Excavation Report

Middle Iron Age Settlement at Highfields Caldecote, Cambridgeshire

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Middle Iron Age Settlement at Highfields Caldecote, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Excavation

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Summary

From the 4th July to 6th September 2018 Oxford Archaeology East undertook an archaeological excavation of 1.05ha at land east of Highfields Road, Highfields Caldecote, Cambridgeshire (TL 3558 5918). The excavation revealed part of a Middle Iron Age farmstead, a Late Iron Age to Early Roman surfaced track and several associated ditches, all cut by a series of medieval to post-medieval furrows.

Three sub-phases of the Middle Iron Age farmstead's development were identified based largely on stratigraphic relationships and but also supported by radiocarbon dates retrieved from six of the associated features. The farmstead originated as an unenclosed settlement represented by the remains of three roundhouses. A large boundary ditch was subsequently laid out that cut across the earlier features and which was maintained and re-cut a number of times. It was during this second sub-phase that the farmstead flourished, represented by several roundhouses, smaller boundary ditches, a four-post structure, hearths and pits arranged on both sides of the main boundary ditch. A final phase of reorganisation was indicated by the establishment of a new roundhouse within the main area of settlement, to the north of which was a narrow sinuous ditch that cut along the route of the infilled boundary ditch. In this phase, a separate sub-rectangular enclosure was also created in the south-west corner of the site, which enclosed the partial remains of another roundhouse.

Many of the features yielded finds, notably a well-stratified assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery. The assemblage was, however, characteristically similar throughout all three phases of Middle Iron Age activity and could not be relied upon for more precise dating. The six radiocarbon dates retrieved from the site spanned 375-50 cal BC with four of the six dating to 375-200 cal BC, indicating that activity started here within the first half of the Middle Iron Age, with ceramic evidence indicating that this was around 350BC. Other finds were recovered, including animal bone, burnt and worked stone, fired clay and metalworking debris indicative of specific activities taking place within and nearby to the farmstead. Although the preservation of plant remains from bulk samples was poor, the low levels of pollen retrieved from samples are indicative of an open grassy landscape used for grazing animals.

The settlement focus seems to have shifted elsewhere in the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period as only a very small quantity of finds of this date were present, largely within the uppermost fills of some of the Middle Iron Age features. A small quantity of Early Roman pottery was, however, recovered from a trackway and associated ditches that cut across the earlier features. This trackway presumably once linked with neighbouring farmsteads and, through the road network, larger settlements of this date within the area.

The claylands around Caldecote were clearly extensively settled and farmed during the Iron Age (and Roman) periods, and this excavation makes a valuable contribution to this growing corpus of sites, especially as its chronology is underpinned by radiocarbon dating.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological excavation measuring 1.05ha was conducted at land east of Highfields Road, Caldecote, Cambridgeshire (TL 3558 5918; Fig. 1). The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Limited in advance of residential development. This work followed a programme of desk-based assessment (Butler 2015), geophysical survey (Tanner 2015) and trial trenching (Chinnock 2016), which identified enclosures, possible roundhouses and associated features that appeared to have originated in the Late Iron Age, along with medieval to post-medieval cultivation features. This evidence, combined with the results of other archaeological investigations around Highfields undertaken since the mid 1990s, clearly demonstrates that later Iron Age settlement and activity was extensive in this area.

1.1.2 This archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application S/1216/16/OL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Brudenell 2018). Following the completion of the excavation, a post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) was prepared which outlined the research potential of the site and presented a timetable and methodologies for further analysis and publication of the results (Blackbourn 2019).

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

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

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The bedrock geology is recorded as Gault Formation mudstone; a Jurassic period sedimentary bedrock, overlain by superficial deposits of Oadby (BGS 2015). The soil on the site comprises slowly permeable calcareous clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils.

1.2.2 The site is located in Highfields Caldecote, which forms part of the small village of Caldecote in South Cambridgeshire and is situated to the east of Highfields Road on agricultural land. The site is broadly flat at *c.*71m OD and is bounded by Highfields Road to the west, a trackway leading to Highfield Farm to the north, a tree belt to the east and fields to the south.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

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

Prehistoric (10000 BC to AD 43)

1.3.2 Whilst no pre-Iron Age features have been recorded in the area surrounding the site, two residual Mesolithic tools were found in excavations 200m to the south-west

(Kenney 2007), and attest to early activity in the landscape. In general, however, it was not until the later Iron Age that settlement *per se* was established and sustained on the heavy clays of the area. The combined results of archaeological investigations around Highfields since the mid 1990s now clearly demonstrate that later Iron Age activity was extensive. On the site itself, geophysical survey (Fig. 2b) and trenched evaluation (ECB4622) identified a small sub-rectangular enclosure (15m by 15m) situated along a north-east to south-west aligned ditch, and other features including two possible roundhouse ring-gullies (MCB20805). These features were thought to have had their origins in the Late Iron Age, and yielded a small quantity of pottery and animal bone (Chinnock 2016).

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

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

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

Roman (AD 43 to AD 410)

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

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

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

1.3.9 Evidence for Roman activity has also been identified immediately east of Highfields Road, to the south-west of the site (03286) comprising a ditch and pit yielding sherds of Samian pottery.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval (AD 410 to AD 1500)

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

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

Post-medieval and modern (AD 1500 to present)

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

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

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 Thanks go to Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the project. Thanks also to Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council for monitoring the work. Matt Brudenell managed the Project and the site work was conducted by the author with the assistance of Leanne Robinson Zeki, Emily Abrehart, Carlotta Marchetto, Joanna Nastaszyc, Yerai Francisco Benet, Thomas Lucking and Francis Pitcher. On site survey was conducted by Emily Abrehart.

1.4.2 Similarly, the post-excavation team deserve thanks for processing and assessing the artefactual and environmental assemblages from the excavation under the supervison of Natasha Dodwell and Rachel Fosberry. Thanks are also due to the OA East geomatics team, the editor Rachel Clarke and to Charlotte Walton, Dave Brown and Charles Rousseaux for producing the illustrations

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief and Written Scheme of Investigation (Stewart 2018; Brudenell 2018) and further refined in the Updated Project Design and Post Excavation Assessment (Blackbourn 2019).

2.1.2 The main aims of this excavation were

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

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

2.1.4 Below is the updated list of Research Aims:

2.2 Regional and Site Specific Research Aims

Iron Age Settlement

2.2.1 To investigate the character and morphology of the Iron Age settlement and associated activity, including its origins, development and decline, including any evidence for the impact of Romanisation on the pattern of landscape use. Further analysis is needed to explore the range of settlement forms in the Middle Iron Age, and establish their patterning and distribution. Work is needed to define more closely the different types of settlement and enclosure evident, and explore how they vary over space and time (Brudenell forthcoming).

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

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

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

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

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

Economy during the Iron Age

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

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

The Environmental Record

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

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

Iron Age Ceramics

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

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

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

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

2.3 Methodology

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

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

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

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

2.3.5 All machine excavation was monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OAE pro-

forma sheets and plans and sections were drawn at appropriate scales. Site photos were taken of all features using a DSLR camera.

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

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

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

2.3.9 Environmental samples were taken from a variety of features on site, including pits, ditches, gullies and post-holes. Charcoal-rich deposits were usually targeted as were deposits with the potential for waterlogging. Pollen samples were also taken from a small number of features.

2.3.10 The site was excavated during an abnormally hot period and the site was incredibly dry when the topsoil and subsoil was being stripped. Features were often difficult to see against the natural geology and once exposed dried out further which made excavation particularly difficult. A period of wet weather allowed for easier excavation of features but also uncovered a number of features which had not been previously identified Drone photogrammetry was conducted pre-excavation and did not aid in identifying features.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The excavation identified features from three main phases of activity dating from the Middle Iron Age to the medieval to post-medieval periods (Fig. 3). A single modern feature was recorded in the north-east part of the site but is not further described.

- Natural Features
- Phase 1 – Middle Iron Age (*c.*350BC to 50BC)
  - 1.1 (*c.*350BC to 200BC)
  - 1.2 (*c.*350BC to 200BC)
  - 1.3 (*c.*200BC to 50BC)
- Phase 2 – Late Iron Age to Early Roman (*c.*50BC to 100AD)
- Phase 3 – Medieval to post-medieval (*c.*11th to 18th century)

3.1.2 Many of the features uncovered across the site dated to the Middle Iron Age phase with a clear concentration in the north-east part of the site. These features continued to the west, north and east, however, there was a distinct area in the southern part of the site devoid of Middle Iron Age features. The features identified largely consisted of enclosure and boundary ditches as well as several roundhouses, with associated pits and post-holes indicative of settlement. These most likely represent the partial remains of a farmstead. Many of these features contained finds assemblages including pottery, animal bone, fired clay, worked flint and burnt and worked stone.

3.1.3 A Late Iron Age to Early Roman phase was also identified in the eastern part of the site, although by this period the focus of settlement appears to have shifted elsewhere. A trackway and boundary/field ditches, largely with a north-west to south-east alignment and yielding noticeably fewer datable finds.

3.1.4 The final phase of activity on site was represented by a series of medieval to post-medieval furrows which covered the entire site and truncated many of the earlier features.

3.1.5 The natural geology (102) consisted of a light white yellow to mid yellow orange clay with occasional patches of gravel. This was overlain by a subsoil (101) measuring approximately 0.15m thick that consisted of a light brown silty clay. This was in turn overlain by topsoil (100) which measured 0.25m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt. A modern lead alloy button was recovered from the topsoil (SF1).

3.1.6 Features are described below by phase and where possible features have been assigned to groups. A full list of all the features and deposits excavated can be found in Appendix A which includes details of their phasing and feature groups. Ditch groups are generally referred to by the lowest context assigned. Feature (cut) numbers in the text are written in **bold**. Where numerous sections or interventions were excavated across large features such as ditches, an overview of the feature is provided, followed by more detailed description in a smaller font. Finds and environmental remains are mentioned in the text with a brief summary at the end of the results section. Full reports are located in Appendices B and C.

3.2 Natural features (Fig. 3)

3.2.1 Few natural features were evident on site. In the eastern part of the site was a tree throw (**299**) which measured 0.55m wide and 0.14m deep with irregular sides and base. Its single fill (300) consisted of a light orange brown clayey sand. An ice crack (**329**) was identified immediately north of and was truncated by ditch **331** (Phase 1.3). This ice crack measured 0.6m wide and 0.5m deep with irregular sides and base. Its single fill (330) consisted of a mid brown orange clayey sand.

3.3 Phase 1 – Middle Iron Age (*c.*350BC to 50BC) (Figs 4 – 6 and 8)

3.3.1 The majority of features uncovered have been assigned to this phase, largely on the basis that Middle Iron Age pottery was present in many of the fills. Although the pottery assemblage did not help to identify more precise phasing, the features dated to this period on ceramic evidence have been split into three sub-phases based largely on stratigraphic relationships, to some extent supplemented by radiocarbon dating. The settlement appears to have initially been unenclosed, represented by a number of roundhouses which had been abandoned prior to the construction of a large boundary ditch which much of the settlement was later focused around. This boundary shows very clearly on the magnetometry survey of the site (see Fig. 2a), along with some of the more clearly-defined enclosures associated with it. Features revealed by the excavation include enclosures, seven roundhouses, a number of other ditches and gullies, 31 pits and seven post-holes, including a four-post structure. These features are all characteristic of Middle Iron Age settlement in this part of Cambridgeshire.

Phase 1.1 (Fig. 4) (c.350BC to 50BC)

3.3.2 The earliest phase of Middle Iron Age activity on site comprised the partial remains of three roundhouse structures and a single gully. These features are the only remains which clearly pre-dated the large boundary ditch which ran across the site (see below). It is worth noting that other features, such as well **509** and some of the isolated pits, may well have been constructed in/related to this earliest phase but are described under the main phase of the Middle Iron Age settlement (see below).

3.3.3 In the centre of the site was gully **485** which had a roughly north to south orientation and measured 0.3m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (486) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay. This was truncated at its southern end by the gully of Roundhouse **241**.

Roundhouse 241

3.3.4 Located centrally within the site was Roundhouse 241 which only partially survived due to later truncations. This roundhouse measured at least 11.6m in diameter; however, the location of its entranceway could not be determined. Ring ditch **241** (=**256**=**543**=**591**) measured between 0.45m to 0.65m wide and 0.07m to 0.28m deep with sloping sides and a concave base (Section 147, Fig. 8a). This ring ditch largely contained two fills; the basal fill (242=257=592) measured between 0.04m to 0.09m thick and consisted of a light to mid yellow or orange brown silty clay. This was overlain by fill 243 (=258=544=593) which measured between 0.07m to 0.24m thick and consisted of a mid to dark brown to orange grey or grey brown sandy to silty clay that contained burnt stone (1.042kg), 33 sherds (147g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 62g of animal bone including cattle and three fragments (6g) of fired clay.

Roundhouse 286

3.3.5 Immediately to the east was Roundhouse 286 and as with Roundhouse 241 was heavily truncated by later features. This roundhouse measured at least 10.8m in

diameter and had an east south-east facing entranceway. Ring-ditch **286** (=**296**=**401**=**403**=**405**=**427**=**450**) measured between 0.4m to 0.97m wide and 0.1m to 0.38m deep with sloped to steep sides and a concave base (Section 182, Fig. 8a). During excavation this ring-ditch contained one or two fills dependant on where it was excavated; most likely a result of truncation. Where the ring ditch had a single fill (402=404=406=623=624) it consisted of a light to mid brown grey silty clay that contained burnt stone (5.8kg), 23 sherds (106g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 56g of animal bone including cattle. Where the ring ditch was recorded as having two fills, the basal fill (287=297=428=451=607) measured between 0.07m to 0.18m thick and consisted of a light yellow brown or brown grey silty clay that contained nine sherds (20g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 72g of animal bone, including cattle. Overlying this was fill 288 (=298=429=452=599) which measured between 0.1m to 0.31m thick and consisted of a dark brown grey or grey brown silty clay that contained burnt stone inclusions (16.7kg) a worked flint side scraper, 106 sherds (889g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 363g of animal bone (cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse) and 14 fragments (60g) of fired clay.

Roundhouse 453

3.3.6 Roundhouse 453 was located to the south-west and was truncated by a later ditch (**133**). This roundhouse was the smallest on site measuring only 6m in diameter. There was no evidence for internal features and its entrance was seemingly positioned to the south (Plate 1). Ring gully **453** (=**455**=**457**) measured between 0.42m to 0.44m wide and 0.1m to 0.14m deep with sloping sides and a concave base (Section 197, Fig. 8b). Its single fill (454=456=458=565 to 571) consisted of a mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional gravel and burnt stone inclusions (400g) and contained a single fragment (9g) of burnt flint and three fragments (4g) of fired clay.

Phase 1.2 (c.350BC to 50BC) *(Fig. 5)*

3.3.7 The majority of the Middle Iron Age features have been attributed to this phase and there was some evidence of intercutting, suggesting quite intensive and/or complex activity. The initial settlement appears to have expanded considerably during this phase with much of the activity focused on either side of a large boundary ditch which extended across the site. This phase of reorganisation saw the introduction of enclosures and demarcation of space within the settlement, which included the construction of further roundhouses alongside other features such as pits, hearths and a post-hole structure.

*Boundary Ditch Group **123***

3.3.8 Ditch Group **123** comprised a number of ditches which formed a large and possibly long-lived boundary aligned north-east to south-west across the site and which was re-cut a number of times (Plate 2). An overview of the boundary is provided below, followed by detailed descriptions of each intervention excavated across the ditch group (in a smaller font). Although one of the recuts appears to have post-dated Enclosure **379**, this ditch group is described first as it clearly formed a major boundary that influenced the layout of the associated settlement throughout much of the later Middle Iron Age phases.

3.3.9 Early versions of this ditch were seen to be heavily truncated (**175**, **167**, **333**=**337**) and were difficult to trace across the length of the boundary. This ditch measured between 0.8m to 3.6m wide and 0.08m to 1.14m deep with steep sides and a concave base with between one and two fills depending on the levels of truncation. Of this earliest iteration of the ditch, cut **167** appears to have been a separate element: it measured 0.86m wide

and 0.34m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base and contained a single fill. In total, this earliest group of ditches produced small quantities of finds including Middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

3.3.10 At some point this early version of the boundary ditch had become disused/infilled and was cut by another ditch (ditch **133**; see below) close to the south-west end of its exposed length. The main boundary was subsequently reinstated (possibly in Phase 1.3) by a more substantial ditch (**123**=**171**=**224**=**335**=**357**=**390**) that measured between 1.76m to 3.16m wide and 0.78m to 1.15m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Multiple fills were identified within this ditch, yielding large quantities of Middle Iron Age pottery, animal bone, fired clay and worked and burnt stone. The latest/uppermost fill also contained some Late Iron Age pottery suggesting it had not fully silted up by the subsequent phase (see below). Enclosures (such as **379** and **271**) were seen extending to the north and south of the boundary ditch (which also are clearly visible on the geophysical survey plot; see Fig. 2a). Further ditches related to the boundary were also identified at its north-east end (**338**, **473**, **502**, **381**), indicating some continued maintenance during the latter part of this phase and possibly into the next.

3.3.11 Due to the difficulties in establishing the exact sequence in which these ditches were originally created, they are described below in stratigraphic order (from the south-west to the north-east). They are described in relation to each excavated intervention and, where possible, with reference to equivalent ditch cuts identified elsewhere along the boundary:

*Ditch intervention **175***

3.3.12 Within the most westerly excavated slot the earliest ditch identified (**175**) had been heavily truncated (Fig. 8a, Section 122), although appeared to have a north-east to south-west orientation. This ditch measured 0.8m wide and only 0.08m deep. Its single fill (176) consisted of a light grey yellow clay that contained four sherds (153g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 189g of animal bone including cattle. This ditch had an unknown relationship with ditch **167** which had a north-east to south-west orientation and measured 0.86m wide and 0.34m deep with sloping sides and a flat base. It single fill (168) consisted of a light yellow brown clay that contained two sherds (3g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 8g of animal bone. Both these early ditches were truncated by ditch **133**. The original boundary ditch was then re-cut (**171**).

3.3.13 Ditch **171** (**123**=**224**=**335**=**357**=**390**) measured 2.5m wide and 0.9m deep with sloping sides and a concave base and contained three fills. The basal fill (172) measured 0.3m thick and consisted of a light yellow brown clay that contained five sherds (43g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 68g of animal bone, including cattle and a single fragment (3g) of fired clay. This was overlain by fill 173 which measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a dark grey clay that contained 15 sherds (116g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 34g of animal bone. The uppermost fill (174) measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a mid orange brown clay that contained large burnt stones. This fill contained 12 sherds (49g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, two sherds (6g) of Late Iron Age pottery and 37g of animal bone and was most likely finally infilled during Phase 1.3 or even the early part of Phase 2.

*Ditch intervention **123***

3.3.14 To the north-east was intervention **123** (=**171**=**224**=**335**=**357**=**390**) which measured 2m wide and 1.03m deep with steep sides and a flatish base. Here this main phase of the ditch contained five fills, the basal fill (124) measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a mid yellow grey silty sandy clay that contained a single sherd (6g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 96g of animal bone. Overlying this was fill 125 which represented slumping and measured 0.24m thick and consisted of a light brown grey silty sandy clay. Fill 126 measured 0.3m thick and consisted of a light brown grey clayey silt. It was overlain by fill 127 which measured 0.16m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay that contained 15 sherds (167g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 46g of animal bone and a single fragment (3g) of fired clay. The uppermost fill (128) measured 0.28m

thick and consisted of a mid yellow grey sandy clay with burnt stone inclusions that contained three fragments (7g) of fired clay. This was cut by possible ditch **121** and pit **131**.

3.3.15 A further possible ditch (**121**) was only partially identified in section (not illustrated) and its orientation was uncertain, although it presumably followed the same north-east to south-west alignment as the other ditches which formed this boundary ditch. The ditch measured 0.84m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (122) consisted of a light yellow grey sandy clay that contained eight sherds (23g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 19g of animal bone including cattle and horse and three fragments (8g) of fired clay.

*Ditch intervention **224***

3.3.16 Approximately 11m to the north-east was intervention **224** (=**123**=**171**=**335**=**357**=**390**) which measured 1.76m wide and 0.78m deep with steep sides and a concave base and contained five fills. The basal fill (225) measured 0.3m thick and consisted of a mid red brown silty clay that contained seven sherds (75g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 596g of animal bone (including sheep/goat, dog and horse). To the south-west this was overlain by fill 226 which measured 0.5m thick and consisted of a very dark grey clayey silt that contained 94 sherds (1047g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 545g of animal bone comprising cattle and sheep/goat and four fragments (22g) of fired clay. This fill was environmentally sampled and this contained a single charred wheat grain. To the north-east fill 225 was overlain by fill 227 which represented a dump of material that measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a mid red grey clayey silt that contained large burnt stones and charcoal. It produced three sherds (29g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 143g of animal bone including cattle and horse. This was overlain by a redeposited natural (228) which measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a mid yellow orange clay. The uppermost fill (229) measured 0.24m thick and consisted of a deliberate dump of very dark grey clayey silt.

*Ditch intervention **357***

3.3.17 Ditch cut **357** (=**123**=**171**=**224**=**356**=**390**) measured 2.15m wide and 1.05m deep with steep sides and a concave base and contained three fills. The basal fill (360) represented slumping and measured 0.06m thick and consisted of a mid orange silty clay that contained burnt stone (100g) and two sherds (4g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. This was overlain by fill 361 which measured 0.38m thick and consisted of a mottled light to mid bluey orange grey that contained burnt stone (2.611kg), 32 sherds (142g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 326g of animal bone including cattle and horse and a single fragment (17g) of fired clay. The uppermost fill (362) measured 0.64m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt that contained burnt stone (6.5kg) including three worked stone objects (saddlequern, rubberstone and hammer stone), 21 sherds (87g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 48g of animal bone including sheep/goat and cattle and seven fragments (19g) of fired clay.

*Ditch interventions **333** and **473***

3.3.18 The earliest ditch identified within the adjacent excavated slot was ditch terminus **333** (=**387**) (Fig. 8a, Section 165, 178). This ditch appeared to continue in a north-east direction and measured 1.1m wide and 1.04m deep with near vertical sides and a fairly flat base. Only a single fill (334) was observed due to truncation which consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay. This was cut by ditch **335** (=**123**=**171**=**224**=**357**=**390**) which measured 2.6m wide and 1.15m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This ditch contained two fills, the basal fill (336) measured 0.35m thick and consisted of a mottled orange grey silty clay that contained 41g of animal bone. This was overlain by fill 337 which measured 0.8m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt that contained large burnt stone inclusions (11.350kg), 13 sherds (58g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 13g of animal bone and two fragments (11g) of fired clay. Ditch **335** was in turn truncated on its southern side by ditch **338** which appeared to have a north-east to south-west alignment. This ditch measured 1.6m wide and 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides and a fairly flat base. Its single fill (339) consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt that contained two fragments (11g) of fired clay.

3.3.19 To the north-east, possible ditch **473** was identified on the southern edge of the ditch group, and although a relationship was not identified this ditch may have represented a later re-cut or

addition. This ditch seemingly also had a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (474) consisted of a light grey brown silty clay. Approximately 4m to the north-east was possible ditch terminus **502** which measured 1.04m wide and 0.35m deep with sloping sides and a flat base. This ditch contained two fills, the basal fill (503) measured 0.21m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay and contained burnt stone (1.800kg), seven sherds (57g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 5g of animal bone comprising sheep/goat. This was overlain by fill 504 which measured 0.14m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay with stone inclusions. This was truncated by Phase 2 trackway ditches **497** and **500**.

*Ditch intervention **333***

3.3.20 At the north-east end of Ditch Group **123** was ditch **387** (=**333**) which had a north-east to south-west orientation and measured 3.6m wide and 1.14m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. This ditch contained two fills, the basal fill (388) measured 0.28m thick and consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay that contained 6.75kg of burnt stone, 17 sherds (119g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 122g of animal bone including horse. This was overlain by fill 389 which measured 0.34m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay. This was cut by ditch **390** (=**123**=**171**=**224**=**335**=**357**) which measured 3.16m wide and 0.96m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. This ditch contained four fills, the basal fill (391) measured 0.08m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay, this was overlain by fill 392 which measured 0.08m thick and consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay. Fill 393 measured 0.42m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay that contained ten sherds (52g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 281g of animal bone comprising cattle and horse. The uppermost fill (394) measured 0.42m thick and consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay.

3.3.21 This was truncated on its southern side by ditch **381** which had a north-east to south-west orientation This ditch measured 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and a flatish base. Its single fill (382) consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay that contained a single sherd (5g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

*Enclosure/Ditch **133**, Roundhouse **495** and associated features*

3.3.22 Although many of the ditches identified on site had been truncated to varying degrees, it has been possible to suggest that some of these ditches would have formed enclosures or sub-divisions extending from the main boundary ditch (**123**). Within the enclosed or sub-divided spaces were a number of settlement-related features, including roundhouses, cooking hearths and scatters of pits.

3.3.23 Ditch **133** (=**169**=**259**=**363**) towards the western edge of the site was constructed during the use of boundary ditch **123** as it was seen to cut the earliest version but was in turn cut by the latest/main re-cut. This curving ditch had a broadly north-west to south-east alignment, extending for 32m in a south-easterly direction from ditch **123** before terminating. This ditch measured 1.2m wide and 0.88m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the basal fill (134=170=262=364) measured between 0.2m to 0.6m thick and consisted of a mid red brown to brown grey silty clay that contained burnt stone inclusions, 12 sherds (44g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 63g of animal bone including sheep/goat and cattle. This was overlain by fill 135 (=263=365) which measured between 0.34m to 0.6m thick and consisted of a dark brown grey silty clay that contained 19 sherds (131g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 8g of animal bone including sheep/goat and four fragments (6g) of fired clay.

3.3.24 Probably associated with ditch **133**, and located some 13.5m to the north of its terminus, was ditch **234** (**=236=310=420**), which appears to have been directly associated with Roundhouse **495** (see below). This ditch had a roughly north-east to south-west orientation and measured 26m long with both termini curving slightly to the

north. Four interventions were excavated into this ditch and it measured between 0.64m and 0.95m wide and 0.34m to 0.55m deep with steep to very steep sides and a concave to V-shaped base. Its single fill (235=237=328=419) consisted of a mid brown grey to dark brown grey clayey silt that contained burnt stone inclusions (55.700kg), 36 sherds (346g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 2038g of animal bone (sheep/goat, cattle and horse) and five fragments (22g) of fired clay. A fragment of animal bone from fill 235 returned a radiocarbon date of 361-201cal. BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-84954; 2202±22 BP).

Roundhouse **495** and associated features

3.3.25 Situated between these enclosure ditches and the main boundary ditch were a series of pits and a roundhouse. Roundhouse **495**, which had only partially survived, measured 7.9m in diameter and its entranceway was probably on the south or south-east side (where the roundhouse gully had been truncated by later features). Ring gully **495** (=**526**=**539**) measured between 0.45m to 0.5m wide and 0.14m to 0.18m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Section 215, Fig. 8b). Its single fill (496=527 to 538=540) consisted of a mid grey brown or brown grey silty clay that contained 67 sherds (383g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 17g of animal bone including cattle. No internal features were observed.

3.3.26 Surrounding Roundhouse **495** were several pits, one of which (**541**) was cut by the roundhouse gully. Pit **541** measured 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base and its single fill (542) consisted of a light brown silty clay. To the immediate east of the roundhouse gully was pit **553** which measured 0.53m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (554) consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay with large burnt stone inclusions, suggesting that it may have been a hearth or cooking pit.

3.3.27 Further to the south of the roundhouse was pit **556** which measured 0.74m wide and 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (555) consisted of a light to mid grey brown clayey silt with burnt stone inclusions that contained 13 sherds (50g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and a single fragment (2g) of fired clay. To the west of this was pit **552**, which measured 1m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (551) consisted of a light blue grey silty clay that contained 11 sherds (47g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and three fragments (4g) of fired clay.

3.3.28 Pit **471** (=**477**) was located to the north-west of Roundhouse **495** and measured 1.1m wide and 0.45m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (472=478) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay, which was cut by phase 2 ditch **475**.

3.3.29 To the south-west of this were a further three small and very shallow pits or post-holes. Pit **146** measured 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (147) consisted of a light grey clay with burnt stone inclusions (900g). Pit **141** measured 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (142) consisted of a light grey sandy clay with burnt stone inclusions. Pit **148** measured 0.6m wide and 0.08m deep with steep sides and a concave, its single fill (149) consisted of a light brown grey sandy clay.

3.3.30 Slightly further away, beyond the inner boundary formed by ditch 234 were a number of other pits and a four-post structure. Pit **165**, located close to outer ditch **133**, measured 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep with steep sides and a concave base, its single fill (166) consisted of a light brown grey sandy clay. To the east was pit **152** which measured 0.44m wide and 0.12m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (153)

consisted of a light brown grey sandy clay. Pit **150** measured 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. Its single fill (151) consisted of a light brown grey sandy clay that contained three sherds (15g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

Four-post Structure **436** and adjacent hearth

3.3.31 To the east of/outside ditch **234** was a four-post structure, the only structure other than roundhouses to be identified on the site, and a hearth. This structure comprised four post-holes forming a square in plan, measuring roughly 2.6m north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west (Plate 3).

3.3.32 Post-hole **436** measured 0.58m wide and 0.32m deep with a steep south-west side and a sloped north-east side and concave base (Section 192, Fig. 8a). This post-hole contained two fills, fill 437 represented deliberate backfill and consisted of a mid orange brown yellow silty clay that contained frequent large burnt stones (9.700kg) used for packing. Fill 438 represented the disuse of the post/structure and measured 0.2m wide and consisted of a mid to dark brown clayey silt that contained occasional charcoal and four sherds (15g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. This fill was environmentally sampled and contained a charred wheat grain.

3.3.33 Post-hole **439** measured 0.55m wide and 0.32m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This post-hole contained two fills, the basal fill (440) measured 0.04m thick and consisted of a mid orange brown yellow silty clay. Overlying this was fill 441 which measured 0.28m thick and consisted of a mid to dark brown grey clayey silt that contained occasional charcoal, small burnt stones, a single worked flint flake, eight sherds (47g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and a single fragment (2g) of fired clay.

3.3.34 Post-hole **442** measured 0.5m wide and 0.32m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This post-hole contained two fills, the basal fill (443) measured 0.07m thick and consisted of a mid orange brown yellow silty clay. This was overlain by fill 444 which measured 0.25m thick and consisted of a mid to dark brown grey clayey silt that contained occasional burnt stone (1.050kg) and charcoal and contained 12g of animal bone. Post-hole **445** measured 0.52m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Two fills were recorded in this post-hole, the basal fill (446) measured 0.04m thick and consisted of a mid orange brown yellow silty clay. This was overlain by fill 447 which measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a mid to dark brown grey clayey silt that contained burnt stone (1.650kg).

3.3.35 Immediately south-west of this structure was hearth/cooking pit **238** which measured 0.87m wide and 0.3m deep with vertical sides and a flat base (Plate 4). This pit contained two fills: the basal fill (239) measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a mid to dark brown grey silty clay. This was overlain by fill 240 which measured 0.1m thick and consisted entirely of large frequent burnt stones (60.5kg).

3.3.36 Located to the north of the four-post structure and close to Boundary/Ditch Group **123** was a small section of ditch (**461**). This which had an east-to-west alignment and measured 0.46m wide and 0.36m deep with sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill (460=462) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay that contained seven sherds (34g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and two fragments (18g) of fired clay. This was cut by Phase 2 ditch **467**. Immediately djacent was pit **465** which measured 0.45m wide and 0.38m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (466) consisted of a mid reddish brown silty clay that contained two sherds (10g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. This feature was cut by Phase 2 ditches **463** and **467**.

*Ditch Group/Enclosure **271** and associated features*

3.3.37 To the east of Enclosure **133** and Roundhouse **495** was a group of intercutting ditches which may have formed another enclosure associated with boundary ditch **123**. Although only a small area was exposed, these ditches correlate with anomalies shown on the geophysical survey (Fig. 2b) that appear to show a small sub-square enclosure

to the south of the boundary ditch. The ditches form the south-eastern corner of the enclosure and were clearly recut on more than one occasion; the latest iteration possibly relating to the subsequent phase. The western arm appears to have been largely obliterated by the Phase 2 trackways ditches and Phase 3 furrows.

3.3.38 The earliest ditch in this group was represented by ditch terminus **311** (**317**=**520**) which had a roughly east-to-west alignment and continued eastwards outside the limits of excavation. This ditch measured between 1.46m to 1.6m wide and 0.5m to 0.55m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (312=318=519) consisted of a light yellow brown to mid orange brown clayey silt that contained 32 sherds (157g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 330g of animal bone comprising cattle, sheep/goat and horse. This was cut by ditch **313** (Plate 5).

3.3.39 Immediately to the south was ditch **271** (=**484**) with a roughly east-to-west alignment that curved northwards at its eastern end. This ditch measured between 0.7m to 0.8m wide and 0.47m to 0.52m deep with steep sides and a concave base and contained two fills (Section 205, Fig. 8b). The basal fill (272=483) measured 0.18m to 0.22m thick and consisted of a mid orange grey brown silty clay that contained burnt stone inclusions, 31 sherds (337g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 364g of animal bone (cattle and sheep/goat) and three fragments (14g) of fired clay. This was overlain by fill 273 (=482) which measured between 0.25m to 0.34m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt that contained burnt stone (700g), 37 sherds (156g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 298g of animal bone including cattle and sheep/goat. This ditch was re-cut by ditch **313** and its terminus was truncated by contemporary pit **274**.

3.3.40 Ditch **313** (**321**=**481**) followed the same alignment as ditch **271** and appeared to represent a re-cut; however, its terminus had shifted approximately 3m east. This ditch measured between 1.03m to 1.7m wide and 0.69m to 0.8m deep with steep sides and a concave base and contained two fills (Section 162, Fig. 8a). The basal fill (314=322=480) measured 0.3m to 0.44m thick and consisted of a mottled mid orange grey silty clay that contained burnt stone inclusions (6.900kg), 19 sherds (115g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 103g of animal bone comprising cattle and three fragments (29g) of fired clay. This fill was environmentally sampled and contained a grain of barley and charred weed seeds including grass and ribwort plantain. A seed from fill 322 returned a radiocarbon date of 366-204 cal.BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-84955; 2222±24 BP). Overlying this was fill 316 (=323=325=479) which measured between 0.23m to 0.52m thick and consisted of a mid grey clayey silt with burnt stone inclusions (15.207kg). This contained 86 sherds (395g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 824g of animal bone (cattle, horse, sheep/goat and pig) and five fragments (16g) of fired clay.

3.3.41 Very few features were identified that may have been associated with this possible enclosure. A pit (**274**) cut ditch terminus **271** and measured 1.58m wide and 0.55m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Plate 6). Its single fill (275) consisted of a dark brown grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal and occasional large burnt stone inclusions (16.8kg). This fill also contained 42 sherds (323g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 434g of animal bone (cattle, horse and sheep/goat) and 24 fragments (119g) of fired clay. An environmental sample from this fill produced a single charred legume.

3.3.42 Gully **280** (=**289**=**396**) appears o have been located within Ditch Group/Enclosure **271**, cutting across the ring-ditch of Phase 1.1 Roundhouse **286**. This gully had a roughly north-west to south-east alignment and measured between 0.4m to 0.5m wide and 0.28m to 0.31m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Plate 7). The cut of this gully contained between one and two fills: at the eastern end a single fill (395) was recorded consisting of a light to mid brown grey silty clay that contained 11 sherds

(69g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 5g of animal bone (sheep/goat). Across the remainder of the gully two fills were identified. The basal fill (281=290) measured 0.06m thick and consisted of a light brown or grey yellow clay that contained a single sherd (5g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 6g of animal bone. This was overlain by fill 282 (=291) which measured between 0.23m to 0.25m thick and consisted of a dark grey brown silty clay with burnt stone and charcoal inclusions. It contained 29 sherds (217g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 56g of animal bone including remains of pig and sheep/goat.

3.3.43 Two seemingly isolated small pits or large post-holes were identified to the south of Ditch Group **271**, close to the eastern edge of the site. Pit **267** measured 0.6m wide and 0.12m deep with moderately- sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (268) consisted of a mid grey orange silty clay that contained a single sherd (2g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. Pit **269** measured 0.7m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (270) consisted of a mid orange grey sandy clay.

*Enclosure **379 a**nd associated features*

3.3.44 Enclosure **379** was located in the north-east corner of the site and appears to also correlate with a (fainter) anomaly identified via the geophysical survey (Fig. 2b) to the north of Boundary/Ditch Group **123**. The possible enclosure appears rectangular in plan with a north-east to south-west alignment and measured approximately 19m wide externally. This enclosure, which may have been sub-divided by ditch **421** (see below), appeared to contain no internal features and its relationship with the various recuts of Boundary/Ditch Group **123** was by no means clear. A well, which was cut by ditch **509** forming the western arm of the enclosure, may have been constructed in the earlier Middle Iron Age phase, but was presumably backfilled in this phase of activity when the settlement was .

3.3.45 Possible well (**515**) measured 0.8m wide and 0.62m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base (Section 213, Fig. 8b; Plate 8) although would have originally measured approximately 1.62m deep. This well contained two fills, of which the basal fill (595) measured 0.3m thick and consisted of a dark blueish grey silty clay. A pollen sample taken from this fill identified pollen of grasses, dandelion type, ribwort, goosefoot, daisy type, pea family, carrot family, pinks family, knapweed, knotgrass and thistles. Herb taxa was less common as was tree and shrub pollen, the rose family, duckweed and fern spores.

3.3.46 This was overlain by fill 594 which measured 0.25m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay that was cut by ditch **509**. A pollen sample from this fill revealed cereal type pollen (barley, wheat/oats), goosefoot family, pink family, knotgrass, redshank, tree and shrub pollen, white water lillies and fern spores.

