flakes were retrieved, with a major Levallois-like component. Of the five flint arrowheads recovered from the excavation, four came from this pit. It also produced the largest Grooved Ware pottery assemblage from the site (0.695kg) as well as nearly 4kg of burnt sandstone. Shell, possibly from a freshwater shellfish, was also found in this pit.

2.3.15 Environmental sampling of fill 2033 produced only a small quantity of charcoal. Fills around the edge of the feature (2031 and 2032) were paler, incorporating more surrounding chalk – either from erosion or worm action.

Pits 2034 and 2036 (Fig. 5)

2.3.16 Positioned some 50m north-east of pit **2030**, pits **2034** and **2036** are less certainly of Late Neolithic date, but have been included on the basis of flint finds from pit **2034** and their distance (at least 40m) from the Middle Bronze Age settlement (suggesting they were earlier). They were 11m apart and hence have not been counted as a 'cluster'. Both were shallow (less than 0.1m deep) and small. Pit **2034** was more convincingly circular in plan, whereas pit **2036** was slightly more irregular. Only pit

2034 produced finds: two flint flakes and a small amount of pottery that was not closely datable. Environmental samples were not taken from either of these pits.

Pit 301 (Fig. 6)

2.3.17 Pit **301** (Plate 2) was located close to the edge of the original limit of excavation on the north-western side of Area B, and the excavation was subsequently extended by 12m x 12m around it to expose any associated features. It was, however, isolated. This was the deepest Neolithic pit, containing a sequence of three fills: 303 (upper/surface: mid-brown silts), 304 (dark brown silt), 305 (base: mid/dark brown silt), although the interfaces between these deposits were not clear. A single small sherd of non-diagnostic prehistoric pottery was recovered alongside a substantial flint assemblage of 47 pieces, including three scrapers. Moderate quantities of charcoal and occasional charred cereal grains and hazelnut shells were recovered from environmental samples.

Pit Cluster 669 and 673 (Figs 6 and 7)

2.3.18 Pits **669** and **673** were positioned 0.65m apart, in the southwestern part of Area C, close to several other Late Neolithic pits and pit clusters. Pit **669** contained two distinct fills, a mid-grey brown silt around its edge (670=671), producing a slightly diffuse interface where the pit cut the natural chalk; and a main, central dark brown silt (672). Pit **673** was slightly larger, with an irregular base, but the same fill pattern; a paler chalky fill (674=675) around the diffuse edge, and a darker fill (676) in the centre of the feature (Fig. 7, Section 186).

2.3.19 Both pits produced struck flint and small quantities of Grooved Ware pottery. Sampling of both features produced charcoal, while pit **673** also produced charred hazelnut shell.

Pit 665 (Figs 6 and 7)

2.3.20 Some 25m east of pits **669** and **673** was an isolated pit (**665**), which produced one of the larger faunal assemblages from the Late Neolithic features. Its fill pattern resembled that of several of the other Late Neolithic pits: a darker central deposit (668) overlying a lighter diffuse edge fill (666=667). This feature produced Grooved Ware pottery, a substantial flint assemblage and over a kilogram of bone including red and roe deer antler, cattle and pig.

2.3.21 Environmental samples produced charred hazlenut shell and charcoal.

2.3.22 Two radiocarbon dates were obtained on faunal remains from this feature (see App. C.8): a cattle bone yielded a date of 2889-2833 cal BC (22.1% confidence) or 2819-2662 cal BC (71.3% confidence) (SUERC-78754). A piece of antler returned a date of 2873-2619 cal BC (94.4% confidence) or 2606-2600 cal BC (1% confidence) (SUERC-80396).

Pit Cluster 657, 659, 661 (Figs 6 and 7)

2.3.23 Three pits (**657**, **659** and **661**) were arranged in a triangular formation 0.6-0.9m apart, just 5m southwest of pits **669** and **673**. The pits have been grouped together on the basis of their spatial proximity and similarities in their shape in plan. Pits **657** and **659** were intact (Fig. 7, Sections 181 & 182), but the third, pit **661**, was almost entirely truncated by a post-medieval feature (Fig. 7, Section 183). Pit **657** was shallower than the other two pits and may have been heavily plough truncated, leaving only a pale grey chalky silt fill (658), similar to those found at the edges and on the bases of the more substantial Late Neolithic pits. Pit **659** was deeper and survived better. Its fill (660) was the typical dark brown silt of the Grooved Ware pits, with paler material near its edge, although its cut edge was clear. The remains of pit **661** were just visible by the edge of a later ditch, with around 0.2m of its dark brown silt fill (662) surviving, contrasting against the homogeneous pale brown post-medieval fills above.

2.3.24 Pit **659** produced the highest density of worked flint by volume of any of the Grooved Ware pits (393 pieces), while truncated pit **661** produced only three struck flint flakes, and pit **657** none (despite lack of truncation). A substantial animal bone assemblage (0.32kg) also came from pit **659** as well as a small but identifiable quantity of Grooved Ware pottery (0.02kg). Environmental samples from these features were not productive, with occasional charcoal from pit **659**.

Pit 540 (Figs 6 and 7)

2.3.25 The westernmost of the Grooved Ware pits (**540**) was among the deepest of these features, and produced eighteen sherds of Grooved Ware pottery and a large assemblage of 142 struck flints. Where other pits had sloped sides, its sides were almost vertical (even undercut against the north-east side), with a distinct break of slope to an irregular but flat base (Fig. 7, Section 158). The fills were dark brown silt, although the upper fill (553) was significantly darker and the edge/base fill (554) slightly paler, though not to the extents seen in other pits (i.e. probably not the result of the pit being left open). Finds were concentrated in the upper part of fill 553. In common with the pit **2030** 230m to the north-east, it contained faunal remains as well as two pieces of shell and a number of burnt sandstone fragments.

2.3.26 Charred hazelnut shells were present throughout the feature in quantities that enabled hand collection (as well as through flotation).

Pit 582 (Figs 6 and 7)

2.3.27 Pit **582** (Plate 3) was significantly truncated by ploughing and finds from its fill were damaged during machining of the site. Despite limited survival and shallow extents, it produced a reasonably large assemblage of animal bone as well as red deer antler and burnt sandstone. Its fill (583) was a dark brown silt. Environmental sampling only produced a small amount of charcoal.

Pit 577

2.3.28 In plan, pit **577** was the largest of the Late Neolithic pits but it was truncated and relatively shallow. Despite this, it produced over 0.3kg of large Grooved Ware sherds, 63 worked flints and a very large faunal assemblage, including both domestic cattle and aurochs which weighing 5.7kg (Plate 4). A sample of this cattle bone was radiocarbon dated to 2668-2473 cal BC (91.2% confidence) (SUERC-78753) and an aurochs' femur was dated to 2870-2802 cal BC (23.9% confidence) or 2779-2572 cal BC (71.3% confidence) (SUERC-78752). Occasional charred hazelnut shells were recovered from environmental samples taken from this feature.

2.3.29 Part of the south-eastern edge of the pit, cut into a vein of loose sandy chalk, had been heavily disturbed by burrowing (assigned to fill 579), but the majority of the finds remained sealed in the main dark brown silt fill (578).

2.4 Period 2.1: Early Bronze Age

Summary

2.4.1 The earliest part of the Bronze Age on the site was represented by mortuary/ritual features: an early cremation deposit (**652**) and, two ring ditches, representing plough levelled round barrows, one enclosing containing an inhumation burial (**568**, SK569), the other lacking any burials or evidence for funerary activity.

Cremation Burial 652 (Fig 10)

2.4.2 This feature was treated as a pit when excavated (assumed to be another Grooved Ware pit) and was initially half-sectioned (Plate 5). No finds were collected during excavation of the north-western half of the feature, but subsequent excavation of the opposite half produced burnt and unburnt bone later identified as human, as well as 15 struck flints. This represented a deliberate deposit of cremated human remains. The entire feature was bulk sampled and processed, produced further human skeletal remains, as well as small quantities of charred cereals, hazelnut shells and flint debitage. A total of 875g of cremated bone, which appear to derive from a single adult individual was recovered, (Dodwell, App. C.1) Part of a human long bone was radiocarbon dated to 2141-1945 cal BC (95.4% confidence) (SUERC-78748).

2.4.3 The pit was sub-oval in plan (0.69 x 0.55m) and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a concave base. A central lower fill (653) appeared to produce the majority of the bone, which may have originally been deposited in the base of the pit in an organic container of some sort. This fill was overlain and surrounded by a mid-brown silt (654=655) 0.1-0.15m thick, with an upper, central fill (656) of mid-/dark brown silt with occasional chalk flecks.

Barrow 1 (Area A; Fig. 10)

2.4.4 Barrow 1, represented by a single unbroken sub-circular ring ditch, was first identified by geophysics, being entirely ploughed out at the surface, with one slot excavated during the evaluation (slot **205**). It was located on the 27m contour (after soil stripping), with the chalk level dropping towards 26m to the west, north and east. It comprised a single ditch with no inner burial (a feature thought to be a possible second inner ditch at evaluation was proven to be a silt-filled fault between two different geological chalk deposits). Natural chalk variations and small hollows within it were also investigated. Individual slots excavated through the ditch are described working from the north, clock-wise, in Table 4.

2.4.5 The ditch had an inner diameter of 21-24m while its outer diameter was 25-28m, although its irregularity means these measurements are not on the same axes. It was narrowest in the east at 1.0m wide (Plate 6; Fig. 10, Section 258) and widest in the west at 5.3m (Plate 7; Fig. 10, Section 264). Most of the sections on the narrower eastern side revealed moderately steep sides with a sharp break of slope onto a near-flat base. On the western side, it was cut into a small natural hollow. Here the profile was much wider, with moderately steep sides and a broad concave base.

2.4.6 An additional longitudinal slot (**2010**) was excavated, to investigate this change in the morphology of the ditch, at a point where its width increased from 2.9m to 4.0m and its depth from 0.4m to 0.8m. This demonstrated a gradual transition from one point to the other, with no visible evidence of different phases of construction. Heavy plough lines were present across the barrow, possibly the result of concentrated deep ploughing to flatten whatever mound survived in modern times. The hollow under the western side of the ring ditch was not deep, c. 0.2-0.3m where observed below the ditch cut, so chalk was encountered at only slightly deeper depths than at the other parts of the circuit. The difference in work required to dig the ditch at different points, then, was negligible and unlikely to explain the varying form.

2.4.7 The ditch fills were near-uniformly divided into two phases. The lower fills were mixed silt and weathered chalk, followed by some signs of slumped banks/mound particularly in the east of the ditch circuit and often on both sides. The earlier deposits were then followed by a darker brown silt as the ditch silted up. It should be noted that as the western part was partly dug through natural hollow colluvial silts, any collapsed bank material might be indistinguishable from the silt fills within the ditch, so it is possible bank(s) followed the complete ditch circuit.

2.4.8 Finds were rare, almost exclusively coming from the upper fills of the ditch. A single piece of bone weighing 11g was the only find sealed within a primary fill (1169, slot **1168**). The small quantities of flint, where diagnostic, were consistently Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age in date and part of a possible Early Bronze Age Food Vessel or Urn were found in slot **2010** on the north-western side of the ditch.

Position	Slot	Slot length	Ditch Width	Depth	Profile	Fills (from base)	Bank/mound material	Finds (flint count/kg)
N	1092	3	1.5-1.8	0.35	Shallow sides, wide, concave base	1093, 1094	1093 (outside)	Flint (1094): 3
NNE	1089	3	1.2	0.25	Shallow sides, wide flat base	1090, 1091	?1089 (outside)	Flint (1091): 1
ENE	1085	3	1.0-1.2	0.3	Shallow sides, wide, concave base	1086, 1087, 1088	?1086 (base)	-
E	1081	3	1.1	0.25	Shallow sides, wide flat base	1082, 1083, 1084	1083 (both sides)	Bone (1084): 0.001
ESE	1078	3	1.3-1.5	0.3	Shallow sides, wide flat base	1079, 1080	1079 (both sides)	Flint (1079): 1.
SE	205	1	1.6-1.8	0.4	Shallow sides, wide flat base	206, 207, 208, 209, 210	207 (outside), 208 (inside)	Flint (210): 10
SSE	1171	3	2.0-2.4	0.35	Shallow sides, wide, concave base	1172, 1173	-	-
S	1248	3	1.9-2.0	0.2	Shallow sides, wide flat base	1249, 1250, 1251	1250 (both sides)	-
SW	1502	1	3.3	0.7	Shallow sides, broad U-shape	1503, 1504	- (hints, inside)	-

Position	Slot	Slot length	Ditch Width	Depth	Profile	Fills (from base)	Bank/mound material	Finds (flint count/kg)
W	1488	1	5.0-5.3	0.8	Shallow sides, broad U-shape	1489, 1490	-	-
WNW	2010	3*	2.9-4.0	0.58	Shallow sides, broad U-shape	2011, 2021	-	Pot (2021): 0.011 (LNEO/EBA urn?); Bone (2021): 0.03
NNW	1168	3	2.1-2.2	0.4	Shallow sides, broad U-shape	1169, 1170	?1169 (hints both sides)	Bone (1169): 0.011
* half-width longitudinal slot								

Table 4: Period 2.1: Early Bronze Age Barrow 1 ditch: excavated slots

Barrow 2 (Area C; Figs. 11 & 12)

2.4.9 Geophysical survey and evaluation trenching had failed to identify the second barrow. The failure of the magnetometry survey to detect this monument can be attributed to its location in an area of magnetic disturbance caused by artefacts within the post-medieval road hollow way which had truncated it (Fig. 3). Evaluation Trench 7 uncovered its surrounding ditches (slots **153** and **155**), containing early Neolithic pottery, but their significance was not clear prior to excavation.

2.4.10 The barrow comprised two concentric sub-semi-circular ditches. These are assumed to have originally formed a complete circuit. These would have enclosed the central grave, which contained a crouched inhumation burial. No mound survived and the north-western half of the monument was entirely truncated by the post-medieval hollow way. It was positioned on a very slight 'promontory' at 28.5m OD, with the natural ground level dropping to 28.0m OD within 10m to the north.

2.4.11 All of the various component features of the barrow have been dated together with the inhumation as belonging to a single Early Bronze Age phase but there were no stratigraphic relationships to confirm this. The burial was not perfectly central to the ditches and so may have been inserted into the existing monument, or the ditches could have been a later elaboration.

*Grave **568**, Burial SK569*

2.4.12 Grave **568** was sub-rectangular in plan, 1.6m long, 0.95m wide and 0.36m deep, and aligned south-west to north-east. It had shallow sides breaking gently onto a flattish base. It was located off centre on the barrow's south-west/north-east axis, 4.8m from the south-western side of the inner ditch and 7.1m from its north-eastern side. It was 6.7m from the south-eastern side and an unknown distance from the truncated north-western side.

2.4.13 The grave contained a single inhumation burial (SK569; see Plate 8), a juvenile positioned on its right-hand side with the head to the north-east, facing north-west. Its legs were crouched up at 90 degrees to the body and its arms were brought up in front of its chest and face. A plano-convex flint knife blade (SF24) was positioned as if the handle had been in the skeleton's right hand. Preservation of the bones was moderate to poor with few hand or foot bones surviving.

2.4.14 The skeleton's right fibula was submitted for radiocarbon dating, returning a date of 1922-1742calBC (94.3%) (SUERC-78747).

Barrow 2 ring ditches

2.4.15 The two concentric ditches were both irregular in plan and width (Plate 9), appearing straighter on the south-west and south-eastern side, perhaps suggesting they were contemporary with each other rather than dug at different times. Both had similar widths at the same locations around their arcs. That said, their profiles and fills were slightly different. Adjacent ditch slots are summarised in Table 5.

Position	**Inner Ditch (688) Slot**	**Width**	**Depth**	**Profile**	**Fills (from base)**	**Outer Ditch (690) Slot**	**Width**	**Depth**	**Profile**	**Fills (from base)**
NE	**752**	1.1-1.3	0.28	Straight, steep sides, wide, near-flat base	753, 754	**755**	0.7-1.2	0.19	Straight, steep sides, wide, near-flat base	756, 757, 758
E						**835**	1.2-1.4	0.42	Straight, steep outside, shallow inside, narrow flat base	878, 836, 837
ESE	**821**	0.8-0.9	0.38	Moderate sides, wide, near-flat, concave base	823, 822	**824**	1-1.1	0.36	Straight, steep sides, flat base	826, 825
SE*	**709**	0.8	0.18	Shallow outside, near-flat base	710	**711**	1.1	0.49	Steep inside, flat base	712
SE	**2377**	0.85	0.3	Straight, steep sides, wide, near-flat base	2378	**2379**	1.2	0.4	Straight, steep sides, flat base	2380
SSE	**775**	0.85-0.95	0.26	Straight, sides, near-flat base	776, 777	**778**	0.9-1.0	0.3	Straight, steep outside, shallower inside, flat base	779, 780
S	**688**	0.9	0.2	Shallow sides, concave base	699	**690**	0.8-1.0	0.2	Straight, steep outside, shallower inside, flat base	691
S (evaluation)	**153**	0.7-0.8	0.2	Shallow sides, concave base	154	**155**	0.75	0.24	Straight, steep sides, flat base	156
SSW						**703**	0.75-0.85	0.2	Straight, steep outside, shallower inside, flat base	704
SW	**2381**	0.0-0.9**	0.0-0.1	(too shallow)						

Position	Inner Ditch (688) Slot	Width	Depth	Profile	Fills (from base)	Outer Ditch (690) Slot	Width	Depth	Profile	Fills (from base)
WSW	**797**	1.05-1.1	0.1	Shallow sides, concave base (truncated)	798	**791**	>0.25	>0.1m	Shallow outside, truncated.	792
* relationship slot, partial excavation ** truncated										

Table 5: Period 2.1: Early Bronze Age Barrow 2 ditches: excavated slot adjacent pairs

2.4.16 The inner ditch (**688**) was 13.8m across internally and 16.0m externally, separated from the outer ditch by between 0.25m and 1m. The outer ditch (**690**) was 16.8m across internally, and 19.4m externally. Typically, the inner ditch was sometimes shallower and had more of a curved, concave base whereas the outer ditch had consistently steep (often steeper on the outside), straight sides with a sharp break to a flat base. The inner ditch was totally plough-truncated in the south-west between slots **153** and **2381**, the latter slot gradually tapering to a point, with no evidence for an abrupt terminus or causewayed entrance.

2.4.17 The ditch fills normally related to two clear phases, the initial silting/weathering of the ditch with chalky mid-brown silts, followed by a presumably more gradual accumulation of mid-brown silt (see Fig. 11, Sections 188, 206, 213). Slot **835** in the outer ditch had a very chalky intermediate fill (837), potentially deriving from banks on both sides of the ditch, though more of this deposit was found on the inner side of the ring ditch.

2.4.18 A single glass bead (SF 41, Appendix B.2), potentially late Roman in date, was found in the residue from an environmental sample in slot **688** (fill 689). This was however small enough to be intrusive. Other finds from the ditches comprised small quantities of bone and (where datable) residual Early Neolithic pottery, with worked flint being the most abundant (56 pieces in total), most of which appears to represent residual Late Neolithic material. The finds are summarised in Table 6. Environmental sampling produced only occasional flint debitage with no charcoal or charred plant remains.

Finds type	Inner ditch		Outer ditch	
	Weight (kg)	Count	Weight (kg)	Count
Bead	0.001	1		
Bone	0.002	1	0.084	16
Flint	-	32	-	24
Pottery	0.028	2	0.023	4

Table 6: Period 2.1: Early Bronze Age Barrow 2 finds

2.5 Period 2.2: Middle Bronze Age - Introduction

2.5.1 The east of Area A was the focus of settlement in the Middle Bronze Age (Figs 4 and 13), although contemporary outlying features were also found in Area B and in the northern part of Area A. Five main feature types were present:

- Fencelines made up of alignments of postholes (forming enclosures and short paths)
- Ditches (forming enclosures and boundaries)

- Post-built structures (primarily roundhouses, and 4-and 5-post structures)
- Wells
- Pits

2.5.2 The description of features belonging to this phase has been structured according to this crude separation between different feature types. Posthole line defined paths and enclosures are described first, with associated potentially internal and external features. The ditched enclosures and boundaries are then described. Structures are then described in detail, beginning with the roundhouse-type structures. Following this, the wells and large pits which are not associated with enclosures are detailed. Where they have been dated, features are described in chronological order starting with the earliest. An overall plan of the main area of Middle Bronze Age plan is provided in Fig. 13; more detailed plans, with full labelling of individual cut numbers and features are provided in Figs 14 and 15, supplemented by a series of inset plans showing significant features and feature groups (structures and wells) alongside selected section drawings (Figs 16-27).

2.5.3 Radiocarbon dating returned a spread of Middle Bronze Age dates, with the total range of dates extending from c. 1690 to c.1200 cal BC (see App. C.8, and below for details; this excludes an early date on potentially residual bone from well **1167**), a range broadly consistent with the date of the pottery (of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition) recovered from the Middle Bronze Age features. Many of the Middle Bronze Age dates obtained suggest they relate to activity predating c. 1500 cal BC. The largest individual assemblage of Middle Bronze Age finds from the site came from Well 908, which produced three consistent radiocarbon dates from its fills (two cattle bones and one barley grain) of c.1640-1500 cal BC, suggesting this period may have seen the most intensive domestic activity. This also is consistent with the date from the enclosure ditch (**817**), c.1690-1520 cal BC, and a hearth feature (**1111**) associated with Structure 1095, which was dated c.1660-1510 cal BC.

2.5.4 Several features, however, were clearly somewhat later, dating to after c. 1500 cal BC. The date from Structure 1143 (which showed evidence of being rebuilt) was c.1510-1380 cal BC, while well **1220** and pit **1888** were dated to c. 1500-1420 cal BC. Well **1977**, some distance from the core of the settlement produced two later dates in the range of c. 1410-1190 cal BC.

2.5.5 Full radiocarbon determinations and references are given with the relevant feature descriptions below. The dates are tabulated and all radiocarbon date laboratory certificates reproduced in Appendix C.8.

2.5.6 The lack of stratigraphy and relative dearth of dateable material from the Middle Bronze Age settlement means that the radiocarbon dates are of limited utility in separating or ordering any sub-phases of settlement. Physical relationships were sought between the enclosure ditch and intersecting posthole lines, but none were visible. However, the absence of postholes cutting the ditch fills wherever the intersection between fencelines and the ditch was investigated has been taken as possible evidence that the fencelines may predate the ditch, but this is far from certain.

2.5.7 Also inhibiting interpretation of the Middle Bronze Age settlement is the suspected truncation of the north-west/central part of Area A. This area was marginally flatter than the rest of the site and may at some point in modern times have been subjected to heavier ploughing. The enclosure ditch, **817**, was narrower and shallower through this area, whilst posthole Fenceline 1286 (and, possibly, Fenceline 1522) stopped for no apparent reason. This might also explain the asymmetric form of the ditch of Barrow 1.

2.6 Period 2.2: Middle Bronze Age – Fencelines: paths and enclosures

2.6.1 Most of the post-built fencelines appeared to belong to a single, coherent layout which has been interpreted as representing a series of rectangular *enclosures*, some of which appear to be separated by *paths* formed by parallel sets of fencelines (Fig. 13). Fencelines and roundhouse structures intersected in only two places (Structure 1360/Fenceline 1286 and Structure 1858/Fenceline 1593). In neither case was a stratigraphic relationship evident. The fencelines and the enclosure ditches intersected in two locations (with Fencelines 995 and 1522) but again it was not possible to establish any stratigraphic relationships, beyond noting that in no place could postholes be observed to cut the ditch fills. There were also two short lines of post-holes that (coincidentally or by respecting/informing it) paralleled the enclosure ditch near its south-western corner (Fencelines 2100 and 2122).

2.6.2 The settlement features formed by fencelines are described below along with any associated discrete features. Although not every such enclosure had evidence of a continuous boundary, the word enclosure is used throughout for convenience and consistency. The enclosures and paths have been individually numbered and the southern, more complete enclosures are described first, before discussing those to the north, which were less coherent in plan.

2.6.3 The posthole lines are summarized in Table 7 (below). In summary, the various fencelines were made up of alignments of small postholes, varying ins size but typically around 0.3m in diameter and rarely more than 0.25m deep. These features invariably contained single, undifferentiated silty fills, with no indication of packing deposits or post pipes. Individual fencelines contained anywhere between three and 44 postholes and there was considerable variability in the spacing between postholes, although along the better preserved and more regular lengths of fencelines they were usually spaced between 1m and 2m apart.

Paths (Figs 13 and 14)

2.6.4 The southern post line enclosures seemed to have been built laid out on two axes, formed by apparent paths, lined on both sides by post holes (Paths 1-3). No doubt the paths originally ran beyond their archaeologically visible extents, and others may have been present between the settlement's subdivisions, but Paths 1-3 were clearly defined by posthole lines on both sides.

Path 1 (east-west)

2.6.5 Forming an apparently principal east-west route, Path 1 was partly lined on the south by Fenceline 1917 (Enclosure 1, below) and Fenceline 1823 on the northern side (Enclosure 5), the latter with sparsely spaced postholes (up to 6m apart). Further west it was marked by Enclosure 3 to the south, but it is unclear whether Fenceline 2012 was on its northern side, or southern side (with Fenceline 2128 then marking the northern edge).

2.6.6 Its total demarcated length was 73m. It was 2m wide in the east, expanding to 4.3m wide at the western end of Enclosure 1, where it joined Path 2. Its eastern end opened on to Path 3.

Paths 2 and 3 (north-south)

2.6.7 Located either side of Enclosures 1, 2 and 3 (below), these paths joined Path 1 in the north, leading to unenclosed ground to the south. Path 2 (Plate 10) was 4.7 - 6.2m wide and lined by posts for a length of 25m (Fenceline 1733/Enclosure 3 to the west and Fencelines 1773 & 1789/Enclosures 1 and 2 to the east).

2.6.8 Path 3 was 29m long and 2.5-4.4m wide, slightly funnel-shaped at its southern end. It lay to the east of Fenceline 1905/Enclosures 1 and 3, while to the east Fenceline 1891 separated it from the general area of Enclosure 9.

2.6.9 These two paths were not aligned exactly parallel to one other but appeared to be oriented almost directly across the contours of the slight north facing slope in this area. The double line of postholes (Fenceline 1773/1789) on the eastern side of Path 2 (probably representing the repair/replacement of this fenceline), and the path's differing alignments suggest they may have been established before Enclosures 1 and 2 were laid out between them.

Enclosure 1 (Figs 13 & 14)

2.6.10 Enclosure 1 covered the area between the northern ends of Paths 2 and 3, with Path 1 to its north. It was trapezoidal in plan 10-12m wide and 41-55m long (north-west/south-east), enclosing a total area of c. 0.05ha.

2.6.11 Fenceline 1917 formed a continuous boundary to the north, whilst its western side was defined by Fenceline 1789. To the south, Fenceline 1927 formed a continuous boundary, though with posts at somewhat irregular intervals. To the east, Fenceline 1905 separated the enclosure from Path 3, although there was significant gap in this fencelike, forming a possible opening some 5m wide in the south-eastern corner of the enclosure.

2.6.12 The somewhat irregular, trapezoidal, plan of Enclosure 1 and the partial rebuilding of Fenceline 1173 in Fenceline 1789 might suggest that Enclosure 1 was set out after Paths 2 and 3. It is however possible that Fenceline 1773 re-established and extended Fenceline 1789, bringing Path 2 past a pre-existing Enclosure 1.

Enclosure 1 - Internal features

2.6.13 An irregular line of three postholes (Fenceline 2296) appeared to partially sub-divide Enclosure 1.

2.6.14 Structure 2291 (described fully below), a semi-circle of postholes, lay in the western half of Enclosure 1. Two pits (**1997** and **2008**, see below) were also present in the eastern half of Enclosure 1.

2.6.15 The eastern half of the enclosure also contained two isolated postholes (**2299**, **2363**). A second line of three postholes (**2300**, **2301**) and pit/posthole **1988** formed a short line adjoining the eastern side of the enclosure.

2.6.16 To the west, three dispersed postholes (**2288**, **2289**, **2290**) had no clear purpose.

Enclosure 2 (Figs 13 & 14)

2.6.17 Immediately south of Enclosure 1, Enclosure 2 was represented by discontinuous posthole lines. Fenceline 1927 defined the northern edge of the enclosure, and was continuous, running for a length 55m. Parallel to this, approximately 26m to the south, a short line of seven postholes (Fenceline 2168) marks the enclosures southern edge. One of these postholes (**2168**) was packed with unburnt stone. To the east and west, the southern ends of Fencelines 1773 (Path 2) and 1905 (Path 3) defined the sides of the enclosure (both running south only as far as the probable southern boundaries of Enclosure 3 and 4 to the west (see below). In total the conjectured area of the enclosure covered approximately 0.13ha.

Enclosure 2 – Internal features

2.6.18 Structure 1239 (see below), a small four-post structure surrounding a large central hearth of burnt cooking stones, lay in the south of Enclosure 2.

2.6.19 Pit **2160** lay in the north-eastern corner of the enclosure and two isolated pits (**2372** and **2376**) were recorded in the western half of the enclosure (see below).

Enclosure 2 – External features to the south

2.6.20 Possible Structure 1397 (see below) appeared to represent the surviving southeastern part of a roundhouse structure lying 7m south of Fenceline 2168.

2.6.21 Two additional postholes (**2369** and **2370**) were identified south of Fenceline 2168.

Enclosure 3 (Figs 13 & 14)

2.6.22 To the west, separated from Enclosures 1 and 2 by Path 2 was a sub-rectangular enclosure, Enclosure 3. In total the enclosure was 33-35m long (north-south) and 20m wide (east-west) giving an area of c. 0.04ha.

2.6.23 Its eastern side was marked by Fenceline 1733, in which postholes were densely spaced (0.6m-0.8m apart) along its the southern half, and more widely spaced (up to 2.5-3.7m) to the north, suggesting the enclosure was more open there. Fenceline 2144 formed the western boundary, with postholes generally 1.5m apart. Enclosure 3 was apparently open to the south, except for three postholes in the south-west corner, where Fenceline 2144 appeared to turn at ninety degrees to the east. Its northern boundary with Path 1 could have lain in two places: either unmarked/open between postholes **2217** and **1763** (in line with Fenceline 2334 of Enclosure 4 to the west, see below); or marked by Fenceline 2012 and posthole **1765** of Fenceline 1733, c. 3.6m further north.

2.6.24 The western boundary of Enclosure 3, Fenceline 2144, was potentially originally represented or later redefined by Fenceline 2066, although it did appear rather to be integral to Enclosure 4 to the west (see below).

Enclosure 3 – Internal features

2.6.25 A possible internal feature was formed by a diagonal, northeast to southwest aligned line of probable postholes (Fenceline 2218), which crossed the south-eastern corner of Enclosure 3.

2.6.26 A disparate collection of four postholes in the west of the enclosure did not appear to represent any coherent structure (postholes **2337**, **2338**, **2339** and **2340**).

Enclosure 4 (Figs 13 & 14)

2.6.27 Enclosure 4 abutted the western side of Enclosure 3, sharing a common southern limit (marked by Fencelines 2202 and 2044). It was 22.5m wide (north-south) and 16m to 57m long (east-west), giving a minimum area of 0.07ha, or up to c. 0.11ha, assuming it was rectangular, with much of its assumed northern and western boundaries either unmarked or archaeologically undetectable.

2.6.28 Its eastern edge, marked by Fenceline 2066 appeared to represent a replacement, or earlier version, of Fenceline 2144 (the western edge of Enclosure 3, above) – the two lines converged from 1.7m apart in the south to join together close to the northern extent of the two enclosures, making it improbable they functioned together at the simultaneously. The sizes of the postholes also suggest different phases of construction. The postholes of Fenceline 2066 were smaller (mean breadth 0.19m) than Fenceline 2144 (mean breadth 0.27m), in common with the others marking Enclosure 4.

2.6.29 The southern boundary of Enclosure 4 was the most complete, comprising Fenceline 2044 (intermittent for 32m) and, further west, Fenceline 2202 (5.8m in length). Its northern edge was defined by Fenceline 2334 (5.6m in length), potentially the southern side of Path 1.

Enclosure 4 –Internal features

2.6.30 In the west of the area was a L-shaped arrangement of postholes (Fenceline 2076) set at an oblique angle to the enclosure, and hence potentially belonging to a different phase of construction. However, the southern apex of Fenceline 2076 corresponded with the break between Fencelines 2202 and 2044 marking the enclosure's southern edge, perhaps suggesting the lines were integrated.

2.6.31 Isolated postholes and small pits were located within the enclosure. Pit/postholes **2200** and **2201**, as well as posthole **2199**, were located close to Fenceline 2076. Small posthole pairs lay further east: **2040** and **2042**; and **2082** and **2084**.

2.6.32 Pit **2026** (see below) may have been associated with Fenceline 2334 in the north of the enclosure. A large pit (**1888**; see below) was located in the south-east corner of the enclosure.

Enclosure 4 – External features

2.6.33 Near-parallel to the southern boundary of Enclosure 4 was Fenceline 2056, a slightly curving/funneling line of four postholes set at intervals of 3-5m. The line was offset from 1.3 to 4m from Fenceline 2056.

2.6.34 To the south of this was pit/posthole **2038** (see below) and isolated posthole **2090**.

Enclosure 5 (Figs 13, 14 & 15)

2.6.35 The area immediately north of Path 1 (Fencelines 2128 and 1823) and south of Fenceline 1593 defined Enclosure 5. As discussed above, Path 1 may have been a later sub-division from within this enclosure. Enclosures 5 and 6 may originally have been one, with Fenceline 1593 potentially separating them later.

2.6.36 Leaving aside Path 1, Enclosure 5, as interpreted here, was 56-70m long (east-west) and 20-26m wide (north-south), giving an area of 0.14ha. This is however only an estimate as its eastern end was largely open, as was its south-western corner. Fenceline 2224 appears to have marked the line of its eastern boundary, while Fenceline 1522 marked its western end.

Enclosure 5 – Structures

2.6.37 Roundhouse Structure 1095 lay at what may have been the north-east corner of Enclosure 5, at its junction with Enclosures 6, 8 and 9. Additionally, Structures 1143, 1129, 1407 and 1115, all of which were of roundhouse form, appearing to form a coherent group, lay within Enclosure 5. In contrast, Structure 1858, intersected with Fenceline 1593, the northern boundary of Enclosure 5 (although it is possible that this line was built, dividing Enclosures 5 and 6, after the disuse of Structure 1858). All the post-built Structures are described in detail below.

Enclosure 5 – Internal features

2.6.38 Several pits were associated with the western edge of Enclosure 5. A triplet of three apparently truncated pits lay against the western edge of the enclosure (e.g. **2024**, below). Two pits lay in the north-west corner of the enclosures (**1721** and **1723**, below). Pits **1973** and **1392**/**1394** lay centrally within the enclosure.

2.6.39 A shallow double pit/posthole (**1392**/**1394**) lay immediately south-east of Structure 1129 and may have been associated with that structure group.

2.6.40 A short line of postholes in the western corner of Enclosure 5 (Fenceline 2122) were adjacent and aligned parallel to the enclosure ditch here and seem likely to be related to it (see below).

Enclosure 5 – External features

2.6.41 Seven postholes (**1575**, **1581**, **1583**, **1585**, **1587**, **1589**, **159**) lay beyond the enclosure, to the west (see inset, Fig. 15). They may even suggest that Fenceline 1593 continued westwards beyond the line of Fenceline 1522. These were generally circular, 0.15-0.4m in diameter and mainly less than 0.1m in depth (except for **1585** which was 0.26m deep). None produced any finds.

2.6.42 Two pits (**1569** and **1572**) also lay in this area, immediately west of Fenceline 1522.

Enclosure 6 (Figs 13 & 15)

2.6.43 Enclosure 6 covered a trapezoidal area immediately to the north of Enclosure 5, separated from it by Fenceline 1593. Its western edge was largely conjectural, extrapolated from the line of Fenceline 1522. Its eastern edge was marked by curvilinear Fenceline 1179 (Plate 11), although this did not extend as far as the conjectured northern or southern corners of the enclosure. The northern boundary of the enclosure was marked by probable Fencelines 1448 and 2348. In total the (in large part conjectural) layout of this enclosure was 31m to 58m long (north-south) and c. 36m wide (east-west), enclosing an area of c. 0.16ha.

Enclosure 6 – Structures

2.6.44 Roundhouse Structure 971 and semi-circular Structure 952, apparently a pair, lay east of the centre of Enclosure 6. Structure 930 could have been within Enclosure 6, although it lay across its probable, extrapolated, western boundary. Structure 1858 was partially within Enclosure 6 and may have belonged in an earlier, unpartitioned Enclosure 5/6.

Enclosure 6 – Internal features

2.6.45 There was a concentration of postholes in the north-east corner of Enclosure 6, some potentially perpendicular or parallel to Fencelines 1448 and 2348 (postholes **1440**, **1442**, **1444**, **1446**, **1450**, **1454**, **1462**, **2343**, **2344**, **2345**, **2346**, **2347** and **2352**). Many of these were small, some may have been natural features, and they did not appear to form a structural configuration.

2.6.46 In the central/southern part of Enclosure 6 there was a concentration of pits and postholes, associated with its southern boundary, Fenceline 1593. Parallel and c. 2m to the north, an irregular line was formed (from west to east) by postholes **1639**, **1717**, **1715**, **1713**, posthole/pit **1711** and posthole **1709**. Associated postholes lay to the south (**1637**), and 3m to the north (**1705**, **1707**)

2.6.47 A pit (**1072**) near the centre of Enclosure 6 may have been associated with nearby Structure 952, and two isolated postholes (**2341**, **2342**) were recorded some 10m to the west of this.

Enclosure 7 (Figs 13 & 15)

2.6.48 At the northern end of the settlement, Enclosure 7 was an irregular sub-trapezoidal area, adjoining Enclosures 6 and 8 to the north. Its southern edge was marked by partial posthole Fencelines 1252, 2348 and 1448. Its western edge has been tentatively extrapolated from Fenceline 1522, although no features survived to mark it. Its northern side was defined by Fenceline 1286, a sinuous line of postholes consistently 0.8-1.2m apart and c. 43m long.

2.6.49 To the east Enclosure 7 was bounded by part of Fenceline 995, which ran beyond the northern limit of the enclosure as defined by Fenceline 1286. Fenceline 1025 ran parallel to and just to the east of Fenceline 995 along a c.6m length at the north-east corner of the enclosure (Plate 12). In total these boundaries enclosed an area 43-57m long (east-west) and 12-20m wide (north-south), covering approximately 0.08ha. The irregular shape of Fenceline 995 may suggest it was constructed in more than one phase.

Enclosure 7 – Structures

2.6.50 No complete Structure lay within Enclosure 7. However, roundhouse Structure 1360 was located on its northern edge, its footprint bisected by part of Fenceline 1286.

Enclosure 7 – Internal features

2.6.51 Discrete features, possible postholes, recorded within and around this enclosure were often potentially natural. Only those arranged in lines marking the edge of the enclosure were convincingly artificial. The following were less certain.

2.6.52 A loosely linear arrangement of three possible postholes (**1262**, **1264**, **1268**) lay in the eastern half of the enclosure, possibly integral with Fenceline 1252. Some 8m to the north, Fenceline 1282 was made up of four possible postholes, loosely parallel to Fenceline 1252. Ranged between these two lines of features were possible postholes **1262**, **1264**, **1268**, **1272**, **1274**, **1276**, **1278** and pit/posthole **1280**. These features were circular, 0.24-0.3m in diameter and 0.08-0.3m deep.

2.6.53 Three postholes lay within the south-west of the enclosure (**2354**, **1460**, and **1458)**. These were 0.26-0.47m in diameter and up to 0.1m deep.

2.6.54 Five pits lay close to Fenceline 995 within or by Enclosure 7 (**873**, **875**, **877**, **889** and **1070**). A further three were located nearby within the enclosure (**1384**, **1386**, **1390**). One pit was within the north-west of the enclosure (**1388**).

Enclosure 7 – External features

2.6.55 Fenceline 995, the eastern boundary of Enclosure 9 continued northwards for a further 17m beyond the northern boundary of the enclosure as represented by Fenceline 1286, although there were no other features to indicate that another enclosure lay to the north.

2.6.56 A set of three probable postholes (**1378**, **1380** and **1382**) lay just north of Structure 1360 and Fenceline 1282, c. 4-7m north of the enclosure. These were 0.29-0.44m wide and 0.12-0.22m deep.

Enclosure 8 (Figs 13 & 15)

2.6.57 Enclosure 8 lay east of Enclosure 6. Few features were present, particularly in the east of this area, and its assumed eastern boundary not marked by any features. It was separated from Enclosure 6 by Fenceline 1179 to the west. To the north, partial Fenceline 1252 separated it from Enclosure 7. To the south, another partial line (Fenceline 2163), of five postholes, separated it from Enclosure 9. From north to south Enclosure 8 was approximately 40m long and from east to west it was at least 30m wide (measured from Fenceline 1179 to the southwards extrapolation of Fenceline 995), probably covering an area of at least 0.12ha

Enclosure 8 – Structures

2.6.58 No structures lay within Enclosure 8, although roundhouse Structure 1095, which appeared to be respected by Fenceline 1179 and Pit Group 1223, was located at its south-eastern corner.

Enclosure 8 – Internal features

2.6.59 Well **908** (detailed below) was the most significant feature within this enclosure, located against its western edge and cut through a shallow natural hollow (**1509**/**1222**). Fenceline 1179 appeared to respect it, suggesting it was contemporary with and probably predated the enclosure system.

2.6.60 Pit **869** was in the north of the enclosure, and may have been associated with the pits around Fenceline 995 in Enclosure 7 (see below). Little more than 1m to the north of this pit were two postholes (**991** and **993**).

2.6.61 Pit **1479** was located in the west of the enclosure, 4.9m from well **908**. A further pit, **1505**, was located in the south-west of the area.

2.6.62 Three postholes were located in the south and west of the enclosure (**1474**, **1476** and **1507**).

Enclosure 9 (Figs 13, 14 and 15)

2.6.63 Enclosure 9 lay to the east of Enclosure 5 (separated from it by partial Fenceline 2224) and south of Enclosure 8 (separated from it by partial Fenceline 2163). It was at least 40m long (east-west) and c.30m wide (north-south), covering an area exceeding 0.13ha. It appears to have been largely open to the south, bordering with Path 1 and connecting with Path 3. Eastwards it lacked internal features and there was no archaeologically visible boundary.

Enclosure 9 – Structures

2.6.64 In common with Enclosures 5, 6 and 8, Structure 1095 appeared to be contemporary with this enclosure, situated in its north-west corner.

Enclosure 9 – Internal features

2.6.65 Two wells, well **1167** and its re-cut **1220** (both detailed below), lay in the north-west corner of Enclosure 9. These feature cut through a shallow natural hollow (**2022**; see above).

2.6.66 Several small possible pits/postholes, less than 0.6m in diameter, were found in the south-western part of the enclosure (Pits **2358**, **2359**, **2360**, **2361**, and **2362**).

Fence-line	Associated with	Postholes						Finds		
		Count	Min breadth	Average breadth	Max breadth	Min depth	Max depth	Pottery kg	Bone kg	Flint #
995	Enclosure 7	27	0.12	0.25	0.41	0.02	0.3			
1025	Enclosure 7	7	0.2	0.27	0.35	0.1	0.19			
1179	Enclosure 6, Enclosure 8	19	0.13	0.34	0.44	0.1	0.25	0.009	0.019	
1252	Enclosure 7, Enclosure 8	5	0.16	0.30	0.49	0.06	0.2			
1282	Enclosure 7	4	0.13	0.27	0.54	0.12	0.16			
1286	Enclosure 7	37	0.17	0.29	0.746	0.04	0.39		0.018	
1448	Enclosure 6, Enclosure 7	5	0.23	0.28	0.35	0.04	0.15			
1522	Enclosure 5, Enclosure 6	21	0.14	0.25	0.36	0.03	0.17			
1593	Enclosure 5, Enclosure 6	44	0.07	0.27	0.49	0.04	0.32		0.047	
1733	Path 2, Enclosure 3	16	0.23	0.29	0.39	0.05	0.33	0.001		1
1773	Path 2, Enclosure 1, Enclosure 2	17	0.23	0.37	0.7	0.06	0.27			
1789	Path 2, Enclosure 1, Enclosure 2	6	0.23	0.31	0.44	0.07	0.23			

Fence-line	Associated with	Postholes						Finds		
		Count	Min breadth	Average breadth	Max breadth	Min depth	Max depth	Pottery kg	Bone kg	Flint #
1823	Path 1, Enclosure 5	19	0.14	0.23	0.34	0.06	0.16			
1891	Path 3	13	0.15	0.22	0.44	0.04	0.33			
1905	Path 3, Enclosure 1, Enclosure 2	17	0.18	0.32	0.6	0.06	0.32			
1917	Path 1, Enclosure 1	34	0.12	0.26	0.41	0.09	0.23			
1927	Enclosure 1, Enclosure 2	34	0.2	0.33	0.48	0.05	0.28	0.007		3
2012	Path 1?	11	0.15	0.24	0.33	0.05	0.2			
2044	Enclosure 4	19	0.11	0.19	0.3	0.03	0.24			
2056	Enclosure 4	4	0.16	0.195	0.23	0.01	0.17			
2066	Enclosure 3, Enclosure 4	9	0.13	0.17	0.23	0.09	0.12			
2076	Enclosure 4?	11	0.14	0.25	0.36	0.09	0.22			
2100	Ditched Enclosure, Enclosure 5?	10	0.17	0.23	0.29	0.04	0.15			
2122	Ditched Enclosure, Enclosure 5?	6	0.18	0.26	0.33	0.16	0.23			
2128	Path 1, Enclosure 5?	3	0.17	0.25	0.32	0.1	0.25			
2144	Enclosure 3, Enclosure 4	18	0.13	0.27	0.35	0.02	0.14			
2163	Enclosure 8, Enclosure 9	5	0.24	0.30	0.4	0.12	0.28			
2168	Enclosure 2	8	0.19	0.31	0.45	0.4	0.4			
2202	Enclosure 4?	5	0.12	0.15	0.19					
2218	Enclosure 3?	4	0.25	0.32	0.42					
2224	Enclosure 5	4	0.2	0.25	0.32					
2334	Enclosure 4	3	0.21	0.23	0.26					
2348	Enclosure 6, Enclosure 7	4	0.21	0.25	0.27					

Table 7: Period 2.2: Middle Bronze Age fence lines

2.7 Period 2.2: Middle Bronze Age – Ditches

2.7.1 It is tentatively suggested that the enclosure ditch in Area A (**817**) and, by extension, the boundary ditch in Area B (**415**), characterized a later sub-phase. This is largely based on the observation that where sections were targeted at points where the various fencelines intersected with the ditches, no postholes were visible either in plan or in section in the fills of the ditches, suggesting the ditch may have truncated them – but given the similarity in the posthole and ditch fills this must remain somewhat uncertain.

Boundary ditch 415 (Fig. 13)

2.7.2 A linear (slightly curvilinear) boundary ditch was cut through Area B. It was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east, perpendicular to the contours in this location. It did not appear to extend into Area A as far north as Barrow 1 (on which it might have been aligned). In total 86m of its length was observed, with a 1.6m causeway across it at the centre of Area B (Plate 13). Ten 1m long sections were excavated through this ditch (from north to south; **456**, **438**, **59**, **590**, **425**, **415**, **595**, **493**, **603**, **480**; see Table 7, below), with particular attention being paid to the entranceway, with 2m lengths at each terminal being excavated.

2.7.3 The profile of ditch **415** was consistent along its length, both sides of the causeway, but it became gradually shallower to the south on higher contours, potentially the result of increased plough truncation. The deepest and widest point was adjacent to the northern side of the causeway at slot **590**), which was 1.12m wide and 0.62m deep (Fig. 27, Sections 120 and 123). It reduced to 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep adjacent to the southern baulk of Area B (see Fig. 27, Section 140). Its profile throughout was funnel-shaped with near-vertical sides breaking sharply at the base, which was generally flat and c. 0.2m wide.

2.7.4 Typically, its lower fills were pale mixed chalk and silt, its steep sides and narrow base contributing to a rapid silting up of its lower c. 0.3-0.4m. Often, its secondary fills were also chalky, building up to greater thickness on the eastern side, suggesting there was a bank on this side. The tertiary/final fills produced the majority of the finds, summarized in Table 8.

2.7.5 The alignment of ditch **415** was different from the fencelines and ditched enclosure of the Middle Bronze Age settlement in Area A, although both seemed to be strongly influenced by the local topography. A Middle Bronze Age date, however, seems most likely. Pottery (from slot **493**) included six sherds (0.026kg) of Middle Bronze Age pottery, as well as similar quantities of Beaker and three fragments of Early Neolithic material. The struck flint assemblage was largely residual (Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age where identifiable), but the largest proportions came from the causeway terminals (slots **425** and **415**) and some was potentially Middle Bronze Age in date, with simple flake based material and irregular shatter.

2.7.6 Insufficient securely located animal bone was recovered from the ditch for radiocarbon dating and environmental samples produced no plant remains. The dearth of finds probably reflects the distance of the ditch from the settlement in Area A (60m from Fenceline 2202 and 120m from the nearest roundhouses, Structures 1858 and 1397).

Slot	Location	Fills from base	Finds	Width	Depth	Enviro
456	Northern baulk	457, 458, 459	-	0.94	0.58	n/a
438		439, 440, 441, 442	Flints from 440 (1), 441 (4), 442 (2)	1.2	0.7	None
59	(evaluation slot)	60	-	1	0.7	n/a
590	Adjacent to slot 425	591, 592, 593, 594	Flints from 591 (1), 594 (3)	1.5	0.7	None
425	North side of causeway	426, 427, 428	Flints from 426 (1), 428 (28 pieces)	1.1	0.7	n/a
415	South side of causeway	416, 417, 417	Flints from 417 (6), 418 (3)	1.4	0.48	n/a
595	Adjacent to slot 415	596, 597, 598, 599, 600	-	1.12	0.62	n/a
493		494, 495, 496, 497	MBA & Beaker pottery from 497 (23g TOTAL); Early Neolithic from 495, 496 (3 pieces, 12g).	0.92	0.62	n/a
603		604, 605, 606	Flint from 606 (9)	0.65	0.48	n/a

480	Southern baulk	481, 482	-	0.6	0.42	n/a

*Table 8: Period 2.2: Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch **415**, summary of excavated slots*

Enclosure ditch (Figs. 13, 14 & 15)

Ditch 817

2.7.7 Ditch **817** defined the southern, western and northern sides of a sub-rectangular shaped area, overlapping post defined Enclosures 5, 6, 7 and 8 and much of Enclosure 9. No corresponding eastern boundary to this ditched enclosure was present, and at its north-east corner, ditch **817** turned northwards, extending beyond the site baulk, and clearly showing that it enclosed larger areas to the north and east.

2.7.8 Its western, north to south aligned boundary was 88m long, curving outwards slightly south of its mid-point. The northern stretch of the enclosure ditch was straight and 67m long. There was an opening 2.6m wide in the north-west corner of the enclosure. The southern part of the ditch was at least 100m long, extending beyond the eastern edge of excavation, whilst the northern continuation of the ditch could be traced for 26m before it too passed beyond the limits of excavation (Plate 14).

2.7.9 A total of 26 individual interventions were excavated through ditch **817**, they are listed with summary information on dimensions, fills and finds in Table 9.

2.7.10 The dimensions of the ditch varied considerably along its lengths. It was typically 0.8-1.2m wide along the southern side (e.g. Fig. 27: Section 817); 0.17-1.2m wide along the western side (Fig. 27: Section 220) and 0.5-1.4m wide along its northern side and northerly continuation (Fig. 27: Section 236). Its depth varied proportionately but it was never more than 0.62m deep and became very shallow approaching the north-western opening, potentially because of truncation. Its profile was normally U-shaped with splayed sides, funneling to a steeper angle with a wide, concave or flat base. Often the edges showed evidence of rooting and erosion, with chalkier deposits at the edges of the fills.

2.7.11 The quantities of finds found in the ditch were small. There was c.280g of Middle Bronze Age pottery in total, of which nearly half came from the upper fills of a single slot in the centre of its northern side (slot **871**). Almost all the pottery, flint and animal bone came from slots on the northern and southern sides, with none from the western side (which was much shallower and possibly truncated). The exception was some animal bone found close to the south-west corner (slots **923** and **1536**).

2.7.12 A radiocarbon date of 1688-1519 cal BC (95.4% confidence; SUERC-80395) was obtained on material from the ditch. This was a relatively secure sample, taken from a piece of cattle horn found with skull fragments in the base of the ditch at its north-east corner (slot **899**), where the ditch turns northwards.

2.7.13 Environmental samples were taken from five locations. Only slot **1975** produced any plant remains. These included two barley grains, three wheat grains and four indeterminate cereal grains.

Slot	Location	Fills (from base)	Pottery (g)	Animal bone (g)	Flint (ct)	Width	Depth	Enviro
830	Northern reach (north-eastern baulk)	831		0.019	1	1.36	0.49	n/a

Slot	Location	Fills (from base)	Pottery (g)	Animal bone (g)	Flint (ct)	Width	Depth	Enviro
839	Northern reach	840, 841, 842	26	0.003	1	1.14	0.6	n/a
899	Northern internal corner	900		0.284		1.28	0.38	None
1074/1076	North side, relationship with Line 1025	1075/1077	71	0.197	5	0.5	0.39	n/a
927	North side, relationship with treethrow	928				0.3	0.34	n/a
918	North side, relationship with treethrow	919				0.81	0.8	n/a
871	North side	872	128	0.129	6	0.9	0.46	None
867	North side	868				0.54	0.22	n/a
865	North side, north-west entrance	866				0.86	0.28	n/a
843	West side, north-west entrance	844				0.17	0.04	n/a
123	West side (evaluation)	124				0.5	0.3	n/a
845	West side	846, 847				0.47	0.16	n/a
848	West side	849, 850				0.35	0.12	n/a
851	West side	852, 853				0.28	0.1	n/a
854	West side	855, 856				0.32	0.17	n/a
923	West side	924		0.167		0.84	0.31	n/a
2174	West side	1560, 1561, 1562				0.9	0.48	n/a
1563	West side (relationship with Line 1522)	1564, 1565, 1566		0.3		1.2	0.48	n/a
1975	South-west corner	1999		0.082	2	1.5	0.62	2x barley, 3x wheat, 4x indet.
2014	South side, partial exc relationship with Fenceline 2012	2015			1	1.09	-	n/a
884	South side	885, 886, 887, 888, 898	40			1.22	0.53	n/a
879	South side	880, 881, 882, 883		0.01		1.18	0.5	n/a
832	South side	833, 834				0.94	0.42	None
817	South side	818, 819, 820	19	0.013	5	1.3	0.46	n/a
22	South side (evaluation slot)	23				1.08	0.5	n/a
827	South-side (eastern baulk)	828, 829			2	0.82	0.33	n/a

*Table 9: Period 2.2: Middle Bronze age enclosure ditch **817**, summary of excavated slots*

Enclosure ditch – Structures and internal features

2.7.14 None of the structures intersected with the enclosure ditch. All the complete roundhouse structures lay within its bounds, with only Possible Structures 2291 and 1397 and smaller Structures 1239 and 2017 lying outside it. Well **908** was near the centre of the enclosed area, with wells **1167** and **1220** in its south-eastern part.

Enclosure ditch – Associated fencelines

2.7.15 In several locations around the enclosure ditch, its alignment was shared with fencelines.

2.7.16 In the south-west, Fencelines 2122 and 2100 lay either side of the ditch and parallel with it. They could also have been integral with Path 1 formed by Fencelines 2128 and 2012.

2.7.17 In the north-east, Fenceline 1286 almost paralleled the ditch before (in a possibly later phase of construction) diverging south-westwards. Fenceline 1025, which reinforced or replaced Fenceline 995, also appeared to respect the ditch, terminating on its south side, while Fenceline 995 continued northwards beyond it.

2.8 Period 2.2: Middle Bronze Age – Structures

2.8.1 A total of 15 definite and possible post-built structures have been identified here. Three main forms of structure were represented, roundhouses, semi-circular structures, and 4 or 5 post structures. Summary information on the structures is provided below in Table 10. The structures produced very few finds, comprising only flint, burnt flint, burnt bone and burnt stone, with pottery coming from a single posthole in Structure 2019 and the internal hearth within Structure 1239 (see Table 10). Except for possible Structure 2291, all the structures were identified on site and 100% excavated, with at least one posthole from each 100% sampled for recovery of finds and charred plant remains.

2.8.2 Radiocarbon dates were obtained from features associated with two of the roundhouse structures (App. C.8, and see below). The earlier determination (from Structure 1095) suggests a date prior to c. 1500 cal BC, similar to the dates derived from ditch **817** and wells **908**. A later determination was obtained in association with Structure 1143, probably reflecting a post-1500 cal BC date, similar to that obtained from a sample from pit **1888**. Some roundhouse structures were also evidently rebuilt/repaired, and it seems clear from this that the structures were being constructed and maintained over a considerable span of time. Despite this, no attempt has been made to place these structures in strict chronological order and here they are simply described from south to north.

Structure	Form	Length (front-back)	Width	Postholes						Finds				
				Count	Min breadth (m)	Average breadth (m)	Max breadth (m)	Min depth (m)	Max depth (m)	Pottery (kg)	Bone (kg)	Flint (count)	Burnt flint (kg)	Burnt Stone (kg)
? 1397	RH?	>0.8	>0.8	5	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.06	0.28					
1239	4 post	1.5	1.2-1.4	8	0.16	0.31	0.4	0.04	0.25	0.01*				
? 2291	Semi-circle	3	4.1	5	0.28	0.46	0.75							
1143	RH	5.7	4.0	12	0.15	0.32	0.54	0.02	0.31		0.05			
1129	RH	3.4	3.6	7	0.14	0.20	0.30	0.06	0.35					
1407	RH	3.5	2	5	0.18	0.24	0.32	0.17	0.23					
1115	RH	3.6	2.1	7	0.17	0.23	0.28	0.14	0.29					
1095	RH	5	3.3	9	0.33	0.5	0.75	0.05	0.16				5.38*	5.71*
1858	RH	5.1	4.3	17	0.10	0.33	0.60	0.10	0.30					
1858 parts?	RH			10	0.10	0.27	0.90	0.05	0.18					
930	RH	5.0	3.8	10	0.29	0.37	0.49	0.08	0.33			3		
952	Semi-circle	2.5	4.7	8	0.16	0.31	0.40	0.04	0.25			3		
971	RH	5.4	4	9	0.22	0.33	0.50	0.14	0.22					
1360	RH	6.5	4.8	9	0.23	0.27	0.31	0.11	0.19					
2019	5 post / RH?	3.3	3	5	0.10	0.18	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.07				
* from internal pit														

Table 10: Period 2.2: Middle Bronze Age Structures

Possible Structure 1397 (Fig. 14)

2.8.3 Possible Structure 1397 comprised five postholes in an arrangement typical of the south-eastern portion of other roundhouses on the site. Three of these (**1401**, **1403** and **1405**) would have formed part of the main circular structure with two slightly larger postholes (**1397** and **1399**) forming an entrance or porch 0.8m wide, projecting 0.8m to the southeast. However, if this was a roundhouse, the postholes making up the entire north-west half of the structure were missing and there is no clear explanation for this in terms of truncation, as the surviving postholes had depths of up to 0.28m.

Structure 1239 (Figs. 14 & 16)

2.8.4 Structure 1239 was located in the southern part of Enclosure 2, c.40m beyond the southern limits of the ditched enclosure. This small structure was made up of four postholes in a rectangular arrangement 1.5m long and 1.2-1.4m wide. Much of its interior was taken up by a shallow sub-rectangular pit, 1.8m long and 0.7m wide (**1239**) which was almost entirely filled with burnt or heated sandstones or other cooking stones (1240) totaling some 36.1kg (Plate 15).

Possible Structure 2291 (Figs. 14 & 16)

2.8.5 Possible Structure 2291 was located within the western half of Enclosure 1. It comprised a semi-circular arrangement of postholes identified from aerial photographs taken during the excavation. Its footprint was 4.1m wide and 3m from front to back (internally). Open to the south-east, it was similar in form to the slightly larger Structure 952 (below). It was made up of five postholes, four of which were circular or sub-circular ranging from 0.26m to 0.54m in diameter (**2291**, **2292**, **2293** and **2294**) while the fifth (easternmost) posthole was oblong in plan, 0.76m long and 0.38m wide (**2295**).

Structures 1143, 1129, 1407, 1115 (Figs. 15 & 17)

2.8.6 This set of four structures appeared to form a single group, particularly Structures 1143, 1129 and 1407 which were laid out along an east to west line, with the smaller Structure 1115 sitting south of the others. All four lay within Enclosure 5, close to the northern boundary formed by Fenceline 1593, but also within the bounds of enclosure ditch **817**.

Structure 1143

2.8.7 This roundhouse structure was sub-oval, 5.7m long and 4m wide internally. It comprised eight surviving perimeter postholes (two of which had been recut), measuring 0.4-0.6m in diameter, and one internal posthole (**1163**), 0.3m in diameter. It is not clear if the two apparent entrance postholes (**1143**/**1145** and **1147**; spaced 1m apart) formed part of a porch which protruded from a sub-circular structure (as with most of the other roundhouses on the site) or were part of a continuous oval circuit.

2.8.8 This was one of two roundhouses on the site to show clear signs of reconstruction. Two of the postholes had certainly been re-cut to different depths (**1143**/**1145**; Fig. 17, Section 276, and **1149**/**1151**), but in neither case could the relationship between the deeper and shallower cuts be determined.

2.8.9 A cattle metapodial (relatively unlikely to be intrusive in a structural posthole) from posthole **1145** returned a radiocarbon date of 1501-1383 cal BC (88.9%), 1340-1311 cal BC (6.5%; SUERC-80397), a post-1500BC date shared with pit **1888** (see below), which contrasts with many of dates obtained from the Middle Bronze Age features which may predate c.1500 cal BC.

Structure 1129

2.8.10 Lying just 1.5m east of Structure 1143, this circular roundhouse comprised six postholes all c. 0.3m in diameter in an incomplete circular arrangement, with a conjectured south-easterly entrance 1.9m wide. It was 3.4-3.6m in diameter internally.

Structure 1407

2.8.11 Set 4.5m further east, Structure 1407 was sub-oval in plan. At 3.5m long and perhaps 2m wide internally it was the second smallest roundhouse on the site. It was made up of five postholes, with the two largest to the south-east (**1407** and **1409**). These two features probably represented the posts of a porch, with an entranceway 0.65m wide, assuming that additional postholes marking defining the structure were present but have been truncated.

Structure 1115

2.8.12 Lying 2.5m south-east of Structure 1143, Structure 115 was the second smallest roundhouse on the site. It was only slightly larger than Structure 1407, at 3.6m long and 2.4m wide. Its footprint comprised a pentagonal arrangement of five postholes, with two larger outliers to the south-east (**1115** and **1117**) forming a porch 0.7m wide and 1m long.

Structure 1095 (Figs. 15 & 18)

2.8.13 Structure 1095 was one of the more substantial structures on the site, with postholes generally at least 0.5m in diameter. It was sub-oval in plan, made up of nine postholes. Internally it was 5m long and 3.3m wide with a probable porched entrance to the south-east 0.95m wide.

2.8.14 The structure was located at the intersection of fencelines defining the boundaries of Enclosures 5, 6, 8 and 9. It also appeared may have been associated with Pit Group 1223, Fenceline 1179 and possibly, by extension, with well **908**. It was also located only 3.8m from wells **1167** and **1220**.

2.8.15 This roundhouse contained a hearth-like feature (**1111**) abutting the inside of posthole **1113**, on the eastern edge of the structure (Plate 16). This was a shallow pit 0.7m long and 0.55m wide which contained a large amount of burnt flint, burnt cooking stones and charcoal. The surrounding chalk was not heat-affected, nor would it be practicable to set a hearth against a timber post, and the material was probably deposited after burning elsewhere. It is, however, also possible that the location of this pit was coincidental and that is was not related to the structure. Charcoal from its fill returned a radiocarbon date of 1664-1510 cal BC (95.4%; SUERC-80385), a similar determination to those from wells **908** and **1220** and Enclosure ditch **817**.

Structure 1858 (Figs. 15 & 19)

2.8.16 This was the largest roundhouse structure recorded on the site. It was sub-circular in plan and 5m in diameter internally. Although its footprint intersected with Fenceline 1593, its postholes were clearly distinguished from that line as all appeared to be in pairs of postholes forming 'double post settings' around its circumference. It was made up of seven such pairs of postholes, with a probable entrance 2.45m wide to the south-east.

2.8.17 Five small (0.1m diameter) peripheral postholes, that did not appear to relate to Fenceline 1593, formed a partial outer ring, 6.8m long, set 1.1-1.5m from the south-western quarter of the structure.

2.8.18 This structure intersected with the division between Enclosures 5 and 6 but lay within the bounds of Enclosure Ditch **817**.

Structure 930 (Figs. 15 & 19)

2.8.19 This structure was 5m long and 3.8m wide internally, comprising nine postholes with its entrance to the south-east, formed of a porch 0.95m wide and perhaps 0.7m long (Plate 17). One possibly related ancillary posthole (**944**) lay just west of its circuit. It was located within Enclosure 6 (potentially intersecting with the enclosure's conjectured western boundary) and within the limits of Enclosure Ditch **817**.

Structures 952 and 971 (Figs. 15 & 20)

2.8.20 These structures formed a pair, 1.8m apart, located within Enclosure 6 and near the centre of the area of the ditched enclosure (**817**). Structure 952 was to the west of and slightly behind (relative to their south-east-facing entrances) Structure 971 and may have been a contemporary ancillary structure of some kind (Plate 18).

Structure 952

2.8.21 Structure 952 was made up of eight postholes (one recut/'double') in a semi-circular arrangement open to the south east. It measured 4.7m wide and 2.5m from its open front to the back. A possible pit (**1072**) lay 'behind' it to the north-west. Its south-western-most posthole (**952;** Figure 20, Section 245) contained three worked flint flakes and 6 sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery. Given the lack of finds from all other postholes on the site, these seem likely to have been deliberately placed following removal of the post.

Structure 971

2.8.22 This roundhouse structure was sub-oval 5.4m long and 4m wide internally. As with many of the structures, it seems likely that it was originally a circular structure with rectangular porch on its south east side, marked by postholes **976** and **978**, which would have defined an entranceway some 0.5m wide. Two small (<0.2m diam.) additional postholes south of its entrance have been associated with this structure (**971** and **973**).

Structure 1360 (Figs. 15 & 21)

2.8.23 Structure 1360 was 6.5m long from north-west to south-east, and 4.8m wide. It was of a circular, roundhouse form, with a well-defined porch formed by two postholes (**1360**, **1362**) spaced 1.12m apart projecting c.1m to the south-east. The nine circular or sub-circular postholes which made up this structure varied in diameter from 0.18m (**1366**) to 0.42m (**1362**, east side of the porch).

2.8.24 The structure was located partially within Enclosure 7. It was bisected by Fenceline 1286 which ran through it on a north-east/south-west alignment. There layout and spacing of the various postholes allowed a clear distinction to be made between the features belonging to the fenceline and structure respectively.

Structure 2019 (Figs 15 & 22)

2.8.25 West of the settlement, within 20m of Barrow 1 was a small, irregular arrangement of five post holes (Structure 2019). It was 3-3.3m across, and seemed to have been heavily truncated, with all five postholes being less than 0.08m deep. One posthole (**2019**) did, however, contain several sherds of a Middle Bronze Age vessel.

2.8.26 The surviving five postholes may be all that is left of a relatively small roundhouse structure. If this were the case, it would mean the pot sherds in posthole **2019** were placed in the south-west side of the entrance. This would parallel the location of the deposit of flints in Structure 952 (posthole **952**; see above).

2.8.27 An undated ditch (2017; see Undated features below and Fig. 32) passed through the centre of Structure 2019 but did not directly intersect with any of the postholes.

2.9 Period 2.2: Middle Bronze Age - Wells

2.9.1 Four wells dating to the Middle Bronze Age period were found on the site. The term 'well' rather than 'watering hole' has been used as they were consistently steep sided, greater than 1.5m deep and showed no signs of being suitable for livestock to use directly. The only exception in terms of this general form was well **1977**, which had a stepped profile.

2.9.2 Multiple radiocarbon dates were obtained from the wells, providing a broad chronological sequence for these features (see App. C.8 and below for details). All of the dates were on samples from backfill deposits, and as such, relate to activity after the primary use of these features. Three determinations from well **908** provide a broad date somewhere in the period between c.1650-1500 cal BC. Well **1167** contained few finds, but a potentially residual bone returned an Early Bronze Age date (c.1930-1750 cal BC). It was re-cut by well **1220** which the results of two radiocarbon dates suggest was backfilled sometime between c. 1600-1420. Finally, well **1977**, found isolated in the north of the site, was probably considerably later, with two dates suggesting backfilling occurring between c. 1410-1200 cal BC.

Well 908 (Figs. 15 & 24)

2.9.3 Well **908** was located at the centre of a slight depression, a c. 25.6m OD, close to the centre of the ditched enclosure (**817**) and partly cut through a shallow periglacial hollow (**1509**, see above). It had originally been identified by geophysics and was partially excavated during the evaluation.

2.9.4 It produced the largest Middle Bronze Age pottery assemblage of any feature on the site and for this reason it is assumed to be contemporary with at least some of the roundhouse structures. It was located approximately 11m from Structure 971. It would have been separated from the structure by Fenceline 1179, which appeared to respect it.

2.9.5 The well was sub-circular in plan, between 4.1m and 4.7m across. It was 1.7m deep with sides that were initially steep to vertical, breaking sharply to a shelf at a depth of 0.9m on the western side, with a gentler break of slope to the base on the eastern side (Figure 24, Section 239). The full profile linking the 'shelf' and the base was not excavated. The south-eastern half of the feature was excavated, before a further 1m wide, 0.5m step was excavated into the north-western side for safe access to the base. In addition to bulk environmental sampling, a pollen column sample was taken of the lower fills.

2.9.6 Its fill sequence could be divided into three stages: rapid silting and possible erosion and back-fill; secondary deposition and middening/disuse; tertiary fills, probably following disuse. Its primary fills (from the base, 2383 [not illustrated on Section 239], 909, 920, 910) were pale grey clayey silts with frequent large chalk lumps, extending up the western side up to within 0.4m of the surface, while at the well's deepest point, east of the centre, they were still 1.5m below the top of the feature. While erosion of the features edges was clearly a factor, the spread of fill 910 from the western side could be a sign that some of this material was deliberately back-filled. A total of c.0.53kg of animal bone was retrieved from these fills, but no pottery.

2.9.7 The secondary fills (1197, 1196, 911, 913 and 912) contained the bulk of the pottery (1.62kg) and animal bone (c. 1.7kg) from the feature. Fill 1197 was a darker grey silt than the preceding chalky fills, producing c. 0.3kg animal bone despite only being 0.04m thick. This layer was followed by a thicker charcoal rich dark yellow silt (1196) up to 0.25m thick. Overlying this was a distinct darker grey silt (911) containing Middle Bronze Age pottery (1.09kg). This layer was also rich in plant remains including charred wheat, barley, bromes, poppy seeds, sedges, grassland species and burnt snail shells. These rich fills were followed by two paler silt fills 0.2-0.4m thick, 913 (dark grey silt with frequent chalk clasts) and 912 (the same with rarer, larger chalk clasts), which contained a combined c. 0.7kg animal bone. A large mammal rib from fill 1196 returned a date of 1642-1499 cal BC (95.4%; SUERC-80393) and a charred barley grain from fill 911 was dated to 1629-1499 cal BC (95.4%; SUERC-80393).

2.9.8 The third and final set of fills (914 and 915) comprised dark brown silts with occasional small chalk flecks, up to 0.7m thick. These upper fills resembled those of the Middle Bronze Age enclosure ditch (**817**). This would appear to represent a slower silting, potentially incorporating earlier surface midden material, including nearly 1.5kg of animal bone and occasional pottery (24g). A cattle metapodial from fill 915 returned a radiocarbon date of 1643-1501 cal BC (95.4%; SUERC-80387).

2.9.9 The pollen samples produced limited quantities of pollen for analysis. The remains present suggested that the primary fills formed while the well held water and that at this time the ground around the well was cleared or eroding, potentially used for pasturing. The secondary fills did not produce sufficient pollen for analysis but did contain significant amounts of microcharcoal consistent with the increase in domestic waste found in those deposits.

Well 1167/1220 and Posthole 1217 (Figs. 15 & 25)

2.9.10 In the south-eastern part of Area A were two further inter-cutting wells, sitting at around 26m OD within the area of shallow a shallow periglacial hollow (**2022**, see above), which made their identification difficult at ground level. They did, however, stand out as darker fills during on-site aerial photography and in retrospect could be identified on the geophysical survey.

Well 1167 and Posthole 1217

2.9.11 The earlier of the two cuts, well **1167** was moderately steep sided and at least 1.4m deep (although its base was not reached; Fig. 25, Section 266/298). Although heavily truncated by later well **1220**, it was evidently originally sub-circular in plan and at least 5m across at the surface and at least 3-4m across at a depth of 1.4m.

2.9.12 This well appeared to have been completely back-filled with a series of mixed chalky deposits. The sequence comprised lenses of varying densities of chalk mixed with silts, apparently tipped in from the north-west. The lower fills were dark grey with a heavy clay/silt component with small chalk inclusions (1216, 1215, 1206, 1236, 1205, 1214, 1213). Overlying these was a series of tip lines primarily comprising much larger chalk chunks interspersed with silt (1212, 1203, 1204=1211, 1210, 1202=1209, 1208, 1199=1200=1201=1207). The final fill (1198) was dark brown silt with frequent small chalk lumps, much like the tertiary fill of well **908** and the upper fills of enclosure Ditch **817**.

2.9.13 Compared with well **908**, well **1167** was very poor in finds. A single sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery came from its final fill (1198) – deposited potentially long after the well's disuse. A cattle metapodial from an early fill (1215) produced a very radiocarbon date of 1928-1749 cal BC (95.4%; SUERC-80392), and its inconsistency with the dates from other wells, and the Bronze Age settlement more generally, suggests it may be a residual find.

Posthole 1217

2.9.14 In the centre of well 1167, either cut through these deposits, or perhaps abutted by them, was a posthole (**1217**) at least 1.4m deep and 0.3-0.5m in diameter (see Fig. 25, Section 266/298). The posthole was only clearly observable in section, its fill (1218) barely distinguishable from the top fill of the well (1198).

2.9.15 The posthole's edges were diffuse, with the loose surrounding well backfills partially collapsing into it. This may suggest the post was removed rather than allowed to rot in place.

2.9.16 As an otherwise isolated posthole, its purpose was most likely associated with well **1220**, which also cut through the back-filled well **1167**.

Well 1220

2.9.17 Well **1167** was cut by a larger well, **1220**. This feature was sub-oval in plan, up to 6m long (north-west/south-east), 5.2m wide and 2.2m deep. Its sides were steep from the surface to a depth of c. 1.4m. Its south-eastern side was then slightly undercut reaching a depth of 2.2m, rising again gradually in the centre to a depth of 1.8m (Fig. 25, Section 266/298). The opposing side was not excavated to the base.

2.9.18 The fills of well **1220** comprised basal water lain deposits, only minimal, near-sterile backfill deposits and then a tertiary deposit following its disuse.

2.9.19 The basal fills were of relatively clean grey chalky clay-silt (2007, 2006, 2004, 2005). These were followed by minimal, thin back-filled chalky deposits each up to 0.25m thick (2003, 2002, 2001). The final single fill (1221) was dark brown silt 1.1m thick with frequent small chalk lumps, similar to the final disuse fills of the other wells.

2.9.20 Finds from this well were poor, comprising a single worked flint (fill 2006) and 0.092kg of pottery (13 sherds, from tertiary fill 1221). However, a cattle radius from basal fill 2007 returned a radiocarbon date of 1546-1425 cal BC (89%; SUERC-80505), and a mammal femur from tertiary fill 1221 was dated to 1543-1421 cal BC (92.4%; SUERC-80397).

2.9.21 The pollen sample from basal fill 2007 was the most productive, producing a diverse assemblage suggesting a local environment of open, grazed, grassland with cereal pollen also represented. Trees (hazel, pine and oak) were minimally represented, potentially growing at some distance from the well.

Well 1977 (Fig. 26)

2.9.22 Isolated from the rest of the Middle Bronze Age settlement by at least 100m, in the far northern corner of Area A was a fourth well (**1977**). It was cut through at least the lower and middle fills of hollow **2374**, truncating a reddish possible mineralized silt deposit (1984; Plate 19 and see above, Period 1.1).

2.9.23 The well could have been cut from the top of the hollow, but there was no distinguishable cut at that level. It was uncovered when machining a stepped sondage through the hollow's fills, and was only seen from c. 0.5-0.6m below the subsoil.

2.9.24 Well **1977** was sub-oval in plan, 5m in diameter at the level exposed by machine. It reached a depth of 1.6m below the machine level (i.e. approximately 2.1-2.2m below the top of the hollow). The north-eastern half was partially machined (by c. 0.2m), the rest excavated by hand. The north-western side was steep, near vertical, sloping to an irregular, flattish base. The opposite side, however, was irregularly stepped (Fig. 26, Section 330; Plate 19), facing the putative flint stone surface (2016). At the base of this step was a dry hollow burrow c. 0.1m in diameter, augmenting the lower step and extending at least 0.4m deeper. It was not clear whether or where this burrow had affected the overlying fills, with no sign of it in section.

2.9.25 The lowest fill (1978) of the well (probably disturbed by the burrowing) was a grey chalky clay. The following fill (1979) was c.0.1m thick, extending across the whole base. Overlying this was a band (c.0.2m thick) of dark grey clayey silt with frequent large oxidized (yellow) chalk lumps, probably redeposited/eroded natural. There followed a 0.5m thick very dark brown clayey silt deposit (1981), notably lacking chalk inclusions. This represented probable abandonment/closing of the well, and contained large amounts of animal bone, primarily cattle, but also horse, red deer, sheep/goat with semi-articulated pig and dog skeletons (see Foster in Appendix C.2). The final fill (1982) probably represented disuse and was a dark brown silt, with frequent small chalk flecks, containing moderate amounts of animal bone.

2.9.26 Two cattle bones from upper fills 1981 and 1982 produced radiocarbon dates of 1399-1192calBC (92.1%; SUERC-78756) and 1413-1230calBC (93.4%; SUERC-78757) respectively. As with the other wells, these date its disuse, following a period of silting. Its lower fills (1980 and 1979) were bulk sampled but produced only small quantities of charcoal.

2.10 Period 2.2 Middle Bronze Age – Pits and treethrows

Introduction

2.10.1 Pits were scattered across the entirety of the Middle Bronze Age settlement, in the eastern part of Area A. All were assumed to be Middle Bronze Age in date, but few could be associated with other features. Where groups of pits could tentatively be associated with other features, e.g. Fenceline 995 and Fenceline 1522, they were often found either side of these lines, suggesting that they were probably not contemporary with them.

2.10.2 The majority of the pits were small and shallow, c.1m in diameter and 0.1-0.2m with irregular bases. Very few contained any finds, a notable exception being pit **1888** which contained a large animal bone assemblage and returned a Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon date.

South (Enclosures 1 & 2; Fig. 14)

2.10.3 Two relatively large intercutting/adjoining pits were located in the eastern half of Enclosure 1 (**1997** and **2008**). Pit **1997** was 2.4m long and 2m wide, 0.6m deep and sub-oval in plan. It was highly asymmetric in profile, with a near-straight north-western side sloping down to a near-vertical/undercut south-eastern edge). Adjoining it was pit **2008**, which was 1.24m long by 0.8m wide and 0.24m deep. Both were filled by the same dark brown friable silt (1998 and 2009 respectively) with increasing chalk clasts towards the base. The only finds were a fragment of residual Neolithic pottery and 0.16g of animal bone from pit **1997**.

2.10.4 Pit **2160** was located in the north-east corner of Enclosure 2 and was sub-circular in plan, 1.2-1.3m in diameter and 0.5m deep with steeply sloping sides. It contained a small, partly burnt and broken quern stone consistent with Middle Bronze Age date. Two further pits (**2372** and **2376**) – neither of which produced any finds – were located in the north-western part of this enclosure.

South-west (around Enclosure 4, Fig. 14)

2.10.5 Adjacent to Fenceline 2334 in the north of Enclosure 4, pit **2026** was sub-circular and around 1.05m in diameter. It had an irregular, concave shallow profile up to 0.25m deep. It produced two struck flints as well as 11g of bone.

2.10.6 Pit **2038** lay in the south-west of Area A, 6.5m south of Enclosure 4. It was circular in plan, 0.52m across and 0.27m deep.

Pit 1888

2.10.7 Pit **1888** was located in the south-east corner of Enclosure 4 and produced one of the largest animal bone assemblages on the site, totaling 9.8kg, almost all of it cattle. The pit was sub-oval in plan, 2.4m wide and 3.0m long and 1.24m deep, partially truncated by a post-medieval ditch and with wheel ruts running over the top of it. In profile, it was stepped on the south-western side and steep and irregular on the north-eastern side, with an irregular base (Plate 20 and Fig. 27, Section 327).

2.10.8 It had a relatively complex sequence of fills. Its basal fill (1965; 1966 above the step; 1967 at the north-east edge and 1968) of dark greyish brown clayey silt was interspersed with lenses and clasts of chalk apparently representing back-fill from the south-west. This was overlain by a darker deposit (1969) around 0.3m thick, concentrated in the centre of the pit, tipped in from the north-east. This deposit contained a large faunal assemblage, cattle bones from at least four individuals, as well as one sheep/goat bone. Following this was a very chalky fill (1970=1971), tipped in from the south-west 0.25m thick. A thin dark silt lens (1972) followed, before a final fill (1976, potentially slumped subsoil/silting) of dark-brown silt with frequent chalk clasts. This final fill was typical of the open ditch silt fills on the site.

2.10.9 Slightly more than 50% of the pit was investigated, although context 1969 was excavated further into the section, after recording, to retrieve additional animal bone. Two sherds (4g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery came from the final fill of the pit. The pit appeared too small/shallow to be a well. Environmental sampling (of fill 1969) produced only (potentially intrusive) amphibian bones.

2.10.10 Radiocarbon dating of a cattle humerus from fill 1969 produced a date of 1517-1414 cal BC (95.4%; SUERC-80394). This is later than wells **908** and **1220** but similar to the date obtained from roundhouse Structure 1143.

Pits associated with Fenceline 1522 (Enclosures 5 & 6; Fig. 15)

2.10.11 Pit **2024** lay east of Fenceline 1522. It was 1m in diameter but only 0.17m deep with an irregular base. It produced no finds. Two unexcavated, smaller pits lay immediately north-west of it.

2.10.12 Pits **1569** and **1572** were located west of Fenceline 1522, among a cluster of postholes that might have represented an extension westward of Fenceline 1593, which divided Enclosures 5 and 6. These pits were both sub-circular in plan and steep sided, with near flat bases, 0.7-0.8m in diameter and 0.32/0.35m deep. Both were filled with mid brown silts (1570 and 1571 respectively), which contained no finds.

2.10.13 Pits **1721** and **1723** were located east of Fenceline 1522. Pit **1721** was sub-circular in plan, 0.78m in diameter, and 0.2m deep. It had shallow, irregular sides. Pit **1723** was larger, sub-oval in plan, 1.32m long and 0.8m wide and 0.38m deep. This may have represented two intercutting pits, but the irregular profile and uniform silt fills made this uncertain. Neither feature produced finds.

Pits associated with Structures 1143, 1129, 1407, 1115 (Enclosure 5; Figs 15 and 17)

2.10.14 Pit **1973** was located some 5m west of Structure 1143. It was 0.97m long and 0.8m wide, sub-circular in plan and steep sided with a flat base 0.4m deep. It produced four struck flints and a small amount of burnt stone. Environmental sampling of its single silt fill (1974) produced only an indeterminate cereal grain.

2.10.15 Pit **1392**, located just to the east of Structure 1115, represented little more than a shallow scoop (0.16m deep, 0.6m across), potentially back-filled with chalky silt (1393). It appeared to be cut through on its north-east side by a slightly deeper posthole (**1394**; 0.48m in diameter, 0.32m deep).

Pit 1072 (Enclosure 6 / Structure 952; Fig. 20)

2.10.16 Pit **1072** was potentially associated with Structure 952. It was sub-circular, 1.15m in diameter but only 0.1m deep with an irregular base. It produced no finds.

North-east (Enclosures 7 & 8; Fig. 15)

2.10.17 Many of the pits associated with the Middle Bronze Age settlement were located in the north-eastern part of the settlement. Many appeared to be associated with Fencelines 995 and 1025, and most were within Enclosure 7. However, some lay beyond Enclosure 7 and some to the north of ditch **817**.

2.10.18 Pits **869**, **873**, **875**, **877, 889 and 1070** seemed to follow the course of Fenceline 995. These pits varied in size (0.5-1.2m in width, 0.07-0.3m deep) but were consistently sub-circular in plan, with shallow sides and an irregular base with small root-hole-like depressions.

2.10.19 Pits **1384**, **1386** and **1390** were scattered across the east of Enclosure 7, around Fence line 1282. Pit **1384** was sub-oval in plan, 1.2m long, 0.44m wide and only 0.06m deep. Pit **1386** was also sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.15m in diameter, and just 0.1m deep. Pit **1390** was half the size at 0.5m in diameter. It was 0.14m deep.

2.10.20 Pit **1067** was west of the northern end of Fenceline 995, outside Enclosure 7. It was sub-circular in plan, 1.45m in diameter and 0.3m deep, though with an undulating base, potentially suggesting it comprised three or more intercutting pits, although no difference in fills was apparent.

2.10.21 Pit **1505** was located in Enclosure 8. This feature was 1m in diameter and 0.15m deep. Pit **1479** was located nearby, close to well **908**, and was similarly sized. It was sub-circular in plan, 1.3m across and 0.16m deep with shallow irregular sides.

2.10.22 Further north and west, in Enclosure 7, pit **1388** was potentially associated with roundhouse Structure 1360, located 1.5m to the north. This pit was sub-circular, 0.66m across and 0.29m deep with steep sides and a concave base.

Treethrows 916 and 925 (Fig. 15)

2.10.23 Two treethrows (**916** and **925**) lay to the north of Enclosure 8. Their crescent shape in plan suggested they were distinct from the various natural hollows in Area A. Both crescents faced eastwards. They appeared to be associated with Fenceline 1286 on the northern edge of the enclosure and so have been assigned to this period. Enclosure ditch **817** truncated both of these features.

2.10.24 Treethrow **916** was the larger of the two at 4.1m long and 1.2m across. It was at least 0.3m deep but probably deeper at its centre, which was entirely truncated. Its fill (917) was mixed silt with redeposited yellowed chalk lumps. These inclusions suggest the upheaval of a treethrow as such deposits were not seen in the natural hollows. Treethrow **925** lay 6.5m to the east. This was 2.1m long, 0.88m wide and at least 0.18m deep. As with treethrow **916**, its deepest part was truncated.

Pits Group 1223 (Fig. 15)

2.10.25 A group of pits was located 4.2m from the southern end of Fenceline 1179 and 4.8m from Structure 1095, at the intersection of Enclsoures 5, 6, 8 and 9. The group was made up of two pairs of inter-cut pits (**1232**/**2384** and **1226**/**1229**) and a single pit (**1223**), arranged in a line aligned west. All were 0.4-0.8m in diameter and no more than 0.24m deep. Their bases were broadly concave, but also somewhat irregular, with deeper pockets potentially indicative of root holes.

2.10.26 The stratigraphic relationship within each inter-cutting pair could not be seen. Despite neat arrangement in a short line, there was no pattern to the inter-cutting pits. Pit **1232** was south-west of pit **2384**, whereas pit **1226** was immediately west of **1229**.

2.11 Period 3: Middle Saxon

2.11.1 In the far north of Area A, the edge of a small Middle Saxon enclosure ditch was exposed. This enclosure saw modifications and the addition of a well within a back-filled section of the ditch (Plate 22). As only part of it fell within the site no internal features were visible and there was only a single contemporary find to help date and characterise it.

Enclosure Ditch 857 (Fig. 29)

Initial phase

2.11.2 The eastern corner of this ditched enclosure lay within the north of the site, the majority of its interior evidently lying to the north-west. The ditch (**857**) was aligned south-west to north-east, curving to the north around its eastern corner, and continuing beyond the site limits at both ends. Four sections were cut through the ditch at various points (**857**, **891**, **1494** and **1850**), measuring between 1.6m and 2.9m wide at the surface and 0.9-1.1m deep, with shallow sides, funnelling down steeply, breaking to a narrow, rounded, concave base (Fig. 30, Sections 224, 235, 296 and 326).

