



A Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Lamp Hill, Wimpole, Cambridgeshire

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A Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Lamp Hill, Wimpole, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Summary

Between July and October 2018, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) undertook an open area excavation within an area of land known as Lamp Hill, located approximately 600m south-east of the National Trust property at Wimpole Hall, Cambridgeshire. The total excavation area encompassed 1.6ha and was undertaken in advance of a new car park to service the property (planning application no. S/1543/17/EI).

Located on a ridge of higher ground, in a prominent position overlooking the Rhee valley, as well as Roman Ermine Street and Akeman Street, the earliest evidence for activity on the site – apart from a small assemblage of earlier flints – dated to the Late Iron Age. This comprised a sequence of small enclosures and linear boundaries on the upper reaches of the south-facing slope. To the north, the remains of up to five ring gullies, probably agricultural in function, survived on the plateau of Lamp Hill. New enclosures were constructed at the end of the 1st century BC and while the ditches made some reference to those of the previous phase, there was also a sense of rapid re-adjustment. This trend continued into the Latest Iron Age and Conquest period as the area encompassing the crest of Lamp Hill became dominated by a large, tri-partite 'Hilltop Enclosure'. The peak of activity occurred during the Conquest period (*c.*AD 43 – 80), when there was a final phase of expansion of the Hilltop Enclosures, marked by another realignment and re-cutting of boundaries and enclosures, coupled with a high volume of small finds, mostly metalwork. While there was a lack of roundhouses during the peak phases of activity, the amount of material culture (particularly evident from the pottery, fired clay and metalwork) found within the ditches of the enclosures was indicative of occupation.

What is also clear from the date of much of the metalwork, coins and to an extent the pottery, is that activity declined in the decades following the conquest, a decline that may be associated with the Boudican uprising of AD 60/1. A significant assemblage of metalwork was recovered with a large proportion dated to the 1st century AD, although some items were residual in later features. Dominated by dress accessories, tools (mainly knives) and miscellaneous items, the best dating evidence is provided by a group of 19 Latest Iron Age brooches dating to *c.* AD 10-40/50, and a smaller group of six brooches introduced at the conquest, but with none later than *c.* AD 70. There was also an unusually large number (10 in total) of Late Iron Age/Pre-Claudian coins, including a well-preserved silver unit of Tasciovanus (25 - 10 BC) and five units of his 'son' Cunobelin (10 BC – AD 41). Other key groups of artefacts included four pieces of metalwork associated with the military and four or five possible votive objects. These include miniatures of a hammer and Colchester brooch, a fired clay disc with a central perforation and scored lines, and most notably, one of the most significant finds from the site, a copper alloy/iron spatula handle that depicted a stylised male figure bearing

a torc to their chest (SF 5116). Of probable Celtic origin, the item may have served a medicinal or literary function and the torc may signify a deity.

Although new enclosures were laid out in the Early Roman period, by the 2nd century AD the site appeared to be part of a wider field system, with little evidence of new material coming to the site. There was a discrete concentration of Late Roman activity in the north-west corner of the site, the most notable finding being a hoard of nine coins within the upper fill of an Early Roman enclosure ditch. Dominated by Tetrarchic nummi of four rulers – Maximian, Diocletian, Constantius and Galerius (AD 293 – 305) – the suggested date of deposition is the early 4th century. Late Roman pottery was found in the same fill, while at least two other features nearby also contained Late Roman pottery.

Evidence for activity in subsequent periods was almost entirely absent until the modern period, when the north-western portion of the site was subject to coprolite mining.