3.3.47 Ditch **379** (=**385**) represented the eastern limit to this enclosure, with a north-west to south-east alignment this ditch measured 1.65m wide and 0.49m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (380=386) consisted of a dark brown grey silty clay that contained 18 sherds (90g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 198g of animal bone including horse. Approximately 15m to the west was ditch **421** (=**509**) which ran parallel to ditch **379**. This ditch measured between 2.2m to 2.4m wide and 1m to 1.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This ditch contained five fills, the basal fills (423=511, 424=510) represented slumping events on the north-east and south-west sides, they measured between 0.1m to 0.2m thick and consisted of a mid grey yellow silty clay. This was overlain by fill 422 (=512=516) which represented natural silting whilst the ditch was still in use and measured 0.2m to 0.3m thick and consisted of a

dark orange grey clay. A pollen sample taken from this fill identified pollen of grass, ribwort plantain, a variety of herbs, cereal, trees and shrubs, pondweed and sphagnum moss.

3.3.48 Overlying this was fill 425 (=513=517) which measured between 0.35m to 0.5m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay that contained 13 sherds (60g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. A pollen sample from this fill yielded pollen of grasses, ribwort plantain, dandelion type, thistles, knotgrass, goosefoot, cereal types (barley and what/oats), trees, duckweed and bulrush. The uppermost fill (426=514=518) measured between 0.4m to 0.5m thick and consisted of a dark grey brown silty clay that contained three sherds (5g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 67g of animal bone including horse.

3.3.49 A possible internal boundary within this enclosure was represented by ditch **411** (=**524**) which had a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 2.94m wide and 0.86m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Plate 9). Its single fill (412=525) consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay that contained four sherds (8g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. This ditch narrowed at its western end (**524**) and terminated leaving a 3m wide entranceway; here the ditch measured 1.38m wide and 0.52m deep. This ditch was subsequently cut by Phase 2 Trackway **307** (see below).

*Enclosure Ditch **180** and Roundhouse **487***

3.3.50 Positioned roughly 29m to the south-west of, and aligned parallel with, Enclosure **379** was ditch **180**. This ditch was also located to the north of boundary ditch **123** and it appears to have formed another enclosure or sub-enclosure and within which a single roundhouse was constructed. The ditch can be traced extending north-westwards on the geophysical survey plot (Fig. 2b).

3.3.51 Ditch **180** had a north-west to south-east orientation and seemingly terminated where it met Ditch Group **123**. The ditch measured 1.55m wide and 0.88m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base (Section 123, fig. 8a; Plate 10). This ditch contained two fills, the basal fill (181) measured 0.34m thick and consisted of a mottled mid orange grey silty clay with large stone inclusions and contained a single worked flint flake, eight sherds (31g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 162g of animal bone, including cattle. Overlying this was fill 182 which measured 0.54m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt that contained burnt stone inclusions, 11 sherds (127g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 89g of animal bone including cattle and a single fragment (8g) of fired clay.

3.3.52 Located in the enclosed space formed between this ditch and ditch **421** was Roundhouse **487**, which had been truncated by a later furrow and was consequently only partially visible. The roundhouse measured roughly 9.2m in diameter with a probable entrance to the south-east (or possibly west). Ring gully **487** (=**489**=**491**) measured between 0.4m to 0.56m wide and 0.11m to 0.33m deep with sloping to steep sides and a concave base (Section 209, Fig. 8b). Its single fill (488=490=492) consisted of a mid orange brown grey clayey silt that contained burnt stone (3.100kg) and 22 sherds (185g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.3.53 Located within the roundhouse were two pits, the most northerly of which (pit **190**) measured 0.65m wide and 0.2m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. This pit contained two fills, the basal fill (191) measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay that contained a single sherd (3g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. This was overlain by fill 192 which measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a layer of large burnt stones (14.150kg) and flint including a re-used hammerstone, and was probably used as a hearth or cooking pit. Pit **193** was located 1.6m to the south-west and

measured 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (194) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay.

Associated settlement-related features

3.3.54 Although many of the features identified could be attributed to broader settlement development and/or grouped based on their association with enclosures or structures, the truncated and discrete nature of many of the features on the site meant that this was not always possible.

3.3.55 Two pits (**105** and **203**) were located to the west of (and outside) Enclosure **133** at the western edge of the site. Positioned just south of the ditch, pit **203** was 1.2m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, of which the basal fill (204) measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a mid orange brown silty clay. Overlying this was fill (205) which measured 0.08m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay. Located a few metres to the north-west was pit **105**, which measured 0.75m wide and 0.11m deep with a concave profile and contained a single fill (106) of mid grey brown clay.

3.3.56 Further to the north-east was another pit (**131**), which cut Ditch Group **123** and measured 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (132) consisted of a dark grey clayey silt that contained 132g of animal bone.

3.3.57 A small isolated pit or post-hole (**493**) was also identified to the north of Ditch Group **123**. This measured 0.52m wide and 0.19m deep with a concave profile. Its single fill (494) consisted of a mid orange grey brown clayey silt that contained three sherds (5g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

Phase 1.3 (c.200BC to 50BC) (Fig. 6)

3.3.58 A later phase of activity within the Middle Iron Age period was indicated by a further reorganisation of the settlement. It is feasible that one of the earlier recuts in Boundary Ditch/Group **123** relates to this phase (see above), but at some point during the later part of the Middle Iron Age the larger ditches forming this boundary had become infilled and a much narrower ditch was created that broadly followed the same course. A new enclosure was created in this phase that enclosed a the remains of a roundhouse, while a second ring-gully of a roundhouse within the main settlement area to the east provided the latest Middle Iron Age radiocarbon date from the site.

*Reinstatement of Boundary/Ditch Group **123***

3.3.59 The uppermost fills of Ditch Group **123** were cut by a sinuous ditch (**119**=**221**=**331**=**356**=**383**=**475**) that followed the same broad north-east to south-west alignment as the earlier boundary but was much narrower. It measured between 0.48m and 1.2m wide and 0.2m to 0.52m deep with sloped to steep sides and a concave base. In most cases this ditch contained only a single fill (120=332=355=384=476) which consisted of a mid orange grey brown to dark brown grey clayey silt. This produced burnt stone (100g), two worked flints, 21 sherds (108g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 67g of animal bone, including sheep/goat and cattle and two fragments (4g) of fired clay. Ditch cut **221** contained two fills, the basal fill (222) measured 0.16m thick and consisted of a dark reddish brown silty clay. Overlying this was fill 223 which was 0.36m thick and consisted of a dark brown clay that contained ten sherds (110g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 58g of animal bone, comprising cattle and sheep/goat.

*Enclosure **136***

3.3.60 Two sides of a probable sub-rectangular enclosure (136) were revealed to the south of the boundary, within which were the remains of a roundhouse and a several pits. In plan the enclosure measured at least 44m (north-west to south-east) by 40m (north-east to south-west). Five sections were excavated across ditch **136** (=**230**=**248**=**375**=**407**), which measured between 2.7m to 4.1m wide and 0.88m to 1.62m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Section 139, Fig. 8a; Plate 11). The ditch contained three fills, of which the basal fill (137=231=249=378=408) measured between 0.2m to 0.88m thick and consisted of a mid orange or yellow grey clay. This contained a single worked flint, 14 sherds (50g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 169g of animal bone including cattle. Overlying this was fill 138 (=232=250=377=409) which measured between 0.2m to 0.53m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey or grey brown silty sandy clay that contained burnt stone (2g), five sherds (27g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 175g of animal bone including horse. This fill was environmentally sampled and contained evidence for ostracods and charophytes indicative of standing water.

3.3.61 The uppermost fill (139=233=251=376=410) measured between 0.3m to 0.6m thick and consisted of a light to mid orange grey brown silty clay. This produced a range of finds including burnt stone (11.770kg) including a fragment of saddlequern and rubberstone, a copper alloy Nauheim brooch (SF 2) of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date, a single worked flint, 25 sherds (113g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, two sherds (18g) of Late Iron Age pottery, 60g of animal bone and a single fragment (2g) of fired clay. The presence of later finds suggests that this enclosure ditch may have remained partly open for a period of time before being finally infilled during Phase 2 (see below).

3.3.62 Pollen samples were taken from each of the three fills (231, 232, 233) within ditch **230** and these produced an assemblage dominated by pollen of grasses and other herbs including ribwort plantain, dandelion type, the pinks and goosefoot families, cereal type and thistles. Tree and shrub pollen was rare and included occurrences of alder, hazel and pine. Pollen of aquatic plants was also represented by pondweed and spirogyra.

3.3.63 Running parallel (north-west to south-east) with the western part of Enclosure **136** was ditch **140** (=**246**) which measured between 0.72m to 0.92m wide and 0.36m to 0.38m deep with steep sides and a concave to flat base (Plate 11). Its single fill (179=247) consisted of a mid orange brown silty clay.

*Roundhouse **143***

3.3.64 Within Enclosure **136** were the partial remains of Roundhouse **143**, which measured 14.6m in diameter and had a south-east facing entrance (Plate 12). The earliest part of this roundhouse was represented by a ditch forming the northern section of the main enclosure (**211**) surrounding the roundhouse. This curving ditch measured 0.55m wide and 0.35m deep with a steep eastern side (Plate 13). Its single fill (212=608=618=621) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay that contained three sherds (6g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.3.65 This ditch was cut by ring-ditch **143** (=**183**=**208**=**213**=**216**=**611**) which measured between 1.2m and 1.64m wide and 0.45m to 0.57m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Section 112, Fig 8a). This ditch contained two fills, of which the basal fill (144=184=209=214=217=603=605=609=612=614=616=619) measured between 0.1m and 0.38m thick and consisted of a mid orange brown silty clay. This contained burnt stone inclusions (11.750kg), 100 sherds (930g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 594g of animal bone including horse, sheep/goat and cattle and ten fragments (27g) of fired

clay. A fragment of animal bone from fill 209 returned a radiocarbon date of 370-196 cal. BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-87382; 2205±30).

3.3.66 The upper fill 145 (=185=210=215=218=604=606=610=613=615=617=620) was between 0.28m and 0.45m thick and consisted of a dark brown grey silty clay with charcoal and large burnt stone inclusions (30.350kg). This fill contained a fragment of rubberstone (17.5kg), a single fragment (34g) of metal working debris, 154 sherds (1280g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 1646g of animal bone (including cattle, horse, pig and sheep/goat) and 27 fragments (200g) of fired clay. A find of particular note was a polished Neolithic axe head (SF 3; Fig. 17). This fill was also environmentally sampled and contained a sloe or cherry stone.

3.3.67 Located approximately 1.8m from the inside of ditch **143** was a smaller ring gully (**199**=**545**=**547**) which was roughly 10m in diameter. This gully was heavily truncated and measured between 0.15m to 0.32m wide and 0.08m to 0.17m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill (200=546=548) consisted of a mid orange grey brown silty clay.

3.3.68 Two pits were identified on the line of the ring-gully although the relationship between these and the gully was unclear. Pit **162** measured 0.6m wide and 0.5m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base. This pit contained two fills, the basal fill (163) measured 0.28m thick and consisted of a mid reddish brown clay. Overlying this was fill 164 which measured 0.22m thick and consisted of a mid brown clay that contained large burnt stone inclusions and contained three sherds (9g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and five fragments (91g) of fired clay. This was cut by pit **159** which measured 0.68m wide and 0.5m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. This pit contained two fills, the basal fill (160) measured 0.06m thick and consisted of a mid reddish brown clay. This was overlain by fill 161 which measured 0.44m thick and consisted of a dark brown grey clay that contained three sherds (8g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 18g of animal bone and two fragments (28g) of fired clay.

3.3.69 Located internally within the ring gully of the roundhouse were a further pit and post-hole. Pit **154** measured 0.55m wide and 0.22m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. This pit contained two fills, the basal fill (155) measured 0.08m thick and consisted of a mid reddish brown clay. Overlying this was fill 156 (=625) which measured 0.14m thick and consisted of a dark grey clay with charcoal inclusions and contained 14 fragments (383g) of metal working debris and 14 fragments (78g) of fired clay. This fill was environmentally sampled and contained evidence for ostracods indicative of standing water. Post-hole **157** measured 0.23m wide and 0.19m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Its single fill (158=626) consisted of a very dark grey clay with charcoal inclusions.

*Other features associated with Enclosure **136***

3.3.70 Along the western edge of the site and at right angles to ditch **136** was a narrow ditch which may represent a small boundary or sub-division within the enclosure. Ditch **109** (=**111**) had a north-east to south-west alignment with both ends curving westwards outside the excavation area. This ditch measured between 0.53m to 0.6m wide and 0.23m to 0.28m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (110=112) consisted of a mid grey brown clay.

3.3.71 Three undated pits were also located within the southern part of Enclosure **136**. Pit **113** measured 0.7m wide and 0.22m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (114) consisted of a mid brown orange clay with occasional burnt material. Pit **115** measured 0.38m wide and 0.13m deep with steep sides and a

concave base. Its single fill (116) consisted of a mid grey brown clay. To the south-west was pit **117** that measured 0.42m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a concave base, its single fill (118) consisted of a mottled mid orange grey sandy clay.

3.3.72 Immediately to the east and outside of Enclosure **136** was pit **206**, which measured 0.8m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (207) consisted of a dark brown grey clayey silt.

*Roundhouse **264***

3.3.73 The most complete roundhouse present on site was Roundhouse **264** which was located in the eastern part of the site and to the south of boundary ditch **221**. It measured 12.5m in diameter with its entrance to the east (Plate 14). This ring-ditch (**264**=**276**=**283**=**292**=**348**=**430**=**448**) measured between 0.42m to 0.8m wide and 0.13m to 0.45m deep with a sloped or steep side and a concave base (Section 149, Fig. 8a; Plate 15). The ring ditch fills varied considerably along its length; however, on the whole the cut contained a single fill (277=293=431=449=521=522=523=549=550=572 to 587) which consisted of a mid to dark brown grey or grey brown silty clay that contained a large quantity of burnt stone (40.800kg), a single worked flint flake, 230 sherds (1205g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 203g of animal bone (including horse, pig, cattle, sheep/goat) and 37 fragments (114g) of fired clay. This fill was environmentally sampled and contained a charred barley grain and spelt/emmer glume base. A fragment of charcoal from fill 277 returned a radiocarbon date of 210-54 cal. BC (82.5% probability; SUERC 87387; 2133±30).

3.3.74 Where the ring-ditch contained two fills the basal fill (265=284=349) measured between 0.1m to 0.13m thick and consisted of a light to mid brown grey silty clay that contained burnt stone (4.050kg). This was overlain by fill 266 (=285=350) which measured between 0.17m to 0.35m thick and consisted of a mid to dark brown grey silty clay that contained burnt stone inclusions, 55 sherds (258g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 23g of animal bone including sheep/goat and ten fragments (33g) of fired clay. A fragment of charcoal from fill 266 returned a radiocarbon date of 205-49 cal BC (93.5% probability; SUERC-87383; 2115±30).

3.3.75 Located approximately 1.3m internally from the ring-ditch's termini were two post-holes that probably represent a post-built entrance. Post-hole **559** measured 0.69m wide and 0.39m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This post-hole contained two fills, fill 561 represented the post-pipe and measured 0.39m wide and 0.39 thick and consisted of a dark brown grey silty clay that contained 36 sherds (108g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. Fill 560 measured 0.39m thick and consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay with burnt stone inclusions and represented the backfill of the post-hole. Post-hole **562** measured 0.86m wide and 0.32m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. This post-hole contained two fills, fill 564 measured 0.44m wide and 0.32m deep and consisted of a dark brown grey silty clay that contained two sherds (2g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 1g of animal bone. Fill 563 represented backfill of the feature and consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay.

3.3.76 Pit **557** was located between the two post-holes and measured 0.63m wide and 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (558) consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay that contained frequent large burnt stones (5kg) suggesting that it was probably used as a hearth or cooking pit, and two sherds (2g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.4 Phase 2 – Late Iron Age to Early Roman (*c.*50BC to 100AD) (Figs 7 and 8)

3.4.1 At some point the Middle Iron Age farmstead was abandoned and settlement shifted elsewhere, indicated by the boundaries and other features being allowed to silt up and/or being backfilled. A small quantity of Late Iron Age pottery and other finds were recovered from the uppermost fills of Ditch/Boundary Group **123** and Enclosure **136**, suggesting that they may have survived as slight earthworks into this period. The main boundary was, however, clearly largely disused by the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period as it was cut across by features related to a trackway. It is worth noting that Middle Iron Age pottery occurred residually within many of these features due to disturbance and reworking of earlier material. Analysis of the pottery indicates that a total of 7% of the Middle Iron Age pottery assemblage was recovered from Phase 2 contexts; however, the material has a lower MSW than pottery from Phase 1 contexts, implying that it is more fragmented as a consequence of disturbance and reworking (Appendix B.4).

Possible retained features/earthworks

3.4.2 Many of the larger boundary and enclosure ditches from Phases 1.2 and 1.3 appear to have gone out of use slowly, with some of the fills seemingly accumulating due to natural silting. It is probable that Boundary **123** and Enclosure **136** would have certainly remained as slight earthworks or partially open features during the early part of the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period. This is supported by the recovery of Late Iron Age pottery and a Late Iron Age to Early Roman brooch (SF 2) within the uppermost fills of these features (see above).

Trackway 307

3.4.3 The most significant feature dated to this phase was a trackway which had a north-west to south-east alignment and was exposed within the eastern part of the site cutting across Boundary/Ditch Group **123**. The trackway was more prominent at its north-west end, where it lay within a cut or depression, whereas to the south-east very little of the trackway remained. Where a cut was present (**307**=**351**=**598**) it measured between 2.8m to 4m wide and 0.15m to 0.35m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base (Section 161, Fig. 8b; Plate 16). Where the trackway surface still survived (308=469=597) it consisted of compact small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and stones. Towards the south-east end of the trackway two wheel ruts or areas of wear (**353** and **358**) were recorded measuring between 0.6m to 0.65m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Their single fills (354 and 359) consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay that contained 29 sherds (109g) of residual Middle Iron Age pottery and a single sherd (4g) of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery. The uppermost fill (309=352=470=596) represented the trackway's disuse and consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay that contained two pieces of worked flint, including a flake and core, 30 sherds (145g) of residual Middle Iron Age pottery, 12 sherds (52g) of Early Roman pottery, 23g of animal bone and a single fragment (6g) of fired clay.

Ditch Group 244

3.4.4 A number of ditches ran parallel to Trackway **307**, presumably representing the track-side ditches. These appear to have been re-cut close to the south side of Middle Iron Age boundary ditch **123**. On the eastern side of the trackway was ditch **342** (=**432**=**497**) that was cut by **294** (=**301**=**340**=**369**=**500**; Plate 17). Ditch **342** had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured between 1.13m to 1.2m wide and 0.57m to 0.64m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. This ditch contained between

two or three fills. Interventions **342** and **432** contained three fills, the basal fill (343=435) measured 0.08m to 0.2m thick and consisted of a mid to dark brown grey silty clay that contained 34g of animal bone including cattle. Overlying this was 344 (=434) which measured 0.12m to 0.22m thick and consisted of a light yellow brown grey sandy clay with burnt stone inclusions that contained eight sherds (24g) of residual Middle Iron Age pottery and seven fragments (37g) of fired clay. The uppermost fill (345=433) measured 0.25m to 0.32m thick and consisted of a dark brown grey sandy silty clay that contained 19 sherds (157g) of residual Middle Iron Age pottery, 96g of animal bone comprising horse and sheep/goat and 17 fragments (63g) of fired clay. Further north, intervention **497** contained two fills, the basal fill (498=506) measured 0.33m thick and consisted of a mid to dark brown grey silty clay that contained 21 sherds (193g) of residual Middle Iron Age pottery, 98g of animal bone (cattle and sheep/goat) and 11 fragments (87g) of fired clay. This was overlain by fill 499 which measured 0.3m thick and consisted of a dark yellow grey silty clay. This was overlain by layer 505 which measured 0.24m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay.

3.4.5 This ditch was later re-cut by ditch **294** which appeared to terminate to the south of Middle Iron Age Ditch Group **123**. It measured between 0.54m to 1m wide and 0.14m to 0.28m deep with moderately sloped to steep sides and a concave to flat base. This ditch contained a single fill (295=302=341=370=501) which consisted of a light orange grey to mid brown grey silty clay that contained burnt stone inclusions (2.950kg), eight sherds (23g) of residual Middle Iron Age pottery and five fragments (8g) of fired clay.

3.4.6 It is possible that ditch **294** continued on the northern side of Ditch Group **123**, as ditch **397** (=**399**=**589**) on a slightly different alignment. This measured between 0.56m to 0.78m wide and 0.29m to 0.38m deep with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its single fill (398=400=590) consisted of a mid yellow brown silty clay.

3.4.7 On the western side of the trackway the earliest ditch was ditch **467** which had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (468) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay that contained eight sherds (36g) of residual Middle Iron Age pottery. This appeared to have been re-cut by ditch **303** (=**463**=**507**) which could be seen clearly cutting across Ditch Group **123**. This ditch measured between 0.45m to 0.66m wide and 0.15m to 0.25m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. It single fill (304=464=508) consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay that contained 10 sherds (26g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.4.8 This ditch appeared to have been reinstated for a third time as ditch **254** (=**278**=**305**=**371**=**601**), which extended towards the southern limit of excavation while its north-west end terminated at the south edge of earlier Ditch Group **123**. The ditch measured between 0.9m to 1.14m wide and 0.3m to 0.38m deep with sloping sides and a concave base (Section 146, Fig. 8b). Its single fill (255=279=306=372=600) consisted of a mid orange grey brown silty clay that contained burnt stone inclusions, a single worked flint flake, 31 sherds (91g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and a single fragment (6g) of fired clay.

3.4.9 Approximately 9m to the west was ditch **244** (=**252**=**413**=**415**=**418**) which also had a north-west to south-east orientation and appeared to terminate at earlier boundary Ditch Group **123**. This ditch measured between 0.74m to 0.97m wide and 0.24m to 0.4m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (245=253=414=416=417) consisted of a mid orange brown to mid grey brown silty clay that contained burnt stone (200g) and 13 sherds (33g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

Other Ditches

3.4.10 A small ditch (**201**=**373**) was located parallel to ditch **254**, terminating to the north of Ditch Group **123**. This ditch measured 0.7m to 0.75m wide and 0.25m to 0.35m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (202=374) consisted of a mid orange grey brown silty clay that contained a single fragment (1g) of fired clay.

3.4.11 Ditch **129** (**177**=**197**=**366**) was located in the north-west part of the site, set out at right angles to the trackway and possibly forming a field boundary that cut across the line of Middle Iron Age Boundary/Ditch Group **123**. It measured between 0.68m to 1.2m wide and 0.19m to 0.45m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (130=178=198=367) consisted of a mid yellow brown clay that contained burnt stone (3.150kg) and large flint nodules (2.105kg), two sherds (16g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 133g of animal bone including cattle and three fragments (13g) of fired clay. A fragment of animal bone from fill 130 returned a radiocarbon date of 368-204 cal BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-84953; 2218±22 BP).

3.5 Phase 3 – Medieval to Post-medieval (*c.*11th to 18th century) (Fig. 3)

3.5.1 A series of slightly curving furrows were seen extending across the site with a north-west to south-east orientation and were spaced roughly 7m to 8m apart. These furrows clearly truncated all earlier features; however, no dating evidence was recovered from the two furrows that were excavated. They are likely to relate to the medieval to early post-medieval cultivation of Caldecote's fields.

3.5.2 In the north-west part of the site was furrow **103** which measured 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep with sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 18). Its single fill (104) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay. Some distance to the south-west was furrow **107**, which measured 0.95m wide and 0.16m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (108) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay.

3.6 Finds Summary (Figs 16-18)

3.6.1 An assemblage of 1841 sherds (11916g) of Iron Age pottery was recovered from 109 features across the site. The majority of this assemblage was Middle Iron Age in date and contained sherds in a range of fabrics, all of which are characteristic of the local area. The most notable ceramic find is a fragment of spoon recovered from the ring ditch of Roundhouse **264** (context 587; Phase 1.3). The majority of vessels are pots most likely used for cooking and serving and the largest pottery groups were recovered from Roundhouses **143**, **264** (Phase 1.3) and **286** (Phase 1.2) and Ditch Group **123** (Phase 1.2). Twelve sherds of Roman pottery dating to AD 40 to 100 were also recovered from Trackway **307**.

3.6.2 Very few metal finds were recovered from the site. A copper alloy Nauheim brooch (SF 2; Fig. 15) dating to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period was found within the upper fill (233) of enclosure ditch **230** (=**136**). A small assemblage of metalworking debris (417g) was recovered from pit **154** and Roundhouse **143** both from Phase 1.3 and located in the south-west corner of the site. This metalworking debris is indicative of a small smithing hearth being located nearby.

3.6.3 The worked flint assemblage was relatively small comprising only 13 worked flints which included un-retouched flakes, a scraper and a flint core, which all occurred residually within later features. The most notable object within this assemblage is a polished axe head (Fig. 16) dating to the Neolithic period recovered from the fill of Roundhouse **143**.

3.6.4 Burnt stone was identified across the site, 177kg of burnt stone was retained for analysis; however, a further 360kg was recorded and discarded on site. This included 3.5kg of worked stone comprising saddlequern, rubberstone and a hammerstone from ditch **357**, a rubberstone from ditch **407** and a rubberstone from Roundhouse **143** (Fig. 17 and 18). A reasonable quantity of fired clay was recovered with 164 fragments (1218g) recorded, the majority of which was recovered from the fills of roundhouses. The assemblage included structural fragments although none of the pieces were diagnostic to an object.

3.7 Environmental Summary

3.7.1 A total of 56 samples were taken from features across the site including ditches, roundhouses, pits and post-holes. The preservation of remains was, however, very poor with very few preserved plant remains identified alongside low charcoal counts. A single spelt/emmer and barley grain were recovered and single legume was recorded from pit **274** (Phase 1.2). A small number of charred weed seeds were also present including grass and ribwort plantain from ditch **321** (Phase 1.2) and a sloe/cherry stone from roundhouse **143** (Phase 1.3). Ostracods were noted within the fills of pit **154** and ditch **230** (Phase 1.3) suggestive of these features having held water at some stage.

3.7.2 The pollen samples taken from ditch **509** and well **515** (Phase 1.2) identified an open grassy landscape most likely used for grazing animals, the recovery of herb pollens associated with these landscapes included thistles, buttercup and daisy. Evidence for wet areas was also represented by pollen of meadowsweets, sedges, docks/sorrels and mints.

3.7.3 The animal bone assemblage totalled 11.7kg and includes cattle, sheep/goat, pig and dog. The majority of the assemblage comprises cattle and sheep/goat and indicated that cattle were being utilised for their meat products whereas sheep/goat were used for secondary products such as wool and dairy.

3.8 Radiocarbon Dating

3.8.1 A total of eleven samples from the site were submitted for radiocarbon dating including animal bone, charcoal and seeds. Five of the samples failed due to a lack of collagen present within the animal bone specimens. Copies of the laboratory certificates are within Appendix D and the results are listed in Table 1 below.

Labratory number	Radiocarbon age (BP)	δ13C (‰)	Calibrated date range (cal BC)	Confidence %	Material	Context	Cut	Feature type
SUERC-84953	2218±22	-24.1	368-337 329-204	14.2 81.2	Bone	130	**129**	Ditch
SUERC-84954	2202±22	-21.1	361-201	95.4	Bone	235	**234**	Ditch
SUERC-84955	2222±24	-24.1	376-339 328-204	16.2 79.2	Seed	322	**321**	Ditch
SUERC-87382	2205±30	-21.5	370-196	95.4	Bone	209	**208**	Roundhouse
SUERC-87383	2115±30	-22.5	341-328 205-49	1.9 93.5	Charcoal	266	**264**	Roundhouse
SUERC-87387	2133±30	-26.5	351-303 210-54	12.9 82.5	Charcoal	277	**276**	Roundhouse
FAIL					Bone	144	**143**	Roundhouse

Labratory number	Radiocarbon age (BP)	δ13C (‰)	Calibrated date range (cal BC)	Confidence %	Material	Context	Cut	Feature type
FAIL					Bone	277	**276**	Roundhouse
FAIL					Bone	225	**224**	Ditch
FAIL					Bone	249	**248**	Ditch
FAIL					Bone	615	**611**	Roundhouse

Table 1: Radiocarbon dates

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Three main phases of activity have been identified at the site dating from the Middle Iron Age to medieval/post-medieval periods, with the majority of features relating to the Middle Iron Age. A background scatter of worked flint objects recovered from features across the site hints at earlier activity in the vicinity of the site, but the first definitive evidence for settlement clearly dates to the Iron Age a period when colonisation of the Cambridgeshire claylands was seemingly becoming more widespread.

4.1.2 Within the Middle Iron Age period, three sub-phases of activity were evidenced by the ceramics and stratigraphic sequence of settlement development, further supported by radiocarbon dating. The earliest phase comprised a single gully and the partial remains of three roundhouses, indicating a period of un-enclosed settlement at the site. This was later replaced by a much larger area of settlement-related features which were exposed over much of the northern and central part of the site, representing part of an enclosed farmstead. A boundary ditch was the dominant feature of this phase, and was evidently maintained and re-established over a period of time. Roundhouses and associated ditches lay on either side of the boundary alongside pits and post-holes. The latest phase of activity within the Middle Iron Age included a large enclosure surrounding the remains of a roundhouse, and associated pits, indicating a new focus of settlement. A further roundhouse dating to this latest Middle Iron Age phase also lay outside of this enclosure but may have had its origin in the previous phase. The finds assemblage from all three sub-phases largely consisted of the same range of material, including Middle Iron Age pottery, animal bone, burnt and worked stone and fired clay. In addition, the presence of some metalworking debris and a possibly curated Neolithic axe head (associated with one of the roundhouses in the latest settlement phase) is of note.

4.1.3 The Late Iron Age to Early Roman phase saw a decline in activity at the site, with the majority of the earlier features having silted up or been backfilled, with only a small number of the larger features, such as the enclosure and main boundary perhaps remaining visible. Activity dating to this phase consisted of a trackway and associated ditches, with no evidence for settlement at the site at this time, further supported by a sharp decline in the quantity of pottery. Furrows were the only feature identified dating to the medieval to post-medieval period and they occurred extensively across the site (Fig. 3) and the wider landscape. At this time the site clearly lay within the open fields of the nearby village of Caldecote.

4.1.4 The following discussion is structured around the project's aims and research objectives which in turn were developed with reference to regional and national research frameworks (see Section 2.2).

4.2 Settlement Origins and Chronology

4.2.1 Ceramic evidence suggests that the earliest (unenclosed) settlement was established at some point around/after 350BC. Although it is unclear how long this initial (Phase 1.1) settlement lasted, at some point it was replaced by a more extensive, planned farmstead (Phase 1.2), with a long-lived boundary ditch and clear divisions of space within the settlement. Features belonging to both phases produced similar finds assemblages, perhaps suggesting that only a short space of time had elapsed between them. Two radiocarbon dates were recovered from features relating to the later 'enclosed' farmstead which suggest that activity in this phase may have had its main

floruit at some point after 350BC until around 200BC. It is likely that the final identified phase of Middle Iron Age activity (Phase 1.3), which included the creation of a new enclosure, overlapped with the Phase 1.2 settlement. Two radiocarbon dates were obtained from Roundhouse **264**, which lay within the main area of the farmstead but outside the new enclosure, and these indicate that this structure was constructed (and/or abandoned) during the later part of the Middle Iron Age, *c.*200-50 BC. By the Late Iron Age period, the farmstead was largely abandoned and settlement appears to have shifted elsewhere.

4.3 Layout, Form and Development of the Middle Iron Age farmstead (Figs 9-12)

Phase 1.1

4.3.1 The initial unenclosed settlement (Phase 1.1; Fig. 9) comprised a single gully and three roundhouses (**241**, **286** and **453**). It is possible that well **515** positioned to the north of the roundhouses and truncated by a Phase 1.2 ditch may have been constructed in this phase. Two of the roundhouses were similar in plan (**241** and **286**) measuring roughly 11.6m and 10.8m in diameter with potentially both (but certainly in the case of Roundhouse **286**) having an east south-east entranceway and no obvious internal features. These are comparable to the earlier phases of (later Iron Age) roundhouse identified within the nearby banjo enclosure, which had diameters of between 12-13m (Lyons and Kenney 2011, 69-70). However, the third roundhouse (**453**) was somewhat smaller (measuring 6m in diameter) with a southern entranceway and it is more likely that this was not a domestic dwelling but perhaps acted more as an agricultural building. This difference in use is most evident when comparing their associated finds assemblages. Both Roundhouses **241** and **286** contained fairly substantial assemblages of Middle Iron Age pottery (over 500g) and animal bone, whereas in contrast Roundhouse **453** produced only a single burnt flint and three fragments of fired clay. This small number of features paired with high levels of truncation evident in these earlier features makes identifying specific activity zones difficult for this early phase, although the finds assemblages recovered mirror those from features within the following phase of settlement.

Phase 1.2

4.3.2 The enclosed farmstead of Phase 1.2 contained a far greater number of features and as a result of this was able to provide information regarding the site's form, layout and economy (Fig. 9). The focus of the (exposed) settlement was seemingly centred upon large boundary ditch **123**, although it is uncertain when exactly this ditch was established; it clearly truncated the earlier Phase 1.1 roundhouses. This boundary appears to have been of importance throughout the Middle Iron Age period as it is one of the only features on the site to have been maintained and 'cleaned out' or 're-cut' significantly on more than one occasion. Large assemblages of Middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from the fills of this ditch with an area around intervention **224** clearly being used for extensive rubbish disposal (Figs 10 and 11). Other enclosures were present, the most prominent being Enclosure **379** which was located in the northern part of the site and presumably extended outside the excavation area. The various other ditches identified most likely formed small enclosures or divisions within the wider settlement, perhaps dividing areas of activity. That close to

the eastern edge (**271**) was clearly part of a larger enclosure positioned to the south of the boundary ditch, which is visible on the geophysical survey plot (Figure 2b).

4.3.3 This settlement included the remains of three structures (two roundhouses and a four-post structure) alongside associated pits including hearths/cooking pits and a number of more dispersed pits of uncertain function. The two roundhouses identified appear to be domestic in character with little variation between them, other than in terms of size, with Roundhouse **487** measuring 9.2m in diameter and Roundhouse **495** being at least 7.9m. Roundhouse **487** contained a single pit which produced a large quantity of burnt stone, indicating its function as a cooking hearth/pit. A further and much larger example of a hearth was identified south-west of the four-post structure and burnt stone occurred not only within the hearths, but was also present within the fills of a number of the roundhouse gullies and ditches, particularly within the termini (Fig. 12) indicating this material was used quite substantially during this period, utilising specifically-selected types of stone (see App. B6). Although the presence of the hearths suggests that cooking may have taken place within the roundhouses, the animal bone was often recovered in low numbers (under 100g; Fig. 11) from contexts directly associated with the roundhouses, with butchery clearly taking place outside of the structures. Cooking waste was also seemingly disposed of elsewhere and this may explain why many of the 28 pits identified on site were shallow and did not appear to be related to rubbish disposal. An exception to this was pit **274** which may have functioned as a rubbish pit. This is suggested by the quantities of domestic material recovered from its charcoal-rich fill, which included large amounts of burnt stone, alongside smaller quantities of Middle Iron Age pottery, animal bone and fired clay, and a single charred legume.

Economy and Environment

4.3.4 As well as enclosing some of the structures, it is probable that some of the enclosures from this phase (perhaps Enclosures **379** and **271**) were probably associated with stock-keeping. The animal bone assemblage recovered from this phase not only identified the presence of cattle (kept for their meat) and sheep/goat (kept for their meat and secondary products) but that primary butchery was most likely taking place within the settlement, indicated by the presence of cranial and foot elements. The keeping of animals was also supported by the environmental evidence. Although the environmental bulk samples taken from features across the site indicated poor preservation of plant remains, the small number of pollen samples taken from ditch **509** and well **515** were more fruitful. These indicate that in the Middle Iron Age the local environmental was an open and grassy landscape used for grazing animals and the presence of polypody may reflect collection of this fern for use domestically, for flooring or bedding for animals, or even for use as medicine. Cereal-type/large grass pollen is present in low numbers from deposit 594 (well **515**) to the top of the collected sequence, but was not recorded in the deepest deposit 595, perhaps suggesting a change in land use or settlement activity; further suggesting that the well may have been originally cut in Phase 1.1. Copses of mixed woodland were also located near to the site with evidence for beech and lime trees occurring locally.

4.3.5 Four-post structures are typical of the Iron Age period in Cambridgeshire and beyond, and are thought to have been used as raised granaries or other stores, which may (very) tentatively be supported by the presence of a charred wheat grain in one of the post-hole's fills. This, along with the recovery of a saddle quern fragment from ditch **123** and certain pollen species from ditch **509** and well **515**, is suggestive of nearby cereal cultivation and some on-site crop processing in this phase.

4.3.6 Sites surrounding Cambourne, such as Knapwell Plantation and Jeavons Lane (Scaife 2008; 2009) have produced pollen that have similarly been interpreted to suggest a largely open grassland or pasture. There was some evidence for cereal cultivation suggesting the area had become largely deforested by the Early to Middle Iron Age. The Iron Age site of Wardy Hill also has a very similar pollen assemblage.

Phase 1.3

4.3.7 As the enclosed farmstead of Phase 1.2 perhaps began to decline and the settlement shifted towards the south-west part of the site, the way in which the farmstead was organised and used also changed. The settlement was no longer focused around a single boundary ditch but was partly centred on single, large enclosure (Enclosure **136**) that measured at least 40m by 44m surrounded by a substantial ditch. Although three fills were observed within this ditch, these produced markedly fewer finds compared with those found in ditches from elsewhere on the site. This difference in quantity of artefacts may suggest that different activities were taking place within this enclosure or the material may have been deposited elsewhere (including within the ditch surrounding the roundhouse located within the enclosure. Some of the finds recovered from the uppermost fill (including a brooch; see below) certainly suggests that the feature had not fully silted up until the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period and was still a visible earthwork in the subsequent phase.