2.11.3 The ditch was cut through the upper colluvial fill (1493) of shallow hollow **2374** (which was up to 0.4m thick, see Period 1.1) and into the underlying natural chalk. Due to the colluvium, its extents were hard to determine prior to hand excavation. Machine sondages were excavated across it to aid in establishing its width. A final auger transect along its length and keyhole hand excavation demonstrated that it did not originally form a complete circuit; there had been an opening in its south-eastern side, with a very steep sub-square butt-end (Fig. 30, Section 326). The 3.8m gap in the south-eastern side of the ditch presumably left a causeway forming an entrance to the enclosure.

2.11.4 The sections excavated showed that a bank had probably stood primarily on the internal/north-eastern side of the ditch, slumping in intermittently. The only finds came from a secondary fill (895) c.0.3m from the base, part of a slumping event incorporating chalk and natural flint stones at excavated slot **891** (Fig. 30, Section 235). These comprised 6 sherds (35g) of abraded Roman pottery and a single cattle bone, which returned a radiocarbon date of 642-724calAD (78.9%) or 739-768calAD (16.5%) (SUERC-78755), firmly in the Middle Saxon period. Not coming from a primary fill, there is a slim chance that this find represented Middle Saxon waste in a partially silted Roman feature. However, a Roman enclosure ditch would be expected to produce significantly more Roman pottery than the abraded pieces that were present.

Modification

2.11.5 Two changes were made to the enclosure ditch, potentially at the same time. The eastern corner of the ditch was filled in with clean white chalk (862), dug from elsewhere, sealing the lower 0.3-0.4m of ditch silts and bank collapse (858-861, slot **857**, Fig 30, Section 224 and see Plate 22). This created a new causeway 7.5m wide enabling access to the east. This would have obviated the need for the previous entrance, the two sides of which were joined with a new ditch cut (**1494**, see Fig 30: Section 326), although this was shallower at 0.7m deep. As this recut was largely through c. 0.5m-0.6m of colluvium, its edges were not clear, only clearly evidenced by a much shallower impact on the chalk below (Fig 30, Section 296). This also means that the infilled chalk at slot **857** came from elsewhere, not from the removed entrance as insufficient chalk would have been excavated there.

Well 1484 (Fig. 29)

2.11.6 At some point following the construction of the new entrance across enclosure ditch **857**, a well (**1484**) was cut through it.

2.11.7 Well **1484** was 2.8m deep, sub-oval in plan (4.2m x 3.6m) funnelling to a sub-square shaft 1.7m wide (Fig. 30, Section 321). It was stepped and excavated to a depth of 2m, then augered for the final 0.8m, reaching its base. The lower and middle fills were all apparently tips/backfill layers of loose silts with varying degrees of chalk inclusions or intermittent chalk lenses (1833-1849, 1889 & 1890) and produced no finds.

2.11.8 Only its final silt fill (1487), probably largely slumped subsoil, produced 9 sherds (129g) of Roman pottery. These were comparable to the residual pottery found in the enclosure ditch and the surrounding colluvium. Environmental sampling from the well produced only amphibian bones. The date of the well is open to interpretation, but it was probably sunk soon after the infilling of the corner of ditch **857**.

?Post hole 1832 (Fig. 29)

2.11.9 Adjacent to the south side of well **1484** was a shallow post hole 0.35m in diameter and 0.3m deep (**1832**, Fig. 30, Section 321). This was probably for a structure associated with the well, but no other related post holes were found.

2.12 Period 4: Medieval

2.12.1 Several poorly dated features were assigned to the medieval period. A minority contained small quantities of pottery of medieval date and it is on that basis that they have been tentatively assigned this date. At least two were within the post-medieval line of Ashwell Street and truncated by wheel ruts within it, suggesting they were in deed earlier than the establishment of the ditched post-medieval line of the road. Attribution to the Medieval period remains tentative at best, however, and there is a case for a Roman, Saxon or post-Medieval date (see Discussion).

2.12.2 The features formed up to four possible sill beam structures, of disparate forms, but similar alignments. Four were located in Area B (Structure 363, Structure 372, Structure 445 and ?Structure 2371) and one in Area A (Structure 119).

2.12.3 Three of the structures/possible structures within Area B appeared to relate to Ashwell Street. Two lay within its post-medieval path, aligned perpendicular to it and truncated by wheel ruts, while a third perhaps fronted onto that post-medieval line but conflicted with a group of wheel ruts to the north of the road (see Figure 31).

Structure 363 (Area B; Fig 31)

2.12.4 Structure 363 represented the most coherent of the possible medieval structures. It was also the most comparable to local Roman examples (see Discussion). The structure comprised four beamslots/gullies 2-3m in length, in parallel pairs (north-west: **367**, **541**; and south-east: **363**, **413**) forming a symmetrical plan, with a further pair of 1m long gullies offset from the centre line on the north-western side (**365**, **543**). All were c. 0.4-0.5m wide (Plate 23).

2.12.5 The two deeper features (**363**, **541**) were sufficiently well-preserved to ascertain that they had steep sides and flat bases and could be interpreted as beam slots. The other gullies were too shallow/truncated to record their full profiles. In total these covered a rectangular area 7.8m long east-west (along the road) and 6.2m wide. The only finds were from beam slot **363** – CBM and burnt lava quern fragments, the latter identified as Roman (Timberlake, App. B.8). These features were crossed by later wheel ruts, probably of post-medieval date (see below).

Possible Structure 372 (Area B; Fig 31)

2.12.6 Possible Structure 372, was less coherent. It was initially thought to represent a series of gullies or perhaps early furrows and this latter case remains a possibility. These were clearly cut by one of two medieval/post-medieval furrows (**374**) paralleling Ashwell Street (see below).

2.12.7 Three linear ditch/gully features (**372**, **376**, **378**) were aligned perpendicular to and on the north side of Ashwell Street. These were cut through a shallow hollow colluvial/subsoil deposit (**380**), much of which had to be removed by machine, so their full extents were not clear in plan. All were less than 0.1m deep where excavated and 0.45-0.6m wide. Gully **376** was at least 5.4m long and gully **378** was at least 6.7m long.

2.12.8 Considered as a single structure, gullies **376** and **378** would have formed a rectangular area 8m long (perpendicular to Ashwell Street) and 5.4m wide (along the road). A third feature, gully **372**, was 5m further west, potentially part of a different structure/phase.

2.12.9 Gully **378** produced a 24g sherd of possibly medieval pottery. The condition of this sherd was such that it could have been residual.

?Structure 119 (Area A; Fig 32)

2.12.10 A pair of gullies was identified in the north of the site (**119** and **2375**). These were parallel, set 3.3m apart and 6.4m and 7.1m long (respectively). Both were 0.5m wide. Gully **119** produced two sherds of Roman pottery at evaluation. As a whole it resembled Structure 363.

2.12.11 These gullies exactly paralleled the well-established post-medieval track and ditches 45m to the south-west, so a post-medieval date should not be ruled out.

?Structure 2371 (Area B; Fig. 31)

2.12.12 Ditch/gully **2371** may also represent part of a structure. This gully was 3.3m long and 0.3m wide, aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. It was identified in post-excavation based on aerial imagery and so was not excavated. It was located within the post-medieval ditched line of Ashwell Street and was clearly truncated by two large wheel ruts.

?Structure 445 (Area B; Fig. 31)

2.12.13 A single gully (**445**=**448**) 2.5m long, 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep lay against the south-eastern baulk of Area B. This feature's alignment and dimensions are comparable with parts of Structure 363. It produced no finds.

2.13 Period 5: Post-medieval to Modern

Introduction

2.13.1 Post-medieval activity on the site can be separated into two phases: The Ashwell Street ditches (dating from perhaps the 16th/17th century or earlier); and later pre-1840 tracks and enclosures, incorporating and respecting Ashwell Street.

'Undated' Ashwell Street (Fig. 31)

2.13.2 Ashwell Street was clearly defined within the site by ditches in the post-medieval period (see below). There were also undated, earlier versions of those ditches that may have been medieval or post-medieval in date. These survived in both the west and east of Area A, defining an area up to 11-15m wide but they were not present for the full 250m length of the road across the site. They are described here first, before the later, well-dated iterations of the road.

Ditches 314 & 387

2.13.3 Ditch **314** (=**327**) branched north-eastwards from the southern side of Ashwell Street. Some of the post-medieval Ashwell Street wheel ruts cut across its silted up fill, suggesting it was somewhat earlier in date. Its alignment, oblique to the post-medieval road can be projected to the north side of Structure 363, perhaps suggesting they were associated. This ditch was up to 2m wide and 0.4m deep, narrowing and shallowing north-eastwards to its terminus, 20m south-west of Structure 363. It contained a single sherd (<1g) of Roman pottery.

2.13.4 Ditch **387** was a shallow gully some 5.3m long adjacent to the end of Ditch 314. It was 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep. This may have simply been the result of a concentration of wheel rutting, its relationship with ditch **314** being unclear in the disturbed silt fills.

2.13.5 The ends of the two ditches were however, roughly co-terminus with the main post-medieval ditch (**316**) on the south side of Ashwell Street.

South side ditches

2.13.6 In the eastern half of Area B, the earliest form of boundary on the southern side of Ashwell Street was a line of four ditch segments. From the west these were: ditch segment **506**, 2.3 x 0.5m; **504**, 3.1 x 0.7m; **502**, 1.9 x 0.45m; **483**/ **551**, 3.2m long but mostly truncated.

2.13.7 The eastern-most of these, ditch segment **551**, was truncated by an undated continuous ditch (**564**=**549**). Ditch **564** was sinuous, at least 47m long, extending from the line of the Bronze Age boundary ditch (**415**) eastwards into the top of hollow **687**, where its line could not be traced any further. This ditch was 0.6-1.45m wide and 0.26m deep, with one fill (565) of mid brown silt, containing a single Roman pottery sherd.

North side features

2.13.8 A probable tree throw (**601**) was located on the north side of Ashwell Street. This feature was amorphous, at least 2.75m across and only 0.2m deep with an irregular base. It appeared to form a nodal point in the landscape, around which several ditches either deviated or terminated.

2.13.9 The earliest ditch on the north side (**516**=**614**=**620**) was heavily truncated but could be seen in plan following a sinuous path, paralleling ditch **564** and appearing to curve south to pass south of tree throw **601**. This ditch was visible over a length of 54m. It turned northwards for 10m at its western end, approximately 3m west of Bronze Age boundary ditch **415**. Its eastward extents were truncated by the northern ditch of post-medieval Ashwell Street (**107**=**683**).

2.13.10 An irregular pit (**423**) was cut at the western end of ditch **514**. It was sub-oval in plan, around 1m wide and 2m long, 0.6m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was the only pit in the area, did not appear to be natural, and was conspicuously located at the point where Ashwell Street subtly changed its alignment. This may also have been a nodal point of some kind as it also marked the location of the corner of ditch **516**.

Post-medieval Ashwell Street (Fig. 31)

2.13.11 The post-medieval, formalised Ashwell Street was flanked by ditches on both sides. These were spaced between 10m and 14m apart for most of the 250m length of the routeway that crossed the site.

South side ditches

2.13.12 A single ditch line marked the south side of Ashwell Street. A gap of 15m separated it into western and eastern parts, ditches **316** (=**326)** and **381** (=**38**, **489** and **547**) respectively. The western part of the ditch probably ran from the site limit for 81m, cutting Barrow 2 and shallowing out adjacent to the end of the earlier, undated ditch **314**. This portion produced a significantly stronger geophysical survey signal than the eastern portion of the ditch (see Fig. 3), suggesting the opening and physical distinction between the two was genuine, not a result of truncation.

2.13.13 The eastern portion was 85m long and mirrored closely the earlier (undated) sinuous ditch **564,** terminating adjacent to two small, short gullies (**607** and **609**) of uncertain purpose. Its width varied from 0.5m to 1.6m, and it was nowhere more than 0.2m deep, with a wide U-shaped profile. A single, residual, Roman sherd was recovered from these ditches (Slot **316**).

North side ditches

2.13.14 Two closely set/parallel ditches, intercutting in places, but with an uncertain relationship to each other, marked the north side of the road. The smaller. More northerly ditch **336** (= **28**, **310**, **338**, **350**, **423**, **558**, **726**) was up to 0.75m wide, with steep slides and a sharp break of slope onto a flat base. It clearly terminated with a sharp square butt-end (**443**) approximately 3.5m from pit **423** (undated, see above).

2.13.15 The larger, more southerly ditch (ditch **310**; =**340**, **338**, **348**, **560**, **724**, **30**, **421**, **639**) ran for 135m from the site limits in the south-west, before turning eastwards adjacent to pit **423**. From there it widened and deepened significantly (slot **633**). It terminated adjacent to treethrow **601** (undated, above). The line was resumed 2.5m to the east by ditch **618** (=**636**, **107**, **683**), continuing for a further 76m to the eastern site limit.

2.13.16 For most of its length, ditch **310** was 0.8-2m wide and 0.2-0.4m wide. It was broadly U-shaped in profile, occasionally with wheel ruts in its base. As it turned eastwards, it became wider, and much deeper, before narrowing and shallowing towards the gap.

At slot **633** it was 5.5m wide and 0.8m deep, with a steep northern side (outside edge of the road) and a gradual slope to the southern side. This has been interpreted as a pond or watering hole. To the east, its continuation, ditch **618**, was typically 1.4-1.5m wide and 0.2-0.3m deep.

2.13.17 The terminus and opening between ditch **310** and ditch **618**, where the earlier, sinuous ditch **514** had silted up, was difficult to see on the ground. It was clearer in aerial images of the excavation. Its certainty is confirmed by examination of the geophysical survey (Fig. 3), indicating a clear gap on the northern side of Ashwell Street.

2.13.18 Ditch **310** produced a small quantity of animal bone, and a single horse shoe (SF 21, from slot **348**), probably of 13th-15th century date.

Hollow way 318

2.13.19 In the west of the site, Ashwell Street had eroded to a hollow way, **318** (=**1482**, **697**, **739**), truncating the roadside ditches on both the southern and northern side. This was visible over a length of 46m up to the western limit of excavation but was also clearly visible as an upstanding earthwork in the gardens beyond the site boundary to the south-west. It affected the southern side of the route more extensively but was also present on the northern side, extending over the full 10m width of the road (see Fig. 33, Section 108).

2.13.20 The hollow way was at most 12.5m wide. Much of it was 0.2m deep, with deeper areas on the southern side. At slot **1482** it was 4.45m wide and reached a depth of 0.76m deep (Plate 24), but it narrowed and deepened to the west (c.5.5m wide, c 1m deep). At its base were frequent wheel ruts, which were also visible either side and beyond the eroded areas further along the road. Some were filled with flint suggesting the road was at times metalled or at least repaired and consolidated.

2.13.21 The hollow way was filled with a mid-dark greyish brown silt (319), occasionally with patches of angular flints, largely indistinguishable from the ditch fills further east on the road. The hollow was not necessarily completely exposed in the 19th century, and may have partially silted up at different times, with different periods of fills being impossible to distinguish, lacking finds.

2.13.22 One discrete later area of erosion (320), following silting, was visible at the western edge of Area B (Fig. 33, Section 108). This was distinguished by a lens of pea-gravel (323) that had been used to consolidate it. In plan this patch was 7.3m long (along the hollow way) and 4.5m wide, cutting through part of the silted hollow way.

18th Century Tracks (Figs. 29 & 30)

2.13.23 Two straight post-medieval tracks aligned north-west to south-east crossed the site. These were found in Area A (Fig. 32) and Area C (Fig. 31) and probably post-dated the Ashwell Street features. They were shown on the 1799 Ordnance Survey 2” Drawing (Fig. 34).

2.13.24 The western track (Area C) comprised two outer ditches, **586** (=**663**, **705**, **793**) to the west and **667** (=**692**, **699**) to the east, with a smaller, intermittent pair either side of its centre line, **713** (=**741**, **737**, **769**, **773**, **784**, **786**, **788**) and **748**. All entered the site from the north-west corner of the area and continued south beyond the line of Ashwell Street, forming a hollow way (**801**) towards the south-eastern edge of the site. They were not, however, visible cutting the fills of the Ashwell Street hollow way (**318**), suggesting that this remained a feature in the landscape at this time.

2.13.25 The eastern track (Norgett's Lane) crossed Area A on a north-west to south-east alignment for a distance of 180m. It was ditched on both sides (**144** and **145**, investigated at evaluation). Just before the northern edge of Area C the eastern ditch (**144**) terminated and the western ditch (**145**) turned at a right angle to the north west and continued for some 25m before terminating. There were several ancillary short lengths of ditch (unexcavated) adjacent to the end of the track, where the land presumably opened up to the south, some 40m north of the Ashwell Street ditches.

Post-medieval pit 584 (Fig. 31)

2.13.26 Pit **584** was located 0.5m south-west of Early Bronze Age grave **568**, within Barrow 2. It was sub-oval in plan, 2.8m long, 2.2m wide and 0.95m deep, with vertical sides breaking sharply to an irregular, concave base. Its fill (585) was a firm, entirely uniform mid-brown silt. Finds were mainly residual, including a partial Roman brooch, a Roman pottery sherd, 8 struck flints and three iron nails (SFs 28, 29, 31). Six fragments of peg tile (0.256kg) give it a post-medieval date, although these came from the top 0.1m. There is a small possibility the tile fragments were intrusive, a result of material slumping into the upper part of the pit.

2.14 Undated features

2.14.1 Certain undated features have already been described where they can be dated relatively by stratigraphic relationships e.g. early elements of Ashwell Street (described in the post-medieval period: segmented ditch **502** and associated eastern road ditches **564**, **614**, **616** etc.). Others remain entirely undated and are described here.

Ditch 2017 (Fig. 32)

2.14.2 A discrete narrow ditch (**2017**) was located in Area A, 12m from Barrow 1. It had two straight parts, angled at around 135 degrees from its mid-point. From the north-west it ran towards the southeast for 15m before turning sharply southwards for the remaining 12.5m. The widest and deepest surviving point was at its central corner, 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep with a concave base. It seems truncation here was significant, as the post holes of Structure 2019 in the same location were also very shallow. Its fill was a slightly reddish mid brown silt, contrasting with the dark brown Bronze Age fills and the brownish grey post-medieval fills of features in the area.

2.14.3 Despite its limited survival, it produced 5 small sherds (6g) of Roman pottery, abraded and potentially residual. Its location with respect to Barrow 2, bisecting Structure 2019 may be significant, but it was also almost symmetrically laid out in respect to the post-medieval track 5m north-east of its apex.

Pit Group 715 (Fig. 31)

2.14.4 An inter-cutting group of at least three, possibly five pits (**715**, **730**, **732**, **743**, **745**) was located in Area C. These had been identified as ditches at evaluation (Ladd 2017, fig.

4). Unfortunately, the location of the evaluation trench meant that their relationship was largely dug out at that stage without a full understanding of the features' extents. Where visible edges met, they were only just inter-cutting, suggesting close temporal association. All were sub-circular or sub-oval, 1.3-1.7m wide. Pit 'pairs' **743**/**745** and **730**/**732** each may have been single pits 2.9m long. They were 0.09 to 0.52m (pit 715) deep with steep sides breaking gradually to concave/flattish bases. Their fills were mainly pale brown clayey silts, although pit **715** had a longer sequence incorporating layers with greater chalk content, perhaps only absent from the other pits because of their reduced depth.

2.14.5 Only a single 5g sherd of possibly Iron Age pottery was found at evaluation (from pit 185 = 745), and none at excavation. Pit **715** produced small quantities of legume seeds.

2.14.6 These could have been small scale storage pits and their arrangement in an inter-cutting group is reminiscent of Iron Age examples but there is no evidence of Iron Age settlement nearby, and little secure dating.

2.15 Finds and environmental summaries

2.15.1 Finds dating from the Late Mesolithic through to the post-medieval periods were retrieved from the site. These included of copper alloy, iron, ceramic, flint, worked and burnt stone and bone (including human).

Find category	Quantity (count/weight)
Cu alloy	9
Fe	22
Glass	1
Prehistoric pottery	683 (4213g)
Roman pottery	26 (288g)
Post-Roman pottery	82g
Worked flint	2384
Burnt unworked flint	457 (7796g)
Worked stone	13 (1810g)
Burnt stone	258 (16,210g)
CBM	11 (345g)
Fired clay	5 (70g)
Human Skeletal Remains	1 x juvenile skeleton, 4 disarticulated elements; 1 cremation deposit (875g)
Animal bone	46,240g
Shell	4

Table 11: Finds quantification summary

2.15.2 In addition to the finds, over 200 bulk environmental samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains etc., whilst several pollen samples were taken from specific features.

2.15.3 Full results of specialist analyses of the various categories of finds and environmental evidence can be found in Appendices B and C, with short summaries provided here.

Metalwork (Denis Sami, App. B.1)

2.15.4 Nine copper alloy and 22 iron objects were recovered from the site, largely from features/deposits associated with the post-medieval roads and tracks across the site. Roman finds include two brooches and a hairpin, several coins and a possible hob nail, but many of the finds relate to medieval and later activity and are dominated by iron nails and horseshoe fragments.

Glass (Mary Andrews, App. B.2)

2.15.5 A single glass bead, recovered as a probably intrusive find from the inner ditch of Barrow 2 could date anywhere between c. 400-1900 AD, but is best paralleled by Early Saxon examples from the region.

Early prehistoric pottery (Neolithic and Early Bronze Age) (Sarah Percival, App. B.3)

2.15.6 In total 511 sherds (1928g) of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the site. The assemblage is dominated by plain bowl Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic Grooved Ware (Clacton/Woodlands substyle), largely recovered from natural hollows and pits respectively. Small quantities of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware and later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker and early Bronze Age urn were also recovered.

Middle Bronze Age pottery (Mark Knight, App. B.4)

2.15.7 One hundred and seventy-two sherds (2285g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery in the Deverel-Rimbury tradition were recovered. Many of the larger sherds and more complete forms were recovered from some of the fills of the various wells. The assemblage was diverse in terms of fabric but was dominated by thick-walled bucket-like vessels comparable to contemporary assemblages from elsewhere in the county.

Roman and post-Roman pottery (Katie Anderson, Apps B.5 and B.6)

2.15.8 A small assemblage of 26 sherds (288g) of Roman pottery were recovered, largely as a residual element from the fills of post-medieval features. A very small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery (82g) was also recovered, again largely from post-medieval contexts.

Flint (Lawrence Billington, App. B.7)

2.15.9 A large assemblage of 2384 worked flints and 457 fragments (7796g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered during the excavations. A substantial assemblage (717 struck flints) was derived from the periglacial hollows, this is chronologically mixed but is dominated by Late Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic material. The majority of the assemblage was derived from the fills of Late Neolithic pits (1588 worked flints), representing a regionally important Late Neolithic assemblage typical in composition and technology to other Grooved Ware associated assemblages from the Eastern England. Much of the flintwork from later features appears to represent residual Late Neolithic flintwork; a notable exception to this in is the plano-convex knife deposited as a grave good in the inhumation associated with Barrow 2. There was little evidence for extensive working or use of flint tools during the Middle Bronze Age phase of settlement activity.

Worked and burnt stone (Simon Timberlake, App. B.8)

2.15.10 Thirteen pieces (1.81kg) of worked stone and 258 pieces (16.21kg) of burnt stone were recovered. The worked stone includes a small rubber stone from Late Neolithic pit **582** and a broken saddlequern from Middle Bronze Age pit **2160**. The remaining worked stone comprised small fragments of lava quern recovered from medieval or post-medieval features. Several Late Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age features produced substantial assemblages of burnt stone (probably collected from local gravel deposits).

Ceramic building material (Ted Levermore, App. B.9)

2.15.11 Archaeological work recovered 11 fragments, 345g, of ceramic building material (CBM). This assemblage comprised mostly tile fragments which could only be attributed broadly to the medieval to post-medieval periods, and was recovered from contexts of this date or later.

Fired clay (Ted Levermore, App. B.10)

2.15.12 Five fragments, 70g, of fired clay were recovered. This assemblage comprised amorphous pieces with no discernible features. Three fragments of a chalky baked clay were recovered from a Neolithic pit (**540**) and two further fragments were recovered from periglacial hollow **354**.

Human skeletal remains (Natasha Dodwell, App. C.1)

2.15.13 An unurned cremation deposit weighing 875g and probably representing a single individual (Pit **652**) has been radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age. An immature (juvenile) tightly flexed Early Bronze Age burial, skeleton 659 (grave **568**), was recovered from the central grave of Barrow 2 in Area C and has also been dated to the Early Bronze Age. In addition, disarticulated human bone (perhaps deriving from a single individual) was recovered from a periglacial hollow (**648**), but attempts to obtain a date failed due to lack of collagen.

Animal bone (Hayley Foster, App. C.2)

2.15.14 The faunal assemblage was of a medium size, comprising 46.24kg of bone from hand collection and 1.0kg from environmental samples, 18kg of which were identifiable to element and species. The number of recordable fragments totalled 443 from hand collection and 25 fragments from environmental samples. The 57 identified specimens from the periglacial hollows included a mixture of wild species (aurochs, roe and red deer) and domestic stock (cattle, pig). The fairly substantial assemblage of 137 identified specimens form the Late Neolithic pits included a similar mix of wild/domestic species, but was dominated by cattle and pig. Wild species were rarer amoung the Middle Bronze Age assemblages, the most notable of which were derived from wells and pit 1888. In common with other Middle Bronze Age sites from the region, cattle dominated, with smaller proportions of pig and sheep/goat as well a dog and horse.

Shell (Carole Fletcher, App. C.3)

2.15.15 A total of four fragments of shell were collected by hand from Late Neolithic pits **540** and **2030**. The shell does not appear to be fossilised and the two larger shell fragments recovered (from pit **2030**) have tentatively been identified as freshwater mussels. Further specialist identification of the shell, in conjunction with analysis of the shell temper in the Grooved Ware pottery from the Late Neolithic pits is anticipated prior to publication of the site.

Environmental samples (Rachel Fosberry, App. C.4)

2.15.16 Approximately 200 bulk samples were taken from the site. The assessment of these samples revealed that preservation of plant remains was extremely poor with only occasional exceptions where carbonised remains are present. Samples from Neolithic deposits produced occasional charred grains of hulled wheat (*Triticum cf. dicoccum*) along with charred hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell. The residues contained burnt and worked flints, animal bone and fragments of pottery. Samples from Early Bronze Age barrows did not contain preserved plant remains but two sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stones were recovered from cremation **652**.

2.15.17 The most intensive period of occupation at the site was in the Middle Bronze Age. Despite extensive sampling of features associated with several roundhouses and post lines, plant remains are scarce. Four wells (**908**, **1167**, **1220** and **1977**) were sampled. The preservation of plant remains is poor with much of the charred material appearing abraded. No plant macrofossils have been preserved. Well **1167** produced a single degraded, charred cereal grain. Well **1977** produced no charred plant remains.

2.15.18 Waterlogged plant remains have not been preserved, but well **908** contained an interesting assemblage of charred plant remains that appeared to have been grown, collected and burnt locally prior to deposition in the feature once its original function had ceased.

Charcoal (Denise Druce, App. C.5)

2.15.19 The charcoal derived from a sample from a single Middle Bronze Age feature (pit/hearth **1111**) was submitted for species identification. Other than a single fragment of buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), the sample was overwhelmingly dominated by blackthorn-type (Prunus sp) charcoal, including positively identified sloe/blackthorn (*P. spinosa*) and wild cherry (*P. avium*). Many of the charcoal fragments comprised small round wood, characteristic of small branch wood or twigs. The fragmentary nature of the material meant that evidence for any coppiced wood could not be discerned. The observation of radial cracking on many of the fragments provides tentative evidence for the utilisation of fresh, unseasoned wood, perhaps collected from woodland floors, or from hedge trimmings.

Pollen (Mairead Rutherford, App. C.6)

2.15.20 Although five samples were assessed for pollen only one, from Middle Bronze Age well **1220**, was found to be suitable for analysis. A sub-sample from the basal fill of this feature contained a reasonably diverse pollen assemblage which attests to a largely open, grassy landscape. Plants of damp meadows and/or waste or rough ground such as dandelion-types, burnets, mugworts, thistles and ribwort plantain suggest the land was used for grazing, whilst the presence of cereal-type pollen (including both barley and wheat/oats) and other pollen types such as knotgrass and pollen of the goosefoot and carrot families, provide support for potential arable land-use in the vicinity.

Molluscs (Sam Corke, App. C.7)

2.15.21 Snail shells present in flots and residues from environmental bulk samples/series samples (See Appendix C.4 for methodology) were assessed rapidly for density and diversity. When the potential of these was proved, a further assessment was made of samples taken explicitly for snails, two from features described as natural hollows, and one from a well. The periglacial hollows **345** and **613** (Period 1.1) produced assemblages dominated by a mixture of shade-loving and marsh species, consistent with a woodland environment. The Late Neolithic (Period 1.2) saw a similar density of shade loving species, with no examples of the marsh species visible in earlier samples. The Middle Bronze Age (Period 2.2) saw an increase in the density of open country species, and a corresponding decrease in the relative density of shade loving species.

Radiocarbon dates (App. C.8)

2.15.22 A total of 21 samples were sent for radiocarbon dating. Two samples (both from Period 1.1 natural hollow fills) contained insufficient collagen to return a date. The other nineteen samples returned dates ranging from the Late Neolithic to the Middle Saxon period.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The discussion provided below is organised chronologically and explicitly addresses the research aims and objectives of the project, as set out in Section 1.4.

3.2 Period 1.1: Glacial Hollows

Formation

3.2.1 The glacial hollows appear to have filled in from the Mesolithic period onwards. They preserved finds of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flints and Early Neolithic pottery, some probably derived from colluvial infilling. Such finds were rarely present residually in later features around the site. Throughout the Mesolithic and Neolithic these features would have formed marked depressions, forming a landscape considerably less smooth and flat than it is today. The few finds of Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery from the tops of some hollows suggest that they may have been largely silted up by the Early Bronze Age (Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flints and Peterborough Ware pottery from hollow **345** and a barbed and tanged arrowhead as well as two Neolithic or Bronze Age scrapers from hollow **613**, at evaluation).

3.2.2 Removal of the subsoil of the site revealed some of the larger hollows as slightly negative features, evidenced by the contour map particularly along the south of Area B (see Fig. 4), suggesting that the final infilling and flattening of the ground surface may have occurred more recently. The medieval/post-medieval ditches of Ashwell Street cut across the top of hollow **613**, suggesting no hollow was visible at that time.

3.2.3 The lower fills of hollows **357**, **572** and **613** contained marshland species of mollusc associated with clean water, suggesting they may have held water in their earliest phases, while throughout all the fills, both open country and shade loving species were present, although Corke interprets the mollusc fauna from the lowest horizons of the hollows with wooded environments (see Corke, App. C.7). Steve Boreham's on-site assessment of the sediments (pers. comm.), interpreted the lowest fills of dark grey silts mixed with chalk as 'incipient' soils rather than purely colluvially derived. The later fills within the larger hollows do, however, appear to be have been colluvial in nature, comprising mid brown silts similar to the subsoil of the site.

3.2.4 The lack of pollen preservation within the hollow fills (Rutherford in Appendix C.6) means it is not clear to what extent human activity influenced the infilling of the hollows. The available mollusc data is coarse, but a general decrease in shade loving species from the Neolithic to the Early and Middle Bronze Age samples was observed (see Corke, Appendix C.7) and tallies with the most obvious broad-brush narrative, in which increased forest clearance over this period for human settlement and agriculture led to soil erosion and in-filling of the hollows. However, the paucity of the environmental evidence masks the more complex reality: both open country and woodland species were present throughout the basal hollow soils as well as their colluvial later fills.

Mesolithic activity on the chalklands

3.2.5 Diagnostically Mesolithic material was found throughout the hollow fills, mixed with less closely datable material that could be Early Neolithic in origin. Given the in-filling process it is possible that some of this material was found relatively close to areas of Mesolithic activity, while that in the upper colluvial fills may derive from further up slope to the south-east, outside the limit of excavation.

3.2.6 The densest concentrations of the most confidently dated later Mesolithic flint came from hollow **70** and a particularly 'chronologically coherent' assemblage from hollow **112**, both at the south-east of Area B, investigated at evaluation (see Discussion in Billington, Appendix B.7). These are both areas above the 28m contour and may indicate a preference for the hill slope to the south-east, a slight ridge running from the plateau between Royston and Melbourn east towards the springs at Black Peak and Fowlmere.

3.2.7 As discussed by Billington (App. B.7), the diagnostic flints suggest a Late Mesolithic date and provide important evidence for activity of this date in the south of Cambridgeshire and on the chalk lands of East Anglia. This site complements the evidence of Mesolithic activity (also found mixed with Early Neolithic pottery) in the fills of similar chalk hollows at Babraham Research Campus, 13.5km to the northwest (Collins 2012). There, a possible preference for higher ground, away from the River Granta, was also observed (*ibid*., 11). Late Mesolithic activity is otherwise relatively poorly represented on chalk, compared with the more heavily investigated river terraces.

3.3 Period 1.2: Middle to Late Neolithic

Middle Neolithic

3.3.1 A possible middle Neolithic presence was evidenced by small quantities of Peterborough Ware sherds found in Area B, within a shallow pit or posthole (**383**, two sherds) and residually in boundary ditch **415** (slot **493**, two sherds). Pit **383** was set amongst over 20 possibly natural features of similar size but less regular shape, but none of these contained any finds. A possible pit (**433**) was associated with these and contained struck flint of possibly Late Neolithic date. Pits or treethrows (**479**, **469** and **471**) at the southern edge of Area B may also represent earlier Neolithic cut features, producing 21 struck flints of potentially Early Neolithic date, although these were heavily truncated by Middle Bronze Age ditch **415**.

3.3.2 The few features associated with Peterborough Ware and potentially earlier Neolithic flint were quite distinct from the Late Neolithic pits in their location, form and contents and could represent an earlier phase of activity.

The Late Neolithic pits

3.3.3 Late Neolithic pits were found across the site in Areas A, B and C, although the majority were concentrated in Area C. Four radiocarbon dates were obtained from two pits in Area C, giving a date range of c.2890-2470 cal BC (see Appendix 0).

3.3.4 The finds assemblage from the pits is in many ways typical, representing midden and surface scatter material deliberately deposited into cut features (see Garrow 2006). Several pits, of the same morphology and within closely set clusters were dated by association but contained almost no surviving finds.

3.3.5 Other similar features in the local landscape include eight pits of potentially contemporary date (certainly Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age or earlier) found at the Water Lane excavations 400m to the south-west (Duncan 2003, 60) and a single pit containing Grooved Ware and 38 worked flints which was found 800m to the south-east during a watching brief (Ladd 2016, 22).

3.3.6 The finds at New Road, Melbourn comprised primarily worked flints and Grooved Ware pottery of the Clacton/Woodlands tradition, much of it abraded having spent time exposed to the elements on the surface (see Percival, Appendix B.2).

3.3.7 Animal bone was present in the majority of the pits. Pit **668** contained the antlers of roe deer and red deer as well as cattle bones. Pit **577** contained bones of both domestic cow and aurochs. Cattle dominated these assemblages, some identifiable as aurochs, but almost half of the identifiable fragments were pig, some probably from wild boar. The recovery of a flattened, palmate shaped antler fragment from pit **665** was originally, and tentatively, identified as belonging to elk (Foster 2017; and reported by Pitts, 2018). Subsequent aDNA analysis (see Foster, App. D.2) suggests that the antler is probably not from an elk and is more closely related to red deer.

3.3.8 The presence of shell in two pits (**540** and **2030**) is rare for Grooved Ware sites. Marine shell was found in Late Neolithic pits with Grooved Ware at Redgate Hill, close to the coast at Hunstanton, Norfolk (Bradley *et al* 1993, 5-7). The two finds here were not intrusive: no freshwater or marine shell was noted in any other contexts on the site. Non-fossil shell temper was identified in Grooved Ware found at Amesbury, Wiltshire (Cleal 1994) and at Over in Cambridgeshire (Timberlake 2016, 280) and the shell pieces from Melbourn may be associated with pottery production as well as representing a food source.

3.3.9 Clear evidence that marshy/riverine environments were being exploited during this period comes from rare instances of pond snails, *Lymnaea* sp. (also found in the earliest fills of the natural hollows and in later wells) from Late Neolithic pits **301** and **669**, both in Area C. These snails are associated with slow moving or standing water, which, assuming the large hollows were at least partially filled up by the Late Neolithic period, may have been rare on the free draining chalk at the site. It is possible these snails were transported with reeds brought on to the site.

3.3.10 The main concentration of Late Neolithic pits, also the focus most of the largest animal bone assemblages, was in Area C. The other definite and suspected Late Neolithic pits were spread across Areas A and B, with pit **301** 50m to the north-east of Area C and pit **2030** a further 150m to the north-east, although much of the area between these two was not excavated after evaluation.

3.3.11 The group of pits in Area C contained one triplet and one pair of pits as well as four discrete pits. The clustering might indicate longer periods of occupation or repeated visits to those locations. The activity and material quantity here did not seem to meet the ‘developed’ cluster level seen for some (albeit Early Neolithic) clusters at Kilverstone, Norfolk for example (Garrow *et al* 2005, 156) nor did it match the density and variety of features at some Grooved Ware pit sites such as Over sites 2 and 3 (see Garrow 2006). However, the general concentration suggests the centre and south of Area C was a repeatedly used site and may have become a focal place in the landscape, with surface middens of settlement material.

3.4 Period 2.1: Early Bronze Age

3.4.1 The Early Bronze Age was represented almost exclusively by features relating to funerary/ceremonial activity comprising two ring ditches probably representing plough levelled round barrows, as well as a cremation pit. The cremation pit (**652**) was almost certainly earlier (2141-1945 cal BC (95.4%); SUERC-78748) than the inhumation burial (SK569) within Barrow 2 (1922-1742 cal BC (94.3%); SUERC-78747), with its double ring ditches. Barrow 1 could not be closely dated, although possible Early Bronze Age Food Vessel sherds were found within its ditch.

3.4.2 The two barrow monuments were situated 200m apart, on what is now relatively flat ground. Barrow 1 may have been constructed on uneven ground or in multiple phases, with its ditch exhibiting a range of widths and depths, gradually increasing from east to west. Barrow 2 was on a flat piece of land which dropped away by c.0.5m immediately to the north.

Persistent places

3.4.3 Cremation pit **652** was located peripherally to the concentration of Late Neolithic pits in Area C, while Barrow 2 was constructed within the concentration itself. The activity of some 600-800 years earlier may have left its mark on the location in the form of possible forest clearance and perhaps surface middens and might have influenced the selection of this location for Barrow 2. Although this may have been accidental, based on topographical considerations, or even the convenience of a relatively clear patch of land, significance in such patterns has been observed elsewhere, especially in terms of recurrent pattern for earlier traces of occupation to be found associated with Early Bronze Age round barrows and ring ditches (see Last 2007, 165-166).

Early Bronze Age inhumation practices

3.4.4 The perceived general trend through the Early Bronze Age into the Middle Bronze Age from inhumation to cremation burial have recently been challenged by evidence complex sequences of mixed funerary rites, such as those documented at Over on the Cambridgeshire fen edge (Garrow *et al* 2014, 225-6) and at Raunds, Northamptonshire, where both cremation and inhumation practices were carried out concurrently through 2100-1700 cal BC (Harding and Healy 2007, 237). More locally at Hazelend Road, Bishops Stortford, 23km to the south-east, one cremation was dated to a similarly ‘early’ date (2122-1900 cal BC; Bush 2017).

3.4.5 The sequence at New Road, with an Early Bronze Age cremation deposit pre-dating inhumation within a round barrow by perhaps two centuries, adds to the body of evidence for complexity in Early Bronze Age funerary practice. The absence of funerary evidence associated with Barrow 1 serves to illustrate the variety of functions for such monuments, although it is possible that any such evidence, often found within barrow mounds, may have been truncated.

Domestic activity

3.4.6 There was little sign of Early Bronze Age domestic activity, although several sherds of grog tempered possibly Early Bronze Age pottery were found in a posthole of Fenceline 1733 (posthole **1733**). Given the difficulty of dating the Fencelines, the relatively early (pre-1500 cal BC) dates for features containing Deverel Rimbury pottery and a cattle metapodial dated c.1930-1750 cal BC (SUERC-80392) within well **1167**, it is just possible that the broader Middle Bronze Age settlement had origins in the early second millennium BC, although there is insufficient evidence to tie any individual features to such an early date.

3.5 Period 2.2: Middle Bronze Age

Absolute dating

3.5.1 While it was only possible to unpick small parts of the phasing of the settlement, it is probable, based on the limited dating available, that it was in use for more than two centuries. Structure 1095 (indirectly), enclosure ditch **817** and well **908** returned a total of five dates all between c.1690 and 1500 cal BC. Structure 1143, which was probably rebuilt, returned a date of c. 1500-1380 cal BC (or potentially later) with pit **1888** dating most probably from c.1510-1410 cal BC.

3.5.2 Well **1977** in the far north of the site showed that settlement activity continued well beyond, into the period c.1400-1200BC, although there is no evidence that the structures or enclosures were maintained at that time and the focus may have shifted to the north and east.

Relative Phasing

3.5.3 The problem remains, despite the relatively dense Middle Bronze Age settlement features, that there are very few stratigraphic relationships between the various elements of the settlement. It has been tentatively suggested that the ditched enclosure is later than at least some of the fencelines, but this is based on the apparent absence of any postholes cut into the fills of the enclosure ditch, rather than on any direct observation of the relationship between intercutting features. Equally, whilst the intersection of several roundhouse structures with the fencelines could be argued to suggest that most or all of the structures relate to the ditched enclosure, this remains uncertain.

Regional Context

Fenced enclosures

3.5.4 Parallels for the fenceline enclosure system are limited, as the majority of Middle Bronze Age field systems excavated in the region comprised ditches and inferred associated hedge lines. At Bell Language School (Bush 2014), triple posthole alignments appeared to be monumental in scale, relating to a routeway, set within a ditched Middle Bronze Age field system. At Over/Barleycroft (Evans and Knight 2001, fig. 8.3) triple post alignments were also monumental and potentially somewhat later than the Middle Bronze Age ditched field systems they respected. There is no direct evidence that the post lines at New Road, Melbourn had any ritual or monumental significance, which instead seem to have formed enclosures and paths potentially associated with settlement and/or agricultural activity.

3.5.5 Comparable enclosure systems formed entirely of post lines/fences are rare. The settlement at Norwich Northern Distributor Road, Area 3, in north east Norfolk, over 100km to the north-east, comprised extensive fenced enclosures with associated roundhouse structures (Moan 2017a, fig. 4a). These did however appear to be integral with ditch lines of a more rigorously organised enclosure complex. The New Road, Melbourn system had a more organic development, loosely following some principal axes (i.e. Paths 1, 2 and 3), with probable later sub-divisions and extensions.

3.5.6 At Chigborough Farm, on the Blackwater Estuary, some 60km to the south-east of Melbourn, two post-built enclosures have been interpreted as dating from the Late Bronze Age, and are worth noting given the uncertainty of dating the Melbourn fencelines. Chigborough Farm Enclosure 3 was sub-square and c.60m across (Waugham 1998, 75 & fig. 55), larger than most of the Melbourn fenced enclosures, and more regular in plan.

3.5.7 Better comparisons can perhaps be made with another site on the East Anglian chalk, at Fordham Road, Newmarket, 33km to the north-west. Here posts defined a single sub-rectangular enclosure with curved sides that surrounded several Middle Bronze Age roundhouse structures. Thanks to surviving stratigraphic relationships, the Fordham road fence lines were demonstrably later than a series of ditched and hedged enclosures (Rees 2016, fig. 4).

3.5.8 Perhaps the closest parallel, however, lies 27km to the south-east, at Stansted Airport's Mid Term Car Park (MTCP) site (Brown and Leivers 2008). The Middle Bronze Age settlement there, on the Essex boulder clay plateau, shared many elements in common with the New Road site. There was a multi-phased sequence of fenceline enclosures and a possible path c.10m wide, partially enclosing post-built roundhouse structures, with ditched enclosure phases and waterholes (Brown *et al* 2008, figs. 4.7 & 4.10).

3.5.9 Dating for settlement features at both Stansted and Melbourn relies heavily on secondary/tertiary well fills for radiocarbon dates. Many of the Melbourn dates are some two centuries earlier than those from Stansted, i.e. pre-1500 cal BC compared with the 1520-1200/1100 cal BC dates at Stansted (Brown 2008, fig. 4.5), but at neither site is it clear how the fencelines relate to the overall sequences of dates.

3.5.10 The fencelines at Stansted were incomplete, forming areas with sides of 40-70m probably integrated with ditched boundaries and paths (Brown and Leivers 2008, figs. 4.7 & 4.10). The roundhouse structures at Stansted were restricted to approximately the same extent as the Fenceline enclosures, suggesting the two features types were contemporary and that the fences were specifically built to enclose the settlement.

3.5.11 At Melbourn the best-defined enclosures (1,2,3,5) either contained no structures, or could not be confidently related to one. Two fencelines cut through roundhouse foot prints. The sense at Melbourn then is that unlike at Stansted, or at Fordham Road, Newmarket, the purpose of most of the fencelines was not to enclose the domestic space surrounding the structures. The environmental evidence is insufficient to say whether the fenced enclosures were for temporary livestocking or to protect crops, though clearly there is evidence that mixed farming was taking place on site.

3.5.12 The fencelines at Melbourn were incomplete in many places. It must have been necessary to fully enclose the enclosures at times and truncation would probably explain many of the gaps in the fencelines. Hedgelines, archaeologically invisible, may also have filled the gaps. A possible hedge line was recorded at Fordham Road, Newmarket (Rees 2017, 23). Environmental evidence at Melbourn provides tentative support for hedges. Charcoal recovered from a possible hearth was dominated by blackthorn (possibly green wood cuttings), while environmental samples from well **908** contained seeds of hawthorn and elderberry, all species suitable for hedgerows.

Economy

3.5.13 Evans argued for increased acceptance of a mixed arable and livestock economy in the Middle Bronze Age (2009, 63). The dearth of preserved/charred plant remains within either the enclosure ditch or the fencelines limits interpretation of whether either the fenced or ditched enclosures were used primarily for livestock or crops. Frequent charred wheat and occasional charred barley grains were recovered from well **908**. Two barley and three wheat grains came from the south-east corner slot through enclosure ditch **817** (slot **1975**, the only enclosure ditch slot of the four where environmental samples were taken which produced any plant remains, see Fosberry, App. D.4). The limited pollen evidence from the New Road wells hint at pasturing within an open grassy landscape and mixed stands of pine, oak and lime and hazel type scrub/woodland at some distance.

3.5.14 At Stansted, evidence for arable crops was limited, with no querns (Brown and Leivers 2008, 47). The broken quern from Melbourn came from a pit of probable Middle Bronze Age date, within Enclosure 2, but it was poorly dated and had been re-cycled for cooking or water heating. Timberlake (in Appendix B.8) notes that it is closer in form to Early Iron Age types, although there is no other Iron Age evidence from the site.

Structures

3.5.15 Middle Bronze Age settlement evidence, particularly house structures, is rare (Evans 2009, 66; Medleycott 2011, 20), although this is perhaps a reflection of the more extensive work undertaken around the western fen edge and river valleys, where the record seems dominated by drove ways and field systems. However, non-funerary Bronze Age occupation evidence is also rare in Hertfordshire (Bryant 2015), despite the profusion of burial monuments on the chalk Chiltern hills. The structures at Melbourn represent a rarity, lying on the edge of that Hertfordshire landscape, on chalk geology, at the southern edge of the Cam/Rhee basin.

3.5.16 Middle Bronze Age settlements and/or roundhouse structures are more common on non-gravel geologies to the north and east throughout East Anglia. Most commonly they have been found on chalk, e.g. at the Fordham bypass (Mortimer 2004), Fordham Road, Newmarket, Suffolk (Rees 2016), Ormesby St Michael, Norfolk (Gilmour *et al* 2014) as well as on sand at the Norwich Northern Distributor Road Area 3 (Moan 2017) and on clay at Stansted Airport (Brown *et al* 2008). Current work at Marshalls WING, near Newmarket Road in Cambridge has uncovered at least six roundhouse structures of typically Middle Bronze Age form (Richard Mortimer, pers. comm.).

Dating

3.5.17 Possible dating evidence for the structures at Melbourn was indirect, coming primarily from deliberate backfill deposits in the well features which presumably relate to domestic occupation represented by at least some of the structures. Structure 1095 provided the most direct date, with a probably internal hearth or disuse deposit (pit **1111**), dated to 1664-1510 cal BC (95.4%; SUERC-80385). Less directly most of the settlement material was associated with well **908** and enclosure ditch **817**, both dated from c.1690-1500 cal BC. Well **1220** lay most probably in the range c. 1550-1420 cal BC but contained few finds relating to domestic activity. The only direct date for a structure was somewhat later, with a 1500-1380 cal BC date from a posthole (**1145**) of Structure 1143.

3.5.18 The dates of comparable roundhouse type Middle Bronze Age structures in the region are given in Table 12. These represent typical post-built roundhouse structures like those at Melbourn. They were invariably either sub-circular or sub-oval in plan with clear entrance defined by larger postholes and/or a porch defined by an extra set of postholes extending from the entrance; or sub-circular. At Stansted MTCP, settlement and structural phases were interpreted as dating from c.1700-1500 cal BC and c. 1500-1300 cal BC based on the disuse ('decommissioning') fills of waterholes radiocarbon dated c. 1500-1400 cal BC and c 1400-1250 cal BC respectively (Brown and Leivers 2008, 49 & fig. 4.3). It seems most probable that the Stansted structures dated from closer to 1500 BC than 1700 BC, a possibility acknowledged by the authors (*ibid.* 34). The two dated examples from Melbourn are listed, with the indirectly dated structures. The majority of the rest of the structures, including five which were directly dated, date to the period c.1460-1210 cal BC.

Site	Structure	Date	Length	Width	Form	Reference
Fordham Bypass Area A2	2	Within probable MBA field system. E/MBA-EIA (based on form and association with EIA tree throws)	5.5	4	Roundhouse (RH)	Mortimer 2005
Stansted MTCP	1.1	c. 1700-1500 cal BC (indirect: based on waterholes disuse c. 1500-1400 cal BC, structures probably closer to 1500 cal BC)	6.6		RH + drip gully	Brown and Leivers 2008
	1.2		5.5		Anteroom/RH	
	2		7.6	7.6	RH + drip gully	
	3		6?	6?	RH + drip gully	
	4		5.5	5.5	RH + drip gully	
Melbourn New Road Area A	1095	1664-1510 cal BC (95.4%) (Internal hearth/disuse; SUERC-80385)	5	3.3	RH	
	1397	?1690-1500 cal BC (indirect: well disuse & enclosure ditch dates)	>0.8	>0.8	RH?	
	2291		3	4.1	Semi-circle	
	1129		3.4	3.6	RH	
	1407		3.5	2	RH	
	1115		3.6	2.1	RH	
	1858		5.1	4.3	RH + ?windbreak	
	930		5	3.8	RH	
	952		2.5	4.7	Semi-circle	
	971		5.4	4	RH	
	1360		6.5	4.8	RH	
	1239	MBA pottery	1.5	1.2-1.4	4 post	
	2019	MBA pottery	3.3	3	5 post / RH?	
	1143	**1501-1383 cal BC (88.9%), 1340-1311 cal BC (6.5%) (SUERC-80397)**	5.7	4	RH	
Stansted MTCP	5	c. 1500-1300 cal BC (indirect: based on waterhole disuse c. 1400-1100)	7.75	7.75	RH + drip gully	Brown and Leivers 2008
	6		8?	6.2	RH	
	7		5.5	4	RH + drip gully	
	8		5.75	4.45	RH	
	9		7.3	6.3	RH + ?wind break	
Ormesby St Michael	2	**1420–1210 cal BC (95%; SUERC-29975)**	4.75	3.25	RH	Gilmour *et al* 2014
Fordham Road, Newmarket	598	**1440-1291 cal BC (95.4% SUERC-55385)**	6.5	5.6	RH, rebuilt?	Rees 2017
	757	**1451-1296 cal BC (95.4%, SUERC-55384)**	5.2	4.7	RH + outer ring	
Clay Farm Area A	5804	**1456 – 1298 cal. BC (95%; SUERC-41245)**	5	4.5	Semi-circle/incomplete	Phillips and Mortimer 2017
	5882	(Residual Mesolithic date)	6.8	5.9	Semi-circle/incomplete	
	6024	**1425 – 1263 cal. BC (95%; SUERC-41250)**	5	3.9	Sub-oval	
Direct dates from structural features are shown in **bold**						

Table 12: Middle Bronze Age structure dates

3.5.19 Structure 1095 was indirectly dated and if that date was excluded (e.g. if hearth/pit **1111** was not in fact related to it) would allow for all the structures to be dated to the centuries after 1500 cal BC. However, as the finds assemblage from well **908** (c.1640-1500cal BC) was the largest from the site, it is reasonable to assume at least some of the structures must have been contemporary with it, and its seems likely that the structures may span the entire use of the settlement.

3.5.20 Figure 35 shows the distribution of finds in enclosure ditch **817** (c.1690-1520 cal BC) and across the settlement as a whole. These could be used as proxies for areas of habitation contemporary with the ditch. On that basis Structure 1230, 10m from productive ditch slot **871**, was perhaps occupied while the ditch was open, while Structure 930, 8.5m from the near-sterile western side of the enclosure ditch, was not. Of course, shorter term residuality cannot be ruled out: surface midden finds from the occupation of disused structures could have been incorporated into the fills of a slightly later enclosure ditch.

3.5.21 The lack of finds from well **1167**/**1220** (c. 1540-1420 cal BC)) argues that Structure 1095 (possibly c.1660-1510 cal BC), positioned 3.8m away, was not contemporary with it. The proximity of well **908**, with its large finds assemblage, to Structures 971 and 952 would suggest their association. However, Fenceline 1179, which was probably contemporary with the well divided it from Structure 971. The final deposits within the wells may represent deliberate, special events, part of a closing ritual or 'decommissioning' (e.g. Brown & Leivers 2008, 49). Knight (in Appendix B.4) suggests that the relatively unfragmented nature of the well assemblage is evidence for deliberate deposition. As such the well material may have been brought to the well specially and does not necessarily reflect the contemporary occupation of domestic structures nearby.

Settlement Density

3.5.22 A question often asked of Middle Bronze Age settlement sites is whether multiple structures represent numerous contemporary households, or longer term, smaller scale occupation with frequent reconstruction elsewhere in the settlement. Brück (1999, 146) calculated that only 7% of Middle Bronze Age buildings were rebuilt on the same spot and 18% had evidence for the replacement of posts, suggesting a preference for rebuilding elsewhere on a site. The structures at New Road reflected that trend. Of fourteen potential structures only two showed signs of reconstruction (14%). Structure 1858 was potentially entirely rebuilt, with every posthole setting around its inner ring doubled/repaired. Structure 1143 had at least three repaired/replaced postholes. The remaining 12 structures appeared to represent single-phase buildings. This does not, of course, account for the possibility of simply re-using old post-holes with fresh timber or underpinning rotting posts at the ground surface.

3.5.23 Brück also noted a lack of long-term structuring of space or evidence for long periods of occupation at Middle Bronze sites (1999, 146). The settlement at New Road can be regarded as unusual in this sense. Superficially, there are clearly two phases of enclosure activity (fenced and ditched) at the same location. Furthermore, dated settlement evidence at Melbourn falls between c.1690-1380 cal BC, potentially representing activity over a much as three centuries. With nine certain roundhouses (albeit with two too probably too small to be domestic, but two also showing signs of rebuilding in place) this may represents an average of one new structure roughly every 30 years. Following Brück's (1999, 149) suggestion that roundhouse structures had a life of 50-100 years, then this could allow for two or three roundhouse structures to be inhabited at any one time, reconstructed every 60 or 90 years.

Form

3.5.24 Three clear types of structure were recorded: roundhouses (including possible structures 1397 and 2019); semi-circular structures; and a 4-post structure. In terms of function, the roundhouses, that would normally be interpreted as domestic (albeit sometimes possibly with specific or specialist functions), could also be sub-divided by size, with Structures 1407 and 1115 enclosing spaces only approximately 2m in diameter wand the other defining areas between around 3.5-5m in diameter.

3.5.25 The roundhouse structures, where complete, exhibited the kind of axial symmetry (from entrance to rear) common for the period described by Brück (1999, 155). They also frequently exhibited a typically elaborated entrance, comprising enlarged entrance postholes and/or a protruding porch (see Fig. 23). The distinctiveness of these entrance features suggests that possible Structure 1397 was a typical roundhouse, despite the incompleteness of its circuit, and the same may be true of the heavily truncated Structure 2019. If these structures can be identified as roundhouses, it extends the distribution of this kind of structure well beyond the ditched and fenced core of the settlement.

Function

3.5.26 The near-total absence of finds and obvious lack of surviving floor levels from these structures prevents the kind of spatial analysis of finds and detailed discussion of function/use that has been possible elsewhere (e.g. Brück 1999, 150-151). Some differences in the use of these structures is, however suggested by their varying forms and sizes.

3.5.27 Roundhouse Structure 1858, with its possible associated wind break, and evidence of repair/reconstruction on the same spot, was apparently a major structure, whilst the diminutive roundhouses 1115 and 1407 may have been ancillary, potentially non-domestic, structures. Four post Structure 1239 may have had a specialised craft/industrial function. There did not appear to be any space around the central pit for an occupant to be inside the four surrounding posts and these posts may therefore not have formed a roof, but rather a structure around the hearth and may have been associated with activities such as hide or fabric preparation, or cooking/processing of foodstuffs.

3.5.28 The hearth (**1111**) in Structure 1095 was the only non-structural feature internal to a roundhouse. It contained charcoal of blackthorn twigs/branches, perhaps representing opportunistic collection of firewood or hedge cuttings. It could represent domestic cooking, craft/industry, or a closing deposit, part of a practice of abandonment (c.f. Brück 1999, 154). The flints placed in posthole **952** of Structure 952 and the pot sherds in posthole **2019** of Structure 2019 (both south-west of their respective entrances) may also reflect such acts of closure. Brück (1999, 154) suggested such 'closing deposits' were made as a means of formally ending the building or transforming the relationship with the inhabitants of the settlement.

Wells

3.5.29 The three Middle Bronze Age wells (well **908**, **1167**/**1220** and **1977**) were all too steep-sided to allow the possibility that they were used directly for livestock watering. This tends to suggest that they were settlement-related rather than created exclusively to provide for livestock.

3.5.30 Well **1977**, located away from the main area of settlement in the northern part of the site, was significantly later (post-c.1400 cal BC) than the other Middle Bronze Age examples (both pre- or around c.1500 cal BC). Its other notable difference was the stepping along is south-eastern side. It is physically closer to the spring line to the north, and this might suggest that the availability of water drove a shifting of settlement to the north/northeast. Without further evidence for later settlement in that area, however, this remains highly speculative. It should also be noted that despite the quantity of animal bone deposited in that feature (8.3kg), no pottery was found and only a single struck flint was recovered from the well.

Prospection

3.5.31 The results of the excavation have some important implications concerning the efficacy of prospection methods for locating sites of this date. Rees noted that geophysics and aerial photography helped identify the settlement at Fordham Road (2016, 45-46), but at Melbourn, it was only Enclosure Ditch 817 and Well 908 which were detected prior to excavation, via geophysics. In retrospect Wells 1167/1220 were detectable on geophysics but obscured by a broader natural hollow, and just missed by an evaluation trench. No certain Bronze Age features were detected by the NAIS survey for south-west Cambridgeshire in the area (Knight et al 2018).

3.5.32 Of 571 structural and fenceline postholes, the evaluation trenches, apparently quite reasonably distributed, only intersected nine, and of those two were not seen at the time. No postholes can be confidently identified on the geophysical survey. Without the enclosure ditch and wells this settlement might not have been detected and, equally, others in similar landscapes may remain undetected.

3.5.33 With the abundance of burial monuments and the discovery of the settlement at New Road, Melbourn, it seems more likely that the perceived absence of Bronze Age occupation/settlement in south Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire is a result of lack of detection rather than genuine absence.

3.6 Roman finds

3.6.1 Although there were no features on the site that could be assigned a Roman date, Roman finds were present and offer limited insight into landscape in the Roman period.

3.6.2 Across the entire site 0.27kg (20 sherds) of Roman pottery was recovered, all of it in poor, abraded condition, most likely residual. Much of this small assemblage (0.118kg, 7 sherds) came from features and colluvium in the extreme north of site, including a thick rim fragment of a large storage jar. This points to Roman settlement activity beyond the north of the site, which is consistent with present understanding of the local Roman landscape.

Roman roads and continuity

3.6.3 Although scant, the few other Roman finds from across the site were mainly typical of road-side finds (dress accessories and coins) and came from ditches on Ashwell Street. While not sufficient to date any of the roadside ditches, these finds do lend support for the ideas that a Roman route passed through the site, linking known segments of Ashwell Street to the west and the roadside ladder settlement at Black Peak Farm and Fowlmere Airfield to the north-east.

3.6.4 The structures assigned a tentative medieval date have possible parallels with Roman structures (discussed below).

3.7 Period 3: Middle Saxon

Middle Saxon settlement in the east Chiltern Hills

3.7.1 The enclosure in the north of Area A (ditch **857**) was an unexpected element of the site, not anticipated by the results of the evaluation. It was radiocarbon dated to 642-724 cal AD (78.9%), 739-768 cal AD (16.5%) (SUERC-78755). A plateau on the radiocarbon calibration curve means either of these date ranges is possible. The earlier date range (mid-7th to early 8th century) would follow the end of the use of the Early Saxon Water Lane cemetery, 800m to the south-west (Duncan et al 2003). The latter range (mid-8th century) would coincide with the start of the distribution of Ipswich Ware in the region, although no contemporary pottery was found in this or associated features.

3.7.2 The ditch was substantial, but not necessarily large or defensive, at 2m wide and c. 1m deep. It probably enclosed a settlement, being deeper and wider than (for example) Middle to Late Saxon field enclosure ditches at Trumpington Meadows/Anstey Hall Farm which were up to 1.1m wide and typically less than 0.5m deep (Evans et al 2018, 346; Ladd forthcoming). The Trumpington field enclosure ditches contained small quantities of contemporary pottery, despite being peripheral to the settlement. The Middle Saxon ditches at Harston Mill enclosed settlement features and may represent a closer parallel both in terms of proximity (7km to the north/north-east), size and function (O'Brien 2016, 95). There, few contemporary finds were recovered but residual Roman and Iron Age material was present throughout, including Ipswich Ware (*ibid.*, 95).

3.7.3 The total lack of contemporary material recovered at New Road, Melbourn may suggest that the activity here fell in the earlier of the suggested date ranges, i.e. the later 7th/early 8th century, before the widespread distribution of diagnostically Middle Saxon pottery. It should also be noted that the sample submitted for radiocarbon dating came from a secondary fill, but the condition of the Roman pottery makes it highly unlikely that the enclosure was of Roman date.

3.7.4 Well **1484**, which cut through the backfilled eastern corner of the ditch, was comparable in size (3.5-4.7m wide in plan, funneling down to 1m across) to a Middle/Later Saxon well (Well 7) at Trumpington Meadows (probably post-7th century; Evans et al 2018, 350-1). It is difficult to put into context, as clearly much of the evidence for activity associated with the enclosure is likely to lie beyond the site limit, but if well **1484** dated to later in the Middle Saxon period, then some contemporary pottery might have been expected and with the enclosure ditch, its incorporation of exclusively residual Roman pottery would seem to suggest an 'earlier' Middle Saxon date.

Regional context

3.7.5 The site lies on the edge of north-east Hertfordshire, an area devoid of Anglo-Saxon activity. Illustrating this, Martin's (2018, 299) gazetteer recorded only a single complete Anglo-Saxon brooch in Hertfordshire and two partial examples, contrasting with hundreds of examples from Cambridgeshire. It is tempting to view Melbourn as lying within a border zone in the Early and Middle Saxon period, near the southern edge of the Cam/Rhee at its chalk spring source basin and just beyond the Bran Ditch, the southwestern-most of the four Cambridgeshire dykes.

3.8 Period 4: Medieval

3.8.1 Possible beam slot structures were found in Area B, principally along the line of post-medieval Ashwell Street (Structure 363, ?Structure 372, ?Structure 2371 and further south ?Structure 445), and in Area A (Structure 119). Finds from these were minimal, with only the recovery of a few small sherds of medieval pottery, and there is a degree of uncertainty regarding their date.

3.8.2 Similar road side beam slot structures were more firmly dated to the Roman period at Ashwell (Atkins and Hurst 2015). Similar apparently 'incomplete' structures (i.e. comprising isolated or asymmetric beam slot arrangements) have recently been found at Priors Hill, Pirton, Hertfordshire and are thought to be associated with Early/Middle Saxon post-built buildings and wells (Richard Mortimer, pers. comm. and Bull 2015 fig. Photographic Index 5).

3.9 Period 5: Post-Medieval

Ashwell Street

Post-1840 Ashwell Street Hollow way 318

3.9.1 It was difficult to clearly date the hollow way that formed on Ashwell Street on the western edge of site. What has been demonstrated is that it continued to be used, even following 19th enclosure, with the line of the route being shown on the enclosure map (with the perpendicular 18th century tracks removed). Contrary to the mapped evidence, where the Ashwell Street hollow way met the 18th century track ditches **713** and **677**, it appeared to cut them (excavated slots **739** and **697** respectively) and neither was visible within the zone of the hollow way.

3.9.2 Two tracks are shown on the 1799 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Figure 34) crossing the site from north-west to southeast, stopping on the line of Ashwell Street. The western track was replaced by New Road. The eastern one survived in Norgett's Lane until enclosure (with Orchard Way and Trigg Way resuming its line in the 20th century). Both tracks were represented on site with ditch lines and associated wheel ruts.

3.9.3 The 1799 mapped line of the Norgett's Lane track intersected with and stopped on Ashwell Street, but the ditches and wheel ruts did not extend that far south, and nor was there any indication from the geophysics that the trackway continued. It may have continued in more ephemeral form leaving no mark in the chalk, as its line was also captured as a furlong bank in the NAIS (Knight et al 2018, fig. 116) extending well beyond the southern limits of the site.

3.10 Long term continuity in the landscape

3.10.1 The use of early landmarks, particularly barrows, as waymarkers in developing later Iron Age track ways has been suggested, as, for example, in the case of the Avenell Way (Atkins and Hurst 2015). While it cannot be proved, the intersection of post-medieval Ashwell Street, and the 18th century predecessor of New Road on Barrow 2 could easily represent a similar use of landmarks to formalize a route.

3.10.2 However, apart from the undated early ditches along Ashwell Street in Area B, there was no evidence to help date the establishment of or demonstrate continuity of use of Ashwell Street within the site. The line of Ashwell Street can be explained in purely topographical terms, taking advantage of the flat contours below the hill to the south which would always have been a convenient line through the landscape but it could be argued that the line of Bronze Age boundary ditch **415** was on the layout of Ashwell Street. The earlier, undated ditches either side of the Ashwell Street stopped just on or west of this ditched boundary and the post-medieval ditch on the north side widens to form a possible watering hole just east of the prehistoric ditch line. This area is also the point at which the post-medieval road changes direction from a west-south-westerly line (parallel to the contours) to due east (beginning to climb the contours). As part of the Icknield Way/Ashwell Street zone, routeways through this location may have existed for much longer than is directly visible in the archaeological record.

3.11 Archiving and Publication

3.11.1 Proposals for the deposition of the project archive follow the CCC HET's Archaeological Archives Requirements for Post Excavation Analysis document. The site records, artefacts and digital records produced during the excavation and post-excavation work will be deposited in accordance with the CCC HET guidelines set out in Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire (2017, Version 2).

3.11.2 The physical archive consists of 18 bulk archive boxes of finds and one paperwork box. Transfer of Title has been acquired for the material remains and these will be deposited with the CCC HET approved store. Following the specialist recommendations provided as part of the post-excavation assessment programme, all burnt flint, ceramic building material and burnt stone (except for the quern stone from context 2161) will be discarded. All other finds have been retained. The finds, including the small quantity of metalwork, are in a stable condition and no conservation work has been recommended. Digital media will be deposited with an accredited, publicly accessible, digital repository.

3.11.3 The site results will be published as an article in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. This will article will focus the prehistoric features at the site. A proposal has been submitted under the working title 'A Neolithic to Post-medieval landscape in the South Cambridgeshire chalklands: Excavations at New Road, Melbourn'.

Appendix A CONTEXT DATA

A.1 Context Inventory

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
301	301	301	cut	pit	Neo pit	B		1.2	0.88	0.88	0.8
302	301	301	fill	pit	Neo pit	B		1.2			0.16
303	301	301	fill	pit	Neo pit	B		1.2			0.24
304	301	301	fill	pit	Neo pit	B		1.2			0.32
305	305	305	cut	natural	Tree throw	B		0	1.9	1.1	0.2
306	305	305	fill	natural	Tree throw	B		0	1.9	1.1	0.2
307	307	307	cut	natural	Hollow	B		1.1	10	8	0.36
308	307	307	fill	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.08
309	307	307	fill	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.28
310	310	310	cut	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B	310	5		2.26	0.4
311	310	310	fill	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B		5		2.26	0.4
312	310	310	cut	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B	310	5		1.26	0.1
313	310	310	fill	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B		5		1.26	0.1
314	314	314	cut	ditch	Road S side, ?early ditch	B	314	4			0.26
315	314	314	fill	ditch	Road S side, ?early ditch	B		4			0.26
316	316	316	cut	ditch	Road S side, ?main ditch	B	316	5		1.1	0.15
317	316	316	fill	ditch	Road S side, ?main ditch	B		5		1.1	0.15
318	318	318	cut	Hollow way	Road	B		5		7.9	0.24
319	318	318	fill	Hollow way	Road	B		5		7.9	0.24
320	320	320	cut	Hollow way	Road	B		5		4.3	0.76
321	320	320	fill	Hollow way	Road	B		5			0.3
322	320	320	fill	Hollow way	Road	B		5			0.12
323	320	320	fill	Hollow way	Road	B		5			0.06
324	320	320	fill	Hollow way	Road	B		5			0.38

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
325		345	finds unit	Hollow	Spoil (associated with hollow 345)	B		0			
326	326	314	cut	ditch	Road S side, ?early ditch	B	316	4	1	1.3	0.22
327	326	314	cut	ditch	Road S side, ?early ditch	B	316	4	1		0.44
328	328	328	cut	Hollow way	Road	B		5		102	0.44
329	329	329	cut	Hollow way	Road	B	329	5		1.2	0.4
330	326	314	fill	ditch	Road S side, ?main ditch	B		5			0.22
331	329	329	fill	Hollow way	Road	B		5			0.1
332	329	329	fill	Hollow way	Road	B		5			0.14
333			VOID			B					
334	327	314	fill	ditch	Road S side, ?secondary ditch	B		5			0.44
335	328	328	fill	Hollow way	Road	B		5			0.18
336	336	336	cut	ditch	Road N side, ?secondary, smaller ditch	B	336	5	1	0.4	0.6
337	336	336	fill	ditch	Road N side, ?secondary, smaller ditch	B		5	1	0.4	0.06
338	338	310	cut	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B	310	5	1	0.5	0.14
339	338	310	fill	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B		5	1	0.5	0.14
340	340	340	cut	Wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5	1	0.6	0.18
341	340	340	fill	Wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5	1	0.6	0.18
342	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1	1	1	0.68
342.1	342		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	761	1.1			0.1
342.2	342		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	761	1.1			0.1
342.3	342		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	761	1.1			0.1
342.4	342		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	762	1.1			0.1
342.5	342		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	762	1.1			0.1
342.6	342		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	762	1.1			0.1
342.7	342		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	762	1.1			0.05
343	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1	1	1	0.74
343.1	343		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	761	1.1			0.1
343.2	343		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	761	1.1			0.1

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
343.3	343		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	762	1.1			0.1
343.4	343		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	762	1.1			0.1
343.5	343		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	762	1.1			0.1
343.6	343		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	763	1.1			0.1
343.7	343		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	763	1.1			0.1
343.8	343		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	763	1.1			0.09
344	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1	1	1	0.55
344.1	344		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	761	1.1			0.1
344.2	344		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	761	1.1			0.1
344.3	344		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	761	1.1			0.1
344.4	344		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	761	1.1			
344.5	344		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	762	1.1			0.1
344.6	344		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	762	1.1			0.1
344.7	344		spit	natural	Hollow test pit	B	762	1.1			
345	345	345	cut	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1	15	10	0.8
346	346	346	cut	Wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5		0.11	0.045
347	347	347	fill	Wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5		0.11	0.045
348	348	310	cut	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B	310	5		1	0.18
349	348	310	fill	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B		5		1	0.18
350	350	336	cut	ditch	Road N side, ?secondary, smaller ditch	B	336	5		0.64	0.2
351	350	336	fill	ditch	Road N side, ?secondary, smaller ditch	B		5		0.64	0.2
352	352	352	cut	pit	Neo pit?	B		1.2	0.57	0.38	0.18
353	352	352	fill	pit	Neo pit?	B		1.2	0.57	0.38	0.18
354	354	354	cut	pit	Neo pit	B		1.2	0.58	0.43	0.49
355	354	354	fill	pit	Neo pit	B		1.2		0.3	0.49
356	354	354	fill	pit	Neo pit	B		1.2		0.27	0.3
357	357	357	cut	natural	Hollow test pit	B		1.1	26.5	21.5	0.8
358	357	357	fill	natural	Hollow test pit	B		1.1			0.1

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
359	357	357	fill	natural	Hollow test pit	B		1.1			0.15
360	357	357	fill	natural	Hollow test pit	B		1.1			0.5
361	357	357	fill	natural	Hollow test pit	B		1.1			0.4
362	357	357	fill	natural	Hollow test pit	B		1.1			0.1
363	363	363	cut	Beamslot?	Structure 363	B		4	3.18	0.23	0.19
364	363	363	fill	Beamslot?	Structure 363	B		4		0.23	0.19
365	365	363	cut	Beamslot?	Structure 363	B		4	1.34	0.52	0.09
366	365	363	fill	Beamslot?	Structure 363	B		4		0.52	0.09
367	367	363	cut	Beamslot?	Structure 363	B		4	0.98	0.33	0.07
368	367	363	fill	Beamslot?	Structure 363	B		4		0.33	0.07
369	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1	1	1	0.58
369.1	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1			0.1
369.2	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1			0.1
369.3	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1			0.1
369.4	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1			0.1
369.5	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1			0.1
369.6	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1			0.08
370	370	370	cut	ditch	Furrow	B		5		1.4	0.12
371	370	370	fill	ditch	Furrow	B		5		1.4	0.12
372	372	372	cut	ditch	?Structure 372	B		4		0.5	0.06
373	372	372	fill	ditch	?Structure 372	B		4		0.5	0.06
374	374	374	cut	Furrow	Cultivation	B		5		0.7	0.05
375	374	374	fill	Furrow	Cultivation	B		5		0.7	0.05
376	376	372	cut	ditch	?Structure 372	B		4		0.6	0.05
377	376	372	fill	ditch	?Structure 372	B		4		0.6	0.05
378	378	372	cut	ditch	?Structure 372	B		4		0.45	0.035
379	378	372	fill	ditch	?Structure 372	B		4		0.45	0.035
380			layer	natural	Headland	B		0	1	1	0.13

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
381	381	381	cut	ditch	Road S side, later ditch, east	B	381	5		0.77	0.17
382	381	381	fill	ditch	Road S side, later ditch, east	B		5		0.77	0.17
383	383	383	cut	pit	neolithic pit?	B		1.2		0.45	0.13
384	383	383	fill	pit	neolithic pit?	B		1.2		0.45	0.13
385	385	385	cut	pit	neolithic pit?	B		1.2		0.4	0.15
386	385	385	fill	pit	neolithic pit?	B		1.2		0.4	0.15
387	387	387	cut	Wheel rut?	Wheel rut	B		4		0.56	0.1
388	387	387	fill	Wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		4		0.56	0.1
389	389	389	cut	natural	rooting?	B			0.8	0.6	0.22
390	389	389	fill	natural	rooting?	B			0.8	0.6	0.22
391	391	391	cut	natural	rooting?	B			1.3	0.8	0.2
392	391	391	fill	natural	rooting?	B			1.3	0.8	0.2
393	393	393	cut	natural	rooting?	B			0.97	0.6	0.15
394	393	393	fill	natural	rooting?	B			0.97	0.6	0.15
395	395	395	cut	natural	rooting?	B				0.28	0.24
396	395	395	fill	natural	rooting?	B				0.28	0.24
397	397	397	cut	natural	rooting?	B				0.2	0.2
398	397	397	fill	natural	rooting?	B				0.2	0.2
399	399	399	cut	natural	rooting?	B			0.78	0.6	0.12
400	399	399	fill	natural	rooting?	B			0.78	0.6	0.12
401	401	401	cut	natural	rooting?	B			1.09	0.97	0.28
402	401	401	fill	natural	rooting?	B			1.09	0.97	0.28
403	403	403	cut	natural	rooting?	B			1.97	1.15	0.24
404	403	403	fill	natural	rooting?	B			1.97	1.15	0.24
405	405	405	cut	natural	rooting?	B			1.06	0.99	0.18
406	405	405	fill	natural	rooting?	B			1.06	0.99	0.18
407	407	407	cut	natural	rooting?	B			1.3	1.28	0.06
408	407	407	fill	natural	rooting?	B			1.3	1.28	0.06

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
409	409	409	cut	natural	rooting?	B				0.3	0.06
410	409	409	fill	natural	rooting?	B				0.3	0.06
411	411	411	cut	natural	rooting?	B			1.38	0.87	0.19
412	411	411	fill	natural	rooting?	B			1.38	0.87	0.19
413	413	363	cut	Beamslot?	Structure 363	B		4	3.51	0.58	0.09
414	413	363	fill	Beamslot?	Structure 363	B		4		0.58	0.09
415	415	415	cut	ditch	Boundary ditch	B	415	2.2		1.4	0.48
416	415	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2			0.1
417	415	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2			0.35
418	415	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2			0.1
419	419	419	cut	Wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5	2	0.7	0.08
420	419	419	fill	Wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5	2	0.7	0.08
421	421	310	cut	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B	310	5	2	2	0.22
422	421	310	fill	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B		5	2	2	0.22
423	423	423	cut	pit	Undated pit, possibly post-medieval			5	1.2	0.5	0.6
424	423	423	fill	pit	Undated pit, possibly post-medieval	B		5			0.12
425	425	415	cut	ditch	Boundary ditch	B	415	2.2		1.1	0.7
426	425	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2			0.1
427	425	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2			0.25
428	425	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2			0.25
429	423	423	fill	pit	Undated pit, possibly post-medieval	B		5			0.38
430	423	423	fill	pit	Undated pit, possibly post-medieval	B		5			0.32
431	357	357	fill	natural	Hollow test pit	B		1.1	1	1	0.8
431.1	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
431.2	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
431.3	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
431.4	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
431.5	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
431.6	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
431.7	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
431.8	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
432	357	357	fill	natural	Hollow test pit	B		1.1	1	1	0.8
432.1	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
432.2	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
432.3	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
432.4	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
432.5	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		0			0.1
432.6	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		0			0.1
432.7	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		0			0.1
432.8	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		0			0.1
433	433	433	cut	pit	Unknown	B		1.2		0.68	0.3
434	433	433	fill	pit	Unknown	B		1.2			0.06
435	433	433	fill	pit	Unknown	B		1.2			0.24
436	357				VOID						
437	357	357	fill	natural	Hollow test pit	B		1.1	1	1	0.8
437.1	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
437.2	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
437.3	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
437.4	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
437.5	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
437.6	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
437.7	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
437.8	357		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
438	438	415	cut	ditch	Boundary ditch	B	415	2.2		1.2	0.7
439	438	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2			0.1
440	438	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2			0.3

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
441	438	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2			0.1
442	438	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2			0.38
443	443	336	cut	ditch	Road N side, ?secondary, smaller ditch	B	336	5	1	0.48	0.09
444	443	336	fill	ditch	Road N side, ?secondary, smaller ditch			5	1	0.48	0.09
445	445	445	cut	ditch	Structure?	B		4	0.63	0.65	0.25
446	445	445	fill	ditch	Structure?	B		4	0.63	0.27	0.07
447	445	445	fill	ditch	Structure?	B		4	0.63	0.65	0.2
448	448	448	cut	Beamslot?	Structure?	B		4	0.59	0.43	0.04
449	448	448	fill	Beamslot?	Structure?	B		4	0.59	0.43	0.04
450	450	450	cut	natural	Hollow	B		1.1	8	5	0.2
451			fill	natural	Hollow	B		1.1	4	2.4	0.2
452	452	452	cut	natural	Tree root? Post hole?	B		0		0.24	0.03
453	452	452	fill	natural	Tree root? Post hole?	B		0		0.24	0.03
454	454	454	cut	natural	Tree root? Post hole?	B		0		0.26	0.05
455	454	454	fill	natural	Tree root? Post hole?	B		0		0.26	0.05
456	456	415	cut	ditch	Boundary ditch	B	415	2.2	1	0.94	0.58
457	456	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2			0.08
458	456	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2			0.18
459	456	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2			0.32
460	450	450	fill	natural	Hollow	B		1.1	1	1	0.17
460.1	450		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.1
460.2	450		spit	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.07
461	461	461	cut	natural?	Tree root? Post hole?	B		0	0.28	0.25	0.24
462	461	461	fill	natural?	Tree root? Post hole?	B		0	0.28	0.25	0.24
463	463	463	cut	posthole		B		0		0.4	0.24
464	463	463	fill	posthole		B		0		0.4	0.24
465	465	465	cut	natural	Rooting/treethrow?	B		0		0.9	0.12
466	465	465	fill	natural	Rooting/treethrow?	B		0		0.9	0.12

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
467	467	467	cut	natural	Rooting/treethrow?	B		0		0.38	0.06
468	467	467	fill	natural	Rooting/treethrow?	B		0		0.38	0.06
469	469	469	cut	pit/natural?		B		1.2		0.72	0.24
470	469	469	fill	pit/natural?	Boundary?	B		1.2		0.72	0.24
471	471	471	cut	pit/natural?		B		2		0.32	0.58
472	471	471	fill	pit/natural?	Boundary?	B		2		0.32	0.05
473	471	471	fill	pit/natural?	Boundary?	B		2		0.32	0.53
474	474	415	cut	ditch	Boundary ditch	B	417	2.2		0.76	0.48
475	474	415	Overcut	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2			
476	474	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2		0.08	0.1
477	474	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2		0.76	0.48
478	478	478	cut	natural		B		0		0.66	0.07
479	478	478	fill	natural	Boundary?	B		0		0.66	0.7
480	480	415	cut	ditch	Boundary ditch	B	415	2.2		0.6	0.42
481	480	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2		0.08	0.1
482	480	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2		0.6	0.42
483	483	483	cut	ditch	Road S side ditch segment (483,502,504,506)	B		0	0.5	0.6	0.16
484	483	483	fill	ditch	Road S side ditch segment (483,502,504,506)	B		0	0.5	0.6	0.16
485	485	485	cut	ditch	Undated assoc. with Road or MBA boundary	B		0	1	0.48	0.09
486	485	485	fill	ditch	Undated assoc. with Road or MBA boundary	B		0	1	0.48	0.09
487	487	381	cut	ditch	Road S side, later ditch, east	B	381	5	1	1	0.11
488	487	381	fill	ditch	Road S side ditch segment (483,502,504,506)	B		5	1	1	0.11
489	489	381	cut	ditch	Road S side, later ditch, east	B	381	5	1	0.7	0.12
490	489	381	fill	ditch	Road S side, later ditch, east	B		5	1	0.7	0.12
491	491	491	cut	natural	Rooting/treethrow?	B		0		0.4	0.15
492	491	491	fill	natural	Rooting/treethrow?	B		0		0.4	0.15
493	493	415	cut	ditch	Boundary ditch	B	415	2.2	1	0.92	0.62
494	493	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2	1	0.16	0.15

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
495	493	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2	1	0.17	0.22
496	493	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2	1	0.34	0.26
497	493	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2	1	0.68	0.16
498	498	498	cut	ditch	Gully cutting road	B	498	5	1	0.48	0.13
499	498	498	fill	ditch	Gully cutting road	B		5	1	0.48	0.13
500	500	498	cut	ditch	Gully cutting road	B	498	5	1	0.46	0.1
501	500	498	fill	ditch	Gully cutting road	B		5	1	0.46	31
502	502	506	cut	ditch	Road S side ditch segment (483,502,504,506)	B	506	0	0.7	0.39	0.06
503	502	506	fill	ditch	Road S side ditch segment (483,502,504,506)	B		0	0.7	0.39	0.06
504	504	506	cut	ditch	Road S side ditch segment (483,502,504,506)	B	506	0	0.9	0.6	0.06
505	504	506	fill	ditch	Road S side ditch segment (483,502,504,506)	B		0	0.9	0.6	0.06
506	506	483	cut	ditch	Road S side ditch segment (483,502,504,506)	B	506	0	1.2	0.48	0.08
507	506	483	fill	ditch	Road S side ditch segment (483,502,504,506)	B		0	1.2	0.48	0.08
508	508	508	cut	ditch	Unknown	B		0	0.65	0.42	0.04
509	508	508	fill	ditch	Unknown	B		0	0.65	0.42	0.04
510	510	510	cut	ditch	Gully north of Road	B	510	5	1	0.4	0.05
511	510	510	fill	ditch	Gully north of Road	B		5	1	0.4	0.05
512	512	510	cut	ditch	Gully north of Road	B	510	5	1	0.35	0.07
513	512	510	fill	ditch	Gully north of Road	B		5	1	0.35	0.07
514	514	510	cut	ditch	Gully north of Road	B	510	5	0.82	0.25	0.2
515	514	510	fill	ditch	Gully north of Road	B		5	0.82	0.25	0.2
516	516	516	cut	ditch	Road N Side, eastern, early, sinuous ditch	B	516	5	0.78	0.14	0.05
517	516	516	fill	ditch	Road N Side, eastern, early, sinuous ditch	B		5	0.78	0.14	0.05
518	518	518	cut	pit/natural	Unknown	B		0		1	0.3
519	518	518	fill	pit/natural	Unknown	B		0		1	0.3
520	520	520	cut	pit/natural	Unknown	B		0	1	0.9	0.3
521	520	520	fill	pit/natural	Unknown	B		0	1	0.9	0.3
522	522	522	cut	Wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5		0.24	0.13

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
523	522	522	fill	Wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5		0.24	0.13
524	524	524	cut	Wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5		0.2	0.1
525	254	254	fill	Wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5		0.2	0.1
526	526	526	cut	Wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5		0.23	0.1
527	526	526	fill	Wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5		0.23	0.1
528	528	528	cut	pit/natural	Unknown	B		0	0.87	0.92	0.19
529	528	528	fill	pit/natural	Unknown	B		5	0.87	0.92	0.19
530	530	530	cut	natural	solution hole	B		0		1.6	0.62
531	530	530	fill	natural	solution hole	B		0		0.54	0.09
532	530	530	fill	natural	solution hole	B		0		1.22	0.33
533	530	530	fill	natural	solution hole	B		0		1.6	0.24
534	534	534	cut	ditch	Gully oblique to track	B	534	5	1	0.48	0.03
535	534	534	fill	ditch	Gully oblique to track	B		5	1	0.48	0.03
536	536	536	cut	posthole/natural	Unknown	B		0		0.54	0.19
537	536	536	fill	posthole/natural	Unknown	B		0		0.54	0.19
538	538	538	cut	pit/natural?		B		0		0.2	0.32
539	538	538	fill	pit/natural?	Boundary?	B		0		0.2	0.32
540	540	540	cut	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2	1	0.9	0.55
541	541	363	cut	Beamslot?	Structure 363	B		4	0.87	0.33	0.11
542	541	363	fill	Beamslot?	Structure 363	B		4	0.81	0.33	0.11
543	543	363	cut	Beamslot?	Structure 363	B		4	0.62	0.38	0.03
544	543	363	fill	Beamslot?	Structure 363	B		4	0.62	0.38	0.03
545	545	545	cut	evaluation slot	evaluation slot in barrow	C					
546	545	545	fill	evaluation slot in barrow	back fill	C		0			
547	547	381	cut	ditch	Road S side, later ditch, east	B	381	5	1	1.06	0.18
548	547	381	fill	ditch	Road S side, later ditch, east	B		5	1	1.06	0.18
549	549	549	cut	ditch	Road S Side, eastern, early, sinuous ditch	B	549	5	1	0.52	0.18
550	549	549	fill	ditch	Road S Side, eastern, early, sinuous ditch	B		5	1	0.52	0.18