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The excavation was managed for OA East by Stephen Macaulay, while the fieldwork was directed by Chris Thatcher and supervised by Paddy Lambert. Hand excavation was undertaken by Lexi Dawson, Eben Cooper, Ryan Neal, Ro Booth, Anna Perdoi, Yeraí Francisco-Benet, James Green, Hannah Pighills and Steve Arrow. Site survey was carried out by Katie Hutton and Dave Brown. A UAV drone survey of the site was undertaken by Lindsey Kemp.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned to undertake an open area excavation on behalf of the National Trust on land located approximately 600m south-east of Wimpole Hall, Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, an area known as Lamp Hill (centred on TL 34210 50610, Fig. 1). The total excavation area measured 1.6ha and was undertaken in advance of a new car park extension to service the property (planning application no. S/1543/17/EI).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Gdaniec 2017) supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by OA East (Macaulay 2018).
- 1.1.3 These works were preceded by a geophysical survey, undertaken in October 2015 (Masters 2015; MCB20845) by Cranfield University, and a trial trench evaluation in 2016 (ECB 4752, MCB 20844, Thatcher 2016), both under the direction of OA East.
- 1.1.4 Following the completion of the excavation, a Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design (Lambert 2019) was produced which re-assessed the project's research aims and objectives and suggested additional objectives relating to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. This was conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, specifically The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (2006) and PPN3 Archaeological Excavation (2008).
- 1.1.5 The site archive is currently held by OA and will be deposited with the National Trust under the Site Code ECB5375 in due course.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The southern part of Wimpole Park lies on fairly flat ground over Gault Clay, rising gently from the River Rhee towards Wimpole Hall.
- 1.2.2 North of the hall, the land rises more steeply into a low but locally dominant ridge of Lower Chalk, which at the northern edges of the park is capped by Boulder Clay (British Geological Survey 1976, Sheet 204). Prior to excavation the site comprised grass/pasture.
- 1.2.3 The north-eastern part of the site is located on a small plateau at the crest of a south facing slope. The plateau sits at *c.* 46m OD before dropping away quite sharply to the south-west towards the field boundary (*c.* 36m OD), which lies at the base of the slope.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is based on a 1km search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) supplemented by information from available historic maps and other documentary evidence as outlined in the

Post-Excavation Assessment (Lambert 2019). Pertinent sites and records are illustrated in Fig. 2.

- 1.3.2 The site sits within a landscape rich in historical and archaeological interest. The Cambridgeshire HER records known archaeological features and significant remains within the designated Wimpole Hall Park (CHER 12314). To the north are the Deserted Medieval Settlement Earthworks which form a Scheduled Monument (DCB 468/CHER 09584a) and a possible Roman structure (CHER 09584). Approximately 1km to the north-east of the site is the designated medieval moated site at Cobbs Wood (DCB 222/CHER 01108).
- 1.3.3 The subject site adjoins the south-easternmost area of designations, close to the Thresham End earthworks (CB15688).

Prehistoric

- 1.3.4 Prior to the 2016 evaluation, no prehistoric remains had been recorded from the development site.

Iron Age and Romano-British

- 1.3.5 The site is nestled between the intersection of two major Roman roads, Akeman Street to the south-east and Ermine Street to the south-west, with known earlier routes further to the south, including the Icknield Way and Avenell Way (see inset, Fig. 19). Despite this strategic location, evidence for Late Iron Age and Romano-British exploitation of the landscape is fairly limited. Aerial photography has suggested a possible Iron Age/Romano-British settlement 700m to the south-west of the development site (CHER 09583), while *c.* 800m to the south three Iron Age roundhouses and a larger Late Iron Age – Early Roman settlement were identified during the excavation of a British Gas pipeline in 1994, adjacent to Akeman Street (CHER 11493, CB14686).
- 1.3.6 The discovery of Roman cremation urns in 1943 is reported *c.* 0.6km to the south (CHER 03094), although no further information is supplied.
- 1.3.7 Fieldwalking carried out in 1995 (ECB 437) by the Cambridge Archaeological Field Group (CAFG) found a few sherds of Roman pottery but the survey area lies over 1km to the north of the current site, closer to Wimpole Folly. A substantial building, possibly of Roman date, interpreted by way of an earthwork (CHER 09584), is located approximately 1km to the north-west of the site.
- 1.3.8 An excavation undertaken by Cambridgeshire County Council in 1989 in advance of a new roundabout, located at the junction of the A1198 and A603 approximately 1.9km to the south-west of the site is worthy of note (not illustrated in Fig. 2). Remains of Romano-British ribbon-development, comprising paddocks and a cobbled surface dating to the late 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD and continuing into the 5th century were investigated (Horton *et al.* 1995).
- 1.3.9 Finally, a lead coffined child burial was found along with numerous clay figurines and incense, due west of the site at Arrington and dated to the period AD 130-160. This is slightly later than the apparent peak of activity at the current site, but as noted by

the authors (Taylor *et al.* 1993), this find is exotic, not just in Cambridgeshire, but in the wider context of Roman Britain. The author speculates that the infant may have been connected with road-side settlements at Arrington Bridge and Wimpole, 2km to the south and that 'their access to Germanic, Gaulish and eastern ritual objects, including incense, implies a cosmopolitan family' (*ibid.*).

Saxon and Early medieval

- 1.3.10 Immediately to the west of the development site, beyond the treeline, lies the Deserted Medieval 'Settlement' earthworks of Thresham End (DCB 468/CHER 09584a; CB15688). These remains form a Scheduled Monument.
- 1.3.11 The 1989 excavation 1.9km to the south-east also uncovered an inhumation burial, dated to the 6th century AD (Horton *et al.* 1995).