4.3.8 The partial remains of the roundhouse (**143**) within this enclosure also differed from the earlier roundhouses in terms of size and layout. Measuring *c.*14.6m in diameter this roundhouse comprised a large ditch surrounding a smaller internal ring gully with an east-south-east facing entranceway. Internal features consisting of pits and post-holes were observed within the roundhouse and are thought to have been contemporary. Of note is the presence of metalworking debris from one of the pits, perhaps suggestive of small-scale secondary iron smithing taking place within the vicinity of the roundhouse. Vitrified clay was also recovered from one of the pits within the roundhouse, thought to relate to a kiln or furnace (see App. B2). The outer ditch produced a large assemblage of finds including pottery and animal bone, with both terminal ends producing far greater quantities; a pattern which is mirrored across roundhouses from all three sub-phases (Fig. 10). It is difficult to establish whether the pottery assemblage can be linked directly with the use of these structures and it may be the case that refuse built up around the buildings (possible in middens) during the course of their occupancy and was subsequently deposited or eroded into the ring gullies and ditches upon or following abandonment of the site. The most noteworthy find recovered from Roundhouse **143** was a polished Neolithic axe head (SF 3, Fig. 17). No features pre dating the Middle Iron Age have been identified at the site and it suggests that this item was recovered in antiquity and potentially deliberately placed within the roundhouse ditch in the Middle Iron Age.

4.3.9 Little can be said about the remaining features within the enclosure, however, the small number of pits and the hint of sub-enclosures or plots may suggest that specific activity zones may have been present.

4.3.10 The radiocarbon dates obtained from Roundhouse **264** outside the enclosure suggest a date of between 210BC to 49 cal BC (82.5% probability; SUERC 87387; 2133±30). Other than these later radiocarbon dates, there was little to distinguish Roundhouse **264** from the earlier examples. The presence of a possible hearth similar to that associated with Roundhouse **487** suggests that cooking took place within the structure, supported in this instance by the recovery of a ceramic spoon. The most obvious

difference identified with this roundhouse was its possible post-built entranceway which may signify a development in the way these structures were constructed.

4.3.11 There was a noticeable increase in sheep/goat bone recovered from the above mentioned features which is a trend usually seen in the Late Iron Age, when there was an increase in agricultural intensification (see App. C.3).

4.4 The Farmstead in the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period (Fig. 9)

4.4.1 By roughly 50BC (according to radiocarbon dates obtained) the Middle Iron Age farmstead had been abandoned and gone out of use, resulting in the settlements features silting up. However, some of the larger boundary and enclosure ditches from the Middle Iron Age would have remained slightly open at this time, evidenced by the presence of some Late Iron Age finds (pottery and contemporary brooch SF 2) from their uppermost fills. The site saw a change in its use from the settlement focus to becoming part of the landscape as it went into the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period.

4.4.2 Very few features have been attributed to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman phase, with activity represented by a surfaced track and associated ditches on a north-west to south-east orientation. The absence of settlement-related features and dearth of finds (comprising residual Middle Iron Age pottery and a handful of Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery sherds and a single copper alloy Nauheim brooch) suggests that occupation had shifted elsewhere by this period. It is possible that the trackway and ditches relate to nearby settlements such as that located at Bourn Airfield to the north-west (Haskins 2018) and may have formed form part of the same trackway system identified at the banjo enclosure site (Kenney and Lyons 2011; Figs 14 and 15). The small quantities of Roman pottery recovered from the trackway suggests that it was in use no later than AD 100 and no further features were identified at the site until the medieval period.

4.5 The Site Within its Contemporary Setting (Figs 13 -14)

4.5.1 The settlement identified at Highfields Caldecote adds to a growing corpus of sites in this part of Cambridgeshire dating to the Iron Age, in particular the Middle Iron Age (Fig. 13). The site represents a farmstead which developed from an unenclosed settlement to a more structured and enclosed farmstead. Settlements of this type and date tend to be fairly uniform, being of similar size and comprising a similar range of features such as enclosures, roundhouses and pits (Fig. 14).

4.5.2 A site of this type was noted during excavations along the A428 at Scotland Farm, 700m to the north (Abrams and Ingham 2008). The most striking similarity between these two sites is that there is no evidence at either settlement for previous occupation, apart from a few residual worked flints found at Highfields Caldecote (and the placed Neolithic axe head, SF 3; Fig. 17). At Scotland Farm it is noted that the layout of the settlement changed very little with the only clear evidence of re-cutting coming from the northern enclosure ditch (Abrams & Ingham 2008, 31). This is also largely reflected at Caldecote, with the only evidence of re-cutting coming from the large boundary ditch (Ditch Group **123**) which was exposed across the site. The current site at Highfields Caldecote was only partially exposed which makes it more difficult to make accurate comparisons between the layouts of these settlements. Furthermore, truncation of features was common at both sites, which often resulted in only partial survival of roundhouse gullies. At Highfields Caldecote it was possible to identify a broad sequence of roundhouses, with three forming part of an earlier unenclosed settlement being replaced by further roundhouses and associated settlement features set within enclosures; similar to that seen at Scotland Farm. Some of the partial ring gullies

identified at Scotland Farm were thought to represent wind breaks or drainage gullies and it is possible that some of the remains identified at Highfields Caldecote would have served similar functions.

4.5.3 A second Middle Iron Age site was excavated during the A428 works, Site 3 located at the northern end of Bourn Airfield, which revealed the partial remains of a livestock enclosure (Abrams & Ingham 2008, 34-35). Although no evidence for settlement was revealed (as at the current site and Scotland Farm) it is thought that Site 3 would have been linked to neighbouring sites, such as the banjo enclosure site and Knapwell plantation, using trackways and droveways to move livestock between the sites, or possibly to further afield.

4.5.4 Further afield, a number of Iron Age sites at Cambourne, including Little Common Farm (Wright *et al* 2009), revealed a large enclosure containing several roundhouses and isolated features (Fig. 14). Middle Iron Age settlements have also been identified to the west of Cambourne (Thatcher 2015) providing evidence for similar short lived Middle Iron Age settlements that go out of use at the end of the period (in Zone A) and also for enclosed Middle Iron Age settlement, which unlike Highfields Caldecote continued in use into the Mid Roman period (*ibid* 42-44). A site excavated at Poplar Plantation identified two phases of Early to Middle Iron Age settlement demonstrating similar reorganisation and restructuring of settlement. This initially commenced with the establishment of enclosures that preceded the construction of roundhouses, following which was a second phase of settlement development, including a new roundhouse (Gardiner *et al.* 2003).

4.5.5 Other sites in the area also provide useful comparisons, including Bourn Airfield (Haskins 2018) just to the west. Here, a geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation have identified a large roundhouse measuring approximately 15m in diameter within a sub-square or rectangular enclosure dating to the Middle Iron Age; very similar to that of Enclosure **136** and Roundhouse **143** at Highfields Caldecote. An evaluation at Wallis Farm (Slater 2017) identified a series of Middle Iron Age ditches which may have represented a series of enclosures. A further enclosure was noted during work at Broadway Farm (Birbeck 2000), although no internal features were observed, pits, post-holes and a hearth were noted to the north and east of the enclosure that were thought to represent a settlement of Middle to Late Iron Age date.

4.5.6 Clearly the area around Highfields Caldecote was extensively settled during the Iron Age, evidenced by three separate archaeological investigations to the south-west of the village that have yielded Iron Age activity. These include an area of pits that produced Iron Age pottery (Abrams 2000); Late Iron Age rectilinear enclosures and other ditches most probably of agricultural use yielding Late Iron Age pottery and animal bone (Leith 1997); and a series of ditches containing Late Iron Age pottery (Oakey 1996). The site of a banjo enclosure (Kenney & Lyons 2011) located 500m to the south is of particular pertinence (Fig. 14). Although largely thought to be Late Iron Age in date, the presence of Middle Iron Age-type pottery associated with roundhouses and four-post structures at this site is not dissimilar to the remains uncovered at Highfields Caldecote. The similarity of a roundhouse being present within a larger enclosure is certainly of note. The roundhouses identified at the banjo enclosure site measured between 12m and 15m in diameter, whereas the two four-post structures measured 3.1m by 3.1m and 3.2m by 3.2m (Kenney & Lyons 2011, 69-70). Roundhouses recorded at Highfields Caldecote yielded similar measurements apart from the smaller (6m diameter) example which has already been suggested as having an agricultural use as opposed to a domestic use. The two four-post structures recorded at the banjo enclosure site were

slightly larger than the one recorded at Highfields Caldecote (measuring 2.6m^2); however, this difference is minimal and their use at both sites as raised granaries is likely.

4.5.7 Overall these similarities (despite difficulties in terms of establishing comparative chronologies, see below) may suggest that there was a degree of interaction between the groups of people inhabiting these sites which has been evidenced by trackways at Bourn Airfield and Knapwell Plantation. The differences in these sites tends to be most evident at the end of the Middle Iron Age, with some sites, including Highfields Caldecote, being abandoned and/or shifting location.

4.6 Iron Age Ceramics, by Matt Brudenell

4.6.1 The pottery assemblage from Highfields Caldecote is one of the largest and most securely-dated groups of Middle Iron Age pottery recovered from this clayland landscape (see Brudenell, App. B4 for full discussion). Three of the sites in this area (see above) were excavated pre-2000 and of the eight sites considered in the local area that recorded the presence of Middle Iron Age pottery, none of these were supported by radiocarbon dating, which is clearly of importance when attempting to refine ceramic dating during this period. These challenges in terms of dating may be most evident at the banjo enclosure site, which recorded large quantities of Middle Iron Age pottery but the site has been dated to the Late Iron Age (*c.*100-75BC – AD50) period (Kenney & Lyons 2011, 73). The clear scarcity of Late Iron Age type pottery indicates that the main phase of activity on the site had ceased by this period.

4.6.2 The entire Middle Iron Age pottery assemblage is characteristically indistinguishable, with features from all sub-phases (1.1, 1.2 and 1.3) producing similar fabrics, forms and using similar decoration. It is therefore the six radiocarbon dates which have been obtained from contexts also yielding Middle Iron Age pottery that has allowed for a more specific date for the use of the site to be established and supported. The dates obtained spanned 375 to 50 BC suggesting that the activity at the site commenced in the first half of the Middle Iron Age. Furthermore, this suggests that Middle Iron Age type ceramics may have their origins as early as the third quarter of the 4th century BC (Appendix B.4). The dates obtained here are therefore extremely valuable to the wider research aim of refining regional pottery chronologies, and establishing the origins of the Middle Iron Age ceramic tradition in this part of the county.

4.6.3 The refined dates are also helpful in the understanding the origins of Scored Ware at sites on the periphery of the main Scored Ware-zone distribution (Elsdon 1992). Only 3.9% of the assemblage by count displayed scoring characteristic of East Midland Scored Ware, this low quantity is not deemed to be unusual as it reflects the geographic position of the site on the periphery of the main Scored Ware zone distribution. Notable is the recovery of Scored Ware from features yielding radiocarbon dates from the first half of the Middle Iron Age suggesting that these types of pots were in circulation outside of the main 'core' of distribution at this time. This appears to corroborate the suggestion of an early date for Scored Ware at Trumpington Meadows, Cambridge, where sherds were found in the upper fills of pits dating to the close of the Early Iron Age/very beginning of the Middle Iron Age (Evans *et al.* 2018).

4.6.4 The scarcity of Late Iron Age-type pottery, and the fact that none of the dates have a currency later than 50 BC, does place the settlement activity unequivocally within the Middle Iron Age, with no Late Iron Age overlap. The lack of grog tempered and wheel-made wares from the assemblage also supports the theory that these wares did not

make a widespread appearance in the ceramic record until the period after 50 BC in most parts of Cambridgeshire (Sealey 2007, 27-31).

4.6.5 In comparison to the neighbouring Middle Iron Age sites (mentioned above) this assemblage is associated with six radiocarbon dates, which none of the other sites have. Indeed, the dearth of absolute dates from Middle Iron Age sites and assemblages from Cambridgeshire is notable when compared to other periods, leaving many questions about the regional patterning of Middle Iron Age sequences and material chronologies unresolved (Brudenell 2018a). This has major drawbacks, perpetuating an over-dependence on typo-chronological inference, and littering the literature with a range of conflicting terms and dates for pottery of this period. Without the radiocarbon dates from Highfields Caldecote it would be impossible to tell which half of the Middle Iron Age any given assemblage belonged to. Indeed, it was assumed that Roundhouse **264** would be earlier in the site sequence, as opposed to being the latest securely dated feature. Issues of dating and chronology aside, in terms of the overall composition of the assemblage, the material appears to be entirely typical of the period and region, and is paralleled in the surrounding contemporary sites. The fabrics are consistent with those from surrounding sites in the western claylands of Cambridgeshire, and the repertoire of pots appears geared towards everyday cooking and consumption activities typical of those on small-scale farmstead-type settlements of the period.

4.7 The Site in the Post-Roman Period

4.7.1 This immediate landscape appears to have remained open and presumably in agricultural use during the later Roman and post-Roman period. By the medieval period the site was under cultivation, evidenced by the swathe of furrows identified by both the excavation and the geophysical survey.

4.8 Significance

4.8.1 The archaeological remains uncovered at Highfields Caldecote represent a developing Middle Iron Age farmstead from an unenclosed to an enclosed settlement. It has been possible to identify three broad sub-phases within this Middle Iron Age period further supported by radiocarbon dating. Although the ceramic assemblage was one of the largest recovered from Middle Iron Age sites in this part of Cambridgeshire, it highlights the ongoing issues with precise dating during this period as the sherds recovered showed no distinct changes in form, fabric or decoration. Therefore this highlights the need for more secure associated dating (in the form of radiocarbon dates) for other Middle Iron Age ceramic assemblages in the region.

4.8.2 Although only a small portion of the farmstead was uncovered, its general layout and character appears to be typical of the period in Cambridgeshire, with the site making a valuable addition to a growing corpus of Middle and Late Iron Age sites located on the county's claylands.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
100	**0**		layer	topsoil		0	0	0		0.25
101	**0**		layer	subsoil		0	0	0		0.15
102	**0**		layer	natural		0	0	0		
103	**103**		cut	furrow	agriculture	3	0	0	1.1	0.2
104	**103**		fill	furrow	disuse	3	0	0	1.1	0.2
105	**105**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	0.75	0.11
106	**105**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.75	0.11
107	**107**		cut	furrow	agriculture	3	0	0	0.95	0.16
108	**107**		fill	furrow	disuse	3	0	0	0.95	0.16
109	**109**	111	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.3	0	109	0.6	0.28
110	**109**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	0	109	0.6	0.28
111	**111**	109	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.3	0	109	0.53	0.23
112	**111**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	0	109	0.53	0.23
113	**113**		cut	pit	unknown	1.3	0	0	0.7	0.22
114	**113**		fill	pit	use	1.3	0	0	0.7	0.22
115	**115**		cut	pit	unknown	1.3	0	0	0.38	0.13
116	**115**		fill	pit	disuse	1.3	0	0	0.38	0.13
117	**117**		cut	pit	unknown	1.3	0	0	0.42	0.25
118	**117**		fill	pit	disuse	1.3	0	0	0.42	0.25
119	**119**	221, 331, 356, 383, 475	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.3	0	119	0.76	0.36
120	**119**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	0	0	0.76	0.36
121	**121**		cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0	0	0.84	0.36
122	**121**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.84	0.36
123	**123**	171, 224, 335, 390, 357	cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	123	123	2	1.03
124	**123**		fill	ditch	primary	1.2	123	123	0.58	0.26
125	**123**		fill	ditch	slumping	1.2	123	123	0.76	0.24
126	**123**		fill	ditch	natural silting	1.2	123	123	0.76	0.3
127	**123**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	123	123	1.44	0.16
128	**123**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	123	123	1.6	0.28
129	**129**	177, 197, 366	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	2	0	129	1.2	0.4
130	**129**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	0	129	1.2	0.4
131	**131**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	1.2	0.5
132	**131**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	0	1.2	0.5
133	**133**	169, 259, 363	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0	133	1.2	0.88
134	**133**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	133	0.72	0.28
135	**133**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	133	1.2	0.6
136	**136**	248, 375, 230, 407	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.3	136	136	2.7	0.88
137	**136**		fill	ditch	natural silting	1.3	136	136	2.5	0.38
138	**136**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	136	136	2.64	0.2
139	**136**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	136	136	2.55	0.3
140	**140**	246	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.3	0	140	0.92	0.36
141	**141**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0		0.6	0.1
142	**141**		fill	pit	use	1.2	0		0.6	0.1
143	**143**	183, 208, 213, 216, 611	cut	ring ditch	Roundhouse enclosure	1.3	143	143	1.3	0.57
144	**143**		fill	ring ditch	natural silting	1.3	143	143	1.12	0.2
145	**143**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.3	143	143	1.3	0.37
146	**146**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	0.5	0.1
147	**146**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.5	0.1
148	**148**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	0.6	0.08
149	**148**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.6	0.08
150	**150**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	0.6	0.14
151	**150**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.6	0.14
152	**152**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	0.44	0.12
153	**152**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.44	0.12
154	**154**		cut	pit	fire pit?	1.3	143	0	0.55	0.22
155	**154**		fill	pit	use?	1.3	143	0	0.47	0.08
156	**154**		fill	pit	disuse	1.3	143	0	0.55	0.14

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
157	**157**		cut	post-hole	structural	1.3	143	0	0.23	0.19
158	**157**		fill	post hole	disuse	1.3	143	0	0.23	0.19
159	**159**		cut	pit	unknown	1.3	143	0	0.68	0.5
160	**159**		fill	pit	disuse	1.3	143	0	0.5	0.06
161	**159**		fill	pit	disuse	1.3	143	0	0.68	0.44
162	**162**		cut	pit	unknown	1.3	143	0	0.6	0.5
163	**162**		fill	pit	disuse	1.3	143	0	0.48	0.28
164	**162**		fill	pit	disuse	1.3	143	0	1.46	0.22
165	**165**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	0.6	0.16
166	**165**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.6	0.16
167	**167**		cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0	0	0.86	0.34
168	**167**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.86	0.3
169	**169**	133, 259, 363	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0	133	0.86	0.64
170	**169**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	133	0.9	0.2
171	**171**	123, 224, 335, 357, 390	cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	123	123	2.5	0.9
172	**171**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	123	123	1.2	0.3
173	**171**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	123	123	2.1	0.26
174	**171**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	123	123	2.5	0.26
175	**175**		cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0	0	0.8	0.08
176	**175**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.8	0.08
177	**177**	129, 197, 366	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	2	0	129	0.86	0.45
178	**177**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	0	129	0.86	0.46
179	**140**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	0	140	0.92	0.36
180	**180**		cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0	0	1.55	0.88
181	**180**		fill	ditch	primary	1.2	0	0	1.34	0.34
182	**180**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	0	1.55	0.54
183	**183**	143, 208, 213, 216, 611	cut	ring ditch	Roundhouse enclosure	1.3	143	143	1.3	0.35
184	**183**		fill	ring ditch	natural silting	1.3	0	143	1.3	0.1
185	**183**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.3	0	143	0.9	0.25
190	**190**		cut	pit	fire pit/hearth	1.2	487	0	0.65	0.2
191	**190**		fill	pit	use	1.2	0	487	0.65	0.1
192	**190**		fill	pit	burnt stone	1.2	0	487	0.65	0.1
193	**193**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	487	0	0.7	0.15
194	**193**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	487	0.7	0.15
197	**197**	177, 129, 366	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	2	0	129	0.68	0.28
198	**197**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	0	129	0.68	0.28
199	**199**	545, 547	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.3	143	199	0.32	0.17
200	**199**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.3	143	199	0.32	0.17
201	**201**	373	cut	ditch	boundary	2	0	201	0.75	0.25
202	**201**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	0	201	0.75	0.25
203	**203**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	1.2	0.28
204	**203**		fill	pit	primary	1.2	0	0	1.05	0.2
205	**203**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	0	1.2	0.08
206	**206**		cut	pit	unknown	1.3	0	0	0.8	0.19
207	**206**		fill	pit		1.3	0	0	0.8	0.19
208	**208**	183, 143, 213, 216, 611	cut	ring ditch	Roundhouse enclosure	1.3	143	143	1.2	0.45
209	**208**		fill	ring ditch	primary	1.3	143	143	1.2	0.1
210	**208**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.3	143	143	1	0.35
211	**211**		cut	ring ditch	Roundhouse enclosure	1.3	143	211	0.55	0.35
212	**211**		fill	ring ditch	natural silting	1.3	143	211	0.55	0.35
213	**213**	208, 183, 143, 216, 611	cut	ring ditch	Roundhouse enclosure	1.3	143	143	1.45	0.45
214	**213**		fill	ring ditch	primary	1.3	143	143	1.2	0.15
215	**213**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.3	143	143	1.45	0.35
216	**216**	213, 208, 183, 143, 611	cut	ring ditch	Roundhouse enclosure	1.3	143	143	1.5	0.46
217	**216**		fill	ring ditch	primary	1.3	143	143	1.5	0.1
218	**216**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.3	143	143	1.1	0.36
219	**219**		cut	furrow	agriculture	3	0	0	0.5	0.32
220	**219**		fill	agriculture	disuse	3	0	0	0.5	0.32
221	**221**	119, 331, 356,	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.3	0	119	1.2	0.52

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
		383, 475								
222	**221**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	0	119	1.2	0.16
223	**221**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	0	119	0.8	0.36
224	**224**	123, 171, 335, 357, 390	cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	123	123	1.76	0.78
225	**224**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	123	123	1.5	0.3
226	**224**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	123	123	1.76	0.5
227	**224**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	123	123	1.2	0.1
228	**224**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	123	123	1.1	0.2
229	**224**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	123	123	0.9	0.24
230	**230**	136, 248, 375, 407	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.3	136	136	2.82	1.14
231	**230**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	136	136	1.2	0.2
232	**230**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	136	136	2.5	0.52
233	**230**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	136	136	2.82	0.6
234	**234**	236, 310, 420	cut	ditch terminus	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0	234	0.95	0.46
235	**234**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	234	0.95	0.46
236	**236**	234, 420, 310	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0	234	0.85	0.55
237	**236**		fill	ditch	natural silting	1.2	0	234	0.85	0.55
238	**238**		cut	pit	fire pit/hearth	1.2	0	0	0.87	0.3
239	**238**		fill	pit	natural silting	1.2	0	0	0.87	0.2
240	**238**		fill	pit	burnt stone	1.2	0	0	0.87	0.1
241	**241**	256, 543, 591	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.1	241	241	0.6	0.28
242	**241**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.1	241	241	0.4	0.04
243	**241**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.1	241	241	0.6	0.24
244	**244**	418, 252, 415, 413	cut	ditch terminus	boundary	2	244	244	0.9	0.24
245	**244**		fill	ditch terminus	disuse	2	244	244	0.9	0.24
246	**246**	140	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.3	0	140	0.72	0.38
247	**246**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	0	140	0.72	0.38
248	**248**	136, 230, 375, 407	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.3	136	136	3.2	1.62
249	**248**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	136	136	1.96	0.88
250	**248**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	136	136	2.4	0.3
251	**248**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	136	136	3.2	0.44
252	**252**	244, 418, 415, 413	cut	ditch	boundary	2	244	244	0.9	0.4
253	**252**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	244	244	0.9	0.4
254	**254**	371, 278, 305, 601	cut	ditch	boundary	2	244	254	0.95	0.3
255	**254**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	244	254	0.95	0.3
256	**256**	591, 241, 543	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.1	241	241	0.65	0.2
257	**256**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.1	241	241	0.65	0.04
258	**256**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.1	241	241	0.5	0.16
259	**259**	133, 169, 363	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0	133	1.5	0.8
262	**259**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	133	1.2	0.46
263	**259**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	133	1.5	0.34
264	**264**	276, 283, 348, 448, 430, 292	cut	ring ditch	Roundhouse enclosure	1.2	264	264	0.56	0.33
265	**264**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.56	0.13
266	**264**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.5	0.2
267	**267**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	0.6	0.12
268	**267**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.6	0.12
269	**269**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	0.7	0.24
270	**269**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.7	0.24
271	**271**	484	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.2	0	271	0.7	0.52
272	**271**		fill	ditch	primary	1.2	0	271	0.3	0.18
273	**271**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	271	0.7	0.34
274	**274**		cut	pit	rubbish	1.2	0	0	1.58	0.55
275	**274**		fill	pit	deliberate dumping	1.2	0	0	1.58	0.55
276	**276**	264, 283, 292, 348, 448, 430	cut	ring ditch	Roundhouse enclosure	1.2	264	264	0.44	0.25
277	**276**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.44	0.25
278	**278**	305, 254, 371, 601	cut	ditch	boundary	2	244	254	0.98	0.3
279	**278**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	244	254	0.98	0.3

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
280	**280**	289, 396	cut	gully	unknown	1.2	0	280	0.43	0.28
281	**280**		fill	gully	disuse	1.2	0	280	0.43	0.06
282	**280**		fill	gully	disuse	1.2	0	280	0.33	0.23
283	**283**	276, 292, 430, 448, 264, 348	cut	ring ditch	Roundhouse enclosure	1.2	264	264	0.8	0.45
284	**283**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.65	0.1
285	**283**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.8	0.35
286	**286**	401, 403, 296, 405, 427, 450	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.1	286	286	0.4	0.38
287	**286**		fill	gully	disuse	1.1	286	286	0.4	0.07
288	**286**		fill	gully	disuse	1.1	286	286	0.35	0.31
289	**289**	280, 396	cut	gully	unknown	1.2	0	280	0.4	0.31
290	**289**		fill	gully	disuse	1.2	0	280	0.4	0.06
291	**289**		fill	gully	disuse	1.2	0	280	0.3	0.25
292	**292**	264, 276, 283, 430, 448, 348	cut	ring ditch	Roundhouse enclosure	1.2	264	264	0.7	0.27
293	**292**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.7	0.27
294	**294**	301, 369, 340, 500	cut	ditch	boundary	2	244	294	0.95	0.19
295	**294**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	244	294	0.95	0.19
296	**296**	405, 403, 286, 401, 427, 450	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.1	286	286	0.8	0.28
297	**296**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.1	286	286	0.67	0.14
298	**296**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.1	286	286	0.8	0.14
299	**299**		cut	tree throw		0	0	0	0.55	0.14
300	**299**		fill	tree throw		0	0	0	0.55	0.14
301	**301**	294, 369, 340, 500	cut	ditch	boundary	2	244	294	0.54	0.22
302	**301**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	244	294	0.54	0.22
303	**303**	463, 507	cut	ditch	trackway ditch	2	0	303	0.6	0.25
304	**303**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	0	303	0.6	0.25
305	**305**	601, 278, 254, 371	cut	ditch	boundary	2	244	254	0.9	0.32
306	**305**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	244	254	0.9	0.32
307	**307**	351, 598	cut	trackway	trackway	2	307	307	4	0.2
308	**307**		fill	surface (external)	trackway	2	307	307	4	0.1
309	**307**		fill	trackway	disuse	2	307	307	4	0.15
310	**310**	420, 236, 234	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2		234	0.64	0.38
311	**311**	317, 520	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0	311	1.46	0.52
312	**311**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	311	1.46	0.52
313	**313**	481	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.2	0	313	1.7	0.8
314	**313**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	313	1.14	0.3
316	**313**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	313	2	0.52
317	**317**	311, 520	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0	311	1.46	0.5
318	**317**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	311	1.46	0.5
321	**321**	311, 520	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.2	0	311	1.7	0.72
322	**321**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	313	0.8	0.32
323	**321**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	313	1	0.5
325	**321**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0		0.74	0.42
328	**310**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	234	0.64	0.38
329	**329**		cut	natural	ice crack	0	0	0	0.6	0.5
330	**329**		fill	natural	natural silting	0	0	0	0.6	0.5
331	**331**	356, 221, 383, 119, 475	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.3	0	119	1.2	0.4
332	**331**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	0	119	1.2	0.4
333	**333**	387	cut	ditch terminus	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0	333	1.1	1.04
334	**333**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	333	1.1	0.4
335	**335**	357, 390, 224, 123, 171	cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	123	123	2.6	1.15
336	**335**		fill	ditch	primary	1.2	123	123	1.4	0.35
337	**335**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	123	123	2.6	0.8
338	**338**		cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0	0	1.6	0.25
339	**338**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	0	1.6	0.25
340	**340**	500, 294, 301, 369	cut	ditch	boundary	2	244	294	0.76	0.28

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
341	**340**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	244	294	0.76	0.28
342	**342**	497	cut	ditch	boundary	2	0	342	1.13	0.62
343	**342**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	0	342	0.4	0.08
344	**342**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	0	342	0.64	0.22
345	**342**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	0	342	1.13	0.32
348	**348**	264, 276, 283, 292, 430, 448	cut	ring ditch	Roundhouse enclosure	1.2	264	264	0.6	0.27
349	**348**		fill	ring ditch	silting	1.2	264	264	0.6	0.1
350	**348**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.5	0.17
351	**351**	307, 598	cut	trackway	trackway	2	307	307	2.8	0.15
352	**351**		fill	trackway	disuse	2	307	307	2.8	0.15
353	**353**		cut	trackway	wheel rut	2	307	0	0.6	0.1
354	**353**		fill	trackway	disuse	2	307	0	0.6	0.1
355	**356**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	0	119	0.63	0.2
356	**356**	331, 221, 383, 119, 475	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.3	0	119	0.63	0.2
357	**357**	335, 390, 224, 123, 171	cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	123	123	2.15	1.05
358	**358**		cut	trackway	wheel rut	2	307	0	0.65	0.1
359	**358**		fill	trackway	disuse	2	307	0	0.65	0.1
360	**357**		fill	ditch	slumping	1.2	123	123	0.48	0.06
361	**357**		fill	ditch	primary silting	1.2	123	123	1.22	0.38
362	**357**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	123	123	2.15	0.64
363	**363**	259, 133, 169	cut	ditch terminus	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0	133	1.68	0.9
364	**363**		fill	ditch terminus	disuse	1.2	0	133	1.3	0.6
365	**363**		fill	ditch terminus	disuse	1.2	0	133	1.55	0.4
366	**366**	129, 177, 197	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	2	0	129	1.01	0.19
367	**366**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	0	129	1.01	0.19
369	**369**	301, 294, 340, 500	cut	ditch	boundary	2	244	294	1	0.23
370	**369**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	244	294	1	0.23
371	**371**	254, 278, 305, 601	cut	ditch	boundary	2	244	254	0.95	0.38
372	**371**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	244	254	0.95	0.38
373	**373**	201	cut	ditch	boundary	2	0	201	0.7	0.35
374	**373**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	0	201	0.7	0.35
375	**375**	136, 230, 248, 407	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.3	136	136	2.8	1.22
376	**375**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	136	136	2.8	0.47
377	**375**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	136	136	2.5	0.28
378	**375**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	136	136	2.2	0.5
379	**379**	385	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.2	379	379	1.65	0.49
380	**379**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	379	379	1.65	0.49
381	**381**		cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	0	0	0.8	0.22
382	**381**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.8	0.22
383	**383**	119, 221, 331, 356, 475	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.3	0	119	0.67	0.4
384	**383**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	0	119	0.67	0.4
385	**385**	379	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.2	379	379	1.65	0.3
386	**385**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	379	379	1.65	0.3
387	**387**	333	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0	333	3.6	1.14
388	**387**		fill	ditch	silting	1.2	0	333	1.78	0.28
389	**387**		fill	ditch	silting	1.2	0	333	3.6	0.34
390	**390**	335, 357, 224, 123, 171	cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	123	123	3.16	0.96
391	**390**		fill	ditch	rubbish dump	1.2	123	123	0.56	0.08
392	**390**		fill	ditch	silting	1.2	123	123	1.1	0.08
393	**390**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	123	123	2.78	0.42
394	**390**		fill	ditch	silting	1.2	123	123	3.16	0.42
395	**396**		fill	gully	disuse	1.2	0	280	0.5	0.28
396	**396**	280, 289	cut	gully	unknown	1.2	0	280	0.5	0.28
397	**397**	399, 589	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	2	0	397	0.66	0.29
398	**397**		fill	ditch	silting	2	0	397	0.66	0.29
399	**399**	397, 589	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	2	0	397	0.78	0.33
400	**399**		fill	ditch	silting	2	0	397	0.78	0.33

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
401	**401**	286, 403, 405, 427, 296, 450	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.1	286	286	0.52	0.19
402	**401**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.1	286	286	0.52	0.19
403	**403**	401, 286, 405, 296, 427, 450	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.1	286	286	0.43	0.1
404	**403**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.1	286	286	0.43	0.1
405	**405**	401, 403, 286, 296, 427, 450	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.1	286	286	0.52	0.31
406	**405**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.1	286	286	0.52	0.31
407	**407**	230, 375, 248, 136	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.3	136	136	4.1	1.22
408	**407**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	136	136	1.26	0.32
409	**407**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	136	136	3.74	0.53
410	**407**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	136	136	4.1	0.48
411	**411**	524	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	379	411	2.94	0.86
412	**411**		fill	ditch	silting	1.2	379	411	2.94	0.86
413	**413**	415, 252, 418, 244	cut	ditch	boundary	2	244	244	0.74	0.3
414	**413**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	244	244	0.74	0.3
415	**415**	413, 252, 418, 244	cut	ditch	boundary	2	244	244	0.97	0.32
416	**415**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	244	244	0.97	0.32
417	**418**		fill	ditch	primary silting	2	244	244	0.44	0.34
418	**418**	244, 252, 413, 415	cut	ditch	boundary	2	244	244	0.44	0.34
419	**420**		fill	ditch	primary silting	1.2	0	234	0.7	0.34
420	**420**	310, 236, 234	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0	234	0.7	0.34
421	**421**	509	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.2	379	421	2.4	1
422	**421**		fill	ditch	silting	1.2	379	421	0.66	0.3
423	**421**		fill	ditch	slumping	1.2	379	421	0.74	0.1
424	**421**		fill	ditch	slumping	1.2	379	421	1	0.2
425	**421**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	379	421	2.4	0.4
426	**421**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	379	421	1.9	0.4
427	**427**	405, 296, 286, 401, 403, 450	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.1	286	286	0.97	0.38
428	**427**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.1	286	286	0.97	0.18
429	**427**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.1	286	286	0.75	0.2
430	**430**	292, 264, 276, 348, 448, 283	cut	ring ditch	Roundhouse enclosure	1.2	264	264	0.52	0.13
431	**430**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.52	0.13
432	**432**	342, 502	cut	ditch	boundary	2	0	342	0.7	0.57
433	**432**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	244	0	0.5	0.25
434	**432**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	244	0	0.6	0.12
435	**432**		fill	ditch	boundary	2	244	0	0.7	0.2
436	**436**		cut	post-hole	structure	1.2	436		0.58	0.32
437	**436**		fill	post-hole	backfill/packing	1.2	436	0	0.58	0.32
438	**436**		fill	post-hole	post pipe	1.2	436	0	0.2	0.32
439	**439**		cut	post-hole	structure	1.2	436	0	0.55	0.32
440	**439**		fill	post-hole	disuse	1.2	436	0	0.42	0.04
441	**439**		fill	post-hole	disuse	1.2	436	0	0.55	0.28
442	**442**		cut	post-hole	structure	1.2	436	0	0.5	0.32
443	**442**		fill	post hole	disuse	1.2	436	0	0.5	0.07
444	**442**		fill	post-hole	disuse	1.2	436	0	0.35	0.25
445	**445**		cut	post-hole	structure	1.2	436	0	0.52	0.3
446	**445**		fill	post-hole	disuse	1.2	436	0	0.37	0.04
447	**445**		fill	post-hole	disuse	1.2	436	0	0.52	0.26
448	**448**	430, 264, 292, 276, 348, 283	cut	ring ditch	Roundhouse enclosure	1.2	264	264	0.42	0.18
449	**448**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.42	0.18
450	**450**	405, 296, 286, 401, 405, 427	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.1	286	286	0.96	0.27
451	**450**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.1	286	286	0.8	0.17
452	**450**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.1	286	286	0.96	0.1
453	**453**	455, 457	cut	ring gully	Roundhuose	1.1	453	453	0.43	0.14
454	**453**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.1	453	453	0.43	0.14
455	**455**	453, 457	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.1	453	453	0.44	0.13

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
456	**455**		fill	ring ditch		1.1	453	453	0.44	0.13
457	**457**	453, 455	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.1	453	453	0.42	0.1
458	**457**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.1	453	453	0.42	0.1
459	**459**	461	cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	0	459	0.46	0.36
460	**459**		fill	ditch	silting	1.2	0	459	0.46	0.36
461	**461**	459	cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	0	459	0.52	0.12
462	**461**		fill	ditch	natural silting	1.2	0	459	0.52	0.12
463	**463**	303, 507	cut	ditch	trackway ditch	2	0	303	0.66	0.24
464	**463**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	0	303	0.66	0.24
465	**465**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	0.45	0.38
466	**465**		fill	pit	natural silting	1.2	0	0	0.45	0.38
467	**467**		cut	ditch	boundary	2	0	0	0.8	0.4
468	**467**		fill	ditch	natural silting	2	0	0	0.8	0.4
469	**0**		layer	surface (external)	trackway	2	307	0	1.9	0.08
470	**0**		layer	accumulation	natural silting	2	307	0	1.7	0.35
471	**471**	477	cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	0.87	0.45
472	**471**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.87	0.45
473	**473**		cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	0	0	0.8	0.18
474	**473**		fill	ditch	natural silting	1.2	0	0	0.8	0.18
475	**475**	356, 221, 119, 331, 383	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.3	0	119	0.48	0.2
476	**475**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	0	119	0.48	0.2
477	**477**	471	cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	0.72	0.23
478	**477**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.72	0.23
479	**481**		fill	ditch	rubbish dump	1.2	0	313	1	0.23
480	**481**		fill	ditch	silting	1.2	0	313	0.8	0.44
481	**481**	313	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.2	0	313	1.03	0.69
482	**484**		fill	ditch	natural silting	1.2	0	271	0.9	0.25
483	**484**		fill	ditch	natural silting	1.2	0	271	0.64	0.22
484	**484**	271	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.2	0	271	0.9	0.47
485	**485**		cut	gully	unknown	1.1	0	0	0.3	0.12
486	**485**		fill	gully	disuse	1.1	0	0	0.3	0.12
487	**487**	489, 491	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.2	487	487	0.42	0.11
488	**487**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	487	487	0.42	0.11
489	**489**	487, 491	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.2	487	487	0.56	0.3
490	**489**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	487	487	0.56	0.3
491	**491**	487, 489	cut	ring gully	oundhouse	1.2	487	487	0.4	0.15
492	**491**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	487	487	0.4	0.15
493	**493**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	0.52	0.19
494	**493**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.52	0.19
495	**495**	539, 526	cut	ring gully	roundhouse	1.2	495	495	0.45	0.18
496	**495**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	495	495	0.45	0.18
497	**497**	342	cut	ditch	boundary	2	0	342	1.2	0.64
498	**497**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	0	342	0.68	0.33
499	**497**		fill	ditch	natural silting	2	0	342	0.97	0.3
500	**500**	340, 294, 301, 369	cut	ditch	boundary	2	244	294	0.6	0.14
501	**500**		fill	ditch	natural silting	2	244	294	0.6	0.14
502	**502**		cut	ditch terminus	boundary	1.2	0	0	1.04	0.35
503	**502**		fill	ditch terminus	natural silting	1.2	0	0	1.04	0.35
504	**502**		fill	ditch terminus	backfill	1.2	0	0	0.9	0.14
505	**497**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	0	0	1.66	0.24
506	**497**		fill	ditch	natural silting	2	0	0	0.88	0.18
507	**507**	303, 463	cut	ditch	trackway ditch	2	0	303	0.45	0.15
508	**507**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	0	303	0.45	0.15
509	**509**	421	cut	ditch	enclosure	1.2	379	421	2.2	1.2
510	**509**		fill	ditch	slumping	1.2	379	421	0.48	0.1
511	**509**		fill	ditch	slumping	1.2	379	421	0.7	0.1
512	**509**		fill	ditch	natural silting	1.2	379	421	0.54	0.3
513	**509**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	379	421	1.7	0.35
514	**509**		fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	379	421	2.2	0.5
515	**515**		cut	ditch/well	unknown	1.2	0	0	0.8	0.62
516	**509**		fill	ditch/well	silting	1.2	0	0	1.08	0.2
517	**509**		fill	ditch/well		1.2	0	0	1.7	0.5