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
551	551	551	cut	ditch	Unknown	B		0	1	0.24	0.18
552	551	551	fill	ditch	Unknown	B		0	1	0.24	0.18
553	540	540	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	b		1.2			0.4
554	540	540	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	B		1.2			0.2
555	555	310	cut	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B	310	5	1	1.7	0.37
556	555	310	fill	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B		5		1.7	0.37
557	555	310	fill	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B		5			0.37
558	558	336	cut	ditch	Road N side, ?secondary, smaller ditch	B	336	5	1	0.2	0.28
559	558	336	fill	ditch	Road N side, ?secondary, smaller ditch	B		5		0.2	0.28
560	560	560	cut	wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5		0.14	0.1
561	560	560	fill	wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5			0.1
562	562	562	cut	wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5	1	0.5	0.15
563	562	562	fill	wheel rut	Wheel rut			5			0.15
564	564	549	cut	ditch	Road S Side, eastern, early, sinuous ditch	B	549	5	1	1.45	0.26
565	564	549	fill	ditch	Road S Side, eastern, early, sinuous ditch	B		5			0.26
566	566	566	cut	natural	Treethrow	B		0	1	1.1	0.2
567	566	566	fill	natural	Treethrow	B		0			0.2
568	568	568	cut	grave	Grave cut	C		2.1	1.62	0.98	0.36
569	568		HSR	skeleton	Grave, burial 569	C		2.1			
570	568	568	fill	grave	Grave fill	C		2.1	1.62	0.98	0.36
571	568	568	fill	grave	Grave fill	C		2.1			
572	572	572	cut	natural	Natural hollow	B		1.1	10	7	0.36
573	572	572	fill	natural	Natural hollow	B		1.1			0.06
574	572	572	fill	natural	Natural hollow	B		1.1			0.22
575	572	572	fill	natural	Natural hollow	B		1.1			0.12
576	572	572	fill	natural	Natural hollow	B		1.1			0.18
577	577	577	cut	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2	1.43	1.3	0.22
578	577	577	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2	1.43	1.3	0.22

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
579	577	577	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2	1	1	0.19
580		310	finds unit		Track ditch North/West (metal detecting)	B		5			0.19
581		618	finds unit		Track ditch North/East (metal detecting	B		5			
582	582	582	cut	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2	1.25	1.08	0.16
583	582	582	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2		1.1	0.16
584	584	584	cut	pit	Undated pit in barrow, post-med?	C		5	2.76	2.2	0.93
585	584	584	fill	pit	Undated pit in barrow, post-med?	C		5			
586	586	586	cut	ditch	NW-SE Track	C		5		0.9	0.44
587	586	586	fill	ditch	NW-SE Track	C		5		0.9	0.44
588	588	588	cut	natural	solution hollow	C		0		1	0.52
589	588	588	fill	natural	solution hollow	C		0		1	0.52
590	590	415	cut	ditch	Boundary ditch	B	415	2.2		1.5	0.7
591	590	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2		1.7	0.12
592	590	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B	426	2.2		1.7	0.08
593	590	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B	427	2.2		1.4	0.32
594	590	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2		0.95	0.22
595	595	415	cut	ditch	Boundary ditch	B	415	2.2	2	1.12	0.62
596	595	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B	416	2.2		0.33	0.1
597	595	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2		0.26	0.05
598	595	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2		0.53	0.19
599	595	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2		0.26	0.1
600	595	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2		0.8	0.35
601	601	601	cut	natural	treethrow	B		0		2.75	0.2
602	601	601	fill	natural	treethrow	B		0			0.2
603	603	415	cut	ditch	Boundary ditch	B	415	2.2		0.65	0.48
604	603	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2		0.27	0.1
605	603	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2		0.43	0.06
606	603	415	fill	ditch	Boundary ditch	B		2.2		0.65	0.32

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
607	607	607	cut	gully	Associated with Road S side	B		5		0.55	0.09
608	607	607	fill	gully	Associated with Road S side	B		5			0.09
609	609	609	cut	gully	Associated with Road S side	B		5		0.48	0.17
610	609	609	fill	gully	Associated with Road S side	B		5		0.48	0.17
611	611	498	cut	ditch	Gully cutting road	B	498	5		0.55	0.23
612	611	498	fill	ditch	Gully cutting road	B		5			0.23
613	613	613	cut	natural	Hollow	B		1.1	72	45	1.1
614	614	516	cut	ditch	Road N Side, eastern, early, sinuous ditch	B	516	0		0.57	0.12
615	614	516	fill	ditch	Road N Side, eastern, early, sinuous ditch	B		0			0.12
616	616	616	cut	ditch	Road N Side, eastern, early ditch	B		0		0.95	0.15
617	616	616	fill	ditch	Road N Side, eastern, early ditch	B		0			0.15
618	618	618	cut	ditch	Road N Side, eastern, early ditch	B	618	0			0.2
619	618	618	fill	ditch	Road N Side, eastern, early ditch	B		0			0.2
620	620	516	cut	ditch	Road N Side, eastern, early, sinuous ditch	B	516	0		1.4	0.2
621	620	516	fill	ditch	Road N Side, eastern, early, sinuous ditch	B		0			0.2
622	622	622	cut	ditch	Road N Side, eastern, later ditch	B		0			0.12
623	622	622	fill	ditch	Road N Side, eastern, later ditch	B		0			0.18
624	624	310	cut	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B	310	5		3.2	0.32
625	624	310	fill	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B		5			0.32
626				void				0			
627				void				0			
628				void				0			
629	629	629	cut	wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5			0.08
630	629	629	fill	wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5			
631	631	631	cut	wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5			0.08
632	631	631	fill	wheel rut	Wheel rut	B		5			0.08
633	633	310	cut	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B	310	5		5.5	0.8
634	633	310	fill	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B		5			0.8

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
635	633	310	fill	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	B		5			
636	636	618	cut	ditch	Road N Side, eastern, early ditch	B	618	5		0.77	0.07
637	636	618	fill	ditch	Road N Side, eastern, early ditch	B		5			0.07
638	638	638	cut	natural?	Tree throw	C		1.2		0.93	0.16
639	638	638	fill	natural?	Tree throw	C		1.2			0.16
640	613	613	fill	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			
641	641	641	cut	posthole	?posthole within Hollow 613	B		0		0.31	0.37
642	641	641	fill	posthole	?posthole within Hollow 613	B		0			0.05
643	641	641	fill	posthole	?posthole within Hollow 613	B		0		0.18	0.31
644	613	613	fill	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.15
645	613	613	fill	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.22
646	613	613	fill	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.38
647	613	613	fill	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			0.4
648	648	648	cut	natural	Hollow test pit	C		1.1	18.9	14	1.2
649	648	648	fill	natural	Hollow test pit	C		1.1			0.3
650	648	648	fill	natural	Hollow test pit	C		1.1			0.3
651	648	648	fill	natural	Hollow test pit	C		1.1			0.15
652	652	652	cut	pit	EBA Cremation	C		2.1	0.69	0.55	0.28
653	652	652	fill	pit	EBA Cremation	C		2.1		0.17	0.13
654	652	652	fill	pit	EBA Cremation	C		2.1		0.15	0.26
655	652	652	fill	pit	EBA Cremation	C		2.1		0.2	0.26
656	652	652	fill	pit	EBA Cremation	C		2.1		0.2	0.26
657	657	657	cut	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2	0.85	0.78	0.12
658	657	657	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2			0.12
659	659	659	cut	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2	1.01	0.9	0.34
660	659	659	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2			0.34
661	661	661	cut	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2	0.8	0.2	0.2
662	661	661	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2			0.2

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
663	663	586	cut	ditch	NW-SE Track	C	586	5		0.6	0.4
664	663	586	fill	ditch	NW-SE Track	C		5		0.6	0.4
665	665	665	cut	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2	1.05	1	0.37
666	665	665	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2			0.37
667	665	665	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2		0.11	0.14
668	665	665	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2		0.73	0.37
669	669	669	cut	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2	1.04	0.86	0.26
670	669	669	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2		0.1	0.23
671	669	669	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2		0.16	0.18
672	669	669	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2		0.44	0.26
673	673	673	cut	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2	1.14	1.09	0.25
674	673	673	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2		0.16	0.15
675	673	673	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2		0.18	0.25
676	673	673	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	C		1.2		0.78	0.15
677	677	677	cut	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5		1.4	0.36
678	677	677	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5		1.4	0.36
679	679	679	cut	natural	Hollow test pit	B		1.1	50	14	1.3
680	679	679	fill	natural	Hollow test pit	B		1.1			
681	679	679	fill	natural	Hollow test pit	B		1.1			
682	679	679	fill	natural	Hollow test pit	B		1.1			
683	683	618	cut	ditch	Road N Side, eastern, early ditch	B		5		0.98	0.2
684	683	618	fill	ditch	Road N Side, eastern, early ditch	B		0			
685	685	381	cut	ditch	Road S side, later ditch, east	B		5		0.9	0.28
686	685	381	fill	ditch	Road S side, later ditch, east	B		5			
687	679	679	fill	natural	Hollow test pit	B		1.1			
688	688	688	cut	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C	688	2.1		0.9	0.2
689	688	688	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C		2.1			
690	690	690	cut	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1		1	0.2

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
691	691	690	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1			
692	692	677	cut	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5		1.2	0.46
693	692	677	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
694	692	677	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
695	692	677	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
696	613	613	fill	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			
697	697	318	cut	ditch	Hollow way edge	C		5		0.9	0.58
698	697	318	fill	ditch	Hollow way edge	C		5			
699	699	677	cut	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5		0.6	0.54
700	699	677	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
701	699	677	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
702	699	677	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
703	703	690	cut	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1		0.85	0.2
704	703	690	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1			
705	705	586	cut	ditch	NW-SE Track	C	586	5			
706	705	586	fill	ditch	NW-SE Track	C		5			
707	707	613	cut	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			
708	707	613	fill	natural	Hollow	B		1.1			
709	709	688	cut	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C	688	2.1		0.8	0.18
710	709	688	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C		2.1			
711	711	690	cut	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1		1.1	0.49
712	711	690	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1			
713	713	713	cut	ditch	NW-SE Track	C		5			
714	713	713	fill	ditch	NW-SE Track	C		5			
715	715	715	cut	pit	Undated pit	C		0		1.6	0.52
716	715	715	fill	pit	Undated pit	C		0			
717	715	715	fill	pit	Undated pit	C		0			
718	715	715	fill	pit	Undated pit	C		0			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
719	715	715	fill	pit	Undated pit	C		0			
720	720	720	cut	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1	26	16	0.8
721	720	720	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1			
722	720	720	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1			
723	720	720	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1			
724	724	310	cut	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	C	310	5			0.18
725	724	310	fill	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	C		5			
726	726	336	cut	ditch	Road N side, ?secondary, smaller ditch	C	336	5			0.28
727	726	336	fill	ditch	Road N side, ?secondary, smaller ditch	C		5			
728	728	310	cut	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	C		5		2.2	0.33
729	728	310	fill	ditch	Road N side, main ditch	C		5			
730	730	730	cut	pit	Undated pit	C		0		1.2	0.38
731	730	730	fill	pit	Undated pit	C		0			
732	732	732	cut	pit	Undated pit	C		0		1.54	0.38
733	732	732	fill	pit	Undated pit	C		0			
734	679	679	fill	natural	Hollow test pit	B		1.1			
735					void			0			
736					void			0			
737	737	713	cut	ditch	NW-SE Track	C	713	5			0.08
738	737	713	fill	ditch	NW-SE Track	C		5			
739	739	318	cut	ditch	Hollow way edge	C	697	5		0.44	0.29
740	739	318	fill	ditch	Hollow way edge	C		5			
741	741	713	cut	ditch	NW-SE Track	C	713	5		0.9	0.28
742	741	713	fill	ditch	NW-SE Track	C		5			
743	743	743	cut	pit	Undated pit	C		0		1.18	0.24
744	743	743	fill	pit	Undated pit	C		0			
745	745	745	cut	pit	Undated pit	C		0		1.35	0.09
746	745	745	fill	pit	Undated pit	C		0			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
747	745	745	fill	pit	Undated pit	C		0			
748	748	748	cut	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5		0.58	0.24
749	748	748	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
750	748	748	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
751	748	748	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
752	752	688	cut	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C	688	2.1		1.3	0.28
753	752	688	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C		2.1			
754	752	688	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C		2.1			
755	755	690	cut	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1		1.2	0.19
756	755	690	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1			
757	755	690	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1			
758	755	690	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1			
759	720	720	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B	722	1.1			
760	720	720	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B	721	1.1			
761	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1			
762	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1			
763	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1			
764	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1			
765	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1			
766	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1			
767	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1			
768	345	345	fill	natural	Hollow slot	B		1.1			
769	769	748	cut	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5	5.1	0.4	0.13
770	769	748	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
771	771	748	cut	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5		0.27	0.11
772	771	748	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
773	773	748	cut	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5		0.42	0.11
774	773	748	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
775	775	688	cut	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C	688	2.1		0.95	0.26
776	775	688	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C		2.1			
777	775	688	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C		2.1			
778	778	690	cut	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1		1	0.3
779	778	690	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1			
780	778	690	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1			
781	781	781	cut	natural	Natural hollow slot	C		1.1	10.4	7.2	0.3
782	781	781	fill	natural	Natural hollow slot	C		1.1			
783	781	781	fill	natural	Natural hollow slot	C		1.1			
784	784	748	cut	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5	3.1	0.66	0.08
785	784	748	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
786	786	748	cut	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5	8.8	0.4	0.03
787	786	748	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
788	788	748	cut	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C	786	5	8.8	0.57	0.15
789	788	748	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
790	648	648	fill	natural	Hollow test pit	C		1.1			
791	791	690	cut	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1			
792	791	690	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1			
793	793	793	cut	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
794	793	793	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
795	793	793	fill	ditch	NW-SE Track	C	586	5			
796	793	793	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
797	797	688	cut	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C	688	2.1		0.8	0.1
798	797	688	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C		2.1			
799	799	799	cut	wheel ruts		C		5		1	0.1
800			fill	wheel ruts		C		5			
801	801	801	cut	hollow way	Road	C		5	27	2.78	0.5
802			fill	hollow way	Post-medieval hollow way	C		5			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
803					void	A		0			
804					void	A		0			
805					void	A		0			
806					void	A		0			
807	807	807	cut	posthole	Post-medieval posthole	C		5		0.38	0.09
808	807	807	fill	posthole	Post-medieval posthole	C		5			
809	809	677	cut	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		5			
810	810	677	fill	ditch	Post-medieval boundary	C		0			
811	811	811	cut	posthole	Post-medieval posthole	C		5	0.45	0.33	0.26
812	811	811	fill	posthole	Post-medieval posthole	C		5			
813	811	811	fill	posthole	Post-medieval posthole	C		5			
814	811	811	fill	posthole	Post-medieval posthole	C		5			
815	811	811	fill	posthole	Post-medieval posthole	C		5			
816	811	811	fill	posthole	Post-medieval posthole	C		5			
817	817	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	817	2.2		1.3	0.46
818	817	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
819	817	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
820	817	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
821	821	688	cut	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C	688	2.1		0.9	0.38
822	821	688	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C		2.1			
823	821	688	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C		2.1			
824	824	690	cut	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1		1.1	0.36
825	824	690	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1			
826	824	690	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1			
827	827	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	817	2.2		0.82	0.33
828	827	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
829	827	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
830	830	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	817	2.2		1.36	0.49

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
831	830	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
832	832	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	817	2.2		0.94	0.42
833	832	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
834	832	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
835	835	690	cut	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1		1.4	0.42
836	835	690	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1			
837	835	690	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1			
838	690	690	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1			
839	839	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	817	2.2		1.14	0.46
840	839	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
841	839	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
842	839	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
843	843	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	843	2.2		0.17	0.04
844	843	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
845	845	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	843	2.2		0.47	0.16
846	845	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
847	845	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
848	848	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	843	2.2		0.35	0.12
849	848	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
850	848	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
851	851	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	843	2.2		0.28	0.1
852	851	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
853	851	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
854	854	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	843	2.2		0.32	0.17
855	854	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
856	854	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
857	857	857	cut	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A	857	3		1.8	0.8
858	857	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A		3			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
859	857	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A		3			
860	857	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A		3			
861	857	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A		3			
862	857	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure (chalk in-filling)	A		3			
863	857	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure (silt)	A		3			
864	857	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure (later entrance flint surface)	A		3			
865	865	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2		0.86	0.28
866	865	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
867	867	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	817	2.2		0.54	0.22
868	867	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
869	869	869	cut	pit	BA irregular pit	A		2.2	1.2	1.2	0.34
870	869	869	fill	pit	BA irregular pit	A		2.2			
871	871	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	817	2.2		0.88	0.36
872	871	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
873	873	873	cut	pit	BA irregular pit	A		2.2		0.86	0.11
874	873	873	fill	pit	BA irregular pit	A		2.2			
875	875	875	cut	pit	BA irregular pit	A		2.2		0.52	0.07
876	875	875	fill	pit	BA irregular pit	A		2.2			
877	877	877	cut	pit	BA irregular pit	A		2.2	1.2	0.8	0.2
878	877	877	fill	pit	BA irregular pit	A		2.2			
879	879	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	817	2.2		1.18	0.5
880	879	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
881	879	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
882	879	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
883	879	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
884	884	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	817	2.2		1.22	0.53
885	884	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
886	884	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
887	884	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
888	884	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
889	889	889	cut	pit	BA irregular pit	A		2.2		0.72	0.24
890	889	889	fill	pit	BA irregular pit	A		2.2			
891	891	857	cut	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A	857	3		2.5	1.08
892	891	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A		3			
893	891	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A		3			
894	891	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A		3			
895	891	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A		3			
896	891	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A		3			
897	891	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A		3			
898	884	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
899	899	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	817	2.2		0.9	0.38
900	899	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
901	901	901	cut	natural	solution hollow	A		0	1.8	0.5	0.14
902	901	901	fill	natural	solution hollow	A		0			
903	903	903	cut	natural	solution hollow (eval slot)	A		0	0.66	0.6	0.3
904	903	903	fill	natural	solution hollow (eval slot)	A		0			
905	903	903	fill	natural	solution hollow (eval slot)	A		0			
906	906	906	cut	pit	solution hollow	A		0	1.3	0.7	0.6
907	906	906	fill	pit	solution hollow	A		0			
908	908	908	cut	pit	Well/watering hole	A	908	2.2	4.7	4.1	1.7
909	908	908	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
910	908	908	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
911	908	908	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
912	908	908	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
913	908	908	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
914	908	908	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
915	908	908	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
916	916	916	cut	natural	tree throw	A		2.2	4.1	0.32	0.38
917	916	916	fill	natural	tree throw	A		2.2			
918	918	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	817	2.2		0.81	0.38
919	918	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
920	908	908	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
921					void						
922					void						
923	923	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	843	2.2		0.84	0.31
924	923	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
925	925	925	cut	natural	tree throw	A		2.2	2.1	0.88	0.18
926	925	925	fill	natural	tree throw	A		2.2			
927	927	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	817	2.2		0.3	0.34
928	927	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
929					void			0			
930	930	930	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2		0.42	0.17
931	930	930	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2			
932	932	930	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2		0.49	0.08
933	932	930	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2			
934	934	930	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2		0.39	0.33
935	934	930	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2			
936	934	930	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2			
937	937	930	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2		0.29	0.14
938	937	930	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2			
939	937	930	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2			
940	940	930	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2		0.38	0.26
941	940	930	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2			
942	942	930	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2		0.35	0.22

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
943	942	930	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2			
944	944	930	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2		0.35	0.16
945	944	930	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2			
946	946	930	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2		0.34	0.18
947	946	930	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2			
948	948	930	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2		0.38	0.14
949	948	930	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2			
950	950	930	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2		0.31	0.18
951	950	930	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 930	A		2.2			
952	952	952	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2		0.4	0.25
953	952	952	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2			
954	952	952	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2			
955	955	952	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2		0.33	0.04
956	955	952	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2			
957	957	952	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2		0.3	0.09
958	957	952	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2			
959	959	952	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2		0.34	0.1
960	959	952	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2			
961	690	690	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1			
962	959	952	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2			
963	963	952	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2		0.3	0.09
964	963	952	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2			
965	965	952	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2		0.34	0.04
966	965	952	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2			
967	967	952	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2		0.34	0.08
968	967	952	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2			
969	969	952	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2		0.16	0.18
970	969	952	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 952	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
971	971	971	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2		0.22	0.2
972	971	971	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2			
973	973	971	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2		0.22	0.21
974	973	971	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2			
975	973	971	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2			
976	976	971	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2		0.5	0.18
977	976	971	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2			
978	978	971	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2		0.45	0.15
979	978	971	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2			
980	980	971	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2		0.32	0.18
981	980	971	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2			
982	982	971	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2		0.35	0.16
983	982	971	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2			
984	984	971	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2		0.3	0.22
985	984	971	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2			
986	984	971	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2			
987	987	971	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2		0.3	0.16
988	987	971	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2			
989	989	971	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2		0.27	0.14
990	989	971	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 971	A		2.2			
991	991	991	cut	posthole	Associated with line 995	A		2.2		0.32	0.24
992	991	991	fill	posthole	Associated with line 995	A		2.2			
993	993	993	cut	posthole	Associated with line 995	A		2.2		0.38	0.2
994	993	993	fill	posthole	Associated with line 995	A		2.2			
995	995	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.41	0.3
996	995	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
997	997	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.31	0.15
998	997	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
999	999	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.22	0.12
1000	999	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1001	1001	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.29	0.27
1002	1001	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1003	1003	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.14	0.11
1004	1003	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1005			void	void							
1006			void	void							
1007	1007	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.24	0.07
1008	1007	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1009	1009	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.22	0.15
1010	1009	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1011	1011	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.24	0.08
1012	1011	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1013			void	void							
1014			void	void							
1015	1015	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.23	0.14
1016	1015	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1017	1017	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.31	0.2
1018	1017	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1019	1019	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.25	0.15
1020	1019	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1021	1021	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.28	0.26
1022	1021	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1023	1023	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.21	0.06
1024	1023	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1025	1025	1025	cut	posthole	Line 1025	A		2.2		0.27	0.19
1026	1025	1025	fill	posthole	Line 1025	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1027	1027	1025	cut	posthole	Line 1025	A		2.2		0.28	0.16
1028	1027	1025	fill	posthole	Line 1025	A		2.2			
1029	1029	1025	cut	posthole	Line 1025	A		2.2		0.35	0.12
1030	1029	1025	fill	posthole	Line 1025	A		2.2			
1031	1031	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.27	0.15
1032	1031	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1033	1033	1025	cut	posthole	Line 1025	A		2.2		0.2	0.12
1034	1033	1025	fill	posthole	Line 1025	A		2.2			
1035	1035	1025	cut	posthole	Line 1025	A		2.2		0.23	0.15
1036	1035	1025	fill	posthole	Line 1025	A		2.2			
1037	1037	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.29	0.21
1038	1037	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1039	1039	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.12	0.13
1040	1039	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1041	1041	1025	cut	posthole	Line 1025	A		2.2		0.29	0.14
1042	1041	1025	fill	posthole	Line 1025	A		2.2			
1043	1043	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.3	0.19
1044	1043	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1045	1045	1025	cut	posthole	Line 1025	A		2.2		0.27	0.1
1046	1045	1025	fill	posthole	Line 1025	A		2.2			
1047	1047	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.29	0.28
1048	1047	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1049	1049	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.22	0.18
1050	1049	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1051	1051	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.27	0.13
1052	1051	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1053	1053	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.18	0.09
1054	1053	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1055	1055	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.32	0.11
1056	1055	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1057	1057	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.3	0.18
1058	1057	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1059	1059	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.18	0.02
1060	1059	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1061	1061	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.23	0.12
1062	1061	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1063	1063	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.18	0.1
1064	1063	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1065	1065	995	cut	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2		0.2	0.12
1066	1065	995	fill	posthole	Line 995	A		2.2			
1067	1067	1067	cut	pit	Associated with line 995	A		2.2		1.46	0.32
1068	1067	1067	fill	pit	Associated with line 995	A		2.2			
1069	1067	1067	fill	pit	Associated with line 995	A		2.2			
1070	1070	1070	cut	pit	Associated with line 995	A		2.2		0.66	0.3
1071	1070	1070	fill	pit	Associated with line 995	A		2.2			
1072	1072	1072	cut	pit	associated w Str 952	A		2.2		1.15	0.1
1073	1072	1072	fill	pit	associated w Str 952	A		2.2			
1074	1074	817	cut	pit	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2	1.74	0.5	0.39
1075	1074	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
1076	1076	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	817	2.2	1.76	0.5	0.39
1077	1076	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
1078	1078	1078	cut	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C	1078	2.1		1.5	0.3
1079	1078	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			
1080	1078	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			
1081	1081	1078	cut	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C	1078	2.1		1.1	0.25
1082	1081	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1083	1081	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			
1084	1081	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			
1085	1085	1078	cut	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C	1078	2.1		1.2	0.3
1086	1085	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			
1087	1085	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			
1088	1085	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			
1089	1089	1078	cut	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C	1078	2.1		1.2	0.25
1090	1089	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			
1091	1089	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			
1092	1092	1078	cut	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C	1078	2.1		1.8	0.35
1093	1092	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			
1094	1092	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			
1095	1095	1095	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2		0.65	0.08
1096	1095	1095	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2			
1097	1097	1095	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2		0.59	0.12
1098	1097	1095	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2			
1099	1099	1095	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2		0.46	0.1
1100	1099	1095	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2			
1101	1101	1095	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2		0.4	0.05
1102	1101	1095	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2			
1103	1103	1095	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2		0.46	0.08
1104	1103	1095	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2			
1105	1105	1095	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2		0.48	0.13
1106	1105	1095	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2			
1107	1107	1095	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2		0.38	0.12
1108	1107	1095	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2			
1109	1109	1095	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2		0.33	0.06
1110	1109	1095	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1111	1111	1095	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2	0.75	0.54	0.16
1112	1111	1095	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2			
1113	1113	1095	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2		0.75	0.16
1114	1114	1095	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1095	A		2.2			
1115	1115	1115	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1115	A		2.2		0.23	0.14
1116	1116	1115	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1115	A		2.2			
1117	1117	1115	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1115	A		2.2		0.28	0.29
1118	1118	1115	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1115	A		2.2			
1119	1119	1115	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1115	A		2.2		0.26	0.16
1120	1120	1115	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1115	A		2.2			
1121	1121	1115	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1115	A		2.2		0.2	0.17
1122	1122	1115	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1115	A		2.2			
1123	1123	1115	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1115	A		2.2		0.21	0.16
1124	1124	1115	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1115	A		2.2			
1125	1125	1115	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1115	A		2.2		0.26	0.18
1126	1126	1115	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1115	A		2.2			
1127	1127	1115	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1115	A		2.2		0.17	0.22
1128	1128	1115	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1115	A		2.2			
1129	1129	1129	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1129	A		2.2		0.2	0.35
1130	1129	1129	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1129	A		2.2			
1131	1131	1129	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1129	A		2.2		0.2	0.12
1132	1131	1129	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1129	A		2.2			
1133	1133	1129	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1129	A		2.2		0.19	0.07
1134	1133	1129	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1129	A		2.2			
1135	1135	1129	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1129	A		2.2		0.3	0.13
1136	1135	1129	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1129	A		2.2			
1137	1137	1129	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1129	A		2.2		0.17	0.19
1138	1137	1129	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1129	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1139	1139	1129	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1129	A		2.2		0.14	0.06
1140	1139	1129	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1129	A		2.2			
1141	1141	1129	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1129	A		2.2		0.2	0.19
1142	1141	1129	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1129	A		2.2			
1143	1143	1143	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2		0.36	0.05
1144	1143	1143	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2			
1145	1145	1143	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2		0.41	0.21
1146	1145	1143	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2			
1147	1147	1143	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2		0.32	0.11
1148	1147	1143	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2			
1149	1149	1143	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2		0.27	0.2
1150	1149	1143	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2			
1151	1151	1143	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2		0.17	0.08
1152	1151	1143	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2			
1153	1153	1143	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2		0.43	0.12
1154	1153	1143	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2			
1155	1155	1143	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2		0.52	0.31
1156	1155	1143	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2			
1157	1157	1143	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2		0.54	0.1
1158	1157	1143	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2			
1159	1159	1143	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2		0.17	0.02
1160	1159	1143	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2			
1161	1161	1143	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2		0.31	0.03
1162	1161	1143	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2			
1163	1163	1143	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2		0.2	0.24
1164	1163	1143	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2			
1165	1165	1143	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2		0.15	0.02
1166	1165	1143	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1143	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1167	1167	1167	cut	pit	Well/watering hole	A	1167	2.2	5.2	4.6	
1168	1168	1078	cut	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C	1078	2.1		2.2	0.4
1169	1168	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			
1170	1168	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			
1171	1171	1078	cut	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C	1078	2.1		2.4	0.35
1172	1171	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			
1173	1171	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			
1174	1195	1174	fill	posthole	Associated with line 1179	A		2.2			
1175	1175	1175	cut	posthole	Associated with line 1179	A		2.2		0.5	0.2
1176	1175	1175	fill	posthole	Associated with line 1179	A		2.2			
1177	1177	1177	cut	posthole	Associated with line 1179	A		2.2		0.27	0.12
1178	1177	1177	fill	posthole	Associated with line 1179	A		2.2			
1179	1179	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.42	0.15
1180	1179	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			
1181	1181	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.26	0.25
1182	1181	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			
1183	1183	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.4	0.23
1184	1183	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			
1185	1185	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.3	0.17
1186	1185	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			
1187	1187	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.4	0.14
1188	1187	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			
1189	1189	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.4	0.11
1190	1189	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			
1191	1191	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.37	0.12
1192	1191	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			
1193	1193	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.35	0.1
1194	1193	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1195	1195	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.44	0.17
1196	908	908	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1197	908	908	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1198	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1199	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1200	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1201	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1202	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1203	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1204	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1205	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1206	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1207	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1208	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1209	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1210	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1211	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1212	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1213	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1214	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1215	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1216	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1217	1217	1217	cut	posthole	Posthole in top of 1167, associated with 1220	A		2.2		0.5	1.2
1218	1217	1217	fill	posthole	Posthole in top of 1167, associated with 1220	A		2.2			
1219	1217	1217	fill	posthole	Posthole in top of 1167, associated with 1220	A		2.2			
1220	1220	1220	cut	pit	Well/watering hole	A	1220	2.2	6.15	5.3	2.2
1221	1220	1220	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1222		908	fill	cut	Well/watering hole - adjacent ?surface	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1223	1223	1223	cut	pit	Pit line 1223	A		2.2	0.64	0.67	0.2
1224	1223	1223	fill	pit	Pit line 1223	A		2.2			
1225	1223	1223	fill	pit	Pit line 1223	A		2.2			
1226	1226	1223	cut	pit	Pit line 1223	A		2.2	0.78	0.8	0.14
1227	1226	1223	fill	pit	Pit line 1223	A		2.2			
1228	1226	1223	fill	pit	Pit line 1223	A		2.2			
1229	1229	1223	cut	pit	Pit line 1223	A		2.2	0.8	0.8	0.24
1230	1229	1223	fill	pit	Pit line 1223	A		2.2			
1231	1229	1223	fill	pit	Pit line 1223	A		2.2			
1232	1232	1223	cut	pit	Pit line 1223	A		2.2	1	0.6	0.08
1233	1233	1223	fill	pit	Pit line 1223	A		2.2			
1234	1220	1220	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1235	1220	1220	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1236	1167	1167	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
1237	1237	1237	cut	posthole	Near Roundhouse 1095	A		2.2		0.23	0.16
1238	1237	1237	fill	posthole	Near Roundhouse 1095	A		2.2			
1239	1239	1239	cut	pit	Structure 1239	A		2.2	1.8	0.7	0.12
1240	1240	1239	cut	post hole	Structure 1239	A		2.2		0.13	0.06
1241	1241	1239	cut	post hole	Structure 1239	A		2.2		0.18	0.05
1242	1242	1239	cut	post hole	Structure 1239	A		2.2		0.12	0
1243	1243	1239	cut	post hole	Structure 1239	A		2.2		0.2	0.09
1244	1239	1239	fill	pit	Structure 1239	A		2.2			
1245	1240	1239	fill	post hole	Structure 1239	A		2.2			
1246	1241	1239	fill	post hole	Structure 1239	A		2.2			
1247	1243	1239	fill	post hole	Structure 1239	A		2.2			
1248	1248	1078	cut	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C	1078	2.1		2.2	0.2
1249	1248	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			
1250	1248	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1251	1248	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1			
1252	1252	1252	cut	posthole	Line 1252	A		2.2		0.49	0.173
1253	1252	1252	fill	posthole	Line 1252	A		2.2			
1254	1254	1252	cut	posthole	Line 1252	A		2.2		0.16	0.06
1255	1254	1252	fill	posthole	Line 1252	A		2.2			
1256	1256	1252	cut	posthole	Line 1252	A		2.2		0.25	0.2
1257	1256	1252	fill	posthole	Line 1252	A		2.2			
1258	1258	1252	cut	posthole	Line 1252	A		2.2		0.35	0.12
1259	1258	1252	fill	posthole	Line 1252	A		2.2			
1260	1260	1252	cut	posthole	Line 1252	A		2.2		0.27	0.07
1261	1260	1252	fill	posthole	Line 1252	A		2.2			
1262	1262		cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1252	A		2.2		0.3	0.14
1263	1262	1252	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1252	A		2.2			
1264	1264		cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1252	A		2.2		0.33	0.29
1265	1264	1252	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1252	A		2.2			
1266	1266		cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1252	A		2.2		0.29	0.2
1267	1266	1252	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1252	A		2.2			
1268	1268		cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1252	A		2.2		0.2	0.19
1269	1268	1252	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1252	A		2.2			
1270			void								
1271			void								
1272	1272		cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1282	A		2.2		0.3	0.08
1273	1272	1252	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1282	A		2.2			
1274	1274		cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1282	A		2.2		0.27	0.16
1275	1274	1252	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1282	A		2.2			
1276	1276		cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1282	A		2.2		0.25	0.16
1277	1276	1252	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1282	A		2.2			
1278	1278		cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1282	A		2.2		0.3	0.19

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1279	1278	1252	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1282	A		2.2			
1280	1280		cut	pit/posthole	Associated with Line 1282	A		2.2		0.44	0.19
1281	1280	1252	fill	pit/posthole	Associated with Line 1282	A		2.2			
1282	1282	1252	cut	posthole	Line 1282	A		2.2		0.26	0.12
1283	1282	1252	fill	posthole	Line 1282	A		2.2			
1284	1282	1252	cut	posthole	Line 1282	A		2.2		0.54	0.16
1285	1282	1252	fill	posthole	Line 1282	A		2.2			
1286	1286	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.37	0.14
1287	1286	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1288	1288	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.29	0.15
1289	1288	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1290	1290	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.26	0.17
1291	1290	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1292	1292	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.28	0.12
1293	1292	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1294	1294	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.29	0.12
1295	1294	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1296	1296	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.24	0.08
1297	1296	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1298	1298	1298	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.2	0.17
1299	1298	1298	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1300	1300	1300	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.19	0.16
1301	1300	1300	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1302	1302	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.23	0.11
1303	1302	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1304	1304	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.26	0.13
1305	1304	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1306	1306	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.2	0.08

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1307	1306	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1308	1308	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.2	
1309	1308	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1310	1310	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.18	
1311	1310	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1312	1312	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.19	0.09
1313	1312	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1314	1314	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.33	0.11
1315	1314	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1316	1316	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.34	0.1
1317	1316	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1318	1318	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.34	0.16
1319	1318	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1320	1320	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.36	0.2
1321	1320	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1322	1322	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.746	0.18
1323	1322	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1324	1324	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.17	0.04
1325	1324	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1326	1326	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.35	0.12
1327	1326	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1328	1328	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.31	0.15
1329	1328	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1330	1330	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.36	0.19
1331	1330	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1332	1332	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.35	0.39
1333	1332	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1334	1334	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.22	0.11

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1335	1334	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1336	1336	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.29	0.14
1337	1336	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1338	1338	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.34	0.12
1339	1338	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1340	1340	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.28	0.15
1341	1340	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1342	1342	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.25	0.15
1343	1342	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1344	1344	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.21	0.12
1345	1344	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1346	1346	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.46	0.14
1347	1346	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1348	1348	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.3	0.15
1349	1348	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1350	1350	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.18	0.09
1351	1350	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1352	1352	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.24	0.15
1353	1352	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1354	1354	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.3	0.09
1355	1354	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1356	1356	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.22	0.08
1357	1356	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1358	1358	1286	cut	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2		0.24	0.13
1359	1358	1286	fill	posthole	Line 1286	A		2.2			
1360	1360	1360	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2		0.27	0.17
1361	1360	1360	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2			
1362	1362	1360	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2		0.27	0.14

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1363	1362	1360	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2			
1364	1364	1360	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2		0.27	0.15
1365	1364	1360	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2			
1366	1366	1360	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2		0.25	0.14
1367	1366	1360	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2			
1368	1368	1360	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2		0.25	0.15
1369	1368	1360	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2			
1370	1370	1360	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2		0.26	0.19
1371	1370	1360	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2			
1372	1372	1360	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2		0.31	0.11
1373	1372	1360	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2			
1374	1374	1360	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2		0.23	0.16
1375	1374	1360	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2			
1376	1376	1360	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2		0.28	0.15
1377	1376	1360	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1360	A		2.2			
1378	1378	1378	cut	posthole	Near RH 1360	A		2.2		0.29	0.12
1379	1378	1378	fill	posthole	Near RH 1360	A		2.2			
1380	1380	1380	cut	posthole	Near RH 1360	A		2.2		0.3	0.19
1381	1380	1380	fill	posthole	Near RH 1360	A		2.2			
1382	1382	1382	cut	posthole	Near RH 1360	A		2.2		0.44	0.22
1383	1382	1382	fill	posthole	Near RH 1360	A		2.2			
1384	1384		cut	pit		A		2.2	1.2	0.44	0.06
1385	1384	1252	fill	pit		A		2.2			
1386	1386	1386	cut	pit		A		2.2		1.15	0.1
1387	1386	1386	fill	pit		A		2.2			
1388	1388	1388	cut	pit	Associated with Structure 1360	A		2.2		0.66	0.29
1389	1388	1388	fill	pit	Associated with Structure 1360	A		2.2			
1390	1390	1390	cut	pit		A		2.2		0.52	0.14

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1391	1390	1390	fill	pit		A		2.2			
1392	1392	1392	cut	pit	Pit/ph associated with Roundhouse 1115	A		2.2	0.8		0.16
1393	1392	1392	fill	pit	Pit/ph associated with Roundhouse 1115	A		2.2			
1394	1394	1392	cut	pit	Pit/ph associated with Roundhouse 1115	A		2.2		0.48	0.32
1395	1394	1392	fill	pit	Pit/ph associated with Roundhouse 1115	A		2.2			
1396	1394	1392	fill	pit	Pit/ph associated with Roundhouse 1115	A		2.2			
1397	1397	1397	cut	posthole	?Structure (Roundhouse) 1397	A		2.2		0.57	0.16
1398	1397	1397	fill	posthole	Possible structure 1397	A		2.2			
1399	1399	1397	cut	posthole	?Structure (Roundhouse) 1397	A		2.2		0.6	0.24
1400	1399	1397	fill	posthole	Possible structure 1397	A		2.2			
1401	1401	1397	cut	posthole	?Structure (Roundhouse) 1397	A		2.2		0.38	0.17
1402	1401	1397	fill	posthole	Possible structure 1397	A		2.2			
1403	1403	1397	cut	posthole	?Structure (Roundhouse) 1397	A		2.2		0.2	0.06
1404	1403	1397	fill	posthole	Possible structure 1397	A		2.2			
1405	1405	1397	cut	posthole	?Structure (Roundhouse) 1397	A		2.2		0.24	0.28
1406	1405	1397	fill	posthole	Possible structure 1397	A		2.2			
1407	1407	1407	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1407	A		2.2		0.32	0.22
1408	1407	1407	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1407	A		2.2			
1409	1409	1407	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1407	A		2.2		0.32	0.17
1410	1409	1407	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1407	A		2.2			
1411	1411	1407	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1407	A		2.2		0.18	0.23
1412	1411	1407	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1407	A		2.2			
1413	1413	1407	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1407	A		2.2		0.2	0.23
1414	1413	1407	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1407	A		2.2			
1415	1415	1407	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1407	A		2.2		0.2	
1416	1415	1407	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1407	A		2.2			
1417	1417	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.34	0.1
1418	1417	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1419	1419	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.4	0.17
1420	1419	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			
1421	1421	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.13	0.18
1422	1421	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			
1423	1423	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.18	0.19
1424	1423	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			
1425	1425	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.43	0.13
1426	1425	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			
1427	1427	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.35	0.23
1428	1427	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			
1429	1429	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.4	0.2
1430	1429	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			
1431	1431	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.37	0.17
1432	1431	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			
1433	1433	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.3	0.17
1434	1433	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			
1435	1435	1179	cut	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2		0.3	0.16
1436	1435	1179	fill	posthole	Line 1179	A		2.2			
1437	1437	1437	cut	natural	Small natural hollow	A		1.1	10	6	0.3
1438	1437	1437	fill	natural	Small natural hollow	A		1.1			
1439	1437	1437	fill	natural	Small natural hollow	A		1.1			
1440	1440		cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2		0.37	0.14
1441	1440	1448	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2			
1442	1442		cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2		0.14	0.07
1443	1442	1448	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2			
1444	1444		cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2		0.15	0.06
1445	1444	1448	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2			
1446	1446		cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2		0.19	0.07

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1447	1446	1448	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2			
1448	1448	1448	cut	posthole	Line 1448	A		2.2		0.31	0.15
1449	1448	1448	fill	posthole	Line 1448	A		2.2			
1450	1450		cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2		0.39	0.06
1451	1450	1448	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2			
1452	1452	1448	cut	posthole	Line 1448	A		2.2		0.23	0.04
1453	1452	1448	fill	posthole	Line 1448	A		2.2			
1454	1454		cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2		0.32	0.17
1455	1454	1448	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2			
1456	1456	1448	cut	posthole	Line 1448	A		2.2		0.26	0.15
1457	1456	1448	fill	posthole	Line 1448	A		2.2			
1458	1458		cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2		0.26	0.09
1459	1458	1448	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2			
1460	1460		cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2		0.47	0.1
1461	1460	1448	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2			
1462	1462		cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2		0.31	0.07
1463	1462	1448	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1448	A		2.2			
1464	1464	1448	cut	posthole	Line 1448	A		2.2		0.27	0.11
1465	1464	1448	fill	posthole	Line 1448	A		2.2			
1466			void								
1467			void								
1468			void								
1469			void								
1470			void								
1471			void								
1472	1472	1472	cut	stake hole?	Stake hole near Well 908	A		2.2		0.1	0.1
1473	1472	1472	fill	stake hole?	Stake hole near Well 908	A		2.2			
1474	1474	1474	cut	stake hole?	Stake hole near Well 908	A		2.2		0.1	0.1

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1475	1474	1474	fill	stake hole?	Stake hole near Well 908	A		2.2			
1476	1476	1476	cut	posthole/pit	posthole near Well 908	A		2.2		0.6	0.3
1477	1476	1476	fill	posthole/pit	posthole near Well 908	A		2.2			
1478	1476	1476	fill	posthole/pit	posthole near Well 908	A		2.2			
1479	1479	1479	cut	pit	Pit near well 908	A		2.2		1.3	0.16
1480	1479	1479	fill	pit	Pit near well 908	A		2.2			
1481	1479	1479	fill	pit	Pit near well 908	A		2.2			
1482	1482	318	cut	Hollow way	Road	A		5			
1483	1482	318	fill	Hollow way	Road	A		5			
1484	1484	1484	cut	well	Post-Roman well	A	1484	3			2.8
1485					void						
1486	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1487	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1488	1488	1078	cut	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	C		2.1		5.3	0.8
1489	1488	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	A		2.1			
1490	1488	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	A		2.1			
1491	1491	1491	cut	natural	Small natural hollow by Barrow 1491	A		1.1	19	14	
1492	1491	1491	fill	natural	Small natural hollow by Barrow 1491	A		1.1			
1493		1493	layer	colluvium	Colluvial/natural deposit	A		1.1			
1494	1494	1494	cut	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure (recut)	A		3		1.74	0.62
1495	1494	1494	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure (recut)	A		3			
1496	1494	1494	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure (recut)	A		3			
1497	1494	1494	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure (recut)	A		3			
1498	1494	1494	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure (recut)	A		3			
1499	1494	1494	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure (recut)	A		3			
1500	1494	1494	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure (recut)	A		3			
1501	1494	1494	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure (recut)	A		3			
1502	1502	1078	cut	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	A	1078	2.1		3.3	0.7

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1503	1502	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	A		2.1			
1504	1502	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	A		2.1			
1505	1505	1505	cut	pit	Pits near pit 1223	A		2.2		1	0.15
1506	1505	1505	fill	pit	Pits near pit 1223	A		2.2			
1507	1507	1507	cut	pit	Pits near pit 1223	A		2.2		0.4	0.08
1508	1507	1507	fill	pit	Pits near pit 1223	A		2.2			
1509		1509	cut	natural	Hollow test pit	A		1.1			0.3
1510	1510	1510	cut	posthole	postholes near Roundhouse 930	A		2.2		0.3	0.08
1511	1510	1510	fill	posthole	postholes near Roundhouse 930	A		2.2			
1512	1512	1510	cut	posthole	postholes near Roundhouse 930	A		2.2		0.18	0.18
1513	1512	1510	fill	posthole	postholes near Roundhouse 930	A		2.2			
1514	1514	1510	cut	posthole	postholes near Roundhouse 930	A		2.2		0.3	0.07
1515	1514	1510	fill	posthole	postholes near Roundhouse 930	A		2.2			
1516	1516	1510	cut	posthole	postholes near Roundhouse 930	A		2.2		0.35	0.07
1517	1516	1510	fill	posthole	postholes near Roundhouse 930	A		2.2			
1518	1518	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.14	0.17
1519	1518	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1520	1520	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.18	0.12
1521	1520	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1522	1522	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.22	0.17
1523	1522	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1524	1524	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.25	0.08
1525	1524	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1526	1526	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.2	0.1
1527	1526	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1528	1528	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.3	0.17
1529	1528	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1530	1530	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.25	0.08

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1531	1530	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1532	1532	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.22	0.1
1533	1532	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1534	1534	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.26	0.15
1535	1534	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1536	1536	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.25	0.1
1537	1536	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1538	1538	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.2	0.08
1539	1538	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1540	1540	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.36	0.15
1541	1540	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1542	1542	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.36	0.16
1543	1542	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1544	1544	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.3	0.08
1545	1544	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1546	1546	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.3	0.11
1547	1546	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1548	1548	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.31	0.15
1549	1548	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1550	1550	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.23	0.14
1551	1550	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1552	1552	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.25	0.05
1553	1552	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1554	1554	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.27	0.08
1555	1554	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1556	1556	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.16	0.03
1557	1556	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1558	1558	1522	cut	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2		0.24	0.15

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1559	1558	1522	fill	posthole	Line 1522	A		2.2			
1560	2174	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
1561	2174	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
1562	2174	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
1563	1563	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	843	2.2		1.2	0.48
1564	1563	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
1565	1563	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
1566	1563	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
1567					void	A		2.2		0.5	0.12
1568					void	A		2.2			
1569	1569	1569	cut	pit	Pits associated with line 1518	A		2.2		0.7	0.32
1570	1569	1569	fill	pit	Pits associated with line 1518	A		2.2			
1571	1569	1569	fill	pit	Pits associated with line 1518	A		2.2			
1572	1572	1572	cut	pit	Pits associated with line 1518	A		2.2		0.8	0.35
1573	1572	1572	fill	pit	Pits associated with line 1518	A		2.2			
1574	1572	1572	fill	pit	Pits associated with line 1518	A		2.2			
1575	1575	1575	cut	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1522 etc	A		2.2		0.2	0.04
1576	1575	1575	fill	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1522 etc	A		2.2			
1577			void								
1578											
1579			void								
1580			void								
1581	1581	1575	cut	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1522 etc	A		2.2		0.15	0.05
1582	1581	1575	fill	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1522 etc	A		2.2			
1583	1583	1575	cut	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1522 etc	A		2.2		0.18	0.1
1584	1583	1575	fill	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1522 etc	A		2.2			
1585	1585	1575	cut	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1522 etc	A		2.2		0.13	0.26
1586	1585	1575	fill	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1522 etc	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1587	1587	1575	cut	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1522 etc	A		2.2		0.41	0.3
1588	1587	1575	fill	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1522 etc	A		2.2			
1589	1589	1575	cut	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1522 etc	A		2.2		0.14	0.06
1590	1589	1575	fill	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1522 etc	A		2.2			
1591	1591	1575	cut	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1522 etc	A		2.2		0.33	0.1
1592	1591	1575	fill	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1522 etc	A		2.2			
1593	1593	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.25	0.09
1594	1593	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1595	1595	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.3	0.07
1596	1595	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1597	1597	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.19	0.06
1598	1597	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1599	1599	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.13	0.12
1600	1599	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1601	1601	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.15	0.13
1602	1601	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1603	1603	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.19	0.12
1604	1603	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1605	1605	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.24	0.11
1606	1605	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1607	1607	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.22	0.12
1608	1607	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1609	1609	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.2	0.13
1610	1609	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1611	1611	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.2	0.17
1612	1611	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1613	1613	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.32	0.15
1614	1613	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1615	1615	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.3	0.15
1616	1615	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1617	1617	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.32	0.17
1618	1617	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1619	1619	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.1	0.1
1620	1619	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1621	1621	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.35	0.14
1622	1621	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1623	1623	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.25	0.18
1624	1623	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1625	1625	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.3	0.06
1626	1625	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1627	1627	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.4	0.19
1628	1627	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1629	1629	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.27	0.06
1630	1629	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1631	1631	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.36	0.16
1632	1631	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1633	1633	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.2	0.1
1634	1633	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1635			void	void							
1636			void	void							
1637	1637	1637	cut	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1593	A		2.2		0.33	0.16
1638	1637	1637	fill	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1593	A		2.2			
1639	1639	1637	cut	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1593	A		2.2		0.33	0.15
1640	1639	1637	fill	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1593	A		2.2			
1641	1641	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.3	0.15
1642	1641	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1643	1643	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.19	0.2
1644	1643	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1645	1645	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.32	0.15
1646	1645	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1647	1647	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.24	0.09
1648	1647	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1649	1649	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.49	0.13
1650	1649	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1651			void	void							
1652			void	void							
1653	1653	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.3	0.05
1654	1653	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1655	1655	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858?	A		2.2		0.3	0.15
1656	1655	1858	fill	posthole	Structure 1858?	A		2.2			
1657	1657	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.3	0.14
1658	1657	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1659	1659	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858?	A		2.2		0.2	0.12
1660	1659	1858	fill	posthole	Structure 1858?	A		2.2			
1661	1661	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858?	A		2.2		0.28	0.18
1662	1661	1858	fill	posthole	Structure 1858?	A		2.2			
1663	1663	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858?	A		2.2		0.2	0.13
1664	1663	1858	fill	posthole	Structure 1858?	A		2.2			
1665	1665	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.45	0.13
1666	1665	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1667	1667	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.36	0.13
1668	1667	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1669	1669	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.14	0.05
1670	1669	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1671	1671	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2		0.38	0.2
1672	1671	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2			
1673	1673	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2		0.29	0.13
1674	1673	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2			
1675	1675	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.26	0.14
1676	1675	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1677	1677	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.25	0.18
1678	1677	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1679	1679	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.46	0.32
1680	1679	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1681	1681	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858?	A		2.2		0.19	0.1
1682	1681	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858?	A		2.2			
1683	1683	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858?	A		2.2		0.9	0.12
1684	1683	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858?	A		2.2			
1685	1685	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.28	0.18
1686	1685	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1687	1687	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.24	0.18
1688	1687	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1689	1689	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.12	0.05
1690	1689	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1691	1691	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.07	0.04
1692	1691	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1693	1693	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858?	A		2.2		0.1	0.1
1694	1693	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858?	A		2.2			
1695	1695	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858?	A		2.2		0.25	0.05
1696	1695	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858?	A		2.2			
1697	1697		void								
1698	1697		void								

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1699	1699	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.2	0.08
1700	1699	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1701	1701	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.24	0.11
1702	1701	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1703	1703	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.28	0.1
1704	1703	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1705	1705	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.45	0.12
1706	1705	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1707	1707	1593	cut	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2		0.36	0.1
1708	1707	1593	fill	posthole	Line 1593	A		2.2			
1709	1709	1637	cut	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1593	A		2.2		0.24	0.06
1710	1709	1637	fill	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1593	A		2.2			
1711	1711	1637	cut	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1593	A		2.2	0.8	0.55	0.12
1712	1711	1637	fill	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1593	A		2.2			
1713	1713	1637	cut	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1593	A		2.2		0.33	0.08
1714	1713	1637	fill	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1593	A		2.2			
1715	1715	1637	cut	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1593	A		2.2		0.27	0.15
1716	1715	1637	fill	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1593	A		2.2			
1717	1717	1637	cut	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1593	A		2.2		0.27	0.15
1718	1717	1637	fill	posthole	Posthole associated with line 1593	A		2.2			
1719	1719	1719	cut	natural	pit associated with line 1593	A		2.2		0.65	0.14
1720	1719	1719	fill	natural	treethrow associated with line 1593	A		2.2			
1721			void								
1722			void								
1723			void								
1724			void								
1725	1725	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858?	A		2.2		0.14	0.06
1726	1725	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858?	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1727	1727	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858?	A		2.2		0.15	0.1
1728	1727	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858?	A		2.2			
1729	1729	1729	cut	posthole/natural	Possible posthole	A		2.2		0.1	0.07
1730	1729	1729	fill	posthole/natural	Possible posthole	A		2.2			
1731	1731	1731	cut	posthole/natural	Possible posthole	A		2.2		0.1	0.14
1732	1731	1731	fill	posthole/natural	Possible posthole	A		2.2			
1733	1733	1733	cut	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2		0.23	0.05
1734	1733	1733	fill	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2			
1735	1735	1733	cut	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2		0.23	0.15
1736	1735	1733	fill	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2			
1737	1737	1733	cut	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2		0.28	0.1
1738	1737	1733	fill	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2			
1739	1739	1733	cut	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2		0.25	0.1
1740	1739	1733	fill	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2			
1741	1741	1733	cut	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2		0.31	0.17
1742	1741	1733	fill	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2			
1743	1743	1733	cut	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2		0.27	0.13
1744	1743	1733	fill	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2			
1745	1745	1733	cut	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2		0.28	0.15
1746	1745	1733	fill	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2			
1747	1747	1733	cut	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2		0.31	0.15
1748	1747	1733	fill	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2			
1749	1749	1733	cut	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2		0.35	0.23
1750	1749	1733	fill	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2			
1751	1751	1733	cut	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2		0.39	0.23
1752	1751	1733	fill	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2			
1753	1753	1733	cut	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2		0.3	0.2
1754	1753	1733	fill	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1755	1755	1733	cut	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2		0.36	0.14
1756	1755	1733	fill	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2			
1757	1757	1733	cut	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2		0.29	0.15
1758	1757	1733	fill	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2			
1759	1759	1733	cut	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2		0.36	0.33
1760	1759	1733	fill	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2			
1761	1761	1761	cut	posthole	Droveway 1 internal	A		2.2		0.23	0.03
1762	1761	1761	fill	posthole	Droveway 1 internal	A		2.2			
1763	1763	1733	cut	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2		0.27	0.3
1764	1763	1733	fill	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2			
1765	1765	1733	cut	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2		0.23	0.1
1766	1765	1733	fill	posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2			
1767					Void	A					
1768					Void						
1769	1769	1769	cut	posthole	Droveway 1 internal	A		2.2		0.17	0.21
1770	1769	1769	fill	posthole	Droveway 1 internal	A		2.2			
1771	1771	1771	cut	posthole	Droveway 1 internal	A		2.2		0.21	0.14
1772	1771	1771	fill	posthole	Droveway 1 internal	A		2.2			
1773	1773	1773	cut	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2		0.23	0.14
1774	1773	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2			
1775	1775	1773	cut	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2		0.25	0.09
1776	1775	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2			
1777	1777	1773	cut	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2		0.24	0.15
1778	1777	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2			
1779	1779	1773	cut	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2		0.25	0.26
1780	1779	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2			
1781	1781	1773	cut	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2		0.35	0.23
1782	1781	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1783	1783	1773	cut	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2		0.4	0.26
1784	1783	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2			
1785	1785	1773	cut	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2		0.33	0.23
1786	1785	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2			
1787	1787	1773	cut	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2		0.38	0.27
1788	1787	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2			
1789	1789	1789	cut	posthole	Line 1789	A		2.2		0.37	0.16
1790	1789	1789	fill	posthole	Line 1789	A		2.2			
1791	1791	1773	cut	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2		0.67	0.23
1792	1791	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2			
1793	1793	1789	cut	posthole	Line 1789	A		2.2		0.44	0.13
1794	1793	1789	fill	posthole	Line 1789	A		2.2			
1795	1795	1773	cut	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2		0.7	0.24
1796	1795	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2			
1797	1797	1789	cut	posthole	Line 1789	A		2.2		0.26	0.2
1798	1797	1789	fill	posthole	Line 1789	A		2.2			
1799	1799	1773	cut	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2		0.35	0.07
1800	1799	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2			
1801	1801	1789	cut	posthole	Line 1789	A		2.2		0.27	0.23
1802	1801	1789	fill	posthole	Line 1789	A		2.2			
1803	1803	1773	cut	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2		0.4	0.1
1804	1803	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2			
1805	1805	1773	cut	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2		0.47	0.12
1806	1805	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2			
1807	1807	1789	cut	posthole	Line 1789	A		2.2		0.23	0.21
1808	1807	1789	fill	posthole	Line 1789	A		2.2			
1809	1809	1773	cut	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2		0.25	0.2
1810	1809	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1811	1811	1789	cut	posthole	Line 1789	A		2.2		0.29	0.07
1812	1811	1789	fill	posthole	Line 1789	A		2.2			
1813	1813	1773	cut	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2		0.26	0.24
1814	1813	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2			
1815	1815	1773	cut	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2		0.39	0.06
1816	1815	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2			
1817	1817	1773	cut	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2		0.31	0.06
1818	1817	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1773	A		2.2			
1819	1819	1819	cut	posthole	Within trackway 1	A		2.2		0.16	0.13
1820	1819	1819	fill	posthole	Within trackway 1	A		2.2			
1821	1821	1821	cut	posthole	Within trackway 1	A		2.2		0.27	0.13
1822	1821	1821	fill	posthole	Within trackway 1	A		2.2			
1823	1823	1823	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.2	0.16
1824	1823	1773	fill	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2			
1825	1825	1823	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.27	0.06
1826	1825	1823	fill	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2			
1827	1827	1827	cut	posthole	Associated with Line 1823	A		2.2		0.22	0.28
1828	1827	1827	fill	posthole	Associated with Line 1823	A		2.2			
1829	1829	1829	cut	natural	Possible tree throw	A		0	1.5	0.6	0.15
1830	1829	1829	fill	natural	Possible tree throw	A		0			
1831	1831	1733	cut	pit/posthole	Line 1733	A		2.2	2.8	0.5	0.23
1832	1831	1831	fill	natural	Possible tree throw	A		0			
1833	1833	1484	cut	posthole	Associated with Post-Roman well	A		3			0.1
1834	1833	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1835	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1836	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1837	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1838	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1839	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1840	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1841	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1842	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1843	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1844	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1845	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1846	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1847	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1848	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1849	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1850	1850	857	cut	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A	857	3		2.8	1.35
1851	1850	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A		3			
1852	1850	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A		3			
1853	1850	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A		3			
1854	1850	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A		3			
1855	1850	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A		3			
1856	1850	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A		3			
1857	1850	857	fill	ditch	Post-Roman Enclosure	A		3			
1858	1858	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2		0.6	0.3
1859	1858	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2			
1860	1860	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2		0.1	0.15
1861	1860	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2			
1862	1862	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2		0.5	0.3
1863	1862	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2			
1864	1864	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2		0.2	0.14
1865	1864	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2			
1866	1866	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2		0.45	0.25

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1867	1866	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2			
1868	1868	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2		0.24	0.11
1869	1868	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2			
1870	1870	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2		0.45	0.25
1871	1870	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2			
1872	1872	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2		0.13	0.11
1873	1872	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2			
1874	1874	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2		0.55	0.24
1875	1874	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2			
1876	1876	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2		0.28	0.12
1877	1876	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2			
1878	1878	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2		0.45	0.2
1879	1878	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2			
1880	1880	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2		0.2	0.1
1881	1880	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2			
1882	1882	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2		0.22	0.2
1883	1882	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2			
1884	1884	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2		0.4	0.19
1885	1884	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2			
1886	1886	1858	cut	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2		0.12	0.13
1887	1886	1858	fill	posthole	Structure (Roundhouse) 1858	A		2.2			
1888	1888	1888	cut	pit	?BA large pit	A		2.2	3.07	2.4	1.24
1889	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1890	1484	1484	fill	well	Post-Roman well	A		3			
1891	1891	1891	cut	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2		0.35	0.16
1892	1891	1891	fill	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2			
1893	1893	1891	cut	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2		0.17	0.12
1894	1893	1891	fill	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1895	1895	1891	cut	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2		0.15	0.04
1896	1895	1891	fill	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2			
1897	1897	1891	cut	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2		0.17	0.1
1898	1897	1891	fill	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2			
1899	1899	1891	cut	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2		0.23	0.19
1900	1899	1891	fill	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2			
1901	1901	1891	cut	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2		0.21	0.08
1902	1901	1891	fill	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2			
1903	1903	1891	cut	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2		0.18	0.08
1904	1903	1891	fill	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2			
1905	1905	1905	cut	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2		0.28	0.15
1906	1905	1905	fill	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2			
1907	1907	1905	cut	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2		0.31	0.16
1908	1907	1905	fill	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2			
1909	1909	1905	cut	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2		0.4	0.18
1910	1909	1905	fill	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2			
1911	1911	1905	cut	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2		0.35	0.15
1912	1911	1905	fill	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2			
1913	1913	1905	cut	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2		0.28	0.19
1914	1913	1905	fill	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2			
1915	1915	1905	cut	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2		0.24	0.06
1916	1915	1905	fill	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2			
1917	1917	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.31	0.09
1918	1917	1917	fill	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2			
1919	1919	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.28	0.23
1920	1919	1917	fill	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2			
1921	1921	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.23	0.23
1922	1921	1917	fill	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1923	1923	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.22	0.21
1924	1923	1917	fill	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2			
1925	1925	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.31	0.2
1926	1925	1917	fill	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2			
1927	1927	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.31	0.2
1928	1927	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			
1929	1929	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.23	0.11
1930	1929	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			
1931	1931	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.33	0.06
1932	1931	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			
1933	1933	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.42	0.11
1934	1933	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			
1935	1935	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.25	0.05
1936	1935	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			
1937	1937	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.35	0.13
1938	1937	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			
1939	1939	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.36	0.28
1940	1939	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			
1941	1941	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.3	0.13
1942	1941	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			
1943	1943	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.34	0.14
1944	1943	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			
1945			void								
1946	1945	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			
1947	1947	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.4	0.22
1948	1947	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			
1949	1949	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.46	0.26
1950	1949	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1951	1951	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.3	0.17
1952	1951	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			
1953	1953	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.37	0.22
1954	1953	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			
1955	1955	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.38	0.18
1956	1955	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			
1957	1957	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.26	0.14
1958	1957	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			
1959	1959	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.35	0.27
1960	1959	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			
1961	1961	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.2	0.11
1962	1961	1927	fill	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2			
1963	1963	1891	cut	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2		0.44	0.33
1964	1963	1891	fill	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2			
1965	1888	1888	fill	pit	MBA large pit	A		2.2			
1966	1888	1888	fill	pit	MBA large pit	A		2.2			
1967	1888	1888	fill	pit	MBA large pit	A		2.2			
1968	1888	1888	fill	pit	MBA large pit	A		2.2			
1969	1888	1888	fill	pit	MBA large pit	A		2.2			
1970	1888	1888	fill	pit	MBA large pit	A		2.2			
1971	1888	1888	fill	pit	MBA large pit	A		2.2			
1972	1888	1888	fill	pit	MBA large pit	A		2.2			
1973	1973	1973	cut	pit	?BA pit	A		2.2	0.97	0.8	0.4
1974	1973	1973	fill	pit	?BA pit	A		2.2			
1975	1975	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	817	2.2		1.5	0.62
1976	1888	1888	fill	pit	MBA large pit	A		2.2			
1977	1977	1977	cut	pit	MBA well/pit	A	1977	2.2	4.9	4.5	2.1
1978	1977	1977	fill	pit	MBA well/pit	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
1979	1977	1977	fill	pit	MBA well/pit	A		2.2			
1980	1977	1977	fill	pit	MBA well/pit	A		2.2			
1981	1977	1977	fill	pit	MBA well/pit	A		2.2			
1982	1977	1977	fill	pit	MBA well/pit	A		2.2			
1983	1977	1977	fill	pit	MBA well/pit	A		2.2			
1984		1493	fill	colluvium	Colluvial/natural deposit	A		1.1			
1985		1493	fill	colluvium	Colluvial/natural deposit	A	1493	1.1			
1986	1986	1986	cut	pit	pit/tree throw?	A		0	1.7	0.64	0.15
1987	1986	1986	fill	pit	pit within (?) drove 1905	A		0			
1988	1988	1905	cut	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2		0.6	0.32
1989	1988	1905	fill	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2			
1990	1988	1905	fill	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2			
1991	1991	1905	cut	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2		0.25	0.11
1992	1991	1905	fill	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2			
1993	1993	1905	cut	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2		0.36	0.29
1994	1993	1905	fill	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2			
1995	1995	1905	cut	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2		0.32	0.11
1996	1995	1905	fill	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2			
1997	1997	1997	cut	pit	Pit in Enclosure 1	A		2.2	2.4	2	0.6
1998	1997	1997	fill	pit	Pit in Enclosure 1	A		2.2			
1999	1975	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
2000	1220	1220	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
2001	1220	1220	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
2002	1220	1220	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
2003	1220	1220	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
2004	1220	1220	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
2005	1220	1220	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
2006	1220	1220	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
2007	1220	1220	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2			
2008	2008	2008	cut	pit	Pit associated with (?) drove 1905	A		2.2	1.24	0.8	0.24
2009	2008	2008	fill	pit	Pit associated with (?) drove 1905	A		2.2			
2010	2010	1078	cut	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	A		2.1		4	0.58
2011	2010	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	A		2.1			
2012	2012	2012	cut	posthole	Line 2012	A		2.2		0.33	0.2
2013	2012	2012	fill	posthole	Line 2012	A		2.2			
2014	2014	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	817	2.2		1.09	
2015	2014	817	fill	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A		2.2			
2016		2016	layer	surface (external)	Test pit in stones associated with 1985	A		0			
2017	2017	2017	cut	ditch	Curvilinear ditch near Barrow 1	A		0		0.33	0.13
2018	2017	2017	fill	ditch	Curvilinear ditch near Barrow 1	A		0			
2019	2019	2019	cut	posthole	Structure 2019	A		2.2		0.1	0.05
2020	2019	2019	fill	posthole	Structure 2019	A		2.2			
2021	2010	1078	fill	ditch	Barrow 1 ditch	A		2.1			
2022	2022	2022	cut	natural	Cut of hollow, cut by wells 1167, 1220	A		1.1	18	16	0.2
2023	2022	2022	fill	natural	Cut of hollow, cut by wells 1167, 1220	A		1.1			
2024	2024	2024	cut	natural	Associated with Line 1522	A		2.2		1	0.17
2025	2024	2024	fill	natural	Associated with Line 1522	A		2.2			
2026	2026	2026	cut	pit	?BA Pit	A		2.2			
2027	2026	2026	fill	pit	?BA Pit	A		2			
2028	2028	2028	cut	pit	?BA Pit	A		2.2			
2029	2028	2028	fill	pit	?BA Pit	A		2			
2030	2030	2030	cut	pit	Neolithic pit	A		1.2		1.44	0.42
2031	2030	2030	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	A		1.2			
2032	2030	2030	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	A		1.2			
2033	2030	2030	fill	pit	Neolithic pit	A		1.2			
2034	2034	2034	cut	pit	Neolithic pit?	A		1.2	0.5	0.5	0.1

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
2035	2034	2034	fill	pit	Neolithic pit?	A		1.2			
2036	2036	2036	cut	natural	Solution hole/tree throw?	A		0	0.45	0.45	0.07
2037	2036	2036	fill	natural	Solution hole/tree throw?	A		0			
2038	2038	2038	cut	pit	Near Line 2044	A		2.2		0.52	0.27
2039	2038	2038	fill	pit	Near Line 2044	A		2.2			
2040	2040	2040	cut	pit	Pit/posthole	A		2.2		0.39	0.14
2041	2040	2040	fill	pit	Pit/posthole	A		2.2			
2042	2042	2042	cut	pit	Pit/posthole	A		2.2		0.45	0.15
2043	2042	2042	fill	pit	Pit/posthole	A		2.2			
2044	2044	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.11	0.04
2045	2044	2044	fill	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2			
2046	2046	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.14	0.12
2047	2046	2044	fill	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2			
2048	2048	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.14	0.07
2049	2048	2044	fill	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2			
2050	2050	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.15	0.15
2051	2050	2044	fill	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2			
2052	2052	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.21	0.14
2053	2052	2044	fill	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2			
2054	2054	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.15	0.16
2055	2054	2044	fill	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2			
2056	2056	2056	cut	posthole	Line 2056	A		2.2		0.23	0.12
2057	2056	2056	fill	posthole	Line 2056	A		2.2			
2058	2058	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.2	0.24
2059	2058	2044	fill	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2			
2060	2060	2056	cut	posthole	Line 2056	A		2.2		0.16	0.17
2061	2060	2056	fill	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2			
2062	2062	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.18	0.14

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
2063	2062	2044	fill	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2			
2064	2064	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.14	0.03
2065	2064	2044	fill	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2			
2066	2066	2066	cut	posthole	Line 2066	A		2.2		0.17	0.09
2067	2066	2066	fill	posthole	Line 2066	A		2.2			
2068					void						
2069					void						
2070	2070	2144	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.28	0.05
2071	2070	2144	fill	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2			
2072	2072	2144	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.18	0.02
2073	2072	2144	fill	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2			
2074	2074	2144	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.19	0.07
2075	2074	2144	fill	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2			
2076	2076	2076	cut	posthole	Line 2076	A		2.2		0.26	0.09
2077	2076	2076	fill	posthole	Line 2076	A		2.2			
2078	2078	2076	cut	posthole	Line 2076	A		2.2		0.27	0.22
2079	2078	2076	fill	posthole	Line 2076	A		2.2			
2080	2080	2076	cut	posthole	Line 2076	A		2.2		0.14	0.13
2081	2080	2076	fill	posthole	Line 2076	A		2.2			
2082	2082	2082	cut	posthole	Possible posthole	A		2.2		0.21	0.09
2083	2082	2082	fill	posthole	Possible posthole	A		2.2			
2084	2084	2084	cut	posthole	Possible posthole	A		2.2		0.26	0.14
2085	2084	2084	fill	posthole	Possible posthole	A		2.2			
2086	2086	2056	cut	posthole	Line 2056	A		2.2		0.21	0.08
2087	2086	2056	fill	posthole	Line 2056	A		2.2			
2088	2088	2056	cut	posthole	Line 2056	A		2.2		0.18	0.01
2089	2088	2056	fill	posthole	Line 2056	A		2.2			
2090	2090	2090	cut	posthole	Possible posthole	A		2.2		0.16	0.05

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
2091	2090	2090	fill	posthole	Possible posthole	A		2.2			
2092	2092	2092	cut	pit	Pit/posthole	A		2.2		0.6	0.16
2093	2092	2092	fill	pit	Pit/posthole	A		2.2			
2094	2094	2094	cut	posthole	Posthole near MBA ditch NW	A		2.2		0.28	0.09
2095	2094	2094	fill	posthole	Posthole near MBA ditch NW	A		2.2			
2096	2096	2096	cut	posthole	Posthole near MBA ditch NW	A		2.2		0.24	0.16
2097	2096	2096	fill	posthole	Posthole near MBA ditch NW	A		2.2			
2098	2098	2098	cut	posthole	Posthole near MBA ditch NW	A		2.2		0.2	0.118
2099	2098	2098	fill	posthole	Posthole near MBA ditch NW	A		2.2			
2100	2100	2100	cut	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2		0.25	0.06
2101	2100	2100	fill	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2			
2102	2102	2100	cut	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2		0.23	0.04
2103	2102	2100	fill	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2			
2104	2104	2100	cut	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2		0.29	0.04
2105	2104	2100	fill	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2			
2106	2106	2100	cut	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2		0.24	0.04
2107	2106	2100	fill	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2			
2108	2108	2100	cut	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2		0.28	0.06
2109	2108	2100	fill	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2			
2110	2110	2100	cut	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2		0.23	0.04
2111	2110	2100	fill	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2			
2112	2112	2100	cut	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2		0.22	0.1
2113	2112	2100	fill	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2			
2114	2114	2100	cut	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2		0.18	0.1
2115	2114	2100	fill	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2			
2116	2116	2100	cut	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2		0.17	0.08
2117	2116	2100	fill	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2			
2118	2118	2100	cut	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2		0.25	0.15

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
2119	2119	2100	fill	posthole	Line 2100	A		2.2			
2120	2120	2012	cut	posthole	Line 2012	A		2.2		0.24	0.05
2121	2121	2012	cut	posthole	Line 2012	A		2.2		0.33	0.09
2122	2122	2122	cut	posthole	Line 2122	A		2.2		0.26	0.16
2123	2122	2122	fill	posthole	Line 2122	A		2.2			
2124	2124	2122	cut	posthole	Line 2122	A		2.2		0.27	0.23
2125	2124	2122	fill	posthole	Line 2122	A		2.2			
2126	2126	2122	cut	posthole	Line 2122	A		2.2		0.25	0.22
2127	2126	2122	fill	posthole	Line 2122	A		2.2			
2128	2128	2128	cut	posthole	Line 2128	A		2.2		0.32	0.25
2129	2128	2128	fill	posthole	Line 2128	A		2.2			
2130	2130	2128	cut	posthole	Line 2128	A		2.2		0.27	0.22
2131	2130	2128	fill	posthole	Line 2128	A		2.2			
2132	2132	2128	cut	posthole	Line 2128	A		2.2		0.17	0.1
2133	2132	2128	fill	posthole	Line 2128	A		2.2			
2134					void						
2135	2134	2128	fill	posthole	Line 2128	A		2.2			
2136	2136	2136	cut	posthole	posthole?	A		2.2		0.14	0.1
2137	2136	2136	fill	posthole	posthole?	A		2			
2138					void						
2139					void						
2140					void						
2141					void						
2142	2142	2066	cut	posthole	Line 2066	A		2.2		0.14	0.12
2143	2142	2066	fill	posthole	Line 2066	A		2.2			
2144	2144	2144	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.3	0.14
2145	2144	2144	fill	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2			
2146	2146	2144	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.32	0.14

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
2147	2146	2144	fill	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2			
2148	2148	2066	cut	posthole	Line 2066	A		2.2		0.17	0.11
2149	2148	2066	fill	posthole	Line 2066	A		2.2			
2150	2144	2066	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.33	0.12
2151	2144	2066	fill	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2			
2152	2152	2066	cut	posthole	Line 2066	A		2.2		0.2	0.12
2153	2152	2066	fill	posthole	Line 2066	A		2.2			
2154	2154	2144	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.34	0.13
2155	2154	2144	fill	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2			
2156	2156	2144	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.26	0.08
2157	2156	2144	fill	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2			
2158	2158	2144	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.27	0.13
2159	2158	2144	fill	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2			
2160	2160	2160	cut	pit	Pit in Enclosure 3	A		2.2	1.3	1.2	0.5
2161	2160	2160	fill	pit	Pit in Enclosure 3	A		2			
2162	2160	2160	fill	pit	Pit in Enclosure 3	A		2			
2163	2163	2163	cut	posthole	Line 2163	A		2.2		0.4	0.14
2164	2164	2163	cut	posthole	Line 2163	A		2.2		0.26	0.12
2165	2165	2163	cut	posthole	Line 2163	A		2.2		0.27	0.12
2166	2166	2163	cut	posthole	Line 2163	A		2.2		0.31	0.28
2167	2167	2163	cut	posthole	Line 2163	A		2.2		0.24	0.2
2168	2168	2168	cut	posthole	Line 2168	A		2.2		0.454	0.4
2169	2168	2168	fill	posthole	Line 2168 (stoney fill)	A		2.2			
2170	2170	2168	cut	posthole	Line 2168	A		2.2		0.3	
2171	2170	2168	fill	posthole	Line 2168	A		2.2			
2172	2172	2172	cut	pit		A		2.2			
2173	2172	2172	fill	posthole	Pit	A		2.2			
2174	2174	817	cut	ditch	MBA Ditched Enclosure	A	843	2.2		0.9	0.48

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
2175	2175	2019	cut	posthole	Structure 2019	A		2.2		0.2	
2176	2176	2019	cut	posthole	Structure 2019	A		2.2		0.2	
2177	2177	2019	cut	posthole	Structure 2019	A		2.2		0.2	
2178	2178	2019	cut	posthole	Structure 2019	A		2.2		0.2	
2179	2179	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.23	
2180	2180	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.12	
2181	2181	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.17	
2182	2182	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.17	
2183	2183	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.3	
2184	2184	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.16	
2185	2185	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.26	
2186	2186	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.22	
2187	2187	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.25	
2188	2188	2044	cut	posthole	Line 2044	A		2.2		0.22	
2189	2189	2066	cut	posthole	Line 2066	A		2.2		0.14	
2190	2190	2066	cut	posthole	Line 2066	A		2.2		0.23	
2191	2191	2066	cut	posthole	Line 2066	A		2.2		0.18	
2192	2192	2076	cut	posthole	Line 2076	A		2.2		0.17	
2193	2193	2076	cut	posthole	Line 2076	A		2.2		0.36	
2194	2194	2076	cut	posthole	Line 2076	A		2.2		0.15	
2195	2195	2076	cut	posthole	Line 2076	A		2.2		0.21	
2196	2196	2076	cut	posthole	Line 2076	A		2.2		0.27	
2197	2197	2076	cut	posthole	Line 2076	A		2.2		0.17	
2198	2198	2076	cut	posthole	Line 2076	A		2.2		0.36	
2199	2199	2199	cut	posthole	Associated with line 2076 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.2	
2200	2200	2200	cut	pit	Associated with line 2076 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.7	
2201	2201	2201	cut	pit	Associated with line 2076 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.56	
2202	2202	2202	cut	posthole	Line 2202 (unexc), extends line 2044	A		2.2		0.17	

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
2203	2203	2202	cut	posthole	Line 2202 (unexc), extends line 2044	A		2.2		0.12	
2204	2204	2202	cut	posthole	Line 2202 (unexc), extends line 2044	A		2.2		0.13	
2205	2205	2202	cut	posthole	Line 2202 (unexc), extends line 2044	A		2.2		0.12	
2206	2206	2202	cut	posthole	Line 2202 (unexc), extends line 2044	A		2.2		0.19	
2207	2207	2144	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.27	
2208	2208	2144	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.2	
2209	2209	2144	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.28	
2210	2210	2144	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.13	
2211	2211	2144	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.29	
2212	2212	2066	cut	posthole	Line 2066	A		2.2		0.17	
2213	2213	2144	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.33	
2214	2214	2144	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.32	
2215	2215	2066	cut	posthole	Line 2066	A		2.2		0.13	
2216	2216	2144	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.35	
2217	2217	2144	cut	posthole	Line 2144	A		2.2		0.29	
2218	2218	2218	cut	posthole	Possible oblique Line 2218 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.42	
2219	2219	2218	cut	posthole	Possible oblique Line 2218 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.25	
2220	2220	2218	cut	posthole	Possible oblique Line 2218 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.25	
2221	2221	2218	cut	posthole	Possible oblique Line 2218 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.35	
2222	2222	2222	cut	posthole	Droveway 1 internal	A		2.2		0.24	
2223	2223	2222	cut	posthole	Droveway 1 internal	A		2.2		0.28	
2224	2224	2224	cut	posthole	Line 2224	A		2.2		0.32	
2225	2225	2224	cut	posthole	Line 2224	A		2.2		0.2	
2226	2226	2224	cut	posthole	Line 2224	A		2.2		0.22	
2227	2227	2224	cut	posthole	Line 2224	A		2.2		0.24	
2228	2228	1905	cut	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2		0.18	
2229	2229	1905	cut	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2		0.28	
2230	2230	1905	cut	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2		0.21	

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
2231	2231	1905	cut	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2		0.37	
2232	2232	1905	cut	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2		0.42	
2233	2233	1905	cut	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2		0.42	
2234	2234	1905	cut	posthole	Line 1905	A		2.2		0.25	
2235	2235	1891	cut	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2		0.17	
2236	2236	1891	cut	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2		0.24	
2237	2237	1891	cut	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2		0.26	
2238	2238	1891	cut	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2		0.17	
2239	2239	1891	cut	posthole	Line 1891	A		2.2		0.16	
2240	2240	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.36	
2241	2241	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.27	
2242	2242	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.32	
2243	2243	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.27	
2244	2244	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.34	
2245	2245	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.31	
2246	2246	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.32	
2247	2247	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.34	
2248	2248	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.34	
2249	2249	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.34	
2250	2250	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.33	
2251	2251	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.36	
2252	2252	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.31	
2253	2253	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.32	
2254	2254	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.32	
2255	2255	1927	cut	posthole	Line 1927	A		2.2		0.48	
2256	2256	2076	cut	posthole	Line 2076	A		2.2		0.33	
2257	2257	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.22	
2258	2258	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.4	

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
2259	2259	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.33	
2260	2260	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.2	
2261	2261	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.29	
2262	2262	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.19	
2263	2263	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.22	
2264	2264	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.23	
2265	2265	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.22	
2266	2266	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.31	
2267	2267	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.41	
2268	2268	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.22	
2269	2269	2269	cut	posthole	Associated with line 1917	A		2.2		0.6	
2270	2270	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.33	
2271	2271	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.17	
2272	2272	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.19	
2273	2273	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.34	
2274	2274	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.19	
2275	2275	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.32	
2276	2276	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.2	
2277	2277	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.25	
2278	2278	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.26	
2279	2279	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.24	
2280					Void						
2281	2281	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.12	
2282	2282	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.26	
2283	2283	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.26	
2284	2284	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.38	
2285	2285	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.26	
2286	2286	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.23	

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
2287	2287	1917	cut	posthole	Line 1917	A		2.2		0.28	
2288	2288	2288	cut	posthole	Enclosure 2 internal (unexc)	A		2.2		0.23	
2289	2289	2289	cut	posthole	Enclosure 2 internal (unexc)	A		2.2		0.25	
2290	2290	2290	cut	posthole	Enclosure 2 internal (unexc)	A		2.2		0.25	
2291	2291	2291	cut	posthole	?Structure 2291	A		2.2		0.53	
2292	2292	2291	cut	posthole	?Structure 2291	A		2.2		0.28	
2293	2293	2291	cut	posthole	?Structure 2291	A		2.2		0.34	
2294	2294	2291	cut	posthole	?Structure 2291	A		2.2		0.39	
2295	2295	2291	cut	posthole	?Structure 2291	A		2.2		0.75	
2296	2296	2296	cut	posthole	?Division in Enclosure 2 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.35	
2297	2297	2296	cut	posthole	?Division in Enclosure 2 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.28	
2298	2298	2296	cut	posthole	?Division in Enclosure 2 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.18	
2299	2299	2299	cut	posthole	Division in Enclosure 2 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.27	
2300	2300	2300	cut	posthole	?Division in Posthole Enclosure 2 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.22	
2301	2301	2300	cut	posthole	?Division in Posthole Enclosure 2 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.17	
2302	2302	1823	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.23	
2303	2303	1823	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.22	
2304	2304	1823	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.14	
2305	2305	1823	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.19	
2306	2306	1823	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.22	
2307	2307	1823	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.24	
2308	2308	1823	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.22	
2309	2309	1823	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.22	
2310	2310	1823	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.21	
2311	2311	1823	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.18	
2312	2312	1823	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.17	
2313	2313	1823	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.21	
2314	2314	1823	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.15	

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
2315	2315	1823	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.31	
2316	2316	2012	cut	posthole	Line 2012	A		2.2		0.15	
2317	2317	2012	cut	posthole	Line 2012	A		2.2		0.18	
2318	2318	2012	cut	posthole	Line 2012	A		2.2		0.27	
2319	2319	2012	cut	posthole	Line 2012	A		2.2		0.27	
2320	2320	2128	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.27	
2321	2321	2128	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.32	
2322	2322	2128	cut	posthole	Line 1823	A		2.2		0.34	
2323	2323	2323	cut	posthole	posthole associated with Enc 3 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.21	
2324	2324	2323	cut	posthole	posthole associated with Enc 3 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.25	
2325	2325	2325	cut	posthole	posthole associated with Enc 3 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.19	
2326	2326	2326	cut	posthole	posthole associated with Enc 3 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.3	
2327	2327	2122	cut	posthole	Line 2122	A		2.2		0.27	
2328	2328	2122	cut	posthole	Line 2122	A		2.2		0.18	
2329	2329	2122	cut	posthole	Line 2122	A		2.2		0.33	
2330	2330	2330	cut	posthole	posthole west of enclosures (unexc)	A		2.2		0.19	
2331	2331	2331	cut	posthole	posthole west of enclosures (unexc)	A		2.2		0.18	
2332	2332	2332	cut	posthole	posthole west of enclosures (unexc)	A		2.2		0.24	
2333	2333	2333	cut	posthole	posthole west of enclosures (unexc)	A		2.2		0.19	
2334	2334	2334	cut	posthole	Line 2334 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.26	
2335	2335	2334	cut	posthole	Line 2334 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.21	
2336	2336	2334	cut	posthole	Line 2334 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.23	
2337	2337	2337	cut	posthole	Enclosure 1 internal (unexc)	A		2.2		0.4	
2338	2338	2338	cut	posthole	Enclosure 1 internal (unexc)	A		2.2		0.25	
2339	2339	2339	cut	posthole	Enclosure 1 internal (unexc)	A		2.2		0.3	
2340	2340	2340	cut	posthole	Enclosure 1 internal (unexc)	A		2.2		0.21	
2341	2341	2341	cut	posthole	posthole near RH 952 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.49	
2342	2342	2341	cut	posthole	posthole near RH 952 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.37	

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
2343	2343	2343	cut	posthole	Associated with Line 2348 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.5	
2344	2344	2344	cut	posthole	Associated with Line 2348 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.45	
2345	2345	2345	cut	posthole	Associated with Line 2348 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.22	
2346	2346	2345	cut	posthole	Associated with Line 2348 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.31	
2347	2347	2345	cut	posthole	Associated with Line 2348 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.37	
2348	2348	2348	cut	posthole	Line 2348 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.27	
2349	2349	2348	cut	posthole	Line 2348 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.26	
2350	2350	2348	cut	posthole	Line 2348 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.21	
2351	2351	2348	cut	posthole	Line 2348 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.24	
2352	2352	2345	cut	posthole	Associated with Line 2348 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.26	
2353	2353	1448	cut	posthole	Line 1448	A		2.2		0.35	
2354	2354	2354	cut	posthole	Unexc posthole	A		2.2		0.37	
2355					void						
2356	2356	1282	cut	posthole	Line 1282 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.16	
2357	2357	1282	cut	posthole	Line 1282 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.13	
2358	2358	2358	cut	pit/posthole	posthole/pit (unexc)	A		2.2		0.58	
2359	2359	2359	cut	pit/posthole	posthole/pit (unexc)	A		2.2		0.41	
2360	2360	2360	cut	pit/posthole	posthole/pit (unexc)	A		2.2		0.2	
2361	2361	2361	cut	pit/posthole	posthole/pit (unexc)	A		2.2		0.53	
2362	2362	2362	cut	pit/posthole	posthole/pit (unexc)	A		2.2		0.34	
2363	2363	2363	cut	pit/posthole	posthole with pit 1997 (unexc)	A		2.2		0.5	
2364	2364	2168	cut	posthole	Line 2168	A		2.2		0.35	
2365	2365	2168	cut	posthole	Line 2168	A		2.2		0.28	
2366	2366	2168	cut	posthole	Line 2168	A		2.2		0.19	
2367	2367	2168	cut	posthole	Line 2168	A		2.2		0.29	
2368	2368	2168	cut	posthole	Line 2168	A		2.2		0.33	
2369	2369	2168	cut	posthole	Line 2168	A		2.2		0.28	
2370	2370	2168	cut	posthole	Associated with Line 2168	A		2.2		0.29	

Context	Cut	Master	Category	Type	Function	Trench/Area	Same as	Period	Length	Breadth	Depth
2371	2371	2371	cut	beamslot?	?Structure 2371	B		4			
2372	2372	2372	cut	pit/posthole	Enclosure 2 internal (unexc)	A		2.2		0.84	
2373	2373	2373	cut	natural	Hollow, machine sondage	A		1.1	32	23	0.5
2374	2374	2374	cut	natural	Hollow north Area A	A		1.1	90	21	1.4
2375	2375	2375	cut	ditch	gully/beamslot	A		4		0.85	
2376	2376	2376	cut	pit/posthole	pit/posthole (unexc)	A		2.2		0.84	
2377	2377	688	cut	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C	688	2.1		0.85	0.3
2378		688	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C		2.1			
2379	2379	690	cut	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C	690	2.1		1.2	0.4
2380		690	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 outer ditch	C		2.1			
2381	2381	688	cut	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C	688	2.1		0.9	0.1
2382		688	fill	ditch	Barrow 2 inner ditch	C		2.1			
2383	908	908	fill	pit	Well/watering hole	A		2.2	0		
2484	2484	1223	cut	pit	Pit line 1223	A		2.2	0.38		0.1

Table 13: Context inventory

A.2 Hollow Test Pit Contexts

A.2.1 Summaries of the fills of all the natural hollows investigated are given in Table 14. Unless noted, diagnostic pottery was Early Neolithic and diagnostic flints were Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic in date. All test pits reached the chalk base of the hollows unless otherwise noted.