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
518	**509**		fill	ditch/well		1.2	0	0	2.2	0.5
519	**520**		fill	ditch	natural silting	1.2	0	311	1.6	0.55
520	**520**	311, 317	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	0	311	1.6	0.55
521	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.45	0.35
522	**264**		fill	ring gully	silting	1.2	0	0	0.54	0.28
523	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.51	0.23
524	**524**	411	cut	ditch	boundary/enclosure	1.2	379	411	1.38	0.52
525	**524**		fill	ditch	natural silting	1.2	379	411	1.38	0.52
526	**526**	495, 539	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.2	495	495	0.5	0.14
527	**526**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	495	495	0.85	0.17
528	**526**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	495	495	0.77	0.14
529	**526**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	495	495	0.61	0.16
530	**526**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	495	495	0.42	0.18
531	**526**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	495	495	0.49	0.18
532	**526**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	495	495	0.5	0.17
533	**526**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	495	495	0.42	0.17
534	**526**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	495	495	0.45	0.13
535	**526**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	495	495	0.49	0.16
536	**526**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	495	495	0.39	0.15
537	**526**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	495	495	0.4	0.1
538	**526**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	495	495	0.4	0.12
539	**539**	526, 495	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.2	495	495	0.47	0.18
540	**539**		fill	ring gully	natural silting	1.2	495	495	0.47	0.18
541	**541**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	0.55	0.15
542	**541**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.55	0.15
543	**543**	241, 256, 591	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.1	241	241	0.45	0.07
544	**543**		fill	ring gully	natural silting	1.1	241	241	0.45	0.07
545	**545**	547, 199	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.3	143	199	0.15	0.1
546	**545**		fill	gully	disuse	1.3	143	199	0.15	0.1
547	**547**	545, 199	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.1	143	199	0.24	0.08
548	**547**		fill	gully	disuse	1.1	143	199	0.24	0.08
549	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.51	0.19
550	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.41	0.16
551	**552**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	0	1	0.24
552	**552**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	1	0.24
553	**553**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	0.53	0.15
554	**553**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.53	0.15
555	**556**		fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0	0	0.74	0.16
556	**556**		cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0	0	0.74	0.16
557	**557**		cut	pit	fire pit/hearth	1.2	264	0	0.63	0.17
558	**557**		fill	pit	use	1.2	264	0	0.63	0.17
559	**559**		cut	post-hole	structural	1.2	264	0	0.69	0.39
560	**559**		fill	post-hole	backfill	1.2	264	0	0.7	0.39
561	**559**		fill	post hole	post pipe	1.2	264	0	0.38	0.39
562	**562**		cut	post-hole	structure	1.2	264	0	0.86	0.32
563	**562**		fill	post hole	backfill	1.2	264	0	0.82	0.32
564	**562**		fill	post hole	post pipe	1.2	264	0	0.44	0.24
565	**453**		fill	gully terminus	disuse	1.1	453	453	0.3	0.06
566	**453**		fill	gully	disuse	1.1	453	453	0.5	0.12
567	**453**		fill	gully	disuse	1.1	453	453	0.56	0.16
568	**453**		fill	gully	disuse	1.1	453	453	0.54	0.14
569	**453**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.1	453	453	0.6	0.1
570	**453**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.1	453	453	0.5	0.14
571	**453**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.1	453	453	0.58	0.14
572	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.43	0.14
573	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.46	0.16
574	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.53	0.19
575	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.56	0.2
576	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.6	0.24
577	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.6	0.25
578	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.59	0.27
579	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.65	0.33
580	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.65	0.36
581	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.65	0.42
582	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.78	0.45

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
583	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.78	0.45
584	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.8	0.34
585	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.8	0.27
586	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.68	0.27
587	**264**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.2	264	264	0.58	0.23
589	**589**	397, 399	cut	ditch terminus	boundary/enclosure	2	0	397	0.56	0.38
590	**589**		fill	ditch terminus	natural silting	2	0	397	0.56	0.38
591	**591**	256, 241, 543	cut	ring gully	Roundhouse	1.1	241	241	0.56	0.14
592	**591**		fill	ring gully	slumping	1.1	241	241	0.56	0.09
593	**591**		fill	ring gully	natural silting	1.1	241	241	0.39	0.1
594	**515**		fill	ditch/well		1.2	0	0	0.84	0.25
595	**515**		fill	ditch/well		1.2	0	0	0.26	0.3
596	**598**		fill	trackway	natural silting	2	307	307	1.4	0.04
597	**598**		fill	trackway	metalled surface	2	307	307	1.4	0.1
598	**598**	307, 351	cut	surface (external)	trackway	2	307	307	3	0.35
599	**286**		fill	ring ditch	silting	1.1	286	286	1.4	0.2
600	**601**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	244	254	1.14	0.33
601	**601**	305, 278, 254, 371	cut	ditch	boundary	2	244	254	1.14	0.33
602	**463**		fill	ditch	disuse	2	0	303	0.74	0.24
603	**208**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.3	143	143	1.1	0.38
604	**208**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.3	143	143	1.1	0.4
605	**208**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.3	143	143	0.9	0.18
606	**208**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.3	143	143	1.44	0.3
607	**286**		fill	ring ditch	silting	1.1	286	286	0.97	0.24
608	**211**		fill	ring ditch	natural silting	1.3	143	211	0.1	0.3
609	**213**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.3	143	143	0.4	0.5
610	**213**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.3	143	143	0.6	0.4
611	**611**	143, 183, 208, 213, 216	cut	ring ditch	Roundhouse enclosure	1.3	143	143	1.64	0.45
612	**611**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.3	143	143	1.6	0.19
613	**611**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.3	143	143	1.64	0.28
614	**611**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.3	143	143	1.5	0.2
615	**611**		fill	ring gully	disuse	1.3	143	143	1.5	0.35
616	**208**		fill	ring ditch	natural silting	1.3	143	143	1.2	0.1
617	**208**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.3	143	143	1.2	0.45
618	**211**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.3	143	211	0.16	0.1
619	**208**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.3	143	143	1.2	0.1
620	**208**		fill	ring ditch	disuse	1.3	143	143	1.2	0.45
621	**211**		fill	ring ditch	natural silting	1.3	143	211	0.13	0.1
623	**450**		fill	ring ditch	natural silting	1.1	286	286	0.5	0.21
624	**401**		fill	ring ditch	natural silting	1.1	286	286	0.8	0.22
625	**154**		fill	pit/post-hole		1.3	0	0	0.55	0.22
626	**157**		fill	post-hole	demolition	1.3	0	0	0.23	0.19

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Metalwork

By Anna Booth

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 The group consists of a single copper alloy Nauheim brooch of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date and a modern lead alloy militia button. The brooch was recovered from the uppermost fill (233) of Phase 1.3 Enclosure Ditch **230**, very near to the surface. This brooch became incorporated at a time when the Middle Iron Age settlement features had silted up due to disuse and perhaps whilst the Early Roman activity was starting at the site.

Methodology

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

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

Factual Data

B.1.4 The brooch (SF 2) survives in good condition with a fine patina, but with damage to the bow and foot (Fig. 16). The button is incomplete and heavily corroded, but enough detail can still be seen to identify it as probably belonging to the local Cambridgeshire militia.

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

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

Conclusion

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

Retention, dispersal and display

B.1.8 The brooch survives in good condition and should remain stable if stored according to the current guidance. The button can be disposed of.

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

Table 2: Catalogue of metal finds

B.2 Metalworking Debris

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction and methodology

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

B.2.2 All of the slag examined was washed and had been processed as finds. The slag was counted, its dimensions measured, and the weight taken. Where necessary this was

viewed under a x10 illuminated magnifying lens and tested with dilute HCL in order to confirm the presence/ absence of a carbonate cement. The slag was also tested with a magnet as a means of assessing the amount of free iron or wustite.

Factual Data

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

Conclusion

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

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

Discard policy

B.2.6 All of the metal working debris may be discarded.

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

Table 3: Catalogue of Iron Slag

B.3 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 A very small assemblage of thirteen worked flints was recovered from the excavation, together with a single fragment of unworked burnt flint weighing nine grammes. The assemblage is quantified by context in Table 4. The flint was recovered in low densities from the fills of cut features. Whilst the assemblage is small, it does include one piece of special interest – a Neolithic polished axehead – and a small amount of material which may represent the working and use of flint during the Iron Age occupation of the site.

Description and characterisation.

Cut	Context	Context type	Structure/ group	Irregular waste	Secondary Flake	Tertiary flake	Hammerstone	Axehead	Side scraper	Core	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint
119	120	Ditch			1	1					**2**	
180	181	Ditch				1					**1**	
190	192	Pit					1				**1**	
230	231	Ditch		1							**1**	
230	233	Ditch		1							**1**	
278	279	Ditch			1						**1**	
292	293	Ring gully	RH 264		1						**1**	
296	298	Ring gully	RH 286						1		**1**	
439	441	Post hole				1					**1**	
	470	Layer			1					1	**2**	
453	569	Ring gully	RH 453									1 (9g)
611	615	Ring gully	RH 143					1			**1**	
Totals				**2**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**13**	**1 (9g)**

Table 4: Quantification of the flint assemblage

B.3.2 The majority of the worked flint assemblage is made up of unretouched flake-based material, including fragments of irregular/non-bulbar shatter, secondary and tertiary flakes and a single minimally worked core. This material was recovered in very low densities, with only two contexts producing more than a single flint. The unretouched material is not strongly diagnostic and is likely to have been inadvertently incarnated into the fills of later features. Most of this material is likely to substantially pre-date the Iron Age occupation of the site. This is especially true of the distal end of a fine flake from ring gully **292** (Roundhouse **264**) and a rejuvenation flake from layer 470 (both likely to be of Neolithic date), but many of the other flakes are also likely to represent earlier, Neolithic or Early Bronze Age activity at the site. The same could also true of one of the retouched tool forms, a side scraper from ring gully **296** (Roundhouse **286**), but it is possible that this piece, manufactured on a broad flake with an acute flaking angle, could be of Iron Age date and be broadly associated with the use of the structure.

B.3.3 Perhaps more likely to be contemporary with the Iron Age occupation is a large sub-spherical flint hammerstone, recovered from pit/hearth **190**, located within Roundhouse **487**. This piece, measuring up to 88mm in diameter and 438g in weight, bears very

heavy traces of percussive damage ('chatter marks') and has clearly been used extensively against another hard, mineral material.

B.3.4 The most significant element of the flint assemblage is an almost complete ground and polished axe head recovered from the upper fill of the pennanular ditch surrounding the ring gully of Roundhouse **143** (deposit 615, ditch **611**). This is a fine example of a completely ground and polished Neolithic axehead (Fig. 16), although heavily recorticated ('patinated'), it is in excellent condition and is virtually complete, missing only a small part of its distal (poll) end. The heavy recortication masks the original colour of the flint but subtle, mottled differences in hue and texture suggest that it may have been made from the kind of opaque, mottled flint that was often selected for axehead manufacture during the Neolithic across Southern Britain (Bayliss *et al* 2012, 783-8). Significantly, the surface of the break facet at the poll of the axehead shows a lighter recortication that the other surfaces, indicating that this break occurred sometime after the original deposition of the axehead.

B.3.5 In its broken state, the axehead measured 133mm long and up to 63mm wide at the blade end, tapering to 33m wide at the broken poll, and with a maximum thickness of 30mm. It is highly symmetrical in section and in plan, and has a fine, sharp and regular convex blade and well developed side facets up to 7mm wide. It has been completely ground and polished to a fine finish, with few striation marks visible and traces of only a few of the deepest remnant negative removals remaining visible.

Discussion

B.3.6 This small assemblage provides some probable evidence for earlier, pre-Iron Age at the site in the form of a thin scatter of residual flintwork. The low density of this material is commensurate with the relatively low levels of occupation/activity on the boulder clays of western Cambridgeshire prior to the Middle Iron Age and probably reflects no more than very transient, task-based visits to the area over the course of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. Alongside this residual material are some pieces which may reflect the working and use of flint tools during the Iron Age occupation, although clearly this appears to have been on a small-scale. Most notable here is the hammerstone from hearth/pit **190**. Heavily used flint hammerstones of this kind are increasing recognized as forming a distinctive element of later prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age-to Iron Age) flint assemblages from the region, a relatively local parallel being a number of examples from the extensive Early Iron Age pit site at Trumpington Meadows, Cambridge (Billington 2018). Whilst earlier prehistoric hammersotnes are generally thought to be associated with flintworking, this seems less likely for some later prehistoric assemblages where there is little evidence for the extensive working of flint. In these later periods it seems equally likely that these pieces could have been used in some other production/craft process, perhaps in preparing plant fibres etc; although the issue of their function will probably only be resolved through the application of a programme use-wear analysis on well-preserved examples from a number of sites of various dates.

B.3.7 Although clearly the most significant element of the lithic assemblage, the axehead from Roundhouse **143** poses a number of ultimately unresolvable questions regarding its history of use and deposition. In particular it is not possible to establish whether its deposition within the Iron Age ring gully should be seen as an act of deliberate burial of an already ancient artefact during that period, or simply represents a residual find inadvertently incorporated into the ring ditch's fill. Moreover, the differential recortication of the broken surface of the axehead shows that it was damaged at some time following its original deposition; this damage may well have coincided with its deposition in the

Iron Age gully and it is unclear whether the break was made deliberately (i.e. flaked) or sustained in a more accidental/incidental manner.

B.3.8 Similar finds of earlier prehistoric artefacts found within Iron Age contexts have elsewhere been argued to represent deliberate deposits of artefacts potentially imbued with ancestral or mythical associations of some kind (e.g. Champion 2011, 215, 228; Hingley 2009; Gwilt 1997). Attractive as these interpretations are, they need to be tempered with an awareness that the evidence for deliberate curation or deposition, as opposed to simple residuality, is often equivocal – and that such artefacts may often have been passed over unnoticed or with little regard in later periods of prehistory (see Cooper and Edmonds 2007, 192). In the specific case of the Caldecotte axehead, its location within a structure, the small amount of other residual flintwork from the site and the evidence for breakage of the piece occurring after its original deposition all suggest that the axehead is *perhaps* more likely to represent a Neolithic artefact 're-discovered', and deliberately deposited, during the Iron Age.

B.4 Iron Age pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 An assemblage totalling 1841 sherds (11916g) of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 6.5g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 162 contexts relating to 109 cut features/labelled interventions (Table 5). With the exception of five diagnostic wheel-made Late Iron Age sherds (28g), all the Iron Age pottery is in the handmade Middle Iron Age-type tradition.

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

B.4.3 This report provides a fully quantified description of the material by period/phase and a discussion of its date and affinity.

Context	Cut	Feature	Group name	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date	Phase
120	**119**	Ditch	Ditch 119	13	70	MIA	1.3
122	**121**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	8	23	MIA	1.2
124	**123**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	1	6	MIA	1.2
127	**123**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	15	167	MIA	1.2
130	**129**	Ditch	Ditch 129	2	16	MIA	2
134	**133**	Ditch	Ditch 133	8	34	MIA	1.2

Context	Cut	Feature	Group name	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date	Phase
135	**133**	Ditch	Ditch 133	15	106	MIA	1.2
138	**136**	Ditch	Enclosure 136	2	24	MIA	1.3
139	**136**	Ditch	Enclosure 136	2	18	LIA	1.3
144	**143**	Ring gully	RH 143	5	119	MIA	1.3
145	**143**	Ring gully	RH 143	54	531	MIA	1.3
151	**150**	Pit		3	15	MIA	1.2
161	**159**	Pit	RH 143	3	8	MIA	1.3
164	**162**	Pit	RH 143	3	9	MIA	1.3
168	**167**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	2	3	MIA	1.2
170	**169**	Ditch	Ditch 133	1	5	MIA	1.2
172	**171**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	5	43	MIA	1.2
173	**171**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	15	116	MIA	1.2
174	**171**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	2	6	LIA	1.2
174	**171**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	12	49	MIA	1.2
176	**175**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	4	153	MIA	1.2
181	**180**	Ditch	Ditch 180	8	31	MIA	1.2
182	**180**	Ditch	Ditch 180	11	127	MIA	1.2
184	**183**	Ring gully	RH 143	7	49	MIA	1.3
185	**183**	Ring gully	RH 143	2	23	MIA	1.3
191	**190**	Pit	RH 487	1	3	MIA	1.2
209	**208**	Ring gully	RH 143	45	408	MIA	1.3
210	**208**	Ring gully	RH 143	11	39	MIA	1.3
212	**211**	Ring gully	RH 143	3	6	MIA	1.3
215	**213**	Ring gully	RH 143	1	4	MIA	1.3

Context	Cut	Feature	Group name	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date	Phase
223	**221**	Ditch	Ditch 119	10	110	MIA	1.3
225	**224**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	7	75	MIA	1.2
226	**224**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	94	1047	MIA	1.2
227	**224**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	3	29	MIA	1.2
231	**230**	Ditch	Enclosure 136	3	13	MIA	1.3
233	**230**	Ditch	Enclosure 136	18	77	MIA	1.3
235	**234**	Ditch	Ditch 234	2	54	MIA	1.2
237	**236**	Ditch	Ditch 234	3	19	MIA	1.2
243	**241**	Ring gully	RH 241	20	105	MIA	1.1
245	**244**	Ditch	Ditch Group 244	2	6	MIA	2
249	**248**	Ditch	Enclosure 136	8	33	MIA	1.3
255	**254**	Ditch	Ditch Group 244	3	8	MIA	2
258	**256**	Ring gully	RH 241	5	19	MIA	1.1
262	**259**	Ditch	Ditch 133	1	13	MIA	1.2
263	**259**	Ditch	Ditch 133	1	3	MIA	1.2
266	**264**	Ring gully	RH 264	23	147	MIA	1.3
268	**267**	Pit		1	2	MIA	1.2
272	**271**	Ditch	Ditch 271	21	214	MIA	1.2
273	**271**	Ditch	Ditch 271	13	77	MIA	1.2
275	**274**	Pit		42	323	MIA	1.2
277	**276**	Ring gully	RH 264	8	50	MIA	1.3
279	**278**	Ditch	Ditch Group 244	1	6	MIA	2
281	**280**	Gully	Gully 280	1	5	MIA	1.2

Context	Cut	Feature	Group name	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date	Phase
282	**280**	Gully	Gully 280	22	178	MIA	1.2
285	**283**	Ring gully	RH 264	28	101	MIA	1.3
288	**286**	Ring gully	RH 286	57	468	MIA	1.1
291	**289**	Gully	Gully 280	7	39	MIA	1.2
293	**292**	Ring gully	RH 264	7	23	MIA	1.3
298	**296**	Ring gully	RH 286	20	130	MIA	1.1
304	**303**	Ditch	Ditch Group 244	5	10	MIA	2
306	**305**	Ditch	Ditch Group 244	27	77	MIA	2
309	**307**	Trackway	Trackway 307	10	23	MIA	2
312	**311**	Ditch	Ditch 311	2	10	MIA	1.2
314	**313**	Ditch	Ditch 313	3	19	MIA	1.2
316	**313**	Ditch	Ditch 313	6	46	MIA	1.2
318	**317**	Ditch	Ditch 311	5	20	MIA	1.2
322	**321**	Ditch	Ditch 313	7	41	MIA	1.2
323	**321**	Ditch	Ditch 313	8	55	MIA	1.2
325	**321**	Ditch	Ditch 313	8	38	MIA	1.2
328	**310**	Ditch	Ditch 234	28	267	MIA	1.2
332	**331**	Ditch	Ditch 119	4	30	MIA	1.3
337	**335**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	13	58	MIA	1.2
341	**340**	Ditch	Ditch Group 244	8	23	MIA	2
344	**342**	Ditch	Ditch Group 244	8	24	MIA	2
345	**342**	Ditch	Ditch Group 244	5	23	MIA	2
350	**348**	Ring gully	RH 264	4	10	MIA	1.3

Context	Cut	Feature	Group name	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date	Phase
352	**351**	Trackway	Trackway 307	3	19	MIA	2
354	**353**	Trackway	Trackway 307	1	4	LIA-ER	2
354	**353**	Trackway	Trackway 307	29	109	MIA	2
355	**356**	Ditch	Ditch 119	4	8	MIA	1.3
360	**357**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	2	4	MIA	1.2
361	**357**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	32	142	MIA	1.2
362	**357**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	21	87	MIA	1.2
364	**363**	Ditch	Ditch 133	2	2	MIA	1.2
365	**363**	Ditch	Ditch 133	3	22	MIA	1.2
376	**375**	Ditch	Enclosure 136	4	25	MIA	1.3
377	**375**	Ditch	Enclosure 136	2	2	MIA	1.3
380	**379**	Ditch	Enclosure 379	12	62	MIA	1.2
382	**381**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	1	5	MIA	1.2
386	**385**	Ditch	Enclosure 379	6	28	MIA	1.2
388	**387**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	17	119	MIA	1.2
393	**390**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	10	52	MIA	1.2
395	**396**	Gully	Gully 280	11	69	MIA	1.2
404	**403**	Ring gully	RH 286	10	21	MIA	1.1
406	**405**	Ring gully	RH 286	3	45	MIA	1.1
408	**407**	Ditch	Enclosure 136	3	4	MIA	1.3
409	**407**	Ditch	Enclosure 136	1	1	MIA	1.3
410	**407**	Ditch	Enclosure 136	3	11	MIA	1.3
412	**411**	Ditch	Enclosure 379	4	8	MIA	1.2

Context	Cut	Feature	Group name	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date	Phase
414	**413**	Ditch	Ditch Group 244	2	6	MIA	2
416	**415**	Ditch	Ditch Group 244	2	4	MIA	2
417	**418**	Ditch	Ditch Group 244	7	17	MIA	2
419	**420**	Ditch	Ditch 234	3	6	MIA	1.2
426	**421**	Ditch	Enclosure 379	2	2	MIA	1.2
429	**427**	Ring gully	RH 286	1	5	MIA	1.1
433	**432**	Ditch	Ditch Group 244	14	134	MIA	2
438	**436**	Posthole	FPS 436	4	15	MIA	1.2
441	**439**	Posthole	FPS 436	8	47	MIA	1.2
451	**450**	Ring gully	RH 286	9	20	MIA	1.1
460	**459**	Ditch	Ditch 459	3	9	MIA	1.2
462	**461**	Ditch	Ditch 459	4	25	MIA	1.2
464	**463**	Ditch	Ditch Group 244	5	16	MIA	2
466	**465**	Pit		2	10	MIA	1.2
468	**467**	Ditch	Ditch Group 244	8	36	MIA	2
470	**0**	Trackway	Trackway 307	17	103	MIA	2
479	**481**	Ditch	Ditch 313	64	256	MIA	1.2
480	**481**	Ditch	Ditch 313	9	55	MIA	1.2
482	**484**	Ditch	Ditch 271	24	79	MIA	1.2
483	**484**	Ditch	Ditch 271	10	123	MIA	1.2
488	**487**	Ring gully	RH 487	8	81	MIA	1.2
490	**489**	Ring gully	RH 487	8	41	MIA	1.2
492	**491**	Ring gully	RH 487	6	63	MIA	1.2

Context	Cut	Feature	Group name	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date	Phase
494	**493**	Pit		3	5	MIA	1.2
496	**495**	Ring gully	RH 495	19	132	MIA	1.2
498	**497**	Ditch	Ditch Group 244	21	193	MIA	2
503	**502**	Ditch	Ditch Group 123	7	57	MIA	1.2
517	**509**	Ditch	Enclosure 379	13	60	MIA	1.2
518	**509**	Ditch	Enclosure 379	1	3	MIA	1.2
519	**520**	Ditch	Ditch 311	25	127	MIA	1.2
521	**264**	Ring gully	RH 264	39	317	MIA	1.3
522	**264**	Ring gully	RH 264	35	123	MIA	1.3
523	**264**	Ring gully	RH 264	33	151	MIA	1.3
527	**526**	Ring gully	RH 495	11	68	MIA	1.2
528	**526**	Ring gully	RH 495	14	62	MIA	1.2
534	**526**	Ring gully	RH 495	1	7	MIA	1.2
540	**539**	Ring gully	RH 495	22	114	MIA	1.2
549	**264**	Ring gully	RH 264	24	62	MIA	1.3
550	**264**	Ring gully	RH 264	19	54	MIA	1.3
551	**552**	Pit		11	47	MIA	1.2
555	**556**	Pit		13	50	MIA	1.2
558	**557**	Pit	RH 264	2	2	MIA	1.3
561	**559**	Posthole	RH 264	36	108	MIA	1.3
564	**562**	Posthole	RH 264	2	2	MIA	1.3
572	**264**	Ring gully	RH 264	2	2	MIA	1.3
579	**264**	Ring gully	RH 264	3	66	MIA	1.3

Context	Cut	Feature	Group name	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date	Phase
580	**264**	Ring gully	RH 264	1	1	MIA	1.3
581	**264**	Ring gully	RH 264	8	32	MIA	1.3
583	**264**	Ring gully	RH 264	5	25	MIA	1.3
584	**264**	Ring gully	RH 264	6	14	MIA	1.3
586	**264**	Ring gully	RH 264	14	69	MIA	1.3
587	**264**	Ring gully	RH 264	26	216	MIA	1.3
593	**591**	Ring gully	RH 241	8	23	MIA	1.1
599	**286**	Ring gully	RH 286	28	286	MIA	1.1
604	**208**	Ring gully	RH 143	1	1	MIA	1.3
606	**208**	Ring gully	RH 143	2	4	MIA	1.3
609	**213**	Ring gully	RH 143	5	21	MIA	1.3
612	**611**	Ring gully	RH 143	4	35	MIA	1.3
613	**611**	Ring gully	RH 143	24	181	MIA	1.3
614	**611**	Ring gully	RH 143	31	294	MIA	1.3
615	**611**	Ring gully	RH 143	56	473	MIA	1.3
616	**208**	Ring gully	RH 143	3	4	MIA	1.3
617	**208**	Ring gully	RH 143	3	24	MIA	1.3
623	**450**	Ring gully	RH 286	7	37	MIA	1.1
624	**401**	Ring gully	RH 286	3	3	MIA	1.1
TOTAL				**1841**	**11916**		

Table 5. Pottery quantification by context. RH = Roundhouse; FPS = Four Post Structure

Methodology

B.4.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and

modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gramme) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers.

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

B.4.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (1594 sherds, 87% by count), sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (242 sherds, 13% by count), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (5 sherds, <1% by count). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Fabrics Series

Shell fabrics

S1: Very common to abundant medium shell (mainly 1-2mm).

S2: Moderate to common coarse shell (mainly 2-4mm in size)

S3: Moderate to common medium shell (mainly 1-2mm in size)

S4: Sparse to moderate fine shell flecking (mainly <1mm in size)

Shell and sand

SQ1: Sparse to moderate coarse to very coarse (mainly 2-6mm) poorly sorted shell in a dense sandy clay matrix

SQ2: Moderate to common medium shell (mainly 1-2mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix

Shell and chalk

SCH1: Sparse to moderate medium to coarse shell (1-4mm in size), and sparse to moderate coarse rounded chalk (mainly 2-4mm in size). Some sherds may contain rare coarse angular flint (1-2mm in size)

Shell and flint

SF1: Sparse to moderate medium to coarse shell (1-4mm in size) and rare medium to very coarse poorly sorted angular flint (2-6mm in size)

Shell and organic matter

SVE1: Sparse fine to medium shell (mainly <2mm) and sparse to moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter. Clay matrix contains quartz sand.

Sand fabrics

Q1: Moderate to common sand. Sherds may contain rare linear voids from burnt out organic matter or rare coarse angular flint (2-4 mm in size)

Sand and organic matter fabrics

QVE1: Moderate to common sand and moderate to common linear voids from burnt out organic matter

Chalk and sand fabrics

CHQ1: Sparse to moderate medium to coarse poorly sorted chalk (1-4mm in size), and moderate to common sand.

Chalk, organic matter and sand fabrics

CHVEQ1: Moderate medium to coarse rounded chalk (mainly 2-4mm in size), sparse to moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter, in a dense sandy clay matrix. Some herds may contain rare medium to coarse angular flint (2-4mm in size)

Grog

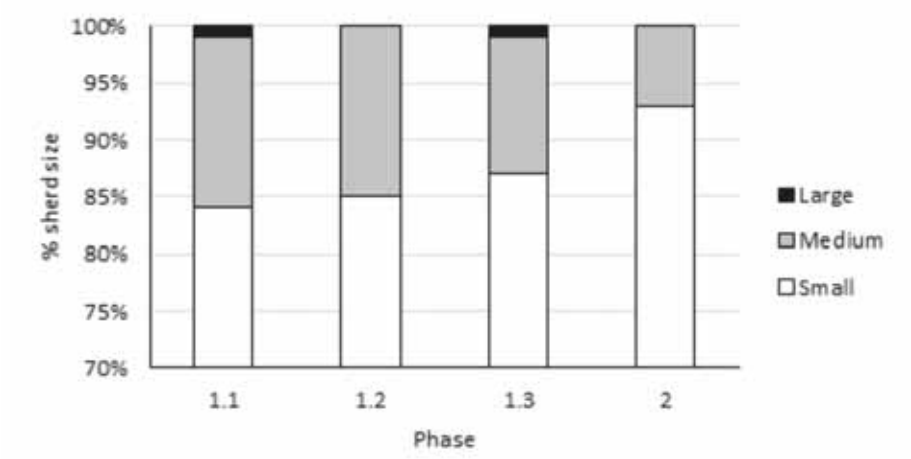
G1: Sparse to common fine to coarse grog (up to 3mm in size). The clay matrix contains sparse to common quartz sand.

Middle Iron Age pottery

B.4.7 The Middle Iron Age assemblage comprises 1836 sherds of pottery (11888g) with a MSW of 6.5g. The pottery derives from 161 contexts relating to 109 cut features/labelled interventions. These are associated with six roundhouses (and internal features), a four-post structure, seven pits, a trackway, and a series of ditches. By weight, 93% of the pottery derives from Phase 1 Middle Iron Age contexts, with the vast majority coming from Phase 1.2 (Table 6). The remaining 7% was recovered from Phase 2 Late Iron Age/Early Roman contexts. This material is considered to be residual and has a lower MSW than pottery from Phase 1 contexts, implying that it is more fragmented as a consequence of disturbance and reworking. A high level of fragmentation can also be shown by examining sherd size frequencies, with Phase 2 material containing the highest relative frequency of small sized sherds (Graph 1). Frequencies from Phases 1.1-1.3 are remarkably consistent, as are the MSWs, supporting the general observation that this material was all of similar condition.

Phase	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	MSW (g)	No. contexts	No. interventions	% of MIA assemblage (by wt.)
1.1	171	1162	6.8	12	10	9.8
1.2	823	5657	6.9	76	55	47.6
1.3	663	4216	6.4	53	25	35.5
2	179	853	4.8	20	19	7.2*
TOTAL	**1836**	**11888**	**6.5**	**161**	**109**	**100.1**

Table 6. Quantification of Middle Iron Age pottery by Phase. * Residual pottery.



Graph 1. Relative frequency of small, medium and large sized sherds by phase.

Assemblage composition

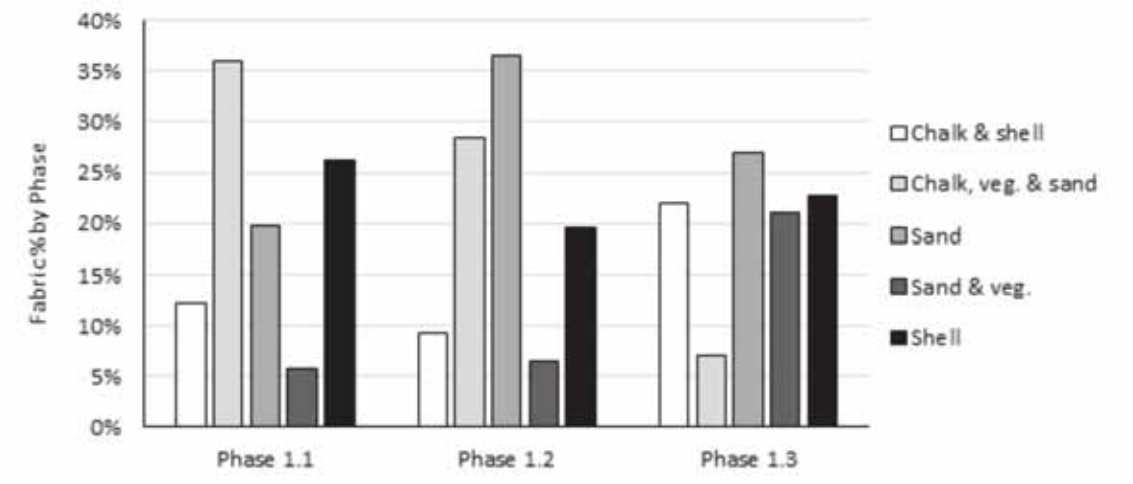
B.4.8 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics (Table 7), all of which are characteristic of the local area, and are broadly comparable to those recorded in contemporary assemblages in the vicinity (Percival 2008; Leivers 2009; Sealey 2011). They include a mix of sandy wares and shelly wares, with inclusions of chalk, organic matter, and occasionally flint. In total nine basic fabric groups have been distinguished. Sherds that have sand as the basis of the clay matrix (fabrics CHQ1, CHVEQ1, Q1, QVE1) dominate (62% by wt.), though sherds with just sand (fabric Q1) account for only 27% of the material by weight. The other sandy wares have inclusions of chalk (fabric CHQ1, 9%), organic matter (fabric QVE1; 10%), or a combination of chalk and organic matter (fabric QVE1, 16%). A similar mix is seen in the shelly ware fabrics (fabrics S1-4, SCH1, SF1, SQ1-2, SVE1, 38% by wt.). Pottery with just shell (fabrics S1-4) accounts for 18% of the material by weight, with other shelly wares having a mix of shell and sand (fabrics SQ1-2, 3%), shell and chalk (fabric SCH1, 12%), shell and flint (fabric SF12%), and shell and organic matter (fabric SVE1, 4%).

Fabric	Fabric group	No./wt. (g) sherds	% of fabric (by wt.)	No./wt. (g)/% by wt burnished	No./wt. (g)/% by count Scored	MNV	MNV Scored
CHQ1	Chalk & sand	159/1013	8.5	-	7/10/4.4	15	1
CHVEQ1	Chalk, veg. & sand	232/1948	16.4	14/65/3.3	-	19	-
Q1	Sand	644/3209	27.0	-	31/220/4.8	50	1
QVE1	Sand & veg.	162/1172	9.9	-	22/290/13.6	7	1
S1	Shell	39/467	3.9	-	5/146/12.8	1	-
S2	Shell	116/988	8.3	-	2/40/1.7	11	1

Fabric	Fabric group	No./wt. (g) sherds	% of fabric (by wt.)	No./wt. (g)/% by wt burnished	No./wt. (g)/% by count Scored	MNV	MNV Scored
S3	Shell	56/316	2.7	-	-	2	-
S4	Shell	81/385	3.2	-	-	4	-
SCH1	Shell & chalk	186/1446	12.2	-	1/50	21	1
SF1	Shell & flint	24/185	1.6	-	-	4	-
SQ1	Shell & sand	19/182	1.5	-	1/7	2	1
SQ2	Shell & sand	27/120	1	-	-	3	-
SVE1	Shell & veg.	91/457	3.8	-	1/13	1	-
TOTAL	**-**	**1836/11888**	**100.0**	**14/65/0.5**	**72/887/3.9**	**140**	**6**

Table 7. Quantification of Middle Iron Age pottery by fabric.

B.4.9 By phase, fabric frequencies vary with no trends discernible. Even when examined by major fabric groups (those accounting for 10% or more of the pottery by weight) there is an absence of any clear patterning (Graph 2). No changes can therefore be tracked with regard to fabric preference within the Middle Iron Age sequence, suggesting potters continued to use a range of clay sources and fabric recipes throughout the period.



Graph 2. Comparison of the relative frequency of major fabric groups (those contain over 10% of Middle Iron Age pottery by weight) by Phase

B.4.10 Other temporal trends within the phased Middle Iron Age sequence are equally hard to discern, partly because the data set for attributes such as forms, methods of surface treatment, decoration and use ware are too similar to give meaningful results when sub-divided by phase. However, based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the Middle Iron Age assemblage is estimated to contain a minimum of 140

different vessels: 110 different rims, 30 different bases. It also includes a fragment of a ceramic spoon recovered from the ring-ditch of Roundhouse **264** (context 587).