Area	Hollow Cut	Test pit #	Depth from surface at base of context	Context	Description	Method	Flint ct	BF wt (kg)	BF ct	Pot wt (kg)	Pot ct	Bone wt (kg)	Bone ct	Finds note
A	130	130	0.1	131	Dark brown silt	Hand 1m x 1m	8							
A	130	130	0.2	132	Dark brown silt	Hand 1m x 1m		0.15						
A	130	130	0.3	133	Dark brown silt	Hand 1m x 1m		0.08						
A	130	130	0.4	134	Dark brown silt	Hand 1m x 1m								
A	130	130	0.5	135	Dark grey chalky silt	Hand 1m x 1m								
B	70	70	0.3	42	Mid brown silt (colluvium?)	Machined	40							
B	70	70	0.4	51	Mid brown silt (colluvium?)	Hand 1x1m	22	1.6	2					
B	70	70	0.6	53	Dark brown silt	Hand 1x1m				0.008				
B	70	70	0.7	57	Dark brown silt	Hand 1x1m	45			0.045				
B	70	70	0.8	68	Light grey-brown silt	Hand 1x1m	39			0.024				
B	70	70	1.0	69/71	Light grey-brown silt	Hand 0.5x0.5	15			0.028				
B	70	70	1.2	72	Dark grey chalky silt	Hand 0.5x0.5	6							
B	70	70	1.3	73	Light grey chalky silt	Hand 0.5x0.5								
B	70	70	1.5 (not differentiated)	52	Dark brown silt	Hand 1x1m	32			0.006				
B	345	111	0.3	16	Mid brown silt (colluvium?)	Machined (evaluation)								

Area	Hollow Cut	Test pit #	Depth from surface at base of context	Context	Description	Method	Flint ct	BF wt (kg)	BF ct	Pot wt (kg)	Pot ct	Bone wt (kg)	Bone ct	Finds note
B	345	111	0.5	17	Dark brown silt	Hand 1x1m (evaluation)	2			0.004	1			
B	345	111	0.6	109	Dark grey chalky silt	Hand 1x1m (evaluation)								
B	345	111	0.8 (not bottomed)	110	Dark grey chalky silt	Hand 1x1m (evaluation)								
B	345	342	0.1	342.1	Mid brown silt (colluvium?)	Hand 1x1m	25	34	6	0.093	31	0.13	4	Includes Later Mesolithic microlith
B	345	342	0.2	342.2	Mid brown silt (colluvium?)	Hand 1x1m	5	0	0	0.005	2	0.008	1	
B	345	342	0.3	342.3	Dark brown silt	Hand 1x1m	14	0	0	0.002	1	0.149	2	
B	345	342	0.4	342.4	Light grey chalky silt	Hand 0.4m x 0.4m (edge)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B	345	342	0.5	342.5	Light grey chalky silt	Hand 0.4m x 0.4m (edge)	6	0	0	0	0	0.01	6	
B	345	342	0.6	342.6	Light grey chalky silt	Hand 0.4m x 0.4m (edge)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B	345	342	0.65	342.7	Light grey chalky silt	Hand 0.4m x 0.4m (edge)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B	345	343	0.1	343.1	Mid greyish-brown silt	Hand 1x1m	12	37	3	0	0	0.065	15	High proportion, possibly all, Mesolithic
B	345	343	0.2	343.2	Mid greyish-brown silt	Hand 1x1m	2	0	0	0.004	2	0.004	1	
B	345	343	0.3	343.3	Mid grey silt	Hand 1x1m	5	2.3	1	0.013	5	0.003	3	
B	345	343	0.4	343.4	Mid grey silt	Hand 1x1m	4	0	0	0.005	2	0.009	5	
B	345	343	0.5	343.5	Dark brownish grey	Hand 1x1m	1	59	5	0.005	1	0.062	11	0.013g of bone burnt.
B	345	343	0.6	343.6	Mid grey chalky silt	Hand 1x1m	1	16	1	0	0	0.4	16	Cattle vertebra, failed RC date
B	345	344	0.1	344.1	Mid greyish-brown silt	Hand 1x1m	23	45	10	0.062	13	0.063	11	Pottery includes Peterborough ware, possible LN/EBA flint.

Area	Hollow Cut	Test pit #	Depth from surface at base of context	Context	Description	Method	Flint ct	BF wt (kg)	BF ct	Pot wt (kg)	Pot ct	Bone wt (kg)	Bone ct	Finds note
B	345	344	0.2	344.2	Mid greyish-brown silt	Hand 1x1m	8	7.6	2	0.16	3	0.002	2	
B	345	344	0.3	344.3	Dark brown silt	Hand 1x1m	15	11	4	0.03	5	0.008	8	
B	345	344	0.35	344.4	Dark brown silt	Hand 1x1m	6	0	0	0	0	0.031	9	
B	345	344	0.4	344.5	Dark grey chalky silt	Hand 1x1m	5	1.4	1	0	0	0.255	31	
B	345	344	0.5	344.6	Dark grey chalky silt	Hand 1x1m	12	152	8	0	0	0.229	24	
B	345	344	0.6	344.7	Dark grey chalky silt	Hand 1x1m	1	0	0	0	0	0.001	1	
B	345	344	0.7	343.7	Mid grey chalky silt	Hand 1x1m	1	0	0	0	0	0.11	3	
B	345	345	0.79	343.8	Mid grey chalky silt	Hand 1x1m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B	345	369	0.1	369.1	Mid greyish-brown silt	Hand 1x1m	1	252	12	0.031	12	0.15	6	
B	345	369	0.2	369.2	Mid greyish-brown silt	Hand 1x1m	5	44	6	0.016	3	0.005	1	
B	345	369	0.3	369.3	Mid greyish-brown silt	Hand 1x1m	2	18	4	0	0	0	0	
B	345	369	0.4	369.4	Dark brownish grey	Hand 1x1m	2	24	3	0	0	0.013	2	
B	345	369	0.5	369.5	Light grey chalky silt	Hand 1x1m	1	0	0	0.002	1	0.212	5	
B	345	369	0.6	369.6	Light grey chalky silt	Hand 1x1m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B	357	431	0.1	431.1	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	357	431	0.2	431.2	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	357	431	0.3	431.3	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								

Area	Hollow Cut	Test pit #	Depth from surface at base of context	Context	Description	Method	Flint ct	BF wt (kg)	BF ct	Pot wt (kg)	Pot ct	Bone wt (kg)	Bone ct	Finds note
B	357	431	0.4	431.4	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	357	431	0.5	431.5	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	357	431	0.6	431.6	Mid brownish grey silt	Hand 1x1m	10	22	2	0.007	6	0.53	3	
B	357	431	0.7	431.7	Mid brownish grey silt	Hand 1x1m	2	38	3	0.038	3	0.005	2	Flint core fragment, flake.
B	357	431	0.8	431.8	Grey chalk/marl	Hand 1x1m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B	357	432	0.1	432.1	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	357	432	0.2	432.2	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	357	432	0.3	432.3	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	357	432	0.4	432.4	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	357	432	0.5	432.5	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	357	432	0.6	432.6	Mid brownish grey silt	Hand 1x1m	4	0	0	0	0	0.002	2	
B	357	432	0.7	432.7	Mid brownish grey silt	Hand 1x1m	1	0	0	0.003	1	0	0	
B	357	432	0.8	432.8	Grey chalk/marl	Hand 1x1m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B	357	437	0.1	437.1	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	357	437	0.2	437.2	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	357	437	0.3	437.3	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	357	437	0.4	437.4	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								

Area	Hollow Cut	Test pit #	Depth from surface at base of context	Context	Description	Method	Flint ct	BF wt (kg)	BF ct	Pot wt (kg)	Pot ct	Bone wt (kg)	Bone ct	Finds note
B	357	437	0.5	437.5	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	357	437	0.6	437.6	Mid brownish grey silt	Hand 1x1m	1	0.064	2	0.004	1	0.003	1	
B	357	437	0.7	437.7	Mid brownish grey silt	Hand 1x1m	0	0	0	0	0	0.192	4	Antler
B	357	437	0.8	437.8	Dark grey chalk/marl	Hand 1x1m	0	0	0	0.11	1	0	0	
B	613	146	0.3	219		Hand 1x1m (evaluation)								
B	613	146	0.4	147		Hand 1x1m (evaluation)	9							EBA barbed and tanged arrowhead.
B	613	146	0.5	148		Hand 1x1m (evaluation)				15	7			?IA pot
B	613	146	0.6	149		Hand 1x1m (evaluation)								
B	613	146	0.7	150		Hand 1x1m (evaluation)	1			10	2			ENeo pot
B	613	146	0.8	151		Hand 1x1m (evaluation)	1							
B	613	146	1.3	152		Hand 1x1m (evaluation)								
B	613	640	0.45	640.1	(Evaluation trench backfill)	Machined								
B	613	640	0.8	640.2	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined						0.06	13	2 Neo/EBA scrapers
B	613	640	0.85	640.3	Dark brown silt	Machined	5	13	0.06					Probable LNeo/EBA flint
B	613	640	0.95	640.4	Dark brown silt	Hand 1x1m & 10mm dry sieve	1	3	0.04	0.017	4	0.04	3	
B	613	640	1.02	640.5	Dark brown silt	Hand 1x1m & 10mm dry sieve	2							
B	613	640	1.12	640.6	Mid-light grey silt	Hand 1x1m & 10mm dry sieve								

Area	Hollow Cut	Test pit #	Depth from surface at base of context	Context	Description	Method	Flint ct	BF wt (kg)	BF ct	Pot wt (kg)	Pot ct	Bone wt (kg)	Bone ct	Finds note
B	613	640	1.17	640.7	Light grey chalky silt	Hand 1x1m & 10mm dry sieve								
B	613	696	0.58	647/646	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								High proportion of Lneo/EBA flints
B	613	696	0.68	696.1	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Hand 1x1m & 10mm dry sieve	2	0	0	0.003	1	0.11	3	2 Probable Mesolithic blades
B	613	696	0.73	696.2	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Hand 1x1m & 10mm dry sieve	1	0	0	0	0	0.005	1	
B	613	696	0.83	696.3	Dark brown silt	Hand 1x1m & 10mm dry sieve	9	0	0	0	0	0.005	1	Mixed: Mesolithic/ENeo and LNeo/EBA flints
B	613	696	0.93	696.4	Dark brown silt	Hand 1x1m & 10mm dry sieve	4	0	0	0.006	1	0.124	7	Includes prob Neo/EBA scraper
B	613	696	1.03	696.5	Dark brown silt	Hand 1x1m & 10mm dry sieve	1	0	0	0.009	3	0.168	13	
B	613	696	1.13	696.6	Dark brown silt	Hand 1x1m & 10mm dry sieve	1	0	0	0.035	8	0.165	11	
B	613	696	1.23	696.7	Mid-light grey silt	Hand 1x1m & 10mm dry sieve	0	0	0	0	0	0.021	9	
B	613	696	1.3	696.8	Light grey chalky silt	Hand 1x1m & 10mm dry sieve	0	0	0	0	0	0.013	5	
B	679	687	0.1		Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	679	687	0.2		Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	679	687	0.3		Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	679	687	0.4		Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	679	687	0.5		Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	679	687	0.6	687.1	Mid brown silt (colluvium?)	10mm dry sieve	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Area	Hollow Cut	Test pit #	Depth from surface at base of context	Context	Description	Method	Flint ct	BF wt (kg)	BF ct	Pot wt (kg)	Pot ct	Bone wt (kg)	Bone ct	Finds note
B	679	687	0.7	687.2	Mid brown silt (colluvium?)	10mm dry sieve	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B	679	687	0.8	687.3	Mid brown silt (colluvium?)	10mm dry sieve	10	9	1	0.003	2	0.001	2	
B	679	687	0.9	687.4	Mid brown silt (colluvium?)	10mm dry sieve	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B	679	687	1	687.5	V dark grey brown silt	10mm dry sieve	6	0	0	0.001	1	0.004	3	
B	679	687	1.1	687.6	V dark grey brown silt	10mm dry sieve	8	0	0	0.023	5	0.06	14	
B	679	687	1.2	687.7	V dark grey brown silt	10mm dry sieve	0	0	0	0.005	2	0.044	15	
B	679	687	1.23	687.8	Mid/light grey chalky silt	10mm dry sieve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B	679	734	0.1		Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	679	734	0.2		Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	679	734	0.3		Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	679	734	0.4		Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	679	734	0.5		Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	679	734	0.6	734.1	Mid brown silt (colluvium?)	10mm dry sieve	9	0	0	0.02	1	0.005	2	Beaker pottery
B	679	734	0.7	734.2	Mid brown silt (colluvium?)	10mm dry sieve	6	0	0	0.03	2	0.008	5	1 probable Mesolithic bladelet
B	679	734	0.8	734.3	Mid brown silt (colluvium?)	10mm dry sieve	11	0	0	0.005	2	0.014	6	
B	679	734	0.9	734.4	Mid brown silt (colluvium?)	10mm dry sieve	5	0	0	0.004	2	0	0	Includes ?EBA pottery

Area	Hollow Cut	Test pit #	Depth from surface at base of context	Context	Description	Method	Flint ct	BF wt (kg)	BF ct	Pot wt (kg)	Pot ct	Bone wt (kg)	Bone ct	Finds note
B	679	734	0.95	734.5	Mid brown silt (colluvium?)	10mm dry sieve	1	0	0	0.004	1	0.001	1	
B	679	734	1.05	734.6	V dark grey brown silt	10mm dry sieve	1	0	0	0.009	3	0.049	11	
B	679	734	1.15	734.7	V dark grey brown silt	10mm dry sieve	3	0	0	0.005	4	0.011	11	
B	679	734	1.25	734.8	Mid/light grey chalky silt	10mm dry sieve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B	720	722	0.1	723	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	720	722	0.2	723	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	720	722	0.3	723	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
B	720	722	0.4	723	Dark brown silt (colluvium?)	Machined								
B	720	722	0.5	722	Dark brown silt (colluvium?)	Machined				0.007	2			
B	720	722	0.6	722	Dark brown silt (colluvium?)	Machined								
B	720	722	0.75	721	Dark grey chalk	Hand 1x1m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B	720	722	0.85	721	Dark grey chalk	Hand 1x1m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B	720	722	0.95	721	Dark grey chalk	Hand 1x1m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C	648	163	0.5 (not differentiated)	164	Dark brown silt	Hand 1x1m (evaluation)				0.003	1			
C	648	651	0.1	649	Mid/dark greyish brown silt	Machined								
C	648	651	0.2	649	Dark greyish brown silt, compact	Machined								

Area	Hollow Cut	Test pit #	Depth from surface at base of context	Context	Description	Method	Flint ct	BF wt (kg)	BF ct	Pot wt (kg)	Pot ct	Bone wt (kg)	Bone ct	Finds note
C	648	651	0.3	649	Dark greyish brown silt, compact	Machined								
C	648	651	0.4	650	Dark greyish brown silt, compact	Machined								
C	648	651	0.5	651.3	Dark greyish brown silt, compact	Hand 1x1m	1	0	0	0	0	0.004	2	HSR – failed RC dating
C	648	651	0.6	651.4	Dark greyish brown silt, compact	Hand 1x1m	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	9	
Tr 4	112	112	0.5	-	Mid brown silt (colluvium)	Machined								
Tr 4	112	112	0.6	54	Dark greyish brown silt, compact	Hand 1x1m (evaluation)	6							
Tr 4	112	112	0.7	55	Light greyish brown silt, compact	Hand 1x1m (evaluation)	47	1	1.3					
Tr 4	112	112	1.05	56	Grey chalk/marl	Hand 1x1m (evaluation)	33							

Table 14: Hollow test pit contexts

Appendix B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 The metal assemblage recovered from the site consists of nine copper-alloy artefacts (Table 15) and twenty-two iron finds (Table 16).

B.1.2 Artefacts can be divided into three functional groups: portable and dress accessories (SF 22, 23, 25, 27 and 30), economy and commerce (coins SF 38-40) and horseshoeing (SF 21, 26).

B.1.3 All finds were recovered from layers, fills of pits, ditches and gullies dating to the Roman, medieval and modern periods. Some were metal detected from features as well as recovered from spoil heaps, and others were hand collected from excavated contexts.

B.1.4 The assemblage is poorly preserved and in great part incomplete. Copper-alloy objects present oxidation while iron artefacts are heavily rusted and encrusted. Non-diagnostic iron artefacts from post-medieval contexts were discarded following quantification.

Summary

B.1.5 Dress-accessories are represented by two Roman brooches of Colchester derivative type both dating to the second half of the first or early 2nd century AD. A copper-alloy hair pin is also Roman and its chronology spans from the 1st to the 4th century AD (Cool 1990). A single hobnail may also be of Roman date.

B.1.6 Medieval belt mount SF 27 is a common late medieval artefact dating from the 13th to the 14th century and it was part of a possibly same feature series of mounts fitted to a belt though two rivets (Egan and Pritchard 1991: 187). Cuff-link plate SF 23 is modern and possibly dates to the late 18th or 19th centuries.

B.1.7 All the coins documented on site are Late Roman, i.e. 3rd and 4th centuries issues, possibly indicating an intensification of the use of the area during this period.

B.1.8 The presence of two horseshoes is indicative of transport or agricultural activity in the area in late medieval and modern periods.

Discussion

B.1.9 The metal finds attest to sporadic frequentation of the area from Roman to modern times, possibly with a peak around the late 3rd and 4th century AD. The copper alloy finds seem to suggest a potential passage of people along a road rather than agricultural activity. Dressing accessories are common finds in residential as well as road contexts and given the absence Roman pottery or Roman residential features, it is most likely that the artefacts from New Road were unintentionally lost while moving through the landscape. In the post-Roman period the area appears, given the scarcity of metalwork to have been used as pasture or cultivated land.

Catalogue

SF	Area	Context	Feature	Object	Description	Date
22	C	546	**545** Backfilled evaluation trench	Brooch	A complete Colchester derivative double-lug brooch with slightly crested central upper bow. L: 41 mm; W: 17; Th: 14 mm; Wg: 6.8 g.	AD 43- c.100 AD
23	-	1	Top soil (unlocated)	Cuff-link (?)	Oval flat plate. On one side possible evidence of a loop welding while the opposite side the decoration is unreadable (NARC-2E6553). L: 17.6 mm; W: 12.5 mm; Th: 1 mm; Wg: 1.5 g	Modern
25	B	421	**419** (Slot **420**) Medieval/post-medieval road ditch	Hair-pin	Incomplete. Bi-conical, globular head with truncated stem presenting tree ridges at the connection with the head (Cool 1990 group 1, see also PAS: NMS-C4D6B4). L: 22.5 mm; W: 11.4 (head); Diam (pin): 1.9 mm	Roman
27	-	2	Subsoil (unlocated)	Mount	Incomplete sexfoil-domed belt mount with two separate rivets polygonally trimmed (Egan and Pritchard 1991: 187, n 61.) Diam: 17 mm; Th: 0.3 mm; Wg: 0.5	1300-1400
30	C	585	**584** Post-medieval pit	Brooch	Incomplete and heavily oxidised very small Colchester derivative double-lug brooch. Only the bow is preserved. L: 2 mm; W: 6.5 mm; Th: 2 mm; Wg: 0.7 g	AD 43- c. 100 AD
32	B	686	**381** (Slot **685**) Medieval/post-medieval road ditch	Coin	A complete coin of the house of Constantine Ob: Rev: [GLORIA EXERCITVS]. Two soldiers standing holding spear and shield; between them one standard Diam: 12.3 mm Th: 1 mm Wg: 1.3 g	AD 335-41
38	A	1493	Colluvium	Coin	A complete Radiate of the Gallic Empire, possibly Tetricus I, Reece 13. Ob: Radiate, bust right Rev: Standing figure left Diam: 21 mm Th: 0.9 mm Wg: 2 g	AD 271-74 AD
39	-	2	Subsoil (unlocated)	Coin	A complete Radiate coin of Tetricus I Ob: Radiate bust right Rev: Standing figure left (?) Diam: 16.8 mm Th: 0.9 mm Wg: 1.7 g	AD 271-74 AD
40	B	499	**498** Post-medieval ditch	Artefact	Incomplete shapeless thin metal foil. L: 23 mm; W: 15.7 mm; Th: 0.4 mm	

Table 15: Copper Alloy objects

Small Find No	Area	Context	Feature	Object Name	Description	Date
15	C	169	**318** (Evaluation Slot **168**) Post-medieval road hollow way	Artefact	Incomplete trapezoidal thin metal foil. L: 46.4 mm; W: 22.3 mm; Th: 3.2 mm	Modern

Small Find No	Area	Context	Feature	Object Name	Description	Date
21	B	349	**310** (Slot **348**) Medieval/Post-medieval road ditch	Horseshoe	Complete hand forged horseshoe with wide web (32 mm) and feathered heel. Two nails with expanded head are still attached (Clark 1995, type 4). L: 138.8 mm; W: 122 mm; Th: 4 mm; Wg: 303 g	Medieval, 1250-1450
26	B	581	**618** Post-medieval road ditch (surface metal detected)	Horseshoe	Incomplete fragment of horseshoe branch with calkin and hollow. Web: 29 mm; L: 112 mm; Th: 4.5 mm	Modern
28	C	585	**584** Post-medieval pit	Nail	Discarded	NCD
29	C	585	**584** Post-medieval pit	Nail	Discarded	NCD
31	C	585	**584** Post-medieval pit	Nail	Discarded	NCD
37	A	863	**857** (Slot **857**) 7th century enclosure ditch	Hobnails	Two incomplete hobnails with conical head. L: 16 mm	Roman?
-	B	313	**310** (Slot **310**) Road ditch	Nail	Discarded	NCD
-	B	319	**318** (Slot **318**) Post-medieval road hollow way	Artefact	Discarded	NCD
-	B	319	**318** (Slot **318**) Post-medieval road hollow way	Nail	Fe Nail frags - Discarded	NCD
-	B	322	**320** hollow way	Nail	Discarded	NCD
-	B	334	**314** Post-Medieval road ditch (secondary)	Artefact	?Fe Nail frag - Discarded	NCD
-	B	337	**336** road ditch	Artefact	Discarded	NCD
-	B	337	**336** road ditch	Artefact	?Fe Nail frag - Discarded	NCD
-	B	337	**336** road ditch	Artefact	Discarded	NCD
-	B	339	**310** (Slot **310**) Road ditch	Nail	Discarded	NCD
-	B	349	**310** (Slot **310**) Road ditch	Nail	Discarded	NCD
-	B	364	Structure 363 (slot **363**)	Nail	x3 frags - Discarded	NCD
-	B	612	**498** (Slot **611**) Post-medieval ditch	Nail	Discarded	NCD
-	B	632	**631** Post-medieval wheel rut	Horseshoe	Discarded	NCD

Table 16: Iron objects

B.2 Glass

by Mary Andrews

Summary

B.2.1 One opaque light blue glass annular bead was retrieved from the fill (689) of inner barrow ditch **688** in Area C.

Methodology

B.2.2 The bead was retrieved from the >2mm residue of bulk sample 32 and examined under a binocular microscope. The bead was cleaned with a 50:50 acetone and water solution and the perforation was cleaned with a cocktail stick.

Description

B.2.3 The bead measures approx. 2mm in diameter with a fine <1mm perforation.

Discussion

B.2.4 Due to the prevalence of blue glass in bead making during the Iron Age to Modern periods (c. 400BC-1900AD), dating a single blue bead is problematic (Guido 1978; Guido *et al* 1999). Bronze Age glass beads from Britain have been known in barrow and burial contexts e.g. at Wilsford, Wiltshire (Henderson 1988) however there are at present few examples and none known of this type. In comparison, the bead compares closely with the 2mm 'seed' bead type from Anglo-Saxon cemetery sites such as Hatherdene Close, Cherry Hinton (CHER ECB4258) and North-west Ely (CHER ECB4948). It is therefore more likely to be an intrusive item.

B.3 Early Prehistoric Pottery (Neolithic and Early Bronze Age)

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 511 prehistoric sherds weighing 1928g were collected from 75 contexts. The majority of the assemblage comprises Late Neolithic Grooved Ware recovered from a series of pits and Earlier Neolithic Plain Bowl recovered from the fills of natural hollows. Small quantities of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware and later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker and Early Bronze Age urn were also recovered (Table 17). Twelve sherds (15g) are prehistoric but are otherwise too small to identify. The assemblage is very poorly preserved with a mean sherd weight of only 4g, with most sherds being small and abraded. Full fabric descriptions are presented in Table 18 and a list of pottery by context in Table 19.

Spot date	Quantity	Weight (g)	MNV	MSW
Earlier Neolithic	222	574	14	3
Middle Neolithic	8	64	1	8
Late Neolithic	257	1241	5	5
Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	7	20	1	3
Early Bronze Age	5	14	1	3
Not closely datable	12	15		1
Total	**511**	**1928**	**22**	**4**

Table 17: Quantity and weight of early prehistoric pottery

Methodology

B.3.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue prepared. The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion type: F representing flint, G representing grog and Q representing quartz. Vessel form was recorded: R representing rim sherds, B representing base sherds, D representing decorated sherds and U representing undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, condition, food residues and sooting were also noted. The catalogue was recorded using Microsoft Excel 2010.

Earlier Neolithic

B.3.3 A total 222 sherds weighing 574g includes rims from fourteen vessels, all undecorated Plain Bowl with slack shoulders and beaded or rolled rims.

B.3.4 Three fabric groups were identified, the most abundant being the flint-tempered group which form 85% of the total Earlier Neolithic assemblage by both weight and sherd count. Sandy fabrics form 10% by count and 8% by weight and shell-rich fabrics 6% by weight and 7% by sherd count. The range of fabrics is comparable with Earlier Neolithic pottery found previously at Melbourn (Percival 2017) and with local assemblages found for example at Over (Knight 2016, 160).

B.3.5 A variety of rim forms are represented within the Earlier Neolithic assemblage. The small size of the surviving sherds prohibits exact identification however a variety of rim forms are present including five bead rims, four rounded everted, two direct rounded, two rolled or folded and one direct flat. One body sherd suggests a vessel with a slack shoulder and surviving upper body sherds indicate medium to long necked neutral bowls some with concave necks. Around 37% by count and 40% by weight have burnished or closed surfaces. Two larger rim sherds indicate vessels with rim diameters of 160mm and 210mm.

B.3.6 The Earlier Neolithic pottery almost all came from the fills of large natural hollows which produced over 90% of the total Earlier Neolithic assemble by count and 93% by weight. Several of the hollows also produced significant flint assemblages which included Earlier Neolithic and earlier material (Billington, Appendix B.7). The context of deposition is very similar to deposits identified during evaluation in 2014 and to deposits noted by Frances Healy at Spong Hill, where natural hollows, initially interpreted as peri-glacial features and later identified as being tree throws, contained exclusively early prehistoric pottery despite the presence of significant later activity at the site (Healy 1988; Healy 2013). This early prehistoric material was originally deposited in surface deposits and subsequently found its way into the natural hollows, sometimes as deliberately deposited dumps (Healy 2013, 19).

B.3.7 The diagnostic Earlier Neolithic sherds suggest a mix of bowl forms with fine everted or rolled rims and including carinated forms with change of angle low on the body (Fig. 36i-iv). The lack of decoration and fine unelaborated rims perhaps suggests that the assemblage belongs to the Carinated Bowl tradition dating from around 3800 cal BC (Bayliss et al 2011, 757).

Middle Neolithic

B.3.8 A small assemblage of eight sherds weighing 64g is of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware. Small pit **383** produced six heavily flint-tempered sherds including an elaborately decorated rim with triple bands of whipped cord impressions running around the flattened externally thickened rim top and cord impressed maggots on the rim interior. Body sherds from the same vessel also feature cord maggot impressed decoration. The vessel is probably of the Mortlake substyle.

B.3.9 Further decorated Peterborough Ware sherds came from the upper fill of natural hollow **345** (test pit **344**, spit 344.1), one flint-tempered sherd decorated with fingertip impressions the second sandy flint-tempered sherd with indistinct impressions (P7). A possible further sherd of Peterborough Ware came from Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch **415** (slot **493**).

B.3.10 The Peterborough Ware assemblage compares well with finds found locally at Over (Knight 2016) with both sites producing small assemblages of Mortlake style vessels in a range of similar fabrics.

Late Neolithic

B.3.11 Late Neolithic Grooved Ware forms a significant component of the earlier prehistoric assemblage comprising 257 sherds weighing 1241g and including rims from five vessels. All of the Grooved Ware is made of fabrics containing shell. The bulk of the shell rich fabric contains medium to coarse poorly mixed fossil shell. Iridescent inclusions in a small number of sherds suggest that these might contain crushed fresh shell, perhaps oyster shell comparable to Grooved Ware found at Over (Evans et al. 2016, 280) and perhaps suggesting at least two sources of supply for Grooved Ware to the site.

B.3.12 Form and decoration suggest that the Grooved Ware is of the Woodlands Clacton substyle. The vessels appear to be fine tubs with straight sides and direct pointed rims (Fig. 36.v-vi). The interior of rims from two vessels have pinched cordons running around the inside. A further rim is decorated on the interior with grooved channels (P11). The majority of the sherds are abraded and consequently the decoration is extremely worn however the shallow incised channels which are highly characteristic of Grooved Ware are still just visible. Motifs formed from grooved channels are present on all the decorated Grooved Ware sherds and surviving examples suggest these form both horizontal bands and chevrons. One vessel features triangular panels with impressed point infill, typical of vessels of the Clacton substyle (Longworth 1971, 237).

B.3.13 The Grooved Ware was almost all recovered from pit deposits. The very poor condition of the sherds may partly result from the extensive use of shell temper producing soft and friable sherds. The high degree of fragmentation within the assemblage however suggests that the pottery was already very much broken up before it entered the pit fills and had spent some time exposed to the elements between discard and eventual incorporation in the pit fills. No pottery seems to have been deliberately selected or structured within the pit fills. The inclusion of bones from significant animals such as the aurochs may be a feature of Grooved Ware assemblages and has been recorded locally at Linton and at Etton, where a brown bear scapula was found associated with Durrington Walls style pottery (Gilmour 2011; Pryor et al. 1998).

B.3.14 A small quantity of Grooved Ware bowl was recovered during previous archaeological investigations at Melbourn (Percival 2014) also featuring channelled decoration and shell-tempered fabric. Local finds of Grooved Ware include a significant assemblage of mixed Durrington Walls and Clacton style vessels from Linton where radiocarbon dates suggested that it was deposited c.2700-2570 cal BC (R. Clarke pers. comm. SUERC-14059 – SUERC-14067 and SUERC-14247). These compare well with the dates associated with Grooved Ware pit deposits at Melbourn of c.2870-2470 cal BC (see Appendix C.7; SUERC-78752; SUERC-78753, SUERC-78748 and SUERC-80396).

Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

B.3.15 A small assemblage of seven Beaker sherds weighing 20g and including one vessel rim was collected, principally from ditch fills and natural hollows in Area B. The sherds from the fills of hollow **679** and ditch **493** are all grog and flint tempered body sherds with fingertip impressed rusticated surfaces typical of non-funerary pottery. A fragment of flat everted rim in shell-tempered fabric from grave **568** has slashes along the rim top and may be from a Beaker though a mid or late Neolithic date for this residual sherd is also possible.

Early Bronze Age

B.3.16 Five grog-tempered sherds weighing 14g were collected from Barrow 2 grave **568**, Barrow 1 ditch **2010**, natural hollow **679** and posthole **1733**. These sherds have been assigned an undiagnostic possible Early Bronze Age date on the basis of the grog-tempered fabrics and wet hand wiped surfaces. One direct flat rim from Barrow 1 ditch **2010** may be from a Food Vessel.

Spot date	Fabric	Descriptions	Number vessels	Quantity	Weight (g)
Earlier Neolithic	F1	Common to moderate small to medium angular flint pieces 1-3mm, moderate quartz sand	5	113	228
	F1C	Common to moderate coarse angular flint pieces c.3mm, moderate quartz sand	1	9	50
	F1Cox	Common to moderate coarse angular flint pieces c.3mm, moderate quartz sand oxidised		6	15
	F1m	Common to moderate small to medium angular flint pieces 1-3mm, moderate quartz sand with mica	1	1	6
	F1ox	Common to moderate small to medium angular flint pieces 1-3mm, moderate quartz sand oxidised		25	92
	F2	Common fine angular flint pieces c1mm, moderate quartz sand	2	30	71
	F2M	Common fine angular flint pieces c1mm, moderate quartz sand with mica		2	4
	F2ox	Common fine angular flint pieces c1mm, moderate quartz sand, oxidised		2	19
	Q	Sandy sherd, too small to define fabric inclusions		1	1
	Q1	Smooth dense sandy fabric with rounded clear and opaque quartz		1	2
	Q1m	Smooth dense sandy fabric with rounded clear and opaque quartz some mica		3	2
	QF	Smooth dense sandy fabric with rounded clear and opaque quartz rare angular flint pieces 1-3mm		6	34
	QFC	Smooth dense sandy fabric with rounded clear and opaque quartz moderate coarse angular flint pieces c.3mm	1	1	6
	Qffine	Smooth dense sandy fabric with rounded clear and opaque quartz moderate angular flint c1mm	1	3	8
	QFl	Smooth dense sandy fabric with rounded clear and opaque quartz rare angular flint pieces 1-3mm		1	3
	Qshfine	Smooth dense sandy fabric with rounded clear and opaque quartz	2	3	11
	Sh1	Moderate medium fossil shell in fine clay matrix	1	13	18
	Sh1ox	Moderate medium fossil shell in fine clay matrix oxidised		2	4
Early Bronze Age	G1	Common, small to medium sub rounded grog; occasional voids.		1	1
	QGr	Sandy clay with common, small to medium sub rounded grog; occasional voids.		1	1
	QGrSh	Sandy clay with common, small to medium sub rounded grog; occasional shell		1	2
	QGsp	Sandy clay with sparse small to medium sub rounded grog.	1	2	10
Late Neolithic	Qshfine	Sandy clay with common, small to medium shell.		3	5
	Sh1	Moderate medium fossil shell in fine clay matrix	2	129	539
	Sh1C	Moderate coarse fossil shell in fine clay matrix	1	69	185

	Sh1ox	Moderate medium fossil shell in fine clay matrix. oxidised	1	24	318
	Sh1red	Moderate medium fossil shell in fine clay matrix. Reduced dark black		2	73
	ShC	Common coarse fossil shell in fine clay matrix		4	54
	Shred	Moderate coarse fossil shell in fine clay matrix reduced	1	16	36
	Shsparsered	Sparse medium fossil shell in fine clay matrix, reduced		10	31
Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	Qffine	Sandy clay with rare fine angular flint pieces c1mm		1	1
	QGF	Sandy clay with moderate sub rounded grog and rare fine angular flint pieces c1mm		5	18
	Sh2	Moderate coarse fossil shell in fine clay matrix	1	1	1
Middle Neolithic	F1	Common to moderate small to medium angular flint pieces 1-3mm, moderate quartz sand		1	8
	F1C	Common to moderate coarse angular flint pieces c.3mm, moderate quartz sand	1	6	44
	QFlSM	Sandy clay with rare fine angular flint pieces c1mm		1	12
Not closely datable	Q	Sandy sherd, too small to define fabric inclusions		6	5
	Q1mica	Smooth dense sandy fabric with rounded clear and opaque quartz some mica		1	4
	Qfox	Sandy clay with rare fine angular flint pieces c1mm. Oxidised.		1	1
	QS	Sandy clay with moderate medium fossil shell		2	4
	Sh1	Moderate medium fossil shell in fine clay matrix		2	1
Total			22	511	1928

Table 18: Early prehistoric pottery fabric descriptions

Context	Feature	Feature Type	Area	Fabric	f2	Dsc	Count	Weight (g)	Vessel #	NV	Vessel type	Form	Dec	Dec rim	Surf	Ab	Burnt	Res	Spot date	Rim type	Rim %	Rim diam	Base type
78	78	topsoil		F1	F	U	1	1					impressed			Y			Earlier Neolithic				
304	301	pit	B	QS	Q	U	2	4								V			NCD				
315	314	ditch	B	Q	Q	U	1	1								V			NCD				
325	0	Hollow	B	F1	F	D	1	9					cord maggot imp			V			Earlier Neolithic				
325	0	Hollow	B	F1	F	R	1	8	1	1	Plainware				S				Earlier Neolithic	Bead			
325	0	Hollow	B	F1m	F	R	1	6	2	1	Plainware				S				Earlier Neolithic	rounde d everted			
325	0	Hollow	B	F1	F	U	4	15											Earlier Neolithic				
325	0	Hollow	B	F2	F	U	2	5							S				Earlier Neolithic				
342.1	342	natural	B	F2	F	R	1	4	3	1	Plainware								Earlier Neolithic	direct rounde d			
342.1	342	natural	B	F1	F	R	1	2	4	1	Plainware				S				Earlier Neolithic	folded			
342.1	342	natural	B	F1ox	F	U	1	3					Impressed			V			Earlier Neolithic				
342.1	342	natural	B	F1C	F	U	3	11								Y	Y		Earlier Neolithic				
342.1	342	natural	B	F2	F	U	2	3							S				Earlier Neolithic				
342.1	342	natural	B	F1ox	F	U	3	26								Y			Earlier Neolithic				
342.1	342	natural	B	F2	F	U	2	2							S	Y			Earlier Neolithic				
342.1	342	natural	B	F1	F	U	25	37								V			Earlier Neolithic				
342.2	342	natural	B	F1	F	U	4	4								V			Earlier Neolithic				
342.3	342	natural	B	Sh1	S	U	4	1								V			Earlier Neolithic				

Context	Feature	Feature Type	Area	Fabric	f2	Dsc	Count	Weight (g)	Vessel #	NV	Vessel type	Form	Dec	Dec rim	Surf	Ab	Burnt	Res	Spot date	Rim type	Rim %	Rim diam	Base type
343.2	343	natural	B	F1	F	U	2	4							S				Earlier Neolithic				
343.3	343	natural	B	F1	F	U	4	9							S	Y			Earlier Neolithic				
343.3	343	natural	B	F2	F	U	2	3							S				Earlier Neolithic				
343.4	343	natural	B	F2M	F	U	2	4							S				Earlier Neolithic				
343.5	343	natural	B	F2	F	U	1	4							S				Earlier Neolithic				
344.1	344	natural	B	F1	F	D	1	8			Peterborough Ware		fingertip impressed			Y			Middle Neolithic				
344.1	344	natural	B	QFISM	Q	D	1	12			Peterborough Ware		impressed		S				Middle Neolithic				
344.1	344	natural	B	SH1	S	R	1	3	19	1	Plainware				S				Earlier Neolithic	bead			
344.1	344	natural	B	F2	F	U	2	4							S				Earlier Neolithic				
344.1	344	natural	B	F1ox	F	U	4	15							S	Y			Earlier Neolithic				
344.1	344	natural	B	QF	Q	U	1	3							B				Earlier Neolithic				
344.1	344	natural	B	F1ox	F	U	1	3								V			Earlier Neolithic				
344.1	344	natural	B	Q	Q	U	3	3								V			NCD				
344.1	344	natural	B	Q1mica	Q	U	1	4							S				NCD				
344.2	344	natural	B	F1Cox	F	U	4	10								Y			Earlier Neolithic				
344.2	344	natural	B	F2	F	U	1	5							B				Earlier Neolithic				
344.3	344	natural	B	F1	F	U	3	9											Earlier Neolithic				
356	354	pit	B	F1ox	F	U	1	5								Y			Earlier Neolithic				

Context	Feature	Feature Type	Area	Fabric	f2	Dsc	Count	Weight (g)	Vessel #	NV	Vessel type	Form	Dec	Dec rim	Surf	Ab	Burnt	Res	Spot date	Rim type	Rim %	Rim diam	Base type
359	357	natural	B	F1	F	U	2	1								V			Earlier Neolithic				
360	357	natural	B	F2	F	U	2	5							B				Earlier Neolithic				
360	357	natural	B	Q	Q	U	1	1							S				Earlier Neolithic				
361	357	natural	B	F1	F	R	1	4	5	1	Plainware				S	Y			Earlier Neolithic	rounded everted			
361	357	natural	B	F2	F	U	1	1							S				Earlier Neolithic				
361	357	natural	B	F1	F	U	1	1								Y			Earlier Neolithic				
362	357	natural	B	F1	F	U	1	1								V	Y		Earlier Neolithic				
362	357	natural	B	F2	F	U	1	1							S	Y			Earlier Neolithic				
369.1	345	natural	B	F2	F	R	1	1	6	1	Plainware				S				Earlier Neolithic	rounded everted			
369.1	345	natural	B	F2	F	U	6	8								Y	Y		Earlier Neolithic				
369.1	345	natural	B	F1	F	U	7	6							S	Y			Earlier Neolithic				
369.1	345	natural	B	F2	F	U	2	13							S				Earlier Neolithic				
369.2	345	natural	B	F1C	F	D	1	7					impressed			V	Y		Earlier Neolithic				
369.2	345	natural	B	Q1	Q	U	1	2							S				Earlier Neolithic				
369.2	345	natural	B	F1ox	F	U	3	5								Y			Earlier Neolithic				
369.5	345	natural	B	F1ox	F	U	1	1							S	Y			Earlier Neolithic				
380	0	natural	B	F1ox	F	U	2	7								Y			Earlier Neolithic				
384	383	pit	B	F1C	F	D	4	23			Peterborough		cord maggots						Middle Neolithic				

Context	Feature	Feature Type	Area	Fabric	f2	Dsc	Count	Weight (g)	Vessel #	NV	Vessel type	Form	Dec	Dec rim	Surf	Ab	Burnt	Res	Spot date	Rim type	Rim %	Rim diam	Base type
384	383	pit	B	F1C	F	R	1	11	7	1	Peterborough		triple cord imp on rim top cord imp on int		S				Middle Neolithic	ext thick			
430	423	pit	B	F1	F	U	1	1								V			Earlier Neolithic				
430	423	pit	B	Qfox	Q	U	1	1								V			NCD				
431.6	357	natural	B	F1ox	F	D	1	1								Y	Y		Earlier Neolithic				
431.6	357	natural	B	F1	F	R	1	1	8	1	Plainware				S	Y			Earlier Neolithic	rolled			
431.6	357	natural	B	F1	F	U	5	3											Earlier Neolithic				
431.7	357	natural	B	F1ox	F	U	3	2								Y			Earlier Neolithic				
432.7	357	natural	B	QF	Q	U	1	3							S	Y			Earlier Neolithic				
436.6	357	natural	B	F2	F	U	1	3							S				Earlier Neolithic				
437.8	357	natural	B	Qshfine	S	R	1	10	9	1	Plainware				S				Earlier Neolithic	bead	5	21	
495	493	ditch	B	F1	F	U	2	1								V			Earlier Neolithic				
496	493	ditch	B	F1C	F	U	1	10			Peterborough								Middle Neolithic				
497	493	ditch	B	Qshfine	Q	D	1	3			Grooved Ware				S				Late Neolithic				
497	493	ditch	B	QGF	Q	D	3	12			Beaker		fingertip impressed						later Neolithic early Bronze Age				
497	493	ditch	B	QGF	Q	D	2	6			Beaker		fingertip impressed			V			later Neolithic early Bronze Age				

Context	Feature	Feature Type	Area	Fabric	f2	Dsc	Count	Weight (g)	Vessel #	NV	Vessel type	Form	Dec	Dec rim	Surf	Ab	Burnt	Res	Spot date	Rim type	Rim %	Rim diam	Base type
553	540	pit	B	Sh1ox	S	R	2	12	10	1	Grooved Ware	Woodlands	pinched cordon incised notches			V			Late Neolithic	direct rounded			
553	540	pit	B	Sh1	S	U	7	8											Late Neolithic				
553	540	pit	B	Sh1ox	S	U	8	8								Y			Late Neolithic				
554	540	pit	B	Sh1	S	D	1	2			Grooved Ware		Impressed			V			Late Neolithic				
570	568	grave	C	QGrSh	Q	D	1	2					fni or nicked			Y			EBA				
570	568	grave	C	Sh2	S	R	1	1	24	1	Beaker		SLORT		S				later Neolithic early Bronze Age	flat everted			
570	568	grave	C	F1	F	U	1	2								V			Earlier Neolithic				
570	568	grave	C	Sh1	S	U	2	2								V			Earlier Neolithic				
576	572	natural	B	F1	F	R	2	23	11	1	Plainware	closed bowl			S	Y			Earlier Neolithic	direct rounded	10	16	
576	572	natural	B	F1	F	U	4	7							S	Y			Earlier Neolithic				
576	572	natural	B	Q1m	Q	U	3	2							S	Y			Earlier Neolithic				
576	572	natural	B	Sh1	S	U	2	2								Y			Earlier Neolithic				
578	577	pit	C	Sh1ox	S	BD	6	73	12		Grooved Ware	Clacton	grooved or whipped cord impressed tub			V			Late Neolithic				simple
578	577	pit	C	Sh1ox	S	D	6	224	12		Grooved Ware	Clacton	grooved or whipped cord impressed tub			V			Late Neolithic				

Context	Feature	Feature Type	Area	Fabric	f2	Dsc	Count	Weight (g)	Vessel #	NV	Vessel type	Form	Dec	Dec rim	Surf	Ab	Burnt	Res	Spot date	Rim type	Rim %	Rim diam	Base type
578	577	pit	C	Sh1	S	D	7	18			Grooved Ware		grooved			V			Late Neolithic				
579	577	pit	C	F1C	F	U	2	8											Earlier Neolithic				
604	603	ditch	B	SH1	S	U	2	1								V			NCD				
639	638	natural ?	C	Sh1	S	U	2	2								V			Earlier Neolithic				
640.4	613	natural	B	F1	F	U	8	17							S				Earlier Neolithic				
660	659	pit	C	Sh1C	S	R	1	17	13	1	Grooved Ware	Woodlands	grooved ext & int. TUB			V			Late Neolithic	direct rounded			
660	659	pit	C	Sh1	S	U	3	2								V			Late Neolithic				
668	665	pit	C	Sh1C	S	D	26	47	14		Grooved Ware	Clacton	Grooved triangle filled with point infill			V			Late Neolithic				
668	665	pit	C	Sh1C	S	D	42	121	14		Grooved Ware	Clacton	Grooved triangle filled with point infill			V			Late Neolithic				
670	669	pit	C	Sh1	S	U	1	1								V			Earlier Neolithic				
672	669	pit	C	Sh1	S	D	3	16			Grooved Ware					V			Late Neolithic				
676	673	pit	C	Sh1ox	S	D	2	1			Grooved Ware		grooved			V			Late Neolithic				
676	673	pit	C	Qshfine	Q	U	2	2								V			Late Neolithic				
687.3	679	natural	B	F1	F	U	2	2								V			Earlier Neolithic				
687.5	679	natural	B	F1ox	F	U	1	1								V			Earlier Neolithic				
687.6	679	natural	B	F1	F	U	9	22											Earlier Neolithic				

Context	Feature	Feature Type	Area	Fabric	f2	Dsc	Count	Weight (g)	Vessel #	NV	Vessel type	Form	Dec	Dec rim	Surf	Ab	Burnt	Res	Spot date	Rim type	Rim %	Rim diam	Base type
687.7	679	natural	B	Sh1ox	S	U	2	4							S				Earlier Neolithic				
696.1	613	natural	B	QF	Q	U	1	3				shoulder ledge			S				Earlier Neolithic				
696.4	613	natural	B	QFC	Q	R	1	6	15	1	Plainware				S				Earlier Neolithic	direct flat			
696.5	613	natural	B	Qffine	Q	R	1	2	16	1	Plainware	fine			S	Y			Earlier Neolithic	bead			
696.5	613	natural	B	Qffine	Q	U	2	6							S	Y			Earlier Neolithic				
696.6	613	natural	B	F1	F	U	5	17								Y	Y		Earlier Neolithic				
696.6	613	natural	B	QF	Q	U	2	17				shoulder ledge			S	Y			Earlier Neolithic				
704	703	ditch	C	F1	F	U	3	2								V			Earlier Neolithic				
722	720	natural	B	Sh1	S	U	1	7							S				Earlier Neolithic				
734.1	679	natural	B	Qffine	Q	D	1	1			Beaker		fti						later Neolithic early Bronze Age				
734.2	679	natural	B	F1	F	U	2	3								Y			Earlier Neolithic				
734.3	679	natural	B	F1	F	U	7	14								V			Earlier Neolithic				
734.4	679	natural	B	F1	F	U	1	1								Y			Earlier Neolithic				
734.4	679	natural	B	QGr	Q	U	1	1								Y			EBA				
734.5	679	natural	B	QFl	Q	U	1	3								Y			Earlier Neolithic				
734.6	679	natural	B	F2	F	U	3	9								Y			Earlier Neolithic				

Context	Feature	Feature Type	Area	Fabric	f2	Dsc	Count	Weight (g)	Vessel #	NV	Vessel type	Form	Dec	Dec rim	Surf	Ab	Burnt	Res	Spot date	Rim type	Rim %	Rim diam	Base type
734.7	679	natural	B	Qshfine	Q	R	2	1	17	1	Plainware				S				Earlier Neolithic	Bead			
734.7	679	natural	B	F1C	F	U	2	3											Earlier Neolithic				
754	752	ditch	C	F1ox	F	U	1	3								V			Earlier Neolithic				
758	755	ditch	C	F1ox	F	U	1	4							S	Y			Earlier Neolithic				
759	720	natural	B	F1C	F	R	1	21	18	1	Plainware								Earlier Neolithic	rounde d everted			
759	720	natural	B	F2ox	F	U	2	19								Y			Earlier Neolithic				
759	720	natural	B	QF	Q	U	1	8								Y			Earlier Neolithic				
822	821	ditch	C	F1Cox	F	U	2	5								Y			Earlier Neolithic				
917	916	natural	A	F1ox	F	U	1	12								V			Earlier Neolithic				
1734	1733	posthol e	A	G1	G	U	1	1								V			EBA				
1838	1484	well	A	F1	F	U	2	1								V			Earlier Neolithic				
1846	1484	well	A	Q	Q	U	2	1								V			NCD				
1998	1997	pit	A	F1ox	F	U	1	4								Y			Earlier Neolithic				
2021	2010	ditch	A	QGsp	Q	R	2	10	23	1	urn?		cord impressed on rim top			V			EBA	direct flat			
2033	2030	pit	A	Sh1	S	B D	5	87			Grooved Ware	chunky	Cord impressed bands			Y			Late Neolithic				simpl e
2033	2030	pit	A	ShC	S	B D	4	54			Grooved Ware					Y			Late Neolithic				
2033	2030	pit	A	Shsparse red	S	D	10	31			Grooved Ware		channelled chevron			V			Late Neolithic				

Context	Feature	Feature Type	Area	Fabric	f2	Dsc	Count	Weight (g)	Vessel #	NV	Vessel type	Form	Dec	Dec rim	Surf	Ab	Burnt	Res	Spot date	Rim type	Rim %	Rim diam	Base type
2033	2030	pit	A	Sh1	S	D	15	64			Grooved Ware		channelled			Y			Late Neolithic				
2033	2030	pit	A	Sh1	S	D	85	302			Grooved Ware								Late Neolithic				
2033	2030	pit	A	Sh1	S	R	1	4	20	1	Grooved Ware	Woodlands	Grooved channels ext, pinched cordon int			Y			Late Neolithic	direct pointed			
2033	2030	pit	A	Sh1	S	R	2	36	21	1	Grooved Ware	Woodlands	Grooved channels ext, pinched cordon int			V			Late Neolithic	direct pointed	15	25	
2033	2030	pit	A	Shred	S	RD	16	36	22	1	Grooved Ware		channelled pinched, int channel			Y			Late Neolithic	direct pointed			
2033	2030	pit	A	Sh1red	S	U	2	73			Grooved Ware					Y			Late Neolithic				

Table 19: Early prehistoric pottery catalogue

B.4 Middle Bronze Age Pottery

By Mark Knight

Introduction

B.4.1 The Middle Bronze Age pottery assemblage comprised 172 sherds weighing 2285g (MSW 13.3g; Table 20: Middle Bronze Age pottery quantification). The majority of the assemblage consisted of small, plain fragments (64% of the sherds were less than 4cm2), although the condition of the material was good, and involved a series of hard fabrics tempered with combinations of grog, shell, flint and sand inclusions. Feature sherds included 9 rim, 10 decorated and 13 base fragments, whilst refitting pieces facilitated the reconstruction of two near complete profiles.

Master	Context	Quantity	Weight	Fabric	Rim	Decorated	Base
Enclosure ditch 817	820	6	19g	1	0	0	0
	842	8	26g	1	1	1	0
	872	28	128g	1, 2, 3	1	1	0
	888	1	40g	4	0	0	0
	1077	2	71g	2	0	0	0
Post Roman 857	863	1	21g	2	0	0	0
Structure 952	953	6	51g	5	0	0	2
Well 908	911	43	1206g	1, 3	4	5	10
	912	1	34g	2	0	0	0
	915	2	6g	1, 2	0	0	1
	1196	10	391g	1, 2	1	1	0
Structure 1095	1100	3	64g	5	0	2	0
Structure 1129	1136	3	10g	2	1	0	0
Well 1167	1198	1	17g	3	0	0	0
Fence line 1179	1190	5	7g	1	0	0	0
Well 1220	1221	13	92g	1, 2, 4, 5	1	0	0
Structure 1239	1244	1	13g	1	0	0	0
Pit 1888	1976	2	4g	3	0	0	0
Structure 2019	2020	24	67g	5	0	0	0
Totals:	*19*	*172*	*2285g*	*5*	*9*	*10*	*13*

Table 20: Middle Bronze Age pottery quantification

B.4.2 Characteristic features, such as heavy flattened rims, single, applied or impressed cordons (but otherwise minimal decoration) belonging to bucket-shaped/bipartite forms showed the assemblage to be consistent with the Deverel-Rimbury tradition. Similarly, the fabric range was consistent with other eastern England Deverel-Rimbury assemblages in that it incorporated both shell, grog and flint-rich varieties (Ellison 1988, Brown 1999 & 2008). In one instance (context 1221, well **1220**), very small shell-tempered pot fragments constituted the grog inclusions in a grog-tempered vessel.

B.4.3 Fabric Series:

1. Hard with common small rounded GROG and common SAND.
2. Hard with frequent to abundant small, crushed SHELL and frequent small GROG.
3. Hard with frequent to common burnt FLINT (occasional admixture of SAND).
4. Hard with common SAND and occasional small GROG.
5. Very hard with abundant small, crushed QUARTZ and QUARTZ SAND.

B.4.4 Refitting pottery from contexts associated with the well **908** produced near complete profiles of two medium-sized urns:

(911) – medium sized bipartite urn (height 25cm; dia. 18cm). Rim: flattened out-turned; Decoration: plain, applied horizontal cordon around shoulder. Fabric 1. (Fig. 37.2)

(1196) – medium sized urn with very slight shoulder (height 20cm; dia. 16cm). Rim: simple flattened. Decoration: single row or cordon of 'vestigial' (erased?) fingertip impressions around the shoulder. Fabric 1. (Fig 37.1)

B.4.5 Context 1196 (fill of well **908**) also contained a decorated sherd (single row of fingertip impressions) belonging to another medium sized urn made with a shell–rich fabric (Fabric 2). This sherd, as well as three sherds from Vessel 2, retained sooty residues indicative of domestic use. A rounded rim from context 842 (enclosure ditch **817**, slot **839**) was embellished with incised cabling, whilst an applied cordon from context 1100 (posthole **1099**, Structure 1095) was adorned with fingertip impressions. Further attributes typical of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition included another example of a plain, applied cordon (context 872, slot **871**, ditch **817**), plain flattened, simple and simple rounded rims (context [872], ditch **817**, slot **871**; context 1136, posthole **1135**, Structure **1129**; and context 1221, well **1220**) and a drilled perforation (context 1100, posthole **1099**, Structure 1095).

Discussion

B.4.6 The bulk of the pottery (72.4% by weight) came from a single well feature (**908**), with the remainder from wells (**1167** and **1220**), enclosure/fenceline features (ditch **817** and **1179**), Structures (952, 1095, 1129, 1239 and 2019) and a single pit (**1888**).

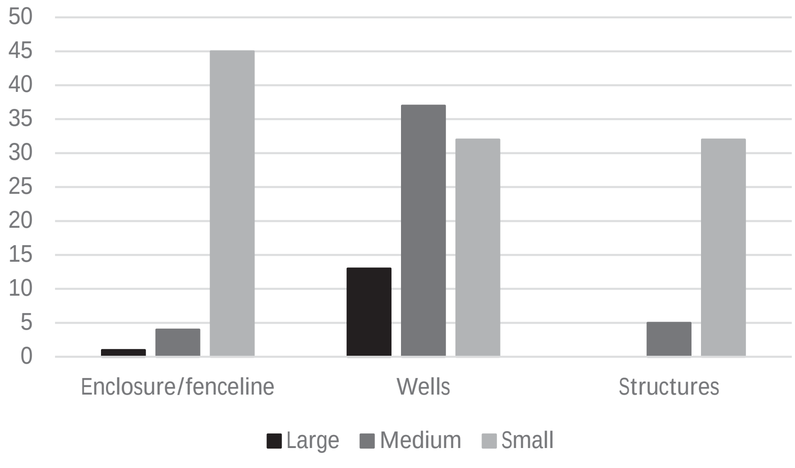


Chart 1: Middle Bronze Age pottery fragmentation by feature type

B.4.7 The majority of the large and medium sherds were found in the well features and, as stated above, the most complete forms were associated with these contexts. By contrast, most of the small fragments were found in association with the ditch and posthole fills of the enclosure/fence line and structures. In simple terms, these fragmentation patterns could be construed as being indicative of the relative immediacy of deposition.

B.4.8 Despite the range of different fabrics, the assemblage maintained a relative coherency of form consistent with Deverel-Rimbury ceramics, and, with the exception of the two reconstructable profiles, the majority of the assemblage comprised the bitty remains of multiple, predominantly plain, medium-large bucket-shaped urns. Comparable assemblages would include the recently excavated south Cambridge sites of AstraZenica, New Cambridge Site (Tabor 2015) and Clay Farm (Phillips and Mortimer 2012). Compositionally, as well as contextually, the Clay Farm group contained at least two separate Deverel-Rimbury assemblages: one composed of mostly thin-walled, jar-like forms (Area B), the other, of mostly thick-walled, bucket-like vessels (Area E). At the same time, the Area B pottery had the attributes of an accrued, uniform assemblage buried relatively rapidly (and wholesale) whereas the Area E assemblage was much more fragmentary and dispersed (*ibid*, 81). At first sight, the Melbourn group would appear to be closer in character to the Clary Farm Area E assemblage as, it too, was made up predominantly of thick-walled vessels made in a range of fabrics.

B.5 Roman Pottery

By Katie Anderson

B.5.1 A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the excavation, totalling 26 sherds weighing 288g and representing a minimum of four vessels (MNV). All of the pottery was analysed and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Perrin 2011).

Assemblage Composition

B.5.2 The vast majority of the Roman pottery is residual, deriving from post-Roman features (see Table 21). This is reflected in condition of the pottery, with most sherds being small and abraded, with a low assemblage mean weight of 10.3g. Roman pottery was recovered from ten contexts, representing nine features, all of which contained small assemblages of fewer than ten sherds. Furthermore, there are no obvious clusters of pottery, with material distributed across Areas A and B.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	Roman Pottery spotdate	Residual?
351	350	DITCH	1	1	0	AD40-400	YES
486	485	DITCH	2	3	0	AD200-400	?
565	564	DITCH	1	4	1	AD100-200	YES
801	801	HOLLOW WAY	1	7	0	AD100-400	YES
895	891	DITCH	6	36	0	AD120-200	YES
1487	1484	WELL	8	126	3	AD100-400	YES
1493	0	COLLUVIUM	3	86	0	AD50-200	?
1856	1850	DITCH	2	9	0	AD50-400	YES
1857	1850	DITCH	1	9	0	AD40-400	YES
2018	2017	DITCH	1	7	0	AD40-400	YES
TOTAL			**26**	**288**	**4**		

Table 21: Quantification of Roman pottery by context

B.5.3 Due to the size and condition of the assemblage, much of the Roman pottery can only be broadly dated as Romano-British, although the presence of certain fabrics and forms in some contexts does allow for some more refined dating, although the residual nature of the material reduces the significance of these dates.

B.5.4 The majority of the assemblage comprises coarsewares (96.2% by weight), with unsourced coarse sandy wares (61% of the assemblage by weight) dominating. These occur in a variety of surface finishes (oxidised, reduced, grey, white and black-slipped), most of which are likely to have come from the local area. One shell-tempered sherd (12g) and one grog-tempered sherd (7g) were the only other unsourced coarseware fabrics. Sourced coarsewares were limited to two Horningsea greyware sherds (82g, context (1493)), deriving from a storage jar. A single fineware sherd is present; comprising a sherd from Hadham black-burnished ware straight-sided dish, dating AD200-400, from context (565). A single Lezoux samian body sherd (7g) from an open vessel from context (801) represents the only imported ware in the assemblage, dating AD120-200.

Fabric	Fabric Code	No.	Wt(g)	MNV
Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	BLKSL	1	16	0
Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	CSGW	11	117	1
Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	CSOX	4	11	0
Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	CSRDU	1	3	1
Grog-tempered ware	GROG	1	7	0
Hadham black-burnished ware	HADBB	1	4	1
Horningsea greyware	HORNGW	2	82	0
Imitation black-burnished ware (unsourced)	IMITBB	2	25	1
Samian - Lezoux	SAMLZ	1	7	0
Shell-tempered ware (unsourced)	SHELL	1	12	0
Whiteware (unsourced)	WW	1	4	0

Table 22: Quantification of roman pottery by vessel fabric

B.5.5 A minimum of four vessels were identified (MNV) based on the number of unique rims present in the assemblage. These comprise the Hadham black-burnished straight-sided dish and a second vessel in an unsourced imitation black-burnished fabric, one coarse sandy greyware jar with a slight everted rim and an everted rim closed vessel in a coarse sandy reduced fabric.

Discussion

B.5.6 The size and condition of the assemblage, as well as the residual nature of the pottery limits any discussion on the nature of activity during the Roman period. That said however, the pottery is indicative of a 'background' Roman presence, with a mid-later Roman date suggested by the few diagnostic sherds present.

B.6 Post-Roman pottery

B.6.1 Post-Roman pottery was dated by Katie Anderson (Table 23). Only probable medieval and post-medieval sherds were present, in small quantities.

Medieval

B.6.2 The medieval pottery assemblage is too limited and abraded to inform analysis of the suspected medieval features on the site. It was most likely incorporated in contemporary or later features following ploughing.

Post-medieval

B.6.3 A sherd of 19th or 20th century china plate from context 324 within the hollow way (cut 320).

Context	Spotdate	Qty (kg)	Feature type
317	med?	0.003	Post-med road side ditch
321	med/post med	0.032	Hollow way
324	post med	0.004	Hollow way
371	med?	0.002	Furrow
373	med?	0.001	?Structure 372
379	med?	0.024	?Structure 372
585	med?	0.012	Post-med pit 584
623	med?	0.004	Post-med road side ditch

Table 23: Post-Roman pottery

B.7 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

B.7.1 A total of 2384 worked flints and 457 fragments of unworked burnt flints (7796g) were recovered during the excavation phase, to which can be added a further 370 worked flints and 3 unworked burnt flints (3g) from the evaluation phase of the fieldwork (previously reported on by Bishop, in Ladd 2017). This report describes and characterises the flint assemblage according to major groups of features/contexts, which largely relate to the different phases of the site as set out in the results section of the excavation report. A full catalogue of worked flint by context, including material from the evaluation and excavation phases is provided at the end of this report and a summary quantification is presented in Table 24. This is followed by a discussion which places the assemblage in its regional and chronological context.

Type	No.
Chip	460
Shatter/core fragment	119
Primary flake	27
Secondary flake	761
Tertiary flake	896
Secondary narrow flake	30
Tertiary narrow flake	9
Secondary blade-like flake	56
Tertiary blade-like flake	76
Secondary blade/let	45
Tertiary blade/let	96
Flake from polished axe-head	6
Core	42
Microburin	4
Scraper	61
Serrate	22
Microlith	5
Edge retouched	20
?Fabricator/borer?	1
Plano convex knife	1
?Rod	1
Fabricator	1
Truncated blade	1
Piercer	1
Burin	1
Arrowhead/blank	6
Polished axe-head fragment	1
Miscellaneous retouched	5
Total worked	**2754**
Unworked burnt flint count	*460*
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)	*7799*

Table 24: Summary quantification of the flint assemblage

Methodology

B.7.2 The worked flint assemblage has been recorded/catalogued according to technological and typological classes based largely on the approach of Inzian and colleagues (1999) and follows standard practice for the analysis and classification of post glacial British lithic assemblages (e.g. Healy 1988; Bamford 1985; Butler 2005; Jacobi 1975; 1978; Reynier 2005). All measurements were taken following the methodology of Saville (1980). The assemblage was recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, a copy of which is retained in the site archive. This includes a complete breakdown of flint from individual contexts and detailed recording of retouched pieces and cores.

B.7.3 For the purposes of this report, and in line with current understandings of technological and typological changes in lithic assemblages, the Mesolithic is divided into Early (including Star Carr and Deepcar type assemblages, c. 9000- 8000 BC), Middle (including Horsham, Honey Hill and early/pioneering narrow-blade assemblages, c. 8000-7000/6500 BC)) and Later (narrow-blade, 7000/6500-4000 cal BC) phases. The Neolithic is separated into an earlier and later Neolithic, the former dating to c. 4000–3400/3300 cal BC and corresponding broadly to the use of carinated, plain and decorated bowl pottery, and the latter dating to c. 3400/3300 – 2400 cal BC, corresponding to the use of Peterborough ware and grooved ware pottery. The period between c. 2400 and 1500 cal BC is referred to as Early Bronze Age (corresponding to the use of beakers, food vessels, collared/cordoned urns etc. and including the British 'Chalcolithic'). Given the difficulties in dating post-Early Bronze Age flint assemblages, such material is generally characterised as 'later prehistoric' unless it is securely associated with features which can be dated to the various phases of the later Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Raw materials and condition

B.7.4 The entire assemblage is made of flint, generally of high quality. Virtually the entire assemblage – with the exception of a small quantity from flintwork from the fill of well **908** - is heavily recorticated an opaque white, often accompanied by a distinctive grey basketwork/dendritic patination. This recortication has made detailed assessment of the character of raw material difficult, but modern breaks invariably reveal a very dark semi-translucent flint. Surviving cortical surfaces are varied but include a large proportion of pieces with a relatively thin but unweathered cortex suggestive of a source closely associated with the parent chalk. Although useable flint does not appear to have been directly available in the chalk on the site itself, flint nodules derived from flint bearing chalk deposits to the north were probably available very locally, either in surface deposits or, possibly through small-scale quarrying, as is represented by putative Neolithic quarry pits found elsewhere on the Cambridgeshire chalk escarpment (McFadyen 1999; Woodley and Abrams 2013). The condition of the assemblage is varied but most of the assemblage is in fairly good condition, although the heavy recortication has tended to render thin feathered edges somewhat friable and, as a result, minor edge damage/rounding is common.

Period 1.1: The natural hollows

B.7.5 Table 25 presents a basic quantification of the flintwork recovered from the natural hollows during the excavation whilst a fuller quantification by context can be found in the flint catalogue. For individual hollows sampled during both the evaluation and excavation phases this quantification includes the material derived from both phases of fieldwork, whilst the assemblages from two hollows (**70** and **112**) which were investigated during the evaluation but were not subject to further sampling during the excavation phase are also quantified here (previously discussed in the evaluation report, Bishop in Ladd 2017). The majority of the 717 worked flint recovered from the hollows quantified in Table 25 were hand collected during the excavation of 1x1m test squares (although some material was recovered on a more *ad hoc* basis during machining etc.) with a small proportion (40 worked flints) deriving from the residues of seven bulk soil samples taken from deposits infilling these hollows.

Hollow	345	357	613	648	679	720	781	70	112	Totals
Chip	13	22	8		2			93	16	154
Shatter/core fragment	8	8	3					3		22
Primary flake	1	2	1		1				1	6
Secondary flake	45	24	25	1	35			39	22	191
Tertiary flake	57	34	12		29		2	41	18	193
Tertiary narrow flake									2	2
Secondary narrow flake	1	5	1							7
Secondary blade-like flake	10		2		1	1		3	2	19
Tertiary blade-like flake	10	1			1			10	7	29
Tertiary blade	14	8	2		5			8	9	46
Secondary blade	9	3	2		1	2		1	4	22
Microburin									4	4
Core	3	2	1					1		7
Scraper			3							3
Serrate					3					3
Microlith	2	1								3
Edge retouched		1	2							3
Fabricator									1	1
Burin	1									1
Arrowhead/blank			1							1
Total worked	**174**	**111**	**63**	**1**	**78**	**3**	**2**	**199**	**86**	**717**
Unworked burnt flint no.	*67*	*67*	*8*		*1*			*2*	*1*	*146*
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)	*735*	*590*	*80.9*		*18.9*			*1.6*	*1.3*	*1428*

Table 25: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage from the natural hollows

B.7.6 Of the hollows listed in Table 25, three (**648**, **720** and **781**) produced very small quantities of flintwork (one, three and two pieces respectively). The material from hollow **720** includes blade-based material probably of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date but little more can be said of the flint from these features. The more substantial assemblages recovered from the remaining nine hollows quantified in Table 25 are discussed individually below.

B.7.7 Hollow **70** produced a total of 199 worked flints alongside a very small quantity of unworked burnt flint. All of the flintwork derived from a single 1 x 1m test square excavated during the evaluation phase of fieldwork (Trench 10), and came from seven individual contexts/spits between 0.1 and 0.2m thick. The assemblage includes a high proportion of micro-debitage and small flake fragments, with chips making up almost half of the assemblage. Technologically the assemblage is coherent and is dominated by evidence for systematic blade-based reduction, with blades and blade-like pieces making up a large proportion (22%) of unretouched removals. In the absence of diagnostic retouched pieces, it is only possible to suggest a broad Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date for the material from this hollow.

B.7.8 A total of 86 worked flints were recovered from hollow **112**, deriving from five 0.1m thick spits from a single 1x 1m test square excavated during the evaluation (Trench 4). The assemblage is coherent and heavily dominated by blade-based material, with blades and blade-like flakes accounting for 34% of the unretouched removals. All stages of core reduction appear to be represented, with cortical and non-cortical removals well represented – although no cores were recovered. A single formal retouched tool was recovered, a fabricator, manufactured on a robust narrow flake with direct scalar retouch along both lateral edges and a characteristically crushed and polished proximal end. The most remarkable aspect of this relatively small assemblage is the presence of no less than four microburins (the distinctive by-products of microlith production). All are proximal examples measuring between 14 and 10mm wide and all are notched on the left-hand side (as viewed with the proximal end uppermost), indicating the production of microliths based on a left- hand-side ('sinistral') oblique truncation, but which could have taken many forms, from simple obliquely blunted points to scalene micro-triangles or rods/backed bladelets. This assemblage gives every appearance of being coherent and chronologically unmixed, and the presence of microburins clearly indicates a Mesolithic date.

B.7.9 Hollow **345** produced one of the largest worked flint assemblages from the hollows with a total of 174 worked flints and 67 burnt flints deriving from five 1 x 1m test squares, which produced between one and 50 worked flints and up to 338g of unworked burnt flint each. All stages of core-reduction are represented, with decortication flakes, chips, finer non-tertiary removals and discarded cores and tools. The assemblage includes a high proportion of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade-based material, with blades, bladelets and blade-like flakes making up 29% of the unretouched removals and many of the other flakes clearly deriving from analogous, structured and systematic, core reduction. This said, there is a proportion of flake-based material which seems likely to relate to later activity – most notably at least two flakes which appear to have been struck from later Neolithic type Levallois-like cores.

B.7.10 Although these pieces attest to a later component in the assemblage from **345**, both the cores and the retouched tools are overwhelmingly dominated by pieces likely to be of early Neolithic and (especially) Mesolithic date. The cores include one minimally worked piece (context 344.6) and two blade cores; one with opposed platforms from 342.1 and one single platform bladelet core from 344.6. The only retouched tools within the assemblage from hollow **345** are two later Mesolithic narrow-blade microliths and a single burin. One of the microliths is a delicate elongated micro-scalene triangle (L: 17mm, W: 3.5mm) with backing along its two shorter edges (Jacobi's class 7a[1]; Jacobi 1978) from context 342.1, and the other is a very fine complete rod/needle point (L: 32mm, W: 4mm) with direct backing along both lateral edges, giving a quadrangular cross section and converging to form a sharp point at the proximal end (Jacobi's class 6; cf. needle points, e.g. Waddington 2007) from context (343.3). The burin is a partly cortical flake with a series of short burin spalls removed from an unretouched edge at its distal end – it is possible this reflects a failed attempt at bladelet production using a flake as a core rather than representing a tool ('pseudo-burin').

B.7.11 There was no clear evidence that the depth of artefacts recovered from the deposits in-filling the hollow related in any way to their date, and it is notable that one of the Mesolithic microliths was recovered from the uppermost spit excavated through the hollow fill, whilst both of the putative/probable later Neolithic flakes were derived from the third spit. This suggests that the deposits filling the hollow have been subject to considerable vertical displacement – a phenomena common in biologically active soil horizons (cf. Colcutt 1992).

B.7.12 Hollow **357** produced a smaller, but fairly substantial assemblage of 111 worked flints and 67 fragments (590g) of unworked burnt flint, derived from three test squares, with additional material collected on a more casual basis during machining material from contexts 359-362, and including 28 pieces recovered from wet sieving of bulk soil samples taken from three spits in test square 437 (a total of 87 litres of sediment). In terms of composition and general character the flintwork is closely comparable to the material from hollow **345** and **112**, exhibiting all stages of core reduction and including a high proportion of pieces clearly derived from a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic blade-based technology. This said, the proportion of blade-based material is significantly lower in the assemblage from **357** (16% of unretouched removals), suggesting that there may be a greater proportion of later (later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age) flintwork here than in some of the other hollow assemblages. Two cores were recovered – both typical of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic technologies, including one heavily burnt opposed platform core and one single platform narrow flake core. Retouched tools were restricted to a single later Mesolithic microlith (Fig. 38.i) and an edge retouched flake, both from 361. The microlith is a rod/straight backed bladelet (Jacobi's class 5b/6; L:22mm, W: 5mm); fully backed along one lateral edge with some additional retouch on the opposing edge at its distal end. This additional retouch is truncated by a burin-spall like removal which originates from a break at the proximal end - a kind of breakage which is highly characteristic of impact damage sustained by flints used as projectile points (e.g. Fischer et al 1984). The edge retouched flake is less diagnostic, taking the form of a blade-like flake with scalar retouch along one convex lateral edge with some backing on the opposing edge.

B.7.13 A total of 63 worked flints and eight fragments (80.9g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from hollow **613**. The flint was recovered from three test squares and on a less systematic basis during machining and surface collection (contexts 645-647). This assemblage is clearly chronologically mixed; Earlier Neolithic/Mesolithic material is represented by a small number of blade-based pieces, most notably two bladelets from 696.1, but a large proportion of the struck flints are simple competently struck flakes more typical of later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age technologies. Especially characteristic is a single piece probably removed from a discoidal or Levallois-like core (a possible *éclat debordant*). Retouched pieces comprise an edge-retouched robust blade of probable Neolithic date, the distal end of a heavily burnt end scraper and an Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead, missing its proximal tip and the end of one tang.

B.7.14 Hollow **679** produced 78 worked flints, derived from two test squares which both contained relatively high densities of flintwork (42 and 36 pieces). The assemblage appears to be chronologically mixed, with some fine blade-based removals likely to be of earlier Neolithic or Mesolithic date and several flakes removed from Levallois-like core of later Neolithic date, alongside a majority of less specialised flake-based removals. The retouched tools are restricted to three serrated pieces, two serrated blades and a serrated flake, two of which bear a macroscopically visible gloss/polish on their ventral surface. These serrated pieces are not strongly diagnostic – they are a major feature of both earlier and later Neolithic assemblages in the region, as well as appearing in Mesolithic assemblages – although the technological traits of the examples here suggest a Neolithic date is more likely.

B.7.15 A consideration of the significance of the hollow assemblages can be found in the discussion which concludes this report. Here, it is important to note that whilst there is a degree of variability in the probable date of assemblages recovered from the individual hollows (and many appear to be chronologically mixed to some extent) they are dominated by Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork. Truly diagnostic types include several Mesolithic microliths and microburins, and this, together with a dearth of definite early Neolithic tool forms, might suggest that the majority of the blade-based material which forms a major component of the assemblages, especially from hollows **70**, **112**, **357** and **345**, is of Mesolithic date. This is supported to some extent by the high proportion of opposed platform cores among the few cores recovered and the quality of much of the blade-based material – with a large number of fine prismatic blades and bladelets. However, the presence of Early Neolithic pottery in the same deposits strongly suggests that an ultimately unquantifiable proportion of the material is Early Neolithic, highlighting the well-established difficulties of distinguishing Early Neolithic material in chronologically mixed assemblages which include a substantial Mesolithic component (see e.g. Billington 2016b, 153). The assemblage from hollow **679** is distinguished by a lower proportion of blade-based material and a restricted set of retouched tools made up entirely of serrated pieces, this assemblage seems likely to include a much higher proportion of Neolithic material than the material from the other hollows.

Period 1.2: Middle to Late Neolithic features

Earlier-Middle Neolithic features

B.7.16 The identified Neolithic pits from the site were invariably associated with Grooved Ware pottery and/or contained coherent Late Neolithic worked flint assemblages (see below). Two features, however, produced relatively substantial assemblages suggestive of a somewhat earlier Neolithic date (Table 26).

Cut	354	469
Context type	Pit	Tree throw
Chip	1	1
Shatter/core fragment		3
Flakes	6	13
Blades/bladelets	3	4
Total worked	**10**	**21**
BF count	*1*	
BF weight	*6.9*	

Table 26: Quantification of flint from Early-Middle Neolithic features

B.7.17 Tree throw feature **469** contained twenty-one worked flints representing a coherent assemblage of bale based material, comparable in general terms to material from the natural hollows sampled on the site (see above). Although no retouched tools or cores are present in this assemblage it is most consistent with a Mesolithic or, more likely, Early Neolithic date.

B.7.18 A total of ten worked flints were recovered from pit **354**. Again, this assemblage did not include any retouched tools or cores but was heavily dominated by blade based removals. These include some unusually large and robust blades, two of which are in excess of 60mm long and are distinct from any examples recovered from the natural hollows. An earlier Neolithic date seems most likely for this assemblage, although the presence of robust blades such as the examples recorded here have been noted to be a feature of the few substantial Peterborough Ware (i.e. Middle Neolithic) assemblages known from Cambridgeshire (see Billington 2017).

Late Neolithic Pits

Introduction and quantification

B.7.19 A total of 1588 worked flints (making up 70% of the total assemblage) together with 552.9g of unworked burnt flint, were recovered from 13 Neolithic pits, generally associated with Grooved Ware pottery (Table 27). The majority of the flintwork from these features was hand collected, although 323 worked flints – the vast majority of which were chips and small flake fragments – were recovered from the residues of bulk soil samples. The number of worked flints recovered from individual features ranged from 2 to 503, and it is possible to make a useful, if essentially arbitrary, threefold distinction between two pits containing large quantities of over 300 worked flints (**659** and **2030**), five pits containing moderately large assemblages of 94-152 flints (**577**, **665**, **669**, **673** and **540**) and, finally five pits containing smaller quantities of 2-47 flints each (**661**, **433**, **582**, **301** and **2034**).

Cut	301	433	540	577	582	659	661	665	669	673	2030	2034	Totals
Chip	12		17	32	4	45		15	47	23	64		259
Shatter/core fragment	2		7	3		27		5	2	6	8		60
Primary flake	1		1			2			2	1	7		14
Secondary flake	7	1	42	15	7	120	1	37	32	43	149		454
Tertiary flake	17		63	27	3	126	2	46	39	54	191	2	570
Secondary narrow flake	1	1		1		3			1		6		13
Tertiary narrow flake				1		3					2		6
Secondary blade-like flake	1		3			1			1		9		15
Tertiary blade-like flake	1		1	1	1	5		5	11	1	7		33
Secondary Blade					1	3			5		3		12
Tertiary blade			3	1	3	2		1	3	4	18		35
Flake from polished axe-head						1		1			4		6
Core			2	6		8			3	4	2		25
Scraper	4		2	7	2	8		5	2		13		43
Serrate	1	1				2		1	3		9		17
Microlith			1										1
Edge retouched					1	1		3	1	2	5		13
Fabricator/borer?										1			1
Rod?						1							1
Arrowhead/blank								1			4		5
Misc retouched						1		2			2		5
Total worked	47	3	142	94	22	359	3	122	152	139	503	2	1588
No. of worked flints from sample residues	**22**	**0**	**0**	**31**	**5**	**34**	**0**	**29**	**59**	**28**	**102**	**0**	**323**
Unworked burnt flint count	*3*	*0*	*19*	*5*	*1*			*1*		*5*	*2*	*17*	*54*
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)	*78.2*	*0*	*61.4*	*62.3*	*80.6*			*15.1*		*44*	*19.7*	*184.7*	*553*

Table 27: Quantification of flint from Late Neolithic Pits

B.7.20 Although several of the smallest individual pit assemblages did not produce strongly diagnostic/distinctive material all the larger assemblages can be dated on technological and/or typological grounds to the Later Neolithic, and as discussed in more detail below, and are typical of assemblages recovered from grooved ware associated pits elsewhere in the county, and in Eastern England more generally.

Composition

B.7.21 The assemblages from the pits are technologically coherent and clearly represent single period assemblages. This said, there may be a very small proportion of residual material present, the most obvious example of which is a later Mesolithic micro-scalene microlith (Jacobi's class 7a[2], L:11.5mm W:3mm) from pit **540** (fill 553). Despite the overall coherence of the assemblage brief attempts at refitting material within individual contexts were unsuccessful (although it be should be noted that the very uniform recortication of the flintwork hindered these attempts) and the flintwork from all of the pits clearly represent elements of many individual reduction sequences. This is characteristic of lithic assemblages derived from Neolithic pits in the region and they are best interpreted as ultimately deriving from more extensive surface scatters/midden like deposits, some of which has subsequently been collected and deposited. There was no clear evidence for any formal/placed deposits of the kind occasionally reported for Grooved Ware associated pits elsewhere in the region (see Garrow 2006, 89, 117-118). Neither, although it is difficult to demonstrate this unequivocally, is it thought that the assemblages were selected or structured or in any overt sense (cf. Brown 1991) – instead, the majority of the flintwork is interpreted here as representing a sample of material collected and deposited *en masse* alongside other cultural material including pottery and faunal remains.

B.7.22 Although much of the characterisation of the worked flint from the Neolithic pits which follows treats the assemblage as a whole, it is necessary to emphasise the variability in the composition and character of assemblages derived from individual features. Disparities in the overall quantity of worked flint have already been highlighted, and Table 28also presents some simple figures which highlight differences in the composition of the individual assemblages in terms of the proportions of non-cortical removals and baled-based pieces and the percentages of retouched tools and cores. Most significant here are some of the differences between the larger pit assemblages. Among the pits which contain in excess of 100 worked flints the percentage of retouched tools ranges from 2.1 to 9.8%; the percentage of cores from 0 to 2.8% and the proportion of blade-based removals from 4.2 to 21.3%. This variability hints at significant differences in the nature and tempo of activities ultimately represented by individual assemblages.

Cut	301	433	540	577	582	659	661	665	669	673	2030	2034
Total worked	**47**	**3**	**142**	**94**	**22**	**359**	**3**	**122**	**152**	**139**	**503**	**2**
% non-cortical	64.3	0.0	59.3	63.0	46.7	50.2	66.7	58.4	56.4	57.3	55.1	100.0
% blade/blade-like	7.1	0.0	6.2	4.3	33.3	4.2	0.0	6.7	21.3	4.9	9.4	0.0
% retouched	10.6	33.3	2.1	7.4	13.6	3.6	0.0	9.8	3.9	2.2	6.6	0.0
% cores	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.9	0.4	0.0

Table 28: Basic composition of the Neolithic pit assemblages

Technology and core reduction practices

B.7.23 As is typical for later Neolithic flint assemblages in the region (e.g. Beadsmoore 2009, Bishop in prep, Billington 2015; 2016, Dickson forthcoming), the flintwork from the pits can be described as belonging to two or three relatively distinct, but overlapping, approaches to core reduction. The first of these is generalised flake-production of the kind characteristic of both later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age industries, with the removal of flakes of varied morphology from simple platform cores with a minimum of preparation or formal core maintenance/rejuvenation. Secondly, there is abundant evidence for reduction of more specialised cores including simple discoidal/keeled cores and more elaborate Levallois-like and prepared-platform cores. Thirdly, there is some possible evidence for the production of blades and narrow flakes from dedicated blade cores – although many, if not most, of the blades may have also have been produced from Levallois-like cores.

B.7.24 To allow a characterisation of the technological and metric traits of the unretouched removals in the assemblage a sample of 100 complete flakes from each of the largest pit assemblages (**659** and **2030**) have been subject to detailed technological analyses. The results of these analyses are summarised in Table 29 whilst a summary of breadth: length ratios are presented in Table 30. The technological characteristics of the unretouched removals reflect the diverse technological strategies summarised above.

		659	2030	Total
Proportion of dorsal cortex %	None	34	45	39.5
	0-24	37	34	35.5
	25-49	14	13	13.5
	50-74	4	6	5
	75-99	7	1	4
	100	4	1	2.5
Striking platform type %	cortical	25	4	14.5
	faceted	8	15	11.5
	marginal	13	10	11.5
	natural	2		1
	plain	42	59	50.5
	polyhedral	8	12	10
	shattered	2		1
Dorsal platfrom edge treatment %	trimmed/abraded	43	57	50
	none	57	43	50
Dorsal scar pattern %	fully cortical	4	1	2.5
	multi	38	35	36.5
	opposed	1	2	1.5
	single	9	23	16
	unidirectional	48	39	43.5
Termination type %	feather	73	86	79.5
	hinged	26	13	19.5
	plunge	1	1	1
Metric summary	platform depth mean (σ)	4.8 (3.3)	4.1 (2.2)	4.5 (2.8)
	length mean (σ)	35.1 (10.2)	35.8 (12.2)	35.4 (11.2)
	width mean (σ)	30.49 (11.4)	28.28 (8.3)	29.4 (10.0)
	thickness mean (σ)	8.1 (4.1)	6.6 (2.6)	7.3 (3.5)

*Table 29: Attributes of samples of unretouched removals from pits **660** and **2030***

		Narrow blades	Blades	Narrow flakes	Flakes	Broad flakes
Breadth / Length Ratio	<0.2 (%)	0.21-0.4 (%)	0.41-0.6 (%)	0.61-0.8 (%)	0.81-1.0 (%)	1.0+ (%)
E. Meso (Pitts 1978a, 194)	2	43	27	13	6.5	9
L. Meso (Pitts 1978a, 194)	0.5	15.5	30.5	22	14.5	17
E. Neo (Pitts 1978a, 194)	0	11	33	27.5	14.5	13
L. Neo (Pitts 1978a, 194)	0	4	21.5	29	20	25.5
Chalcolithic (Pitts 1978a, 194)	0	2.5	15	24	24	35
Bronze Age (Pitts 1978a, 194)	0	3.5	14.5	23	23	35.5
Peterhouse Technology Park, Cherry Hinton (Bishop in prep)	0	11.1	20.9	22.4	16.9	28.7
New Road Melbourn pit 659	0	4	13	26	21	36
New Road Melbourn pit 2030	0	4	17	29	23	27
New Road Melbourn all	0	4	15	27.5	22	31.5

*Table 30: Breadth:length ratios for unretouched removals from pits **659** and **2030** alongside Pitt's national figures and Bishop's figures for the grooved ware assemblage from Cherry Hinton.*

B.7.25 The majority of removals are simple flakes, varied in morphology, but typically relatively broad, with simple plain or cortical striking platforms sometimes with trimming of the dorsal platform edge. Dorsal scar patterns suggest the use of both simple single platform cores as well as multiple platform cores which have been rotated to remove flakes from a different platform. The ventral features of the vast majority of these simple flakes suggest the use of relatively hard hammers and although many pieces have diffuse bulbs or ventral scars suggestive of the use of relatively 'soft' hammerstones (e.g. sandstones or cortical flints) very few have the lipped bending fractures often associated with organic (e.g. antler) hammers. A proportion of these simple flakes must represent the less distinctive products of relatively sophisticated discoidal and Levallois-like cores but the majority are thought to derive from simple flake cores.

B.7.26 Alongside this generalised flake-based material are removals which clearly derive from the working of discoidal/centripetally worked and levallois-like cores. As noted above, many of the flakes removed from such cores are not necessarily readily distinguished from removals from simple platform cores but some pieces – especially those deriving from the debitage surface of Levallois-like cores - are highly distinctive, often taking the form of relatively large and proportionately thin flakes with well organised, often centripetal, dorsal scar patterns and finely faceted striking platforms. These include some 'classic' preferential levallois flakes as well as other characteristic pieces such as those which have removed part of the edge of a levallois-like or discoidal core (*éclat debordant*; see Boëda 1994).

B.7.27 As noted above, blade-based pieces make up between 4.2 to 21.3% of the unretouched removals in the larger pit assemblages. Notwithstanding the significant variability between assemblages this is fairly typical of later Neolithic assemblages from the region which invariably include a small but notable proportion of blade-based pieces, as well as narrow flakes. Some of these blade-based removals are closely comparable in morphology and technological traits to those from earlier Neolithic assemblages (which are typically dominated by blade/narrow flake based technologies) but others are distinctively robust, often with dorsal scar patterns and sometimes with polyhedral/faceted striking platforms, which suggest they are the product of levallois-like or related prepared platform cores.

B.7.28 Six flakes from the Neolithic pits, including four from pit **2030**, retain areas of ground and polished surfaces and clearly derive from the reworking of polished implements, almost certainly axe heads. Such pieces are consistently present in small numbers in Neolithic assemblages in the region and appear to reflect the re-use of polished axe-heads as cores (e.g. Billington 2017; Dickson *forthcoming*).

B.7.29 Another distinctive feature of a small number of the flakes is evidence for intentional breakage. Pits **669** and **577** both produced single examples of proximal portions of flakes that appear (on the basis of traits including wedge shaped fracture lines, lipped breaks and impact marks/traces of direct percussion; see Bergman et al 1987; Anderson-Whymark 2011) to have been intentionally broken/segmented, whilst the relatively small assemblage of 18 worked flints from pit **613** includes no less than three such proximal portions, all clearly deriving from Levallois-like/prepared-platform cores. Perhaps the most obvious interpretation of the function of intentional breakage of this kind is as by-products of transverse arrowhead production, whereby the proximal end of a suitable flake is removed to leave the medial and distal portion of a flake which provides an ideal blank for a chisel or oblique type arrowhead, although other tool blanks may also have been deliberately modified through breakage (for a full discussion, see Anderson-Whymark 2011). In the regional context, intentionally broken flakes of this kind have been identified in later Neolithic contexts at Edgerley Drain Road, Peterborough (Beadmoore 2009, 131); Sutton Gault (Billington 2015, 41, fig. 7.3) and at Over/Needingworth (Billington 2016b, 258, 497-8, fig. 6.9 no. 3). In most cases these pieces are consistent with representing the by-products of transverse arrowhead production, although at Over it has been suggested that other tool-forms, notably scrapers, may have had their proximal ends deliberately removed, perhaps to aid hafting (*ibid*).

B.7.30 Examination of the cores generally supports the observations made on the character of the unretouched removals. The classification and selected attributes of the 25 complete cores from the Neolithic pits are presented in Table 31. Six of these are minimally worked pieces, generally made on nodular fragments, from which a small number of flakes have been removed. Ten cores can be described a simple platform cores and include seven single platform cores and three with two or more platforms. These are generally well reduced/exhausted, with a mean weight of 59g, almost all of which have plain striking platforms formed by previous flaked or ‘quartered’ surface - over half of which show some trimming of the platform edge. The remaining cores are all more complex bifacially worked types. Two of these are keeled cores, pieces with one bifacially worked edge whilst there is also a single discoidal core where flakes have been removed in centripetal pattern from both faces around most of the perimeter of a broadly sub-circular shaped core. The remaining six cores can also be classified as levallois-like in that the two worked faces are hierarchically organised, with one principle debitage surface designed to produce fine levallois flakes. One of these levallois-cores seems to have been worked to produce a single linear preferential flake whilst the others have multiple (recurrent) centripetal removals (cf. Boëda 1994). It is notable that, despite the presence of a relatively large number of blade-based products in the assemblage none of the cores show clear signs of the production of blades, and although it is possible that some of the exhausted simple platform cores may have produced blades at an earlier stage of their reduction it is thought that the bulk of the blades were probably removed alongside flake shaped removals from levallois-like cores (cf. Shimelmitz and Kuhn 2013).

Cut	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	Type
540	55	47	32	67.9	Discoidal
540	49	35	21	44.1	Multiple platform core
577	91	57	25	82.5	Levallois-like
577	78	53	40	173.2	Minimally worked/irregular
577	52	44	20	40.8	Levallois-like
577	49	52	15	35.8	Single platform flake core
577	60	58	35	94.8	Levallois-like
577	46	45	29	70.3	Single platform flake core
659	55	72	46	181.4	Single platform flake core
659	57	41	31	64.5	Levallois-like
659	70	43	21	60.4	Levallois-like
659	84	77	27	161.6	Minimally worked
659	31	33	44	42.8	Minimally worked
659	83	95	34	234.7	Keeled core
659	33	30	14	12.4	Minimally worked
659	63	61	18	81.4	Keeled core
669	29	63	31	54.7	Single platform flake core
669	55	35	27	49.3	Minimally worked
669	93	66	36	216.3	Minimally worked
673	75	38	22	69.1	Two platform flake core
673	40	40	37	58.4	Single platform flake core
673	33	27	33	36.1	Multiple platform core
673	23	35	30	26.1	Single platform flake core
2030	14	30	25	11.9	Single platform flake core
2030	44	40	28	40.9	Levallois-like

Table 31: Cores from the Neolithic pits

Tool manufacture and use

B.7.31 Retouched tools are well represented in the assemblage from the Late Neolithic pits, with 85 pieces accounting for 5.3% of the total assemblage (see Table 27). Retouched forms are dominated by scrapers which make up 51% of the total tools, followed by serrated pieces (20%) and simple edge-trimmed pieces (15%), with smaller numbers of other pieces including four arrowheads, a fabricator, a rod and several miscellaneously retouched pieces (as well as the residual Mesolithic microlith described above). There is a degree of variability in the different tool types represented in individual features, but the general pattern for scrapers to dominate, followed by serrated and edge-trimmed pieces holds good for most of the larger individual pit assemblages (Table 27).

B.7.32 The 43 scrapers are classified below in Table 32, which also provides details on selected metric and non-metric attributes of these tools. The vast majority are essentially forms of end-scraper, although several have been classified as horseshoe scrapers, one double ended-scraper is present and there is one combination scraper/knife which bears low-angled, semi-invasive retouch along one lateral edge in addition to a more steeply retouched distal end. The measurements of the complete scrapers (n.=32) indicates that flake blanks were elected on the basis of both their size and morphology with the mean measurements for scrapers indicating they were generally larger and proportionately narrower than the average flake removals (compare Table 29Table 32). A relatively high proportion of the scrapers bear finely faceted striking platforms and many appear to derive from levallois-like/prepared platform cores, whilst others are made on decortication flakes. In most cases retouch was applied directly to the distal end of flakes and had a regular, often highly symmetrical, convex delineation formed from sub-parallel to scaler retouch. Very steep or undercutting retouch was rare and there is little evidence that the scrapers were particularly curated or subject to numerous episodes of sharpening.

Scraper type		**No.**	**%**
Scraper type	End	32	74.4
	Horseshoe	4	9.3
	Side	2	4.7
	End and side	2	4.7
	Scraper/knife	1	2.3
	Double ended	1	2.3
	Unclassifiable	1	2.3
Attributes		No.	%
Proportion of dorsal cortex (%)	Primary (fully cortical)	2	4.7
	Secondary (partly cortical)	20	46.5
	Tertiary (non-cortical)	21	48.8
Striking platform type (complete/proximal portions only)	Faceted	6	18.2
	Cortical	1	3.0
	Plain	21	63.6
	Removed by retouch	5	15.2
Breakage	Complete	31	72.1
	Siret fracture	1	2.3
	Distal end only	1	2.3
	Missing proximal end	9	20.9
	Severe thermal damage	1	2.3
Metric data (complete pieces only)		**mm**	
	Length mean, mm (σ)	52.4 (10.2)	
	Breadth mean, mm (σ)	36.9 (8.5)	
	Thickness mean, mm (σ)	10.7 (3.8)	

Table 32: Selected attributes of the scrapers from the Neolithic pits

B.7.33 Details of the 17 serrated pieces are provided in Table 33. The majority of these are made on narrow flakes or blades, with a clear preference for the selection of regular, narrow blanks of a kind that are relatively rare within the unretouched removals from the assemblages. Several of these blades bear finely faceted platforms and many appear to derive from levallois-like cores. The majority of the serrated pieces bear fine (up to 10-12 notches per 10mm) along one lateral edge. It seems likely that many of these functioned as hand-held tools and it is notable that several are 'naturally backed', with cortical surfaces or acutely angled lateral edges opposing the serrated edge. Two examples, however, have steeply retouched deliberate truncations, one with a single truncation removing the proximal end and one with both ends truncated, and it is possible these were designed to held within a haft – perhaps as part of composite tools. Traces of polish/gloss resulting from use were macroscopically visible on the serrated edges of three pieces.

Blank type		No.	%
Blank type	blade/blade-like	10	58.8
	narrow flake	2	11.8
	flake	5	29.4
Attributes		No.	%
Proportion of dorsal cortex (%)	Primary (fully cortical)	0	
	Secondary (partly cortical)	8	47.1
	Tertiary (non-cortical)	9	52.9
Breakage	Complete - truncated	2	11.8
	Complete	7	41.2
	Distal portion	3	17.6
	Medial portion	1	5.9
	Proximal portion	3	17.6
	Distal end only	1	5.9
Retouch	One lateral edge serrated	13	76.5
	Both lateral edges serrated	1	5.9
	Serrated with additional retouch	3	17.6
Metric data (complete pieces only)		mm	
	length mean (σ)	49.7 (12.1)	
	width mean (σ)	23.9 (6.3)	
	thickness mean (σ)	7.4 (1.9)	

Table 33: Selected attributes of the serrated pieces from the Neolithic pits

B.7.34 Of the remaining retouched pieces, the largest number are made up of what have been classified as edge-retouched pieces, of which there are thirteen examples. The blanks for these tools appear to have been less carefully selected than those of the scrapers and serrates; the blanks are typically smaller than those used for the scrapers and include broad flakes as well as narrower pieces, and it seems likely that they were chosen more on the basis of suitable, useable edges rather than size/morphology. This said, one example was made on a large, fine levallois-like flake measuring 75mm in length and 41mm in breadth. These pieces typically display a length of short, low angle retouch along part or all of one lateral edge and appear to have functioned as cutting tools.

B.7.35 Five arrowheads were recovered from the Late Neolithic pits, a single example from pit **665** and four from the large assemblage from pit **2030**. The piece from pit **665** has been reconstructed from two refitting pieces and appears to be an unfinished chisel arrowhead, broken during manufacture. The four arrowheads from pit **2030** are remarkable for their diversity; in traditional typological terms (following Green 1980) they comprise one leaf-shaped arrowhead (Fig. 38.ii), one chisel arrowhead (Fig. 38.iii) and two oblique arrowheads (Fig. 38.iv-v). Of these, the leaf-shaped arrowhead (36mm long and 17mm wide with covering dorsal retouch and inverse invasive edge retouch; Green's type 3c) is an unusual find in this context as these are normally understood to be restricted to the Earlier Neolithic, or at least to the fourth millennium BC, and its presence in a Grooved Ware associated assemblage is highly unusual. It is an open question whether this it be regarded as contemporary with the remainder of the flint assemblage from this feature or whether it represents a significantly older artefact, either incorporated accidentally into the pit or found and curated during the Late Neolithic. There is a dearth of sites where leaf-shaped arrowheads have been recovered in *secure* association with Grooved Ware pottery, a possible exception being one example recovered in association with an assemblage of Grooved Ware pottery from the fill of a small pit-dug hengeiform monument on the floodplain of the Great Ouse at Manor Farm, Milton Keynes (Hogan 2013).

B.7.36 The remaining three arrowheads are more typical of Grooved Ware associated assemblages, and include one chisel arrowhead (Clarks type D; Clark 1934; see Ballin 2011a) and two oblique arrowheads (one type E and one type F/H). Both of the oblique arrowheads are relatively simple and lack the exaggerated barbs and extensive invasive retouch that characterise some examples (cf. Bishop et al 2011; Devaney 2016).

B.7.37 The remainder of the retouched tools form a diverse group, with several unclassifiable pieces bearing miscellaneous, often expedient retouch, and two rod-like pieces, one of which may be the broken and unused end of a fabricator, and the other which may have been used as a borer.

Period 2.1: Early Bronze Age

Cremation 652 (Table 34)

B.7.38 A small assemblage of fifteen worked flints, almost half of which were chips or small fragments were recovered from the residues of an environmental sample. There is little diagnostic about this material but it is notable that none of it is burnt and clearly was not caught up in the cremation process. The only notable piece is a large fine flake which displays clear signs of having been utilised along one lateral edge.

Barrow 1 (Table 34)

B.7.39 A small assemblage of five worked flints, recovered from three individual contexts were recovered from the fills of Barrow 1. This includes one end scraper, broadly comparable with the examples recovered from the Late Neolithic pits but which could equally be of Early Bronze Age date, and a few flakes consistent with a broad later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. A single robust secondary bladelet seems more likely to be of Neolithic date.

	Cremation 652	**Barrow 1 ditch**	**Barrow 2 inner ditch**	**Barrow 2 outer ditch**	**Barrow 2: Grave 568 (inhumation)**	**Barrow 2: Grave 568 (backfill)**
Chip	6	1	5	4		3
Shatter/core fragment	1	1	2	1		
Primary flake			1			
Secondary flake	6	6	10	3		8
Tertiary flake	1	2	12	11		9
Secondary narrow flake		1		1		
Secondary blade-like flake	1			1		1
Tertiary blade-like flake			1			1

Secondary blade/let		1				
Scraper		2		1		
Serrate			1			
Edge retouched				1		
Plano-convex knife					1	
Core		1		1		
Total worked	**15**	**15**	**32**	**24**	**1**	**22**
Unworked burnt flint count			*1*	*4*		*5*
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)			*0.8*	*69.9*		*80*

Table 34: Quantification of the flint from Barrows 1 and 2 and associated features

Barrow 2 (Table 34)

B.7.40 Features making up and associated with Barrow 2 produced a slightly larger assemblage of 79 worked flints and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. One of the flint from ring ditch 2 is clearly a deliberately deposited grave-good - a fine plano-convex knife found associated with inhumation burial 569, grave **568.** This piece is rectilinear in planform with a flat/straight distal end and parallel edges which converge to a rounded point at the proximal end. It has fine sub-parallel invasive retouch covering its dorsal face – with its ventral face left unmodified - giving a characteristic plano-convex transverse profile. Whilst also appearing as a rare element within domestic ‘Chalcolithic’ and Early Bronze Age assemblages (c. 2400-1600 cal BC), carefully made knives of this form are a fairly common grave-good accompanying inhumations of this period in the region (e.g. Lethbridge 1950).

B.7.41 The back-fill of grave **568** also contained a fairly substantial quantity of worked flints, 22 in total, but these were distributed throughout the fill - not found in association with the inhumation. Moreover, this material includes flakes and blade-like removals closely comparable to the material recovered from the Late Neolithic pits in the immediate vicinity of the barrow and seem likely (as with the bulk of the material from the associated ring ditch) to represent residual material deriving from the Later Neolithic phase of occupation in this area.

B.7.42 Flintwork was recovered in fairly low densities from the excavated sections of both the inner and outer ring ditches of the monument, with a total of 56 worked flints and up to ten pieces deriving from any one individual context. This material includes a high proportion of characteristically later Neolithic material including several removals from levallois-like cores, a classic centripetally prepared levallois-like core (fill 758) and a serrated blade (fill 689). Two further retouched pieces are present; an edge retouched flake and a scraper – both of which can be paralleled in the later Neolithic assemblages, but which are not strongly diagnostic and could conceivably represent later activity associated with the ring ditch itself. Similarly, although a large proportion of the assemblage is not strongly diagnostic and could represent Early Bronze Age flintwork, it is thought that the overwhelming majority of this material relates to the later Neolithic occupation and represents material derived from surface scatters/middens incorporated into the fills of the ring ditch.

Period 2.2: Middle Bronze Age Wells

B.7.43 A total of 48 worked flints and a very small quantity of unworked burnt flint were recovered from four wells (Table 35). Two of these features produced single pieces of worked flint, a piece of irregular thermal shatter from **1977** and a bladelet – probably of Mesolithic/early Neolithic date, from **1220** (the recut of **1167**). Somewhat more substantial assemblages were recovered from features **908** and **1167**.

Cut	908	1167	1220	1977
Chip	1			
Shatter/core fragment	1			1
Secondary flake	2	8		
Tertiary flake	8	14		
Secondary narrow flake	1	1		
Secondary blade-like flake		2		
Tertiary blade-like flake		3		
Secondary blade/let			1	
Tertiary blade/let	1			
Scraper	2	2		
Total worked	**16**	**30**	**1**	**1**
Unworked burnt flint count		*3*		
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)		*10.4*		

Table 35: Quantification of flint from the wells

B.7.44 Well **1167** contained 30 worked flints. This assemblage is clearly chronologically mixed and includes some fine Mesolithic/early Neolithic blade-based material alongside more generalised flake-based material. This includes some pieces which appear to derive from levallois-like cores and a large proportion of the assemblage is consistent with representing residual material deriving from the Late Neolithic activity at the site, including a fine utilised blade-like flake which might be a very worn serrated piece. Two scrapers were recovered from this feature (both from fill 1221), one of which is on a large laminar flake and is closely comparable to the later Neolithic forms found elsewhere on the site. The second is a small sub-circular scraper which can be classed as a thumbnail scraper (made on a primary flake) but lacks the invasive retouch which characterises highly diagnostic Early Bronze Age thumbnail scrapers, although it may well be of comparable date. There is no clear evidence for the very crude and expediently worked flake-based material that would be excepted in a Middle Bronze Age or later context and it seems likely that this assemblage is largely residual.

B.7.45 Well **908** contained a smaller assemblage of sixteen worked flints. As noted above, the condition of this assemblage was exceptional, with several pieces bearing a light recortication quite different to heavy opaque recortication that has affected the vast bulk of the assemblage. Especially notable is a fine, heavily recorticated decortication flake which has abrupt retouch at the distal end, cutting through the recorticated surface to create an end scraper, and evidently representing the recycling of earlier material. Although little of the material from this context is distinctive in technological terms there is little clear evidence for Mesolithic or Neolithic technologies such as those seen in most of the residual assemblages from the site, and it seems likely, especially in light of the condition of the assemblage, that a proportion of this material is contemporary with the Bronze Age pottery recovered from this feature. The re-use/scavenging of earlier flake blank for retouching as tools, as represented by the scraper on the heavily recorticated flake, is also a phenomenon most commonly encountered in assemblages of Bronze Age date in the region (e.g. Billington 2016b, 260).

Period 2.2: Middle Bronze Age enclosures and associated features

B.7.46 Despite the intensive investigation of the features associated with the Middle Bronze Age phase of the sites use the flint assemblage derived from these contexts can only be described as modest, with a total of 129 worked flints derived from over thirty individual contexts. The unworked burnt flint assemblage is somewhat more substantial, with over 5.5kg, but the vast majority of this derives from the fill of single pit feature associated with possible structure 1397. The assemblage is quantified according to the major ditch and structure groups in Table 36 with full quantification by context in the flint catalogue.

Feature group	Chip	Shatter/core fragment	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade/let	Scraper	Serrate	Edge-retouched	Core	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
Ditch 415	4	16	2	19	18	4	2	2	1		1	4	**73**	5	151.3
Ditch 817		3		8	6			2	2	1		2	**24**	2	36
Pits	1	6	1	2	3						1		**14**	1	2
Structure 952					2				1				**3**		
Roundhouse 930	2			1									**3**		
Roundhouse 1095	1	1							1				**3**	231	5376
Structure 1397				1	2								**3**		
Post line 997					1								**1**	1	14.8
Post line 1223									1				**1**		
Post line 1733	1												**1**		
Post line 1927	2				1								**3**		
Totals	**11**	**26**	**3**	**31**	**33**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**6**	**129**	**240**	**5580**

Table 36: Summary quantification of flint from Middle Bronze Age feature groups

B.7.47 The majority of the worked flint from the Middle Bronze Age features was derived from the fills of ditches. Over half of the worked flint came from the causeway terminals of boundary ditch **415** (Ditch Group 415), which produced 73 worked flints. The worked flint was recovered from thirteen individual contexts belonging to this group, most of which produced small quantities of worked flint (one to six pieces) with the exception of fills 428, 477 and 606, which produced somewhat larger assemblages (28, 19 and nine pieces respectively). Some of this material, including some pieces from the larger assemblages are clearly residual and include blade-based removals and fine flakes comparable to those from the Late Neolithic contexts and the two retouched pieces – an edge trimmed flake and a short end scraper – are more consistent with a date in the later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age rather than the Middle Bronze Age. This said, there is a proportion of this material, impossible to quantify exactly, which is probably contemporary with the features from which it derives. This material takes the form of very simple flake-based material and irregular shatter and is most convincingly represented by some of the material from the larger assemblage from fill 428.

B.7.48 The same general trend also applies to the smaller assemblage (22 pieces) recovered in low densities from seven individual contexts belonging to Ditch Group 817. Residual material is well represented, and the three retouched forms in particular are all probably of later Neolithic date and include a serrated flake and a scraper made on a flake from a levallois-like/prepared platform core. Flintwork potentially contemporary with the ditches themselves is limited to a few crude flakes, including several from fill 872.

B.7.49 A total of 14 worked flints were recovered from four Middle Bronze Age pits (**952**, **1111**, **1099**, **1399**). None of these need represent material contemporary with the features from which they derive and there is at least one demonstrably/diagnostically residual piece: a worn levallois-like flake from pit **2160**.

B.7.50 Features belonging to Structures 930, 952 and 1397 produced small quantities of worked flint (see Table 36), none of which can be confidently dated to the Middle Bronze Age, and which includes a probable Mesolithic/Early Neolithic scraper made on what was originally a single platform core from structure 952. Structure 1095 produced three worked flints including one scraper which could be contemporary with use of the structure, but is perhaps more likely to be residual. More significantly, pit **1111** – belonging to this structure - contained a large quantity of burnt flint fragments, weighing 5376g, an amount too large to envisage having derived from material incidentally caught up in hearths and which must represent the residue for some domestic/craft process requiring quantities of heated stone.

B.7.51 Of the many features making up the Middle Bronze Age post alignments/boundaries only four produced any flint; small chips were recovered from **1759** and **1943**, whilst **1036** contained a single undiagnostic tertiary flake and **1126** produced a Late Neolithic end scraper made on flake with a finely faceted striking platform.

Other contexts

B.7.52 A small proportion of the assemblage, some twenty pieces from the excavation phase, was derived in low densities either from post-Middle Bronze Age features or undated/unstratified contexts. This material was similar to the residual element of the assemblages derived from the ring-ditches and Middle Bronze Age ditches and included a notable proportion of probable Late Neolithic material and some Mesolithic/early Neolithic pieces alongside less diagnostic generalised flake-based material

B.7.53 Little material was recovered from topsoil or subsoil during the excavation phase, but it is worth noting that a broken polished flint axe-head was recovered from the topsoil in the area of Trenches 16, 17 and 18 during the course of the evaluation (Bishop 2017).

Discussion

B.7.54 In the context of reported lithic assemblages from South Cambridgeshire, the assemblage from Melbourn is large and represents a significant addition to the regional record. The assemblage clearly represents activity from the Mesolithic through to at least the Early Bronze Age, and whilst the most significant element of the assemblage is the large assemblage derived from the Late Neolithic pits, other aspects of the assemblage, particularly the evidence for Mesolithic activity, are also of regional significance.

Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic

B.7.55 Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic flintwork is best represented by material from the soils and sediments infilling the series of natural hollows exposed across the area of excavation, as well as by a small earlier Neolithic assemblage from pit **354** and a (relatively small) proportion of the residual material recovered from later features. The flintwork from the natural hollows is interpreted as probably representing the surviving remains of formerly more extensive surface scatters distributed across the site, fortuitously preserved within the hollows. These deposits cannot be considered stratified or sealed in any conventional sense, and this is reflected in the clearly multi-period character of their associated lithic assemblages.

B.7.56 Blade-based material of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date does, however, dominate the largest assemblages from **70**, **112**, **345** and **347**. It should be emphasised that if the flintwork from hollows **345** and **347** had not been associated with Early Neolithic pottery it would have been assumed that the overwhelming majority of the assemblage was of Mesolithic date. This conclusion would have been reached on the basis of the retouched tools present – which, aside from a single edge trimmed piece and a burin, comprised three diagnostically Later Mesolithic microliths – and, to a lesser extent, on the technological traits of the blade-based material, which included a high proportion (in an admittedly small sample) of Mesolithic-type opposed platform bladelet cores and a high proportion of prismatic blades and bladelets. This observation only serves to highlight the extent to which Early Neolithic flintwork can be extremely difficult to isolate within chronologically mixed assemblages which include a substantial Mesolithic component, and in this instance the evidence from the flintwork can contribute very little to any understanding of the character of Early Neolithic activity at the site.

B.7.57 The Mesolithic material from these assemblages is more readily characterised. The three microliths from the hollows (and the residual microlith recovered from Late Neolithic pit **2030**) are all of narrow-blade form, and all could arguably represent the kind of 'miniaturised' and heavily retouched forms which especially characterise the last two millennia of the Mesolithic, from c. 6000 to 4000 cal BC (Jacobi 1984, 65-9; Barton and Roberts 2004); it is certainly very unlikely that any of these forms predate c. 7500 cal BC. Later Mesolithic activity is relatively poorly represented in Cambridgeshire – where Mesolithic assemblages are more commonly dominated by Early/Middle Mesolithic 'broad-blade' microliths (Billington 2016a), although assemblages with an important narrow-blade component have been recovered from the fen-edge, including scatters from Lode (Billington 2016a, 102-129) and March

(Bishop 2011), as well as on the Greensand at Cottenham (Conneller 1998) and Gamlingay (Murray 2004; Billington 2016a, fig. 6.23) and it is suspected that the relatively low numbers of diagnostically later Mesolithic material is at least partly a product of the practical difficulties in recovering the diminutive microliths that characterise this period during routine fieldwalking and excavation (Billington 2016a, 345-6).

B.7.58 Whilst the Mesolithic material from most of the hollows was recovered as an element of chronologically mixed assemblages, and was often associated with Neolithic pottery, the substantial assemblage of 86 worked flints recovered from the single test square in hollow **112** appears to represent a chronologically unmixed and coherent Mesolithic assemblage. The presence of four microburins in this assemblage is notable and suggests that the much of this flintwork may relate to a single and specific episode of activity, presumably relating to the manufacture of microlithic armatures. Whilst the microburins can only be dated to the Mesolithic (occurring throughout the period) it seems likely, based on activity from elsewhere on the site, that this assemblage also reflects activity in the later part of the period.

B.7.59 Aside from representing a useful addition to the relatively sparse record of demonstrably Later Mesolithic findspots in the region, the evidence from Melbourn is also of interest in terms of representing Mesolithic activity on the chalklands of the region. Recent study of the distribution of Mesolithic findspots across Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Norfolk and Bedfordshire has shown that the density of Mesolithic findspots on areas of chalk geology is relatively low – certainly much lower than on the terrace gravels of the major river valleys and on the lighter soils of the Lower Greensand, coversands and glacial outwash deposits of the region (Billington 2016a, 67-71). Whether this pattern reflects genuine differences in the intensity of occupation in different parts of the landscape during the Mesolithic remains an open question and it has been suggested that the relatively low numbers of sites on the chalk might reflect biases introduced by patterns in fieldwork and land-use - with larger areas of the chalk escarpment of Cambridgeshire and Suffolk remaining under pasture and seeing less development than around the major urban areas and centres of aggregate extraction on the river terraces and fen-edge (*ibid*, 209-213).

B.7.60 Little is known of environmental character of the chalk ‘uplands’/escarpment of Cambridgeshire during the earlier Holocene, with available pollen sequences invariably coming from palaeochannel sequences in the lower-lying parts of the county (e.g. Smith et al 1989; Wiltshire 2007). In light of recent work on the character of Holocene woodland on the chalklands of Southern England (French et al 2007; 2012), it is possible that there were some larger and potentially persistent areas of open ground, but it is probably more reasonable to assume that the area was covered by relatively dense deciduous woodland of the kind well-documented over Eastern England in the latter part of the Mesolithic (Bennett 1988; Rackham 2003; 97-11; 2006; 71-101). It is as inhabitants of this woodland environment that we should envisage the Mesolithic communities represented by the flintwork at Melbourn and, according to traditional understandings of Mesolithic landscape occupation, these lithic scatters could be interpreted as representing the activities of small groups of hunter-gatherers, with the site perhaps being subject to episodic visitation as part of a mobile settlement pattern which included fleeting task-based activities as well as somewhat more sustained episodes of occupation (e.g. Barton and Roberts 2004; Conneller 2005). Taken at face value, the composition of the Mesolithic assemblage, with few or no retouched pieces aside from microliths, alongside evidence for the manufacture of microliths in the form of micro-burins, might suggest that much of the flint derives from relatively brief episodes of activity involving re-tooling/repair of tools rather than more sustained 'domestic' occupation of the kind which would produce a more diverse range of artefacts (cf. Mellars 1976; Myers 1987).

Late Neolithic

B.7.61 As noted above, the material recovered from the Late Neolithic pits represents the most significant aspect of the lithic assemblage from the site. Most of this material came from pits associated with Grooved Ware pottery and is typical of Grooved Ware associated assemblages from elsewhere in the region. In the wider context of Eastern England, Cambridgeshire now boasts a particularly rich record of Grooved Ware pit sites, most of which either come from the western fen-edge, on the lower reaches of the Ouse and Nene (Evans and Knight 2004; Pollard 1998; Pryor 1978; Evans et al 2009; 2016), or from the 'chalk-lands' of south Cambridgeshire (Gilmour 2017, Clarke and Gilmour *forthcoming*; Hinman 2001). In technological and typological terms all of the flint assemblages from these sites are very similar, but there is some evidence, which is deserving of more detailed study, for significant differences in the composition of assemblages from different sites. This is most clearly seen in differences in the scale of assemblages, with the fenland sites typically producing much smaller assemblages than their counterparts from southern Cambridgeshire, often with a much higher proportion of retouched/utilised tools. This pattern seems likely to relate to regional scale trends in the organisation of the acquisition of raw materials; in particular, the transport of flint derived from sources on the chalk across the region, partly in the form of finished tools/blanks or partly prepared cores (see Brown 1996; Edmonds et al 1999; Billington 2016b; Bishop 2012). This pattern is evidenced by assemblages with relatively large numbers of tools and little evidence for the earlier stages of core reduction or profligate use of raw materials at sites located at distance from the chalk; whilst those closer to source, including the assemblage considered here, have more evidence for large scale knapping, including all stages of core reduction.

B.7.62 Whilst these patterns hint at important patterns in the manner in which raw materials were acquired and managed across the region, it remains the case that the character and composition of the retouched tool assemblages across the county, and more widely across Eastern England, are very similar, with a dominance of scrapers (often large and finely made) together with large numbers of serrated and edge retouched pieces, evidence for the presence of polished flint axes (in the form of flakes from reworked axe-heads) and, usually, a small number of arrowheads and other rarer or idiosyncratic forms (see also Garrow 2006; Healy 1984). These tools, and the large number of flakes which can invariably be demonstrated or assumed to have been utilised in an unretouched state, hint at a range of domestic type activities such as butchery, plant processing, craft activities and hunting. The pattern of deposition seen at Melbourn is also a familiar one, with the assemblages from pits probably representing material gathered from middens and surface scatters deposited alongside pottery and other domestic 'refuse' into cut features (see Garrow 2006).

Early Bronze Age

B.7.63 In contrast to the Late Neolithic, the flint assemblage provides little demonstrable evidence for Early Bronze Age activity. The only diagnostic flintwork of this date recovered from a secure context is the plano-convex knife accompanying the inhumation burial from Barrow 2. Aside from this piece, the flintwork from the ring ditches appeared to be dominated by flintwork of Later Neolithic date, and there was no clear evidence for any material likely to be broadly contemporary with the construction and use of either this monument or of Barrow 1. Evidence for Early Bronze Age activity is equally sparse among the flintwork recovered from the natural hollows and other features across the site, although a barbed and tanged arrowhead was recovered from natural hollow **613**. Although a proportion of the generalised flake-based material recovered from the hollows and from later features is likely to date to this period, the relatively high proportion of demonstrably Later Neolithic flintwork and a dearth of characteristically Early Bronze Age forms (such as thumbnail scrapers and invasively retouched knives) suggests that any such component is probably a minor one.

Middle Bronze Age

B.7.64 Despite the clear evidence for Middle Bronze Age activity, including structures indicative of settlement, very little worked flint could be confidentially associated with this phase, but a small quantity of material within the ditches making up the enclosures is consistent with a Middle Bronze Age date. Although there are some notable exceptions (e.g. Herne 1991; Bishop, in Phillips and Mortimer 2012), such small and thinly distributed flint assemblages are typical of those recovered from Middle Bronze Age sites across the region, even when accompanied by abundant evidence for settlement in the form of structures and large assemblages of pottery (e.g. Pickstone and Mortimer 2011; Rees 2017). In large part this appears to reflect the sporadic and less habitual use of flint during this period as metal tools became more common, and flint working became less important in both practical and social terms (Ford et al 1984; Herne 1991; McLaren 2010).

Flint catalogue

Context	Cut	TP	Sample	small find no.	Context type	Chip	Shatter/core fragment	Flakes	Blades/bladelets	Flake from polished axe-head	Microburin	Core	Scraper	Serrate	Microlith	Edge retouched	Fabricator/borer?	Plano convex knife	Rod?	Fabricator	Truncated blade	Piercer	Burin	Arrowhead/blank	Polsihed axe-head fragment	Misc' retouched	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
1					Topsoil			1																			**1**		
2					Subsoil			4																			**4**		
17	345	111			Hollow			1																			**1**		
24	24				Natural			1	1																		**2**		
45	48				Pit			1														1					**2**		
51	70	70			Hollow	9	1	26	4																		**40**		
52	70	70			Hollow	13		9																			**22**	2	1.6
53	70	70			Hollow	21		11																			**32**		
54	112	112			Hollow			4	1											1							**6**		
55	112	112	3		Hollow	1		3																			**4**	1	1.3
55	112	112			Hollow	4		28	8		3																**43**		
56	112	112	4		Hollow			1	1		1																**3**		
56	112	112			Hollow	11		16	3																		**30**		
57	70	70			Hollow	28		17																			**45**		
58					Layer			1	2				1														**4**		
68	70	70			Hollow	14	2	19	3			1															**39**		
69	70	70			Hollow	6		8	1																		**15**		
71	70	70			Hollow	2		3	1																		**6**		
79				10	Topsoil																				1		**1**		
94	93				Buried soil			5	1																		**6**		
114	113				Hollow		1																				**1**		
115	113				Hollow	1		1																			**2**		
126	125				Pit				1																		**1**		
131	130	130			Hollow	2		4	1							1											**8**		
132	130	130			Hollow			4																			**4**		
133	130	130			Hollow			2																			**2**		
147	613	146			Hollow	1		4								1								1			**7**		
150	146	146			Hollow			1																			**1**		
151	146	146			Hollow				1																		**1**		

Context	Cut	TP	Sample	small find no.	Context type	Chip	Shatter/core fragment	Flakes	Blades/bladelets	Flake from polished axe-head	Microburin	Core	Scraper	Serrate	Microlith	Edge retouched	Fabricator/borer?	Plano convex knife	Rod?	Fabricator	Truncated blade	Piercer	Burin	Arrowhead/blank	Polsihed axe-head fragment	Misc' retouched	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
156	155		25		Ditch	2		2																			**4**		
176	175		23		Pit			3																			**3**		
176	175				Pit			5																			**5**		
180	179		24		Natural	3		1	1						1												**6**		
181					Subsoil			1																			**1**		
204	201				Natural			1																			**1**		
210	1078			18	Ring ditch	1	1	7					1														**10**		
220	221				Hollow			4																			**4**		
223					Layer				1																		**1**		
302	301		1		Pit	3		1																			**4**		
303	301				Pit		1	10					3	1													**15**	1	8.3
303	301		2		Pit	7		8					1														**16**		
304	301				Pit		1	9																			**10**	2	69.9
304	301		3		Pit	2																					**2**		
324	320				Holloway			1																			**1**		
324.6	320				Holloway			2																			**2**		
325	345				Hollow			9	6														1				**16**	1	32.8
342.1	345	342			Hollow	3		16	4			1			1												**25**	6	33.5
342.2	345	342			Hollow	1		3	1																		**5**		
342.3	345	342			Hollow	1		13																			**14**		
342.5	345	342			Hollow	1	3	2																			**6**		
343.1	345	343			Hollow	1	2	6	3																		**12**	3	37.1
343.2	345	343			Hollow			2																			**2**		
343.3	345	343			Hollow			3	1						1												**5**	1	2.3
343.4	345	343			Hollow			3	1																		**4**		
343.5	345	343			Hollow			1																			**1**	5	58.8
343.6	345	343			Hollow			1																			**1**	1	16.4
343.7	345	343			Hollow			1																			**1**		
344.1	345	344			Hollow	2		19	2																		**23**	10	44.5
344.2	345	344			Hollow	1		7																			**8**	2	7.6
344.3	345	344			Hollow	3	1	11																			**15**	4	10.9
344.4	345	344			Hollow			5	1																		**6**		

Context	Cut	TP	Sample	small find no.	Context type	Chip	Shatter/core fragment	Flakes	Blades/bladelets	Flake from polished axe-head	Microburin	Core	Scraper	Serrate	Microlith	Edge retouched	Fabricator/borer?	Plano convex knife	Rod?	Fabricator	Truncated blade	Piercer	Burin	Arrowhead/blank	Polished axe-head fragment	Misc' retouched	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
344.5	345	344			Hollow			4	1																		**5**	1	1.4
344.6	345	344			Hollow		1	9				2															**12**	8	152.1
344.7	345	344			Hollow			1																			**1**		
355	354		5		Pit			1																			**1**		
356	354				Pit			2	2																		**4**	1	6.9
356	354		4		Pit	1		3	1																		**5**		
359	357				Hollow			1	1																		**2**		
360	357				Hollow			3	3			1															**7**	7	77.5
361	357				Hollow	3	5	40	3			1			1	1											**54**	40	362.3
362	357				Hollow			1	1																		**2**	1	11.3
369.1	345	369			Hollow			1																			**1**	12	252
369.2	345	369			Hollow		1	2	2																		**5**	6	43.6
369.3	345	369			Hollow			2																			**2**	4	17.9
369.4	345	369			Hollow			2																			**2**	3	24.3
369.5	345	369			Hollow				1																		**1**		
380					Headland			2																			**2**		
417	415				Ditch			4				2															**6**		
418	415				Ditch		2		1																		**3**		
426	425				Ditch			1																			**1**		
428	425				Ditch		14	13				1															**28**	3	109.3
431.6	357	431			Hollow			7	3																		**10**	2	21.6
431.7	357	431			Hollow		1	1																			**2**	3	37.6
432.6	357	432			Hollow		1	3																			**4**		
432.7	357	432			Hollow			1																			**1**		
435	433				Pit			2						1													**3**		
436.6	357	437			Hollow			1																			**1**	2	64
436.6	357	437	16		Hollow	15		7																			**22**	5	6.5
436.7	357	437	17		Hollow	1		1																			**2**		
437.8	357	437	18		Hollow	3	1																				**4**	7	8.9
440	438				Ditch			1																			**1**		
441	438				Ditch			3				1															**4**		
442	438				Ditch			2																			**2**		

Context	Cut	TP	Sample	small find no.	Context type	Chip	Shatter/core fragment	Flakes	Blades/bladelets	Flake from polished axe-head	Microburin	Core	Scraper	Serrate	Microlith	Edge retouched	Fabricator/borer?	Plano convex knife	Rod?	Fabricator	Truncated blade	Piercer	Burin	Arrowhead/blank	Polsihed axe-head fragment	Misc' retouched	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
469	470				Tree throw	1	3	13	4																		**21**		
473	471				Pit			1																			**1**		
477	474				Ditch			11								1											**12**		
490	489				Ditch			1	1																		**2**		
496	493				Ditch			2																			**2**		
507	506				Ditch			1																			**1**		
521	520				Pit			1																			**1**		
553	540				Pit	16	7	81	2			2	1		1												**110**	19	61.4
554	540				Pit	1		29	1				1														**32**		
569	568			24	Grave													1									**1**		
570	568				Grave	3		19																			**22**	5	80
575	572		12		Natural	6																					**6**		
576	572				Natural			19	1																		**20**		
578	577				Pit	5	3	36	1			5	6														**56**	5	62.3
578	577		14		Pit	27		4																			**31**		
579	577				Pit			5				1	1														**7**		
583	582				Pit			10	4				2			1											**17**	1	80.6
583	582		13		Pit	4		1																			**5**		
585	584				Pit			5																			**5**	1	9.3
591	590				Ditch	1																					**1**		
594	590				Ditch			3																			**3**		
600	595				Ditch			1																			**1**		
606	603				Ditch	3		4	1				1														**9**	2	42
610	609				Gully			1																			**1**		
640.2	613	640			Hollow								2														**2**		
640.3	613	640			Hollow			5																			**5**		
640.4	613	640			Hollow			1																			**1**		
640.4	613	640	21		Hollow	2		1																			**3**		
640.5	613	640			Hollow			2																			**2**		
646	613				Hollow			5																			**5**		
647	613				Hollow	3	1	14																			**18**		
651.3	648	651			Hollow			1																			**1**		

Context	Cut	TP	Sample	small find no.	Context type	Chip	Shatter/core fragment	Flakes	Blades/bladelets	Flake from polished axe-head	Microburin	Core	Scraper	Serrate	Microlith	Edge retouched	Fabricator/borer?	Plano convex knife	Rod?	Fabricator	Truncated blade	Piercer	Burin	Arrowhead/blank	Polsihed axe-head fragment	Misc' retouched	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
653	652				Cremation			1																			**1**		
654	652				Cremation			3																			**3**		
654	652		29		Cremation			1																			**1**		
655	652				Cremation		1	3																			**4**		
656	652		31		Cremation	6																					**6**		
660	659				Pit	19	27	252	5	1		8	8	2		1			1							1	**325**		
660	659		26		Pit	26		8																			**34**		
662	661				Pit			3																			**3**		
668	665				Pit		5	74	1	1			5	1		3								1		2	**93**	1	15.1
668	665		27		Pit	15		14																			**29**		
670	669				Pit			17	2			1	1	2													**23**		
670	669		36		Pit	8		1																			**9**		
671	669				Pit			7																			**7**		
671	669		37		Pit			2																			**2**		
672	669				Pit	2	2	48	6			2	1	1		1											**63**		
672	669		35		Pit	37		11																			**48**		
674	673				Pit			7																			**7**		
674	673		40		Pit	1																					**1**		
675	673				Pit			2								1											**3**		
675	673		39		Pit	3																					**3**		
676	673				Pit	1	6	87	1			4				1	1										**101**	5	44
676	673		38		Pit	18		3	3																		**24**		
686					Natural			1																			**1**		
687.1	679	687			Hollow			5																			**5**		
687.2	679	687			Hollow			2																			**2**		
687.3	679	687			Hollow			9						1													**10**	1	18.9
687.4	679	687			Hollow			8	1																		**9**		
687.5	679	687			Hollow			5	1																		**6**		
687.6	679	687			Hollow			6	1					1													**8**		
687.7	679	687	42		Hollow	2																					**2**		
689	688				Ring ditch			9						1													**10**	1	5.4
691	690				Natural?			1																			**1**	1	29.7

Context	Cut	TP	Sample	small find no.	Context type	Chip	Shatter/core fragment	Flakes	Blades/bladelets	Flake from polished axe-head	Microburin	Core	Scraper	Serrate	Microlith	Edge retouched	Fabricator/borer?	Plano convex knife	Rod?	Fabricator	Truncated blade	Piercer	Burin	Arrowhead/blank	Polsihed axe-head fragment	Misc' retouched	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
696.1	613	696			Hollow				2																		**2**		
696.2	613	696			Hollow			1																			**1**		
696.3	613	696			Hollow	2	2	3	1			1															**9**	3	13.7
696.4	613	696			Hollow			3					1														**4**	2	55.9
696.5	613	696			Hollow											1											**1**	3	11.3
696.6	613	696			Hollow			1																			**1**		
704	703				Ring ditch			6																			**6**		
704	703		41		Ring ditch	1																					**1**		
714	713				Ditch			2																			**2**		
723	720				Hollow			1	1																		**2**		
734.1	679	734			Hollow			9																			**9**		
734.2	679	734			Hollow			5	1																		**6**		
734.3	679	734			Hollow			11																			**11**		
734.4	679	734			Hollow			3	2																		**5**		
734.5	679	734			Hollow									1													**1**		
734.6	679	734			Hollow			1																			**1**		
734.7	679	734			Hollow			3																			**3**		
738	737				Ditch			1																			**1**		
742	741				Ditch			9	2			1															**12**	1	36.3
749	748				Ditch			1																			**1**		
754	752				Ring ditch	2		3																			**5**	1	9.8
754	752		48		Ring ditch	1		1																			**2**		
758	755				Ring ditch							1	1														**2**	1	25.1
759	720				Hollow				1																		**1**		
770	769				Ditch																						**0**	1	3.1
774	773				Ditch			1																			**1**		
777	775				Ring ditch		1	3																			**4**		
777	775		58		Ring ditch	2																					**2**		
780	778		59		Ring ditch	1		1																			**2**		
782	781				Hollow			2																			**2**		
801	801				Holloway																1						**1**		
820	817				Ditch			4	1																		**5**		

Context	Cut	TP	Sample	small find no.	Context type	Chip	Shatter/core fragment	Flakes	Blades/bladelets	Flake from polished axe-head	Microburin	Core	Scraper	Serrate	Microlith	Edge retouched	Fabricator/borer?	Plano convex knife	Rod?	Fabricator	Truncated blade	Piercer	Burin	Arrowhead/blank	Polished axe-head fragment	Misc' retouched	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
822	821				Ring ditch			5																			**5**	1	0.8
823	821				Ring ditch		1	3																			**4**		
825	824				Ring ditch	1		1																			**2**		
829	827				Ditch			2																			**2**		
831	830				Ditch		1																				**1**		
836	835				Ring ditch	1	1	7								1											**10**	2	15.1
842	839				Ditch		1																				**1**		
870	869				Pit			1																			**1**	1	2
870	869		87		Pit	1																					**1**		
872	871				Ditch		1	3				2																**6**		
886	884				Ditch									1	1														**2**		
915	908				Well		1	8	1				2																**12**		
915	908		95		Well	1		1																			**2**		
931	930		96		Posthole	1																					**1**		
933	932		97		Posthole	1		1																			**2**		
953	952				Posthole			2					1																**3**		
1036	1035				Posthole			1																			**1**	1	14.8
1075	1074				Ditch			4					1																**5**		
1079	1078				Ring ditch			1																			**1**		
1091	1078				Ring ditch				1																		**1**		
1094	1078				Ring ditch			1				1	1																**3**		
1100	1099				Posthole		1						1																**2**		
1100	1099		121		Posthole	1																					**1**		
1112	1111				Pit																						**0**	231	5376
1196	908				Well			2																			**2**		
1198	1167				Well			2																			**2**		
1202	1167				Well			2																			**2**		
1206	1167				Well			2																			**2**		
1208	1167				Well			1																			**1**		
1216	1167				Well			1																			**1**		
1221	1167				Well			15					2																**17**	3	10.4
1221	1167				Well			5																			**5**		

Context	Cut	TP	Sample	small find no.	Context type	Chip	Shatter/core fragment	Flakes	Blades/bladelets	Flake from polished axe-head	Microburin	Core	Scraper	Serrate	Microlith	Edge retouched	Fabricator/borer?	Plano convex knife	Rod?	Fabricator	Truncated blade	Piercer	Burin	Arrowhead/blank	Polsihed axe-head fragment	Misc' retouched	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
1227	1226				Pit								1														**1**		
1400	1399				Posthole			2																			**2**		
1400	1399		149		Posthole			1																			**1**		
1760	1759		175		Posthole	1																					**1**		
1857	1850				Ditch			2																			**2**	2	13.4
1944	1943		185		Posthole	2		1																			**3**		
1974	1973				Pit		3																				**3**		
1974	1973		188		Pit			1																			**1**		
1976	?				Pit			3																			**3**		
1982	1977				Well		1																				**1**		
1999	?				ditch			1	1																		**2**	2	36
2006	1220				Well				1																		**1**		
2016					Layer			1					1														**2**		
2018	2017				ditch			1																			**1**		
2027					pit		1									1											**2**		
2033	2030				Pit		5	339	21	4		1	13	9		4								4		1	**401**	2	19.7
2033	2030		199		Pit	64	3	32				1				1										1	**102**		
2035	2034				Pit			2																			**2**	17	184.7
2161	2160				Pit		2	1																			**3**		
99999					?							1															**1**		
		1						1																			**1**		
Unstratified								1	141																		**1**		

Table 37: Flint catalogue

B.8 Worked and burnt stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.8.1 A total of 16.21 kg (258 pieces) of burnt stone and 1.81 kg (13 pieces) of worked stone (i.e. saddle quern/rubber stone and lava quern) were recovered from this excavation. However, the burnt stone examined from here did not include a further 36.1 kg (122 pieces) of burnt stone recorded from a Middle Bronze Age hearth (Structure 1239).

Burnt stone

B.8.2 The largest amount (by weight) of the burnt stone collected came from fill 1112 (posthole 1111, a shallow pit against the internal post of a MBA roundhouse Structure 1095 filled with 5.7kg (84 pieces) burnt stone and almost 5 kg of burnt flint and charcoal), whilst another 4kg (102 pieces) came from fill 2033 (pit **2030,** a Late Neolithic pit), a further 2kg (4 pieces) from fill 1069 (a Middle Bronze Age pit, **1067**), some 1.2kg (19 pieces) from fill 668 (of Late Neolithic pit **665**), and 1.51kg (4 pieces) from fill 583 (of Late Neolithic pit **582**).

Worked stone

B.8.3 The worked stone included a single large piece of flat cobble slab saddlequern weighing 1.32kg from context 2161 (pit **2160**, Middle Bronze Age), whilst a faceted pebble that may have been used opportunistically as a rubber stone came from context 583 (pit **582**). Additionally, there was some highly fragmentary lava quern weighing 0.095kg recovered from a single possibly Roman feature (beam slot **363** fill 366), whilst another 0.069kg (x6 pieces) of quern was found re-deposited within the fill (486) of a probable post-medieval ditch (**485**).

Methodology

B.8.4 All the stone was looked at using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

Burnt stone

Description

B.8.5 Burnt stone was recovered from features of three different periods; c. 7.5kg of this was primarily associated with the Late Neolithic (within the fills of pits), less than 0.02kg with the Early Bronze Age within the ditch fills of a barrow (almost certainly re-deposited Neolithic stone). In total 46kg of burnt stone of a slightly different character came from a range of Middle Bronze Age features which included pits, in particular two hearth pits – associated with four-post Structure 1239 (pit **1239**, accounting for 36.1kg of the total, not retained or examined) and the interior of roundhouse Structure 1095 (pit **1111**). The full catalogue is given in Table 38.

B.8.6 Differences between the two main types (Late Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age) of burnt stone are principally recognisable through the fragmentation size of the heat-fractured pieces; the Neolithic being on the whole smaller (i.e. average 20-50 mm in diameter) than those of the Middle Bronze Age (i.e. 40-80mm in diameter). However, in terms of the petrology of the source rocks (most of which consist of glacial erratic cobbles collected from the flint gravels) there is very little difference between them, with exotic pebbles such as the denser dolerites plus a distinctive diorite occurring within both. Nevertheless, highly fragmented pieces of Bunter metaquartzite cobbles were only found within the Neolithic burnt stone (from pit **2030**). This suggests, on the whole, the use of a common resource of stone collected from the same fluvio-glacial gravels, and also a similar regard to preferential selection of stone over flint, and perhaps denser rocks over lighter ones. Almost certainly this is due to the much greater heat-retention properties of the former with respect to its effectiveness in heating/boiling water and in cooking.

Discussion

B.8.7 The smaller fragment size of the Neolithic stone collected at Melbourn most probably indicates its re-use (i.e. its recycling for the purposes of re-firing and for boiling water in pits and/or cooking clamps). For example, there is some evidence within the Cambridge area for the evolution of much smaller and more efficient individualistic-type cooking pits from the Neolithic/Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age, with Middle Bronze Age cooking/boiling pits often consisting of a hearth pit (full of stone) next to a similar but empty basin used for boiling water for cooking (see Addenbrookes: Timberlake 2007; Timberlake in Tabor 2015; Broom, Bedfordshire: Timberlake in Slater 2008; Barleycroft, Over: Timberlake in Evans and Tabor 2012; Trumpington, Cambridge: Timberlake in Patten 2012 and Evans *et al* 2018 (forthcoming)). A cooking feature may thus be the explanation for the pit hearth **1239** with its associated four-post shelter, unless of course the latter was intended as a means to dry or to parch grain. The use of larger and more intact cobbles for the purposes of heating/cooking is generally more typical of the Middle Bronze Age – Early Iron Age, and the later stone from Melbourn more closely resembles the stone found at Clay Farm, Addenbrookes and elsewhere (Timberlake 2007).

B.8.8 Meanwhile the presence of large amounts of small-size cracked and burnt stone within the fills of the Neolithic pits suggests that the latter were more likely used as places to dispose of the stone, or to store it for re-use, rather than for the cooking itself. In general, already-fired and cracked burnt stone is much more easily re-cycled than newly-collected stone, the latter often containing a good deal of internal moisture which first needs to be driven off in order to heat these up to boiling temperature. This has been shown on several occasions by means of practical experimentation (Timberlake pers. comm.). In all likelihood this Neolithic stone was associated with the use of burnt stone mounds, where stone cobbles and flint were heated up for use in communal cooking which took place within a centrally located water-filled boiling pit. There are numerous examples of such features at riverside locations close to Cambridge (such as at Babraham (see Timberlake & Armour 2006)) and along the margins of the fens (e.g. Fairstead, King’s Lynn (Beadsmoore 2005)).

B.8.9 In almost all cases burnt stone is synonymous with settlement and habitation and with prehistoric domestic activity. Often it can be a useful material find with which to help interpret sites in the absence of other artefacts.

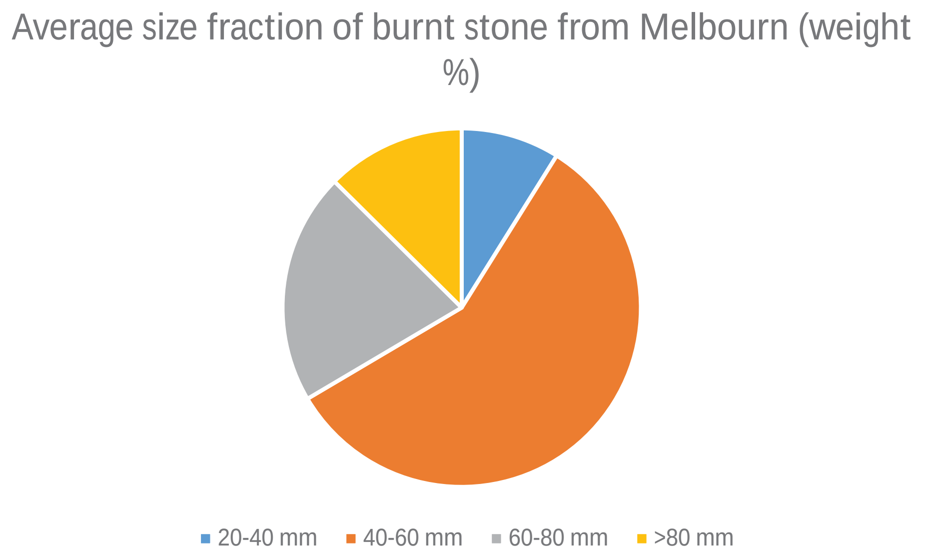


Chart 2: Size fractions of burnt and re-cycled burnt stone

Context	Count	Weight (kg)	Dimension (mm)	Geology	Comments
304	7	0.068	15-35	diorite(x5) + quartz porphyry + sstn	small frags (av size 20mm) NB diorite as (751) + (1112)
553	8	0.984	20-110	hard micac sstn (x2) + micac sstn w tr fossil (x3) + greensand (x2) + sstn	heavily burnt (red) and cracked
578	3	0.059	25-40	hard micac sstn	cracked frags
583 (a)	1	0.323	80	calcareous sandstone	x1 faceted surface: rubber stone? >WS
583(b)	20	1.187	15-90	soft micac sstn(x6) + hard micac sstn(x3) + sst(x2) + soft sstn + fissile micac sstn + sstn pebble + microdiorite + altered dolerite(x4) + lmstn	v burnt + cracked: evidence for re-fitting pieces of 3-4 cobbles (in situ.?) Av size 40-50mm
668	19	1.223	10-95	dolerite + hard sstn pebble(x3) + fissile micac sstn(x2) + soft micac sstn(x9) + limestone(x3)	v. burnt + cracked with assoc fragments of at least 3 cobbles (av size 50mm)
751	1	0.016	25	diorite	NB same as (304)
823	1	0.01	25	soft med g sstn	
1069	4	1.997	70-130	calcareous sstn(x2) + sstn + Millstone Grit (Carbonif)? + gneiss	burnt + cracked (average size 85mm)
1112 (a)	28	3.323	20-110	quartz porphyry(x3) + diorite(x2) + fine dolerite(x4) + calcar sstn(x2) + micac sstn(x8) + pale sstn(x2) + BF(calcined)	burnt + cracked with minimum of x5 fragmented cobbles (av size 70 mm)
1112(b)	56	2.375	10-60	quartz porphyry(x4) + diorite(x3) + dolerite(x5) + migmatised granodiorite + micac sstn + greensand + stn	fragments of 3-4 similar broken-up pebbles (av size cracked frag = 40mm) Only x1 complete pebble
1205	1	0.007	25	sstn	
1481	4	0.573	40-70	calcareous sstn (x3) + lmstn	cracked cobbles
1974	3	0.05	20-35	BF (calcined) + unburnt flint sponge fos	

Context	Count	Weight (kg)	Dimension (mm)	Geology	Comments
2033 (a)	58	2.809	15-80	diorite + dolerite(x4) + Bunter metaquartzite cobble(x5) + hard micac sstn(x2) + fissile micac sstn + greensand + sstn	burnt + cracked with minimum of x5 fragmented cobbles (av size frag of 45 mm)
2033 (b)	44	1.203	20-60	dolerite(x7) + Bunter metaquartzite + Estuarine Ser sstn(x2) + micac qtz sstn + micac sstn(x15) + sstn calcar sstn	burnt + cracked with minimum of x3 fragmented cobbles (av size frag of 40 mm)

Table 38: Catalogue of burnt stone

Worked stone

Description

B.8.10 Of key interest amongst the assemblage of burnt stone recovered from the Middle Bronze Age features is the small slab saddlequern made from a local flat sarsen-type erratic cobble. Resembling many pre-Early Iron Age and post-Neolithic querns this possesses a perfectly flat grinding surface which shows evidence of centrally-located polish/wear in contrast to many of the later Iron Age ‘keel-type’ saddlequerns which exhibit both rotational and directional polish across their side rims and edges. However, in many respects this Middle Bronze Age quern is much closer in form to the Early Iron Age type than to the smaller Early Bronze Age type quern/grindstones we sometimes find on domestic settlements in the region (see Timberlake in Tabor *et al* 2015, 70). It is possible that the other (missing) pieces of this quern are still present, but un-recognizable amongst the fragments of burnt stone found within nearby features. In common with Iron Age saddlequern, this worn or broken Bronze Age quern was then re-cycled for use as burnt stone for the purposes of domestic cooking or water-heating.

B.8.11 The possible rubbing stone from context 583 of Late Neolithic pit **582** appears to be small and little-used, yet this might have functioned as the companion to a small grind stone or saddlequern. It is difficult to be certain of its identity as such, yet one side of this has been ground quite flat over an area of c.16cm^2.

B.8.12 As might be expected, the small fragments of lava quern from this site are only to be found within Medieval and later features. The presence of this quern within the latter is perhaps due to the very residual nature of this material, and the fact that it is easy to recognize. The largest of the fragments present within these contexts are only barely diagnostic, yet they would appear to be from the rim edges (i.e. the most residual fraction of the querns) of an upper stone in each case, with the quern from context 486 being the largest (estimated diameter c.360mm) but also the thinnest and most worn at around 28mm thick. These characteristics clearly identify both querns as being Roman, with that from context (366), inside a Roman beam slot, probably being from an *in situ* accidental deposit. All of this fragmentary quern had been burnt.

Context	Feature	Feature date/ type	Nos. frag	Wt. (kg)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Origin	Traces of working	Category/ notes
366	363	Roman beam slot	3	96	(1) 45x50x45 (2+3) 15 mm	basaltic lava	Mayen	rim of worn stone – weathered/ burnt	U/S frag? from Roman rotary hndmill
486 *	485	PM ditch	6	69	(1) 35x40x28 (2) 20x20x23	basaltic lava	Mayen	rim of worn stone – weathered/ burnt	frag U/S of Rom hand mill (est. 360 mm diam)
583a *	582	LN pit	1	0.32	80x80x40	white calc. sstn	glacial erratic	area polish on one side? 50x40mm	small rubber stone for unknown qn?
2161 * [1]	2160	MBA pit	1	1.32	155x135x50	micac. qtz sstn	glacial erratic	flat grind surface with central area polish (90x70 mm)	MBA slab saddlequern (60% surviv) : burnt (BS)
* = retain, [1] = draw									

Table 39: Catalogue of worked stone

Discussion

B.8.13 Somewhat surprisingly, given the intensity of Middle Bronze Age landscapes with their field systems and association of settlement and accompanying palaeo-environmental evidence for grain production within the Cambridge region (see Tabor et al. 2016) there is very little evidence of any querns. This contrasts with the picture for the Iron Age in which discarded saddlequern, oftentimes recycled domestically as burnt stone for the purposes of cooking, is commonplace. At Barleycroft for instance, fragments of discarded saddlequern make up 20% of the very abundant burnt stone assemblage (see Timberlake in Evans & Tabor 2012). Given the abundance of burnt stone and predilection to recycling one might expect the same of the Middle Bronze Age, but this is not the case. This is unusual therefore in that it follows both the style and pattern of the Early-Middle Iron Age.

B.8.14 The Roman trade in lava quern across the North Sea and its import into Roman Britain takes place at the end of the 1st century AD following the preference of the Roman military to carry and use lightweight handmills for the grinding of grain (Watts 2002). However, a growing civilian use and therefore demand for these querns in preference to the more difficult to make and less readily available puddingstone and other beehive-types led to a thriving industry and the import of both finished and unfinished lava blanks for handmills and millstones into the Roman ports of London, Colchester and York from where these were finished and distributed across England, with some of the highest incidence of use in East Anglia. Most of the quarries for these were to be found in the lava field at Mayen in the Eifel region of Germany, where blanks were made and shipped from Andernach on the Rhine to the North Sea, and from there southwards to France and westwards to Britain. The Roman industry continued till at least the beginning of the 3rd century AD, but from the end of the 2nd century home-made gritstone querns and millstones superseded the production and use of these lava querns in England. The presence at Melbourn of Roman lava quern within a context where it appears to be already old and discarded implies a late (2nd-3rd century AD) date for this, although clearly pottery dating for such a feature would confirm this.

The absence of better-preserved examples of such quern is unusual, and in some respects these fragments once again resemble the sort of residual late Roman quern fragments we so often find within Early Anglo-Saxon settlement features.

B.9 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.9.1 Archaeological work recovered 11 fragments, 345kg, of ceramic building material (CBM). This assemblage comprised mostly tile fragments which could only be attributed broadly to the medieval to post-medieval periods. A single fragment of brick, possibly a fireplace brick was also recovered. This material was heavily abraded and largely non-diagnostic.

Methodology

B.9.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating. Ryan (1996) was consulted for the Essex and East Anglian brick forms, fabric descriptions and suggested date ranges. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Results of Analysis

Fabrics

B.9.3 Three fabrics were recorded from this small assemblage. The fabrics recorded were all typical CBM recipes, with preferences towards large and unsorted inclusions in the earlier forms and refined fabrics for the later post-medieval and early modern material. Full fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive.

Assemblage

B.9.4 The ceramic building material was collected from Areas B and C from Period 3 (Roman) and 5 (Post-medieval) features.

Area B

Period 3 (Roman)

B.9.5 Probable beamslot **363**, produced two heavily abraded fragments of CBM. A flat tile fragment (18g) in an orange sandy fabric with fine to coarse quartz and grog/clay pellet inclusions. It is ½ inch thick which suggests it is probably medieval to post-medieval in date. The second fragment was a very small piece of undiagnostic material (1g; in a purplish sandy fabric). It is probably a later form, i.e. post-medieval to modern.

Period 5 (Post-medieval)

B.9.6 The hollow way, master number **320**, produced a single fragment of 1½ inch brick (58g). It was made in a yellow-grey silty fabric with few inclusions. One face is heavily sooted, with some reduction within the core, and the other is roughly finished. The fragment is very abraded so no other aspect of its original form is clear. Judging by the sooting, it may have been a 'clinker-type' brick (Ryan 1996; Smith 2001) used as a firebrick or part of a fireplace. Ditch **350** produced an undiagnostic fragment (1g) of CBM made in an orange sandy fabric. No date could be assigned.

Area C

Period 5 (Post-medieval)

B.9.7 Pit **584** generated six fragments of a peg tile (265g). These were made in a soft sandy orange fabric, similar to the fabrics found in Area B. The tile was finely sanded on its base and edges with a wiped upper surface. The remnant peghole was squared. Although the fabric is reminiscent of an earlier date, i.e. Roman, the form and thickness (1/2 inch) suggest it is probably medieval or post-medieval in date.

Discussion

B.9.8 The material recovered from Areas B and C is heavily abraded and fragmentary. There is little that can be drawn from the presence of this material, it is likely to have been brought to the site – or moved around the site – by agricultural processes. It represents little more than background noise in the archaeological landscape. It is of little archaeological significance.

B.9.9 This material has been fully recorded. It should be considered for discard.

B.10 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.10.1 Archaeological work recovered 5 fragments, 70g, of fired clay. This assemblage comprised amorphous pieces with no discernible features. Three fragments of a chalky baked clay were recovered from a Neolithic pit; they show evidence of only light heat exposure. Generally, this material was heavily abraded and non-diagnostic.

Methodology

B.10.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Results of Analysis

Fabrics

B.10.3 Three fabrics were recorded from this small assemblage. All fabrics could be considered as deriving from local clays with little to no paste preparation. Full fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive.

Period 1.1 (Early Neolithic)

B.10.4 Contexts 369.1 from hollow **354** produced a single fragment (3g) of amorphous fired clay, made in a dense sandy clay with scant calcareous flecks.

B.10.5 Context 342.1 from the same hollow produced a small silty blob of fired clay (1g). It was yellow-orange with no visible inclusions and severely abraded.

Period 1.2 (Late Neolithic)

B.10.6 Neolithic Pit **540** (fills 553 and 554), produced three fragments (66g) of lightly fired or baked clay. This silty clay contained poorly sorted fine to coarse rounded calcareous pellets. The fragments each were whitish-grey with a darkened grey surface. The fragments were rounded and abraded and so the original form could not be identified. It may be that these fragments were daub or some other covering, which had little heat exposure during its use-life.

Discussion

B.10.7 The material recovered is heavily abraded and fragmentary. There is very little that can be drawn from the assemblage in sum or individually. It is of little archaeological significance.

Appendix C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human skeletal remains

By Natasha Dodwell

Introduction

C.1.1 An Early Bronze Age unurned cremation deposit (Pit **652**) was identified in Area B and, an immature tightly flexed Early Bronze Age burial, skeleton 659 (grave **568**), was recorded within Barrow 2 in Area C. This juvenile was buried on their right side, in a shallow grave holding a plano-convex flint knife in their right hand. In addition, disarticulated human bone was recovered from Early Neolithic natural hollow contexts (fills 651.3 and 651.4 of hollow **648**).

Methodology

C.1.2 Excavation, processing and analysis of the cremation was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004). All soil from the feature was collected and wet sieved. The residues were separated into three fractions; >10mm, 5-10mm and 2-5mm and, in line with Oxford Archaeology burials guidelines only a fraction (one quarter) of the 2-5mm residue, was sorted. The total bone weight presented here for the 2-5mm fraction has been extrapolated from this representative sample (* in Table 40).

C.1.3 A skeletal inventory was compiled for the immature, crouched inhumation. Cortical bone preservation was recorded using the scale devised by McKinley (Brickley and McKinley 2004,16 fig. 16) and the age of the individual was determined by the stage of epiphyseal union, diaphysis length (methods summarised in Schaefer *et al* 2009) and the stage of dental development and eruption (Ubelaker 1989).

Preservation of the Material

C.1.4 The pit containing cremated bone (**652**) was 0.28m deep; although rare small fragments of bone were visible on the surface of the feature the concentration of bone at the base of the pit (653) suggests that almost all of the bone originally deposited was excavated and analysed.

C.1.5 The immature flexed Early Bronze Age skeleton is 75% complete; the skull is fragmentary, the dentition is present, the thorax is poorly preserved/absent and, although many of the loose epiphyses are missing, the long bone diaphyses are complete. The cortical is extremely eroded, grade 5 masking any putative pathological changes.

Results

Cremation Burial 652

C.1.6 A total of 875g of cremated bone was recovered from cut **652** (Table 40). The majority of the bone, 716g, was recovered from a concentration at the base/centre of the pit, 653 which could suggest that it was originally contained within an organic container, such as a bag or basket.

Context	Largest frag (mm)	Weight (g) >10mm	Weight (g) 5-10mm	*Weight (g) <5mm	Total weight (g)	comments
653	59.43	333	225	158	716	Concentration of bone in pit
654	44.61	35	25	5	60	Includes poorly fired femur shaft
655	49.32	59	0	0	59	Includes poorly fired femur shaft
656	19.33	7g	33g	0	40	
Total		**434**	**283**	**158**	**875**	

*Table 40: Weight of human bone and degree of fragmentation from cremation pit **652***

C.1.7 Based on the general size and robustness of the fragments and the lack of duplicated elements the cremated bones derive from a single adult.

C.1.8 The vast majority of fragments are limb shafts; only two fragments of skull, three teeth and three phalanges were identified. Whilst the missing elements could have been truncated, it is more likely that deliberate selection/exclusion of body parts occurred either during collection from the pyre site or prior to burial. The weight of bone collected also suggests that only a proportion of the body was interred; experiments in modern crematoria have shown that the weight range of cremated bone >2mm from an adult cremation is c.1000-2400g, with an average of c.1650g (McKinley 1993).

C.1.9 The largest bone fragment was 59.43mm and the majority of fragments were recovered from the >10mm fraction. This is typical of cremation burials of this period.

C.1.10 Whilst the majority of the fragments were a buff white colour, indicative of complete oxidisation and high pyre temperatures (>800° C) fragments of femur shaft were hardly burnt, being a light tan/brown colour with patches of black charring. The colour of cremated bone reflects the temperature to which that bone has been exposed and this will vary depending on the duration of the cremation process and the extent to which a bone is shielded from direct exposure to heat, either by thick layers of soft tissue or by its position on the pyre (Walker *et al* 2008). The femoral diaphysis/thigh is covered by a large amount of soft tissue and is one of the last parts of the skeleton to be exposed to direct heat (Symes et al 2008 figs. 2.7 and 2.8); it is also possible that the position of the body on the pyre (possibly tightly crouched) and/or over-enthusiastic tending of the pyre may have meant that that the upper leg lay away from, or fell away from direct heat.

C.1.11 A sample of the cremated bone was dated to 2141-1945 cal BC (95.4%) (SUERC-78748).

Inhumation Burial 568

C.1.12 Long bone lengths and the stage of epiphyseal union give an age at death of between 8-11 years for the immature Early Bronze Age inhumation. This corresponds with the age at death determined by the stage of dental development and eruption which is 10 years±30months.

C.1.13 Bone from the skeleton was dated to 1922-1742 cal BC (94.3%) (SUERC-78747).

Disarticulated Remains

C.1.14 Disarticulated human bone was recovered from a periglacial hollow and a Middle Bronze Age Well and osteological details are summarised in the Table 41 and described in more detail below. There was insufficient collagen to provide dates for the bones from hollow **648**.

Context	Cut	Feature type	Element	Cortical bone erosion grade
651.3	**648**	Hollow	Adult parietal and mandible	3-4
651.4	**648**	Hollow	Adult occipital bone, forearm shaft	3-4
912??	**908**	Well	Left adult humerus shaft	2-3

Table 41: Disarticulated Human Remains

C.1.15 A single fragment of adult parietal (30x20mm, 3g) was recovered from fill 651.3 in Hollow **648**. In addition, a fragment of mandible (34mm x 8mm, 1g) with some evidence of tooth sockets was recovered.

C.1.16 Seven refitting fragments of adult occipital bone measuring approximately 62.75mm x 46.5mm once refitted were recovered from the 4th spit of hollow **651** (651.4). The portion of the skull (18g) is the superior part of the occipital with parts of both the left and right occipital suture. The cortical bone has patches of iron staining and is etched by insects/rootlets on both sides (ecto and endocranial). The refitting breaks are fresh and ancient. In addition to the skull fragment, several small scraps of unidentifiable limb shaft were recovered (4g). The longest measured 32.50mm but the rest were far smaller. The thickness of the cortical bone suggests that they derive from the forearm.

C.1.17 The bones from hollow **648** represent a minimum of one individual, potentially a disturbed inhumation, washed in to the hollow.

C.1.18 A left adult humerus shaft, measuring 254mm and, exhibiting ancient post mortem breaks at both the proximal and distal ends was recovered from 912, a Middle Bronze Age well (**908**).

Recommendations for further work

C.1.19 No further work needs to be undertaken on the bones themselves, all have been fully recorded. However, the burials and the disarticulated human bone need to be discussed with reference to contemporary features within the site and the archaeology of the surrounding landscape.

C.2 Animal bone

By Hayley Foster PhD

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 The faunal assemblage was of a medium size, comprising 46.24kg of bone from hand collection and 1.0kg from environmental samples, 18kg of which were identifiable to element and species. The number of recordable fragments totalled 443 from hand collection and 25 fragments from environmental samples. Animal bone was recovered from a variety of features including pits, ditches, wells and hollows. The species represented includes cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (Ovis/Capra), sheep (*Ovis aries*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), crane (*Gruidae*), frog (Anura sp.) and vole (Microtus sp.). Animal bone was recovered from features belonging to the Neolithic (1.1 and 1.2), Bronze Age (2.1, 2.2), Middle Saxon (3) and Post-Medieval (5) periods.

C.2.2 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). MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. For the main domestic mammals only, the atlas and axis were counted for vertebrae.

C.2.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) and Cohen & Serjeantson (1996) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.2.4 Two methods of ageing were employed when analysing the mammalian bone remains, including observing dental eruption and wear and epiphyseal fusion. When analysing tooth wear of sheep/goat, tooth wear stages by Payne (1973 and 1987) were used. Tooth wear stages by Grant (1982) were used 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. The Higham wear stages are used to estimate a minimum age of an individual animal. The state of epiphyseal fusion is determined by examining the metaphysis and diaphysis of a bone. Fusion was recorded according to Silver (1970) and Schmid (1972) for cattle, sheep and pig.

C.2.5 For all identified bones, butchery marks were recorded. Butchery marks were described as chop, cut or saw marks. Burning and gnawing were recorded where applicable.

C.2.6 Measurements were taken according to the specifications of von den Driesch (1976), Payne and Bull (1988) and Davis (1992). Estimated shoulder heights were calculated following Fock (1966) for cattle, Teichert (1969) for sheep/goat and Harcourt (1974) for dog.

Results

C.2.7 The assemblage is in poor to moderate condition with high levels of fragmentation. The material, particularly from the earlier contexts, exhibits severe surface weathering.

Period 1.1: Earlier Neolithic

C.2.8 The faunal material from the hollow deposits from the Early Neolithic (Period 1.1) was of particular interest as several cattle remains almost certainly belonged to wild cattle, aurochs. These bone fragments were noticeably larger and more robust compared with other cattle remains that were typical in size to those belonging to domestic cattle. Red deer and roe deer were represented exclusively by antler fragments. There was no evidence of butchery on the antler fragments, however it appears tines were snapped off in some instances. One red deer antler and the roe deer antler fragment were shed, evidenced by the burr still being part of the antler. All the remains from this phase were in a poor condition, showing signs of severe weathering, indicating that remains were left on the surface for a period before final deposition. Weathering was mostly consistent with Behrensmeyer (1978) stage 4, in which the bone appears coarse and fibrous with deep cracks and splintering. Cattle elements consisted predominantly of elements belonging to the head and feet, which would be consistent with the disposal of primary butchery waste. There was limited ageing data for any of the specimens recovered from this phase, only a cattle mandible aged to 40-50 months of age at death. Most long bones contained fused epiphyses except for an unfused distal cattle humerus, indicating an animal less than 12-18 months of age at death.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	42	73.7	3	42.9
Aurochs	5	8.8	1	14.3
Roe Deer	1	1.8	1	14.3
Red Deer	4	7.0	1	14.3
Pig	5	8.8	1	14.3
Total	**57**	**100**	**7**	**100**

Table 42: Number of identifiable fragments from hand-collection from Period 1.1

Species	NISP
Frog	1
Vole	5

Cattle	1
Sheep/goat	1
Total	**8**

Table 43: Number of identifiable fragments from environmental samples from Period 1.1

Period 1.2: Later Neolithic

C.2.9 The faunal material from the later Neolithic period came exclusively from pits associated with the Grooved Ware pottery tradition. As with the previous period, there were fragments of cattle that could be categorised as aurochs due to their larger size. Pit **577** contained radii belonging to both wild cattle and domestic cattle. Antler belonging to roe deer and red deer were also recovered from this pit and nearby pit **665**. The roe deer antler fragments were shed and collected. The red deer antler recovered from pits **2030** and **582**, included a large piece of antler beam and a piece that has been shed with several tines snapped off. Pig remains from pit **665**, may potentially belong to wild boar as they also appear large and robust. Ageing data indicates pigs ranged in ages from 7 months to over 30 months of age at death according to dental wear and epiphyseal fusion data. Three cattle (one of which is an aurochs) proximal femora contained unfused epiphyses indicating specimens less than 3.5 years of age at death. One estimated shoulder height could be calculated for cattle remains from pit **665** with a metacarpal giving a calculated estimated shoulder height of 120.1cm, distinctly larger than the shoulder heights calculated for cattle from period 2.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	67	48.9	4	36.4
Aurochs	5	3.6	1	9.1
Red Deer	5	3.6	1	9.1
Roe Deer	2	1.5	1	9.1
Sheep/Goat	1	0.7	1	9.1
Pig	57	41.6	3	27.3
Total	**137**	**100**	**11**	**100**

Table 44: Number of identifiable fragments from hand-collection from Period 1.2

Species	NISP
Sheep/Goat	3
Cattle	4
Pig	3
Total	**10**

Table 45: Number of identifiable fragments from environmental samples from Period 1.2

Period 2.2 Middle Bronze Age Wells and Pits

C.2.10 Animal bone was recovered from well **908** at the centre of the Middle Bronze Age settlement. The fills of this feature have been radiocarbon dated to c.1640-1500 cal BC, putting it earlier among the dated Middle Bronze Age features. Cattle remains dominated this assemblage, mainly represented by cranial and foot elements however, scapulae, radii, tibiae, humeri, pelves and metapodia were also present. An unfused sheep/goat pelvis was recovered, indicating an animal less that 6-10 months. An unfused tibia indicated an animal less than 24-30 months of age. One sheep/goat mandible could be assessed for ageing and aged as adult. The bone was in fair to good condition, notably better than the material from earlier periods. A single sheep/goat fragment was also recovered from environmental samples.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	32	68.1	3	42.9
Sheep/Goat	8	17.4	2	28.6
Pig	1	2.2	1	14.3
Dog	5	10.9	1	14.3
Total	**46**	**100**	**7**	**100**

*Table 46: Number of identifiable fragments from hand-collection from Period 2.2 well **908***

C.2.11 Well **1977** was dug and backfilled later in the Middle Bronze Age period than wells **908** and **1167**/**1220**, probably falling within the range c.1410-1200 cal BC. It produced the largest assemblage of faunal material from the Bronze Age features. As with well **908**, it contained more cattle bones than any other species. Dog made up 21 fragments, although this probably represents one individual animal deposited. Element representation indicates that for cattle, mainly cranial and foot elements (including metapodia) were recovered. Cattle ageing data shows a presence of animals 2.5 year to 4 years of age at time of death. Fusion data indicates the presence of younger cattle, less than 1-1.5 years of age. Three sheep/goat distal metatarsals contained unfused epiphyses indicating a presence of animals less than 18-28 months of age at death.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	43	57.3	4	40
Horse	2	2.7	1	25
Red Deer	2	2.7	1	25
Sheep/Goat	4	5.4	2	50
Pig	2	2.7	1	25
Dog	21	28.4	1	25
Total	**74**	**100**	**10**	**100**

*Table 47: Number of identifiable fragments from Period 2.2 well **1977***

C.2.12 Pit **1888** was also a relatively late feature within the Middle Bronze Age settlement, dating to c. 1520-1410cal BC. It was notable for the volume of faunal remains within it, almost entirely cattle bones, with one fragment of sheep/goat. The bone was in good condition and fragmentation was moderate. All long bone fragments contained fused epiphyses apart from one unfused proximal tibia, which indicated an animal aged 24-30 months at death.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	38	97.4	4	80
Sheep/Goat	1	2.6	1	20
Total	**39**	**100**	**5**	**100**

*Table 48: Number of identifiable fragments from hand collection from Period 2.2 pit **1888***

Species	NISP
Cattle	1
Frog	1
Total	**2**

*Table 49: Number of identifiable fragments from environmental samples from Period 2.2 pit **1888***

C.2.13 The remaining features containing animal bone from the Middle Bronze Age have been grouped together. However, their relative dating within the period is uncertain. Table 50, below, shows the identifiable faunal remains from the other Middle Bronze Age features: well **1167**/**1220** (recut **1220** dated to c.1540-1420 cal BC); and pits **1973** and **2026** (both within Enclosure 5). Cattle remains dominated these contexts and were made up predominantly of head and foot elements, suggesting primary butchery waste, however there was also a presence of front and rear limb bones recovered. Ageing data reveals the presence of cattle less than a year of age up to over 4 years of age. A single tarso-metatarsus belonging to a crane was recovered from well **1167**.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	34	64.2	2	28.6
Sheep/Goat	11	20.8	1	14.3
Bird (crane)	1	1.9	1	14.3
Red Deer	1	1.9	1	14.3
Pig	3	5.7	1	14.3
Dog	3	5.7	1	14.3
Total	**53**	**100**	**7**	**100**

Table 50: Number of identifiable fragmetns from Period 2.2 pits and wells

Period 2 Early and Middle Bronze Age Ditches

C.2.14 Bronze Age ditches include those dating to Period 2.2 (field enclosure ditch **817**: slots **899**, **871**, **1074**, **1563**, **1975**) and to Period 2.1: Early Bronze Age (Barrow 2 outer ditch **835**, Barrow 2 inner ditch **752**, and Barrow 2 grave cut **568**). Most of the remains were cattle cranial elements, mainly a single skull recovered from Middle Bronze Age enclosure ditch **817** (slot **899**), with two cattle humeri represented. One sheep/goat mandibular third molar could be identified as mature for ageing purposes.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%	Period
Cattle	8	53.3	1	25	2.1 (3 fragments) 2.2 (11 fragments)
Sheep/Goat	5	33.3	1	25	2.1 (single fragment) 2.2
Pig	1	6.7	1	25	2.1
Dog	1	6.7	1	25	2.2
Total	**15**	**100**	**4**	**100**	

Table 51: Number of identifiable fragments from Period 2.1 and 2.2 ditches

Period 3: Middle Saxon

C.2.15 There was a single fragment from the Middle Saxon period, a cattle humerus from enclosure ditch **857** (slot **891**) and four fragments of frog from well **1484**, from environmental samples. This cattle humerus has been radiocarbon dated to 642-724 cal AD (78.9%) or 739-768 cal AD (16.5%) (SUERC-78755).

Period 5: Post-medieval

C.2.16 The post-medieval bone mainly consists of juvenile pig remains, from posthole **811**. The remains are in good condition with low fragmentation. The feature is thought to be fairly modern, forming part of a boundary associated with a track appearing on 18th century maps.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	4	20	1	25
Horse	2	10	1	25
Sheep/Goat	2	10	1	25
Pig	12	60	1	25
Total	**20**	**100**	**4**	**100**

Table 52: Number of identifiable fragments from Period 5

Discussion

C.2.17 At Melbourn, domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with cattle remains being the best represented species. While the assemblage is of a medium size it did provide some interesting insights into the human-animal relationship during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods in Cambridgeshire.

C.2.18 Taphonomic evidence was rare, however evidence of gnawing, burning, butchery and pathology was present. Carnivore gnawing was visible on cattle and sheep remains from pit **1220** and well **908**, particularly on proximal and distal epiphyses of long bones. Burning evidence was minimal, though visible on cattle phalanges from pit **669** (fill 672), and well **908**. Butchery marks were noted on 3 fragments of bone: a cattle scapula (hollow **357**) contained chop marks to the blade; a cattle horncore (pit **1977**) contained chop marks at the base where disarticulation from the skull would have occurred; and a red deer scapula (well **1220**) had small cut marks on the posterior neck, probably caused by skinning. Pathological changes were only apparent on a cattle metatarsal (pit **1977**) where an ossified haematoma was identified on the mid-shaft, likely caused by a contused wound from blunt impact (Baker and Brothwell 1980, 83).

C.2.19 Periods 1.1 and 1.2 (Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Middle to Late Neolithic) were of particular interest due to the presence of a variety of wild species. Red deer, and roe deer antler were identified, and, whether collected as shed pieces or removed from carcasses, would have been exploited for craft working purposes. Red deer shed their antler in the spring and roe deer in the autumn, and none of the antler exhibited signs of gnawing, suggesting they were collected soon after shedding. It should be noted, however, that red deer only gnaw on antler when under nutritional stress and when occupying marginal environments (Milner 1999) and that the sample size of deer remains from the site is small. Red deer and roe deer were mainly represented by antler, which likely were used as a raw material for making tools and crafts. While red deer and roe deer are common in Neolithic assemblages, antler could be collected and transported there is unsufficient zooarchaeological evidence to suggest they were slaughtered on site.

C.2.20 A fragment of antler recovered from pit **665** was preliminarily identified as elk due to its flattened morphology and palmation (Foster 2017; and see Pitts 2018). However, aDNA analysis suggests that the fragment is probably not elk and more closely related to red deer. The antler was not conclusively speciated and there is a possibility that the DNA is quite damaged, or/and it is a subspecies of red deer that has not been sequenced at the particular mitochondrial DNA location for which the primer was set (K McGrath, pers. comm., 3 Jan 2019). As a result, for the purposes of analysis this particular fragment was grouped with the other red deer fragments from the period. The fragment was radio-carbon dated to the late Neolithic period 2873-2619 cal BC (94.4%), 2606-2600 cal BC (1%) (SUERC-80396).

C.2.21 The aurochs remains are particularly significant, with 10 fragments that could be assigned to the species from Periods 1.1 and 1.2 (i.e. Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic). Aurochs remains were recovered from features containing other wild species. While aurochs remains are a relatively uncommon find, they have been recovered in similar numbers from sites in the region, including Must Farm (Tabor 2010), Fengate (Pryor 1978) and Babraham Road (Hinman et al, 2001).