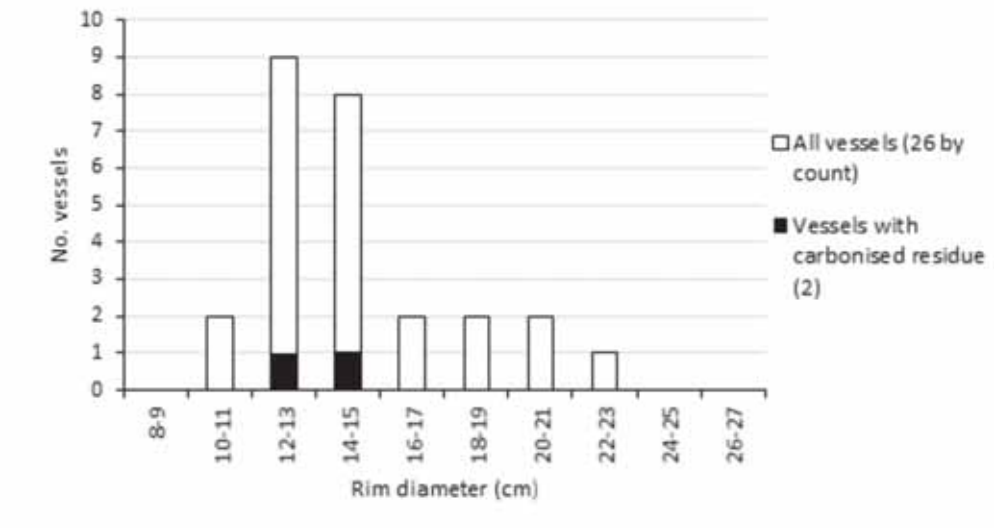
B.4.11 Most vessels have simple flat-topped, rounded or externally thickened rims. A total of 32 vessels are sufficiently intact to assign to form (23% of vessels). This includes 53 sherds (917g), representing 2.9% of the Middle Iron Age assemblage by sherd count or 7.7% by weight (Table 3). The vast majority of vessels are small slack-shouldered or round-shouldered pots with short upright or out-turned rims (Form A, D and E). Other types include neckless barrel-shaped jars (Form K), slightly globular pots with no distinct neck zone but a clearly defined rim (Form L), constricted necked vessels (Form B), and globular S-profiled vessels (Form F). The form-assigned vessels occur in a range of fabrics (Table 8), broadly comparable to their representation in the assemblage as a whole. Measurable vessel rims (26 in total) have diameters of 10-22cm, and belong to small to medium-sized pots (Graph 3). Vessel of this size are likely to have been everyday cooking and serving pots, although only two retain traces of carbonised residue. In general, however, residues are rare in the assemblage, with only 31 sherds with residue recorded (377g).

Form	Description	MNV	No./wt. (g) sherds	Rim diameter range (cm)
A	Slack shouldered jars with a short upright neck	19	29/569	10-18
B	Jars with a pronounced rounded shouldered and short off-set upright neck. Constricted mouth.	1	7/126	15
D	Slack shouldered jars with outwardly flared neck	4	6/155	13-22
E	Jars with a high rounded shoulder and upright neck	1	1/21	12
F	Bowls or globular jars with an S-shaped profile	1	1/50	20
K	Globular bowls/squat jars with no neck	4	7/80	12
L	Globular bowls/squat jars with no distinct neck zone, but a clearly defined rim	2	2/16	12
TOTAL		**32**	**53/917**	**10-22**

Table 8. Quantification of Middle Iron Age vessel forms.

Form/Fabric	CHQ1	CHVEQ1	Q1	QVE1	S2	S3	S4	SCH1	SF1	TOTAL
A	1	6	4	2	1	1	-	3	1	**19**
B	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
D	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	**4**
E	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
K	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	**4**
L	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
TOTAL	**3**	**7**	**7**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**32**

Table 9. Quantification of Middle Iron Age vessel forms by fabric.



Graph 3. Middle Iron Age rim sizes.

B.4.12 Decoration is present on 92 sherds (1015g). Applications include fingertip and nail treatments or tool impressions on the rim-top of vessels, with 17 of the 110 different vessels rims in the assemblage decorated. This equates to 15%, which is fairly typical of Middle Iron Age assemblages. Scoring is the only other type of 'decoration', with 72 sherds (887g) displaying scoring characteristic of the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition (Elsden 1992). This is a low frequency (3.9% by count) characteristic of ceramic groups from Southern Cambridgeshire, and reflects the geographic position of the site on the periphery of the main Scored Ware-zone distribution. Scored Ware were found in small quantities in all three Middle Iron Age phases.

Decoration	Vessel zone	No./Wt. (g) sherds	No. vessels	Vessel forms, & rim-diameters (cm)
Fingernail impressions	Rim-top	6/43	6	Forms E and L, 12cm
Fingertip impression: Scored	Rim-top: Shoulder	1/50	1	Form F, 20cm
Fingertip impressions	Rim-top	11/61	8	16cm
Scored	Body	67/784	1	-
Scored	Neck	4/53	4	Form D, 13cm
Tool impressions	Rim-top	3/24	2	Form A, 12cm
TOTAL	-	92/1015	22	-

Table 10. Quantification of Middle Iron Age decoration.

Contextual analysis (Fig. 9)

B.4.13 The character, composition and patterning of material across five of the main feature groups is examined below.

Roundhouses

B.4.14 A total of 849 sherds (5541g) were recovered from six roundhouses (Table 11), accounting for just under half of all the Middle Iron Age pottery recovered (46% by sherd count or 47% by weight). This includes fragments of a minimum of 56 of the 140 different vessels identified in the assemblage (40%).

Roundhouse	Phase	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	MSW	MNV	No. sherds refitting	% small	% medium	% large
RH **143**	1.3	263*	2233	8.4	22	28	83	16	1
RH **241**	1.1	33*	147	4.5	1	2	91	9	0
RH **264**	1.3	325*	1575	4.8	20	30	90	10	0
RH **286**	1.1	138*	1015	7.4	9	15	83	17	1
RH **487**	1.2	23	188	8.2	0	9	91	9	0
RH **495**	1.2	67*	383	5.7	4	4	88	12	0
TOTAL	**-**	**849**	**5541**	**6.6**	**56**	**88**	**86**	**13**	**1**

Table 11. Quantification of Middle Iron Age pottery from roundhouses.* includes Scored Wares

B.4.15 The largest pottery groups derive from Roundhouses **143**, **264** and **286** in Phases 1.1 and 1.3. Other than by merit of their size, there was little difference in the overall

character and content of these individual roundhouse assemblages, or those yielding smaller groups of material. The bigger assemblages have more fragments from more vessels, but the material is consistently mixed, with sherds in different fabrics showing different levels of fragmentation and abrasion. The range of variation within each roundhouse assemblage is therefore as broad as it is between them, and other than by size, all resemble a general ceramic refuse. Whether or not the material can be linked directly with the use of each structure is difficult to discern, though it may be the case that this refuse built up around the buildings during the course of their occupancy, and was deposited or eroded in the ring gullies upon abandonment. On this point it is interesting to note that most pottery derived from contexts around the entrances to the structures (Fig. 10), including all large groups with over 500g of material.

*Ditch Group **123***

B.4.16 Ditch Group **123** is a long-lived boundary ditch that was recut and modified on numerous occasions. In total, 269 sherds (2235g) of the Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the boundary. This accounts for 14% of the Middle Iron Age assemblage by count, or 19% by weight, and includes fragments of 25 of the 140 different vessels identified in the assemblage (18%). The pottery was recovered from 19 contexts, though just over half (10) contained fewer than 19 sherds, and only six yielded more than 100g of pottery. Most of the assemblages are therefore small. The only notable group derived from fill 226, which contained a dump of 94 sherds (1047g), including fragments of a least 12 different vessels. The character of this deposit was similar to that from entrances of the roundhouses, and was a generalised mix of ceramic refuse.

*Enclosures **379**, **136** and other Phase 1.1-1.3 ditches*

B.4.17 Despite the size and length of the ditches forming Enclosures **379** and **136**, neither produced significant assemblages of pottery: Enclosure **379**, 38 sherds (163g); Enclosure **136**, 44 sherds (190g). The material was widely distributed without concentration, with all slots yielding small amounts of pottery (Fig. 10). This is true of the other Middle Iron Age ditches (beyond Ditch Group **123** – see above) at the site, none of which formed a focus for dumping spent ceramics. Many of the sherds may have entered these features incidentally. Indeed, the low levels of material are suggestive of a former Iron Age land surface containing a widespread but low density scatter of broken pottery, some of which was caught in the silting of these boundaries. In total, only 452 sherds (2745g) were recovered from Phase 1.2-1.3 ditches outside of Ditch Group **123**.

Pits

B.4.18 Discrete features were rare at the site, but most of those uncovered did yield pottery, in a similar fashion to the ditches (see above). In total, pottery was recovered from seven dispersed pits (75 sherds, 452g), six of which yielded less that 100g of material (between 1-13 sherds). Only pit **274**, which was located on the terminal of ditch **271**, contained a moderate sized assemblage of 42 sherds weighing 323g, including fragments of a minimum of nine different vessels. Interestingly this pit lies immediately outside of the entrance of Roundhouse **268**, where it is postulated that refuse may have accumulated (see above).

*Four-post structure **436***

B.4.19 Two postholes in structure **436** (**436** and **439**) yielded a combined total of 12 sherds (62g), including one vessel rim. The sherds are too small to be post packing by themselves, but may have been incidentally caught in the fills around the timber uprights.

Late Iron Age pottery

B.4.20 Only five sherds (28g) of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from the excavations. The pottery derived from three contexts (139, 174 and 354) relating to Trackway **307** (one sherd, 4g), Ditch Group **123** (two sherds, 6g), and Enclosure **136** (two sherds, 18g).

Assemblage composition

B.4.21 The pottery is characterised by sand and grog tempered sherds, all of which are wheel-made or wheel finished (fabrics Q1: two sherds, 6g; fabrics G1: three sherds, 22g). They include a single rim from Ditch Group **123** (4g) and the part of a foot-ring base from Enclosure **136** (one sherd, 11g). The only other diagnostic sherds are a combed body sherd from Ditch Group **123** (2g) and a rilled body sherd from Enclosure **136** (7g). The pottery from the Phase 1.2 and 1.3 ditches derived from stratigraphically late contexts. Those found in Ditch Group **123** may be intrusive.

Discussion (Figs 13-15)

B.4.22 The assemblage from the excavation forms one of the largest and most securely dated groups of Middle Iron Age pottery recovered from the surrounding landscape. This may come as a surprise given the scale of excavations at Cambourne (Wright *et al*. 2009) and those along sections of the A428, north of the site (Abrams and Ingham 2008). It must be remembered, however, that a considerable proportion of the Iron Age archaeology/pottery reported from this area is of Late Iron Age date (post c. 100/50 BC), including that from the banjo enclosure site at Caldecote, c. 500m to the south-west (Kenny and Lyons 2011). Still, there is sufficient evidence for Middle Iron Age activity, and the assemblage from the current excavation is slightly more substantial than the larger contemporary groups recovered from Scotland Farm, Lower Cambourne and Knapwell Plantation (Table 12). Admittedly, none of the totals are especially high, but figures in this range are fairly typical of small-scale, plough truncated Middle Iron Age enclosed farmstead sites from the claylands in Cambridgeshire.

Site	Project	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Reference
Highfields Caldecote	This site	1836	11916	This report
Bourn Airfield (Site 3)	A428	137	1336	Abrams and Ingham 2008; Percival 2008
Scotland Farm (Site 7 & 8)	A428	1058	10496	Abrams and Ingham 2008; Percival 2008
Lower Cambourne (A-D)	Cambourne	1355	11229	Wright et al. 2009; Leivers 2009
Upper Cambourne	Cambourne	126	881	Wright et al. 2009; Leivers 2009
Poplar Plantation	Cambourne	156	1174	Wright et al. 2009; Leivers 2009
Knapwell Plantation	Cambourne	1302	9755	Wright et al. 2009; Leivers 2009
Broadway Farm	Cambourne	215	1266	Wright et al. 2009; Leivers 2009
Little Common Farm	Cambourne	717	9249	Wright et al. 2009; Leivers 2009

Table 12. Local Middle Iron Age assemblage sizes.

B.4.23 More significantly, this assemblage is associated with six radiocarbon dates, which none of the other sites have. Indeed, the dearth of absolute dates from Middle Iron Age sites and assemblages from Cambridgeshire is notable when compared to other periods, leaving many questions about the regional patterning of Middle Iron Age sequences and material chronologies unresolved (Brudenell 2018a). This has major drawbacks, perpetuating an overdependence on typo-chronological inference, and littering the literature with a range of conflicting terms and dates for pottery of this period.

B.4.24 Those obtained here are therefore extremely valuable to the wider project of refining regional pottery chronologies, and establishing the origins of the Middle Iron Age ceramic tradition in this part of the county. The determinations obtained span the period of c. 375-50 BC, with four of the six dating c. 375-200 BC (Table 13). This indicates that activity began in the first half of the Middle Iron Age (pre-200 BC), and may suggest that Middle Iron Age-type ceramics have their origins as early as the third quarter of the 4th century BC.

Context	Group	No./wt. of pottery (in Group)	Associated radiocarbon dates	Calibrated date
209	RH **143**	263/2233*	SUERC-87382: 2205±30 BP	370-196 BC (95.4%)
266	RH **264**	325/1575*	SUERC-87383: 2115±30 BP	205-49 BC (93.5%)
277			SUERC-87387: 2133±30 BP	210-54 BC (82.5%)
235	Ditch **234**	36/346*	SUERC-84954: 2202±22 BP	361-201 BC (95.4%)
322	Ditch **313**	105/510*	SUERC-84955: 2222±24 BP	376-204 BC (95.4%)
130	Ditch **129**	2/16	SUERC-84953: 2218±22 BP	368-204 BC (95.4%)

Table 13. Radiocarbon dates and associated pottery assemblage. * has Scored Ware

B.4.25 The dates are also helpful in the understanding the origins of Scored Ware at sites on the periphery of the main Scored Ware-zone distribution (Elsdon 1992). Importantly there are fragments of Scored Ware from contexts associated with all the earlier dates, implying that such pots were in use and circulation beyond the 'core' in the first half of the Middle Iron Age, albeit in low frequencies. This appears to corroborate the suggestion of an early date for Scored Ware at Trumpington Meadows, Cambridge, where sherds were found in the upper fills of pits dating to the close of the Early Iron Age/very beginning of the Middle Iron Age (Evans *et al.* 2018). Though none were directly associated with radiocarbon dates, some of the transitional pits had radiocarbon determinations overlapping with those achieved at Caldecote (see Brudenell 2018b, 204, table 4.25).

B.4.26 More broadly, the dates are important because there is no obvious way to distinguish the pottery from different contexts that have yielded determinations either side of 200 BC. In essence, all the Phase 1 pottery looks the same: there are no signs of typological development or simple temporal trends in the fabrics, forms and method of decoration across the sequence. In short, it would be impossible to tell which half of the Middle Iron Age any given assemblage belonged to without the aid of radiocarbon

dates. Indeed, it was assumed that Roundhouse **264** would be earlier in the site sequence, as opposed to being the latest securely dated feature. This underlines how crucial such determinations are to establishing a more refined chronology and sequence. On a more positive note, the scarcity of Late Iron Age-type pottery, and the fact that none of the dates have a currency later than 50 BC, does place the settlement activity unequivocally within the Middle Iron Age, with no Late Iron Age overlap. It also supports the theory that Late Iron Age-type ceramics, such as grog-tempered wares and wheel-made wares, did not make a widespread appearance in the settlement/ceramic record until the period after *c.*50 BC in most parts of Cambridgeshire (Sealey 2007, 27-31).

B.4.27 Issues of dating and chronology aside, in terms of the overall composition of the assemblage, the material appears to be entirely typical of the period and region, and can paralleled in those published sites listed in Table 12. The fabrics are consistent with those from surrounding sites in the western claylands of Cambridgeshire, and the repertoire of pots appears geared towards everyday cooking and consumption activities typical of those on small-scale farmstead-type settlements of the period.

B.5 Roman Pottery

By Katie Anderson and Matt Brudenell

Introduction and methodology

B.5.1 A total of 12 small abraded sherds (52) of Roman pottery were recovered from the excavations, with a mean sherd weight of 4.3g. Five sherds (34g) derived from Phase 2 context/layer 470 and seven (18g) were recovered from context 309 of Trackway **307**. The sherds comprised coarse oxidised sandy wares, and include a single everted rim. The pottery is dated c. AD 40-100, though some or all of it could be residual.

Conclusion

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

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.5.3 As the pottery is of no potential, but has been catalogued, the material could be deselected from the project archive.

B.6 Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction and methodology

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

B.6.2 Some 28.5kg of worked stone was identified from the excavation, of which 3.5 kg was recovered from amongst the burnt stone recorded and collected on-site. This consisted of 2.85kg composed of flat-top (slab) to concave-top saddlequern and 25.206kg of rubber stone (x3 separate rubbers). The latter includes one very small and complete

stone rubber (206g) and two unusually large rubber stones; one a slab-type fragment (c.7.5kg) and the other a complete boulder-type rubber weighing approx. 17.5kg.

Burnt Stone: Methodology

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

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

Burnt Stone: Assemblage

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

Burnt Stone: Discussion

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

B.6.7 In his experiments in reconstructing the operation of fulact fiadh in Bronze Age – Iron Age Ireland, Buckley (1990) concluded that the cobbles of certain basic igneous rocks (in particular gabbro, basalt and vesicular basalt) seemed ideal for this purpose, and as a result these could be re-used many more times than the sandstone without fear of fracturing (>25 times in some cases). A further factor to be taken into account would be

the much greater heat-retaining ability of this type of dense crystalline (mafic) rock. This is significant when one considers the advantages they have over sandstone cobbles, and those in turn over flint. In fact the latter (flint) cobbles have very poor heat retaining properties; instead these readily fracture (sometimes explosively) on quenching; rapidly dissipating the heat as well as contributing to the grittiness of the food when burnt stone is used in boiling pits for the cooking of food.

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

Cut	Context	Phase	Size (mm)	Shape	Geology	Weight (kg)	Count	Comments
123	128	1	140		sstn	-	1	Recovered for analysis
129	130	2				3.150	-	burnt stone not collected
129	130	2	60-130 [90]		quartz porphyry(1);hard sstn(3);U Jur shelly limstn(1)	2.105	6	Recovered for analysis. Naturally fractured flint in pile
133	134	1	45-190 [110]	sub-round cobbles	quartzitic gritstone[Palaeozoic](1);dark micac sstn(8);quartzitic sstn(3);fissile micac quartzitic sstn(1);red chert(1);grey chert(1);Palaeozoic metasandstone(1);quartzite(1);laminated sstn(1);dolerite(1)	-	17	Recovered for analysis
141	142	1	300	sub-round cobbles	ignimbrite/ pitchstone (Tertiary) from Inner Hebrides as erratic?	-	1	left in situ, Recorded on site
146	147	1				0.900	-	burnt stone not

Cut	Context	Phase	Size (mm)	Shape	Geology	Weight (kg)	Count	Comments
								collected
180	182	1	110-115		sstn;quartz porphyry	-	2	Recovered for analysis
190	192	1	60-170 [90]		dolerite(1);hard sstn(11);quartzitic sstn(1);BF(1)	14.150	14	Recovered for analysis
190	192	1	35-130 [60]		sstn; quartzitic sstn	-	11	Recovered for analysis
208	603	1				11.750	-	burnt stone not collected
213	215		50-160 [90]		metaquartzite(1);quartzite(1);quartzitic sstn(2);fine sstn(1);sstn(4);U.Jur shelly lmstn(1)	-	11	Recovered for analysis
213	610	1				0.050	4	Burnt Stone
216	218	1	35-210 [90]		hard dolerite(5);quartz porphyry(1);basalt/spilite(1);quartzitic siltstone(1);micac quartzitic sstn(1);fine sstn(1);laminated sstn(1);sstn(1)	-	12	Recovered for analysis
234	235	1	60-210 [120]	round-subrnd cobble + angular frag	dolerite? (17);metasandstone(1);metaquartzite(1);quartzitic sstn(230; foss root sstn(2);quartz breccia(1);U Jur local Corallian lmstn(1);miac sstn(2);x-bedded and fissile sstn(2)	55.700	56	Recovered for analysis
238	240	1	30-230 [90]	round-subrnd cobbles + frags	veined black dolerite(28);quartz porphyry(4);micac gritstone[Pal] (3);gritsrone/pebbly gritstone(4);quartzitic sstn(20+);sstn;micac sstn;metaquartzite;sarsen-type sstn cobble/boulder with foss rootlet(10+);BF(3)	60.500	181	100% sample, Recovered for analysis
254	255	2	60-150 [80]		hard sstn(7);quartzitic sstn(1);sandy lmstn(1);soft rotten gritstone(2)	-	12	Recovered for analysis
256	258	1	80-100		quartzitic sstn	1.042	2	Recovered for

Cut	Context	Phase	Size (mm)	Shape	Geology	Weight (kg)	Count	Comments
								analysis
264	265	1				4.050	-	burnt stone not collected
264	522	1				5.700	-	burnt stone not collected
264	583	1				3.650	-	burnt stone not collected
264	584	1				1.750	-	burnt stone not collected
264	586	1				0.900	-	burnt stone not collected
264	587	1				8.500	-	burnt stone not collected
264	573	1	60-170 [80]		quartzite(1); hard sstn(3)	-	4	Recovered for analysis
264	581	1	60-140 [90]	sub-round to sub-angular	quartzitic sstn(2);septarian nodule(2);sstn	8.500	12	naturally fractured flint in pile, Recovered for analysis
264	521	1	40-165 [100]		quartz-mica schist(2);metaquartzite(1);ignimbrite(1);quartzitic sstn(2); hard sstn	2.050	21	Recovered for analysis
271	272	1	40-160 [100]	fragments	sstn; quartzitic sstn	-	15	Recovered for analysis
274	275	1				16.800	-	burnt stone not collected
276	277	1				9.750	-	burnt stone not collected
276	587	1	80-170 [120]		sstn(3);quartzitic sstn(2);Bunter metaquartzite(1);quartzite(1); BF	-	9	Recovered for analysis
276	585	1	90-120 [100]		dolerite(3)	-	3	Recovered for analysis
276	584	1	60-90		sstn	-	2	Recovered for analysis
276	585	1	45-100		BF(4);sstn(4) etc	-	12	Recovered for

Cut	Context	Phase	Size (mm)	Shape	Geology	Weight (kg)	Count	Comments
			[70]					analysis
276	585	1	80-120 [100]		granite(1);sstn(9);quartzitic sstn(2);quartzite(1);dolerite(1)	-	14	Recovered for analysis
283	285	1	30-140 [110]	rounded fractured cobbles	dolerite(2);quartzitic sstn(2);laminated sstn(1);sstn	-	15	Recovered for analysis
286	288	1	50-160 [90]		dolerite(1); quartzitic sstn(2);gritstone(1);sstn	10.2	33	Recovered for analysis
286	599	1				6.500	-	burnt stone not collected
296	298	1	50-100 [70]		metaquartzite(1); metasandstone(1);sstn(3)	-	5	Recovered for analysis
310	328	1	40-150 [100]	sub-round cobbles	sstn; quartzitic sstn	-	15	v burnt and reddened, Recovered for analysis
335	337	1				11.350	-	burnt stone not collected
340	341	2				2.950	-	burnt stone not collected
342	344	1	60-200 [90]		hard sstn(14);shelly-sandy lmstn(1)	-	15	Recovered for analysis
356	355	1				0.100	-	burnt stone not collected
357	360	1				0.100	-	burnt stone not collected
357	361	1				0.011	1	burnt stone
357	361	1				2.600	-	burnt stone not collected
357	362	1				6.500	-	burnt stone not collected
375	376	1				0.650	-	burnt stone not collected
375	376	1				0.610	2	burnt stone
375	376		50-90	round and	quartzitic sstn(5);spotted	1.78	10	fractured natural

Cut	Context	Phase	Size (mm)	Shape	Geology	Weight (kg)	Count	Comments
			[80]	fractured	slate metamorphic(1);quartz porphyry(1);chert(1);quartziti c siltstone(1);quartzitic grit(1)			flint in pile, Recovered for analysis
375	377	1				0.002	2	burnt stone?
387	388	1				6.750	-	burnt stone not collected
405	406	1				2.700	-	burnt stone not collected
405	599	1	35-190 [90]		quatzite91);sstn(20)	-	22	Recovered for analysis
407	410	1				5.300	-	burnt stone not collected
407	410	1	50-120 [80]	round-subrnd	quartzite(3);burnt flint[BF] (3);chalk(1);U.Jur septarian(4);Bunter metaquartzite(1);limeston(3); quartzic sstn(2);sstn	3.42	14	NB up to x10 natural unburnt flint + stone collected during excavation, Recovered for analysis
418	417	2				0.200	-	burnt stone not collected
436	438	1				9.700	-	burnt stone not collected
439	441	1	100-190 [140]	sub-round cobbles + boulders	quartzitic sstn; sstn	-	12	cobbles as post-supports? Recovered for analysis
442	444	1				1.050	-	burnt stone not collected
445	447	1				1.650	-	burnt stone not collected
450	623	1				3.100	-	burnt stone not collected
455	456	1				0.400	-	burnt stone not collected
481	479	1				0.057	2	burnt stone?
481	479	1				15.150	-	burnt stone not collected

Cut	Context	Phase	Size (mm)	Shape	Geology	Weight (kg)	Count	Comments
481	480	1				6.900	-	burnt stone not collected
481	480	1	50-220 [120]		metaquartzite(2);fine quartzitic sstn(2);sstn(6)	-	11	Recovered for analysis
484	482	1	80-180 [110]		dolerite(1); sstn	0.700	7	Recovered for analysis
491	492	1	95-140 [100]	sub-round cobbles	quartzitic sstn(2);felspathic gritstone(1);	3.1	3	Recovered for analysis
502	503	1				1.800	-	burnt stone not collected
553	554	1	120-180 [120]	sub-round cobbles	sstn [sarsen] cobbles(3)	-	3	50% sample (x4 other large BS cobbles in situ), Recovered for analysis
556	555	1	55-150 [95]		fine-med ssttn(3);quartzitic sstn(4)	-	8	Recovered for analysis
557	558	1	65-220 [160]		sstn	>5	5	naturally fractured flint in pile, Recovered for analysis
559	560	1	110		quartzite	-	1	Recovered for analysis
611	613	1	80-350 [100]		quartzitic sstn(3);quartzite(1);lmstn(2); BF(1);quartz gritstone(2);sstn	22.7	19	Recovered for analysis
611	613	1	90-220 [130]		sstn;micac sstn;quartzitic gritstone[Pal]	-	8	naturally fractured flint in pile, Recovered for analysis
611	615	1				7.600	-	burnt stone not collected
-	102	-	80-120 [90]		dolerite;quartzitic sstn;sstn	0.955	3	naturally fractured flint in pile, Recovered for analysis
-	102		40-70		sstn	-	2	Recovered for analysis
-	102	-	55-160 [80]	angular,round and fractured	septarian nodule(1);micac felspathic gritstone[Millstone Grit?](1);qaurtzitic	3.033	6	Recovered for

Cut	Context	Phase	Size (mm)	Shape	Geology	Weight (kg)	Count	Comments
					sandstone(3);metaquartzite(1)			analysis
-	102	-	60-160 [100]		ignimbrite/ pitchstone [Tertiary] Hebrides? (1);metaquartzit(1);chert(1);quartzitic sstn;sstn	-	18	Recovered for analysis
-	102	-	80-160 [100]		metasandstone(1);spilitic basalt(1);sstn;quartzitic sstn	-	7	Recovered for analysis
-	102	-	60-130		hard sstn	-	3	Recovered for analysis
-	102	-	30-120 [100]		metagritstone(1);metasandstone(1);sstn	-	13	Recovered for analysis

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

Worked stone: Methodology

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

Worked stone: Assemblage (Figs 17-18)

B.6.10 The largest number of worked stone objects (i.e. x3 different items weighing 10.183kg in total and equivalent to 36% of the worked stone objects by weight) came from fill 362 of Phase 1.2 ditch **357**. The latter feature was located close to the locii of several roundhouse structures and lay between Roundhouse **487** (Phase 1.2) and Roundhouse(s) **495** (Phase 1.2) and **241** (Phase 1.1).

Worked stone: Discussion

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

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

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

B.6.14 All three of the rubber stones recovered during excavation are fairly un-typical of the size/ type normally encountered on Iron Age sites within Cambridgeshire. The more

typical rubber stones designed for use with saddlequerns would normally be flat to slightly convex in shape, slab-like, and about 1kg in weight. Similarly, the two larger saddlequern fragments are unusually concave in profile for a standard Iron Age type. This is not in any way unique, but just less common than the abundant flat-top saddlequerns which are so often found broken-up within assemblages of Iron Age burnt stone.

Context	Cut	Feature type	Nos. frag	Wt. (kg)	Dimensions (mm)	Identity	Traces of working	notes
362 (a)	**357**	ditch	1	2.2	130x120x85	saddlequern	concave grind surface (dip c.3º)	Fig. 18a
362 (b)	**357**	ditch	1	7.5	230x130x 100	rubber	flat to slight convex grind surface (estimate length orig 180mm)	
362 (c)	**357**	ditch	1	0.483	70x70x60	hammerstone	rounded pounding surface along bottom edge of tip	Fig. 18a
376	**375**	ditch	2	0.675	80x60x45 + 75x70x45	saddlequern	one surface def grinding + one basal	
410	**407**	ditch	1	0.206	80x57x35	rubber	slight convex rubbing surface with lateral striae	Fig. 18a
613	**611**	ring gully of roundh 143	1	17.5	350x240x145	rubber	v large boulder rubber with convex worn grind surface of 42 sq cm	Fig. 18b

Table 15: Catalogue of worked stone

Discard policy

Burnt Stone

B.6.15 All of this assemblage (apart from the worked stone) may be disposed of.

Worked Stone

B.6.16 Just the above three worked stone items (410, 326a and 326c) should be retained.

B.7 Fired clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction and methodology

B.7.1 A total of 264 fragments, 1218g, of fired clay was recovered from the excavation (see Table 16). The material was collected from across the site; however, a large portion of it derived from the ring gullies/ditches for Roundhouses **143**, **264**, **286** and **453**. Much of the material is amorphous (194 fragments, 862g) and undiagnostic, and therefore has little archaeological value. A smaller portion was recorded as 'structural' (70 fragments, 356g). These showed signs of flattened surfaces, corners and hand-forming. They were found with the amorphous fragments and therefore all the material should be considered as deriving from the same sources. No diagnostic objects were present; however, fragments of vitrified fired clay (five, 91g) from pit **162** are of note. The assemblage is, in the main, severely abraded and uninformative.

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

Table 16: Fired clay by type and feature

Methodology

B.7.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the fired clay catalogue is in Table 17.

Assemblage/Results

Fabrics

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

Assemblage

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

Retention, dispersal and display

B.7.5 This material has been fully recorded, it should all be considered for discard.

Context	Cut	Master Number	Feature Type	Fragment type	Structural type	Comments	Count	Weight (g)
120	**119**	-	ditch	a	-		2	4
122	**121**	-	ditch	a	-		3	8
127	**123**	123	ditch	a	-		1	3
128	**123**	123	ditch	s	fs		3	7
130	**129**	129	ditch	a	-		3	13
135	**133**	133	ditch	a	-		4	6
145	**143**	143	ring ditch	a	-		3	13

Context	Cut	Master Number	Feature Type	Fragment type	Structural type	Comments	Count	Weight (g)
156	**154**	-	pit	a	-		14	78
161	**159**	-	pit	a	-		1	14
161	**159**	-	pit	s	fs	no vitrification but same colouration as (164)	1	14
164	**162**	-	pit	a	-	pink and buff coloured with bubbled and vitrified area of yellowish clay - lining?	5	91
172	**171**	123	ditch	s	fs		1	3
182	**180**	-	ditch	a	-		1	8
210	**208**	143	ring ditch	a	-		1	3
226	**224**	123	ditch	a	-		4	22
235	**234**	234	ditch	a	-		3	10
266	**264**	264	ring ditch	a	-		3	10
272	**271**	271	ditch	a	-		2	13
275	**274**	-	pit	a	-		3	21
275	**274**	-	pit	s	fs	fragments of low fired material, from same object/structure	31	98
285	**283**	264	ring ditch	a	-		5	16
288	**286**	286	gully	a	-		2	10
298	**296**	286	ring ditch	a	-		11	38
306	**305**	254	ditch	a	-		1	6
314	**313**	313	ditch	s	fs	Refitting fragments of an object with a flattened	2	25

Context	Cut	Master Number	Feature Type	Fragment type	Structural type	Comments	Count	Weight (g)
						face. Unclear if it is a platey object or simply the face from something else		
316	**313**	313	ditch	a	-		3	14
328	**310**	234	ditch	a	-		2	12
337	**335**	123	ditch	s	fs		2	11
339	**338**	-	ditch	a	-		2	11
341	**340**	294	ditch	s	fs		5	8
344	**342**	342	ditch	a	-		3	11
344	**342**	342	ditch	s	fs/c		4	26
345	**342**	342	ditch	a	-		17	63
350	**348**	264	ditch	a	-		2	7
361	**357**	123	ditch	s	hf	fragment with two ?finger grooves creating raised ridged on a smoothed face, reverse is irregular	1	17
362	**357**	123	ditch	a	-		7	19
374	**373**	201	ditch	a	-		1	1
376	**375**	136	ditch	a	-		1	2
441	**439**	-	post-hole	a	-		1	2
460	**459**	459	ditch	a	-		1	2
462	**461**	459	ditch	s	fs/c		1	16
470	**0**	-	accumulation	s	hf	fragment with raised ? pinched ridge on outer	1	6

Context	Cut	Master Number	Feature Type	Fragment type	Structural type	Comments	Count	Weight (g)
						worked face		
479	**481**	313	ditch	a	-		2	2
480	**481**	313	ditch	a	-		1	4
482	**484**	271	ditch	a	-		4	9
483	**484**	271	ditch	a	-		1	1
498	**497**	342	ditch	s	fs		11	87
521	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		4	34
521	**264**	264	ring gully	s	fs		2	13
522	**264**	264	ring gully	s	fs		2	5
549	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		4	5
550	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		3	4
551	**552**	-	pit	a	-		3	4
555	**556**	-	pit	a	-		1	2
570	**453**	453	ring gully	a	-		3	4
580	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		1	2
581	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		5	13
583	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		8	16
584	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		2	3
586	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		2	5
587	**264**	264	ring gully	a	-		4	14
593	**591**	241	ditch	a	-		3	6
599	**286**	286	ring ditch	s	fs		1	12
603	**208**	143	ring ditch	a	-		6	11

Context	Cut	Master Number	Feature Type	Fragment type	Structural type	Comments	Count	Weight (g)
606	**208**	143	ring ditch	a	-		1	3
609	**213**	143	ring gully	a	-		3	13
610	**213**	143	ring gully	a	-		2	7
612	**611**	143	ring gully	a	-		1	3
613	**611**	143	ring gully	a	-		6	70
615	**611**	143	ring gully	s	fs		2	8
617	**208**	143	ring ditch	a	-		6	56
620	**208**	143	ring ditch	a	-		6	40
Grand Total							**264**	**1218**

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

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

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

C.1.2 Following the assessment stage, no further work was deemed necessary on the assemblage due to the poor preservation.

Methodology

C.1.3 The samples were soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate for a few days prior to processing by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. The waterlogged samples had a portion examined whilst still wet and were then allowed to dry for subsequent assessment and quantification.

C.1.4 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.1.5 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 18. 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. Carbonised seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Factual Data

Quantification

C.1.6 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.1.7 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance and number of species present

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

Results

C.1.8 Preservation of plant remains is extremely poor. Carbonised remains are present as one or two specimens in only four samples and charcoal volumes are extremely low. Spelt/emmer wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) have been identified but preservation of the grains is poor, and the only surviving wheat chaff item cannot be identified to species level. A charred legume fragment was recovered, and occasional charred weed seeds include a grass (*Poaceae*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and a sloe/cherry (*Prunus spinosa/cerasus*) stone.

C.1.9 Ostracods (small bivalve crustaceans) are present in the lower fills of pit **154** and ditch **230** indicating that these features probably contained water but there is no survival of plant remains.

Cut	Context	Sample Number	Feature Type	Group	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Finds	Snails	Charcoal volume (ml)
113	114	100	pit	0	7	20		+/1	0
115	116	101	post hole	0	5	20		0	0
117	118	102	post hole	0	8	25		0	0
141	142	103	pit	0	4	<1		0	0
177	178	139	ditch	0	8	5		++/8	0
180	181	109	ditch	0	8	1		+/1	0
183	184	110	ring ditch	0	8	1		0	0
190	191	112	pit	0	8	1		0	0
234	235	120	ditch	0	8	10		0	<1
238	239	131	pit	0	9	20		0	<1
269	270	123	pit	0	8	30		0	0
271	272	151	ditch	0	9	5	Pot	+/1	0
274	275	124	pit	0	16	20	Pot, legume	0	10
280	282	126	gully	0	6	15		0	<1
307	309	130	trackway	0	6	30		+/1	0
321	322	129	ditch	0	8	5	barley grain, grass and ribwort plantain seed	0	0

Cut	Context	Sample Number	Feature Type	Group	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Finds	Snails	Charcoal volume (ml)
363	365	132	ditch terminus	0	8	5		0	0
366	367	135	ditch	0	9	3		++/3	0
421	422	142	ditch	0	8	5		+/1	0
481	479	145	ditch	0	8	10	Pot	+/1	<1
493	494	149	pit	0	8	5		0	0
497	498	147	ditch	0	8	10	Pot	+/1	<1
509	516	150	ditch/well	0	9	10		0	0
171	172	140	ditch	123	8	1		0	0
171	173	141	ditch	123	8	10	Pot	++/2	0
224	225	118	ditch	123	8	20		0	<1
224	226	119	ditch	123	9	10	wheat grain	+/1	4
357	361	133	ditch	123	9	1		+/2	<1
357	362	134	ditch	123	9	1		+/1	0
230	233	136	ditch	136	9	5		+++3	0
230	232	137	ditch	136	8	5	ostracods, charophytes	+/1	<1
230	231	138	ditch	136	8	5		+/1	<1
143	145	104	ring ditch	143	18	25	Pot	0	5
154	156	105	pit	143	10	30	MWD, ostracods	0	<1
157	158	106	post hole	143	5	5		0	0
159	161	107	pit	143	8	5		0	0
162	164	108	pit	143	9	5		0	0
199	200	113	gully	143	9	40		0	0
208	210	114	ring ditch	143	8	10	Sloe/cherry	0	<1

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

Table 18: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.1.10 The heavy clay soil on this site is not conducive to preservation of plant remains and the small quantities recovered cannot be considered as significant, even when considering the relatively small sample size. Charcoal was frequently noticed during excavation, but it appears to have comminuted and dispersed during flotation. The few cereal remains recovered are probably contemporary but they clearly do not represent deliberate deposition and are most likely accidentally burnt items.