C.2.22 The ageing data is limited however it does suggest that during the Neolithic period cattle were being slaughtered before 4 years of age. The Bronze Age features revealed a similar pattern with cattle slaughtered between 1 and 4 years of age. No older cattle were recovered suggesting that in both the Neolithic and Bronze Age cattle were likely exploited mainly for meat. Cattle were the most common species in the assemblage and would have played a role in milking and for traction purposes, however this is not necessarily reflected in the data from Melbourn.

C.2.23 Sheep/goat ageing was somewhat variable as specimens aged to a mixture of age groups including: juvenile, 2 years, mature and adult. The presence of mature and adult sheep/goat in the Bronze Age suggests that sheep were exploited not only for meat but also for milk and wool. During the Neolithic period sheep were hairy rather than woolly, less suitable for spinning, but the Bronze Age fleece was made up more so of wool than hair (Serjeantson 2011). Sheep dung would also have been used as a secondary product as it is better for manuring cereal crops than any of the other domestic species (*ibid*).

C.2.24 People were raising pigs in the beginning of the third millennium, but it was not common during the Early Bronze Age (ibid). The data collected from Melbourn is consistent with this picture, with only 7 fragments of pig collected from Bronze Age features. These were slaughtered as young as 7 months and 30 months. There is a possibility that some of the pig specimens from the Mid-Late Neolithic belong to wild pig, as the pig canines recovered seem to be particularly large.

C.2.25 The estimated shoulder height data for cattle is minimal (Table 53) yet may suggest there was a decrease in size of cattle from the Neolithic to the Middle Bronze Age periods. As aurochs were present in the Neolithic phases, it is possible that the metacarpal does belong to an aurochs or the possibility that aurochs and domestic cattle were interbreeding.

C.2.26 Horse bones were recovered from later Middle Bronze Age well **1977** and from Post-Medieval period features. Horse would have been primarily used for transportation purposes, and as a source of traction.

C.2.27 The small presence of dog in both earlier and later Middle Bronze Age contexts (wells **1220** and **1977** respectively) is not uncommon for sites in the region. The single dog from pit **1977** had calculated shoulder heights of 46-47cm, corresponding with a medium sized breed.

C.2.28 The material from environmental samples was minimal however there was a presence of small species including vole and frog remains. There is a possibility that these species could however be intrusive.

C.2.29 The element distribution suggests that throughout the Neolithic period, remains were dominated by head and foot elements that are more typical of primary butchery waste, however approximately a quarter of the remains were from meat bearing elements in the same features. During the Bronze Age, cranial and foot elements make up just over half of the identifiable fragments.

C.2.30 This assemblage has the expected range of animals present for the Neolithic period and Bronze Age and demonstrates the exploitation of domestic animals, mostly for meat, with the occasional occurrence of wild species.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.2.31 It is recommended that the assemblage be retained as it can add to the regional picture of diet and husbandry practices in Cambridgeshire. The Neolithic remains, specifically the aurochs remains, are of particular interest as they are rare finds for the region.

Faunal data tables

Context	Species	Element	Phase	EWH (cm)
668	Cattle	Metacarpal	1.2	120.1
1982	Cattle	Metatarsal	2	112.3
1969	Cattle	Metacarpal	2	112.1
1982	Cattle	Metacarpal	2	110.9
1981	Cattle	Metacarpal	2	110.9
1982	Sheep	Metacarpal	2	62.5
1981	Dog	Femur	2	47.1
1981	Dog	Tibia	2	46.2

Table 53: Estimated shoulder height calculations

Element	Measurement	N	Min	Max	Mean	St dev
Phase 2						
Humerus	Bd	3	68.8	84.7	75.6	8.19
	BT	3	66.4	77.4	70.4	6.08
Metacarpal	Bp	6	48.9	63	55.3	5.22
	SD	4	26.2	32.6	29.9	3.21

	Bd	4	53.2	61.7	58.1	4.02
	GL	3	181	183	181.6	1.15
Metatarsal	Bp	4	39.7	50.1	58.1	4.02
Scapula	GLP	6	55.6	76.3	63.6	7.68
	SLC	8	39.6	61.4	51.9	7.75

Table 54: Cattle measurements (where n≥3)

Feature	Element	Measurements obtained (in mm)
Fill (343)	Cervical vertebra	N/A
Hollow (720)	Second Phalanx	N/A
Hollow (345)	Astragalus	GLl=82.1, GLm=77.2
Hollow (613)	Metatarsal	N/A
	Ulna	N/A
	Scapula	N/A
Pit 669	Calcaneum	N/A
Pit 577	Radius	Bp=92.4
	Femur	N/A
	Tibia	N/A
	Calcaneum	N/A

Table 55: All remains identified as aurochs (Period 1.1 and 1.2)

Fusing stage	Element	Age (months)	Period 1.1		Period 1.2		Periods 2.1, 2.2		Period 4	
			N=14		N=23		N=86		N=1	
			No. fused	No. unfused	No. fused	No. unfused	No. fused	No. unfused	No. fused	No. unfused
Early	acetabulum	6-10	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
	scapula d.	7-10	1	0	4	0	9	0	0	0
	humerus d.	12-18	0	1	0	0	5	3	1	0
	radius p.		0	0	4	0	3	1	0	0
	phalanx 1&2 p.	18-24	1	0	2	0	15	0	0	0
	Total		**5**	**1**	**10**	**0**	**44**	**4**	**1**	**0**
	%		83.3	16.7	100.0	0.0	91.7	8.3	100.0	0.0
Middle	tibia d.	24-36	1	0	4	0	4	1	0	0
	metapodium d.		4	0	2	0	10	6	0	0
	calcaneum p.	36-42	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Total		**6**	**0**	**8**	**1**	**14**	**7**	**0**	**0**
	%		100.0	0.0	88.9	11.1	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0
Late	humerus p.	42-48	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
	radius d., ulna p.		0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
	femur p. & d.		2	0	0	3	5	0	0	0
	tibia p.		0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
	Total		**2**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**12**	**5**	**0**	**0**
	%		100.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	70.6	29.4	0.0	0.0

Table 56: Number of fused (fused and fusing) and unfused specimens classified under early, middle or late-fusing stages for cattle.

Fusing stage	Element	Age in months	Periods 2.1, 2.2		Period 5	
			N=15		N=1	
			No. fused	No. unfused	No. fused	No. unfused
Early	humerus d.	3-10	1	0	0	0
	radius p.		3	0	0	0
	acetabulum	6-10	1	1	0	0
	scapula d.	6-8	1	0	0	0
	Total early					
	fusing		**6**	**1**	**0**	**0**
	%		85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0
Middle	tibia d.	15-24	1	0	0	0
	metapodium d.	18-28	0	3	1	0
	Total mid					
	fusing		**1**	**3**	**1**	**0**
	%		25.0	75.0	100.0	0.0
Late	femur p.	30-42	0	1	0	0
	femur d.	36-42	0	1	0	0
	radius d.		2	0	0	0
	Total late					
	fusing		**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**
	%		50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0

Table 57: Number of fused (fused and fusing) and unfused specimens classified under early, middle or late-fusing stages for sheep/goat

C.3 Shell

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

C.3.1 A total of four fragments of shell were collected by hand. The shell does not appear to be fossilised and the two larger shell fragments recovered have tentatively been identified as freshwater mussels. The shell is moderately well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed.

C.3.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species where possible, with complete or near-complete right and left valves noted, where identification could be made, and the information recorded in the body of this report.

Characterisation

C.3.3 Two shell fragments (0.001kg) were recovered from pit **540**. The fragments re-fit and are from part of the edge of a shell, although the fragments are too small to be certain of the position on the shell edge. The fragments are also too small to be certain of species identification, however, they do not appear to be fragments of marine Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*).

C.3.4 Two larger shell fragments (0.009kg) were recovered from pit **2030**. These fragments have tentatively been identified as freshwater mussels, possibly swan mussel (*Anodonta cygnea),* found in large ponds, lakes and slow-moving water, or pearl mussel (*Margaritifer margaritifer*), which live in fast flowing water, although this is not certain.

Discussion

C.3.5 The shells recovered may represent food waste, however, the shells may also be raw material for use as an inclusion in pottery. The shells were recovered alongside Neolithic Grooved ware and shell is a very common inclusion in Grooved ware (Cleal *et al* 1994, 445). Cleal and colleagues indicate the preference for shell temper is irrespective of local sources of marine shell, shell-bearing clays, or rock with fossil shell (*ibid*). Although shell identified in Neolithic Grooved ware, as discussed by Cleal et al (*ibid.*), appears to be marine in origin, it is possible that freshwater shells could be used if no other shell was available.

C.3.6 While the shells are not closely datable in themselves, they may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features.

C.4 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.4.1 Approximately 200 bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas A, B and C. Samples were taken for the recovery of plant, pollen and mollusc remains through bulk, series and monolith samples.

C.4.2 The assessment of these samples revealed that preservation of plant remains is extremely poor with only occasional exceptions where carbonised remains are present. Samples from Neolithic deposits produced occasional charred grains of hulled wheat (*Triticum cf. dicoccum*) along with charred hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell. The residues contained burnt and worked flints, animal bone and fragments of pottery. Samples from Early Bronze Age barrows did not contain preserved plant remains but two sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stones were recovered from cremation **652**.

C.4.3 The most intensive period of occupation at the site was in the Middle Bronze Age. Despite extensive sampling of features associated with several roundhouses and post lines, plant remains are scarce. Four wells (**908**, **1167**, **1220** and **1977**) were sampled. The preservation of plant remains is poor with much of the charred material appearing abraded.

C.4.4 Despite pollen being recovered from well **1220**, no plant macrofossils have been preserved. Well **1167** produced a single degraded, charred cereal grain. Well **1977** produced no charred plant remains at assessment.

C.4.5 Waterlogged plant remains have not been preserved, but well **908** contained an interesting assemblage of charred plant remains that appeared to have been grown, collected and burnt locally prior to deposition in the feature once its original function had ceased. Beyond the work undertaken the initial assessment further detailed analysis of two samples from well **908** has been carried out, as these samples produced the only samples from the entire site to contain well-preserved plant remains.

Methodology

C.4.6 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. 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.4.7 The dried flots were subsequently scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and the contents have been recorded and presented in the PXA report. Two samples (94 and 129) from well **908** were selected for analysis due to their archaeobotanical content. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.4.8 For the majority of the samples, 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.4.9 For the two samples from well 908 which were subject to detailed analysis, individual cereal grains, chaff elements and seeds have been identified according to their morphology and counted. All items are carbonised unless stated otherwise. Fragmented cereal grains have been counted if over half of the grain has survived. Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance according to the following criteria:

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

B=burnt, S = silicified

Results

C.4.10 Preservation of plant remains is poor with only occasional exceptions where carbonised remains are present. Charcoal volumes are low. Snail shells are frequent in all of the samples with moderate to good preservation.

Undated deposits

C.4.11 Occasional charred plant remains were recovered from samples from undated features in Area C. A fragment of pea was also recovered from fill 719 of pit **715**.

C.4.12 Charcoal is notably absent from all samples.

Sample	Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	% context sampled	Area	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Flot comments	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones
93	907	906	A	Pit/natural feature	<20	A	12	5		0	0	0
190	1969	1888	A	Pit (RC date forthcoming)	25	A	20	130		0	#	#
44	719	715	C	Pit	<25	C	12	2	fragment of pea	0	0	0
43	731	730	C	Pit	<25	C	14	6		0	0	0

Table 58: Environmental samples from undated deposits

Period 1.1: Earlier Neolithic

C.4.13 Samples taken from natural hollows **345** and **572** did not contain any preserved remains. Occasional charred grains, mostly as single specimens, were recovered from natural hollows **357** and **613.** Single specimens of a wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain, a pea and a bean (Fabaceae) were present in natural hollow **648**. The provenance of single items is tenuous and they could possibly be modern intrusions.

Sample	Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Hazelnut shell	Charcoal	Flot comments	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Marine molluscs	Burnt flint	Worked flint	Flint debitage
50	761	345	B	Natural hollow	1	2	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	761	345	B	Natural hollow	1	2	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	762	345	B	Natural hollow	1	2	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	762	345	B	Natural hollow	1	2	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	763	345	B	Natural hollow	1	5	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	763	345	B	Natural hollow	1	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	436	357	B	Natural Hollow	22	2	#	0	0	2 x indet grain	0	##	##	##	0	0	0
17	436	357	B	Natural Hollow	32	1	0	0	0		#	0	#	0	0	0	#
16	436	357	B	Natural Hollow	33	1	#	0	0	indet grain fragment	#	#	#	0	0	0	##

Sample	Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Volume processed (l)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Hazelnut shell	Charcoal	Flot comments	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Marine molluscs	Burnt flint	Worked flint	Flint debitage
11	576	572	B	Natural Hollow	16	10	0	0	0		#	0	#	0	0	0	0
12	575	572	B	Natural Hollow	17	20	0	0	+		0	0	##	0	0	0	##
63	696	613	B	Natural hollow	1	2	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	696	613	B	Natural hollow	1	1	#	0	+	1 x wheat grain	#	0	#	0	0	0	0
65	696	613	B	Natural hollow	1	3	0	0	0		0	0	+	0	0	0	0
66	696	613	B	Natural hollow	1	5	0	0	+		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	696	613	B	Natural hollow	1	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	696	613	B	Natural hollow	1	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	640	613	B	Natural Hollow	8	4	0	0	0		0	#	0	0	0	0	0
22	640	613	B	Natural Hollow	16	10	0	0	0		0	0	#	0	0	0	0
24	640	613	B	Natural Hollow	16	5	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	640	613	B	Natural Hollow	17	3	0	0	+		#	#	#	0	0	#	0
76	649	648	C	Natural hollow	20	2	0	0	0		0	0	#	0	0	0	0
77	649	648	C	Natural hollow	15	2	0	0	0		0	0	#	0	0	0	0
78	650	648	C	Natural hollow	15	2	0	0	0	1 x pea	0	0	##	0	0	0	0
79	650	648	C	Natural hollow	30	2	0	0	0	1 x bean fragment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	790	648	C	Natural hollow	-	C	2	1	0	1 x wheat grain	#	0	##	0	0	0	#
198	1984	1493	A	Natural hollow	8	5	#	0	0	1 x wheat grain	0	0	#	0	0	0	0

Table 59: Environmental samples from Period 1.1: Earlier Neolithic

Period 1.2: Early-Middle to Late Neolithic

C.4.14 Samples were taken from pit fills within Areas A, B and C. Most of the pits contained burnt flint and charcoal was evident in some of the fills as evidence of the burning of wood. Charcoal has not been well-preserved and volumes are low so the potential for species identification is poor.

C.4.15 Fill 384 of Early/Middle Neolithic pit **383** contains 21 wheat grains that are most probably emmer wheat. Charred hazelnut shells occur in five Late Neolithic pits and are most common in pit **540** in Area B, although the fragments of shells do not represent more than a few nuts.

C.4.16 Samples taken from pit **301** produced occasional charred grains of wheat along with charred hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell. The residues contained burnt and worked flints, animal bone and fragments of pottery. Hazelnuts would have been an important wild food resource in the Neolithic period and their burnt shells are frequently recovered from Neolithic pits. The shells are the product of consumption that, if burnt, survives well in archaeological deposits which partly explains their frequent recovery (Jones 2000, 80). It is probable that the shells were discarded into a fire that had subsequently been swept up and deposited in the pit although the charcoal content of the samples is low. It is also possible that they were a deliberate ritual inclusion. The charred wheat grains are too poorly preserved for identification to species. Einkorn (*T. monococcum*) and emmer (*T. dicoccum*) were the first wheat varieties to be cultivated in Britain. The recovery of these grains together with charred hazelnuts suggests they are contemporary.

Sample	Context	Cut	Area	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Hazelnut shell	Charcoal	Flot comments	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt flint	Flint debitage
1	302	301	B	<40	10	2	#	#	+	2 x wheat grains, 1 x indet grain	0	0	#	0	#
3	304	301	B	<50	16	12	0	0	0		##	0	#	#	#
2	303	301	B	50	18	2	#	##	+	1 x wheat grain	0	#	#	#	#
199	2033	2030	A	15	18	40	0	0	++		##	#	##	#	###
4	356	354	B	>25	8	1	0	0	+		0	0	0	0	#
5	355	354	B	>25	16	2	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	#
6	384	383	B	100	17	15	#	#	0	21 x wheat grains, 1 x indet grain	#	0	0	0	0
7	435	433	B	50	14	5	0	0	0		+	0	0	0	0
25	554	540	B	<5%	18	10	0	##	0		0	0	+	0	0
14	578	577	C	<10%	16	20	0	#	+		#	#	#	0	###
13	583	582	C	50%	18	14	0	0	+		0	0	#	0	#
26	660	659	C	30%	6	4	0	0	+		0	0	++	0	###
27	668	665	C	30%	20	45	0	#	+		0	0	#	0	###
36	670	669	C	50%	9	2	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	##
37	671	669	C	50%	10	10	0	0	0		0	0	0	#	#
35	672	669	C	50%	17	5	0	0	+		0	0	#	0	##
38	676	673	C	50%	9	4	0	#	+		0	0	0	0	###
39	675	673	C	50%	9	2	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	#
40	674	673	C	50%	9	4	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	#

Table 60: Environmental samples from Period 1.2

Period 2.1: Early Bronze Age

C.4.17 Human skeletal remains were recovered (in addition to the hand excavated bone) from samples from grave **568** and cremation **652** in Area C.

C.4.18 Charred plant remains were present in cremation 652 include two sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stones and a single indeterminate cereal grain. Charcoal was absent from the cremation deposits suggesting that the calcined bone had been carefully picked out of the pyre although the presence of the burnt sloe stones indicates that charred plant remains were also collected and it is possible the charcoal hasn't been preserved while the tougher sloe stones have.

C.4.19 Neither of the barrows contain preserved plant remains other than sparse charcoal from Barrow 2 in Area C. A 2mm blue translucent glass 'seed' bead was recovered from the residue of fill 689 from the inner ditch (**688**) of Barrow 2

Sample	Context	Cut	Area	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Hazelnut shell	Sloe stones	Charcoal	Flot comments	Pottery	Human skeletal remains	Burnt flint	Flint debitage
110	1079	1078	A	Barrow 1 ditch	10		0	0	0	0		#	0	0	0
114	1086	1085	A	Barrow 1 ditch	9	2	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
116	1090	1089	A	Barrow 1 ditch	9	2	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
118	1093	1092	A	Barrow 1 ditch	9	15	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
10	569	568	C	Grave, burial 569	5	6	0	0	0	0		0	++	0	0
9	569	568	C	Grave, burial 569	8	5	0	0	0	0		0	++	0	0
28	653	652	C	Cremation	4	2	0	0	0	0		0	+++	0	0
29	654	652	C	Cremation	8	2	0	0	0	0		0	++	0	#
30	655	652	C	Cremation	8	1	#	#	0	0	1 x indet grain	0	++	0	0
31	656	652	C	Cremation	8	5	0	0	#	0	2 x charred sloe stones	0	++	0	#
32	689	688	C	Barrow 2 inner ditch	19	30	0	0	0	0		0	0	#	0
41	704	703	c	Barrow 2 outer ditch	18	10	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	#
47	753	752	c	Barrow 2 inner ditch	20	40	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
48	754	752	c	Barrow 2 inner ditch	20	20	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	#
49	756	755	c	Barrow 2 outer ditch	18	45	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
58	777	775	C	Barrow 2 inner ditch	20	15	0	0	0	+		0	0	0	#
59	780	778	C	Barrow 2 outer ditch	19	5	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	#
84	836	835	C	Barrow 2 outer ditch	4	15	0	0	0	+		0	0	0	0

Table 61: Environmental samples from Period 2.1

Period 2.2: Middle Bronze Age

C.4.20 Period 2.2 samples are all from Area A. Samples from features associated with roundhouses are mostly devoid of preserved plant remains other than two charred cereal grains from a possible hearth (**1111**) within roundhouse Structure 1095.

Elsewhere, several small seeds have not been identified due to poor preservation masking identifiable characteristics. Burnets (*Sanguisorba)* and mugworts (*Artemisia*) pollen was recovered from well/pit **1220** (Rutherford, this report) and it is highly likely that the small unidentified seeds could be these taxa. Another deposit from Period 2.2 which produced charred plant remains was pit **1973** from Area A which contained three charred cereal grains.

C.4.21 The most significant assemblage of of charred plant remains derived from two of the nine samples taken from well **908**; these have been subject to detailed analysis, with the results tabulated separately in Table 62. Despite originating from successive secondary fills within the same feature, the two samples have significantly different contents. Lower fill 1196 (Sample 129) contains only occasional cereal grains but there is evidence of aquatic organisms in the form of stoneworts (Charophyte oogonia) and an ostracod (small bivalve crustacean). Silicified poppy (*Papaver*) seeds are also present with both common poppy (*P. rhoeas*) and opium poppy (*P. somniferum*) identified. These seeds have been distinguished as silicified by their creamy white colour and brittle nature (easily shattered). This sample also contains several taxa that are also present in subsequent fill 911 (Sample 94) such as goosefoots (*Chenopodium*) including fat-hen (*C. album*), knotweeds (*Polygonum*) including knotgrass (*P. aviculare*), bromes (Bromus sp.), chickweed (*Stellaria media*), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), cinquefoils (*Potentilla* sp.) and several taxa that represent damp grassland such as rushes (*Luzula sp.*) and sedges (*Carex* spp.).

C.4.22 Sample 94, fill 911, contains most of these seeds in greater abundance than Sample 129, particularly the sedges and fat hen, but this may be partly due to the larger sample size. Cereal grains are frequent within this assemblage, but preservation is extremely poor making identification to species tentative. Three barley grains can be identified by their characteristic morphology and, similarly, thirty grains of wheat, some of which more-closely resemble emmer wheat. The remaining grain is too fragmented and abraded and has lost any identifying features. No chaff elements such as glume bases or culm nodes are present in either sample. Sample 94 also contains several grass (Poaceae) seeds of differing sizes representing a number of species and charred stems present are likely to be grasses too. Other grassland plants exclusively in this sample include onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* subspecies *bulbosum*) and willowherb (*Epilobium* sp.). Seeds of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) may represent the burning of hedgerow species that could have been growing on ditch banks.

Sample	Context	Cut	Function	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Wetland Plants	Charcoal	Flot comments	Pottery	Small mammal bones
87	870	869	BA irregular pit	Pit/ natural	9	1	#	0	0	0	1 x wheat grain	0	0
88	878	877	BA irregular pit	Pit/ post hole	7	1	0	0	0	0		0	0
89	890	889	BA irregular pit	Pit	9	30	0	0	0	0		0	0
130	1197	908	Well/watering hole	Well	7	30	#	0	0	+	1 x barley, 1 x indet grain	0	0
95	915	908	Well/watering hole	Well	17	35	##	0	0	++	spelt wheat	#	##
154	910	908	Well/watering hole	Well	<1	1	0	0	0	0		0	0
155	1197	908	Well/watering hole	Well	<1	1	0	0	0	0		0	0
156	1196	908	Well/watering hole	Well	<1	1	0	0	0	+		0	0
157	911	908	Well/watering hole	Well	<1	1	##	0	0	+	7 x indet grain	#	0
158	912	908	Well/watering hole	Well	<1	1	0	0	0	0		0	0
159	912	908	Well/watering hole	Well	<1	1	#	#	0	+	1 x indet grain, charred tuber, charred seeds	0	0
160	915	908	Well/watering hole	Well	<1	1	0	0	0	0		0	#
96	931	930	Roundhouse 930	Post hole	10	5	0	0	0	0		0	0
97	933	932	Roundhouse 930	Post hole	9	10	#	0	0	0	fragment of barley grain	0	0
98	935	934	Roundhouse 930	Post hole	15	30	0	0	0	0		0	0
100	953	952	Roundhouse 952	Post hole	8	1	0	0	0	0		0	0
101	968	967	Roundhouse 952	Post hole	4	1	0	0	0	0		0	0
102	977	977	Roundhouse 971	Post hole	10	10	0	0	0	0		0	0
104	986	985	Roundhouse 971	Post hole	5		0	0	0	0		+	0
103	985	985	Roundhouse 971	Post hole	6	1	0	0	0	0		0	0
105	1002	1001	Post line 995	Post hole	7	10	0	0	0	0		0	0
106	1018	1017	Post line 995	Post hole	5	5	0	0	0	0		0	0
107	1048	1047	Post line 995	Post hole	8		0	0	0	0		0	0
108	1058	1057	Post line 995	Post hole	6	5	0	0	0	0		0	0
109	1068	1067	Associated with line 995	Pit	10		0	0	0	0		0	0

Sample	Context	Cut	Function	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Wetland Plants	Charcoal	Flot comments	Pottery	Small mammal bones
122	1098	1097	Roundhouse 1095	Post hole	9	20	0	0	0	0		0	0
121	1100	1099	Roundhouse 1095	Post hole	10	30	0	0	0	0		#	0
120	1112	1111	Roundhouse 1095	Hearth?	18	30	#	0	0	+	1 x wheat grain, 1 x indet grain	0	0
123	1116	1116	Roundhouse 1115	Post hole	4	6	0	0	0	0		0	0
124	1118	1118	Roundhouse 1115	Post hole	9	1	0	0	0	0		0	0
125	1136	1135	Roundhouse 1129	Post hole	9	20	0	0	0	0		0	0
126	1148	1147	Roundhouse 1143	Post hole	8	3	0	0	0	0		0	0
127	1154	1153	Roundhouse 1143	Post hole	16	60	0	0	0	0		0	0
128	1158	1157	Roundhouse 1143	Post hole	18	15	0	0	0	0		0	0
136	1202	1167	Well/watering hole	Pit	8	5	0	0	0	0		0	0
152	1198	1167	Well/watering hole	Well	8	2	0	0	0	0		0	0
153	1198	1167	Well/watering hole	Well	<1	1	#	0	0	0	1 x indet grain	0	0
132	1188	1187	Post line 1179	Post hole	8	10	#	0	0	0	1 x barley grain	0	0
131	1190	1189	Post line 1179	Post hole	10	6	0	0	0	0		#	0
197	2007	1220	Well/watering hole	Pit/well	7	1	0	0	0	0		0	0
194	1221	1220	Well/watering hole	Pit/well	8	10	0	0	0	0		0	0
133	1227	1226	Pit line 1223	Post hole	9	30	0	0	0	0		0	0
134	1230	1229	Pit line 1223	Pit	8	1	0	0	0	0		0	0
138	1244	1239	Hearth pit/structure	Pit	10	30	0	0	0	0		0	0
139	1265	1264	Structure/corral?	Post hole	7	3	0	0	0	0		0	0
140	1281	1280	Structure/corral?	Post hole	8	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
141	1289	1288	Post line 1286	Post hole	4	2	0	0	0	0		0	0
142	1333	1332	Post line 1286	Post hole	14	4	0	0	0	0		0	0
143	1347	1346	Post line 1286	Post hole	6	2	0	0	0	0		0	0
144	1361	1360	Roundhouse 1360	Post hole	10	5	0	0	0	0		0	0
145	1365	1364	Roundhouse 1360	Post hole	8	20	0	0	0	0		0	0

Sample	Context	Cut	Function	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Wetland Plants	Charcoal	Flot comments	Pottery	Small mammal bones
146	1371	1370	Roundhouse 1360	Post hole	9	45	0	0	0	0		0	0
147	1375	1374	Roundhouse 1360	Post hole	9	1	0	0	0	+		0	0
148	1389	1388	Natural? Associated with RH 1360	Pit	9	20	#	0	0	0	1 x wheat grain	0	0
149	1400	1399	Possible structure 1397	Post hole	20	30	0	0	0	+		0	0
150	1408	1407	Roundhouse 1407	Post hole	9	2	0	0	0	0		#	0
151	1481	1479	Pit near well 908	Pit	8	15	0	0	0	0		0	0
164	1529	1528	Post line 1522	Post hole	9	5	0	0	0	0		0	0
165	1559	1558	Post line 1522	Post hole	7	10	0	0	0	0		0	0
166	1606	1605	Post line 1593	Post hole	8		0	0	0	0		0	0
167	1638	1637	Posthole associated with line 1593	Post hole	9	1	0	#	0	0	1 x charred bindweed seed	0	0
168	1672	1671	Roundhouse 1858	Post hole	9	10	0	0	0	0		0	0
169	1680	1679	Post line 1593	Post hole	9	10	0	0	0	0		0	0
177	1722	1721	?Treethrow associated with line 1593	Pit	10	10	0	0	0	0		0	0
173	1734	1733	Post line 1733	Post hole	<1	<1	0	0	0	0		0	0
174	1754	1753	Post line 1733	Post hole	8	10	0	0	0	0		0	0
175	1760	1759	Post line 1733	Post hole	13	10	0	0	0	0		0	0
176	1774	1773	Post line 1773	Post hole	1	1	0	0	0	0		0	0
170	1798	1797	Post line 1789	Post hole	6	5	0	0	0	0		0	0
171	1800	1799	Post line 1773	Post hole	5	5	0	0	0	0		0	0
112	1802	1801	Post line 1789	Barrow ditch	9	1	0	0	0	0		0	0
172	1828	1827	Associated with Post line 1823	Post hole	3	3	0	0	0	0		0	+NR
178	1867	1866	Roundhouse 1858	Post hole	9	5	0	0	0	0		0	0
179	1875	1874	Roundhouse 1858	Post hole	10	1	0	0	0	0		0	0
180	1883	1882	Roundhouse 1858	Post hole	7	5	0	0	0	0		0	0

Sample	Context	Cut	Function	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Wetland Plants	Charcoal	Flot comments	Pottery	Small mammal bones
187	1900	1899	Post line 1891	Post hole	4	5	0	0	0	0		0	0
182	1912	1911	Post line 1905	Post hole	6	2	0	0	0	0		0	0
183	1920	1919	Post line 1917	Post hole	4	1	0	0	0	0		0	0
184	1942	1941	Post line 1927	Post hole	4	1	0	0	0	0		0	0
185	1944	1943	Post line 1927	Post hole	8	1	0	0	0	0		#	0
188	1974	1973	Pit	Pit	10	10	#	0	0	0		#	0
191	1998	1997	Pit associated with (?) drove 1905	Pit	9	20	0	0	0	0		#	0

Table 62: Environmental samples from Period 2.2

Sample		**94**	**129**
Context		**911**	**1196**
Feature		**908**	**908**
Feature type		**Well**	**Well**
Sample Volume (l)		14	8
Volume of flot (ml)		30	20
% flot sorted		100	100
Charred cereal grain			
Avena sp. caryopsis	Oats [wild or cultivated]	1	
Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis	domesticated Barley grain		3
Triticum cf. *dicoccum* Schübl caryopsis	Emmer Wheat grain		1
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./*spelta* L. caryopsis	Emmer/Spelt Wheat grain	30	1
cereal indet. caryopsis	indeterminate cereal grain	112	11
Dry land herbs			
Arrhenatherum elatius subsp. *bulbosus* L	onion-couch grass	9	
Bromus sp. caryopsis	Bromes	10	1
Chenopodiaceae indet. seed	Goosefoot Family	3	8
Chenopodium album L. seed	Fat-hen	87	43
Chenopodium cf. *ficifolium* L. seed	fig-leaved goosefoot		4
Epilobium sp. seed	Willowherbs		1
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve achene	Black-bindweed	2	3
small *Galium* sp. (<2mm) nutlet	small-seeded Goosegrasses		1
Papaver rhoeas L. seed	Common Poppy		2s
Papaver somniferum L. seed	Opium Poppy		8s

Sample		94	129
Context		911	1196
Feature		908	908
Feature type		Well	Well
Plantago lanceolata L. seed	Ribwort Plantain	3	1
small Poaceae indet. (< 2mm) caryopsis	small-seeded Grass Family	5	
medium Poaceae indet. (3-4mm)	medium-seeded Grass Family	4	
large Poaceae indet. (>4mm) caryopsis	large-seeded Grass Family	3	
Polygonum aviculare L. achene	Knotgrass	4	8
Polygonum sp. achene	Knotgrasses	23	19
Potentilla sp. Seed	Cinquefoils	9	11
Ranunculus cf. *acris* L./*repens* L./*bulbosus* L. achene	cf. Meadow/Creeping/Bulbous Buttercup	1	
Sambucus nigra L. seed	Elder	2	
Stellaria media L. Vill. seed	Common Chickweed	5	7
large *Trifolium/Medicago* spp. (2-3mm) seed	large-seeded Clovers/Medicks	9	3
small seed indet. (<2mm)		16	18
Wetland/aquatic plants			
elongate lenticular *Carex* sp. nut	elongate & flat-seeded Sedges		1
small trigonous *Carex* sp. (<2mm) nut	small triangular-seeded Sedges	20	6
medium trigonous *Carex* sp. (2-3mm) nut	medium triangular-seeded Sedges	13	3
large trigonous *Carex* spp. (>3mm) nut	large triangular-seeded Sedges	8	3
Luzula sp. achene	Rushes	33	5
Tree/shrub macrofossils			
Crataegus monogyna Jacq. seed	Hawthorn	1	
Sambucus nigra L. seed	Elder	2	
Other plant macrofossils			
Estimated charcoal volume (ml)		1	<1
Charcoal <2mm		++	+
Charcoal 2-10mm		+	+
Charred stems		19	
Charophyte oogonia	Stonewort 'reproductive organ'		5
Other items			
Ostracods	small bivalve crustaceans		1
molluscs		+++/++b	+++/++b

Table 63: Analysis of selected environmental samples from well 908

Period 2.2: Middle Bronze Age ditches

C.4.23 Samples from Period 2.2 ditch deposits in Areas A and B are devoid of preserved remains with the single exception of fill 1999 of enclosure ditch **817** (slot **1977**) which contains occasional charred grains of wheat and barley.

Sample	Context	Slot	Ditch	Area	Function	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Flot comments	Pottery
83	834	832	817	A	MBA Ditched Enclosure	18	20	0		0
90	872	871	817	A	MBA Ditched Enclosure	12	40	0		#
92	900	899	817	A	MBA Ditched Enclosure	8	15	0		0
91	900	899	817	A	MBA Ditched Enclosure	9	10	0		0
189	1999	1975	817	A	MBA Ditched Enclosure	10	5	##	2 x barley, 3 x wheat, 4 x indet grain	0
193	1979	1977	1977	A	Undated stepped well/pit	18	10	0		0
8	441	438	415	B	Boundary ditch	17	8	0		0
15	591	590	415	B	Boundary ditch	17	10	0		0

Table 64: Environmental samples from Period 2.2 ditches

Period 4: 7th to 8th Century

C.4.24 Samples taken from Period 4 deposits do not contain preserved plant remains.

Sample	Context	Slot	Master	Phase	Trench	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Pottery
186	1852	1850	857	4.1	A	Ditch	8	20	0
181	1889	1484	1484	4.2	A	Well	8	1	0
85	860	857	857	4.1	C	Ditch	30	30	#
86	861	857	857	4.1	C	Ditch	2	1	0

Table 65: Environmental samples from Period 4

Period 5: Post-Medieval

C.4.25 Samples from Period 5 deposits in Areas B and C do not contain preserved plant remains.

Sample	Context	Slot	Master	Trench	Function	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)
19	612	611	498	B	Gully cutting road ditches	Ditch	17	4
20	585	584	584	C	Undated pit in barrow, post-med?	PIt	8	1

Table 66: Environmental samples from Period 5

Discussion

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (Periods 1.2 and 2.1).

C.4.26 Assessment level analysis of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age samples demonstrated the presence of occasional cereal grains alongside the remain of wild plants. Collected fruits and nuts would have been a valuable addition to the diet throughout prehistory (and beyond) that could be consumed fresh or stored. Hazelnuts (found in the assessment of Late Neolithic pit samples) would have been a particularly important wild food resource in the Neolithic period and their burnt shells are frequently recovered from such contexts. The shells are the product of consumption that, if burnt, survive well in archaeological deposits which partly explains their frequent recovery (Jones 2000, 80).

C.4.27 Fruits such as sloes (charred seeds of which were found in Early Bronze Age Cremation 652) and elderberries would also have been collected and consumed and would have been an excellent source of vitamin C as well as for producing a dye for fabrics.

Middle Bronze Age

C.4.28 Well **908** was located on the western edge of Enclosure 8. Despite the majority of the plant assemblage being carbonised, there is evidence of water through the presence of stoneworts and ostracods, both of which are aquatic organisms. It is possible that they are colonisers of water that had collected within the feature or they could have derived from water collected elsewhere. Both fills sampled were secondary fills so it is more likely that the aquatic indicators were deposited along with the charred remains, possibly as the result of cooking

C.4.29 The feature contained a relatively large assemblage of pottery compared to other features on the site, indicating that it had been used for the disposal of domestic refuse. It is considered to be contemporary with some of the roundhouses and the charred plant assemblages should also be considered as domestic refuse. The presence of charred cereal grain is most likely the result of spillages during processing or cooking. Wheat grains would have been ground for flour, (a quern fragment was recovered from pit **2160**) whereas barley was more commonly used for brewing, soups and stews and as animal feed. It is interesting to note that chaff elements are absent as this could indicate that the assemblage represents fully processed grain that had been dehusked and sieved to remove waste products and contaminants (after Hillman 1981, Wilkinson and Stevens 2003). Some of the weed seeds could be considered as arable crop weeds such as bromes, goosefoots and knotgrasses but most of the seeds present in both samples are more representative of pasture plants especially grasses, ribwort plantain and cinquefoils. At least some of the pasture land appears to have been damp through the presence of rushes and several sedge species. These plants produce long, tough foliage that could have been harvested for roofing and flooring materials and then subsequently burnt as fuel/tinder when they needed replacing. The two fills are different enough to represent deposits of a differing nature with the cereal-rich 911 likely to represent culinary refuse whilst the weed seed-rich fill of 1196 likely to represent non-culinary hearth waste.

C.4.30 The presence of poppies, particularly opium poppy is unusual, particularly in a silicified state. Opium poppy is not considered native (Stace 2010, 87) but there are other findings of it in Bronze Age contexts throughout Europe where is considered to have been grown for 'food, oil or medicinal purposes' (Robinson 1989 in Straker 1991, 6). The poppy seeds may have silicified through the method of burning in which they have been reduced to silica skeletons, similar to ash, as silica is the last constituent of the seed to be affected by fire (Boardman and Jones 1990, 4).

C.5 Charcoal

By Denise Druce

Introduction

C.5.1 Following an archaeobotanical assessment of the site (Fosberry 2018), a single fill (1112) from a hearth/pit (**1111**) was selected for further charcoal analysis to explore wood fuel selection and the nature of woodland resources available to the inhabitants of the site. Hearth/pit **1111** was situated next to an internal post of a middle Bronze Age roundhouse (Structure 1095), and contained abundant charcoal, burnt flint, and stones used for possible heating or cooking. Although a fragment of charcoal from hearth/pit 1111 provided a consistent date to that of the roundhouse, the feature may not necessarily be contemporary with the structure.

Methodology

C.5.2 The methodology followed standard procedure whereby at least 100 charcoal fragments, larger than 4mm in size, were extracted and identified. The fragments were initially grouped together based on the characteristics observed in transverse section at up to x40 magnification. A representative number of fragments from each group were then fractured to reveal both radial and tangential sections, which were examined under a Meiji incident-light microscope at up to X400 magnification. Identifications were made with reference to Hather (2000), and modern reference material. Nomenclature follows Stace (2010). Any evidence for insect damage or radial cracking was also noted as indicators of the condition of the wood prior to charring.

Results

C.5.3 The results of the charcoal analysis from hearth/pit 1111 are shown by fragment count in Table 66. Other than a single fragment of buckthorn (*Rhamnus carthartica*), the sample was overwhelmingly dominated by blackthorn-type (*Prunus* sp) charcoal, including positively identified sloe/blackthorn (*P. spinosa*) and wild cherry (*P. avium*). Although bird cherry (*P. padus*) is morphological similar, no confirmed fragments were identified. This was expected, however, given that this taxon is considered to have a much more westerly and northerly spread in the UK (Hather 2000). Many of the charcoal fragments comprised small round wood, characteristic of small branch wood or twigs. The fragmentary nature of the material meant that evidence for any coppiced wood could not be discerned. Of interest, however, was the large number of fragments with radial cracks, which, though not conclusive, are considered more prone to develop in green wood during charring (Thery-Parisot and Henry 2012).

	Context no	1112
	Sample no	120
	Feature	Hearth/pit 1111
Prunus sp	Blackthorn-type	68r
Prunus cf spinosa	Blackthorn	10r
Prunus cf avium	Wild cherry	21r
Rhamnus cathartica	Buckthorn	1r
Total no of fragments identified		100
r=dominated by Roundwood/twig fragments		

Table 67: Results of the charcoal analysis from hearth/pit 1111

Discussion

C.5.4 The charcoal assemblage from hearth/pit **1111** comprises small branch wood and twigs, probably collected from locally available scrub, copses or hedgerows. The observation of radial cracking on many of the fragments provides tentative evidence for the utilisation of fresh, unseasoned wood, perhaps collected from woodland floors, or from hedge trimmings. It is unclear whether the material comprises the remains of fuel or some other type of burnt waste, however the presence of stones within the deposit suggests the material may represent spent fuel from cooking or heating activities.

C.5.5 Several charcoal assemblages from middle to late Bronze Age settlement features were analysed as part of excavations at Cambourne New Settlement (Gale 2009), and although many contained a much wider array of wood types, blackthorn, and other scrub/hedgerow taxa, hawthorn-type (Maloideae), comprised a large proportion of the assemblages. Gale (2009, 139, 145) suggests the high frequency of blackthorn and hawthorn-type wood at Lower Cambourne, and abundant narrow round wood and twiggy remains at Mill Farm, is consistent with the utilisation of hedgerow species, probably being used to define the numerous enclosures at the sites, or represents the collection of material from areas of invading scrub. Although the limited dataset presented here makes any interpretation tentative, it is feasible that Melbourn was set within a similar landscape during the Middle Bronze Age.

Conclusion

C.5.6 Although charcoal analysis was limited to just a single sample, the data has provided useful information on the type and nature of the woody resource utilised at the site during the middle Bronze Age. Significantly, the data is consistent with evidence from other middle to late Bronze Age sites in Cambridgeshire, which show the utilisation of easily-available resources, possibly set within a managed, agricultural, landscape and/or areas of invading scrub.

C.6 Pollen: Further assessment and Analysis

By Mairead Rutherford

Further assessment

Introduction

C.6.1 Following post-excavation assessment, in which six samples from Bronze Age wells were assessed (and one recommended for analysis, see below), five additional sub-samples taken from sediments from natural hollow **345** and Well **1220**, were submitted for pollen assessment. The additional samples assessed had no potential for analysis.

Quantification

C.6.2 Volumetric samples were taken from the five sub-samples. The samples were prepared using a standard chemical procedure (method B of Berglund and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa 1986), using HCl, NaOH, sieving, HF, and Erdtman's acetolysis, to remove carbonates, humic acids, particles > 170 microns, silicates, and cellulose, respectively. The samples were then stained with safranin, dehydrated in tertiary butyl alcohol, and the residues mounted in 2000cs silicone oil. Slides were examined at a magnification of 400x by ten equally-spaced traverses across at least two slides to reduce the possible effects of differential dispersal on the slides (Brooks and Thomas 1967) or at least until 100 total land pollen grains were counted. Pollen identification was made following the keys of Moore et al (1991), Faegri and Iversen (1989), and a small modern reference collection. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The preservation of the pollen was noted and an assessment was made of the potential for further analysis. Fungal spore identification and interpretation followed van Geel (1978).

Results

C.6.3 The results of the five additional pollen sub-samples assessed are presented in Table 67.

Feature type and number	Sample and context numbers	Potential for analysis
Natural hollow 345	<56> (761)	No
Natural hollow 345	<56> (762)	No
Natural hollow 345	<57> (763)	No
Natural hollow 345	<57> (767)	No
Well 1220	<194> (1221)	No

Table 68: Results of further pollen assessment

C.6.4 The material processed proved largely barren of pollen. Rare occurrences of pollen included “robust-type” grains only, for example dandelion-type (*Taraxacum*-type). Several fungal spores were recorded, of which *Glomus* (HdV-207), was positively identified. This fungal spore has been associated with newly developing soils and disturbed ground (van Geel, 1978). Microcharcoal was present in low quantities in the sub-samples, suggesting local or regional burning events.

C.6.5 There is no potential for analysis of these sub-samples.

Analysis of fill 2007 (well 1220)

Introduction

C.6.6 A single sub-sample of pollen was recommended for further analysis (Rutherford 2018). This was taken from the basal fill 2007 of well **1220**, was analysed for pollen. The feature is in the centre of a Bronze Age settlement site. A radiocarbon assay for cattle bone taken from deposit 2007 has returned a Middle Bronze Age date of 1607-1583 cal BC (5.4%), 1560-1533 cal BC (1%), 1546-1425 cal BC (89%) (3221±32 BP; SUERC-80505). The pollen data are presented in Table 68.

Methodology

C.6.7 Pollen counts of 300 grains (including trees and shrubs, herbs and fern spores) have been achieved for the sub-sample analysed. Pollen was counted from equally spaced traverses across whole slides at a magnification of x400 (x1000 for critical examinations). The data (Table 68) are presented as percentage values, based on a total land pollen (TLP) sum that includes trees, shrubs, herbs and fern spores. Non-pollen palynomorphs, microscopic charcoal and deteriorated grains are expressed as percentages of TLP plus the respective sum to which they belong.

Results

C.6.8 A sub-sample from the basal fill of this feature contained a reasonably diverse pollen assemblage. The pollen is dominated by herbs, of which grasses and dandelion-type most commonly occur. Pollen of ribwort plantain, goosefoot family (Amaranthaceae/Chenopodiaceae, a large group containing plants such as fat-hen, many-seeded goosefoot and good-king-henry), carrot family (Apiaceae, another large group including plants such as pennyworts, sweet cicely and water-parsnips) and thistles (*Cirsium*-type) are well represented; there are also occurrences of knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), pinks family (Caryophyllaceae), sedges (Cyperaceae), meadowsweet (*Filipendula)*, burnets (*Sanguisorba)* and mugworts (*Artemisia*). Cereal-type pollen has been recorded, the size and ornamentation suggesting occurrences of both *Hordeum*-type (barley) as well as possible *Triticum/Avena*-type (wheat/oats). Tree and shrub pollen comprise mainly hazel-type (*Corylus avellana*-type), although small amounts of pine (*Pinus*), oak (*Quercus*), alder (*Alnus*), willow (*Salix*), elder (*Sambucus*) and lime (*Tilia)* are also recorded. Spores of monolete ferns (Pteropsida), common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*) and bracken (*Pteridium*) are present in low numbers. Micro-charcoal particles are also recorded. Non-pollen palynomorphs (NPP) include occurrences of the microfossil HdV-128.

Plant group and name	Common name	Raw count	% count
Trees/Shrubs			
Alnus	Alder	6	2
Corylus avellana-type	Hazel-type	10	3.3
Salix	Willow	5	1.7
Sambucus	Elder	1	0.3
Pinus	Pine	2	0.6
Tilia	Lime	1	0.3
Quercus	Oak	1	0.3
Crops			

Plant group and name	Common name	Raw count	% count
Cerealia	Cereal-type	6	2
Herbs			
Amaranthaceae/Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot family	5	1.7
Apiaceae	Carrot family	3	1.0
Artemisia	Mugworts	2	0.6
Asteraceae	Daisy family	2	0.6
Caryophyllaceae	Pink family	6	2.0
Cirsium-type	Thistles	4	1.3
Cyperaceae	Sedges	4	1.3
Filipendula	Meadowsweets	3	1.0
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain	24	8.0
Plantago media/major	Hoary/Greater plantain	6	2.0
Poaceae	Grass Family	116	38.5
Polygonum aviculare	Knotgrass	5	1.7
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup family	2	0.6
Rosaceae	Rose family	2	0.6
Sanguisorba-type	Burnets	7	2.3
Taraxacum-type	Dandelion-type	62	20.6
Ferns			
Polypodium vulgare	Common polypody	1	0.3
Pteridium	Bracken	11	3.7
Pteropsida	Monolete ferns	5	1.7
	Total pollen counted	**302**	**100**
Microscopic charcoal		7	2.3
Deteriorated grains		28	8.5
Fungal spores			
HdV-128		3	1.0

Table 69: Raw and percentage pollen counts for fill 2007 from well 1220

Interpretation

C.6.9 The pollen data suggest derivation from a largely open, grassy landscape. Plants of damp meadows and/or waste or rough ground such as dandelion-types, burnets, mugworts, thistles and ribwort plantain (Stace 2010), suggest the land was used for grazing (the relatively common occurrence of ribwort plantain has been linked to grazing levels (Tipping 2002). The presence of cereal-type pollen (including both barley and wheat/oats) and other pollen types such as knotgrass and pollen of the goosefoot and carrot families, provide support for potential arable landuse in the vicinity. Assessment and analysis of plant remains from Middle Bronze Age features at the site found occurrences of barley and wheat grains, in both enclosure ditch **817** (slot **1975**, fill 1999) and well **908** (fill 1197), (Fosberry 2018 and above), suggesting the likelihood that the pollen grains in well **1220** (fill 2007) do in fact represent cultivated cereals rather than wild grass varieties (the dimensions for which overlap with cultivated varieties (Andersen 1979)). If not growing in the vicinity, cereal-type pollen could have entered the well/pit as a product of crop processing or through discarding of domestic and/or animal waste.

C.6.10 Rare tree and shrub pollen suggest development of hazel-type scrub or woodland, and mixed stands of pine, oak and lime, at some distance from the feature. Hazel-type produces large quantities of pollen, therefore more would have been expected on the pollen slide, had the shrub been growing adjacent to the well /pit. It is likely that alder and willow were growing in damp areas but low levels of pollen of these tree/shrub types suggests this was not close to the feature. Micro-charcoal particles may have been cast into the well/pit following possible domestic fires; however, micro-charcoal could also have been sourced regionally and deposited in the well, for example, via wind action. The incidence of fern spores in the well may represent wind-blown spores from ferns growing adjacent to or within woodland or could derive potentially, from the settlement, where ferns may have been used for roofing, flooring or potentially as food sources for animals. The palynological evidence for water in the well is limited; there are no records of pollen from aquatic plants, however there are a few specimens of the non-pollen palynomorph, HdV-128, which is indicative of shallow, fresh water (van Geel 1978).

C.6.11 Large pits and watering holes have been described from Striplands Farm, West Longstanton (Evans and Patten 2011), where their use has been interpreted as facilitating settlement, through providing water supplies for both human and animal use. Pollen profiles together with waterlogged plant remains from pit/well F.504/526 from this site, were interpreted as indicative of open, arable land with localised areas of damper ground; the vegetation around these features interpreted as representative of a mosaic of ecological settings. There is some similarity between this site and that at Melbourn, in that the palaeoenvironmental data from Melbourn suggest a largely open landscape with evidence for grazing on damp meadowland, as well as possible local arable cultivation (or processing of cereals); mixed woodland communities may be interpreted at some distance from the site.

C.7 Molluscs

by Sam Corke

Introduction

C.7.1 The purpose of the analysis was to determine whether molluscs were present, their degree of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value regarding habitat and as proxies for environmental change.

C.7.2 Samples were selected from a variety of representative features, with the aim of providing a general overview of the snails from the site, with the intention of further work should the results have proved interesting.

Methodology

C.7.3 Snail shells present in flots and residues from environmental bulk samples/series samples (See Appendix C.4 for methodology) were assessed rapidly for density and diversity. An initial brief assessment was made of the molluscs surviving in bulk samples taken for other purposes. When the potential of these was proved, a further assessment was made of samples taken explicitly for snails, two from features described as natural hollows, and one from a well. Identifications were made by examining shells using a binocular microscope and with reference to Evans (1972) and Kerney (1999). Due to the rapid nature of this assessment, identifications were taken to Genus level, unless a species level identification was deemed to be useful.

C.7.4 The ecological groups described by Evans (1972, p194) are as follows:

- Terrestrial
    - ‘Woodland’ or Shade Loving Species
    - Catholic Species
    - Open Country Species
- Marsh Species
- Freshwater Slum Species

Quantification

C.7.5 For the purpose of this assessment, molluscs have been scored for abundance using the following categories;

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

C.7.6 Quantifications for bulk samples are given in Table 69 and for single-feature series samples in Table 70.

Results

C.7.7 Snail Shells principally belong to the ‘Open Country’ group, with species such as *Puppila muscorum* and *Vallonia* sp. being common across the majority of productive samples. Catholic species were limited, with *Cochlicopa* sp. being the only recognised species. In certain samples, there was an abundance of *Cochlicopa* sp. but unlike the open country species, they are not widespread. Shade loving species are similarly poorly represented, with the notable exception of *Discus rotundatus* which occurs in small quantities in many of the samples processed, with large quantities being present in occasional samples, primarily of Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date. Marsh species were limited to very rare *Lymnaea* sp. in Late Neolithic pit features. These may have been incorporated with other organic material brought in from elsewhere (e.g. reeds, R Fosberry, pers. comm.). This mixture is common to the open chalkland environment present today, there appears to be little variation by phase. For the vast majority of these samples, the density is not high enough to be considered representative, especially when the larger sample volumes are considered.

C.7.8 In the series samples, slightly more variation is visible, and at a quantity that is more significant. The glacial hollows **345** and **613** (Period 1.1) provided more snails of interpretive value. Both followed a similar development, starting with a mixed assemblage of snails representing open country (as above, with the addition of *Helicella itala* commonly, with rare examples of *Abida secale* in hollow **345**), shade-loving (most commonly *Discus rotundatus, Carychium tridentum,* and *Clausilla* sp. and, in hollow **345**, an example of *Ena montana*) and marsh species (including *Lymnaea truncatula, Planorbis* sp. and *Succinea putris*.). Catholic species were limited to *Cochlicopa* sp.). This assemblage is consistent with a woodland environment, *Ena montana* in particular is limited to old woodland.

C.7.9 The Late Neolithic (Period 1.2) saw a similar density of shade loving species, with no examples of the marsh species visible in earlier samples. *Abida secale*, previously visible, albeit in limited quantities, does not appear; as a species it does not successfully colonise secondary open country habitats developed by anthropogenic action. Catholic species are similar to those seen previously, with a number of *Helix/Cepea* sp. also present.

C.7.10 The Middle Bronze Age (Period 2.2) saw an increase in the density of open country species, and a corresponding decrease in the relative density of shade loving species, little change is visible in the catholic species. This is likely indicative of felling of woodland around the settlement to produce a more open environment. The series sample from Well **908** (samples 153-160) maintained the same broad pattern as the background visible in the bulk samples: principally open country, with occasional instances of shade loving and catholic species. One variation was the inclusion of a number of *Planorbis* sp. found in the samples, indicative of clean, often flowing water. However, the density of snails in the well samples was not great enough to be considered representative.

C.7.11 The shift in environment from a wetter, shaded environment to a more open, drier environment, similar to the current conditions, is in keeping with what might be expected as the intensity of occupation increases in the Bronze Age and clearances around the settlement became larger.

Snails data

					Burrowing Species		Open Country			Catholic				Shade Loving							Marsh			
Period	Sample	Context	Feature	Feature Type	Ceciloides	Pomiatas	Pupilla muscorum	Vallonia costata	Hellicella itala	Cochlicopa sp.	Cepea nemoralis	Helix/Cepea sp.	cf Helix.	Discus rotundatus	Retinella	Clausilla sp.	Carychium tridentum	Ena montana	Abida secale	Nesovitrea hammonis	Lymnaea sp.	lymnaeae truncatula	Planorbis sp.	Succinea putris
0	43	731	730	Undated pit	xxxx			x						x										
0	44	719	715	Undated pit	xxx		xx	x																
0	93	907	906	Natural feature	xx		xx	xx		x				xx		x							x	
1.1	11	576	572	Natural Hollow	x		xx	xx		x				xxx										
1.1	12	575	572	Natural Hollow	xx	x	x	xx	x	xxx				xxx		x								
1.1	16	436.6	357	Natural Hollow	xx		xx	xxx						xx										
1.1	17	436.7	357	Natural Hollow	xx		xx	x						xx										
1.1	18	436.8	357	Natural Hollow	x		xx	xx		xx				xx										
1.1	21	640.4	613	Natural Hollow	x		xx	xx		xxx				xx		x								
1.1	22	640.5	613	Natural Hollow	x		xxx	xxx		xxxx				xxx									x	
1.1	23	640.6	613	Natural Hollow			xx	xx		xxx				xx		x							xx	
1.1	24	640.7	613	Natural Hollow			x	xx		xxx				xx		x							xx	
1.1	42	687.7	679	Natural hollow	x		xx	xx	x	xxx													x	
1.2	1	302	301	Pit	xxxx		xxx	xx						x							x			
1.2	2	303	301	Pit	xxxx		xx	xx		xx				xx										
1.2	3	304	301	Pit	xxxx		xxx	xx		x				xx										
1.2	4	356	354	Pit	xx		x																	
1.2	5	355	354	Pit	xx		xx																	
1.2	6	384	383	Pit	xxxx		xxx	xx		xx				x										
1.2	7	435	433	Pit	xxxx		xxx	xxx		x				xxx										

					Burrowing Species		Open Country			Catholic				Shade Loving							Marsh			
Period	Sample	Context	Feature	Feature Type	Ceciloides	Pomiatas	Pupilla muscorum	Vallonia costata	Hellicella itala	Cochlicopa sp.	Cepea nemoralis	Helix/Cepea sp.	cf Helix.	Discus rotundatus	Retinella	Clausilla sp.	Carychium tridentum	Ena montana	Abida secale	Nesovitrea hammonis	Lymnaea sp.	lymnaeae truncatula	Planorbis sp.	Succinea putris
1.2	13	583	582	Pit	xxxx		xx	xx																
1.2	14	578	577	Pit	xxx		xx	x																
1.2	25	554	540	Pit	xxx			xx	x					xx		x								
1.2	26	660	659	Pit	xxxx		xx							x										
1.2	35	672	669	Pit	xxxx	x	xx			x											x			
1.2	36	670	669	Pit	xxx		xx		x															
1.2	37	671	669	Pit	xxx		xx							x									x	
1.2	38	676	673	Pit	xxx		xx																	
1.2	39	675	673	Pit	xxx		xx							x										
1.2	40	674	673	Pit	xxx		xx																	
2.1	10	570	568	Grave	xx		xxx	x		xx				x										
2.1	27	668	665	Cremation deposit	xxx		xx	xx		xx				x										
2.1	28	653	652	Cremation deposit	xx		x	x																
2.1	29	654	652	Cremation deposit	xx		x	x		x														
2.1	30	655	652	Cremation deposit	xx		x	x		x														
2.1	31	656	652	Cremation deposit	xx		x	x	x	x				x	x									
2.1	32	689	688	Barrow 2 inner ditch			xx	x	xx					x	xx	x								
2.1	41	704	703	Barrow 2 outer ditch	xxx		xxx	xx						x										
2.1	47	753	752	Barrow 2 inner ditch	xx			xx	xx					xx		xx								
2.1	48	754	752	Barrow 2 inner ditch	xx		xxxx	xxx						xx	x									
2.1	49	756	755	Barrow 2 outer ditch	xx		xxx	x	x	x				x										
2.1	84	836	835	Barrow 2 outer ditch		xx		xx	x	xx				xx	xx									

					Burrowing Species		Open Country			Catholic				Shade Loving							Marsh			
Period	Sample	Context	Feature	Feature Type	Ceciloides	Pomiatas	Pupilla muscorum	Vallonia costata	Hellicella itala	Cochlicopa sp.	Cepea nemoralis	Helix/Cepea sp.	cf Helix.	Discus rotundatus	Retinella	Clausilla sp.	Carychium tridentum	Ena montana	Abida secale	Nesovitrea hammonis	Lymnaea sp.	lymnaeae truncatula	Planorbis sp.	Succinea putris
2.2	8	441	438	Ditch	xx		xxx	xx						x									x	
2.2	15	591	590	Boundary ditch	x		xx	x		x				x										
2.2	83	834	832	Enclosure ditch 817																				
2.2	96	931	930	Post hole (Str 930)	xxx		xx	x																
2.2	97	933	932	Post hole (Str 930)	xxx		xx	x						x										
2.2	98	935	934	Post hole (Str 930)	xx		xx	x		x				x										
2.2	100	953	952	Post hole (Str 952)	xxx		xx	x							x									
2.2	101	968	967	Post hole (Str 952)	xx		xx	x		x														
2.2	102	977	976	Post hole (Str 952)	xxx		x	xx						x										
2.2	105	1002	1001	Post hole (Fenceline 995)	xxx		xx	xx		x				xx										
2.2	120	1112	1111	Hearth? (Str 1095)	xxx		xx		x	x														
2.2	121	1100	1099	Post hole (Str 1095)	xxx		xx							x	x									
2.2	122	1098	1097	Post hole (Str 1095)	xxx		xx		x															
5	19	612	611	Ditch/gully	xx		x	x						x										
5	20	585	584	PIt	xx		x	x						x										

Table 70: Snail quantification from bulk environmental samples

Period	Sample	Context	Depth	Feature	Feature Type	Burrowing Species		Open Country			Catholic				Shade Loving							Marsh			
						Ceciloides	Pomiatas	Pupilla muscorum	Vallonia costata	Hellicella itala	Cochlicopa sp.	Cepea nemoralis	Helix/Cepea sp.	cf Helix.	Discus rotundatus	Retinella	Clausilla sp.	Carychium tridentum	Ena montana	Abida secale	Nesovitrea hammonis	Lymnaea sp.	lymnaeae truncatula	Planorbis sp.	Succinea putris
1.1	50	761	0.1-0.2	345	Natural hollow	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	x	x	x		xx	xx		xx	xx							
1.1	51	761	0.3-0.4			xx	xx	xx	xxx	x				x	xx			xx							
1.1	52	762	0.4-0.5			x	xx	x	xxx	x	x			x	xxx	x	x	xxx							
1.1	53	762	0.5-0.6			xx	xx	x	xxx	x	x			x	xxx	x	xx	xxxx							
1.1	54	763	0.6-0.65			x	xx	xx	xx	x	xx				xx	x		xxx	x	x			x	xx	x
1.1	55	763	0.65-0.7			x	x	x	xx	x	x				xx	x	x	xxx		x			x	x	
1.1	63	696, 647	0.0-0.1	613	Natural hollow			xxx	xxxx	xx	x					xx	x	x							
1.1	64	696, 646	0.4-0.5			xx		xx	xxx	x				x		x	x	x							
1.1	65	696.3	0.8-0.9			xx		xxx	xxx	x	xx					xx	x	xxx							
1.1	66	696.4	0.9-1.0			x		xx	xxx	x					x	x	x	xx			x?				
1.1	67	696.5	1.0-1.1						xx	x	x				x	x	xx	xx	x					x	
2.2	160	915	0.55-0.65	908	Well		xx	xx	xx	x	x					x		x						x	
2.2	159	912	0.7-0.8				x	x	xx	x	x						x	x							
2.2	158	912	0.9-1.0			x	x	xx	xx	x	x						x	x							
2.2	157	911	1.0-1.1			x		xx	xx		x						x	x							
2.2	156	1196	1.2-1.3					xx	xx	x	x					x		x		x				x	
2.2	155	1197	1.25-1.35					x	xxx															x	

Table 71: Snail shell quantification from snail series samples

C.8 Radiocarbon dates

C.8.1 A total of 21 samples were sent for radiocarbon dating. Two samples (both from Period 1.1 natural hollow fills) contained insufficient collagen to return a date. The other nineteen samples returned dates ranging from the Late Neolithic to the Middle Saxon period.

Sample selection

C.8.2 Samples were selected for dating to establish chronology of significant features or to improve upon the artefact-based chronology for broadly dated features.

Hollows

C.8.3 A possible aurochs vertebra (343.6) and human skull (651.3) were submitted from the basal fills of two hollows in order help establish the earliest date for their infilling.

Late Neolithic pits

C.8.4 Two samples each from two pits were selected. For pit **577** this duplication was done in order to establish whether the aurochs and cattle bones were of the same age or whether the aurochs might have been curated. A similar approach was taken with pit **665**: at the time of analysis a piece of antler was thought to be possibly elk, which would have been a relatively late example in this part of Britain raising the possibility it was curated. Further analysis after submission for dating showed this was not elk, but possibly a red deer subspecies (see Foster, App. C.2).

Human Skeletal Remains

C.8.5 Grave **568** in Barrow 2 was typically Beaker Period in style but a more refined date was sought and the right fibula was sampled (Sk 569). Cremation deposit **652** was thought to be associated with Barrow 2, nearby, but its date was unclear. A piece of long bone (653) was submitted in order to refine the chronology of these funerary features.

Wells 908 and 1167/1220

C.8.6 Three samples were selected for dating from well **908** which was known to be of Middle Bronze Age date. The lower 'use' fills did not contain suitable material for dating. Two samples were sent from the secondary finds-rich 'closing' deposits: a large mammal rib (1196) and a charred grain (911). Finally, a cattle metapodial was sampled from a tertiary, disuse fill (915).

C.8.7 Intercutting wells **1167**/**1220** were thought to be Bronze Age in date but were considerably poorer in artefacts than well **908**. Two samples of bone were taken from well **1220** (cattle radius, 2007, and medium mammal femur, 1221) and the only available bone from well **1167** (cattle metapodial, 1215).

Well 1977

C.8.8 This feature was suspected to be Middle Bronze Age but contained only animal bone. Cattle bones from the two main fills (1981, 1982) were submitted.

Pit 1888

C.8.9 This pit was suspected to be Middle Bronze Age but contained far more animal bone than any other pit and was located away from the other (mainly empty) Middle Bronze Age pits. A slightly different date was suspected and a cattle humerus was submitted (1969).

Roundhouse features

C.8.10 Posthole **1145** in Roundhouse 1143 (cattle metapodial) and hearth **1111** (charcoal, 1112) represented the only opportunities to obtain radiocarbon dates for roundhouse structures in order to compare them with the wells.

Enclosure ditch 817

C.8.11 Parts of a coherent cattle skull deposited at slot **899** in the corner of enclosure ditch **817** were submitted in order to compare the date of the ditched enclosure with the internal wells and roundhouses.

Enclosure ditch 891

C.8.12 Artefacts only demonstrated a post-Roman date for this ditch. A cattle bone was submitted (895) to provide a more certain date.

Results

C.8.13 Full results are given in Table 72, with copies of the laboratory certificates also appended.

Radiocarbon samples

Period	Cut	Feature Type	Context	Item	Reference	14C Age (years)	Uncertainty (years)	Calibrated Result
4	**891**	Enclosure ditch	895	Cattle	SUERC-78755	1337	35	642-724 cal AD (78.9%), 739-768 cal AD (16.5%)
2.2	**1977**	Well	1981	Cattle	SUERC-78756	3026	35	1399-1192 cal BC (92.1%)
2.2	**1977**	Well	1982	Cattle	SUERC-78757	3063	35	1413-1230 cal BC (93.4%)
2.2	**1145**	Posthole (roundhouse)	1146	Cattle	SUERC-80397	3154	31	1501-1383 cal BC (88.9%), 1340-1311 cal BC (6.5%)
2.2	**1888**	Pit	1969	Cattle	SUERC-80394	3195	30	1517-1414 cal BC (95.4%)
2.2	**1220**	Well	1221	Cattle	SUERC-80388	3217	30	1601-1585 cal BC (3%), 1543-1421 cal BC (92.4%)
2.2	**1220**	Well	2007	Cattle	SUERC-80505	3221	32	1607-1583 cal BC (5.4%), 1560-1533 cal BC (1%), 1546-1425 cal BC (89%)
2.2	**908**	Well	915	Cattle	SUERC-80387	3296	31	1643-1501 cal BC (95.4%)
2.2	**908**	Well	911	CPR	SUERC-80386	3284	30	1629-1499 cal BC (95.4%)
2.2	**908**	Well	1196	Mammal	SUERC-80393	3292	32	1642-1499 cal BC (95.4%)
2.2	**1111**	Burnt flint pit/hearth	1112	Charcoal	SUERC-80385	3313	30	1664-1510 cal BC (95.4%)
2.2	**899**	Enclosure ditch	900	Cattle horn	SUERC-80395	3324	33	1688-1519 cal BC (95.4%)
2.2	**1167**	Well	1215	Cattle	SUERC-80392	3516	32	1928-1749 cal BC (95.4%) (probably residual)
2.1	**568**	Grave	Sk569	HSR	SUERC-78747	3503	35	1922-1742 cal BC (94.3%)
2.1	**652**	Cremation deposit	653	HSR	SUERC-78748	3668	35	2141-1945 cal BC (95.4%)
1.2	**577**	GW pit	578	Cattle	SUERC-78753	4044	35	2668-2473 cal BC (91.2%)
1.2	**577**	GW pit	578	Aurochs	SUERC-78752	4110	35	2870-2802 cal BC (23.9%), 2779-2572 cal BC (71.3%)
1.2	**665**	GW pit	668	?Red deer antler	SUERC-80396	4135	33	2873-2619 cal BC (94.4%), 2606-2600 cal BC (1%)
1.2	**665**	GW pit	668	Cattle	SUERC-78754	4181	35	2889-2833 cal BC (22.1%), 2819-2662 cal BC (71.3)
1.1	**345**	Hollow	343.6	Vertebra	-	-	-	Insufficient carbon
1.1	**648**	Hollow	651.3	HSR	-	-	-	Insufficient carbon

Table 72: Radiocarbon samples

SUERC
Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
24 October 2017

Laboratory Code	GU45601
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	343.6
Material	Faunal: Vertebra : Cattle
Result	Failed due to insufficient carbon.

N.B. Any questions directed to the laboratory should quote the GU coding given above.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk .

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

RECEIVED
27 OCT 2017

University of Glasgow
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
10 April 2018

Laboratory Code	GU47047
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	651.3
Material	Human Skeletal Remains: parietal : HSR
Result	Failed due to insufficient carbon.

N.B. Any questions directed to the laboratory should quote the GU coding given above.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

University of Glasgow

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
10 April 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-78747 (GU47046)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	569
Material	Human Skeletal Remains: R. Fibula : HSR
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-21.2 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	10.5 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	3503 ± 35

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

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

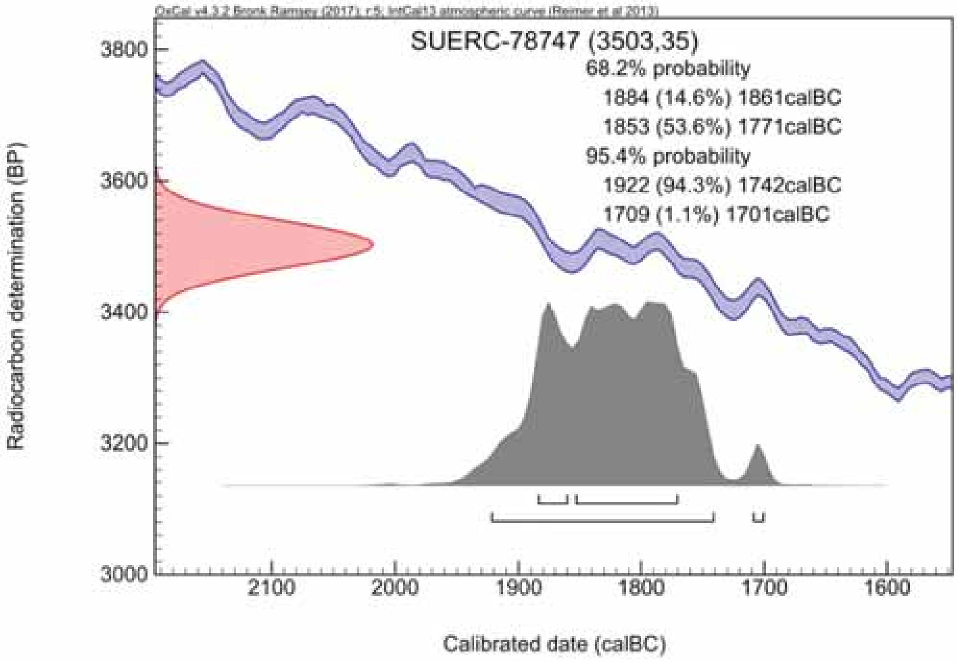
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

University of Glasgow



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
10 April 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-78748 (GU47048)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	653
Material	Cremated bone: long bone : HSR
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.2 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3668 ± 35

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

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

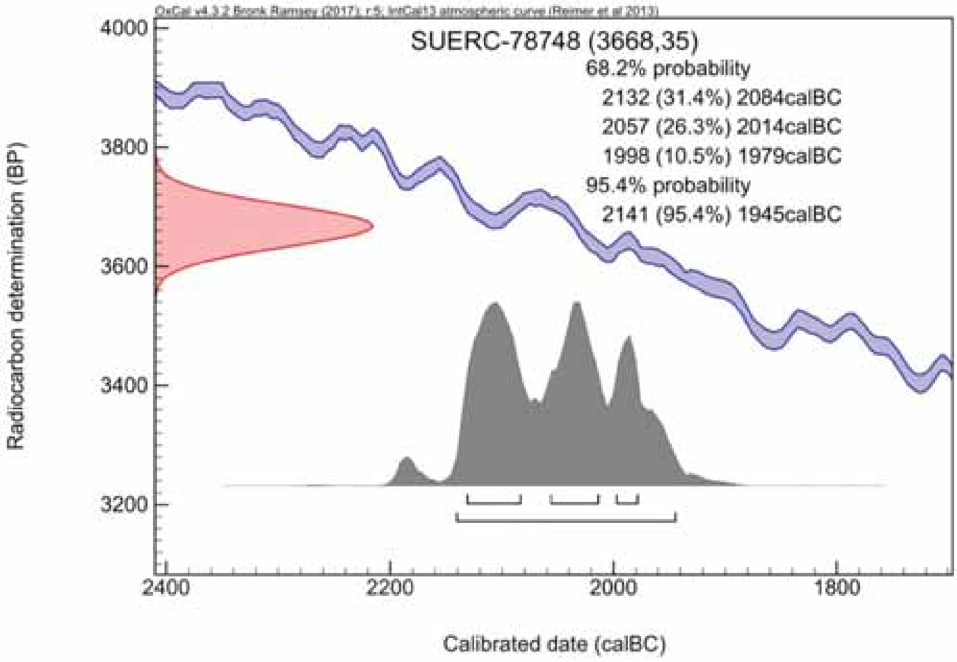
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

University of Glasgow



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
10 April 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-78752 (GU47049)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	578
Material	Faunal Remains : Auroch
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.1 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	5.9 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.4
Radiocarbon Age BP	4110 ± 35

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

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

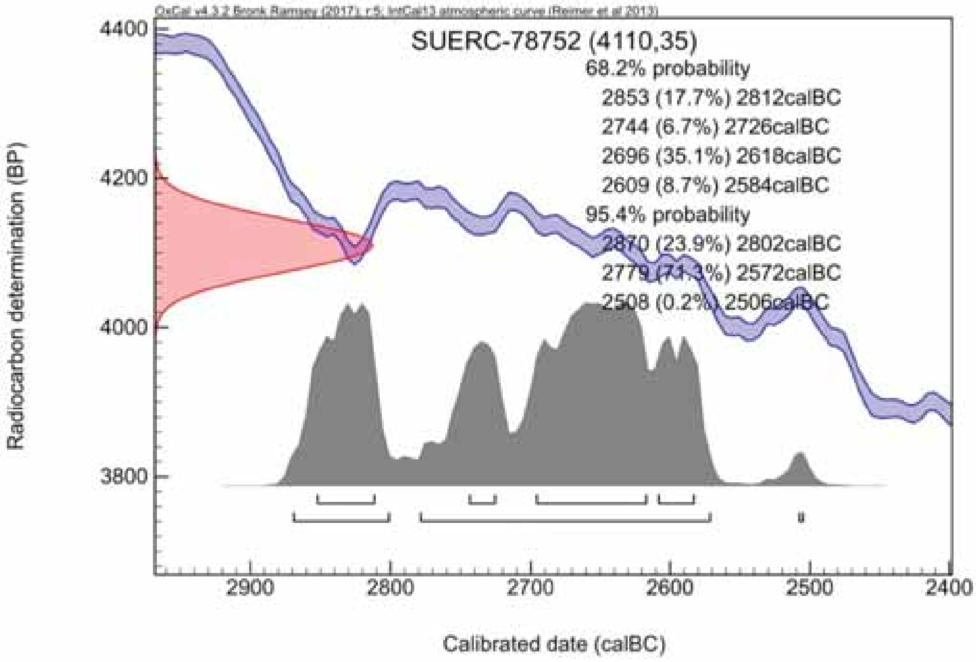
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

University of Glasgow



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
10 April 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-78753 (GU47050)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choilean Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	578
Material	Faunal Remains : Cattle
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.2 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	6.7 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.4
Radiocarbon Age BP	4044 ± 35

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

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

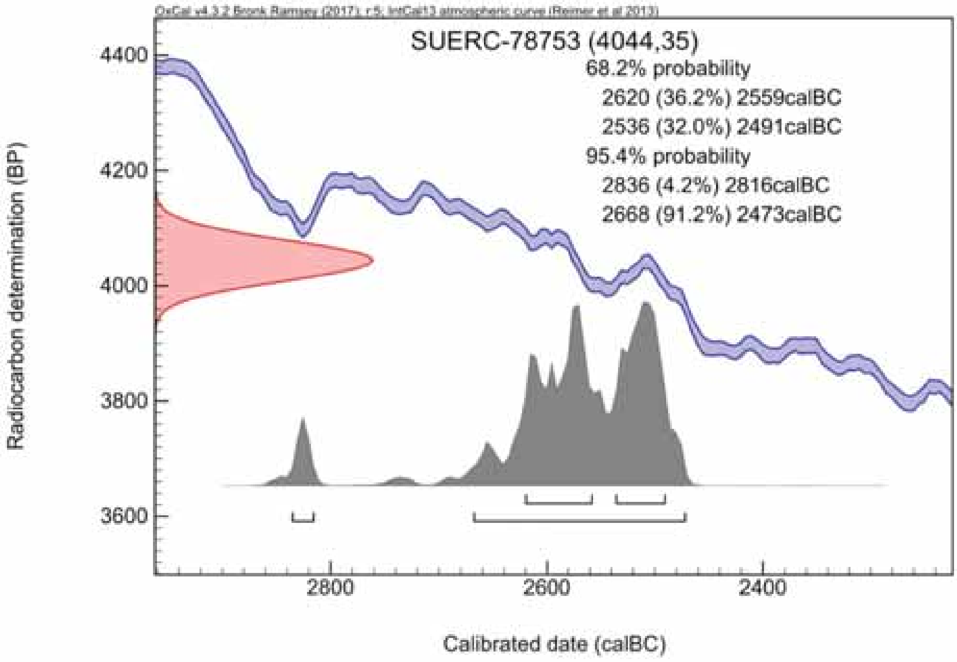
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

University of Glasgow



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
10 April 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-78754 (GU47051)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	668
Material	Faunal Remains : Cattle
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.9 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	6.6 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	4181 ± 35

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

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

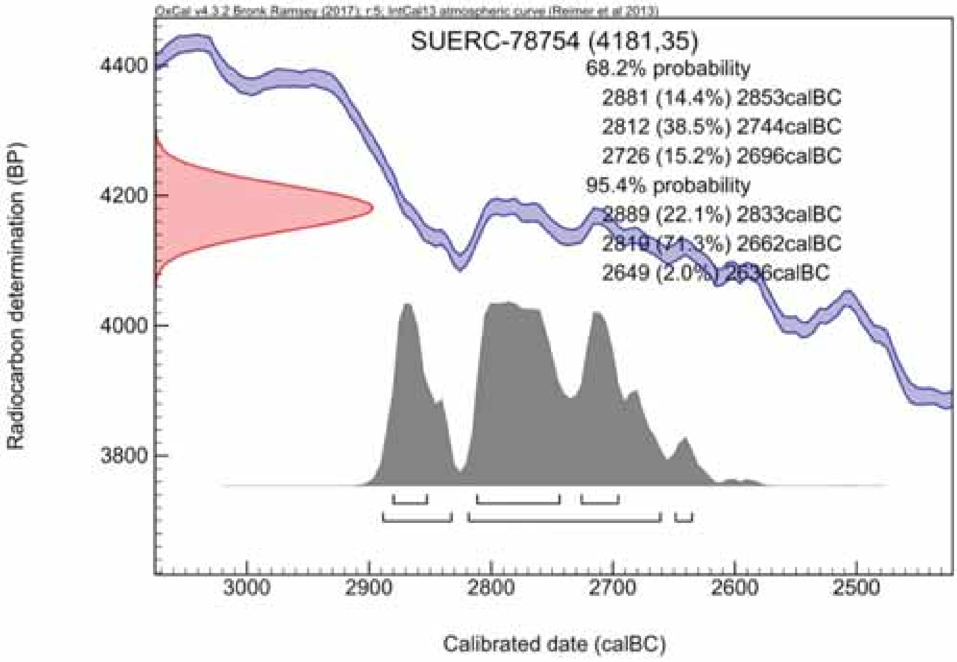
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

University of Glasgow



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
10 April 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-78755 (GU47052)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	895
Material	Faunal Remains : Cattle
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-21.6 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	6.2 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.4
Radiocarbon Age BP	1337 ± 35

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

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

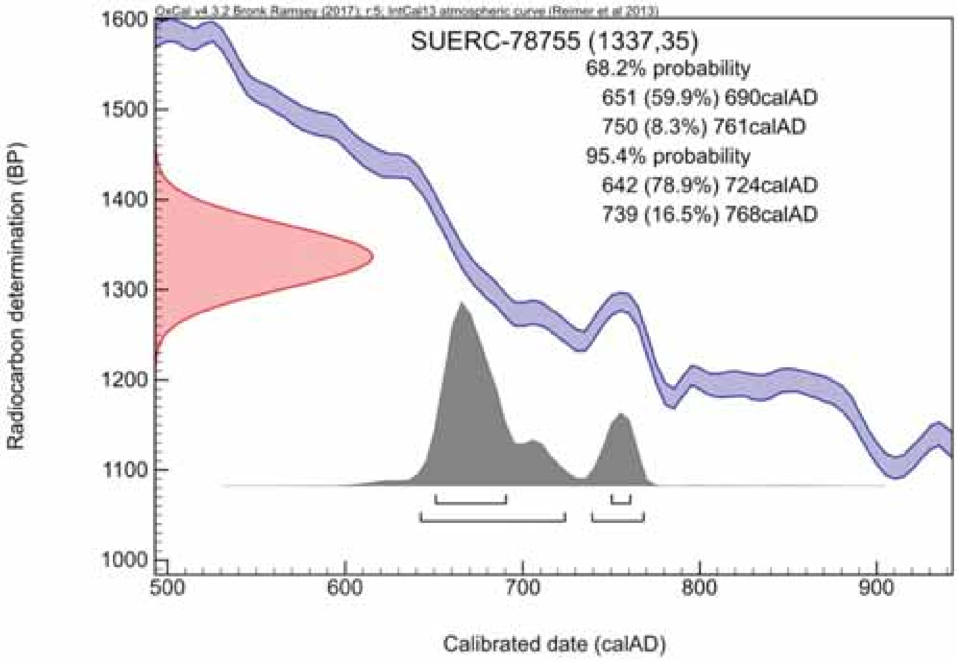
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

University of Glasgow



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

SUERC
Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
10 April 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-78756 (GU47053)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	1981
Material	Faunal Remains : Cattle
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-21.0 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	5.1 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	3026 ± 35

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

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

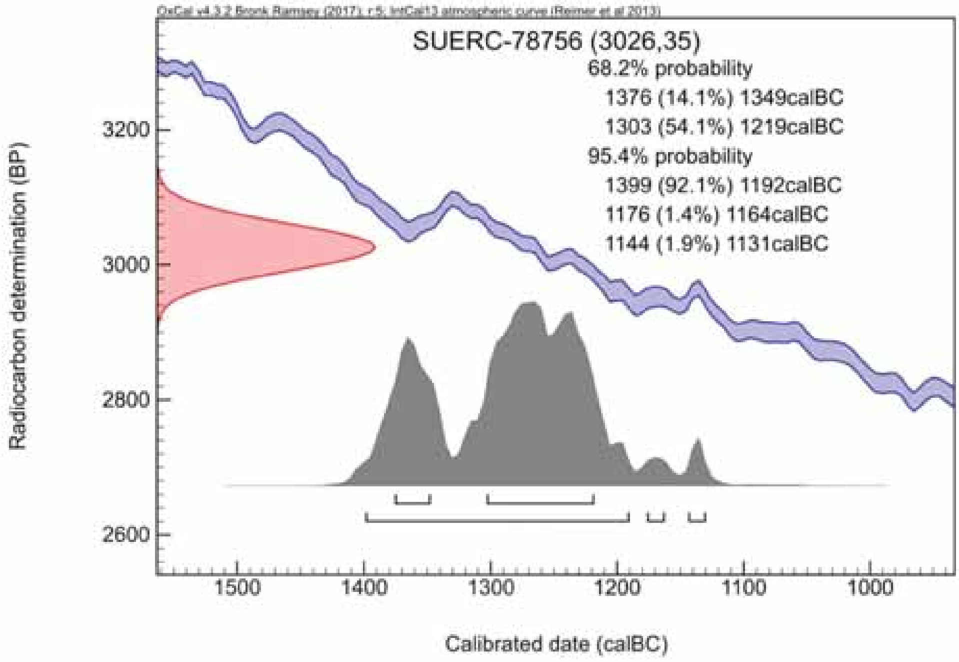
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

University of Glasgow

The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
10 April 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-78757 (GU47054)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	1982
Material	Faunal Remains : Cattle
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-21.7 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	5.6 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.4
Radiocarbon Age BP	3063 ± 35

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

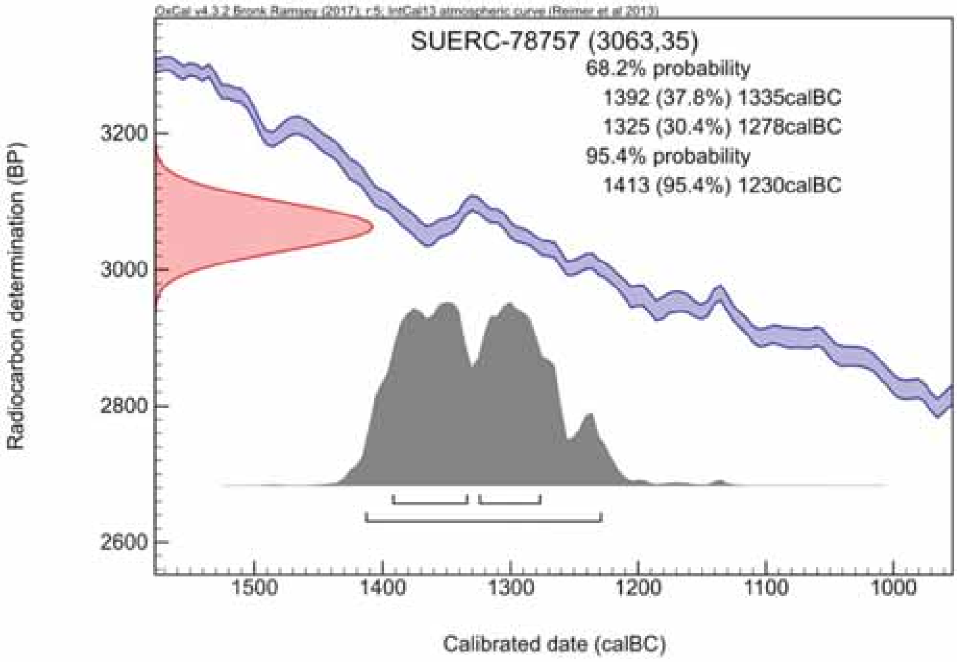
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
06 July 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-80385 (GU48024)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	1112
Sample Reference	120
Material	Charcoal : unknown
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.5 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3313 ± 30

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

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

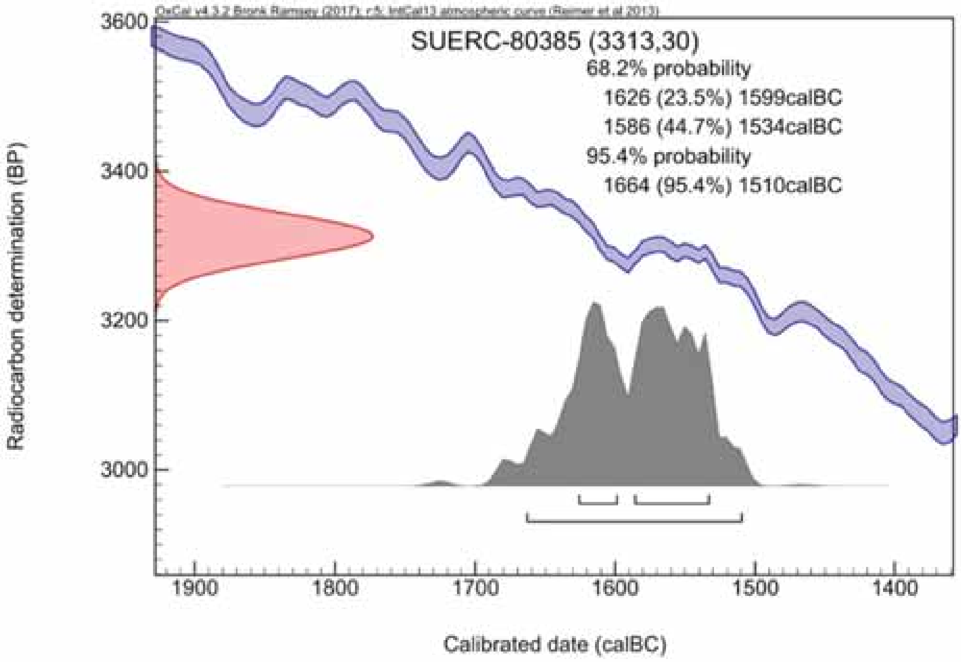
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : P. Naysmith