C.1.11 Although negative evidence may suggest that hearth waste was not disposed of on site, it is more likely that the clay soils are not conducive to preservation of charred plant remains and the de-watering of the basal deposits of deeper features precludes the survival of waterlogged remains. Similar results of sparse quantities of poorly-preserved charred plant remains were recovered from the nearby banjo enclosure site (Stevens 2011, 34).

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.1.12 The remaining buckets of soil are to be deselected once approval has been agreed.

C.2 Pollen

By Mairead Rutherford

Introduction

C.2.1 Five sub-samples, collected as series samples from deposits from a Middle Iron Age ditch (**509**) and well (**515**), were analysed for pollen. The ditch cut into the top of well **515**. Three sub-samples collected from the fills of ditch **230** were analysed at PXA stage, the results of which are also listed below.

Methodology

C.2.2 Pollen counts of between 300-500 grains (including trees and shrubs, herbs and fern spores) have been achieved for four sub-samples analysed from ditch **509**. The fifth sub-sample, from the uppermost deposit (518), was from a more mineralised deposit and deteriorated grains represented more than 50% of the pollen counted. Therefore, this sub-sample was eliminated from the study. The data are presented as percentage values on the pollen diagram (Fig. 19), constructed using the computer programme Tilia (www.tiliait.com), and based on a total land pollen (TLP) sum that includes trees, shrubs, herbs and fern spores. Non-pollen palynomorphs (NPP), microscopic charcoal and deteriorated grains are expressed as percentages of TLP plus the respective sum to which they belong. The pollen data are zoned following context designations, based on the section drawing (Blackbourn 2019).

C.2.3 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). Fungal spore and other non-pollen palynomorph identification and interpretation followed van Geel (1978) and van Geel and Aptroot (2006).

Results: Ditch 509 /Well 515

Context 595

C.2.4 The sub-sample from this deepest deposit is dominated by pollen of grasses with commonly occurring dandelion-type (*Taraxacum*-type), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), goosefoot family (Amaranthaceae / Chenopodiaceae, a large group including plants such as good-king-henry, fat-hen and many-seeded goosefoot), daisy-type (Asteraceae, comprising for example, sow-thistles, burdocks and oxeye daisies), pea family (Fabaceae, including taxa such as clovers and vetches), carrot family (Apiaceae, including pennyworts, sweet cicely and cow parsley), pinks family (Caryophyllaceae, comprising plants such as chickweeds, mouse-ears and campions), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and thistles (*Cirsium*-type). Less commonly occurring herb taxa include pollen of meadowsweets (*Filipendula*), cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*), sedges (Cyperaceae), docks/sorrels *(Rumex* spp.), bedstraws (Rubiaceae) and buttercup-type (Ranunculaceae).

C.2.5 Very low counts of tree and shrub pollen were recorded; the most commonly occurring is hazel-type (*Corylus*-type), followed by pine (*Pinus*) and alder (*Alnus*). There are also more sporadic occurrences of pollen of lime (*Tilia*) and birch (*Betula*). Pollen of the rose family (Rosaceae) is also present in low numbers; this group includes pollen of plants such as brambles (*Rubus*-type), cherries (*Prunus*-type), whitebeams (including rowans) (*Sorbus*-type) and hawthorn (*Crataegus*-type). Pollen of the aquatic plant, duckweed (*Lemna*), is recorded. Fern spores present include occurrences of common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*) and monolete fern spores (Pteropsida). Spores of *Sphagnum* moss were also recorded.

C.2.6 Non-pollen palynomorphs are represented by rare occurrence of *Sordaria* (HdV-55), *Chaetomium* (HdV-7A) and *Caryospora callicarpa* (Currey) Nitschke. Less than 10% of the of the pollen grains counted represent deteriorated grains; reworking of typically early Cretaceous – late Jurassic miospores has also been observed (derived from the 'natural'), including for example, *Callialasporites dampieri*, *C. trilobatus*, *Classopollis* spp. and the late – mid Jurassic dinoflagellate cyst, *Gonyaulacysta jurassica*. Microcharcoal is present in low numbers.

Context 594

C.2.7 The sub-sample from deposit 594 contains a similar assemblage to that outlined for the deeper deposit 595 but differs significantly in abundance of several pollen types and in the presence of small amounts of cereal-type pollen, including types referable to barley (*Hordeum*) as well as wheat/oats (*Triticum/Avena*). However, as the dimensions for these cultivated grains overlap with those for wild grasses (Andersen 1979), it may be that these grains represent wild varieties, such as sweet-grasses, for example, *Glyceria* spp., which grow in mud or in shallow water by ponds (Stace 2010)). The deposit is characterised by a decrease in grass pollen and increases in pollen of the goosefoot and pinks families. Knotgrass is recorded in robust numbers and pollen of redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*) is present. Tree and shrub pollen counts remain similar to those previously described (595), with the addition of occurrence of beech (*Fagus*). Pollen of the aquatic plant, white water-lilies (*Nymphaea alba*) is recorded. Counts for fern spores show an increase in predominantly polypody ferns and monolete ferns, with occurrences also of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*). Microcharcoal is present in low numbers; NPP include rare occurrence of *Glomus* (HdV-207) and the green algal taxon *Spirogyra* (HdV-130).

Context 516

C.2.8 This deposit is distinguished from the underlying ones by an increase in grass pollen, which represents over 50% of the total pollen counted, as well as an increase in ribwort plantain and reductions in pollen of the pinks and goosefoot family. A variety of herbs is also recorded, including pollen of common knapweed, pea family, meadow-rues (*Thalictrum*), spurreys (*Spergula* -type) and nettle-type (*Urtica*-type). Cereal-type pollen is again recorded, in similar quantities to that described from deposit 594. The quantity of tree and shrub pollen remains as previously described for fills 595 and 594, with the addition of pollen of oak (*Quercus*) and ivy (*Hedera*) but without alder. Pollen of the aquatic plant, pondweed (*Potamogeton*) is recorded and the number of ferns spores is reduced relative to those previously described. Spores of *Sphagnum* moss are present. Microcharcoal counts remain low. The only NPP present is microfossil type HdV-128.

Context 517

C.2.9 The sub-sample for pollen from this deposit is overwhelmingly dominated by grasses. As for previous deposits, pollen grains of ribwort plantain, dandelion-type, thistles, knotgrass and the goosefoot family are well represented, but reduced in overall quantity relative to the increase in grass pollen. Cereal-types/large grass grains occur in low abundance and include types referable to barley (*Hordeum*) as well as wheat/oats (*Triticum/Avena*). Tree pollen is as previously described, with the addition of pollen of elm (*Ulmus*). Fern spores are reduced relative to those recorded from deposit 516. Pollen of aquatic plants is represented by an increase in duckweed pollen, along with the occurrence of lesser bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*). Microcharcoal counts remain low. The only NPP present is microfossil type HdV-128

Interpretation

C.2.10 The pollen data from all the deposits may be interpreted to suggest an open, grassy landscape. It is likely that this grassland area could have been used for grazing animals, based on robust counts of pollen of ribwort plantain, a plant that is commonly found in grassy areas (Stace 2010) and has also been interpreted as an indicator of grazing pressure (Tipping 2002). A diversity of herbs associated with grassland and possibly grazed areas is recorded, including thistles, buttercup-types and daisy-types. Many of these herbs are also commonly found within ruderal communities, on waysides, footpaths, hedgerows and waste ground. Low values of the coprophilous fugal spore *Sordaria* (HdV-55) also support the presence of animals in the landscape (van Geel and Aptroot 2006). Several taxa that have preference for damp environments, are also recorded, for example, meadowsweets, sedges, docks/sorrels and mints (Stace 2010).

C.2.11 Cereal-type/large grass pollen is present in low numbers from deposit 594 to the top of the collected sequence, but was not recorded in the deepest deposit 595, perhaps suggesting a change in land use or settlement activity. The cereal-type pollen comprises several species attributed to barley (*Hordeum*) and wheat/oats (*Triticum/Avena*). The presence of these grains may support an interpretation of limited arable cultivation adjacent to the site or may reflect use of cereals within the settlement; examples of seeds of barley and wheat (spelt/emmer) have been recorded from Roundhouse **264** on the same site (Blackbourn 2019), supporting the interpretation of the pollen grains as cereal-types. As the dimensions for cultivated grass pollen grains overlap with those for wild grasses (Andersen 1979) it is possible that the pollen grains from well **515** could represent wild varieties, such as sweet-grasses (*Glyceria* spp.) which live on mud in or near water (Stace 2010), especially as this feature has been interpreted as a well into which a ditch was cut. However, the cereal-types occur with pollen of knotgrass, a plant associated with cereal cultivation, perhaps providing additional circumstantial evidence to interpret these grains as cereal-types, although knotgrass can also occur on fallow land and on footpaths and ruderal communities (Behre 1981). Redshank, although present in extremely low numbers in the pollen assemblage, is known from waste, open and cultivated ground (Stace 2010). Pollen of the goosefoot family is probably largely attributable to fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), typical of cultivated and waste ground, but it is not possible to distinguish this pollen genus with certainty to species level. Cereal-type pollen could have entered the record as a result of nearby crop processing or through animal movement in the vicinity of the feature. The presence of cereal-type grains in the well sediments may reflect deposition of domestic waste in the feature.

C.2.12 The abundance of pollen of dandelion-type may be representative of preferential preservation of robust pollen types. Dandelion-type pollen is highly resistant to microbial attack and oxidation, as it has an exine (outer layer) rich in an organic polymer, sporopollenin, which is extremely resistant to degradation (Wilmshurst *et al* 2005). More resistant pollen types may be over-represented in the pollen assemblage; however, significant amounts of dandelion-type pollen may also be indicative of disturbed, cultivated or waste ground (Nayling and Caseldine 1997). A distinct peak in spores of common polypody (594) may reflect collection of this fern for use domestically, for example, either as flooring or bedding for animals, or even for use as a medicine (for intestinal complaints) (Potterton 1996). Ferns such as common polypody grow on rocks, walls, tree trunks, often on acid soil (Stace 2010). Fern spores are also “robust” grains, resistant to degradation and could be over-represented in the sample.

C.2.13 Pollen of aquatic plants is relatively poorly represented in the pollen profiles and includes occurrences of duckweed, pondweed, white water-lilies and lesser bulrush. The green algal type *Spirogyra* (HdV-130) is also recorded in very low frequency. Herbs with preferences for damper ground may have grown adjacent to the well, for examples, sedges, mints, meadowsweets, A supply of water from the well could have provided for grazing animals.

C.2.14 The range of pollen types of various trees and shrubs within the deposits from well **515** suggests derivation from possibly regionally positioned remaining woodland stands / copses, or scattered trees, comprising a mix of hazel-type, alder, elm, lime, oak, beech, pine and birch. However, it may be that trees like beech, which is under-represented in the pollen spectra, may derive from a more local habitat, as the pollen grains are heavy and rarely spread far from the tree canopy (Sidell *et al* 2000). The presence of lime, in particular in context 594, is also of potential importance, as the tree is insect (rather than wind) pollinated and generally poorly represented in pollen spectra, suggesting possible local growth. Counts for microcharcoal are relatively low; microcharcoal particles may have been derived from regionally sourced firing and deposited as a product of wind transport. It is also possible that microcharcoal particles may reflect deposition of waste in the well, as products from domestic hearths.

Results - Samples <162> (231), <163> (232) and <164> (233) from Phase 1.3 ditch 230

C.2.15 The assemblages are dominated by pollen of grasses with occurrences of a wide variety of other herbs, including ribwort plantain, dandelion-type, pollen of the pinks and goosefoot families, cereal-type, and thistles (Cirsium-type). Tree and shrub pollen is quite rare and includes occurrences of alder, hazel-type and pine. Pollen of aquatic plants is represented by a single record of pondweed (Potamogeton) and the green algal taxon Spirogyra. The pollen data suggest an open, grassy landscape. Plants of damp meadows and/or waste or rough ground such as dandelion-types, thistles and ribwort plantain may suggest the land was used for grazing. It is possible that cereal-type pollen may provide support for interpretation of potential arable land in the vicinity. Alternatively, products of cereal processing or use may have been discarded in the feature. It is also possible that the cereal-type grains may represent the pollen of wild grasses (as the dimensions for cultivated grasses overlap with those for wild grasses) such as Glyceria spp. (sweet-grasses), which are found in and by rivers, ponds and lakes, on mud or in shallow water (Stace 2010). The presence of such damp/wet areas is also supported from the records for pollen of pondweed. Rare tree and shrub pollen suggest possible woodland, perhaps at some distance from the site. Micro-charcoal particles may also have been cast into the feature following possible domestic fires; however, micro-charcoal could have been sourced regionally as well as locally.

Discussion

C.2.16 Previous pollen work from sites at Cambourne as well as those along the A428, have generally yielded poorly preserved assemblages. However, pollen from later Iron Age sites (waterhole and pit at Knapwell Plantation and a field ditch and pond at Jeavons Lane) have been interpreted to suggest a largely open grassland or pasture with some evidence of cereal cultivation (Scaife, in Abrams and Ingham, 2008; Wright *et al* 2009), suggesting the area had become largely deforested by the Early – Middle Iron Age, if not before. The pollen assemblages from Caldecote are similar also to those described from later Iron Age settlements at Wardy Hill, Ely; the tree types recorded both at Wardy Hill and at the Cambourne sites including pollen of oak, alder, birch, lime and beech and supports the survival of lime into the Iron Age (lime is recorded as being in decline over

much of England during the Late Bronze Age and is absent from the landscape by Early Roman times (Scaife, 2008)).

Conclusions

C.2.17 The pollen assemblages from well **515** may be interpreted to provide a summary vegetational and palaeoenvironmental history of the site. These data may be used to infer human activity at the site and surrounding area. The pollen data indicate a variety of different habitats in the vicinity of the well.

C.2.18 The dominant environmental signal is one of open grassland, suitable for pastoral farming and there is evidence for wetter ground, as might be expected around a well or ditch. The evidence for possible low scale local cereal cultivation or crop processing is limited and regional mixed woodland stands, copses or scattered trees, are located at some distance from the site of the well. Although a dominantly open landscape, there is some evidence for local presence of trees such as beech and lime.

C.2.19 The pollen record is limited through collection of sub-samples from bulk samples. Although a sub-sample was taken from each context, pollen sub-sampled from a monolith sample would represent no more than 0.01m of sediment, whereas that from a bulk sample may represent as much as 0.1m, i.e. ten times greater, so inevitably each pollen sub-sample is recording a mix of pollen that accumulated over a much thicker sediment interval. Sub-sampling from a monolith for purposes of analyses would normally be at resolutions not more than 0.04m apart, so over a depth of 1.20m, one might expect to create a pollen profile based on 30 pollen sub-samples. Such a profile would permit detailed interpretation of distinct vegetation changes, for example, clearance events or periods of arable *v* pastoral farming.

C.3 Faunal remains

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and methodology

C.3.1 This report details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from Highfields, Caldecote, Cambridgeshire. The assemblage is of a small size, with 11.7kg of bone from hand collection and from environmental samples. The number of recordable fragments totalled 191, with only two of the fragments retrieved from environmental samples. Animal bone was recovered from a variety of features including roundhouses, ditches, gullies and a pit. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), and dog (*Canis familiaris*). Animal bone was recovered from features mostly dating to the Middle Iron Age period with a small amount of material from the Late Iron Age/Roman phase.

C.3.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) were 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.3.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) and von den Driesch (1976) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.3.4 Two methods of ageing were implemented when analysing the mammalian bone remains. These methods include observing dental eruption and wear and epiphyseal fusion. When analysing tooth wear of sheep/goat, tooth wear stages by Payne (1973 and 1987) were implemented. Tooth wear stages by Grant (1982) were implemented when assessing wear for cattle and pig. Higham (1967) mandibular wear stages (MWS) were assigned to loose mandibular M3s and mandibles with the innermost tooth still present. 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.3.5 For all identified bones, butchery marks were recorded. Butchery marks were described as chop, cut or saw marks. Burning and gnawing were noted where present.

C.3.6 Measurements were taken according to the specifications of von den Driesch (1976), Payne and Bull (1988) and Davis (1992).

Results of Analysis

C.3.7 The assemblage is generally in a fair condition with high levels of fragmentation. Weathering was noted on some fragments, particularly from Phases 1.2 and 1.3. Weathering of bone may have obstructed the visibility of other taphonomic processes as only one fragments was noted with carnivore gnawing and three fragments exhibiting evidence of burning.

C.3.8 The assemblage overall consisted of Phases 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 recorded from the Middle Iron Age and Phase 2 which dated to the Late Iron Age to Roman period. No identifiable faunal remains were retrieved from Phase 3.

C.3.9 Measurements were carried out where possible; however, as fragmentation was relatively high, very few elements were suitable for measurement.

C.3.10 The assemblage is dominated by cattle and sheep/goat remains with the other main domesticates also represented. The composition of the faunal material is overwhelmingly comprised of cranial elements (including mandibles, maxillae, loose teeth and horn cores) and extremities (including phalanges, metapodials, carpals and tarsals), making up 77% of the overall NISP. This evidence suggests the disposal of primary butchery waste by removing the head and feet thus indicating that most meaty joints were either transported elsewhere or disposed of outside the excavation area.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	79	41.4
Sheep/Goat	73	38.2
Horse	26	13.6
Pig	12	6.3
Dog	1	0.5
Total	**191**	**100**

Table 19: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) from Caldecote.

C.3.11 The Middle Iron Age assemblage consists of 182 fragments in total, with Phase 1.2 representing the largest amount of material. The most numerous species based on the NISP is cattle followed closely by sheep/goat. MNI numbers were relatively low for all species represented. Material was mostly recovered from roundhouses. While examining the sub-phases, cattle were dominant in Phases 1.1 and 1.2, while sheep/goat were represented in a higher frequency in Phase 1.3 (48.4% of the NISP). Ageing data was limited for all species present. Cattle ageing data suggests they were culled between 36 months-over 50 months, indicating they were probably slaughtered for meat. Sheep/goat ageing data is variable with Phase 1.2 showing a wide range of ages with animals ageing to 9-10 months, 25-28 months and adults. Sheep/goat from Phase 1.3 includes animals of 25-28 months to mature. The presence of mature and adult animals suggests an economy of dairying and/or wool production, although the addition of younger animals suggests a mixed economy where sheep/goat were slaughtered for meat also. An unfused distal radius belonging to a horse indicates the presence of an animal less than 3.5 years of age from Phase 1.3. A pig unfused distal scapula from Phase 1.2 indicates the presence of a pig under 12 months of age.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	7	50.0	1	25.0
Sheep/Goat	5	35.7	1	25.0
Horse	1	7.1	1	25.0
Pig	1	7.1	1	25.0
Total	**14**	**100.0**	**4**	**100.0**

Table 20: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) from Phase 1.1.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	44	42.3	2	25.0
Sheep/Goat	34	32.7	2	25.0
Horse	19	18.3	2	25.0
Pig	6	5.8	1	12.5
Dog	1	1.0	1	12.5
Total	**104**	**100.0**	**8**	**100.0**

Table 21: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) from Phase 1.2.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	23	35.9	2	28.6
Sheep/Goat	31	48.4	3	42.9
Horse	5	7.8	1	14.3
Pig	5	7.8	1	14.3
Total	**64**	**100.0**	**7**	**100.0**

Table 22: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) from Phase 1.3.

C.3.12 Phase 2 consisted of only nine identifiable fragments from four contexts. While the sample size is small, cattle remains comprised the highest percentage of the NISP.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	5	55.6	1	33.3
Sheep/Goat	3	33.3	1	33.3
Horse	1	11.1	1	33.3
Total	**9**	**100.0**	**3**	**100.0**

Table 23: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) rom phase 2.

Discussion

C.3.13 As the sample size for the faunal material is small it is not possible to make interpretation regarding continuity of husbandry practices into the Roman period.

C.3.14 At Caldecote, domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with cattle and sheep/goat remains being the most well represented. While the assemblage is small it did provide some interesting insights into butchery practices, waste disposal and possible husbandry practices.

C.3.15 The evidence for economy and husbandry practices during the Middle Iron Age phases suggests cattle were primarily slaughtered for meat whereas sheep/goat were exploited for more of a mixed economy of meat as well as wool production and/or dairying. The presence of very young sheep may be connected to animal management and the difficulty of keeping and feeding animals over the winter months (Albarella 2007). The noticeable increase of sheep/goat during Phase 1.3 is a trend usually seen in the Late Iron Age with an increase in agricultural intensification (*ibid*). Pigs would have been slaughtered once reaching an optimum weight for consumption, and horses would have been kept for riding and transportation purposes.

C.3.16 There was a higher proportion of cranial and foot elements versus meaty joints for the main food species, indicating primary butchery was probably occurring on site. The lack

of meat bearing elements is unusual and suggests the remainder of the carcasses were disposed of elsewhere.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.3.17 As the animal remains from this assemblage are datable to consecutive phases, it would be recommended that the assemblage be retained as it can add to the regional picture of diet and husbandry practices in Cambridgeshire.

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal
120	**119**	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
122	**121**	1.2	Cattle	Femur	X	UE
			Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
130	**129**	2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Radius	F	X
134	**133**	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
135			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
137	**136**	1.3	Cattle	Femur	X	UM
144	**143**	1.3	Horse	Tibia	X	F
145			Pig	Astragalus	F	F
			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	X	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Navicular-cuboid	0	0
172	**171**	1.2	Cattle	Metapodial 1	X	F
			Cattle	Ulna	0	X
176	**175**	1.2	Cattle	Humerus	X	F
181	**180**	1.2	Cattle	Mandible	0	X
			Cattle	Pelvis	F	X
182			Cattle	Metacarpal 1	F	X
185	**183**	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
209	**208**	1.3	Cattle	Radius	F	X
210			Cattle	Radius	F	X
215	**213**	1.3	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
223	**221**	1.3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal
			Sheep/Goat	Radius	F	X
225	**224**	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Dog	Mandible	0	0
			Horse	Mandible	0	0
			Horse	Pelvis	X	F
226			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	X	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Mandible	X	0
			Sheep/Goat	Mandible	X	0
			Sheep/Goat	Mandible	X	0
			Sheep/Goat	Mandible	0	0
			Cattle	Radius	F	F
			Cattle	Tibia	X	F
227			Cattle	Mandible	F	X

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal
			Horse	Pelvis	F	F
235	**234**	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Horse	Metapodial 1	X	F
			Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1	F	X
			Horse	Atlas	0	0
237	**236**	1.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
243	**241**	1.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
249	**248**	1.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
258	**256**	1.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
266	**264**	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
272	**271**	1.2	Cattle	Calcaneus	F	X
			Cattle	Femur	F	F
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose	0	0

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal
				Mandibular Tooth		
			Sheep/Goat	Mandible	0	X
			Cattle	Phalanx 2	F	F
273			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
275	**274**	1.2	Cattle	Femur	F	X
			Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Mandible	0	0
			Cattle	Phalanx 2	X	F
			Cattle	Phalanx 3	F	F
277	**276**	1.3	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
282	**280**	1.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Pig	Scapula	X	UM
288	**286**	1.1	Cattle	Astragalus	F	F
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Navicular-cuboid	0	0
291	**289**	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
314	**313**	1.2	Cattle	Humerus	F	X
			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
316			Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Metatarsal 1	F	X
			Cattle	Radius	F	F
323	**321**	1.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Pig	Metacarpal 4	F	X
			Cattle	Phalanx 1	F	F
325			Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
328	**310**	1.2	Horse	Cranium	0	0
			Horse	Cranium	X	0

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal
			Horse	Humerus	F	F
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Horse	Mandible	0	0
332	**331**	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
361	**357**	1.2	Cattle	Astragalus	F	F
			Horse	Pelvis	F	F
362			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1	F	X
			Cattle	Pelvis	X	F
364	**363**	1.2	Cattle	Radius	X	F
			Sheep/Goat	Radius	F	X
377	**375**	1.3	Horse	Radius	F	UM
386	**385**	1.2	Horse	Mandible	0	0
388	**387**	1.2	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
393	**390**	1.2	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal
			Cattle	Tibia	X	F
395	**396**	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
402	**401**	1.1	Cattle	Tibia	X	F
433	**432**	2	Horse	Astragalus	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Radius	F	X
435			Cattle	Tibia	X	F
451	**450**	1.1	Cattle	Astragalus	F	F
479	**481**	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Mandible	0	0
			Cattle	Phalanx 2	F	F
			Sheep/Goat	Radius	F	X
482	**484**	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Phalanx 2	X	F
483			Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
496	**495**	1.2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
498	**497**	2	Cattle	Humerus	X	F
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary	0	0

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal
				Tooth		
			Cattle	Ulna	X	0
503	**502**	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
518	**509**	1.2	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
519	**520**	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	F	X
			Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	X	F
			Cattle	Scapula	X	F
			Horse	Atlas	0	0
521	**264**	1.3	Pig	Astragalus	F	F
			Pig	Scapula	X	F
522			Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
523			Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
581			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
585			Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
586			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
599	**286**	1.1	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	F	X
			Pig	Scapula	X	F

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal
605	**208**	1.3	Cattle	Horn core	0	0
610	**213**	1.3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
612	**611**	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1	F	X
613			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Mandible	X	0
			Pig	Mandible	X	0
			Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1	F	X
614			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
615			Sheep/Goat	Astragalus	F	F
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Loose Maxillary	0	0

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal
				Tooth		
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0
			Cattle	Metacarpal 1	F	X
			Sheep/Goat	Mandible	X	0
			Sheep/Goat	Mandible	X	0
			Cattle	Mandible	0	X
			Cattle	Mandible	0	X
			Cattle	Metatarsal 1	F	F
			Horse	Pelvis	F	F
			Cattle	Phalanx 1	F	F
			Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1	F	F
			Pig	Radius	F	X
			Cattle	Tibia	X	F
			Pig	Ulna	0	X
617	**208**	1.3	Cattle	Radius	X	F
619			Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0
620			Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0

Table 24: List of identifiable fragments.

APPENDIX D. RADIOCARBON DATING

Appendix E. Bibliography

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Online resources

https://www.tiliait.com Tilia version 2.0.41, 1991-2015, copyright Eric Grimm

APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-364990		
Project Name	Middle Iron Age Settlement at Highfields Caldecote, Cambridgshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	04-07-2018	Finish	06-09-2018
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CALHIG18	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ECB 5411	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Prompt **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

Type of Project/Techniques Used

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

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
ditch	Iron Age -800 to 43	pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
pit	Iron Age -800 to 43	animal bone	Iron Age -800 to 43
post hole	Iron Age -800 to 43	fired clay	Iron Age -800 to 43

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambridgshire	Highfields Road Highfields Caldecote Cambridgeshire	
Parish	Caldecote		
HER	Cambridge		
Study Area	1.05ha	National Grid Reference	TL 3558 5918

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Gemma Stewart
Project Design Originator	Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Supervisor	Kathryn Blackbourn

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC	OA East	CCC
ECB 5411	CALHIG18	ECB 5411

Archive Contents/Media

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

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

Notes:

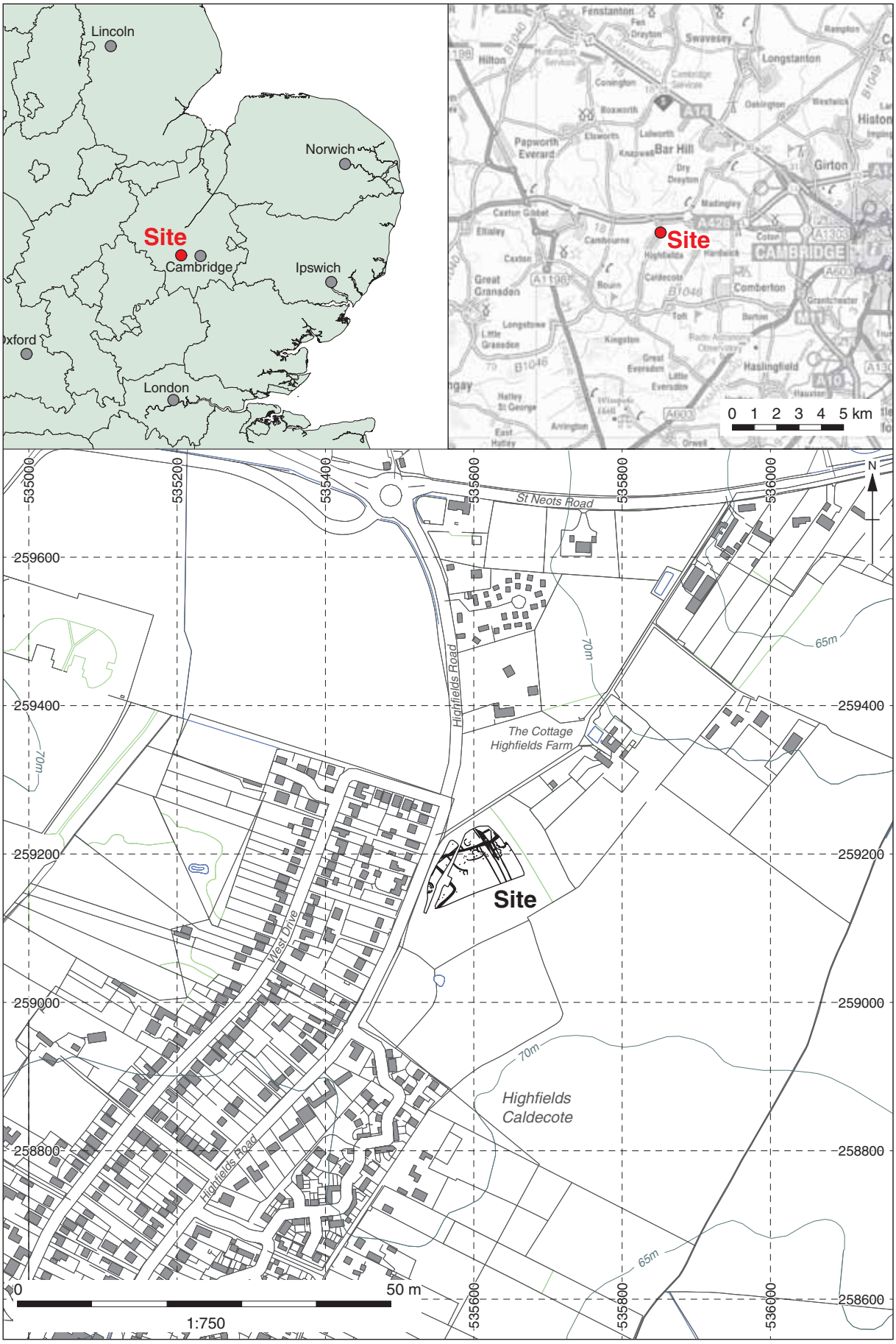


Figure 1: Site location

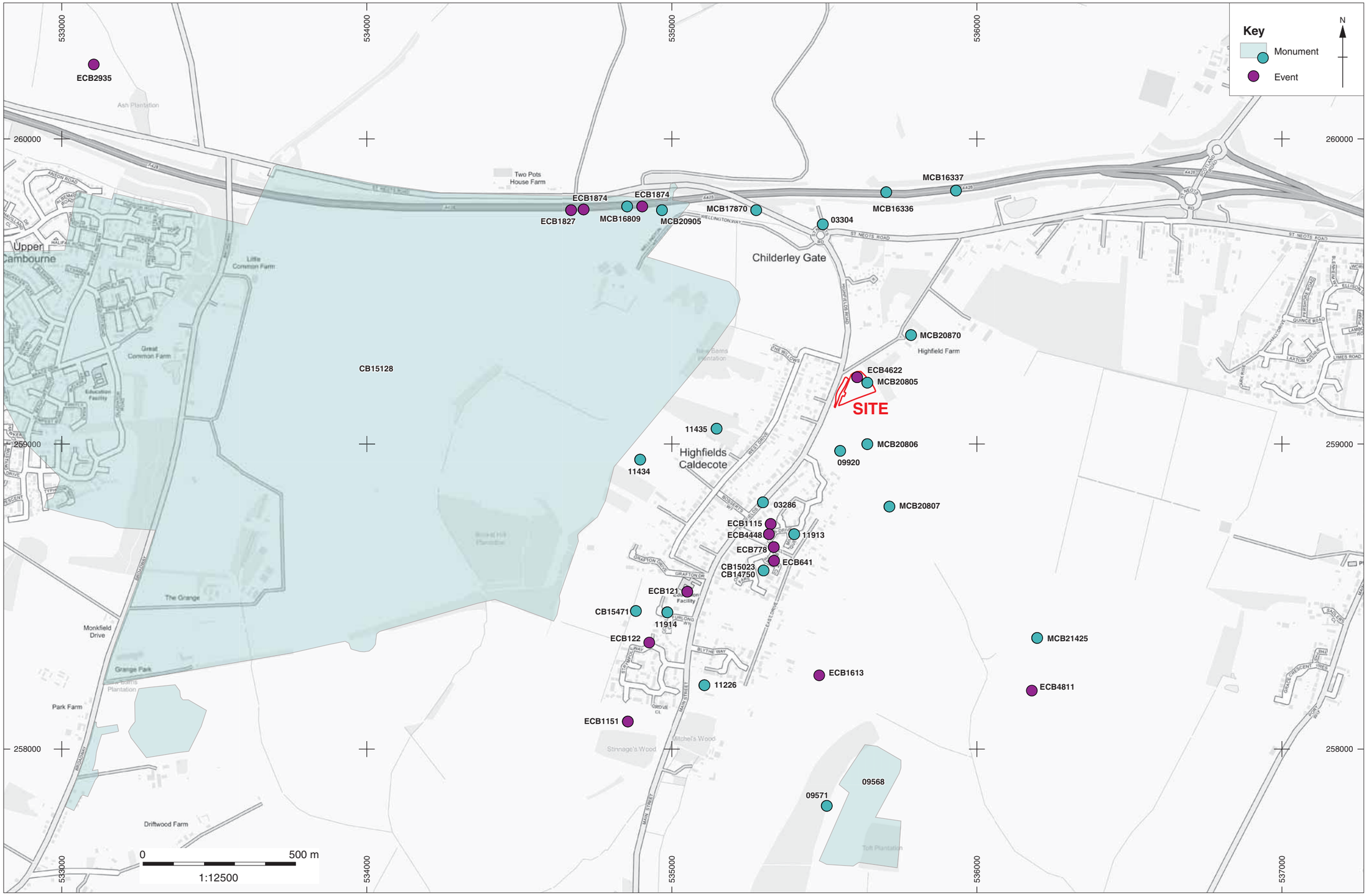


Figure 2a: HER data

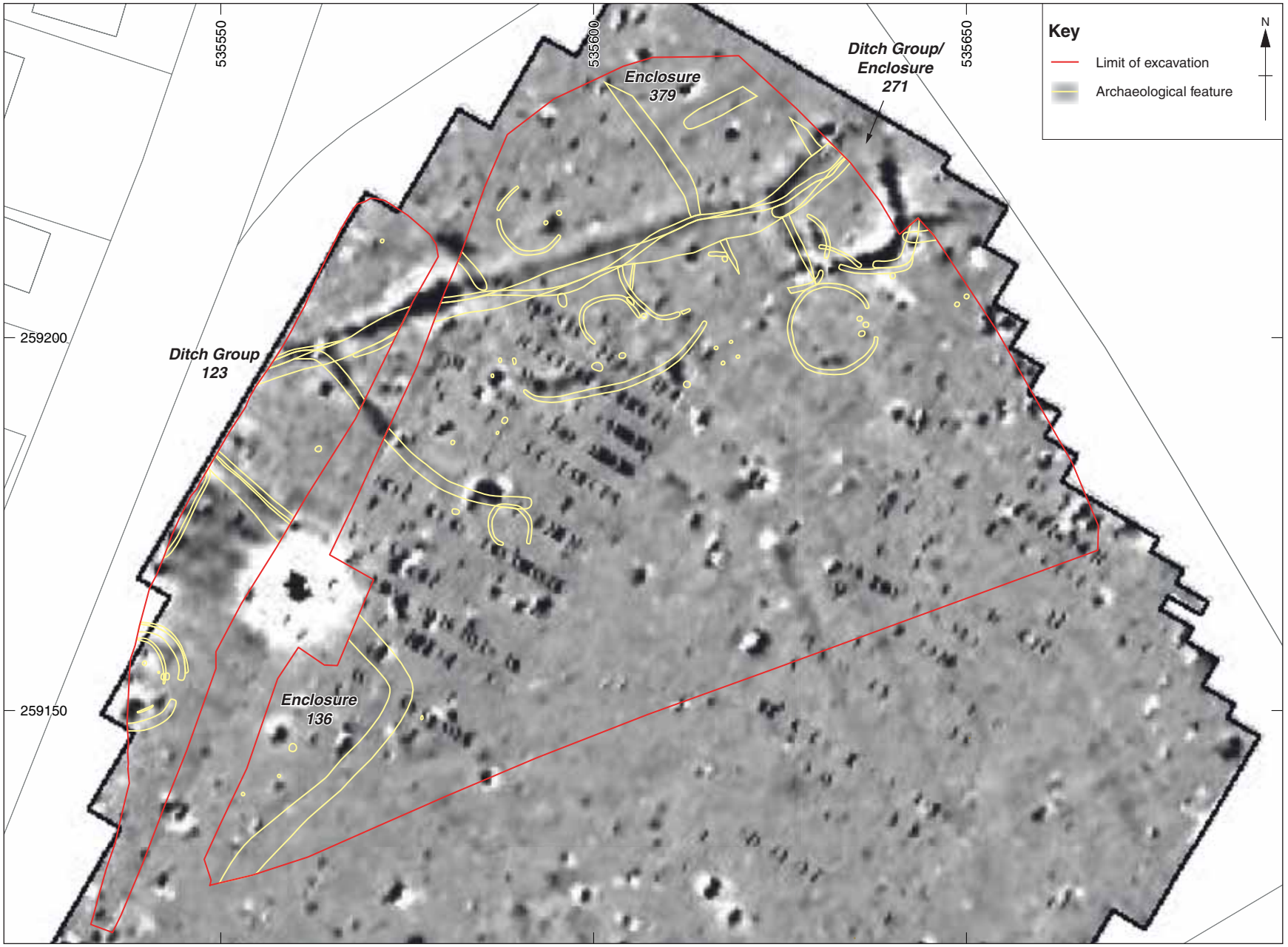


Figure 2b: Greyscale plot of magnetometer survey (after Tanner 2015, fig. 3) with Middle Iron Age features overlain

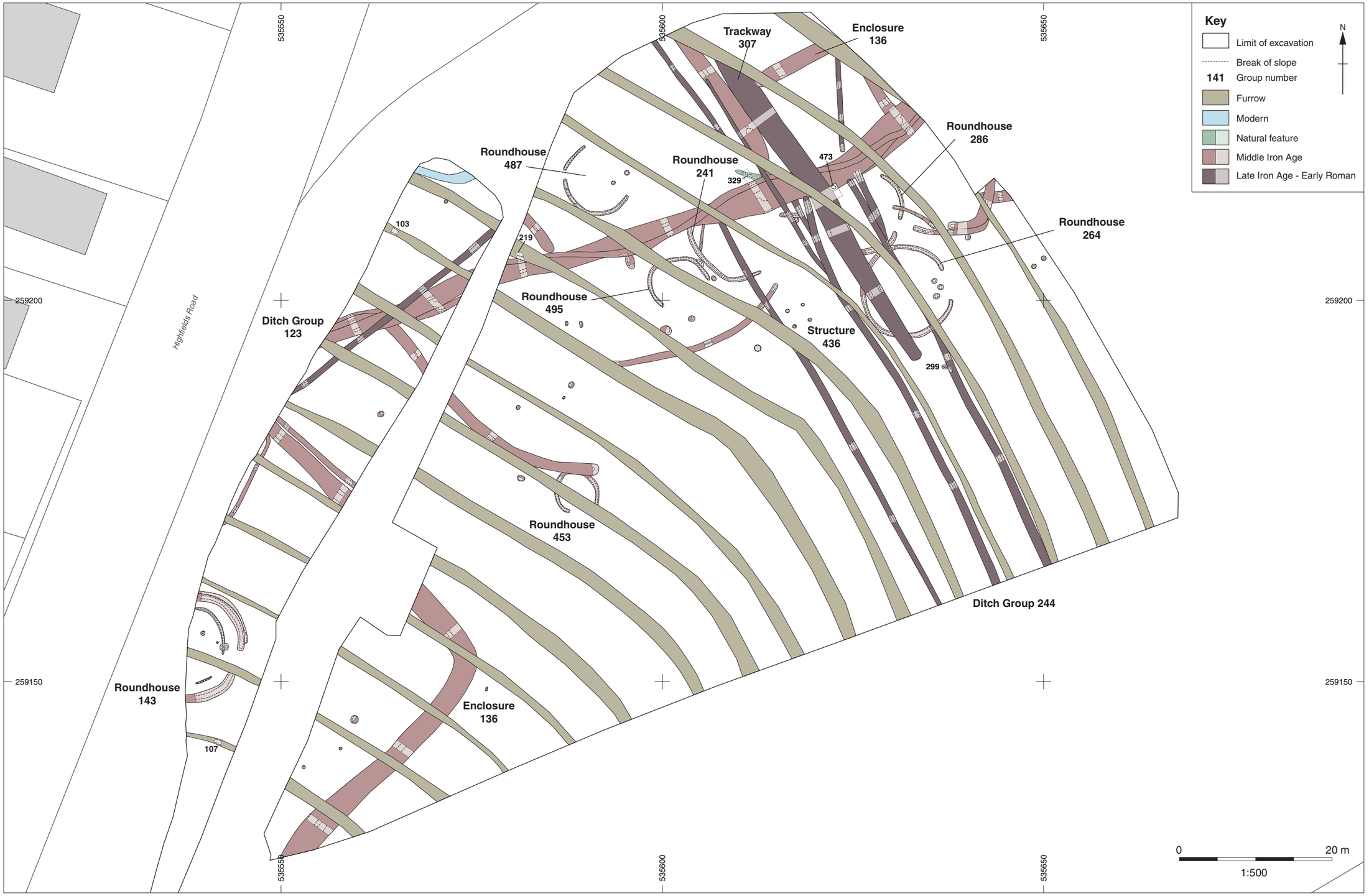


Figure 3: All features plan (phased)

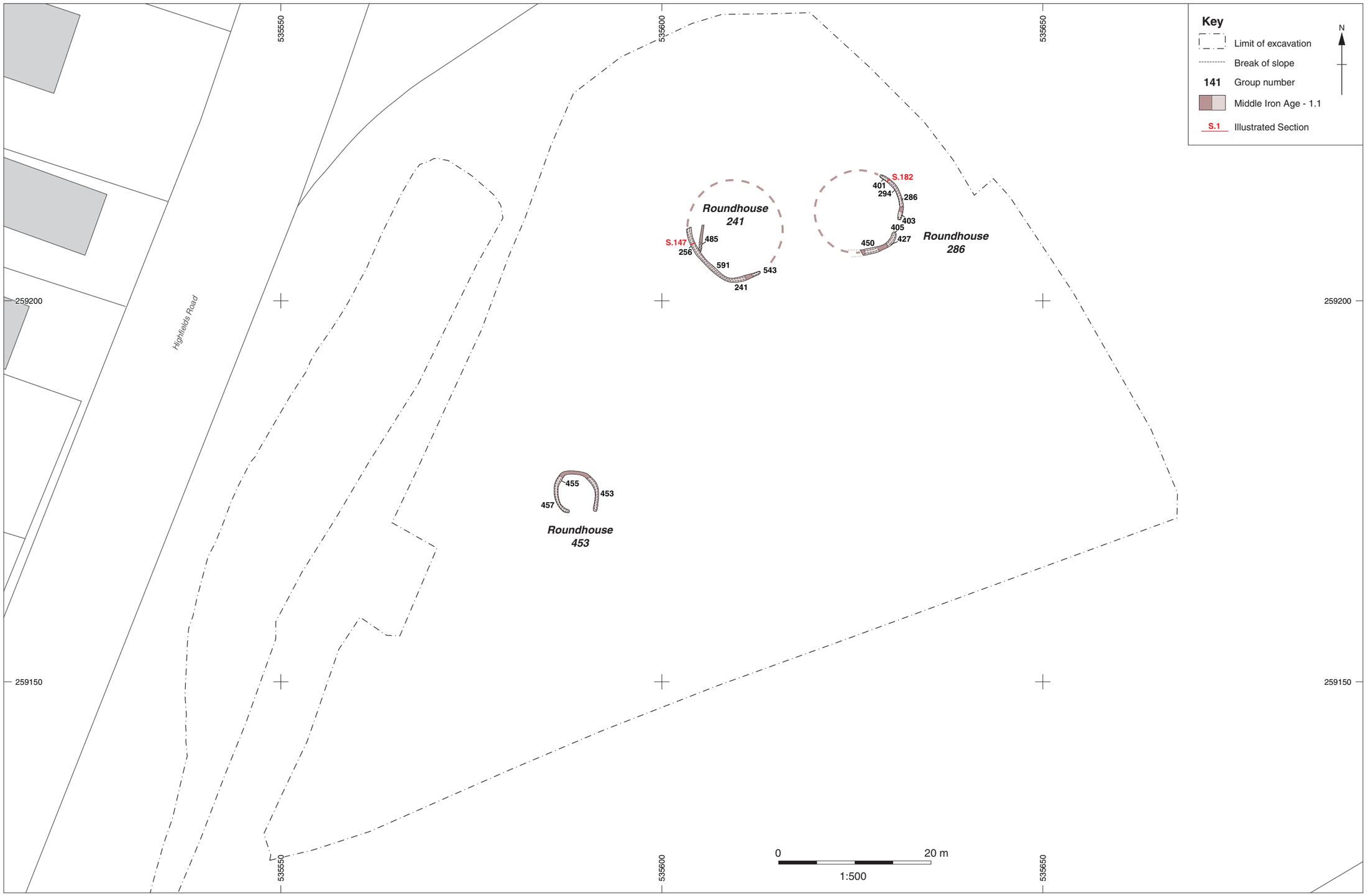


Figure 4: Plan of Middle Iron Age (Phase 1.1) features

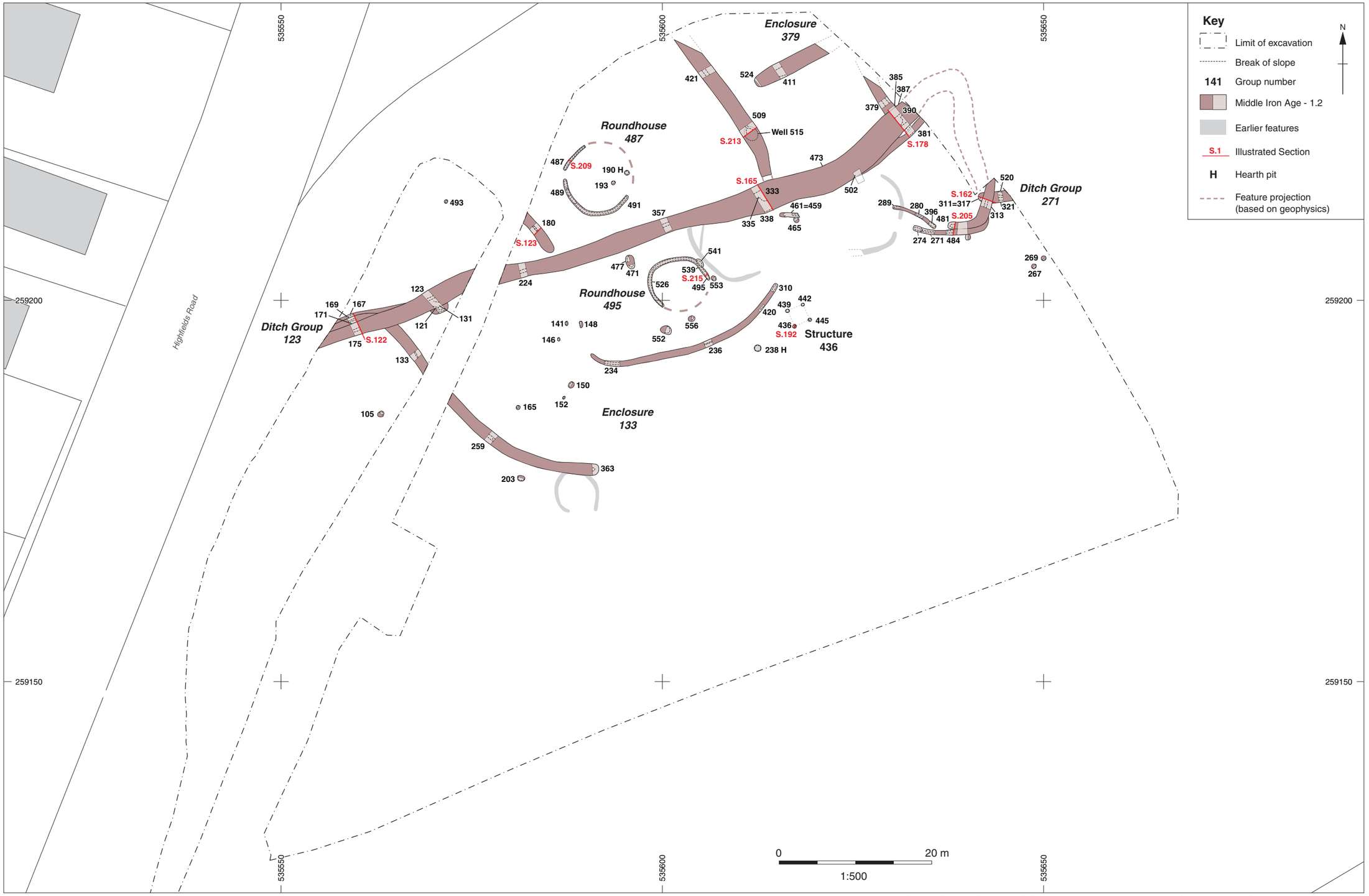


Figure 5: Plan of Middle Iron Age (Phase 1.2) features

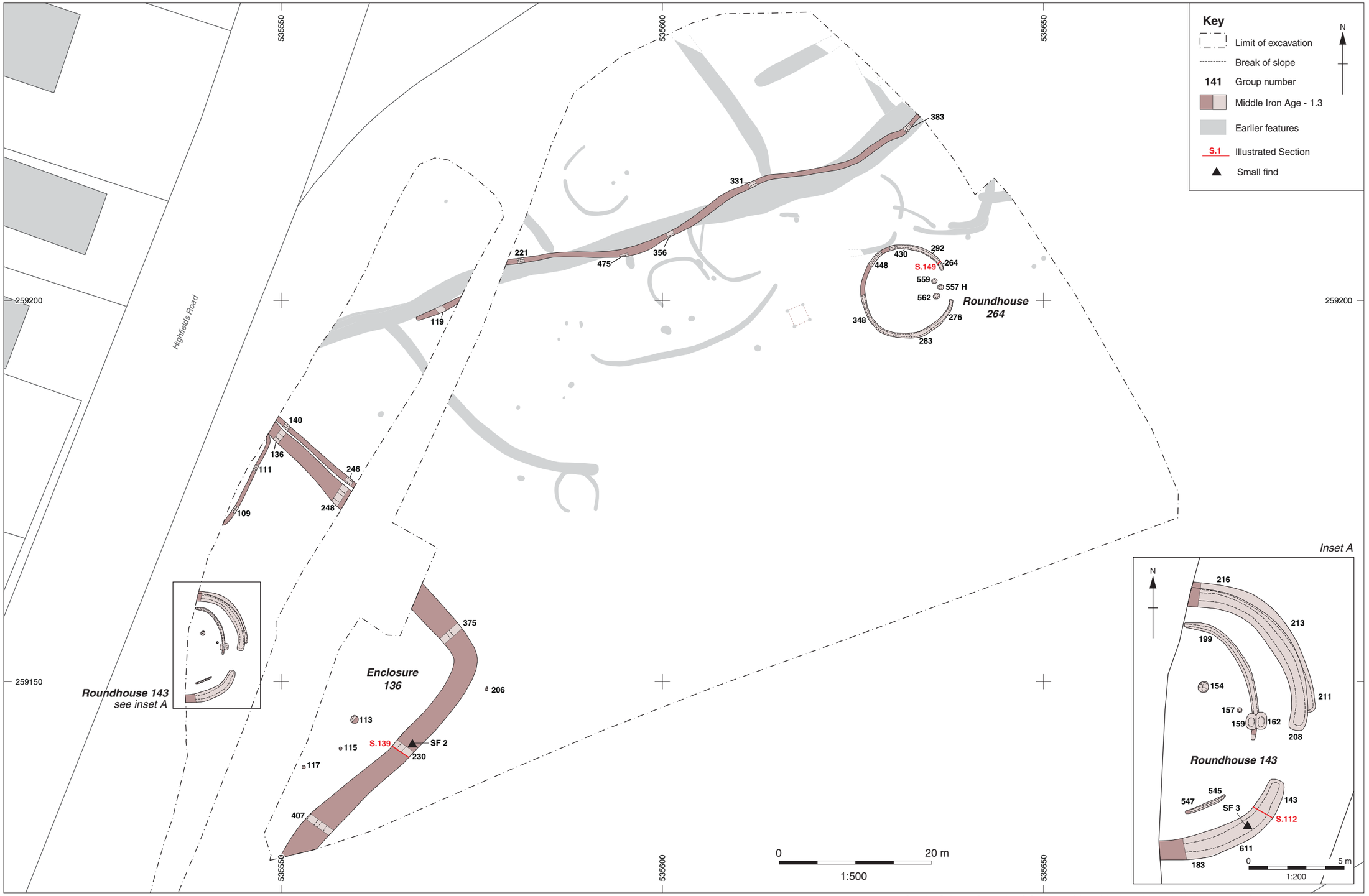


Figure 6: Plan of Middle Iron Age (Phase 1.3) features

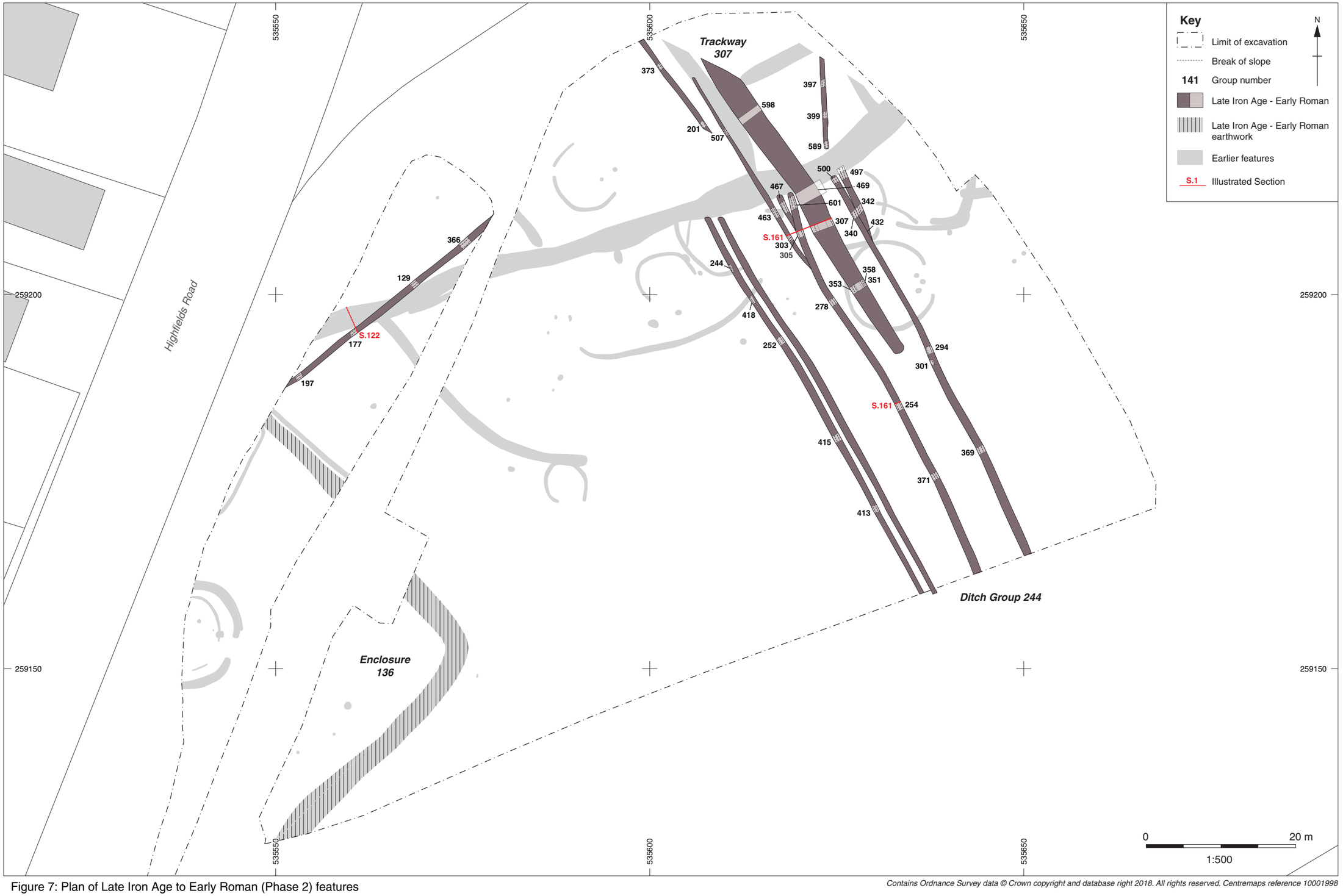
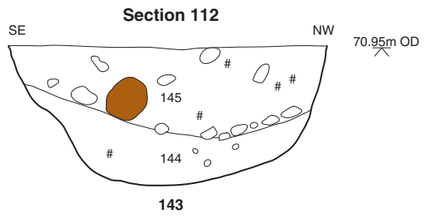
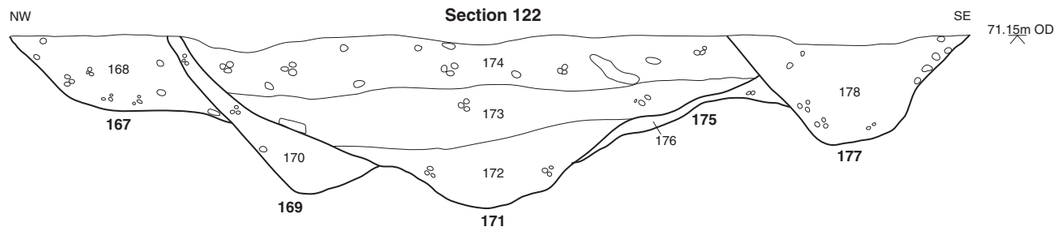
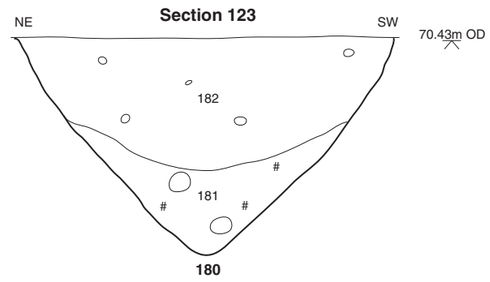


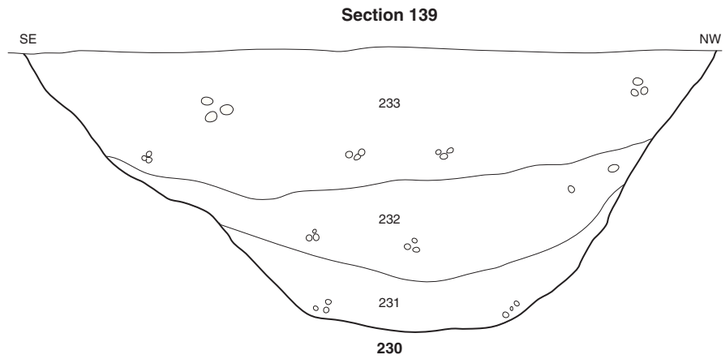
Figure 7: Plan of Late Iron Age to Early Roman (Phase 2) features

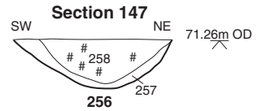
Phase 1 Sections

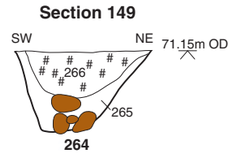


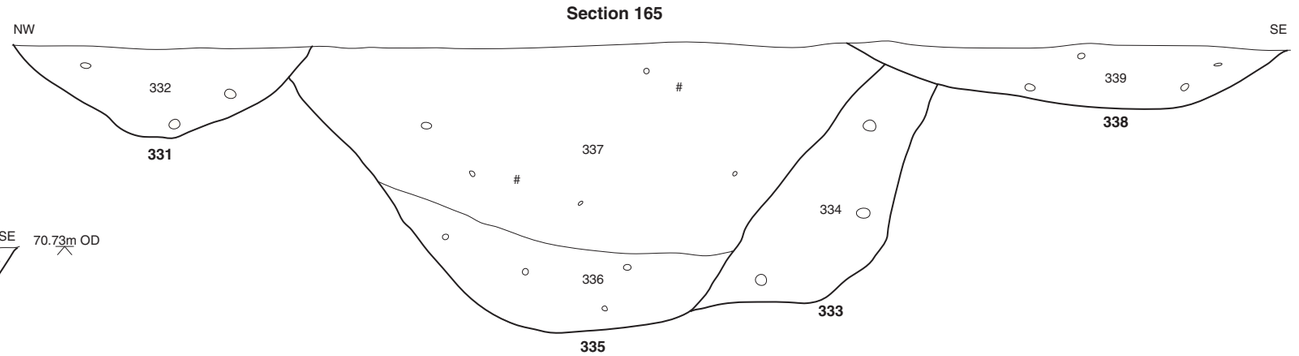


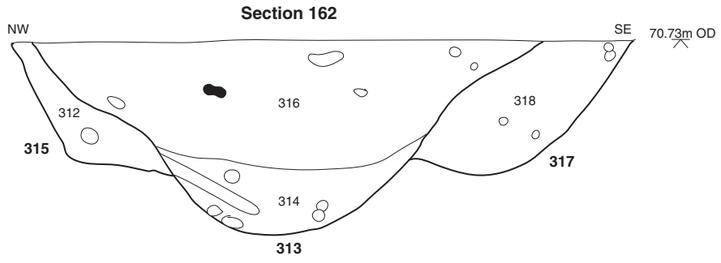


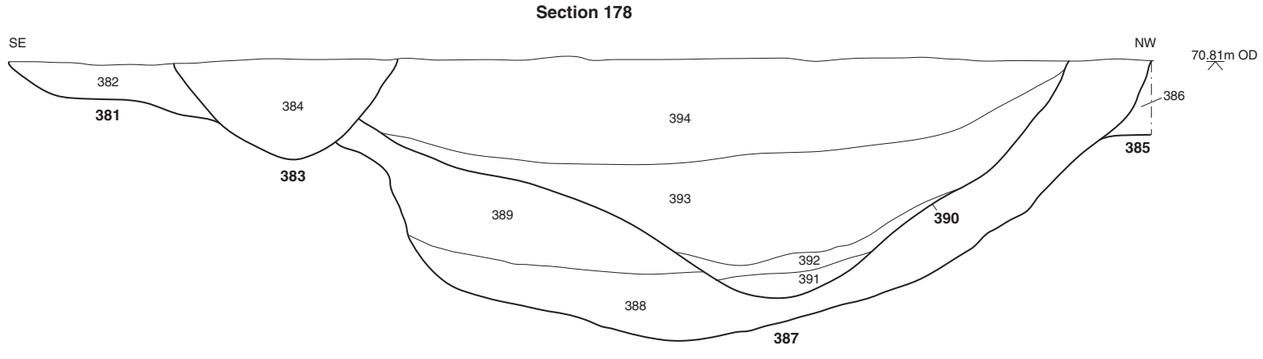


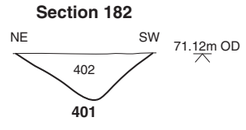


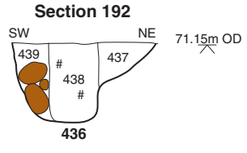












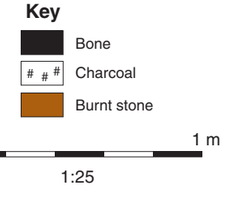
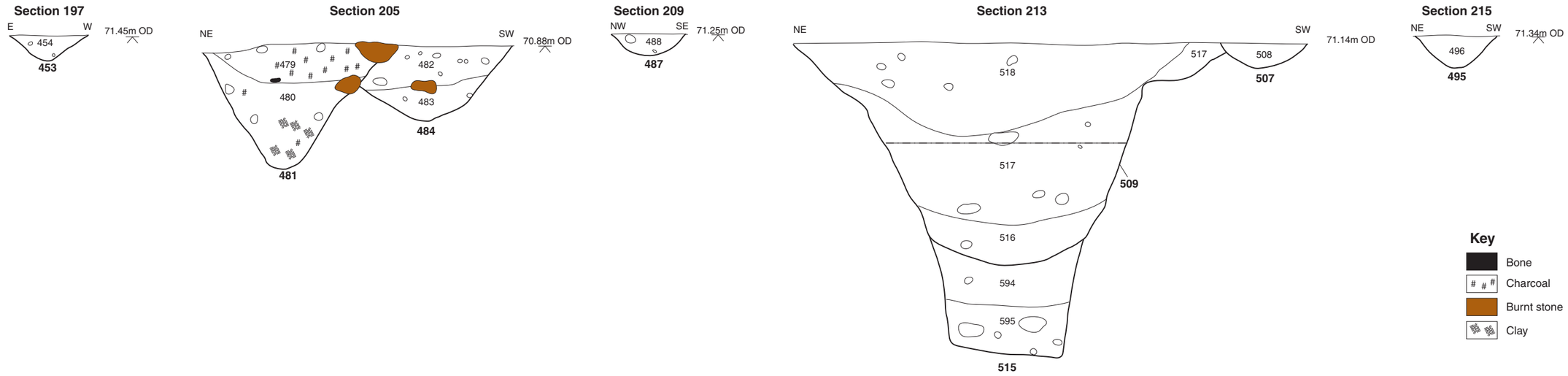


Figure 8a: Selected sections (sheet 1 of 2)

Phase 1 Sections continued



Phase 2 Sections

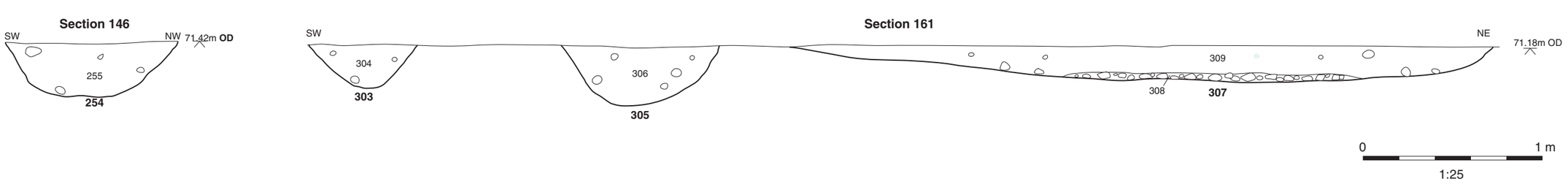


Figure 8b: Selected sections (sheet 2 of 2)

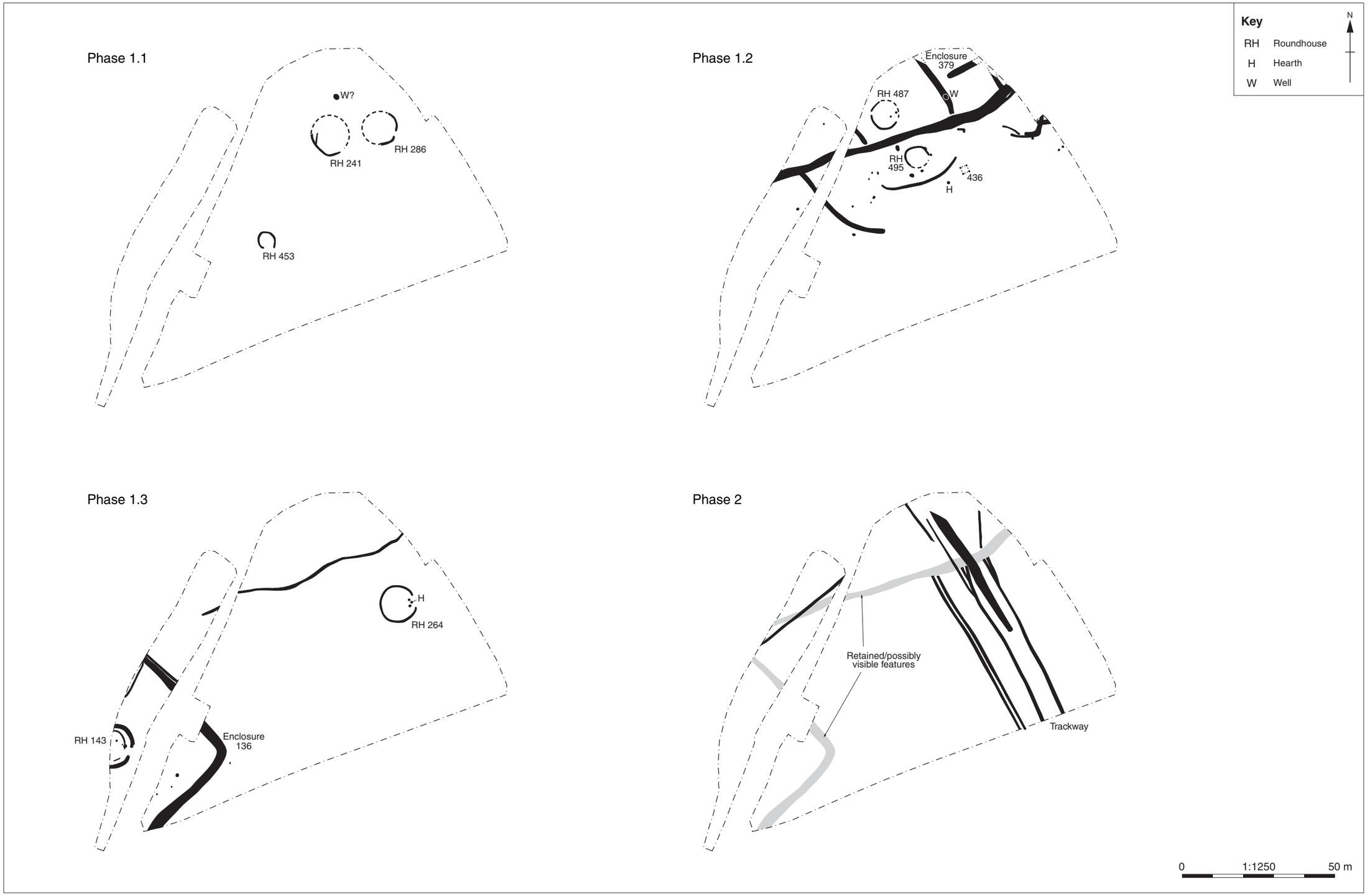


Figure 9: Development of the Middle Iron Age farmstead

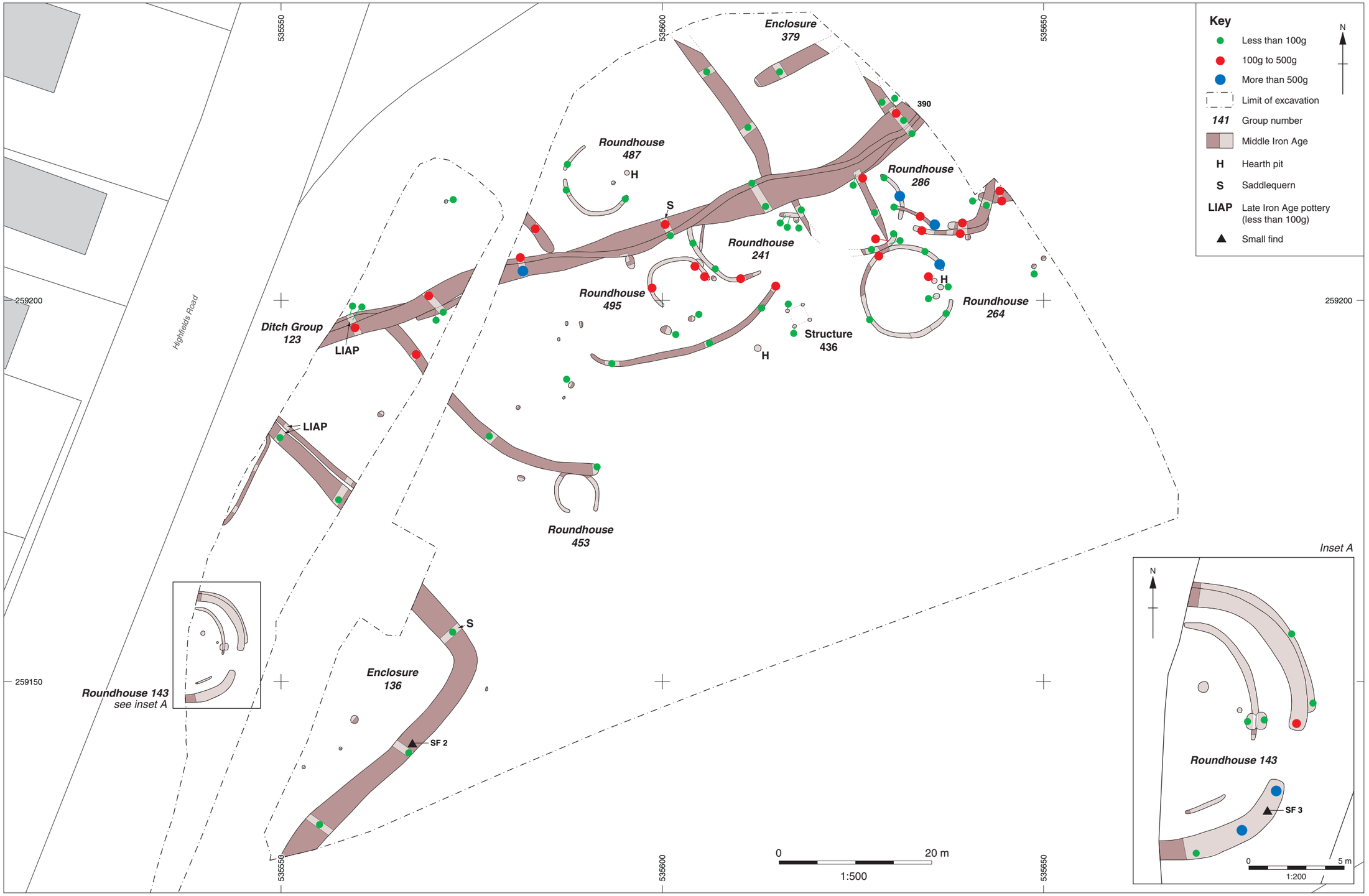


Figure 10: Distribution of finds including Middle Iron Age pottery, Late Iron Age pottery, saddlequern and small finds in Middle Iron Age features