Checked and signed off by : B. Tagney

University of Glasgow



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
06 July 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-80386 (GU48025)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	911
Sample Reference	94
Material	Cpr : hordeum vulgare
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.7 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3284 ± 30

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

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

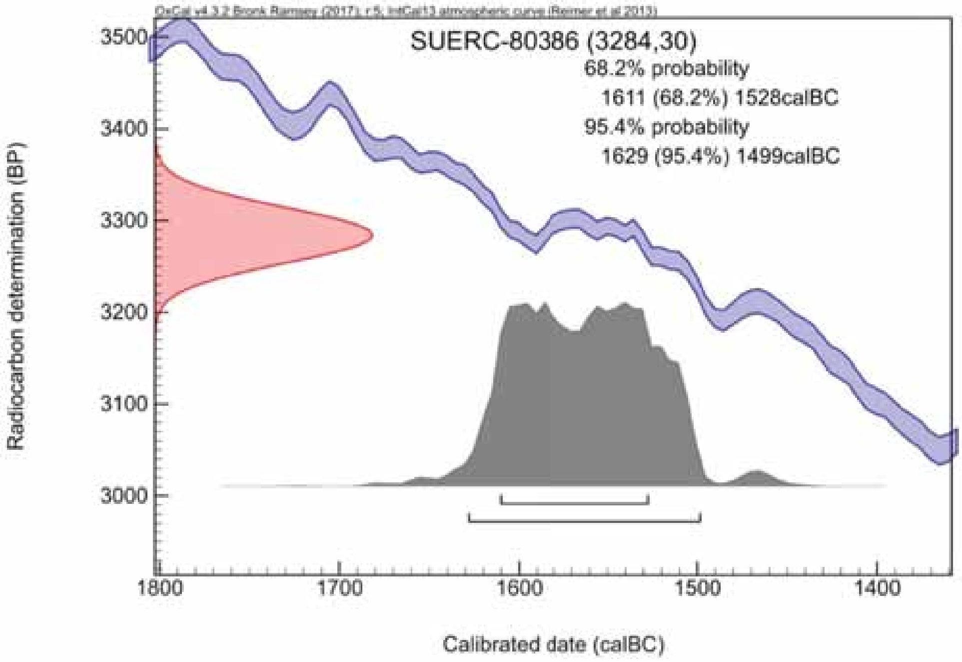
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : P. Naysmith

Checked and signed off by : B. Tagney

University of Glasgow



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
06 July 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-80387 (GU48026)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	915
Material	Bone - metapodial : Cattle
δ^{13}C relative to VPDB	-21.6 ‰
δ^{15}N relative to air	6.3 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.2
Radiocarbon Age BP	3296 ± 31

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

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

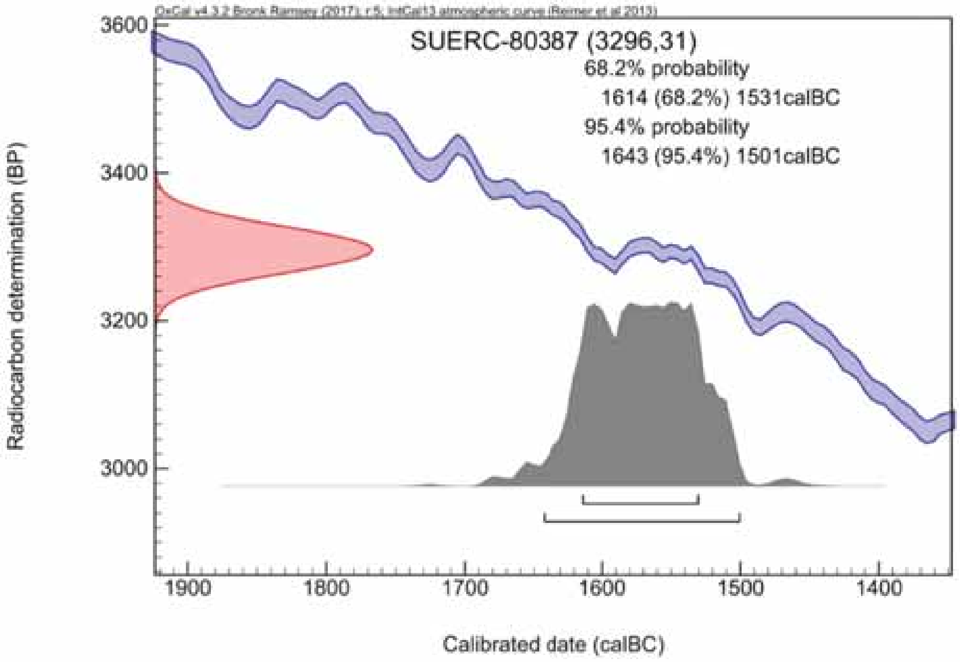
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : P. Naysmith

Checked and signed off by : B. Tagney

University of Glasgow



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
06 July 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-80388 (GU48028)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	1221
Material	Bone- femur : medium mammal
δ^{13}C relative to VPDB	-21.5 ‰
δ^{15}N relative to air	5.8 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	3217 ± 30

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

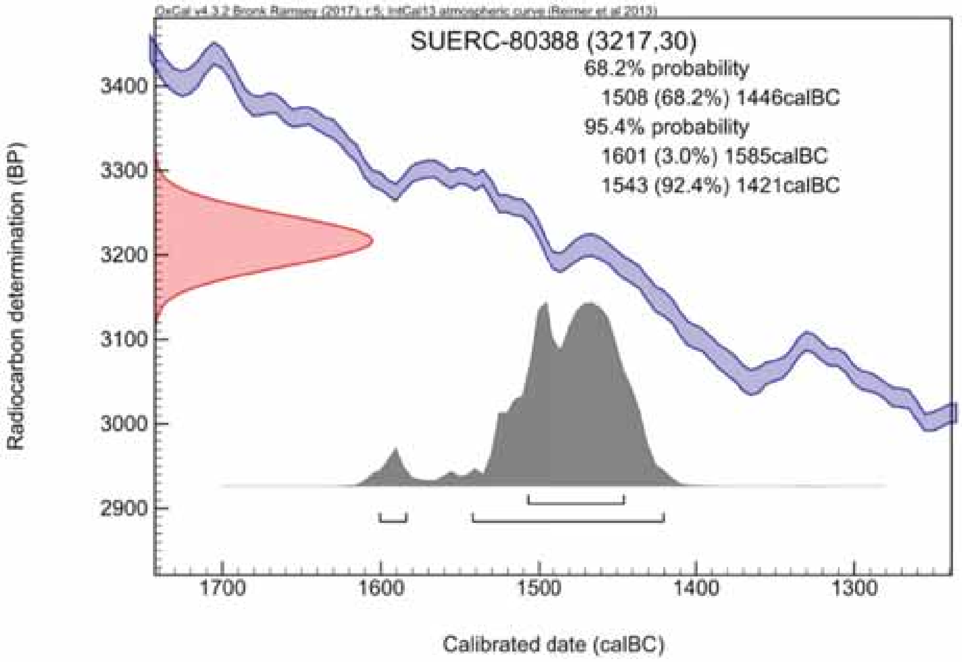
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : P. Naysmith

Checked and signed off by : [signature]



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
06 July 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-80392 (GU48029)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	1215
Material	Bone - metapodial : cattle
δ^{13}C relative to VPDB	-23.0 ‰
δ^{15}N relative to air	7.2 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	3516 ± 32

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

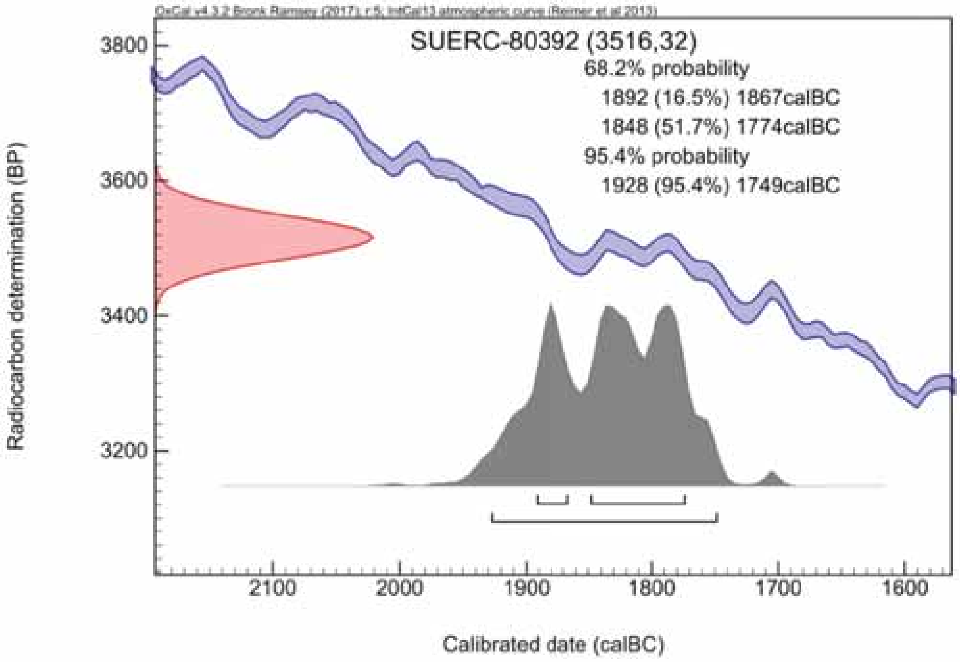
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : P. Naysmith

Checked and signed off by : B. Tagney



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
06 July 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-80393 (GU48030)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	1196
Material	Bone - rib : large mammal
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-21.4 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	5.8 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.2
Radiocarbon Age BP	3292 ± 32

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

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

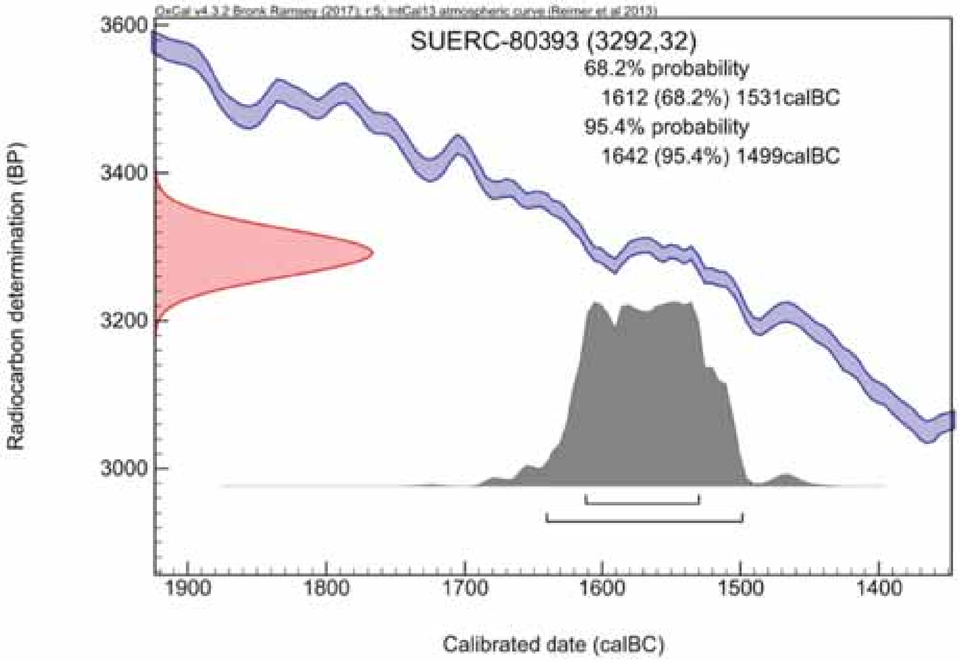
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : P. Naysmith

Checked and signed off by :

University of Glasgow

The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
06 July 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-80394 (GU48031)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	1969
Material	Bone - humerus : cattle
δ^{13}C relative to VPDB	-21.4 ‰
δ^{15}N relative to air	5.3 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	3195 ± 30

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

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

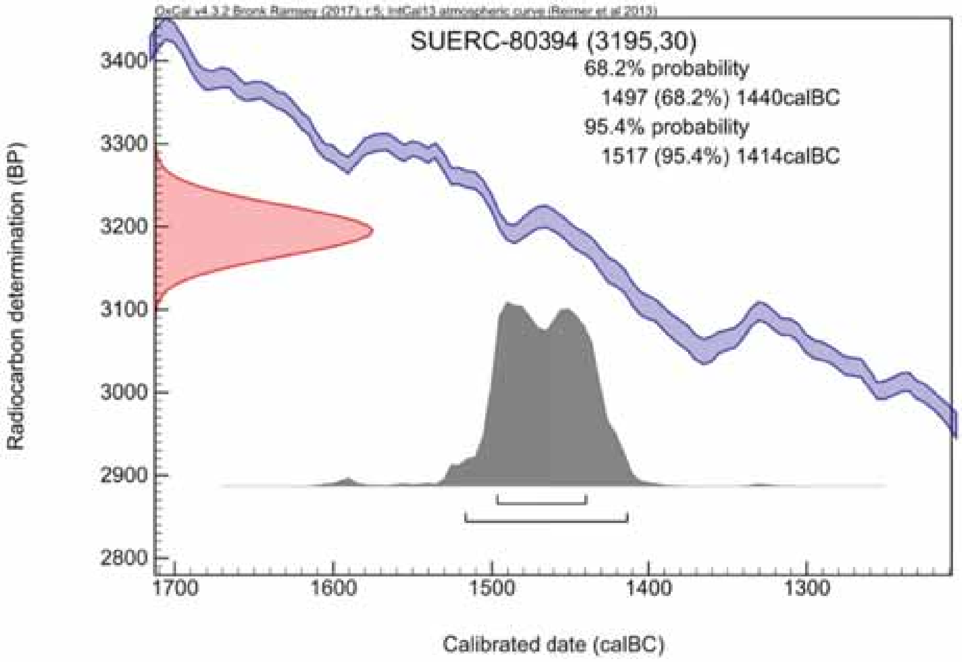
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : P. Naysmith

Checked and signed off by : B. Tagney

University of Glasgow



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

SUERC
Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
06 July 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-80395 (GU48032)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	900
Material	Bone - horncore : cattle
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-20.6 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	5.5 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.2
Radiocarbon Age BP	3324 ± 33

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

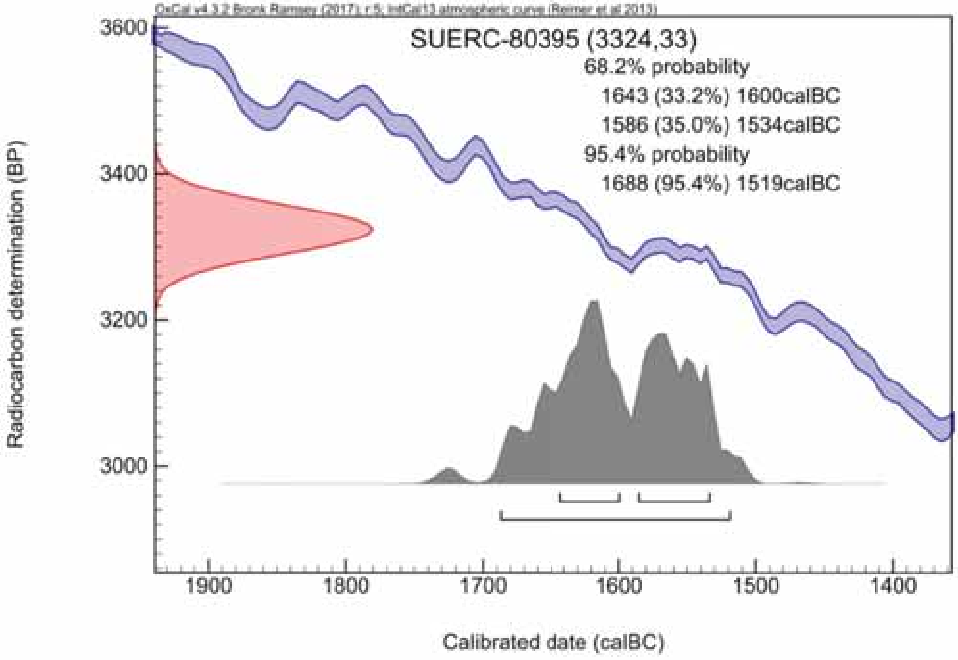
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : P. Naysmith

Checked and signed off by : B. Tagney



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

06 July 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-80396 (GU48033)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	668
Material	Bone - antler : Elk
δ^{13}C relative to VPDB	-23.3 ‰
δ^{15}N relative to air	6.5 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	4135 ± 33

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

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

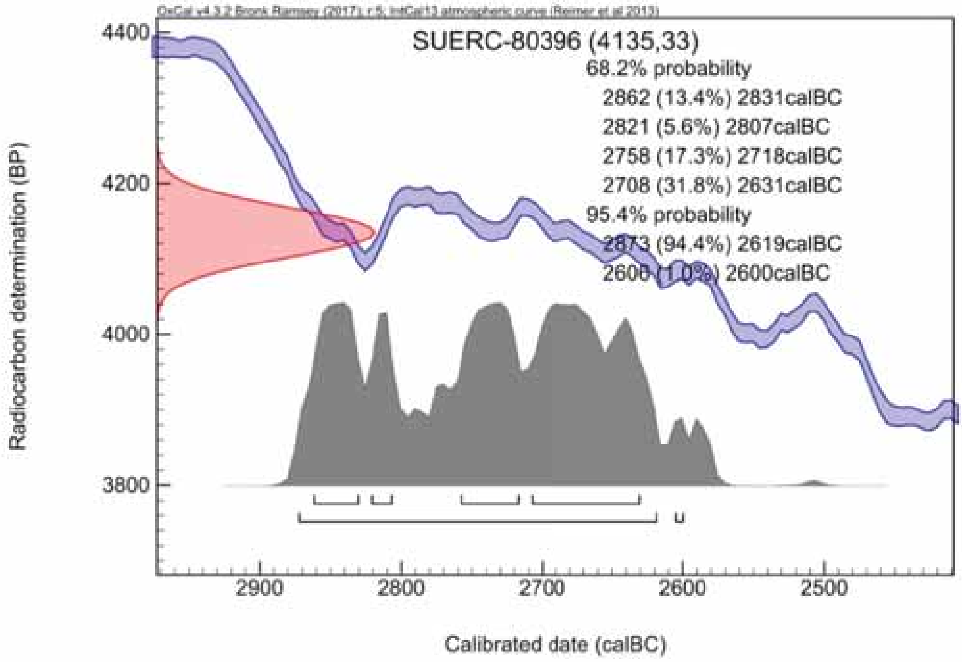
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : P. Naysmith

Checked and signed off by : [signature]

University of Glasgow

The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
06 July 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-80397 (GU48034)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	1146
Material	Bone - metapodial : Cattle
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-21.9 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	7.3 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	3154 ± 31

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

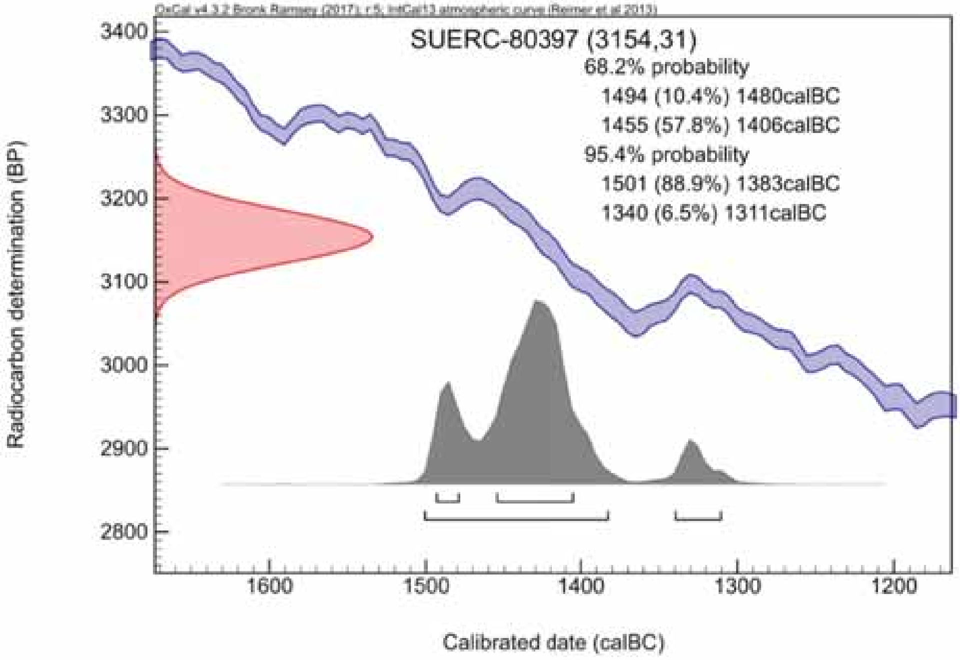
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : P. Naysmith

Checked and signed off by :



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
10 July 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-80505 (GU48027)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	MELNER17
Context Reference	2007
Material	Bone - radius : Cattle
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.0 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	6.5 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.2
Radiocarbon Age BP	3221 ± 32

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

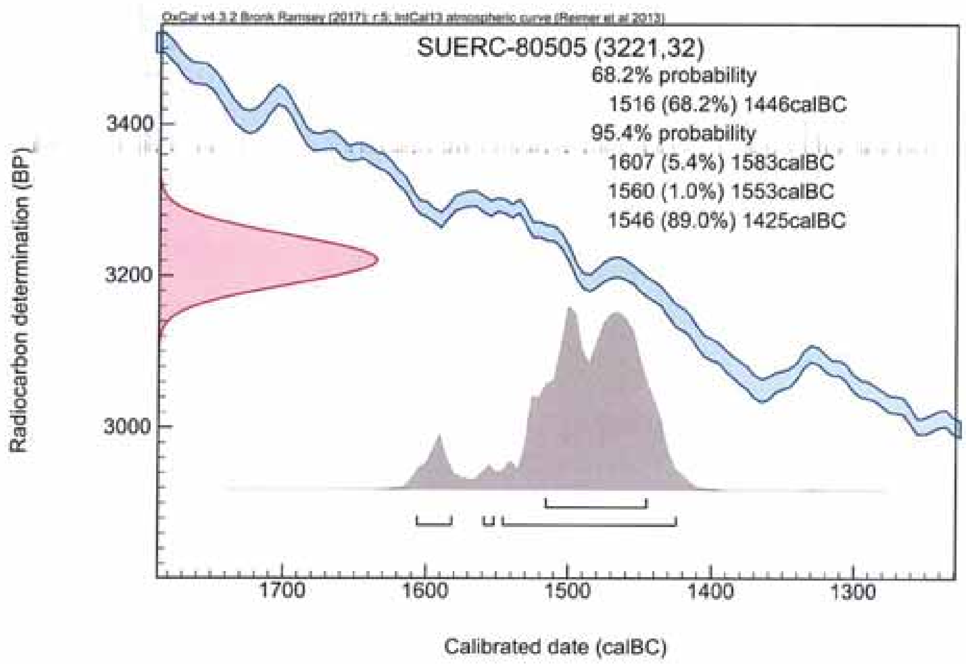
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk .

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : B-Gy

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4. *

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve. †

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

Appendix D BIBLIOGRAPHY

Albarella, U. and Davis, S.J. 1996. Mammals and birds from Launceston Castle, Cornwall: decline in status and the rise of agriculture, *Circaea* 12 (1), 1-156.

Anderson, R. 2005. An annotated list of the non-marine molluscan of Britain and Ireland. *Journal of Conchology* 38 (6).

Andersen, S. Th., 1979, Identification of wild grass and cereal pollen, *Danmarks Geologiske Undersogelse, (Geological Survey of Denmark, 1978)*, 69-92

Anderson-Whymark, H. 2011. Intentional breakage in the British Neolithic. *Lithics: The Journal of the Lithic Studies Society* ***32***, 16-22.

Baker, J. and Brothwell, D. 1980. *Animal diseases in archaeology*. London: Academic Press Inc.

Ballin, T. B. 2011a. *Overhowden and Airhouse, Scottish Borders: Characterisation and interpretation of two spectacular lithic assemblages from sites near the Overhowden henge*. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports British Series No. 539

Ballin, T. B. 2011b. The Levallois-like approach of Late Neolithic Britain: a discussion based on finds from the Stoneyhill Project, Aberdeenshire. In Saville, A. *Flint and Stone in the Neolithic Period*. Oxford: Oxbow Books, 37-61

Bamford, H. 1985 *Briar Hill: Excavation 1974–1978*. Northampton Development Corporation. Northampton.

Barton, R.N.E. and Roberts, A. 2004. The Mesolithic Period in England: Current Perspectives and New Research. In Saville, A. (ed.) *Mesolithic Scotland and its Neighbours*. Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 339- 358.

Bayliss, A., Healy, F., Whittle, A., and Cooney, G., 2011 'Neolithic narratives: British and Irish Enclosures in their timescapes' in Whittle, A, Healy, F. and Bayliss A., *Gathering Time. Dating the Early Neolithic Enclosures of Southern Britain and Ireland*, 682-847.

Beadsmoore, E. 2005 *Fairstead, Kings Lynn, Norfolk, An archaeological excavation*, CAU University of Cambridge Report no. 687 (unpublished)

Beadsmoore, E., 2009. Flint and Flint overview [Edgerley Drain Road] In Evans, C. with Beadsmoore, E., Brudenell, M. and Lucas, G. Fengate Revisited, Further Fen-Edge Excavations, Bronze Age Fieldsystems and Settlement and the Wyman Abbott/Leeds Archives, Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit, 164-7.

Behrensmeyer, A.K., 1978. Taphonomic and ecologic information from bone weathering, *Paleobiology* 4(2), pp.150-162.

Berglund B.E., and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa M, 1986 ‘Pollen analysis and pollen diagrams’, in B E Berglund (ed.) *Handbook of Holocene Palaeoecology and Palaeohydrology Wiley Chichester*, 455-484

Billington, L. 2015. Flint. In Tabor, J. *Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Activity at North Fen, Sutton Gault, Cambridgeshire.* Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society CIV, 39-44.

Billington, L. 2016a. *Lithic Scatters and Landscape Occupation in the Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic: As case study from eastern England.* PhD thesis; University of Manchester.

Billington, L. 2016b. Flint [Various sections] In Evans, C. with Vanderlinden, M. and Tabor, J. *Twice crossed river: prehistoric and palaeoenvironmental investigations at Barleycroft Farm/Over, Cambridgeshire*. Cambridge. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Billington, L. 2017. Flint/Burnt Flint. In Neil, B., Timberlake,S. and Evans, E. *Excavations within Hanson’s Over/Needingworth Quarry: Willingham Mere-Side Investigations*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 1388, 58-63.

Bishop 2011a. Lithic Report [and] Lithic Catalogue. In Mellor, V. *Archaeological Excavations at Gaul Road, March, Cambridgeshire 2011.* Unpublished Archaeological Project Services Report 06/11, 21-29 and Appendix 3.

Bishop, B. 2017. Flint. In Gilmour, N. *Late Neolithic Pits on Land Adjacent to Peterhouse Technology Park, Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Excavation*. Oxford Archaeology Report No. 2034.

Bishop, B., Leary, J. and Robins, P. 2011. Introducing the ‘long-tailed oblique’ arrowhead: Examples from Marden Henge, Wiltshire, and Santon Warren, Norfolk. *PAST The Newsletter of the Prehistoric Society* 68, 1-2.

Bishop, B.J. 2012. *The Grimes Graves Environs Survey: Exploring the Social Landscapes of a Flint Source.* Unpublished PhD thesis: University of York.

Boardman, S., Jones, G., 1990, Experiments on the effects of charring on cereal plant components, *Journal of Archaeological Science* 17. p 1-11

Boëda, É. 1994. *Le concept Levallois: variabilité des methods*. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique: Paris

Bradley, R., Chowne, P., Cleal, C.M.J., Healy, F. and Kinnes, I., 1993, *Excavation on Redgate Hill, Hunstanton, Norfolk, and at Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire*, Norfolk Museums Service: East Anglian Archaeology 57

Brickley, M. and McKinley, J.I (eds.) 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, IFA Paper No. 7

Brindy, A. 1999. Sequence and dating of the Grooved Ware tradition. In *Grooved Ware in Britain and Ireland*, Neolithic Studies Group Seminar Papers 3. Oxbow, Oxford 133-144.

Brooks D., and Thomas K.W. 1967 The distribution of pollen grains on microscope slides. The non-randomness of the distribution, *Pollen et Spores* 9, 621-629
Brown, A. 1996. Use and non-use: aspects of the prehistoric exploitation of the fen-edge at Isleham. In Hall, D. *The Fenland Project, No. 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech.* East Anglian Archaeology 79. Cambridge: Fenland Research Committee, 202-12.

Brown, A., 1991. Structured deposition and technological change among the flaked stone artefacts from Cranbourne Chase, in *Papers on the Prehistoric Archaeology of Cranbourne Chase,* eds. Barrett, J.C., R. Bradley and M. Hall. Oxford: Oxbow Books, 101-33.

Brown, D 2011 *Archaeological archives. A guide to best practice in creation, transfer and curation*, 2nd edition, Archaeological Archives Forum

Brown, F., Leivers, M, 2008, 'First Farmers (c 1700BC-400 cal BC)' in N Cooke, F Brown and C Phillpotts 2008 *From hunter gatherers to huntsmen: A history of the Stansted landscape*. Framework Archaeology Monograph No. 2

Brown, N. 1999 *The Archaeology of Ardleigh, Essex: excavations 1955-80*, East Anglian Archaeology 90.

Brown, N. 2008. 'Prehistoric Pottery' in Clarke, C.P. and Lavender, N.J., *An Early Neolithic Ring-ditch and Middle Bronze Age Cemetery: Excavation and Survey at Brightlingsea, Essex*, East Anglian Archaeology 126, 36-43

Bull, K. 2015, *Land at Pollards Way/Priors Hill, Pirton, Hertfordshire: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation*, Archaeological Solutions Report 4821 (unpublished).

Bush, L. 2017 Neolithic, Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon remains at Hazelend Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, Post Excavation Assessment. OA East Report 2085 (unpublished).

Butler, C. 2005 *Prehistoric Flintwork*. Tempus. Stroud.

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

CIfA, 2014a *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*

CIfA, 2014b *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

Clark, J. G.D. 1934. Derivative forms of the petit tranchet in *Britain Archaeological Journal* 91, 32–58

Clark, J.G.D., 1972. Star Carr: a case study in bioarchaeology. *McCaleb module in anthropology* 10, 1-42.

Clark, J 1995. *The Medieval Horse and its Equipment, c. 1150-c. 1450*, Woodbridge: The Boydell Press

Clarke, R. and Gilmour, N. Forthcoming. *Linton in Context: Excavations at Linton Village College, Cambridgeshire 2004-10*. East Anglian Archaeology.

Cleal, RMJ, Cooper, J, Williams, D 1994 Shells and Sherds: Identification of Inclusions in Grooved Ware, with Associated Radiocarbon Dates from Amesbury, Wiltshire *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 60, 445-448.

Cohen, A. and Serjeantson, D., 1996. *A manual for the identification of bird bones from archaeological sites*.

Cool, H. E. M. 1990. 'Roman Metal Hair Pins from Southern Britain', *Archaeological Journal* 47, I, pp. 148-82

Collcutt, S.N. 1992. Site Formation Processes at the Hengistbury sites In R.N.E. Barton *Hengistbury Head Dorset Volume 2: The Late Upper Palaeolithic and Early Mesolithic Sites.* Oxford: Oxford University Committee for Archaeology, 64-77.

Collins, M, 2012, *Babraham Research Campus: The R and D Land*. CAU Report 1130.

Conneller, C. 1998. The Mesolithic Flint Assemblage. In Mortimer, R. *Excavation of the Middle Saxon to Medieval Village at Lordship Lane, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire.* Unpublished Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 254, 104-7.

Conneller, C. 2005. Moving beyond sites: Mesolithic technology in the landscape. In Milner, N.J. and Woodman, P. (eds.) *Mesolithic Studies at the Beginning of the Twenty-first Century* Oxford: Oxbow, 42-55.

Cooke, N., Brown, F., Phillpotts, C. 2008 *From hunter gatherers to huntsmen: A history of the Stansted landscape*. Framework Archaeology Monograph No. 2

Crawford, O.G.S., 1936, Field Archaeology of the Royston District, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 2, 97-105.

Davis, S.J. 1992. *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological site* (AML report 19/92), London: English Heritage.

Devaney, R., 2016. Ceremonial and domestic flint arrowheads. *Lithics–The Journal of the Lithic Studies Society*, (26), 9.

Dickson, A. forthcoming. Neolithic Flint. In Clarke, R. and *Gilmour, N. Linton in Context: Excavations at Linton Village College, Cambridgeshire 2004-10*. East Anglian Archaeology.

Edmonds, M., Evans, C. and Gibson, D. 1999. Assembly and Collection – Lithic Complexes in the Cambridgeshire Fenlands. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 65, 47-82.

Egan, G and Pritchard, F. 1991. *Dress Accessories 1150-1450* Woodbridge: The Boydell Press

Ellison, A.B., 1988 'Discussion' in Longworth, I., Ellison, A. & Rigby, V., *Excavations at Grimes Graves, Norfolk 1972-1976. Fascicule 2: The Neolithic, Bronze Age and Later Pottery*, British Museum, 36-50

Evans, C and Knight, M. 2001 The 'community of builders': the Barleycroft post alignments in J. Brück (ed.) *Bronze Age Landscapes: Tradition and Transformation*, 83-98.

Evans, C. and Knight, M. 2004. Excavations at Over: Chain Bridge Terrace Investigations (Site 2) Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 650

Evans. C. with E. Beadsmoore, M. Brudenall and G. Lucas. 2009. *Fengate Revisited. Further fen-edge excavations and the Wyman Abbott/Leeds archives*. Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Evans, C. and Patten, R., 2011, An Inland Bronze Age: Excavations at Striplands Farm, West Longstanton, *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* C, 7-45.

Evans, C. & Tabor, J. 2012. *Excavations at Barleycroft Farm 2012*, CAU Report no. 1104, July 2012 (unpublished)

Evans, C. with Tabor, J. and Vanderlinden, M., 2016. *Twice crossed river: prehistoric and palaeoenvironmental investigations at Barleycroft Farm/Over, Cambridgeshire*. Cambridge. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Evans, J. 1972. *Land Snails in Archaeology*. London: Seminar Press Inc.

Faegri, K, and Iversen, J, 1989 *Textbook of Pollen Analysis*, 4th ed Wiley, Chichester, 328

Fischer, A., Hansen, P.V. and Rasmussen, P., 1984. Macro and micro wear traces on lithic projectile points: experimental results and prehistoric examples. *Journal of Danish Archaeology*, *3*(1), pp.19-46.

Flitcroft, M 2013. *Land East of New Road, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Appraisal*, CgMs Report MF/15004/01 (unpublished)

Fock J .1966. *Metrische Untersuchungen an Metapodien einiger europäischer Rinderassen*. Diss LMU, Münchnen.

Ford, S., Bradley, R., Hawkes, J., and Fisher, P., 1984. Flint-working in the metal age, *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 3(2), 158-173.

Fosberry, R., 2018 'Environmental Samples' in S. Ladd *Land East of New Road, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design* OA East Report 2189, 94-105

Foster, H., 2018 'Animal Bone' in S. Ladd *Land East of New Road, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design* OA East Report 2189, 89-94

Fox, C., 1923, *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, Cambridge University Press

French, C., Lewis, H., Allen, M. Green, M. Scaife, R. and Gardiner, J. 2007. *Prehistoric landscape development and human impact in the upper Allen valley, Cranborne Chase, Dorset.* Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

French, C., Scaife, R., Allen, M.J., Pearson, M.P., Pollard, J., Richards, C., Thomas, J. and Welham, K., 2012. Durrington Walls to West Amesbury by way of Stonehenge: a major transformation of the Holocene landscape. *The Antiquaries Journal*, 92, 1-36.

Gale, R., 2009 Charcoal, in: J Wright, M Leivers, R Seager Smith, and C J Stevens, *Cambourne New Settlement. Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement on the Clay Uplands of West Cambridgeshire, Vol 2: Specialist Appendices, Part 2. Ecofacts*, Wessex Archaeology Report no 23 (unpublished)

Garrow, D. 2006. *Pits, Settlement and Deposition during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in East Anglia.* Oxford: British Archaeological Report (British Series) 414.

Garrow, D., Beadsmoore, E. and Knight, M. 2005, *Pit Clusters and the Temporality of Occupation: an Earlier Neolithic Site at Kilverstone, Thetford, Norfolk,* Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 71, 139-157

Garrow, D. Meadows, J, Evans, C, Tabor, J 2014 Dating the Dead: a High-Resolution Radiocarbon Chronology of Burial Within an Early Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery at Over, Cambridgeshire, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 80, 207-236.

Gdaniec, K. 2016 *Brief for Archaeological Investigation: Land East of New Road* (S/2791/14)

Gilmour, N., 2011. *Neolithic to Roman Activity at Linton Village College Linton Cambridgeshire*. OA East Report 2109

Gilmour, N., Horlock S., Mortimer, R., Tremlett, S., 2014, Middle Bronze Age Enclosures in the Norfolk Broads: A Case Study at Ormesby St Michael, England, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 80, 141-157

Gilmour, N. 2015 *Late Neolithic Pits on Land Adjacent to Peterhouse Technology Park, Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*. OA East Report 1883. Unpublished.

Gilmour, N. 2017. *Late Neolithic Pits on Land Adjacent to Peterhouse Technology Park, Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Excavation*. Oxford Archaeology Report No. 2034.

Green, H.S. 1980. *The Flint Arrowheads of the British Isles*. British Archaeological Reports 107, Oxford

Guido, M, 1978. *The Glass Beads of the Prehistoric and Roman Periods in Britain and Ireland*. London: Society of Antiquaries of London

Guido, M, and Welch, M (ed), 1999. *The Glass Beads of Anglo-Saxon England C.400-700*. The Boydell Press for The Society of Antiquaries London.

Harding, J, Healy, F 2007. *The Raunds Area Project: A Neolithic and Bronze Age Landscape in Northamptonshire* English Heritage.

Harcourt. 1974. The dog in prehistoric and early historic Britain, *Journal of archaeological science* 1, 51-175.

Hather, JG, 2000. The identification of the Northern European Woods, London

Healy, F., 1984. Lithic Assemblage Variation in the Late Third and Early Second Millenia BC in Eastern England. *Lithics–The Journal of the Lithic Studies Society*, (5), p.10.

Healy, F. 1988. *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham. Part VI: Occupation in the seventh to second millennia BC*. East Anglian Archaeology 39

Healy, F., 2013. Introduction and background, in Hills, C. & Lucy, S. *Spong Hill, part IX: Chronology and Synthesis*. McDonald Institute Monographs. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 1–26.

Henderson, J, 1988. Glass production and Bronze Age Europe *Antiquity* 236

Herne, A., 1991. The flint assemblage. In I. Longworth, A. Herne, G. Varndell and S. Needham. *Excavations at Grimes Graves, Norfolk, 1972-1976. Fascicule 3, Shaft X: Bronze Age Flint, Chalk and Metal Working*. London: British Museum Press, 21-93.

Higham, C.F.W. 1967. Stockrearing as a cultural factor in prehistoric Europe, *Proceedings of the prehistoric society* 33, 84-106.

Hillman, G. C. 1981 Reconstructing crop husbandry practices from charred remains of crops. In R. Mercer (ed.) *Farming practice in British prehistory*, 123-162. Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press.

Hillson, S. 1992. *Mammal bones and teeth: An introductory guide to methods and identification*. London Institute of Archaeology: University College London.

Hinman, M., Malim, T., Unit, A.F. and Council, C.C., 2001. Ritual activity at the foot of the Gog Magog Hills, Cambridge in J. Brück (ed.) *Bronze Age Landscapes: Tradition and Transformation*, 33-40.

Hinman, M. 2004 *Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity on land adjacent to Hauxton Road, Trumpington, Cambridge. Post-Excavation Assessment of Evaluation and Excavation at Trumpington Park and Ride (Sections I-II)*. CCC AFU Report No. 706 (unpublished).

Historic England, 2006 *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE project manager's guide*

Hogan, S. 2013. *Manor Farm, Old Wolverton, Milton Keynes. 2008-2010 Excavation Report.* Unpublished Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 1180.

Inizan, M-L., Reduron-Ballinger, M., Roche, H. and Tixier, J., 1999. *Technology and Typology of Knapped Stone* (Translated by J. Feblot-Augustines). Cercle de Recherches et d'Etudes Préhistoriques Tome 5. Nanterre.

Jacobi, R.M. 1975. *Aspects of the post-glacial archaeology of England and Wales.* Unpublished PhD thesis: University of Cambridge.

Jacobi, R. 1984. The Mesolithic of Northern East Anglia and Contemporary Territories. In Barringer, C. (ed.) *Aspects of East Anglian Prehistory.* Norwich: Geo Books, 43-76.

Jacobi, R.M. 1978. The Mesolithic of Sussex. In Drewett, P.L. (ed.) *Archaeology in Sussex to AD 1500*. London: Council for British Archaeology, Research Report No. 29, 15-22.

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

Kerney, M. 1999. *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*. Colchester: Harley Books.

Knight, D., Last, J., Evans, S., Oakey, M. 2018. *National Archaeological Identification Survey: South West Cambridgeshire Aerial Investigation & Mapping Report*, Historic England Research Report Series no 67-2018 https://research.historicengland.org.uk/Report.aspx?i=16178 [accessed 17th December 2018]

Knight, M., 2016. 'Earlier Prehistoric Pottery' In Evans, C., with Tabor, J. and Vander Linden, M., *Twice-crossed river. Prehistoric and palaeoenvironmental investigations at Barleycroft Farm/Over, Cambridgeshire*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Landscape Archives Series. The Archaeology of the Lower Ouse Valley, Volume III. McDonald Institute, Cambridge, pp 160-163

Ladd, S. 2014. Land at Muncey's Farm: Archaeological Evaluation Report. OA East Report 1677. Unpublished.

Ladd, S. 2016. Melbourn Substation to Black Peak Farm and Muncey's Farm, Melbourn: Cable Trench – Archaeological Watching Brief. OA east Report 1871 (unpublished).

Ladd, S 2017a. Archaeological Evaluation at Land at New Road, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report OA East Report 1663 (unpublished).

Ladd, S 2017b. Land at Black Peak Farm, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report OA East Report 1698 (unpublished).

Ladd, S. 2018. Land East of New Road, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design OA East Report 2189. Unpublished.

Ladd, S. forthcoming. *Middle and Late Saxon and Medieval Settlement, Anstey Hall Farm, Trumpington*, OA East Report 1821

Last, J. 2007. Covering Old Ground: barrows as closures. In Last, J.(ed.) *Beyond the grave: New Perspectives on Barrows*. Oxford, Oxbow books, 156-75.

Lethbridge, T.C., 1950. Excavation of the Snailwell group of Bronze Age barrows. In Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (Vol. 43, pp. 30-49).

Longworth, I. 1971. 'The Neolithic Pottery' in Wainwright G.J. and Longworth I.H. *Durrington Walls Excavations 1966 to 1968,* 48-155. Society of Antiquaries, London.

McCormick, F. and Murray E. 2007. *Knowth and the zooarchaeology of early Christian Ireland*. Dublin: Royal Irish Academy.

McFadyen, L. 1999. An archaeological evaluation at Heathfields, Duxford. Unpublished Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 326.

McKinley, J.I. 1993 'Bone fragment size and weights of bone from modern British cremations and their implications for the interpretation of archaeological cremations' *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 3, 283-7

McLaren, A.P., 2010. Household Production in the Middle Bronze Age of Southern and Eastern England: The Mid Term Car Park (MTCP) assemblage, Stansted Airport, Essex, England. *Lithics* 31, 130-51.

Mellars, P.A. 1976. Settlement patterns and industrial variability in the British Mesolithic. In Sieveking, G. de G., Longworth, I.H. and Wilson, K.E. (eds.) *Problems in Social and Economic Archaeology.* London: Duckworth. 375-99.

Moan, P. 2017a, *Norwich Northern Distributor Road, Norfolk: Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design Volume I: Summary of Results, Finds and Environmental Reports* OA East Report 1984.

Moan, P. 2017b, *Norwich Northern Distributor Road, Norfolk: Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design Volume II: Specialist Reports & Appendices, Context Inventory and Figures & Plates* OA East Report 1984.

Moore P.D., Webb J.A., and Collinson M.E., 1991 *Pollen analysis*, 2nd ed Oxford

Mortimer, R., 2005, *Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British Occupation along the route of the Fordham Bypass, Fordham, Cambridgeshire: Post-Excavation Assessment*. CCC AFU Report No. 816 (unpublished)

Murphy, P, 2001 *Review of Wood and Macroscopic Wood Charcoal from Archaeological Sites in the West & East Midlands Regions and the East of England*, Centre for Archaeology Report 23/2001

Murray, J. 2004. Prehistoric Lithics from Station Road, Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 93, 9-14.

Myers, A.M. 1987. All Shot to Pieces? Inter-Assemblage Variability, Lithic Analysis and Mesolithic Assemblage 'Types'; Some Preliminary Observations. In Brown, A.G. and Edmonds, M.R. (eds.) *Lithic Analysis and Later British Prehistory: some problems and approaches.* Oxford: British Archaeological Reports (British Series) 162, 137–153.

O'Brien, L. 2016, *Bronze Age Barrow, Early to Middle Iron Age Settlement and Burials, and Early Anglo-Saxon Settlement at Harston Mill, Cambridgeshire*, East Anglian Archaeology 157

Patten, R. 2012, *Trumpington Meadows, Cambridge. An Archaeological Excavation*, CAU Report no.1134, November 2012 (unpublished)

Payne, S. 1973. Kill off patterns in sheep and goats: the mandible from Asvan Kale, *Anatolian Studies* 23, 281-303.

Payne, S. and Bull, G., 1988. Components of variation in measurements of pig bones and teeth, and the use of measurements to distinguish wild from domestic pig remains, *Archaeozoologia*, 2(1), p.2.

PCRG 2011 *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*. Oxford: Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Papers 1 and 2 (fourth edition).

Percival, S., 2017. The Prehistoric Pottery in S. Ladd *Archaeological Evaluation at Land at New Road, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report* OA East Report 1663 (unpublished).

Perrin, R. 2011, *Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery*. Study Group for Roman Pottery.

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

Phillips, T and Mortimer, M forthcoming *Clay Farm, Great Kneighton. A Prehistoric and Roman landscape within the Cam Valley catchment of south Cambridge*, OA East Archaeological Excavation Report 1502 (unpublished).

Pickstone, A. and Mortimer, R. 2011. *The Archaeology of Brigg's Farm, Thorney, Peterborough*. Oxford Archaeology East Report 1094

Pitts, M., 2018, 'Elk and bronze age village in Cambridgeshire' *British Archaeology* May-June 2018.

Pollard, J. 1998*. Excavations at Over. Late Neolithic Occupation (Sites 3 and 4).* Unpublished Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No. 281.

Pryor, F. 1978. *Excavation at Fengate, Peterborough, England: the Second Report*. Royal Toronto Museum.

Pryor, F., 1998, *Etton: Excavations at a Neolithic causewayed enclosure near Maxey, Cambridgeshire, 1982-7*. English Heritage Archaeological Report 18.

Rees, G. 2017 *An Early to Middle Bronze Age settlement at Forest Heath, Fordham Road, Newmarket* OA East Report 1812 (unpublished).

Reitz, E.J. and Wing, E.S. 1999. *Zooarchaeology*. (Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Reynier, M. J. 2005*. Early Mesolithic Britain: Origins, development and directions*. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports (British Series) No. 393.

Robinson, M., 1989, Seeds and other plant macro fossils, in P. Ashbee, M. Bell and E. Proudfoot, *Wilsford Shaft: Excavations 1960-62*, English Heritage Archaeological Report 11, 78-90

Rutherford, M. 2017 Palaeoenvironmental assessment in S Ladd 2017, *Evaluation at Land East of New Road*, OA East Report 1663, 46-47

Saville, A. 1980 On the Measurement of Struck Flakes and Flake Tools. *Lithics* 1, 16-20.

Schaefer, M., Black, S., and Scheuer, L. 2009 *Juvenile Osteology: A laboratory and Field Manual* Academic Press, London

Serjeantson, D., 2011. *Review of animal remains from the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age of Southern Britain*. English Heritage.

Schmid, E. 1972. *Atlas of animal bones for prehistorians, archaeologists and quaternary geologists*. Amsterdam-London-New York: Elsevier publishing company.

Shimelmitz, R. and Kuhn, S.L., 2013. Early Mousterian Levallois technology in Unit IX of Tabun Cave. *PaleoAnthropology*, *2013*, pp.1-27.

Silver, I.A. 1970. The ageing of domestic animals. In D.R. Brothwell and E.S Higgs (eds), *Science in archaeology: A survey of progress and research*, pp.283-302. New York: Prager publishing.

Slater, A. 2008 *Broom Quarry Extension, Broom, Bedfordshire. Interim Report*, Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No.808, January 2008

Smith, A.G., Whittle, A. Cloutman, E.W. and Morgan, L. 1989. Mesolithic and Neolithic activity on the south-east fen-edge in Cambridgeshire. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 55, 207-50.

Stace, C., 2010, *New Flora of the British Isles,* 3rd edition Cambridge

Straker, V. 1991. Charred plant macrofossils, pp. 161–179 in Nowakoski, J. A. (ed.), Trethellan Farm, Newquay: Excavation of a Lowland Bronze Age Settlement and Iron Age Cemetery. *Cornish Archaeology* 30, 5–242.

Symes, S.A., Rainwater, C.W., Chapman, E.N., Gipson, D.R. and Piper, A.L. 'Patterned Thermal Destruction of Human Remains in a Forensic Setting' in Schmidt, C.W. and Symes, S. A. (eds.) *The Analysis of Burned Human Remains*, 15-54 Academic Press, London

Tabor, J., 2010. *Archaeological Investigations at Must Farm, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire: The Phase 2 extraction area* (No. 251). Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report. (Unpublished).

Tabor, J. 2015 *AstraZenica New Cambridge Site: Volume I: Post-Excavation Assessment*, Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No.1298 (unpublished)

Tabor, J.L., Timberlake, S. & Evans, C. 2016. *Willingham Mere-Side Investigations 2015: Excavation within Hanson's Over/ Needingworth Quarry*, Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No.1341, June 2016 (unpublished)

Teichert M (1969) Osteometrische Untersuchungen zur Berechnung der Widerristhöhe bei frühgeschichtlichen Schweinen. *Kühn-Arch* 83, 237-292.

Théry-Parisot, I., and Henry, A, 2012 Seasoned or green? Radial cracks analysis as a method of identifying the use of green wood as fuel in archaeological charcoal, *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 39, 381-388

Timberlake, S. & Armour, N. 2006 *The Riverside Site, Babraham Institute, Cambridgeshire, An archaeological evaluation*, CAU University of Cambridge, Report no. 749 (unpublished)

Timberlake, S. 2007. *The Addenbrooke's Link Road, Clay Farm, Trumpington, Cambridge. The 2007 investigations: Site 3*, Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No.803 (unpublished)

Timerlake, S. 2016. 'Experiment Three: Marking the Marine – Pottery Thin-sectioning' in Evans (ed) *Twice crossed river: prehistoric and palaeoenvironmental investigations at Barleycroft Farm/Over, Cambridgeshire*, 278-281. Cambridge: McDonald Institute

Tipping, R.M., 2002, Climatic variability and marginal settlement in upland British landscapes: a re-evaluation, *Landscapes*, 19, 333-348

Ubelaker, D.H. 1989. *Human skeletal remains, excavation, analysis, interpretation*, 2nd ed. Washington, DC: Taraxacum.

van der Veen, M., Livarda, A., Hill, A., 2008 New plant foods in Roman Britain-dispersal and social access, *Environmental Archaeology*, 13 no. 1, 11-36

van Geel B., 1978, A palaeoecological study of Holocene peat bog sections in Germany and the Netherlands based on the analysis of pollen spores and macro-and microscopic remains of fungi algae cormophytes and animals, *Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology*, 25, 1-120.

von den Driesch, A. 1976. *A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University.

von den Driesch, A. and Boessneck, J. 1974. 'Kritische Anmerkungen zur Widerristhohenberechnung aus Langenmassen vor- und fruhgeschichtlicher Tierknochen', Saugetierkundliche Mitteilungen 22, 325-348.

Waddington, C. (ed.) 2007. *Mesolithic Settlement in the North Sea Basin: A Case Study from Howick, North-East England*. Oxford: Oxbow Books.

Walker, P.L., Miller, K.W.P. and Richman, R. 2008 'Time, Temperature, and Oxygen Availability: An Experimental Study of the Effects of Environmental Conditions on the Colour and Organic Content of Cremated Bone' in Schmidt, C.W. and Symes, S. A. (eds.), *The Analysis of Burned Human Remains,* 129-135 Academic Press, London

Watts, M. 2002. *The Archaeology of Mills and Milling*, Tempus, Stroud, Glos.

Waugham, M. 1998, Excavations at Chigborough Farm in S. Wallis and M. Waugham 1998, *Archaeology and the Landscape in the Lower Blackwater Valley*, East Anglian Archaeology 82, Chelmsford: Essex County Council Archaeology Section

Wilkerson, JC, 1960, Bronze Age Barrows at Melbourn, *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 53, 55

Wilkinson, K.N. and Stevens, C. 2003 E*nvironmental Archaeology. Approaches, Techniques & Applications*. Stroud: Tempus

Wiltshire, P. 2007. Palynological analysis of palaeochannel sediments. In Gdaniec, K, Edmonds, M. and Wiltshire, P. A *Line Across Land: Fieldwork on the Isleham-Ely pipeline, 1993-4*. East Anglian Archaeology 121. Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit, 62-77.

Wright, A. 2014 *Land at Manor Farm, Thriplow, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation*. CAU Report 1257

Woodley, N.C. and Abrams, J. 2013. A Multi-Period Landscape at Wadlow Farm, West Wratting. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 102, 7-28.

Wymer, J. and King, J.E., 1962, December. Excavations at the Maglemosian sites at Thatcham, Berkshire, England *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*. Vol. 28, pp. 329-361.

Yalden, Derek W and Kitchener, Andrew C (2008) *History of the fauna. In: Mammals of the British Isles Handbook*, 4th edition. The Mammal Society, Southampton, 17-31.

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

Appendix E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-338234
Project Name	Land East of New Road, Melbourn

Start of Fieldwork	31-07-2017	End of Fieldwork	22-12-2017
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ECB5153	Planning App. Number	S/2791/14
HER Number	ECB5153	Related Numbers	

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

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

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

Monument	Period		Object	Period
Natural hollow	Early Neolithic (- 4000 to - 3000)		Flint	Late Mesolithic (- 7000 to - 4000)
Pit	Late Neolithic (- 3000 to - 2200)		Pottery	Early Neolithic (- 4000 to - 3000)
Grave	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)		Flint	Early Neolithic (- 4000 to - 3000)
Barrow ditch	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)		Animal bone	Early Neolithic (- 4000 to - 3000)
Boundary ditch	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)		Pottery	Middle Neolithic (- 3500 to - 2700)
Posthole structure	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)		Pottery	Late Neolithic (- 3000 to - 2200)
Posthole fence line	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)		Flint	Late Neolithic (- 3000 to - 2200)
Well	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)		Animal bone	Late Neolithic (- 3000 to - 2200)
Pit	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)		Shell	Late Neolithic (- 3000 to - 2200)
Enclosure ditch	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)		Human skeletal remains	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)
Well	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)		Pottery	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)		Flint	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)
Hollow way	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)		Animal bone	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)

Monument	Period		Object	Period
			Flint	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)
			Pottery	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)
			Animal bone	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)
			Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
			CuA Brooch	Roman (43 to 410)
			Animal bone	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
			Horseshoe	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
			Horseshoe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
			Nail	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
			Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Melbourn
HER office	Cambridge
Size of Study Area	5.3ha
National Grid Ref	TL 390 440

Address (including Postcode)

Land East of New Road, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec
Project Design Originator	Louise Bush
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer / Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Stuart Ladd

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC	ECB5153
Digital Archive	OAE	MELNER17
Paper Archive	CCC	ECB5153

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	☐	☐	☐

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

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

Further Comments

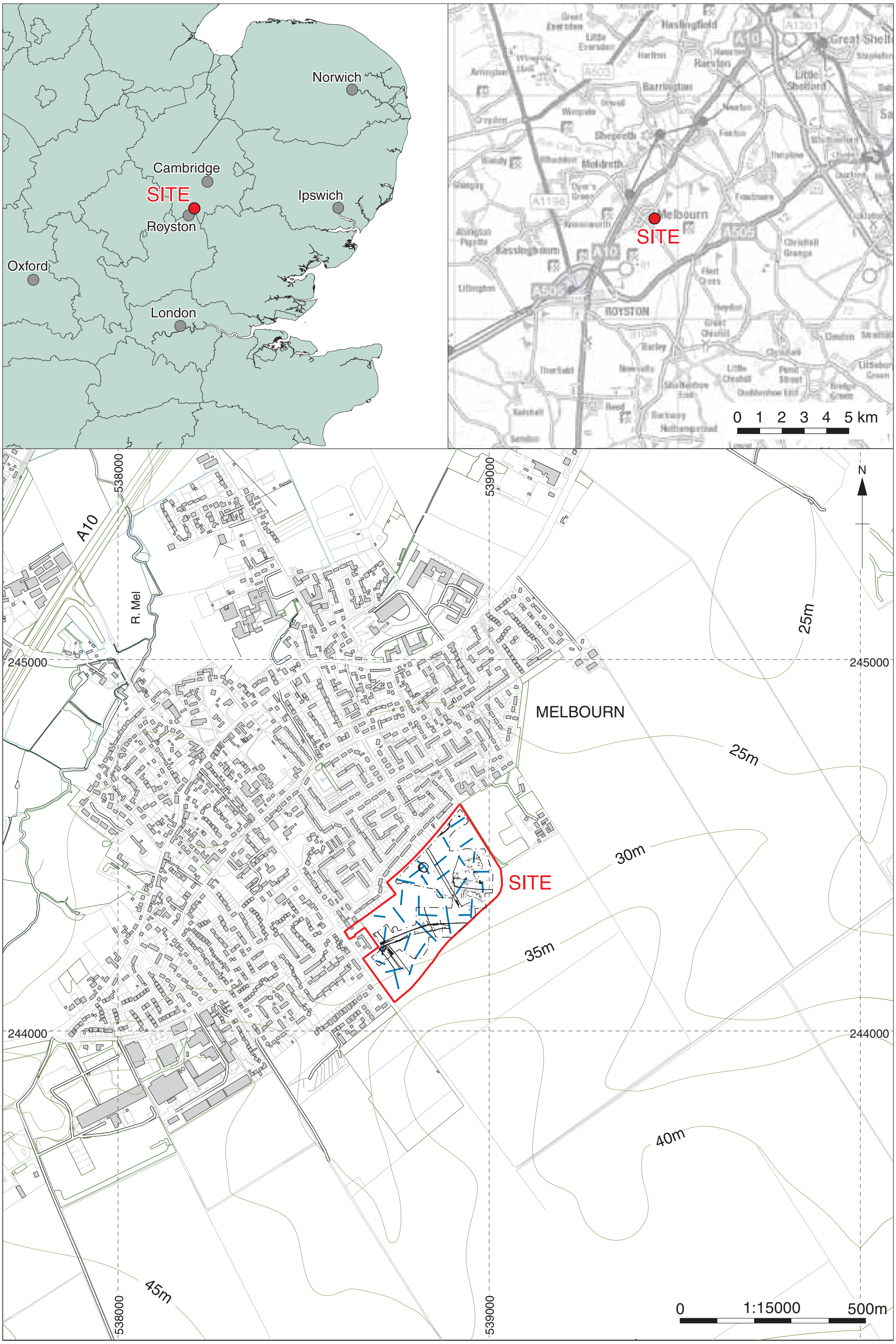


Figure 1: Site location showing excavation area (black) and evaluation trenches (blue) in Development area (red)

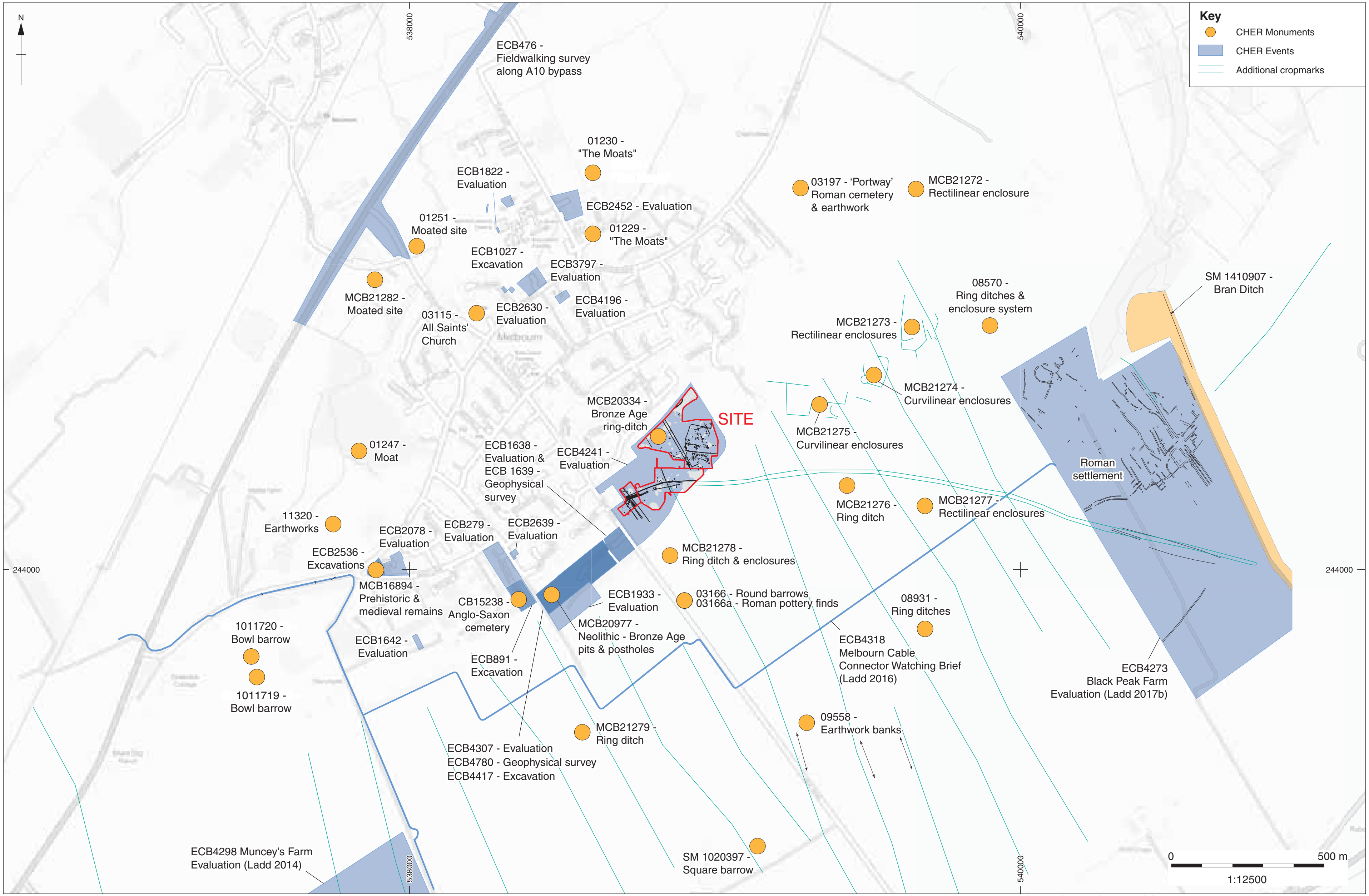


Figure 2: HER map

Figure 3: Geophysical survey

oa east

Figure 4: Phase plan

Figure 5: Neolithic features Area A (Periods 1.1 and 1.2)

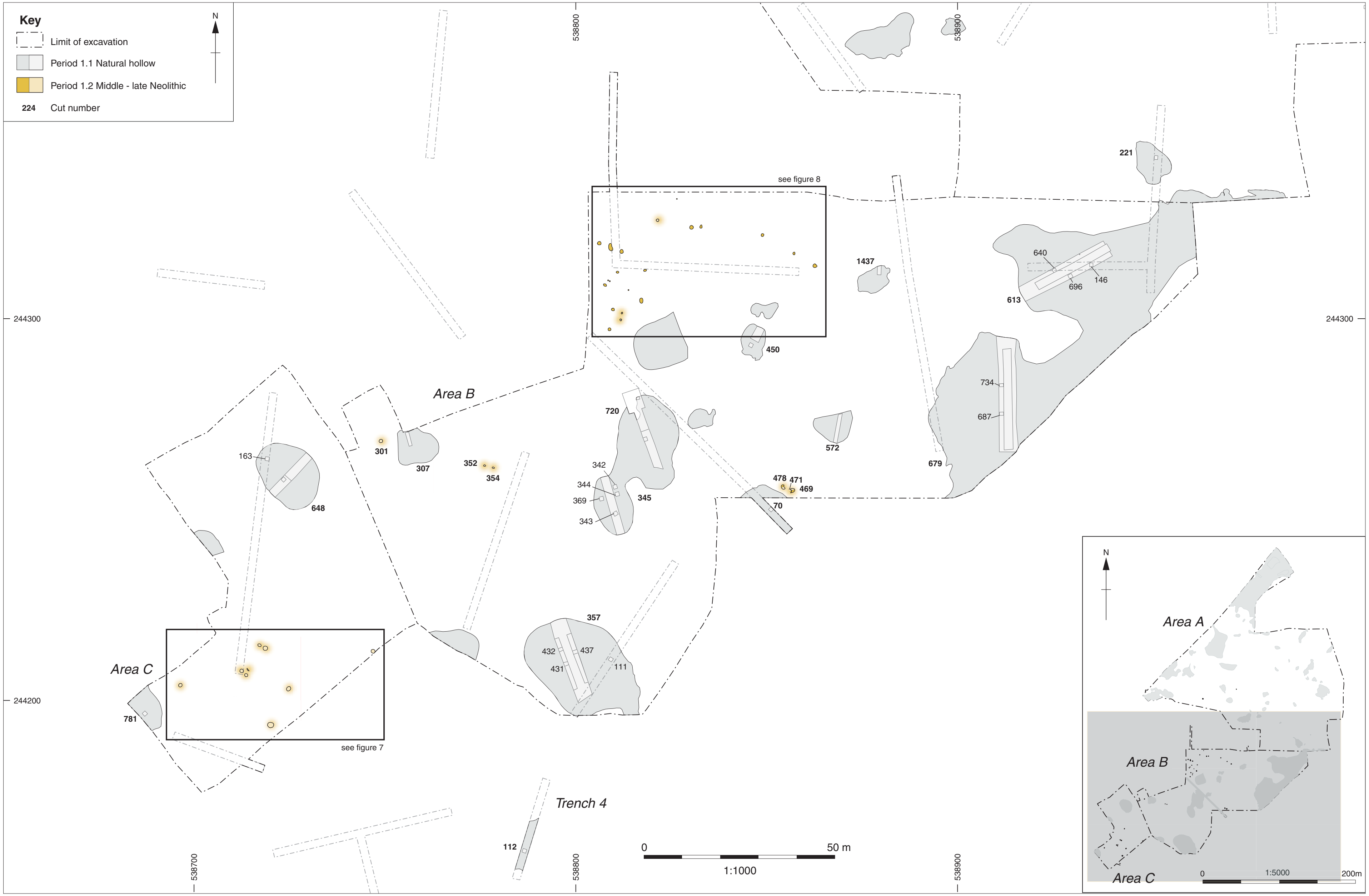


Figure 6: Neolithic features Area B (Periods 1.1 and 1.2)

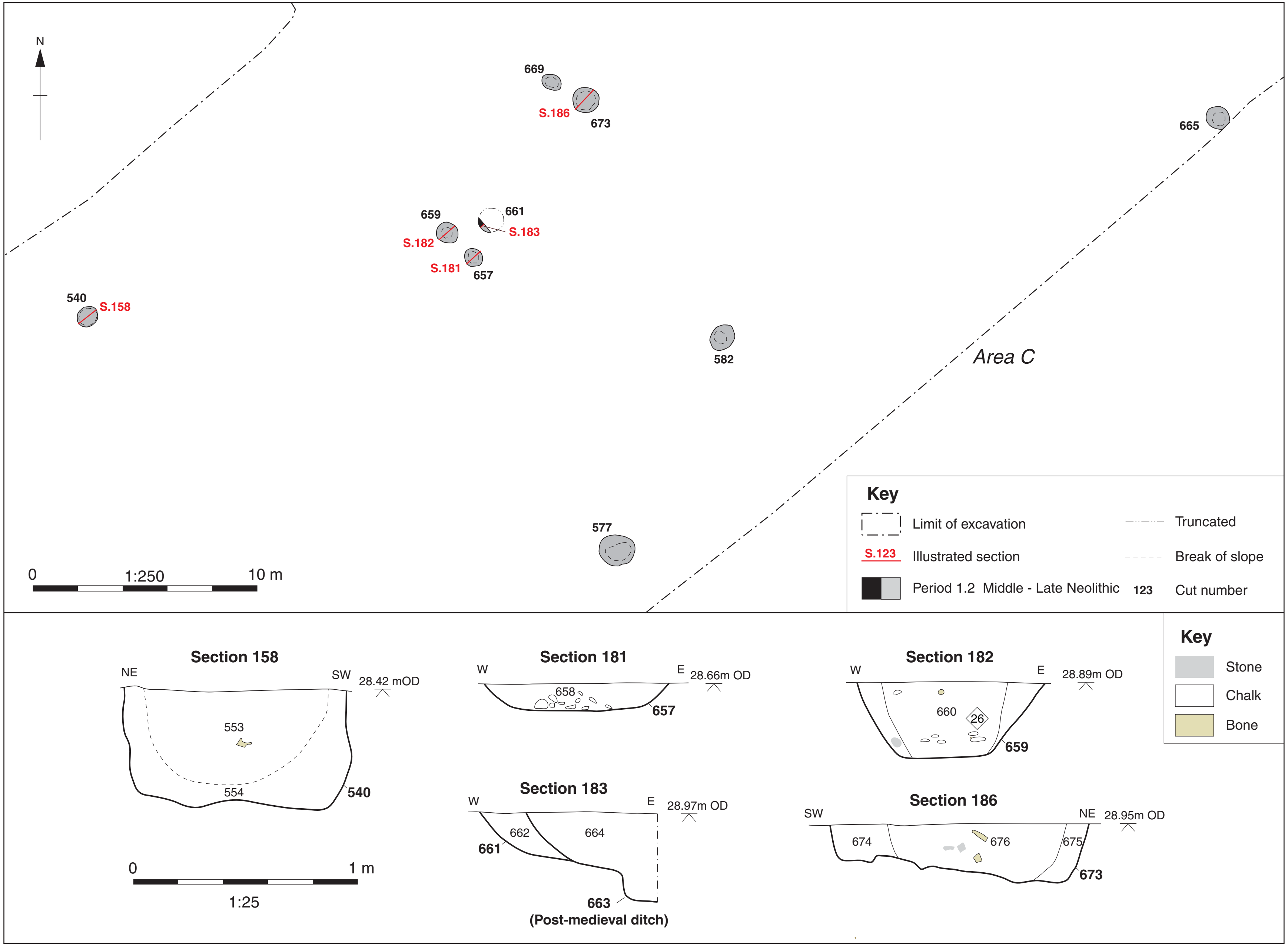


Figure 7: Detail of Period 1.2 Middle to Late Neolithic features in Area C

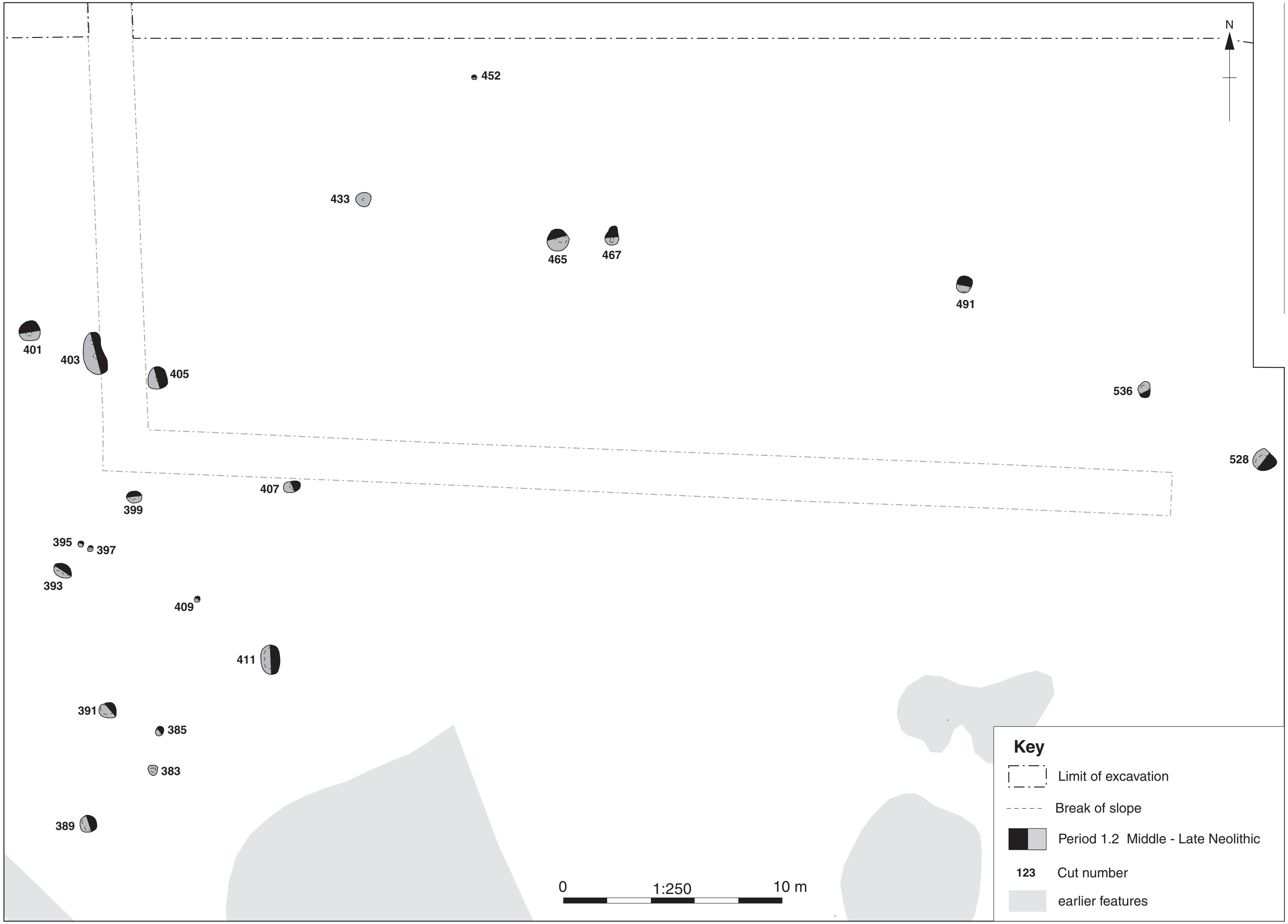
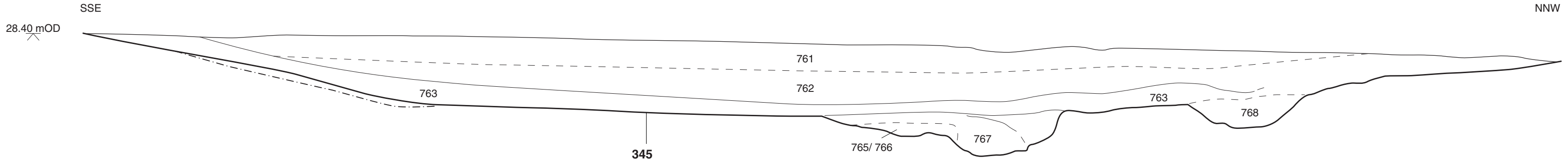
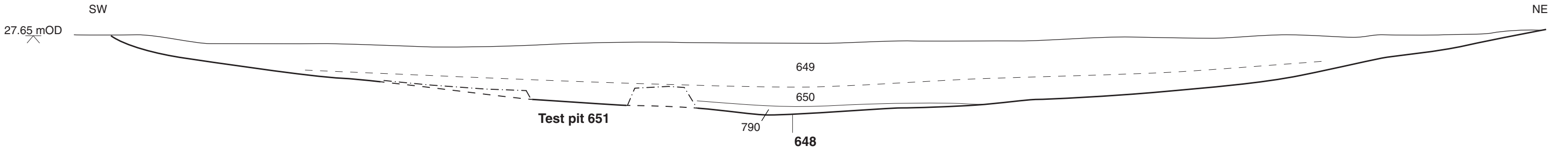


Figure 8: Detail of Period 1.2 Middle to Late Neolithic features in Area B

Photogrammetric Section of natural hollow 345 (Area B)



Photogrammetric Section of natural hollow 648 (Area C)



0 2 m
1:50

Figure 9: Period 1.1 Orthographic sections of natural hollows 345 and 648

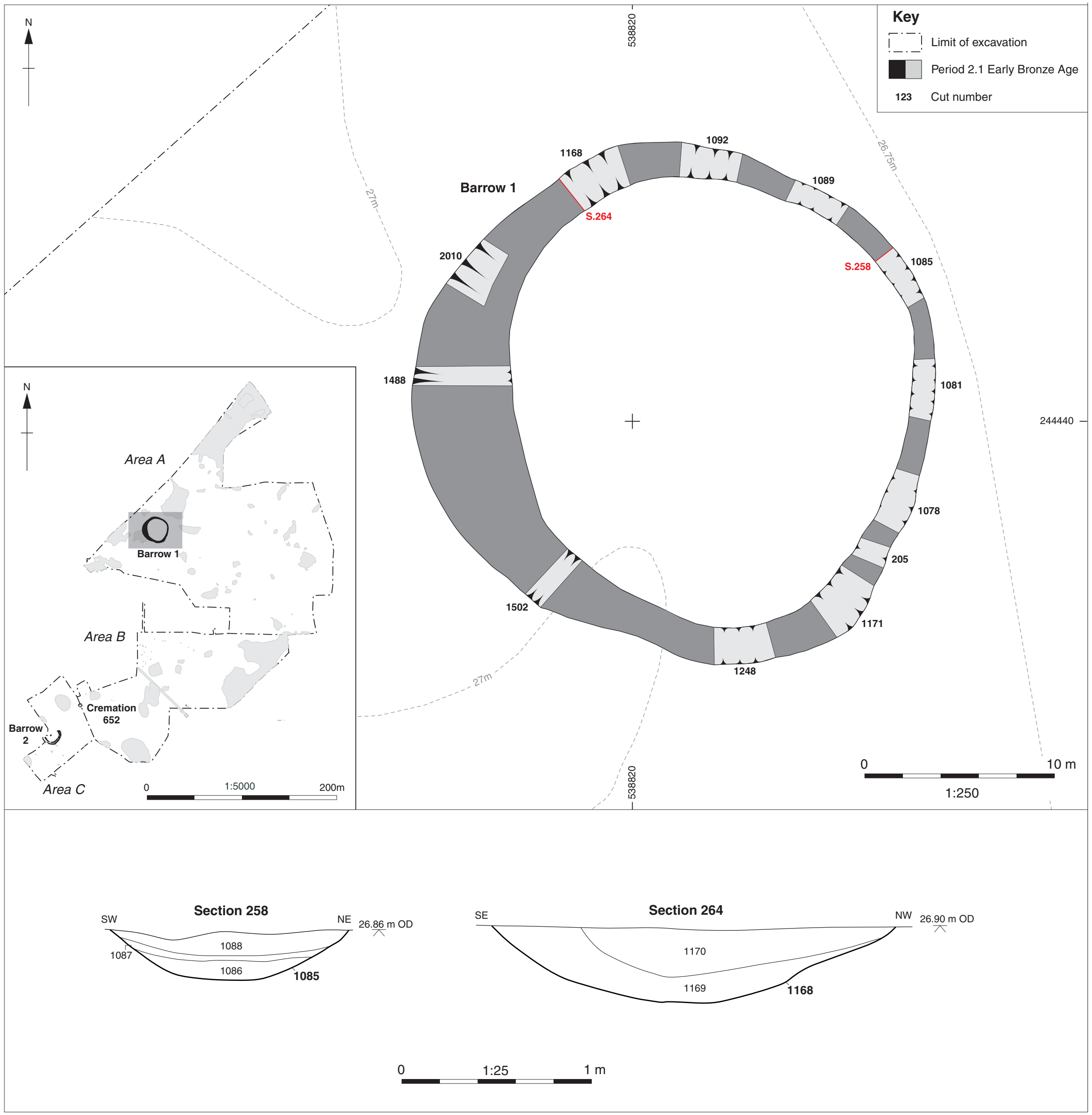


Figure 10: Period 2.1 Early Bronze Age: Barrow 1

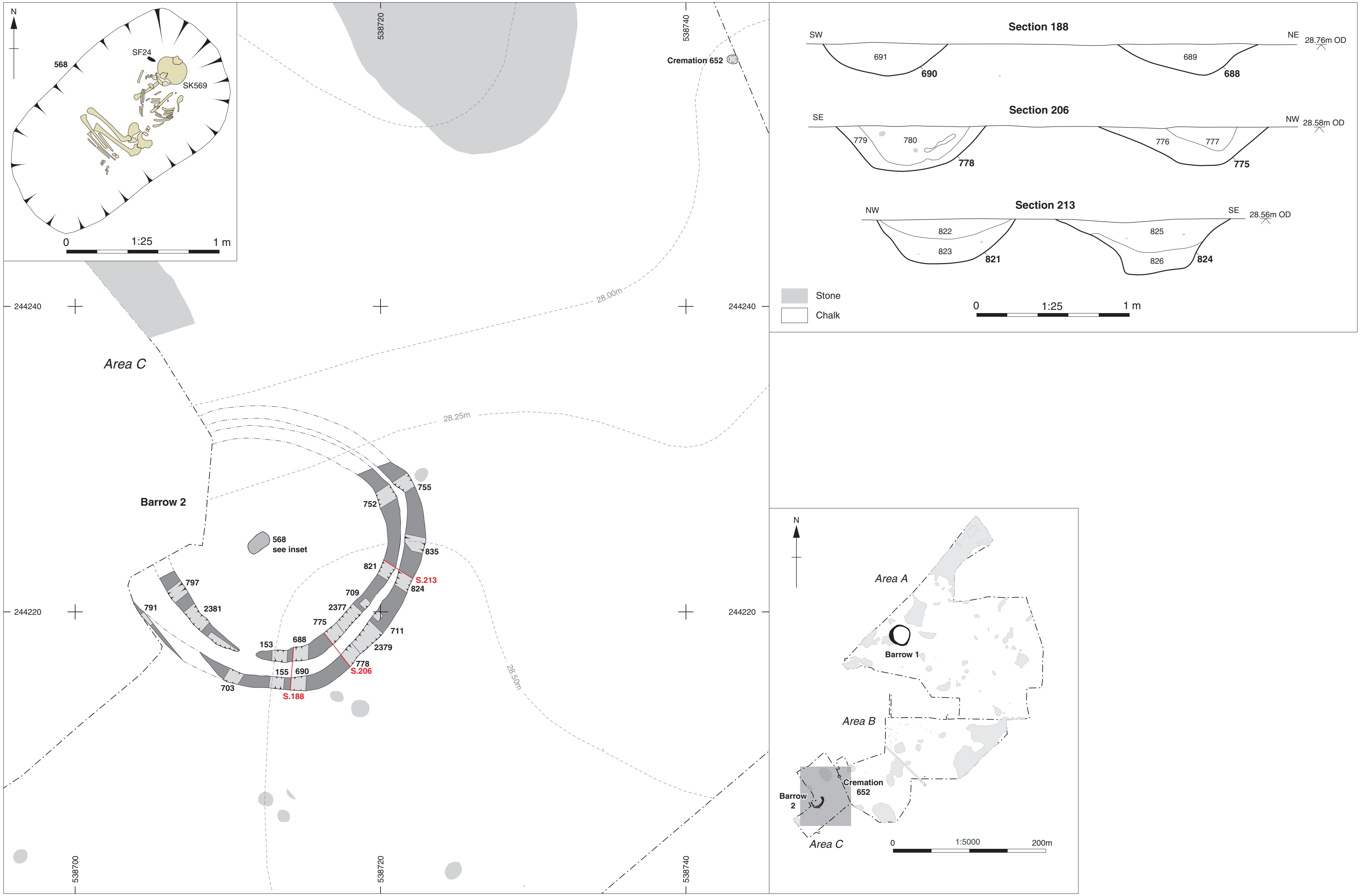


Figure 11: Period 2.1 Early Bronze Age: Barrow 2

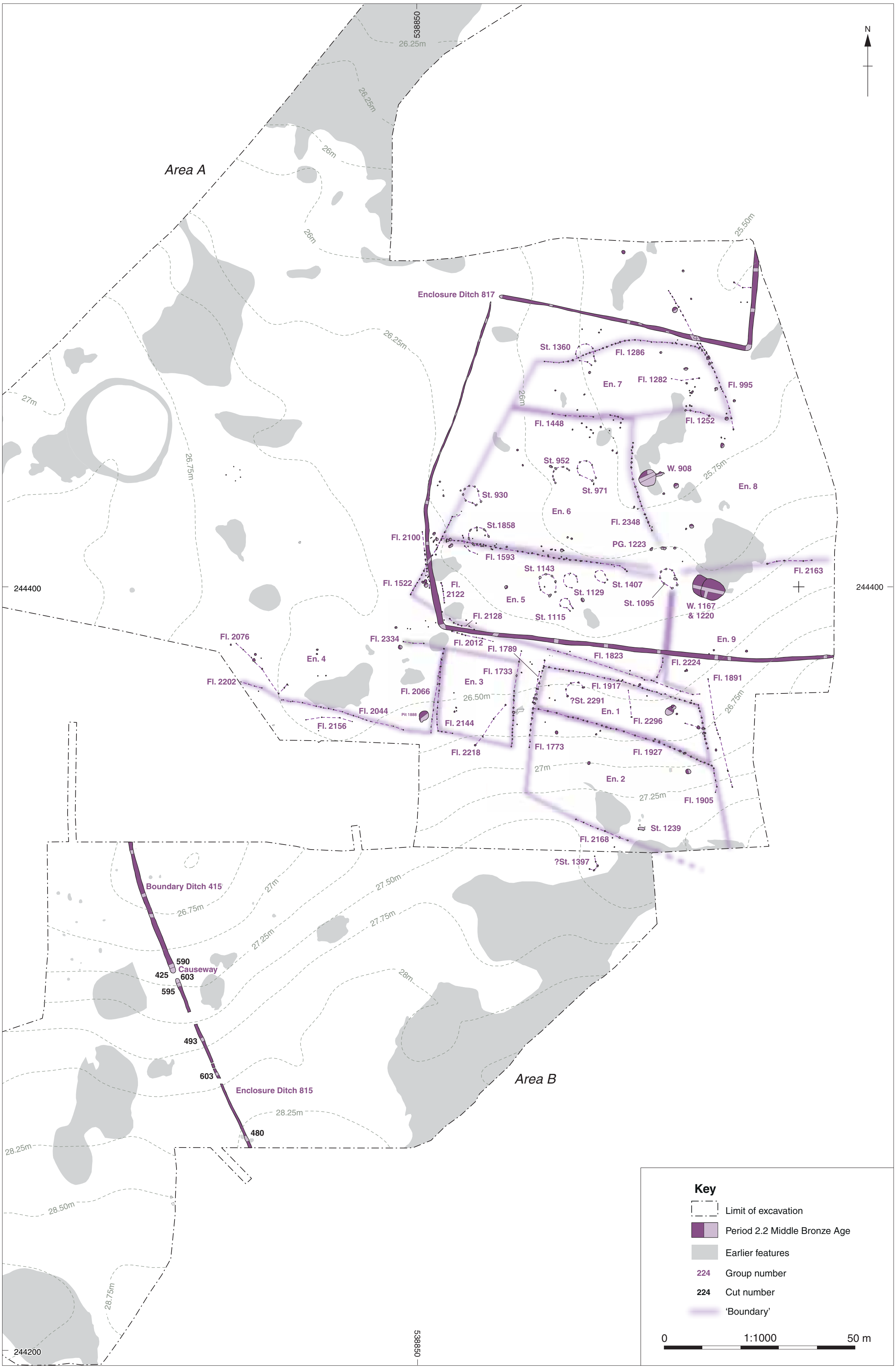


Figure 13: Period 2.2 Middle Bronze Age: Settlement

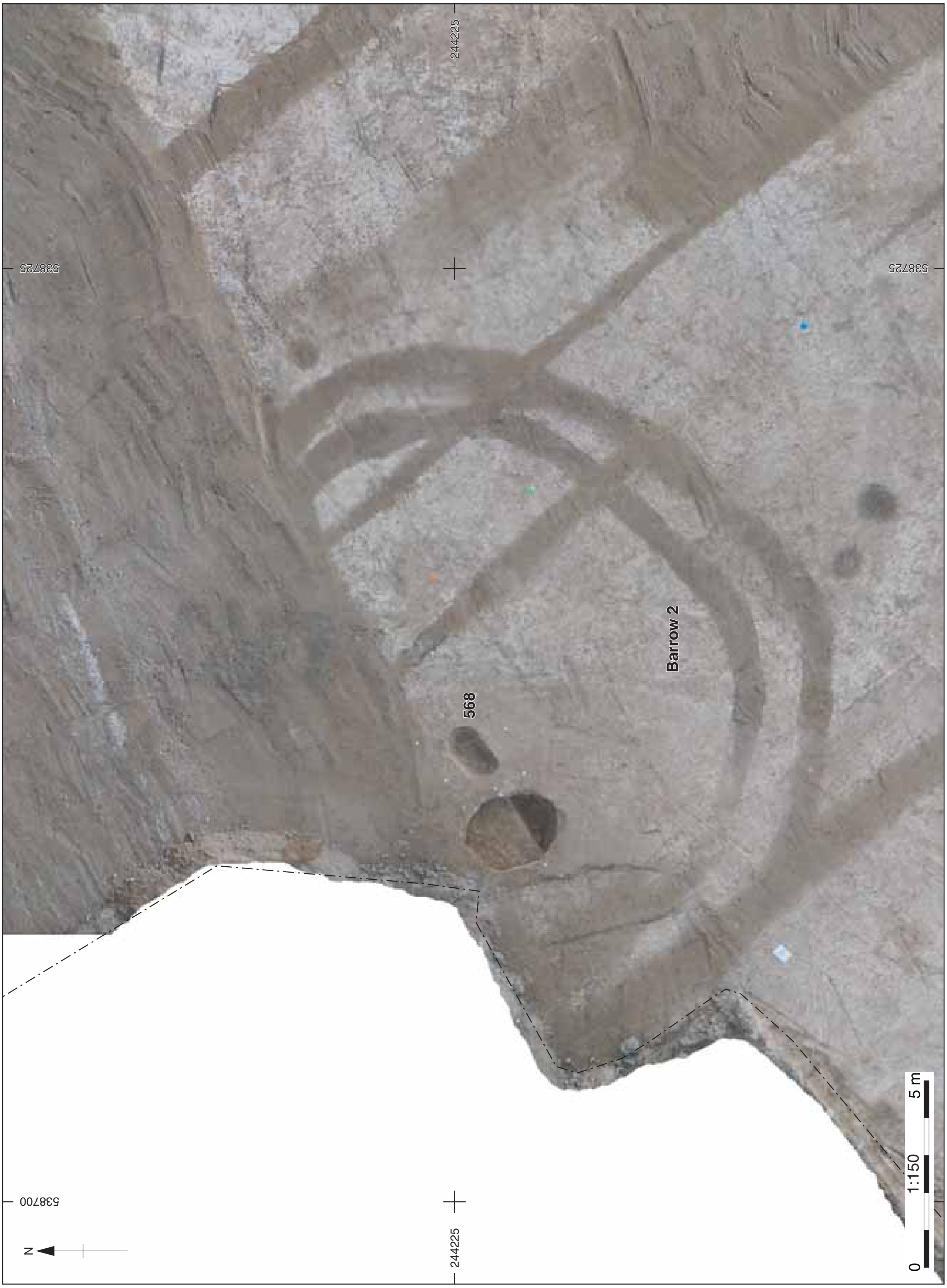


Figure 12: Period 2.1 Early Bronze Age: Barrow 12 orthographic aerial view

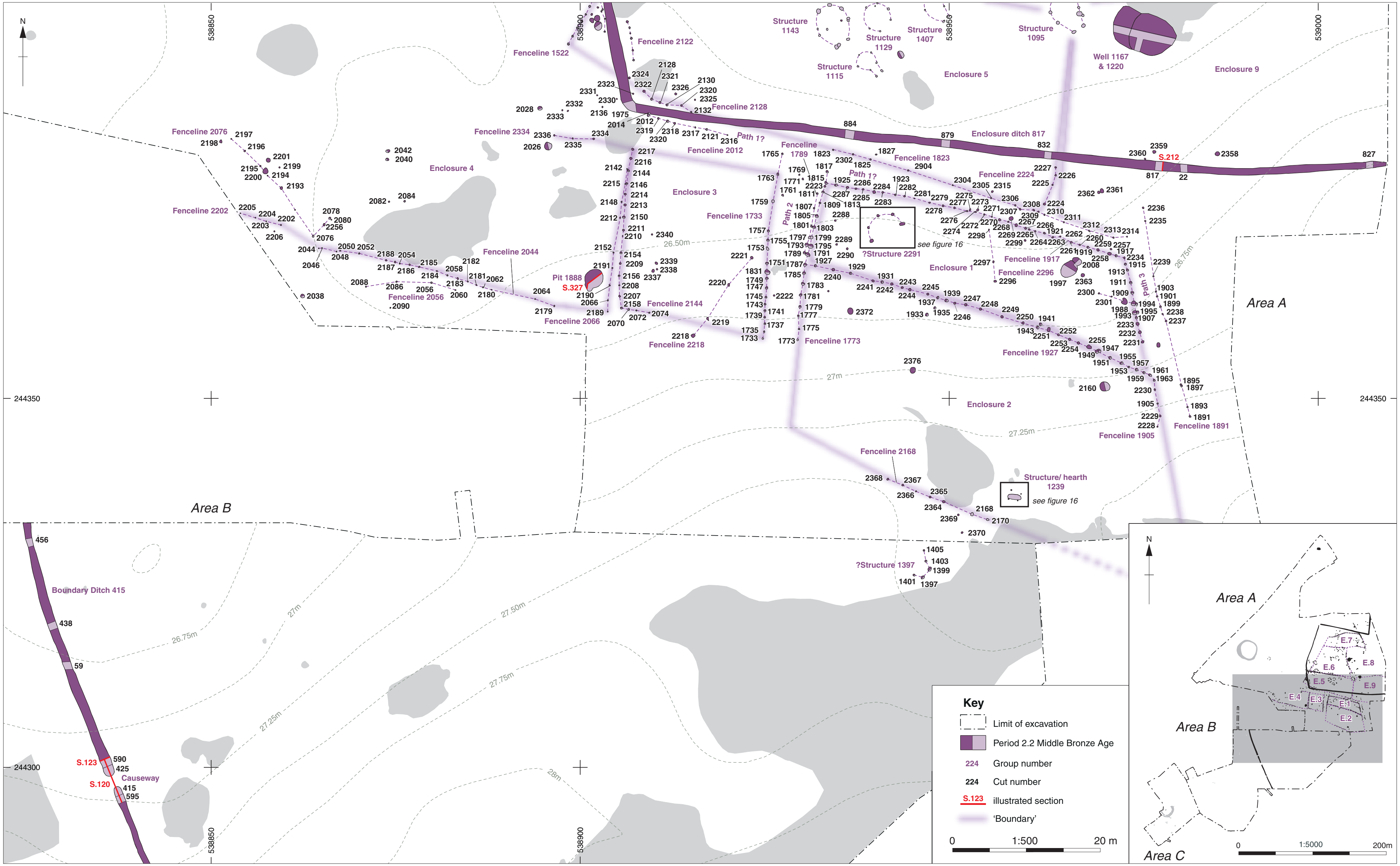


Figure 14: Period 2.2 Middle Bronze Age: Settlement (south)

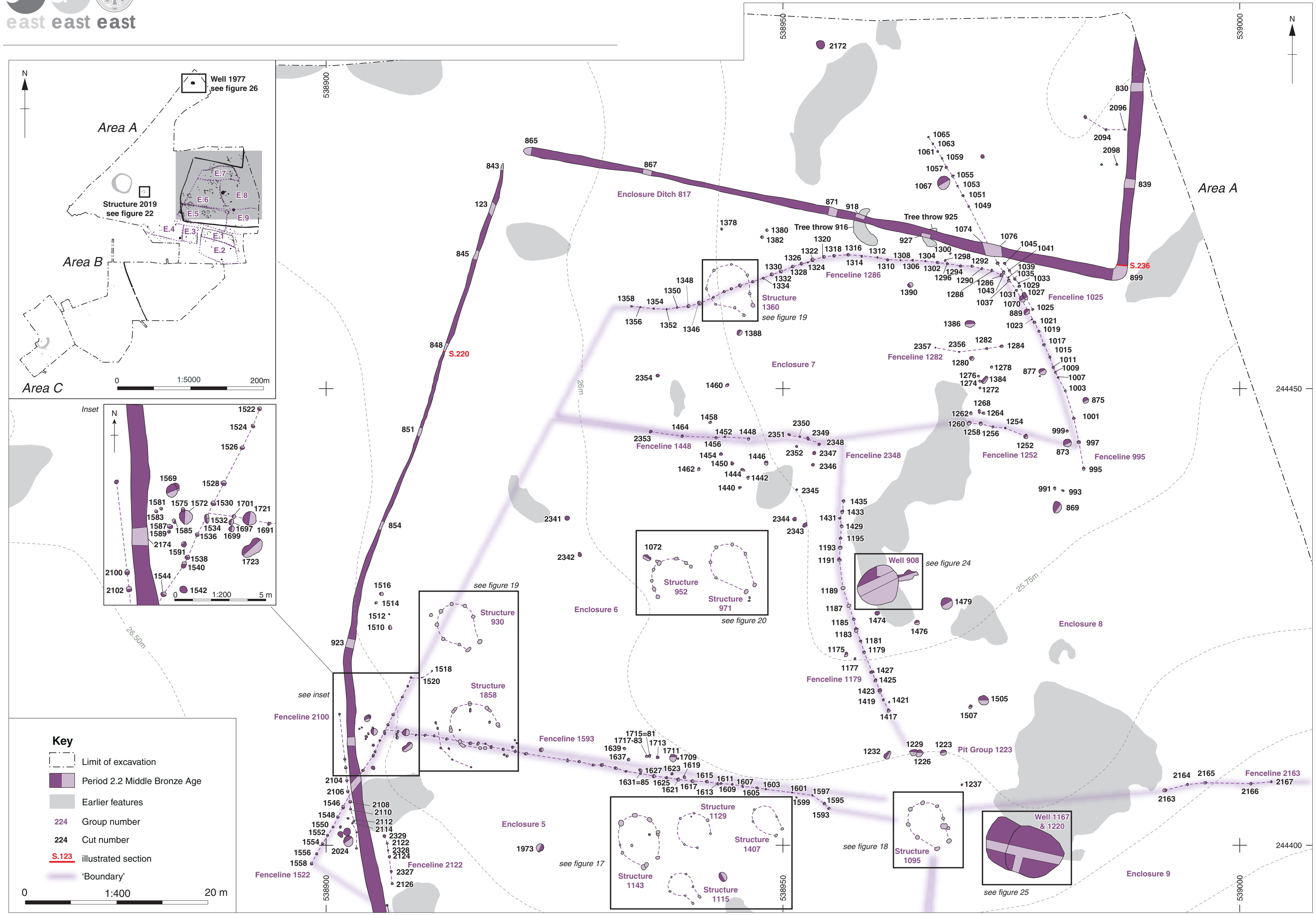


Figure 15: Period 2.2 Middle Bronze Age: Settlement (north)

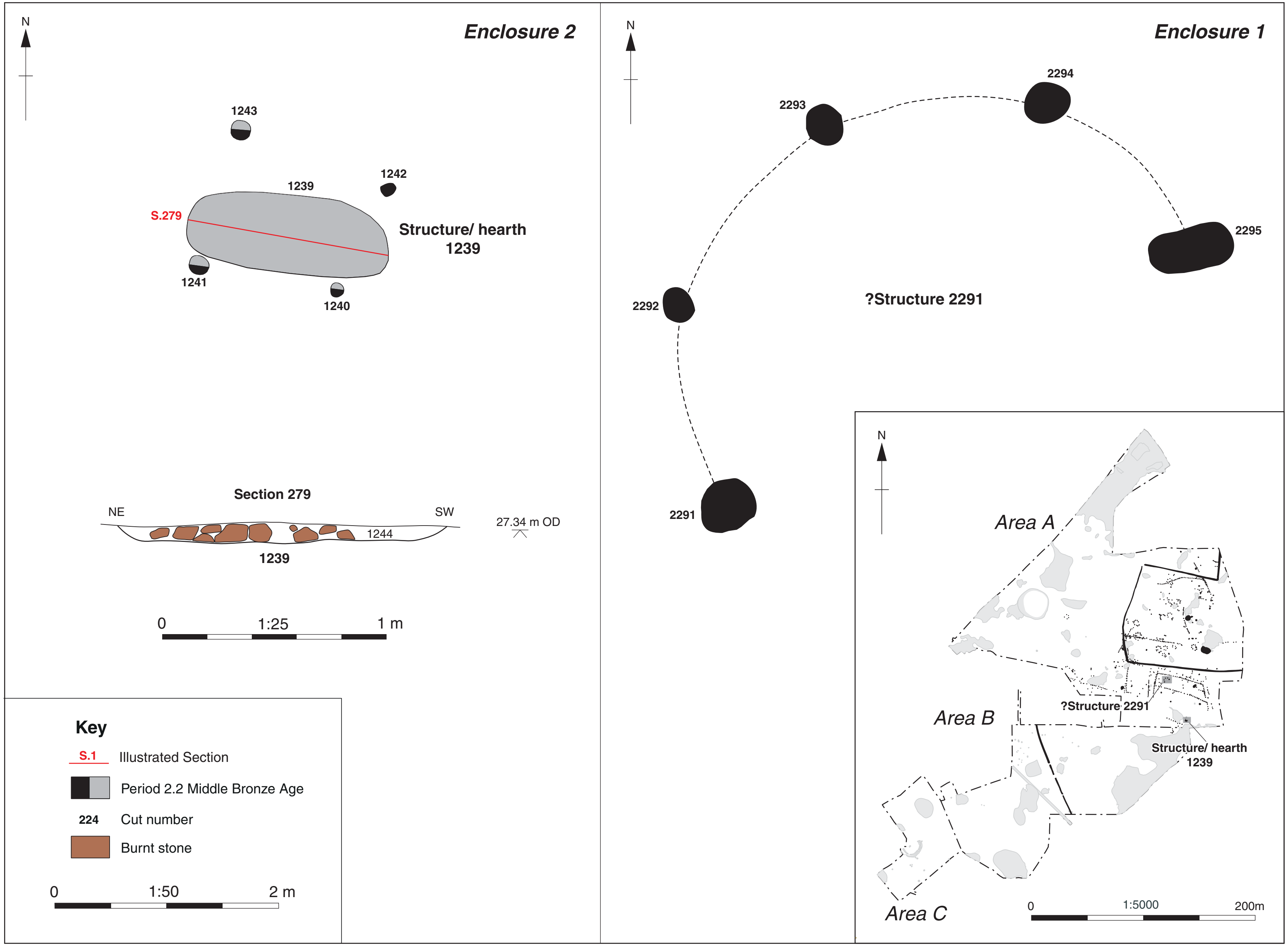


Figure 16: Period 2.2 Middle Bronze Age: Structures 1239, 2291

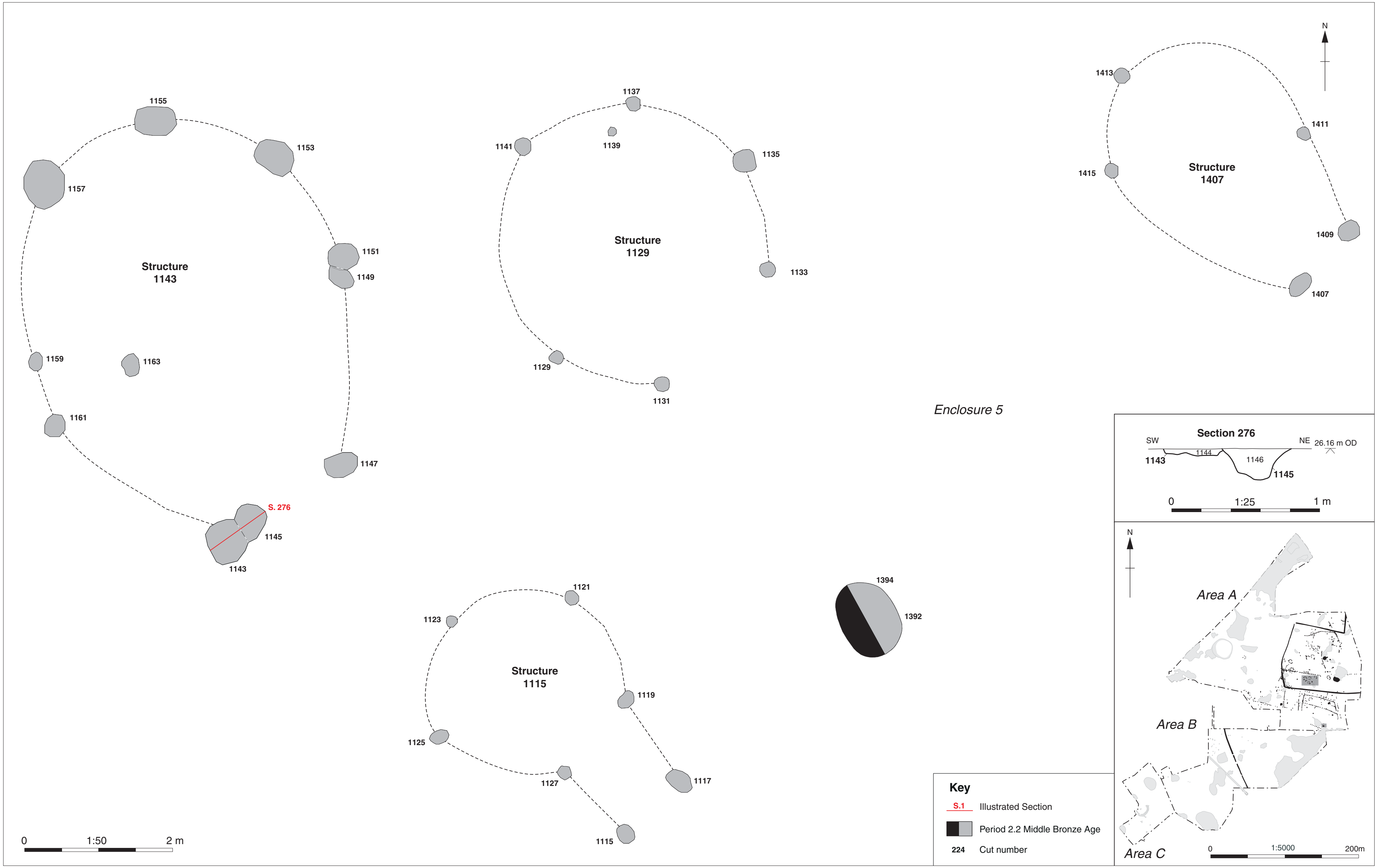


Figure 17: Period 2.2 Middle Bronze Age: Strucutres 1143, 1129, 1407 and 1115

Figure 18: Period 2.2 Middle Bronze Age: Structure 1095

Figure 19: Period 2.2 Middle Bronze Age: Structures 930 and 1858

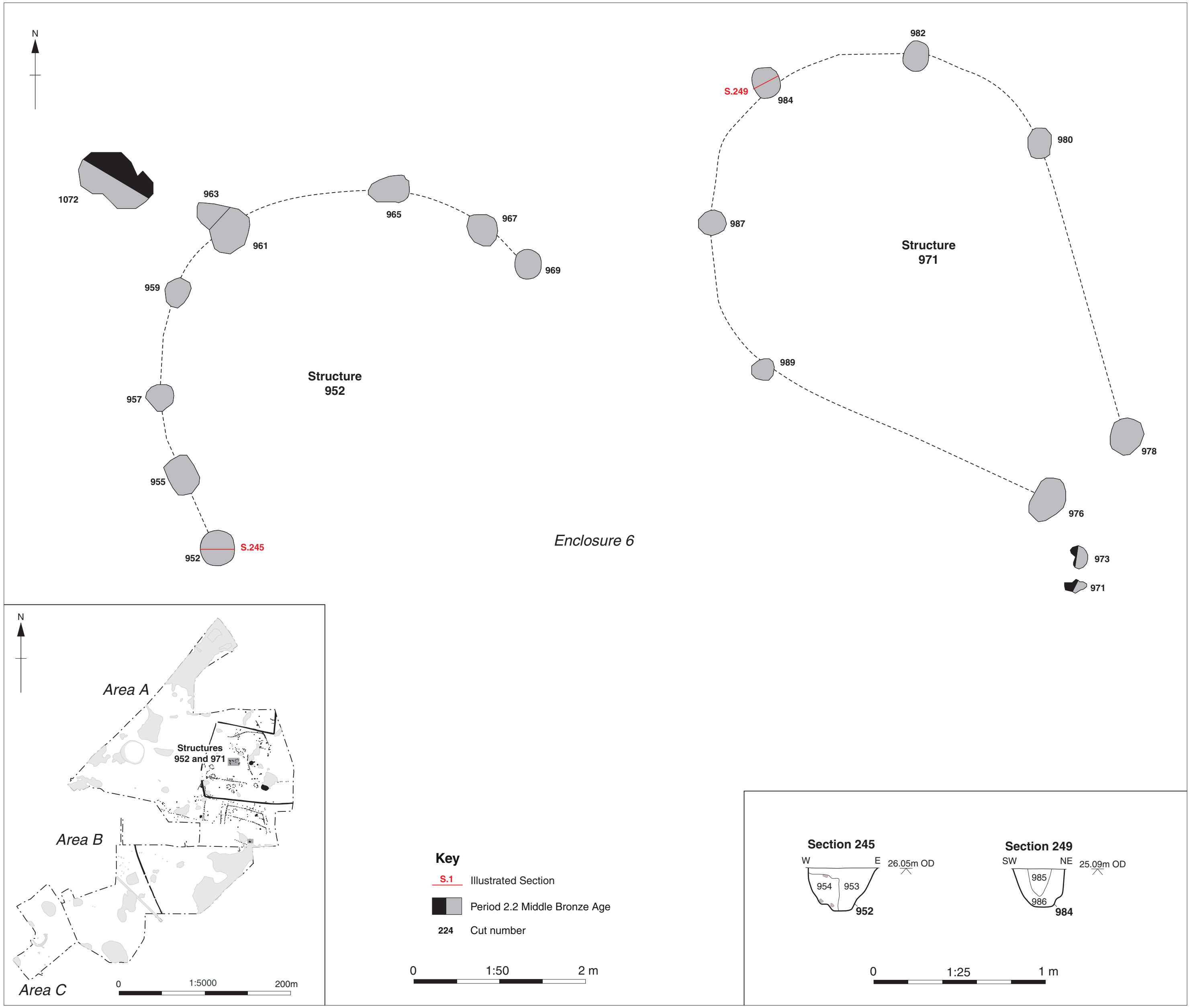


Figure 20: Period 2.2 Middle Bronze Age: Structures 952 and 971

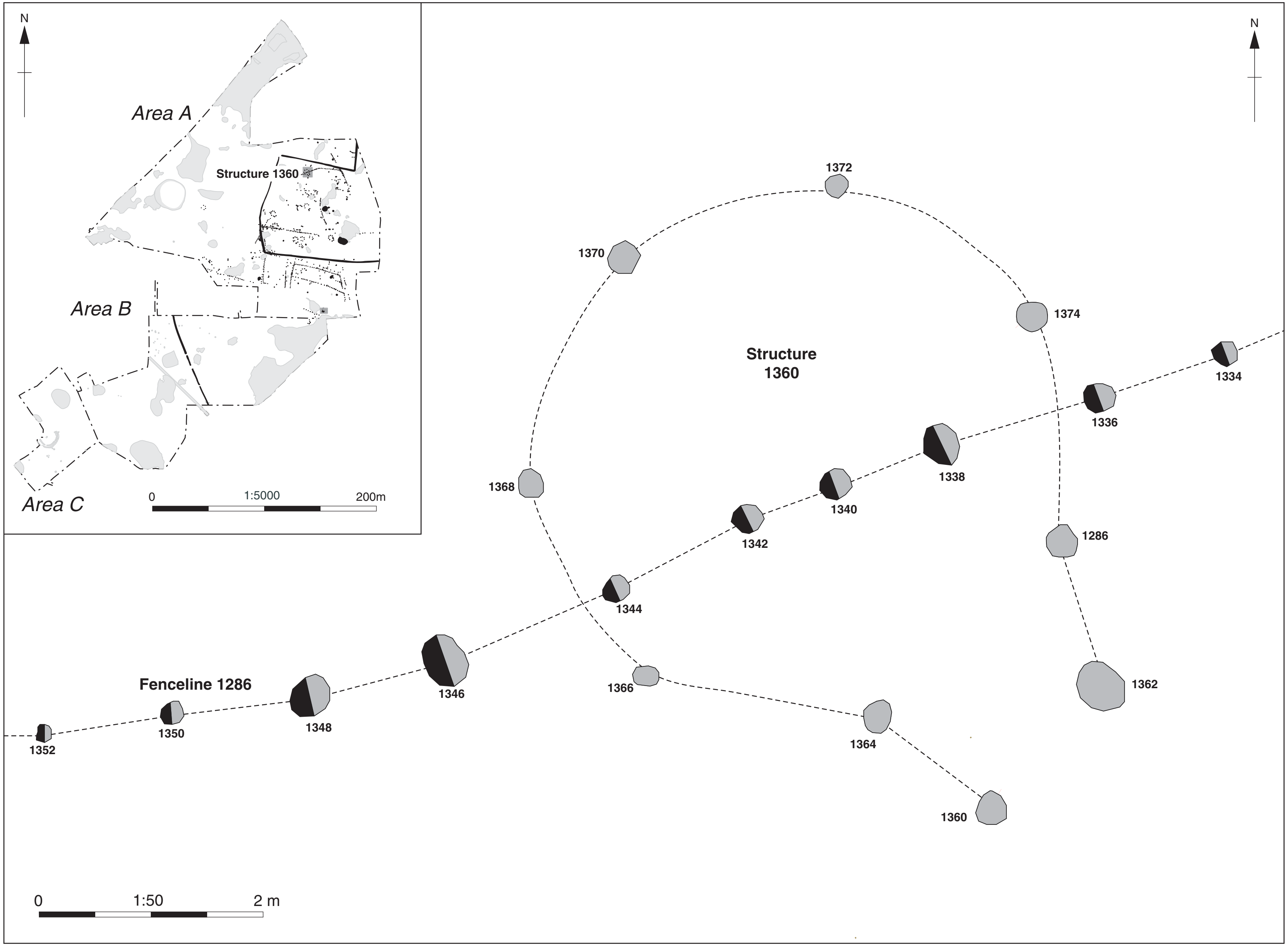


Figure 21: Period 2.2 Middle Bronze Age: Stucture 1360

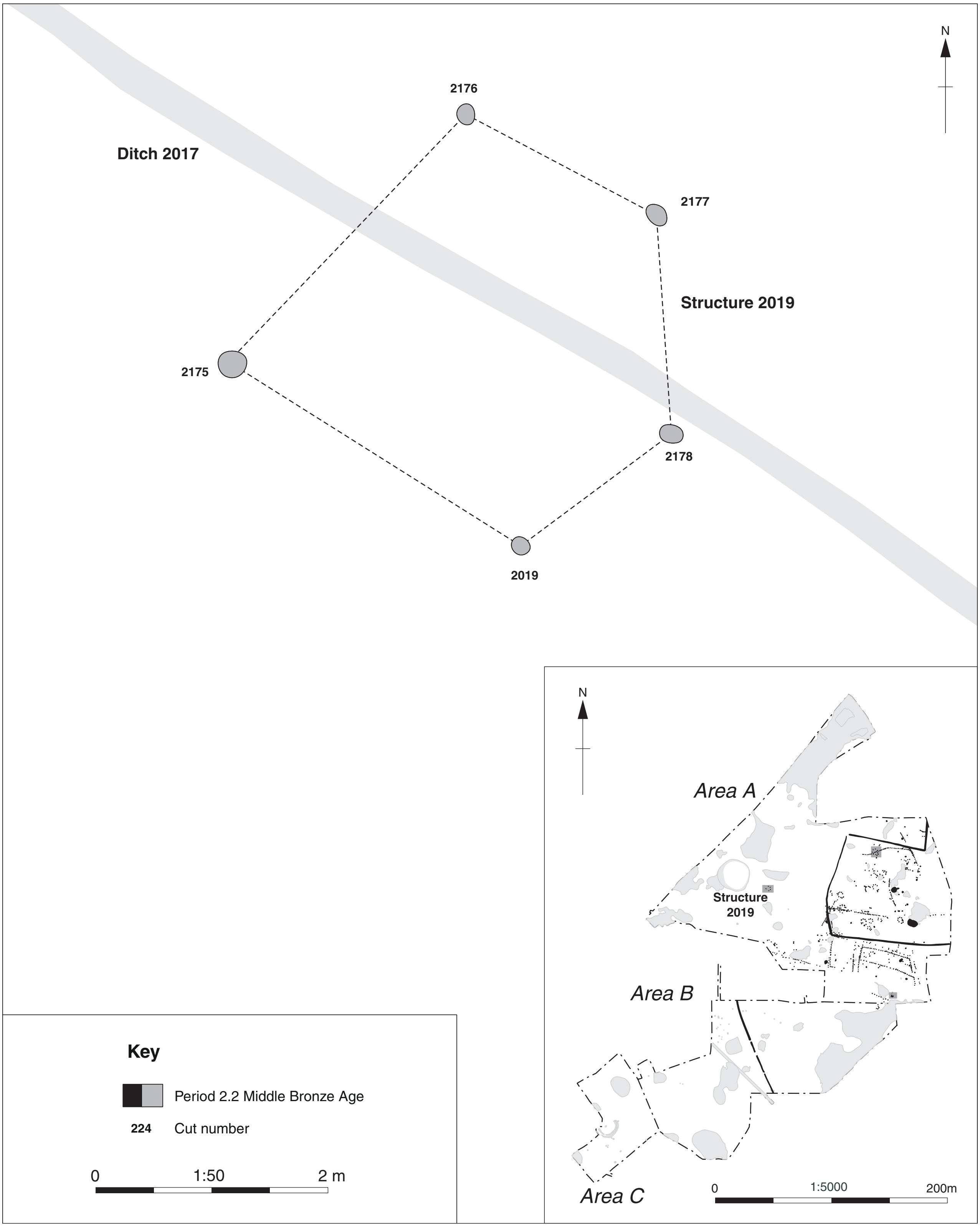


Figure 22: Period 2.2 Middle Bronze Age: Structure 2019

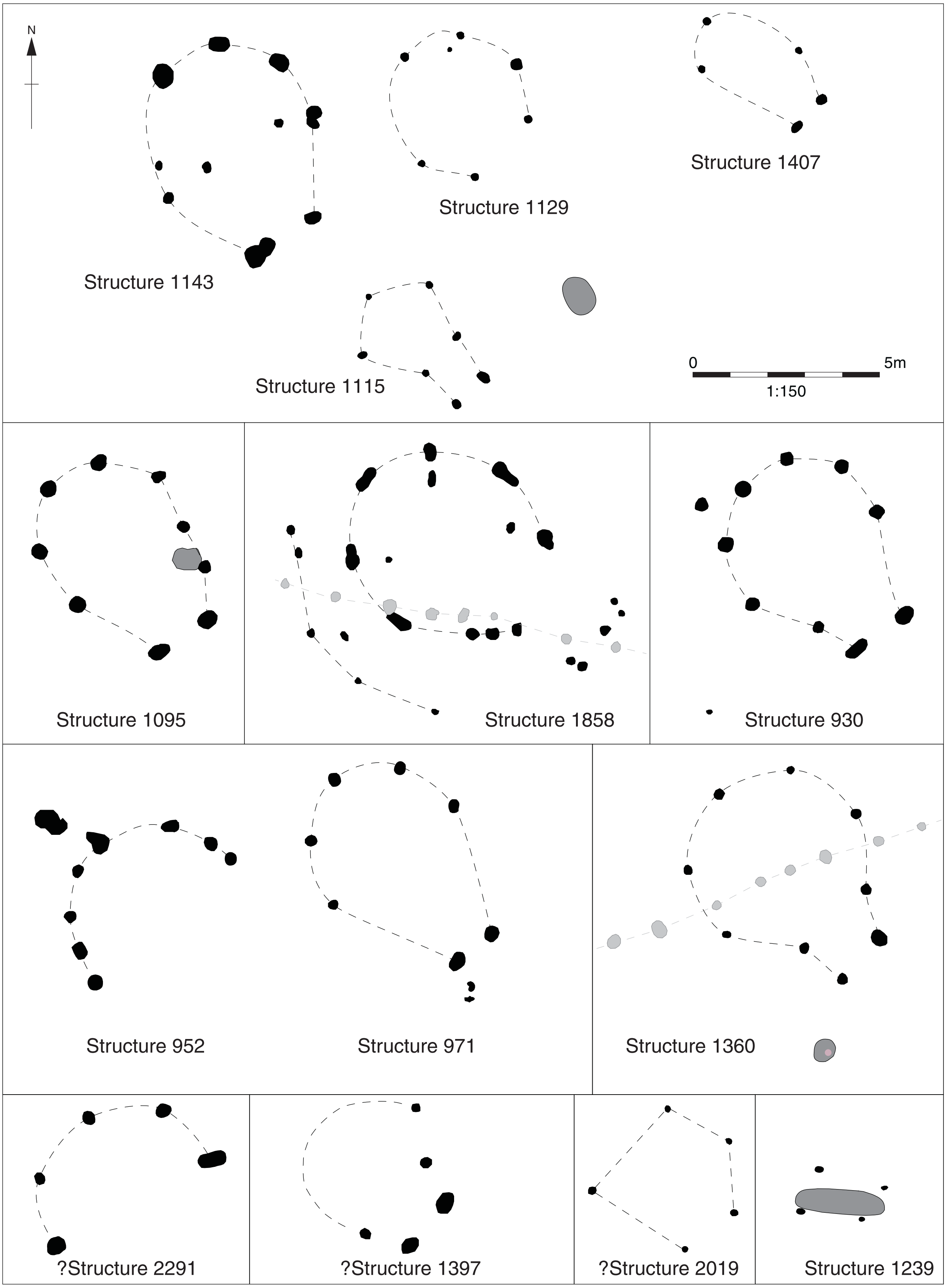


Figure 23: Middle Bronze Age: All structures

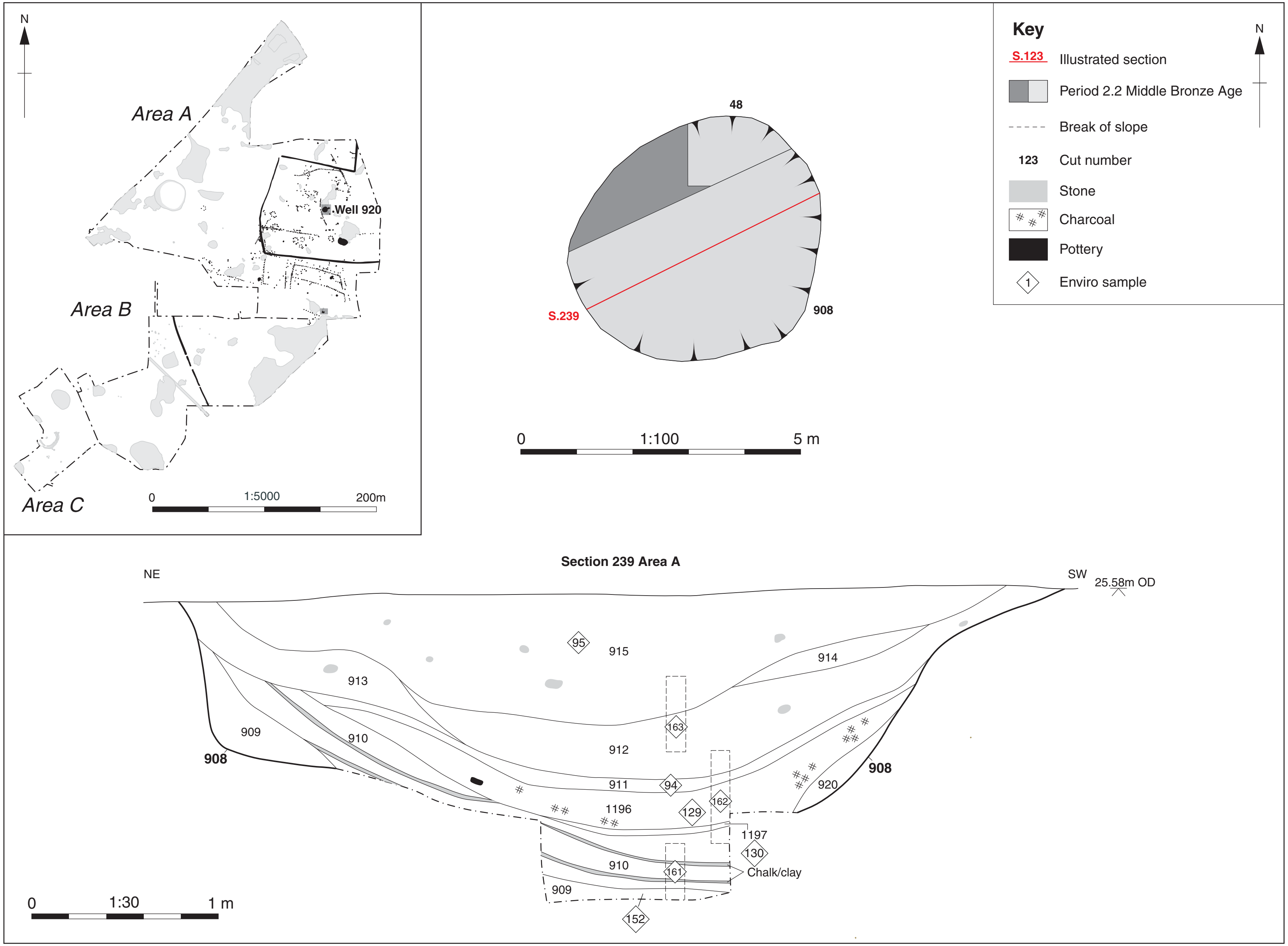


Figure 24: Period 2.2 Middle Bronze Age: Well **908**

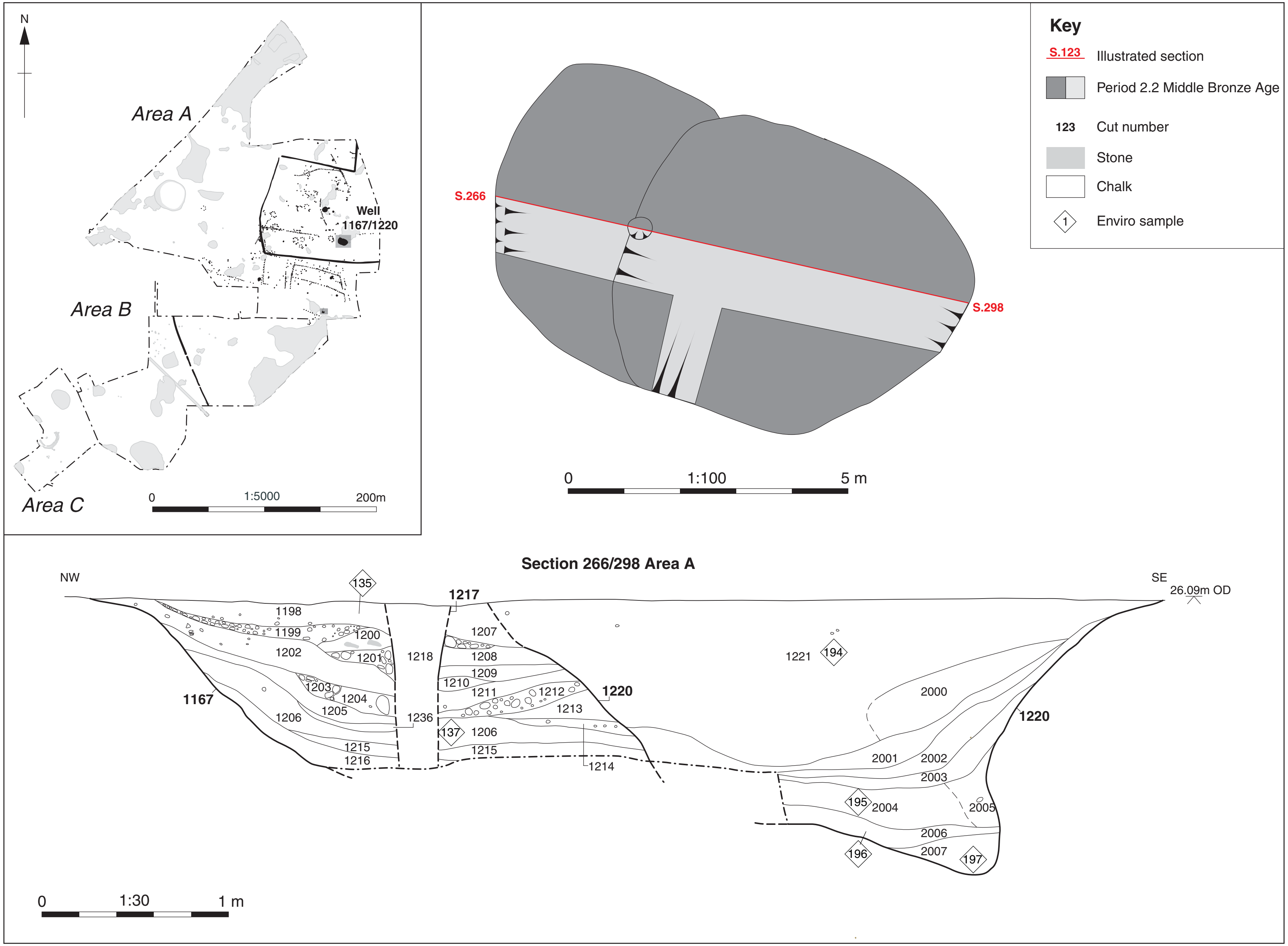


Figure 25: Period 2.2 Middle Bronze Age: Well **1167/ 1220**

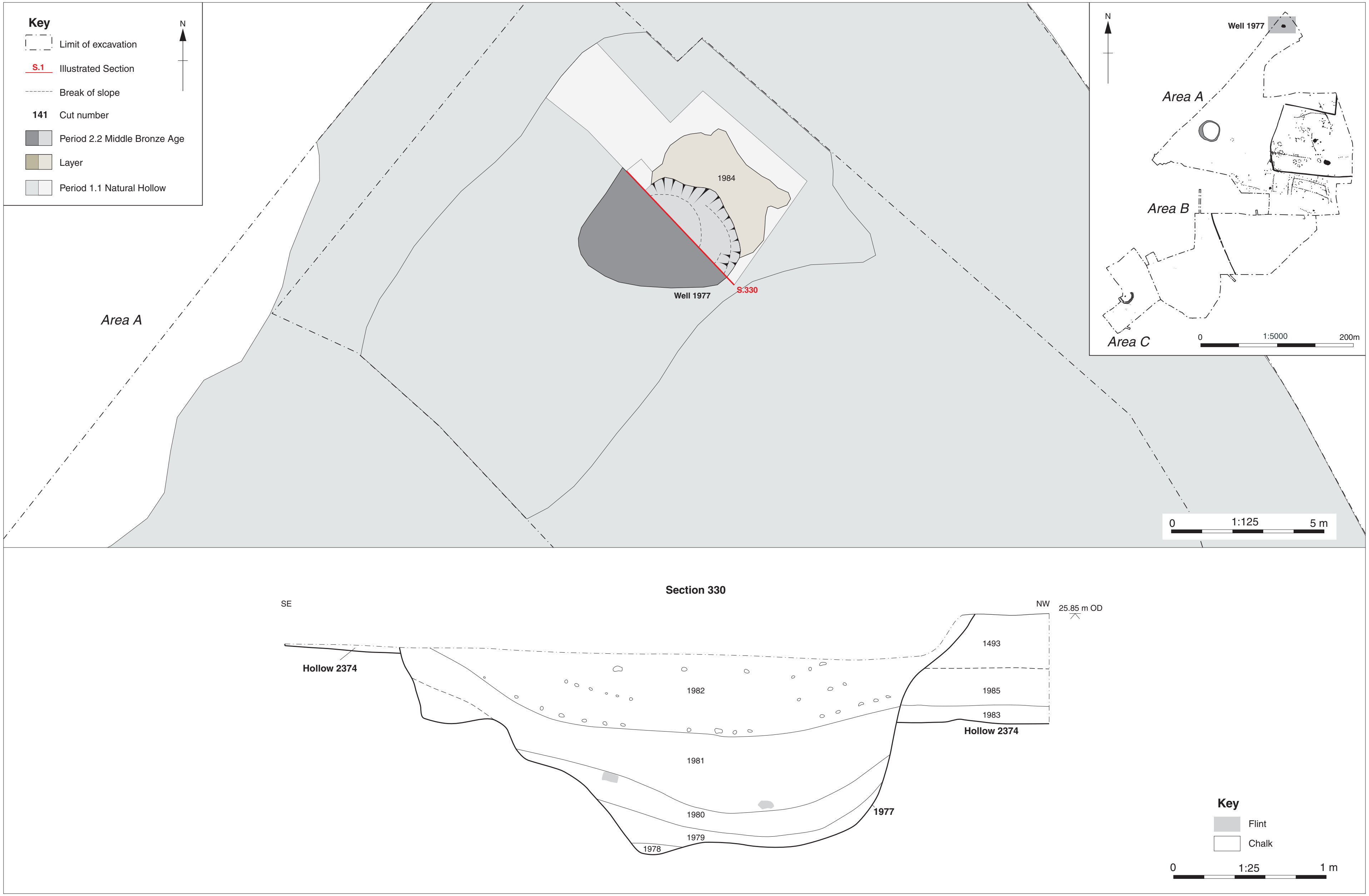


Figure 26: Period 2.2 Middle Bronze Age: Well **1977** and selected section

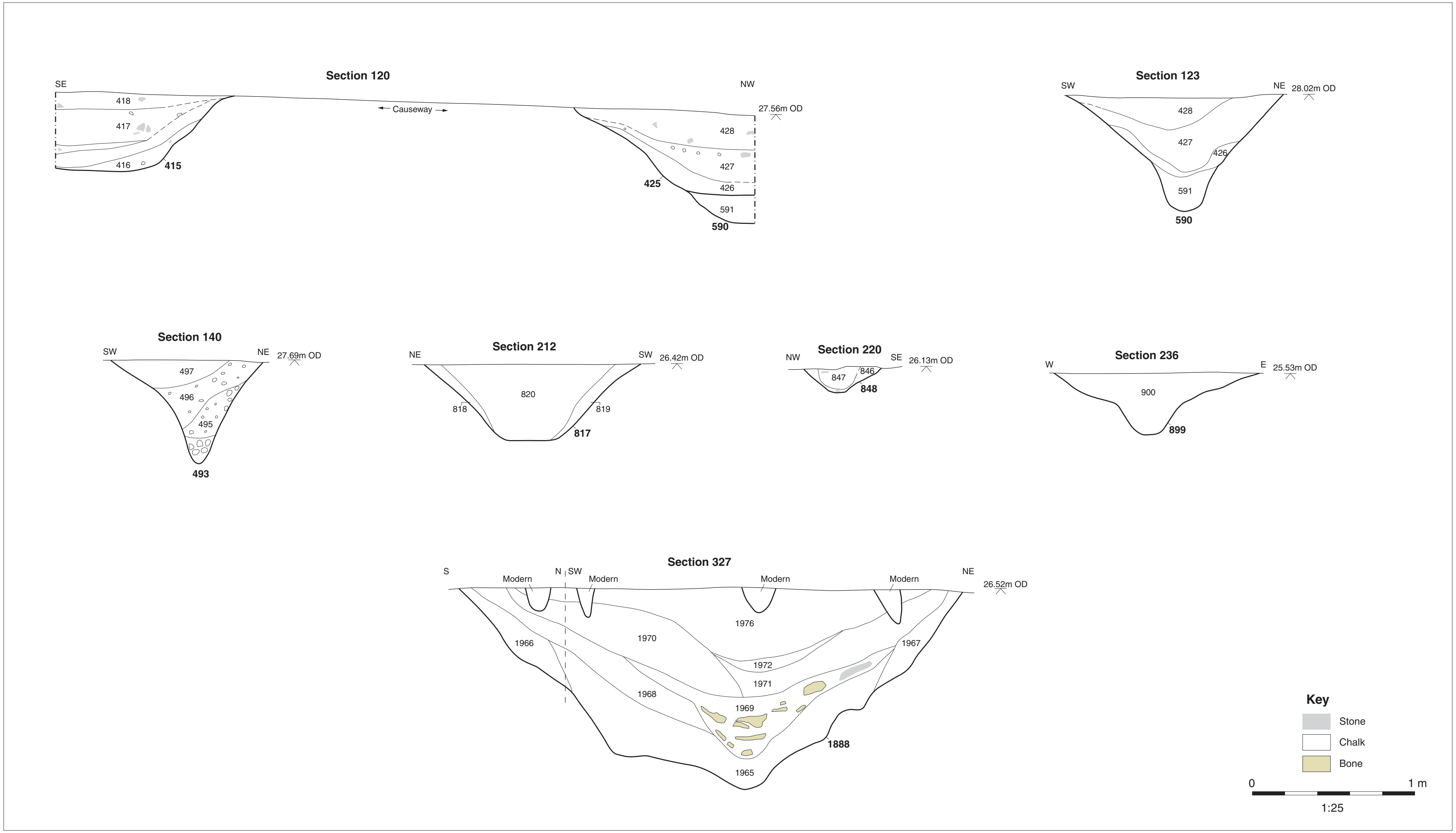


Figure 27: Period 2.2 Middle Bronze Age: Selected section drawings

Figure 28: Period 2.2 Middle Bronze Age: settlement (south) orthophotographic view

Figure 29: Period 3 Middle Saxon

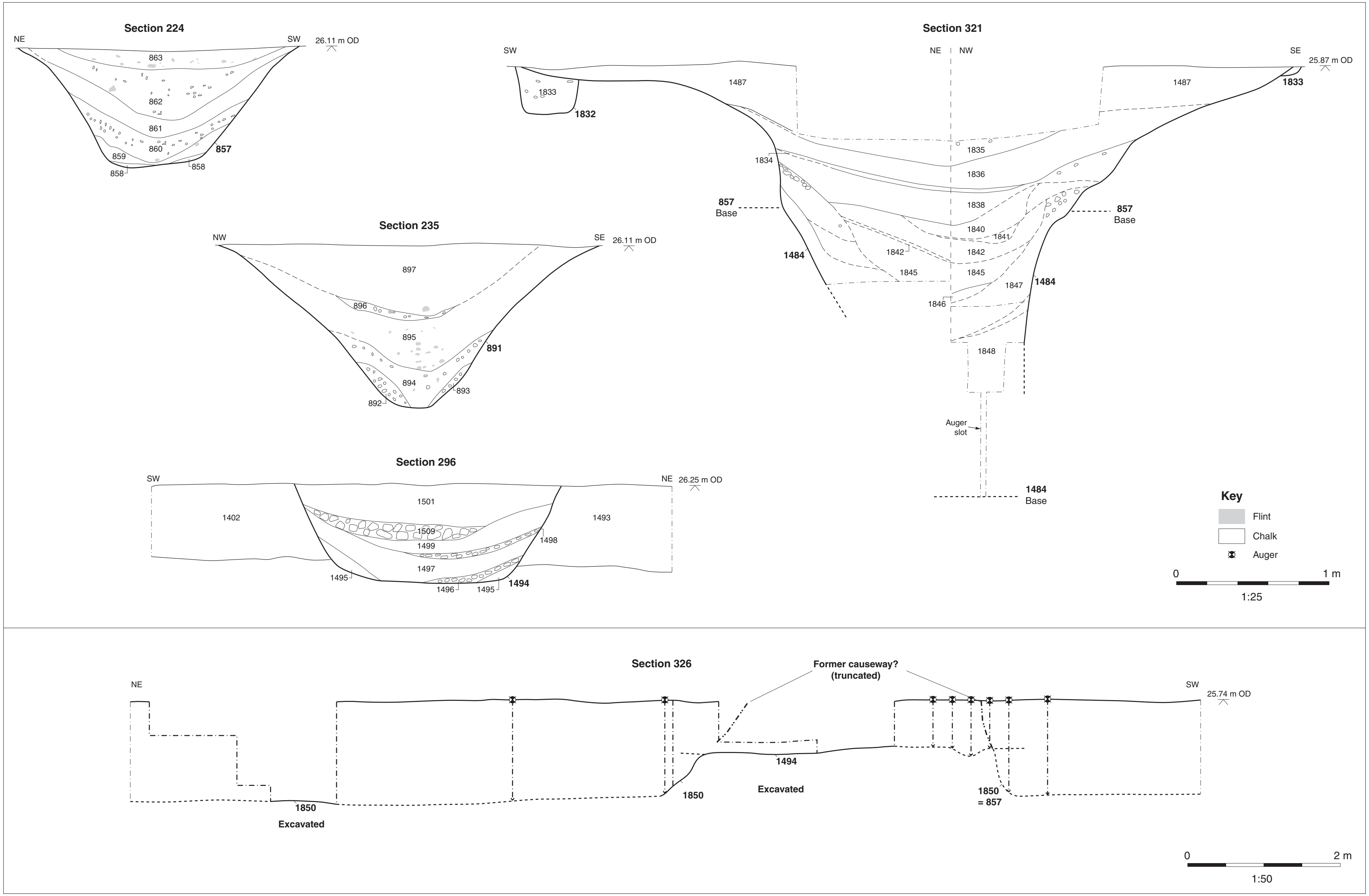


Figure 30: Phase 3 Middle Saxon: Selected section drawings

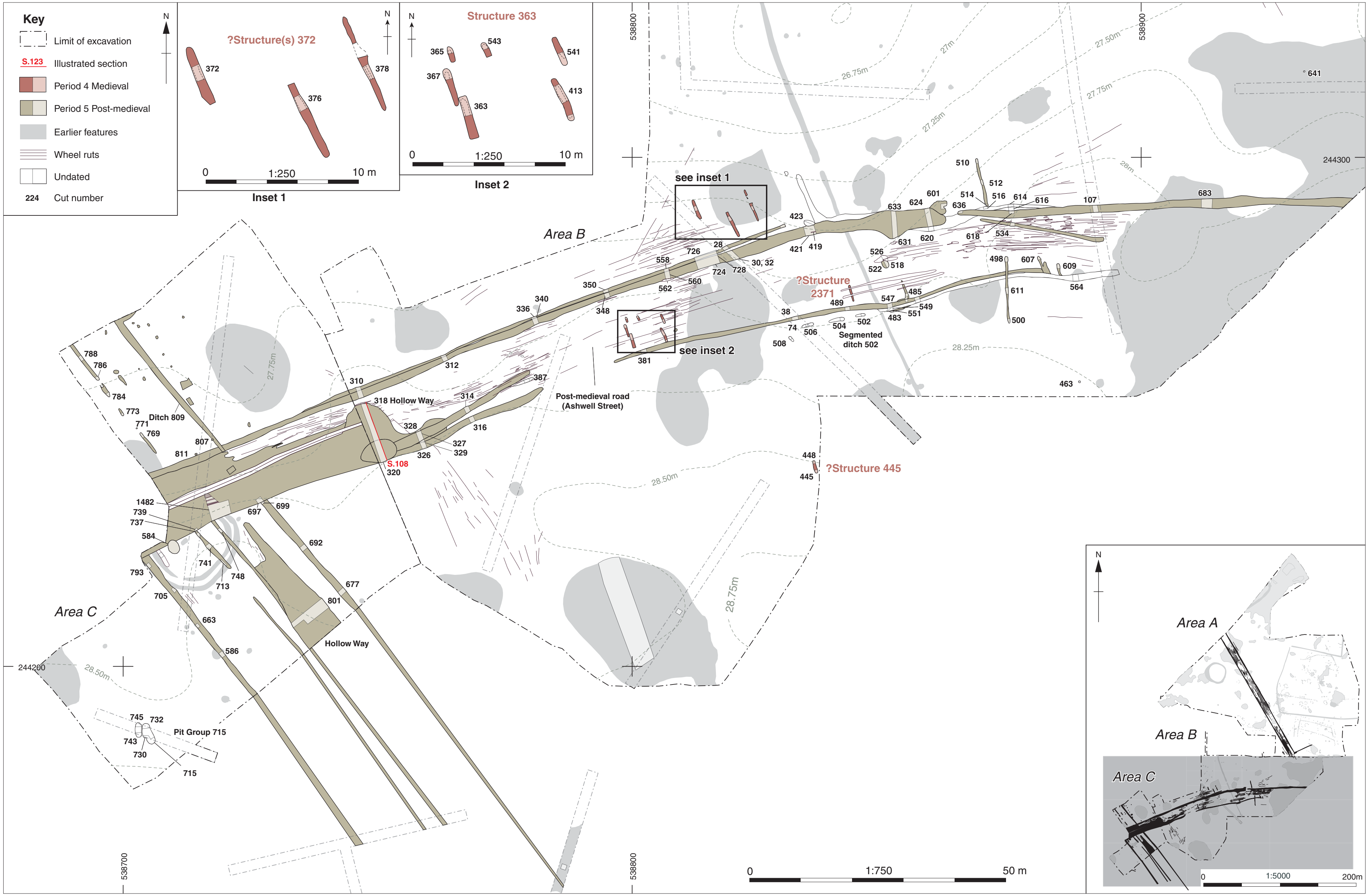


Figure 31: Periods 4 (Medieval), 5 (Post-medieval) and undated features (Areas B & C)

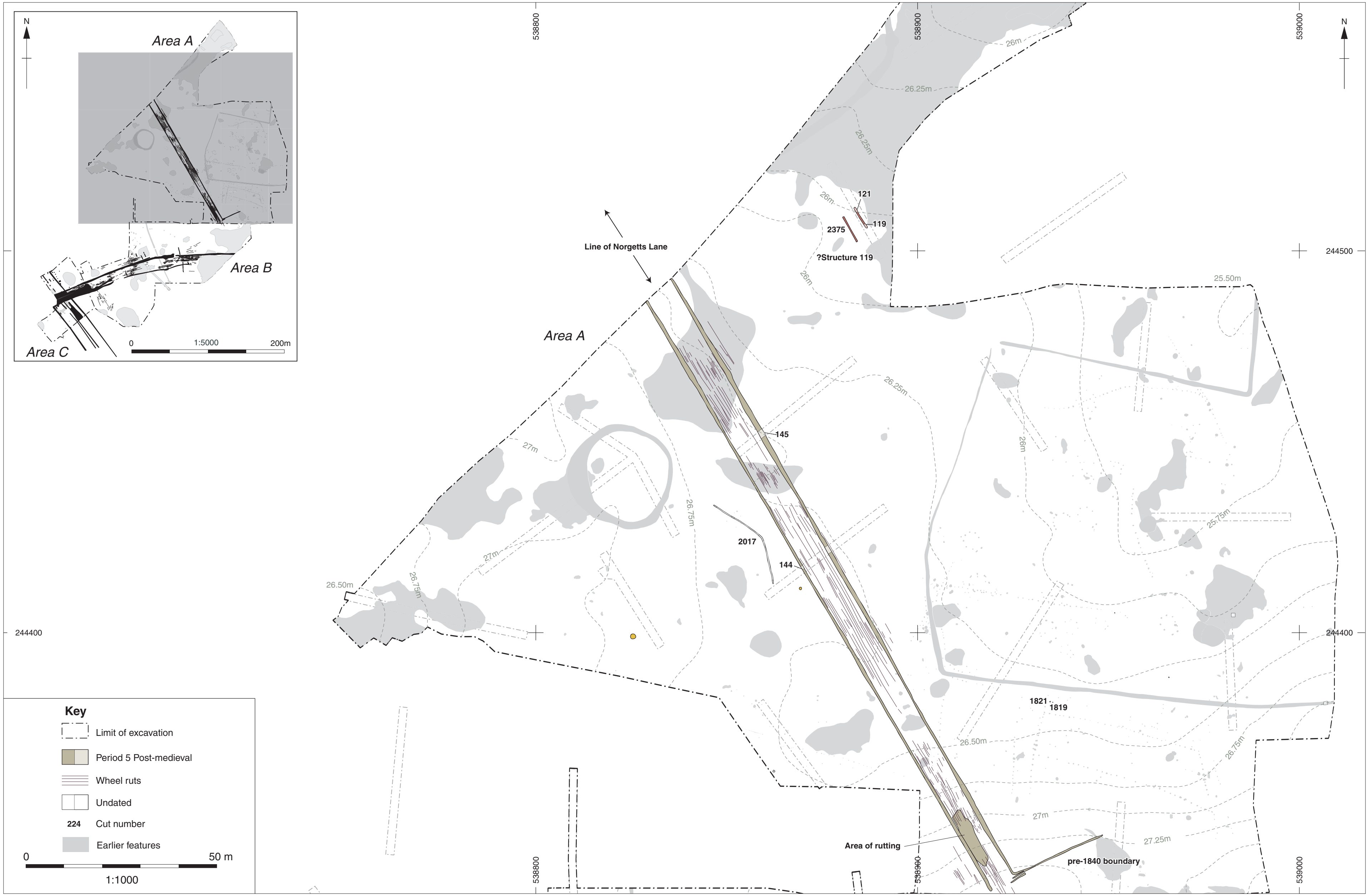


Figure 32: Period 5 (Post-medieval) and Undated features (Area A)

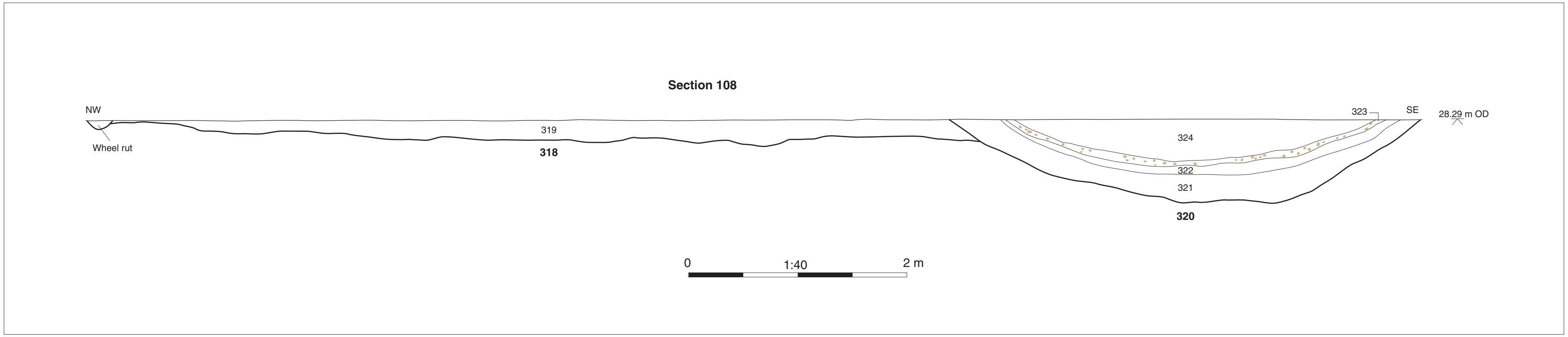


Figure 33: Period 5 Post-medieval: Selected section drawing

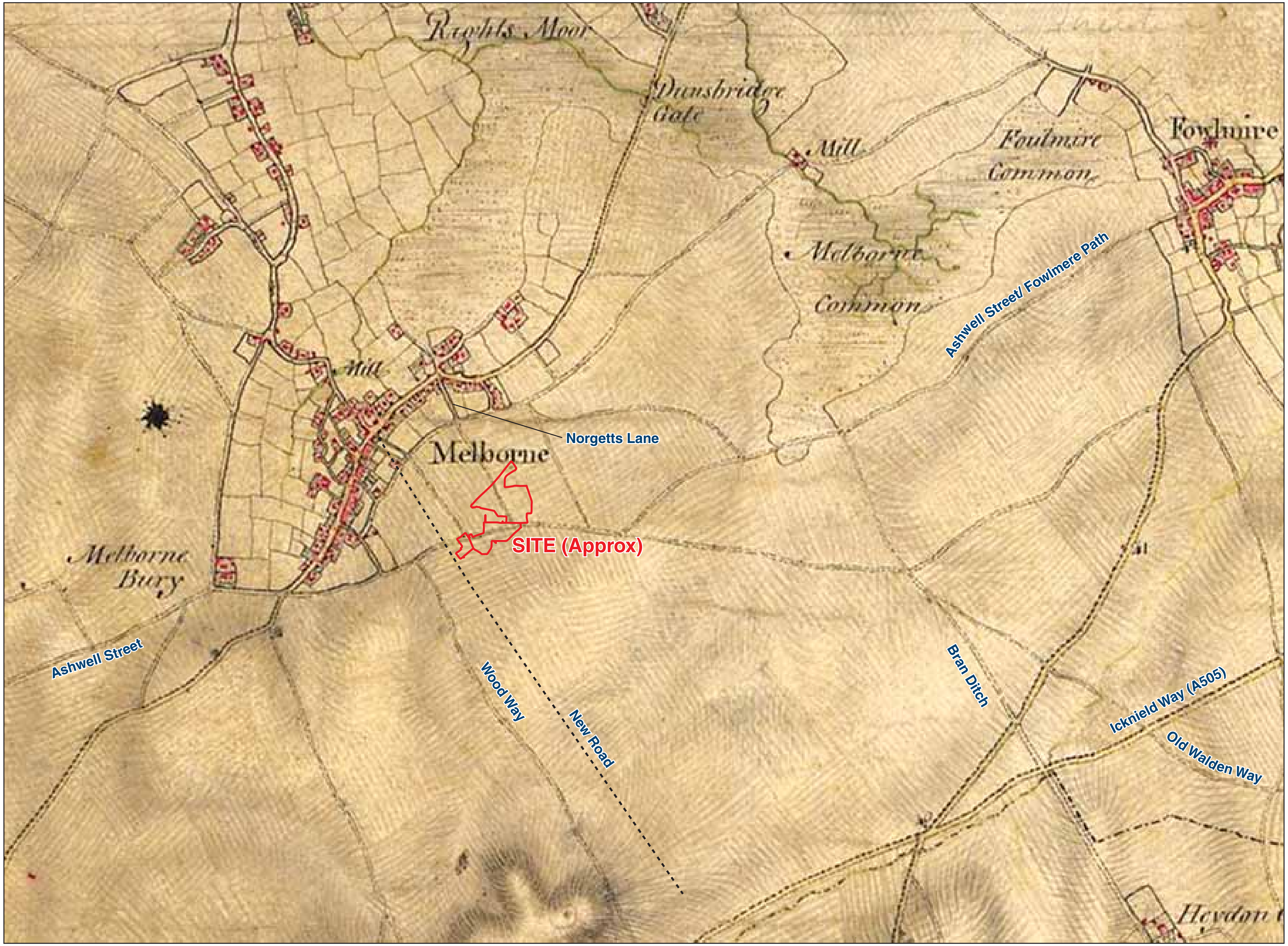


Figure 34: 1799 2" Ordnance Survey Drawing Extract (© 1799 '[Anstey]' Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing by Verron: http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/other/002osd000000002u00096000.html [accessed 13/02/2019]

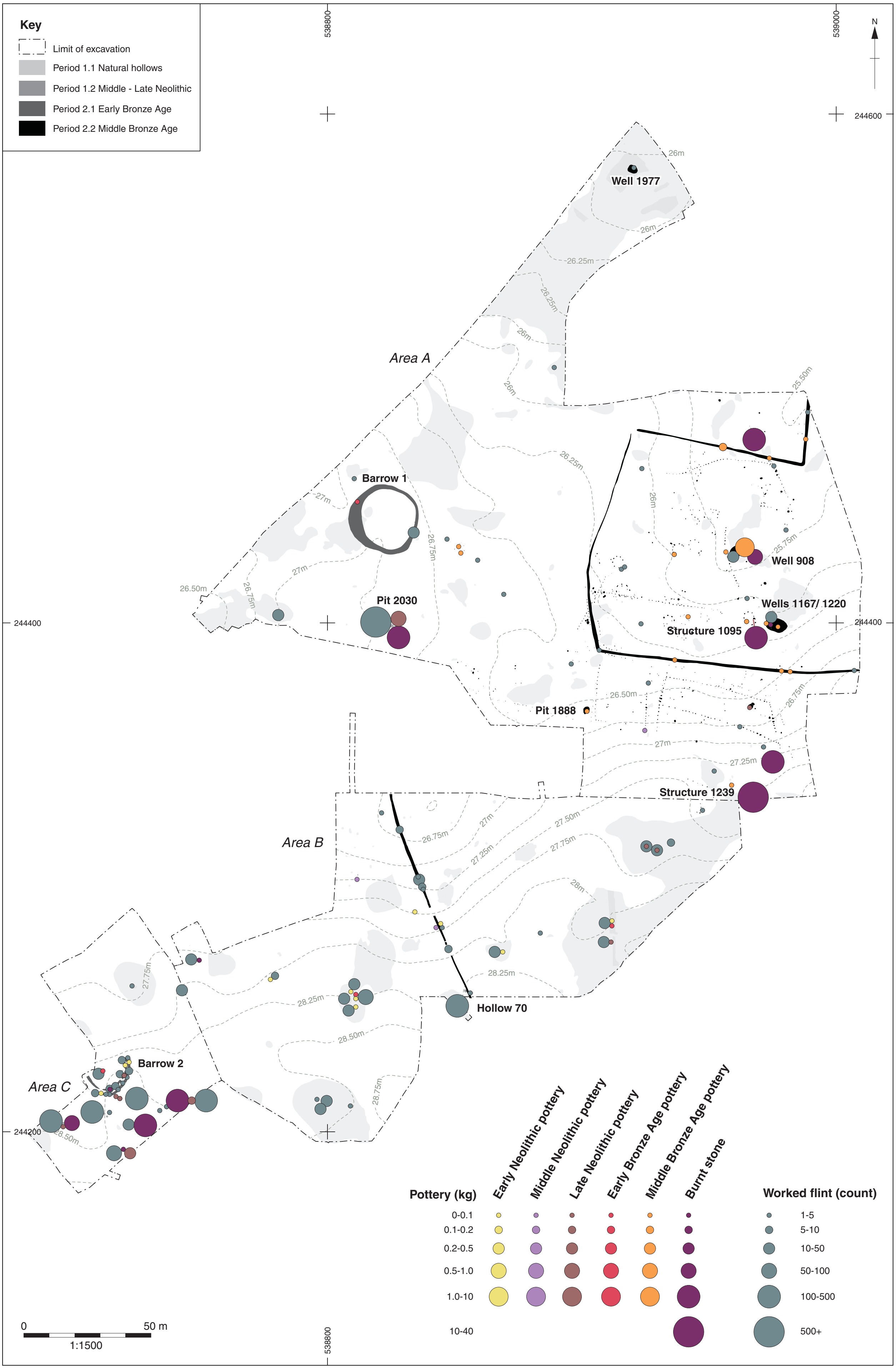


Figure 35: Prehistoric finds and features

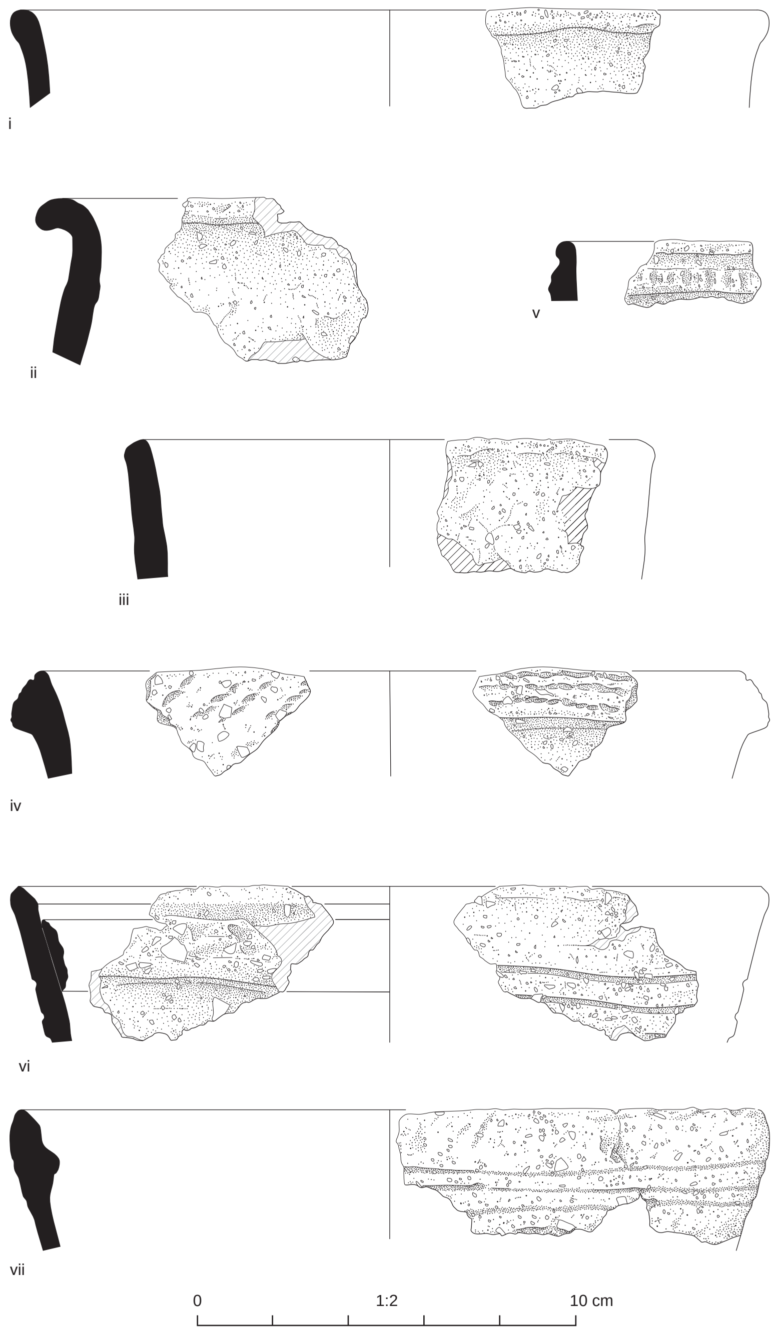


Figure 36: Neolithic pottery illustrations

i Earlier Neolithic Plainware Bowl with bead rim; fabric Qshfine. Context 437.8, natural hollow **357**.
ii Earlier Neolithic Plainware Bowl with rounded everted rim; fabric F1C. Context 759, natural hollow **720**.
iii Earlier Neolithic Plainware closed bowl with direct rounded rim; fabric F1. Context 576, natural hollow **572**.
iv Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware with cord impressed decoration; fabric F1C. Context 384, pit **383**.
v Late Neolithic Grooved Ware of Woodlands sub-style with direct rounded rim and pinched cordon with incised notches; fabric Sh1ox; Context 553; pit **540**; trench B
vi Late Neolithic Grooved Ware of Woodlands sub-style with direct rounded rim and grooved decoration; fabric Sh1C. Context 660, pit **659**.
vii Late Neolithic Grooved Ware of Woodlands sub-style with direct pointed rim and grooved channels and pinched cordon; fabric Sh1; Context 2033, pit **2030**.

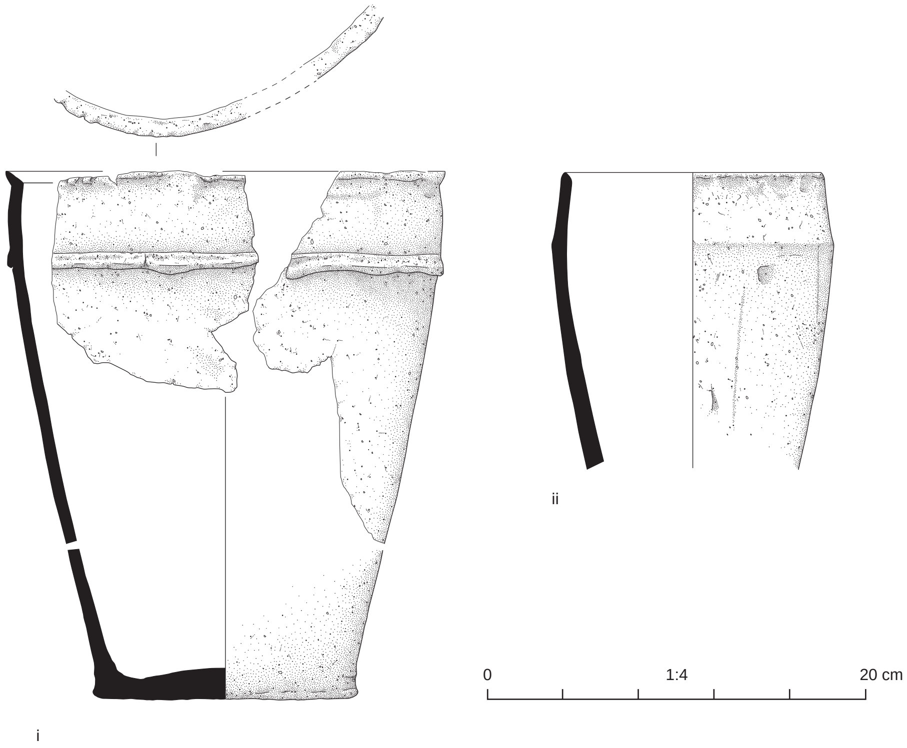


Figure 37: Middle Bronze Age pottery illustrations

i Medium sized bipartite urn (height 25cm; dia. 18cm). Rim: flattened out-turned;
Decoration: plain, applied horizontal cordon around shoulder.
Fabric 1. Context 911, well **908**.

ii Medium sized urn with very slight shoulder (height 20cm; dia. 16cm). Rim: simple flattened;
Decoration: single row or cordon of 'vestigial' (erased?) fingertip impressions around the shoulder.
Fabric 1. Context 1196, well **908**.

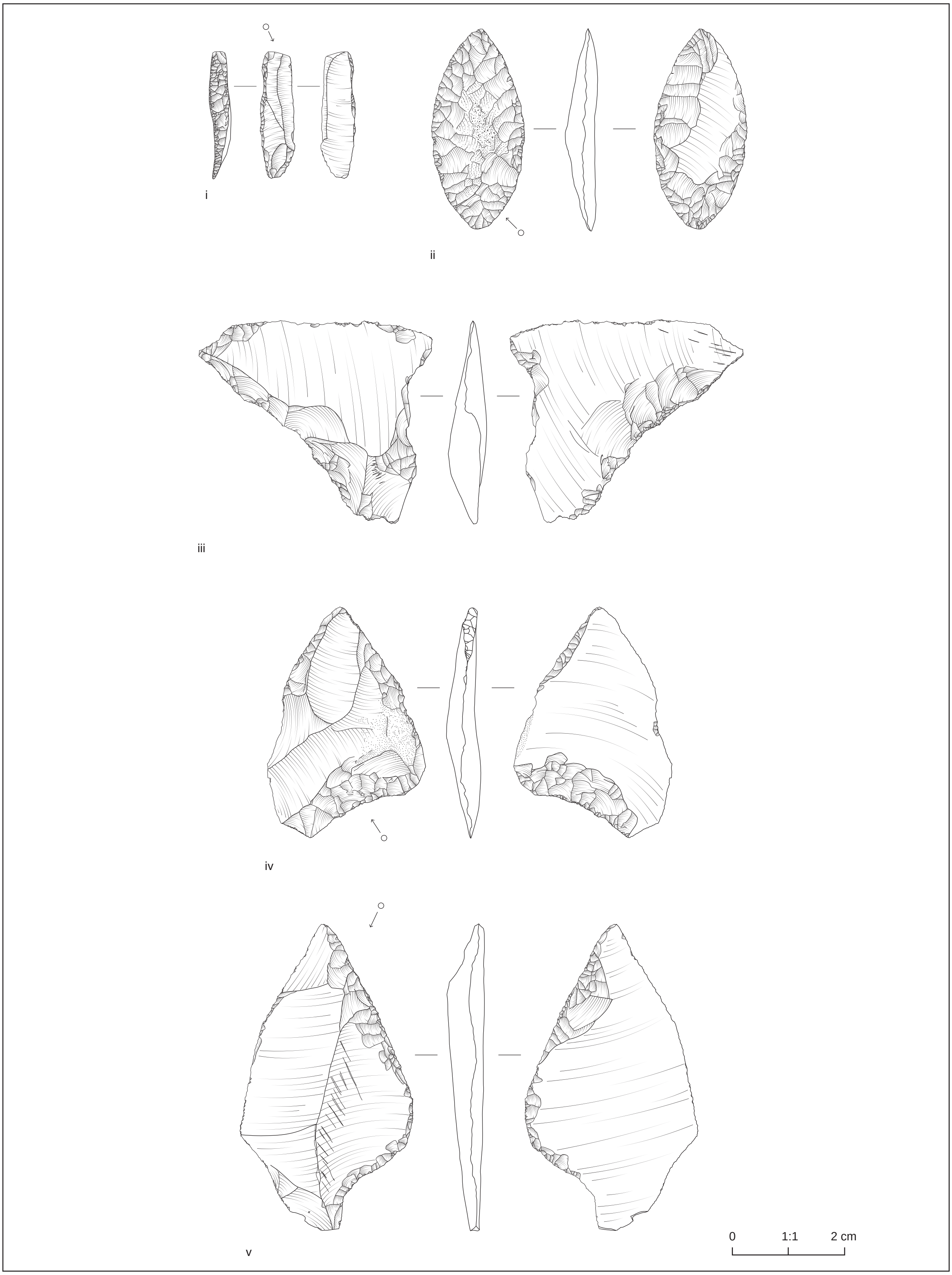


Figure 38: Worked flint illustrations
i microlith (361, natural hollow **357**);
ii leaf-shaped arrowhead, iii chisel arrowhead, iv oblique arrowhead,v oblique arrowhead (2033, pit **2030**)

Plate 1: Early Neolithic fills of natural hollow **679**, test pit **687**, looking south-west.

Plate 2: Late Neolithic pit **301**, looking north-east.

Plate 3: Excavating Late Neolithic pit **582**, looking north-west.

Plate 4: Finds from Late Neolithic pit **577**.

Plate 5: Early Bronze Age pit **652**, containing cremation deposit, looking west.

Plate 6: Early Bronze Age Barrow 1 ditch, showing slots **1085**, **1081** and **1078**.

Plate 7: Early Bronze Age Barrow 1, ditch slot **1502**, looking west.

Plate 8: Excavating Early Bronze Age inhumation SK569, grave **568**, within Barrow 2, looking east.

Plate 9: Early Bronze Age Barrow 2 ditch slots **755** and **752**, looking south.

Plate 10: Middle Bronze Age Path 2, comprising Fencelines 1733 and 1773, looking north.

Plate 11: Middle Bronze Age Fenceline 1179 deviating around well **908**, looking north.

Plate 12: Middle Bronze Age Fencelines **995** and **1025**, intersecting ditch **817**, looking north.

Plate 13: Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch **415**: causeway slots **415** and **425**, looking south.

Plate 14: Middle Bronze Age enclosure ditch **817** (slot **899**), looking north.

Plate 15: Middle Bronze Age Structure **1239**, prior to excavation, showing central pit **1239**, burnt stone and surrounding postholes, looking south.

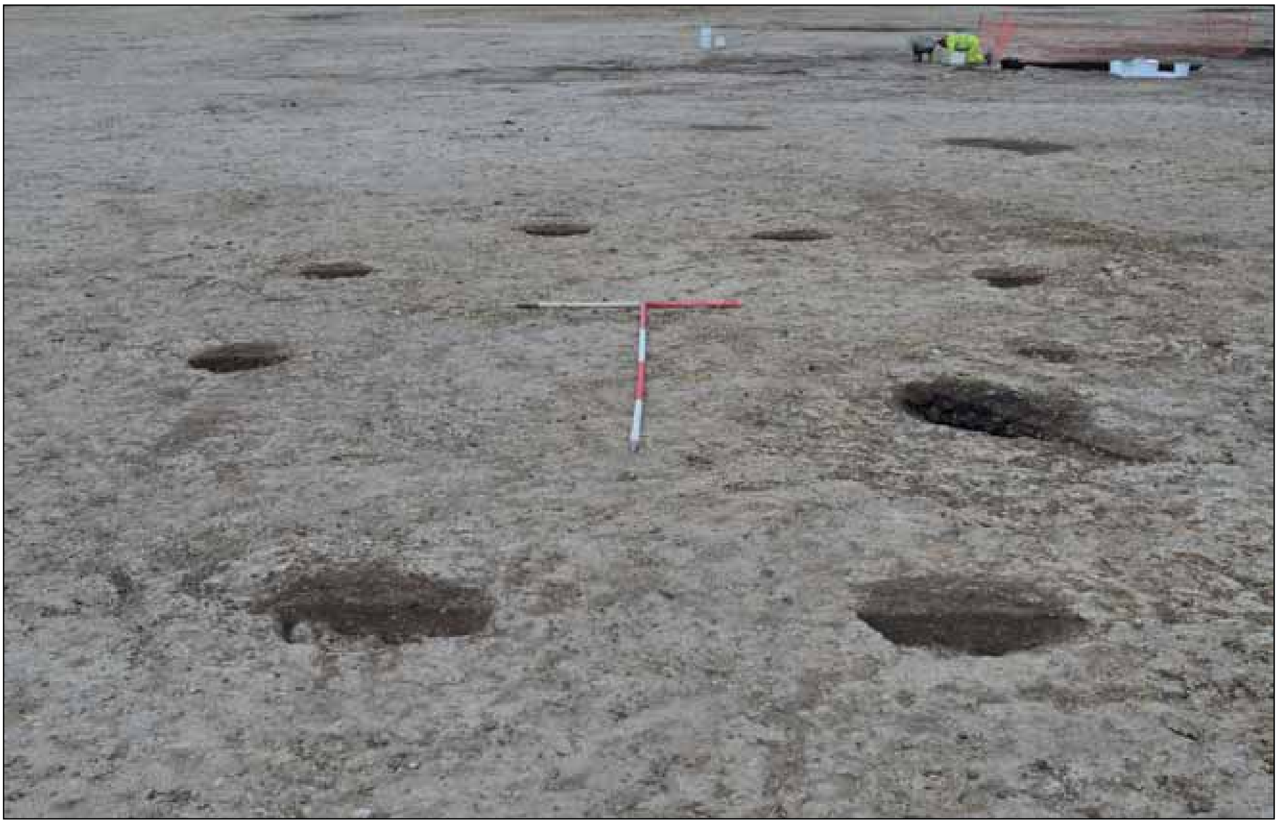


Plate 16: Middle Bronze Age Structure 1095, showing internal pit **1111**.

Plate 17: Middle Bronze Age Structure 930, looking north-east.

Plate 18: Middle Bronze Age Structures 971 and 952, looking north-west.

Plate 19: Later Middle Bronze Age well **1977** cutting through Early Neolithic hollow deposits, looking west.

Plate 20: Later Middle Bronze Age pit **1888**, looking north-west.

Plate 21: General view of Middle Bronze Age settlement showing enclosure ditch **817**, looking north.

Plate 22: Middle Saxon boundary ditch **857**, cutting through natural hollow deposits, showing causeway of backfilled chalk cut by well **1484**, looking south.

Plate 23: Possibly Medieval beam slots **365**, **367**, **363**, part of possible Structure 363, looking north-west.

Plate 24: Post-medieval hollow way sondage **1482** visible beyond the limits of excavation, showing wheel ruts and truncation of Barrow 2 ditches, looking south-west.

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

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

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

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

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

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

Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIfA
Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a Private Limited Company, N^{O}: 1618597 and a Registered Charity, N^{O}: 285627