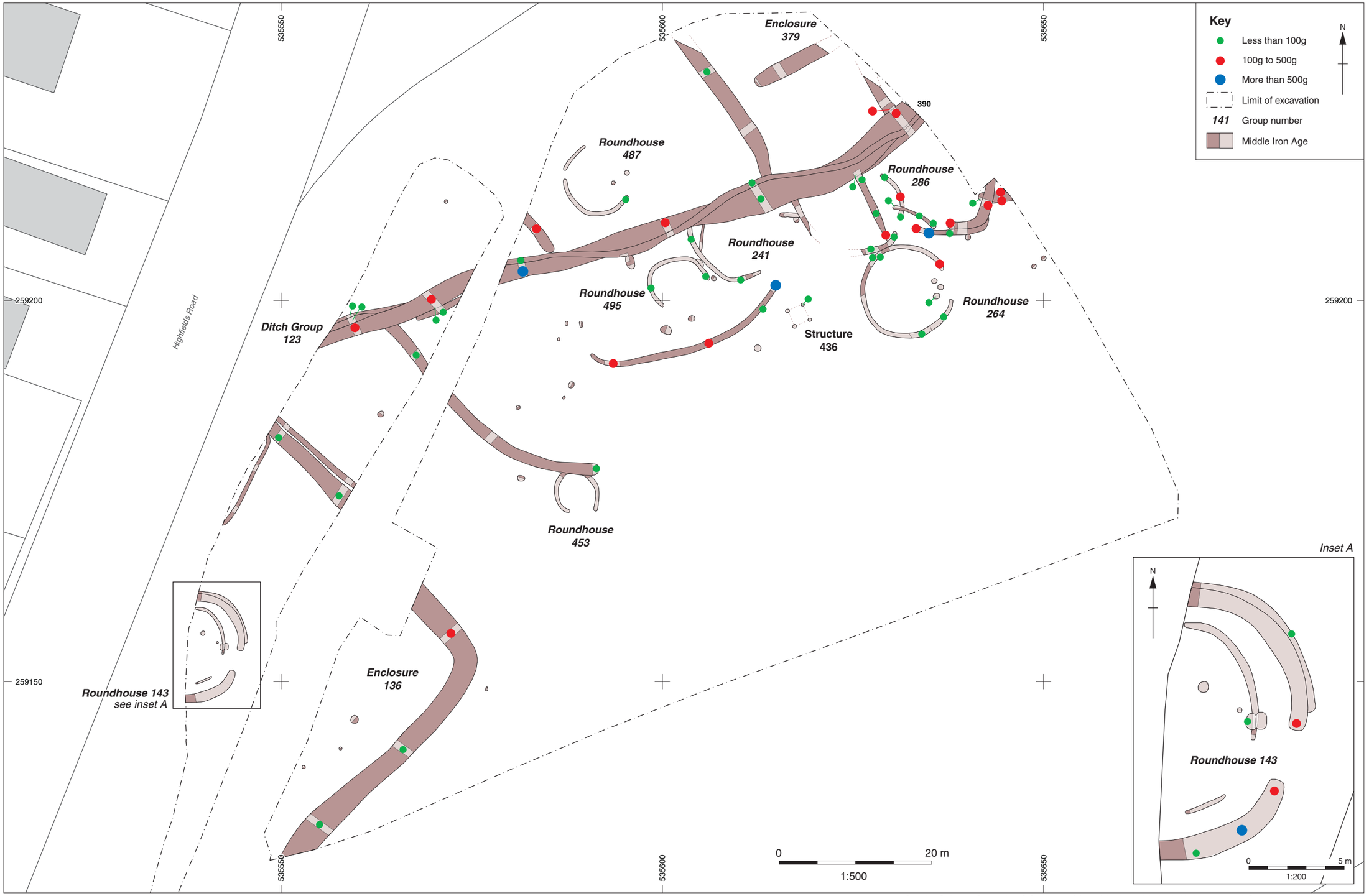


Figure 11: Distribution of animal bone in Middle Iron Age features

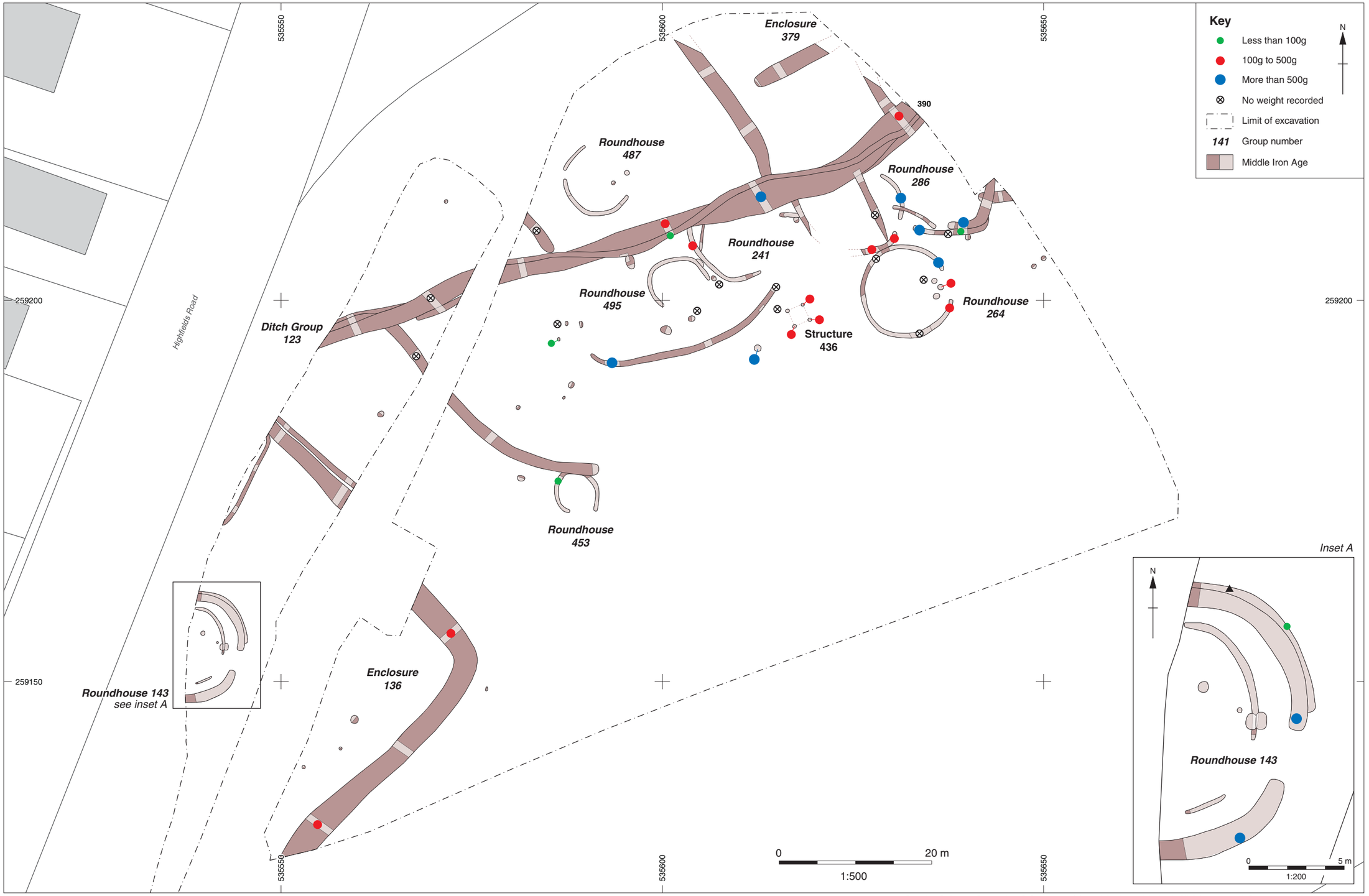


Figure 12 : Distribution of burnt stone in Middle Iron Age features

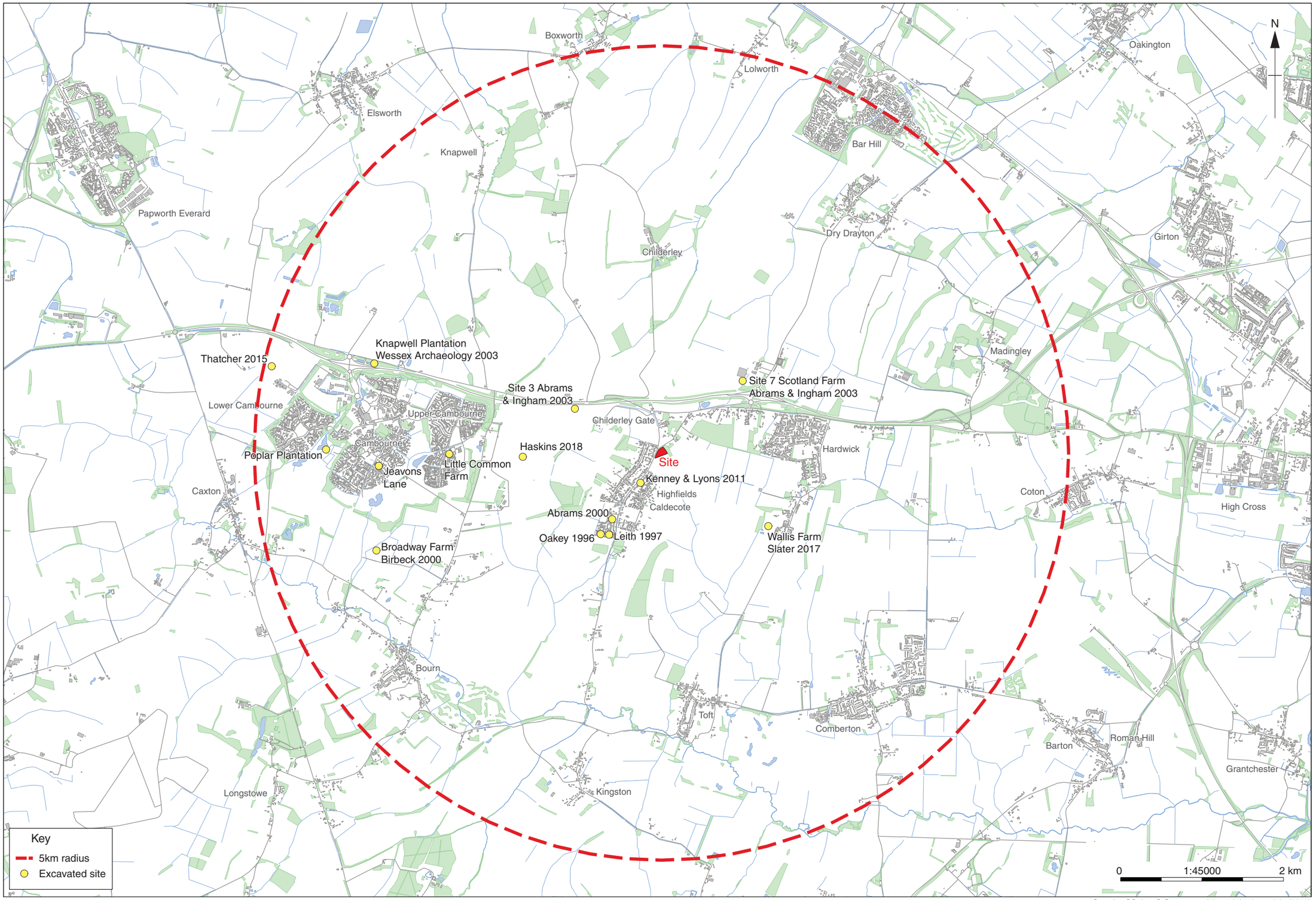


Figure 13: Excavated Middle/Late Iron Age sites within 5km of Highfields Caldecote

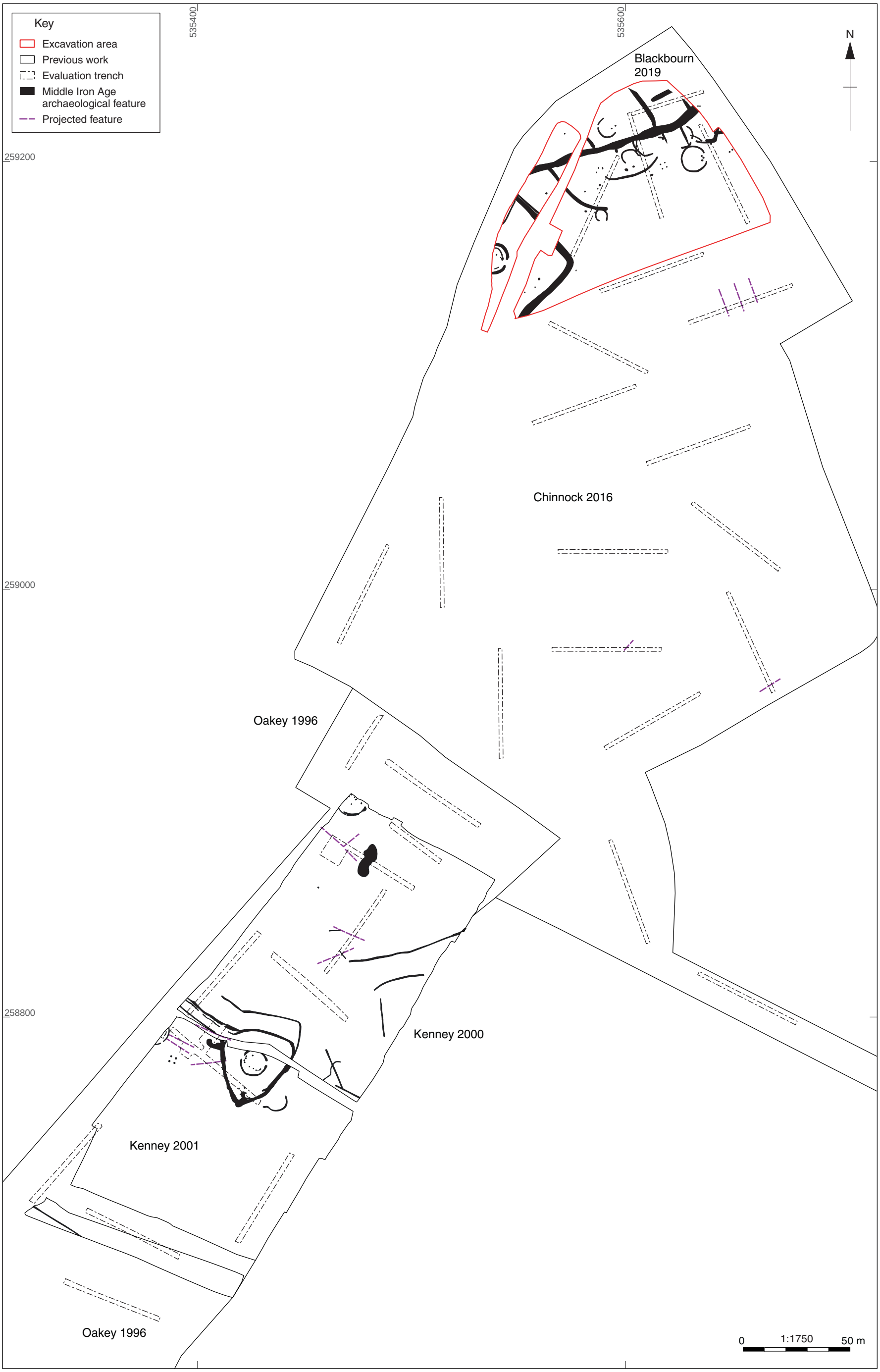


Figure 14: Excavated Iron Age sites within Highfields Caldecote

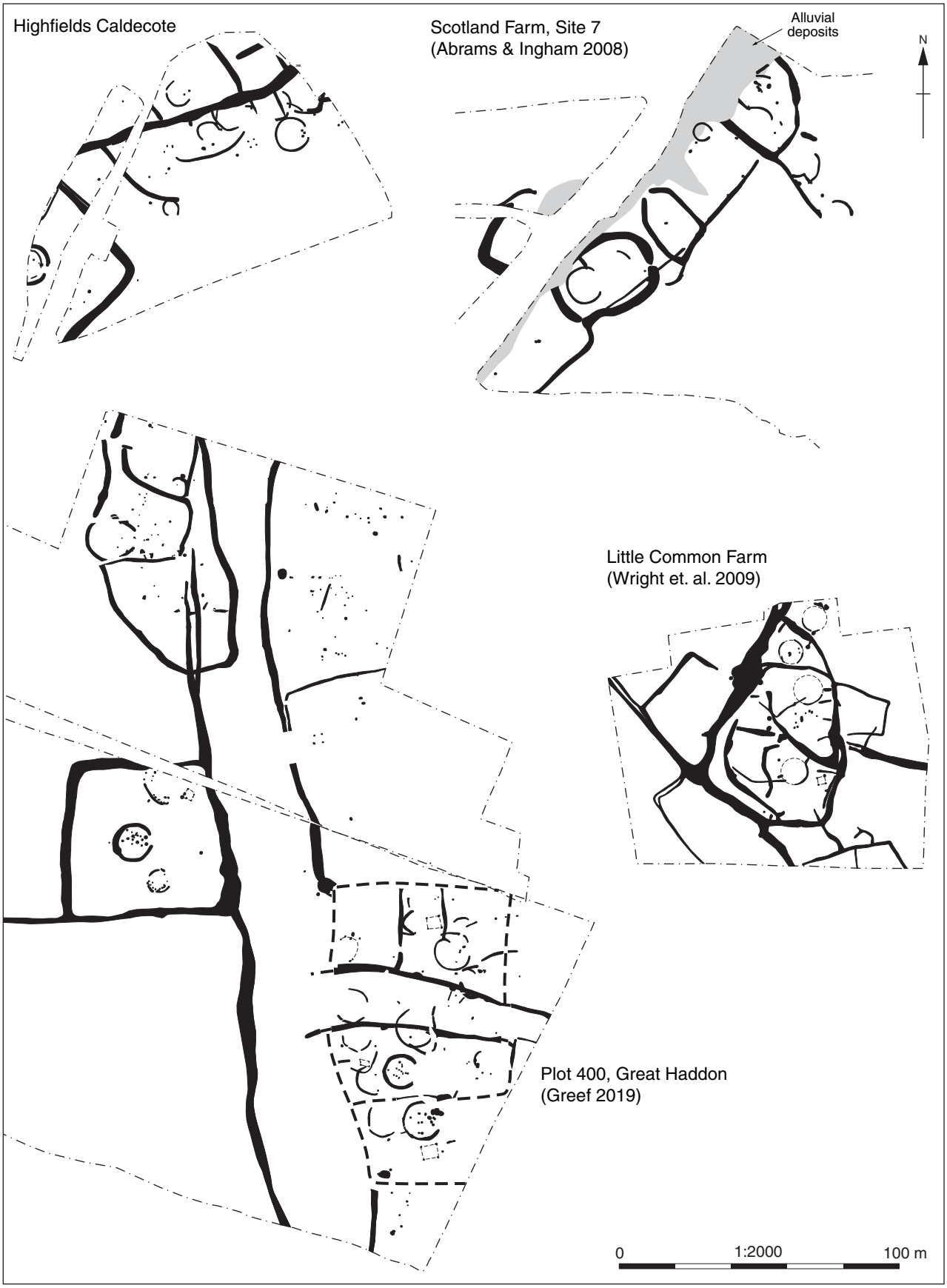


Figure 15: Comparative examples of plans of Middle Iron Age sites in Cambridgeshire

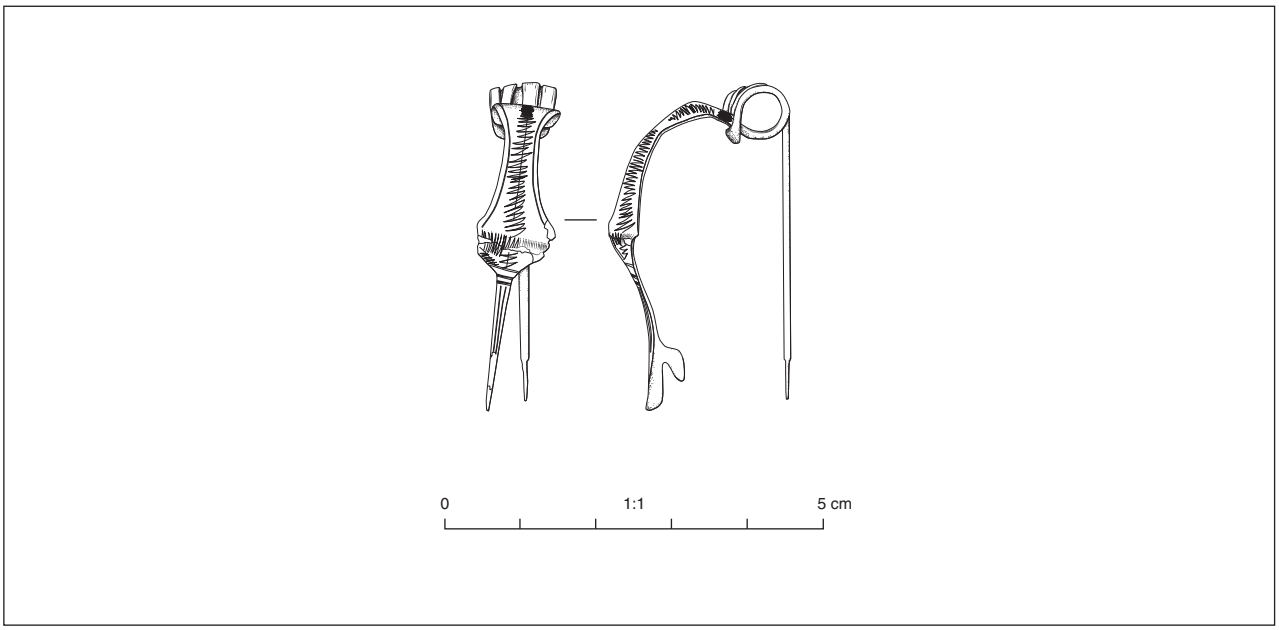


Figure 16: SF 2, Copper alloy Late Iron Age to Roman Nauheim brooch

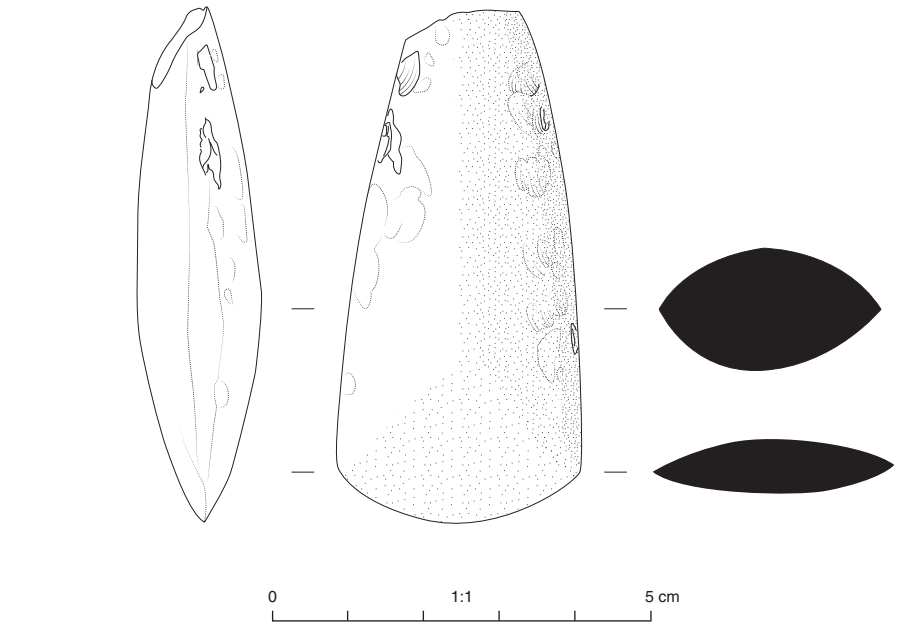


Figure 17: SF 3, polished Neolithic axe head

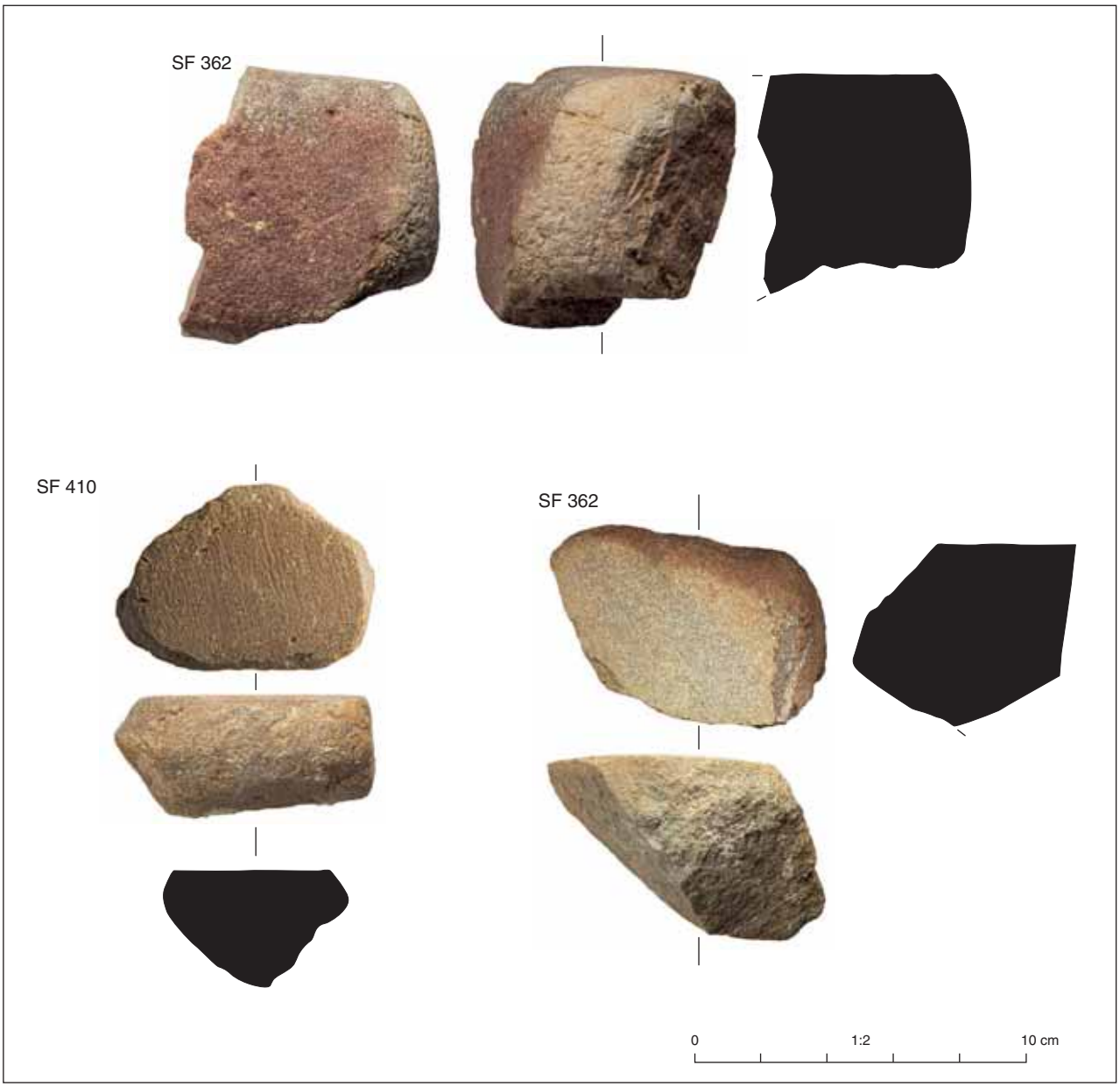


Figure 18a: Worked stone objects

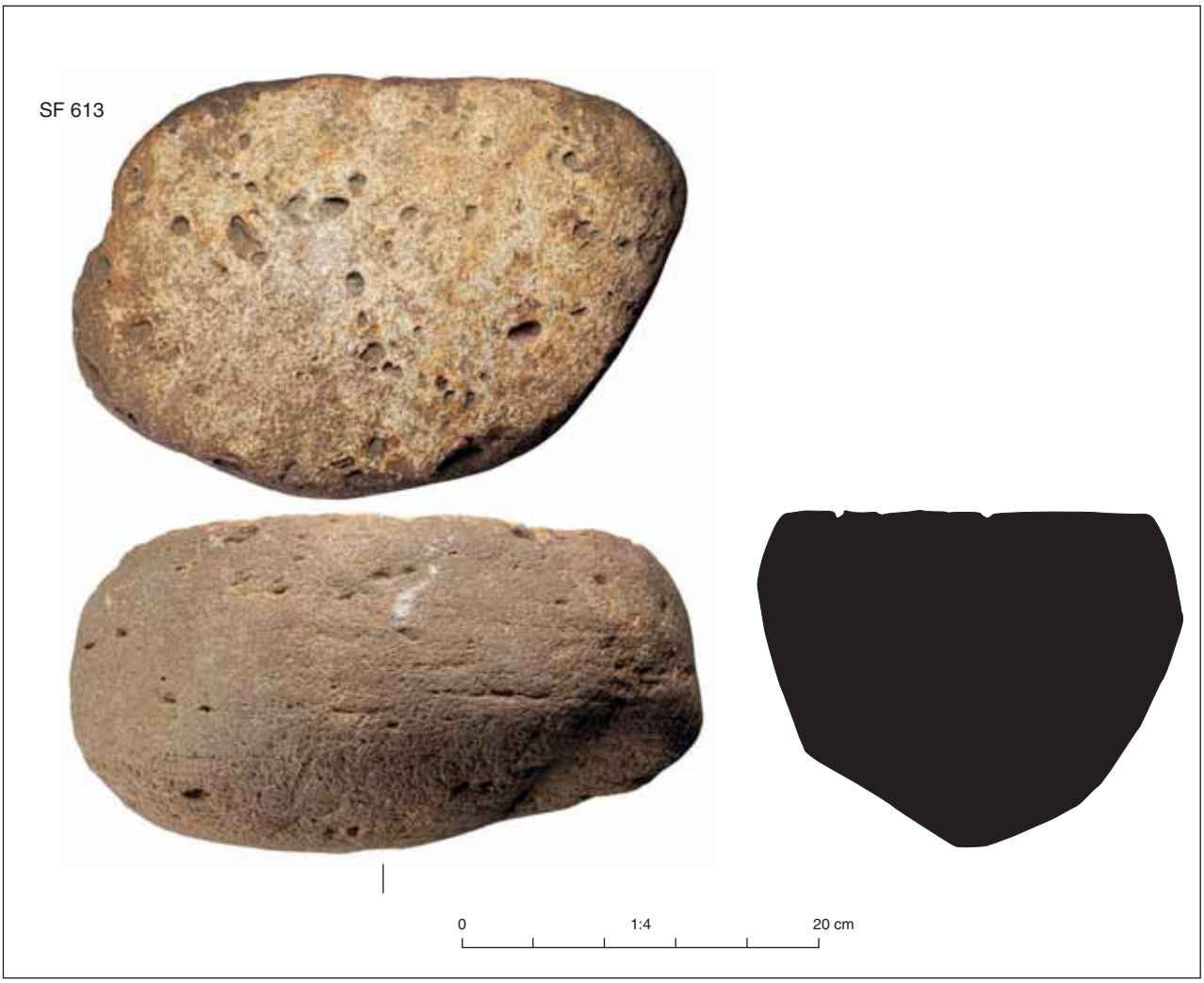


Figure 18b: Worked stone objects

Caldecote Well [515]
Pollen Analysis Diagram

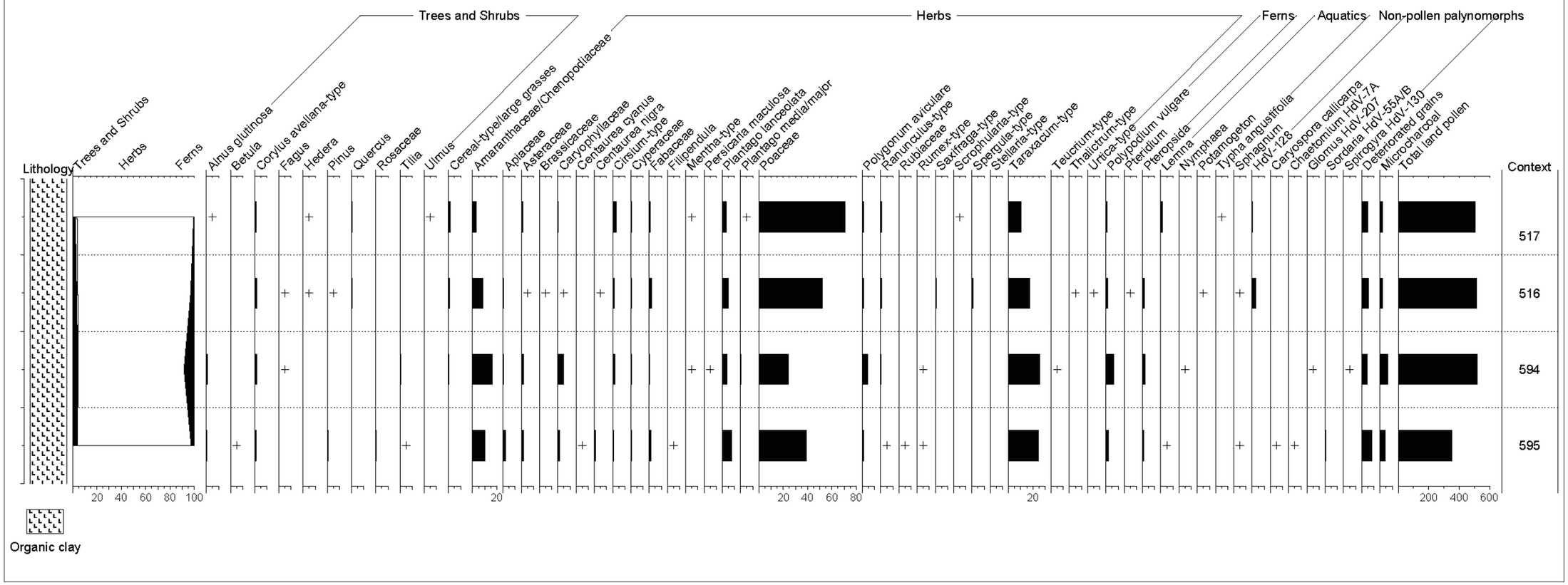


Figure 19: Pollen analysis diagram

Plate 1: Roundhouse **453**, Phase 1.1 (Middle Iron Age), looking north

Plate 2: Ditch Group **123**, Phase 1.2 (Middle Iron Age), looking north-east

Plate 3: Roundhouse **453**, Phase 1.1 (Middle Iron Age), looking north

Plate 4: Pit **238**, Phase 1.2 (Middle Iron Age), with *in-situ* burnt stone

Plate 5: Ditches **311** and **313**, Phase 1.2 (Middle Iron Age), looking north

Plate 6: Pit **274**, Phase 1.2 (Middle Iron Age), looking south-west

Plate 7: Gully **280**, Phase 1.2 (Middle Iron Age), looking north-west

Plate 8: Well **515**, Phase 1.2 (Middle Iron Age), looking south-east

Plate 9: Ditch **411** (Enclosure 379), Phase 1.2 (Middle Iron Age), looking south-west

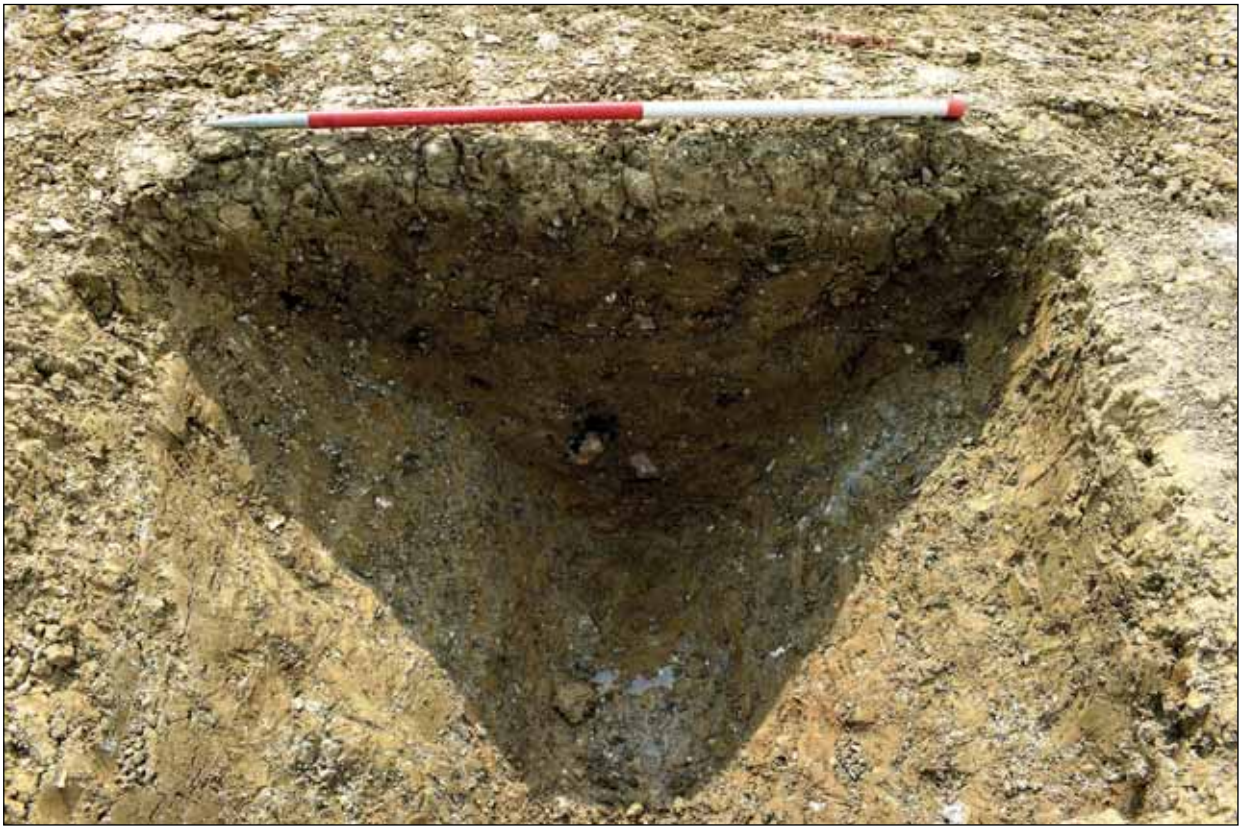


Plate 10: Ditch **180**, Phase 1.2 (Middle Iron Age), looking south-east

Plate 11: Ditches **248** and **246** (Enclosure 136), Phase 1.3 (Middle Iron Age), looking north-west

Plate 12: Roundhouse **143**, Phase 1.3 (Middle Iron Age), looking west

Plate 13: Ring ditch **211** and **208** (Roundhouse 143), Phase 1.3 (Middle Iron Age), looking north

Plate 14: Roundhouse **264**, Phase 1.3 (Middle Iron Age), looking west

Plate 15: Ring ditch terminus **264** (Roundhouse 264), Phase 1.2 (Middle Iron Age), looking north-west

Plate 16: Trackway **307**, Phase 2 (Late Iron Age to Early Roman), looking west

Plate 17: Ditches **340** and **342** (Ditch group 244), Phase 2 (Late Iron Age to Early Roman), looking north-west

Plate 18: Furrow **103**, Phase 3 (medieval to post-medieval), looking north-west

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