Medieval and post-medieval

- 1.3.12 Over the centuries, Wimpole Hall (Grade I Listed; DCB 4823) has had many notable architects working on it, including first owner, Thomas Chicheley (1640-1670), and later James Gibbs (1713-1730), James Thornhill (1721), Henry Flitcroft (c.1749), John Soane (1790s), and H.E. Kendall (1840s).
- 1.3.13 Before construction of the present Wimpole Hall started in c.1640, there was a moated manor house set in a small park of 81ha (200 acres). Situated to the north and south of this were three medieval villages: Bennall End, Thresham End and Green End. Wimpole Hall's grounds were laid out and modified by landscape designers such as George London and Henry Wise (1693–1705), Charles Bridgeman (1720s), Robert Greening (1740s), Capability Brown (1767) and Humphry Repton (1801–1809). The parkland as it exists today is an amalgamation of the work of these landscape designers and gardeners, and was completed under the ownership of Elsie and George Bambridge. Elsie, the daughter of Rudyard Kipling, reworked and revitalised the house.
- 1.3.14 Bridgeman's formal grand avenue sweeps away from the south front of the house for 4km, in contrast with the remainder of the park which was "naturalised" by Capability Brown (Adshead 2007).
- 1.3.15 Wimpole Home Farm lies to the north-east of Wimpole Hall and features the Great Barn at its centre (DCB 6893), a large 8-bayed timber framed barn which was built for the Earl of Hardwicke around 1800.
- 1.3.16 Cropmarks of medieval – post-medieval ridge and furrow have been identified to the south (CHER 09519) and west (CHER 09583a).

Previous archaeological work by OA East

- 1.3.17 In October 2015 geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by Cranfield University under the direction of OA East (MCB 20844, 20845; Masters 2015). The survey found evidence of enclosures, field systems, boundary features and linear features of unknown date, located towards the west of the field. It was thought these remains might be of earlier Iron Age or Romano-British date based on their

morphology. However, their proximity to Thresham End village also suggested a medieval or post-medieval date.

- 1.3.18 In November 2015, at the request of OA East and the National Trust, the Cambridge Field Archaeology Group (CAFG) fieldwalked the field of the current site (CAFG 2015). Only a handful of heavily abraded Roman pottery sherds were recovered (Terry Dymott pers. comm.).
- 1.3.19 Between August and September 2016, OA East were commissioned to carry out evaluation trenching (ECB 4752/MCB 20844) across the entire development area. These investigations identified evidence of a Late Iron Age (c. 100 BC-AD 43) and Early Romano-British (mid- 1st century AD) settlement located on the higher part of the hill towards the north-west. It is worth noting that geophysical survey only revealed partial remains and field walking did not suggest the presence of such a significant settlement.
- 1.3.20 Lastly, since 2013 OA East have carried out seven test pitting seasons across the entirety of Wimpole Park in advance of tree planting to restore the parkland landscape. To date these investigations have revealed limited medieval and post-medieval archaeology (*e.g.* MCB 19893, 20118); however, the tree holes have been located to avoid areas of known archaeology.

National Trust geophysical survey

- 1.3.21 A magnetometer survey was carried out in April-May 2021 by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA Northampton) on behalf of the National Trust (Walford 2021). Covering c. 144ha of land across the Wimpole Estate, the survey was undertaken in advance of a planned programme of woodland creation. The survey identified an extensive complex of probable prehistoric and Roman remains in the north of the estate, the core of which was in the field known as Top Twenty Middle, approximately 1.9km north-east of Lamp Hill (Fig. 2). This complex is a little under 6ha in extent and includes a series of large, sub-rectangular and sub-circular enclosures, one of which to the north contains two roundhouses. Other enclosures have evidence for internal partitions, and some extend to the east and north-east, linking to a complicated arrangement of other ditches near the northern corner of Top Twenty East and Reservoir Field (*ibid.*, 6 and figs 15-16).
- 1.3.22 Three small enclosures, suspected to be of broadly similar date, were identified in the west of the estate, close to Ermine St in the fields listed as Horse Common, Beech and Kits (Fig. 2). The enclosure in Beech field (c. 1.3km north-west of the current site) has the most coherent plan, comprising an unusual bottle-shaped enclosure (25m x 40m), tightly enclosing a centrally placed roundhouse (*ibid.*, 5 and figs 7-8).
- 1.3.23 Medieval to early post-medieval ridge and furrow was identified across large parts of the survey area, and the sites of two previously known post-medieval buildings were mapped.

Earthworks

- 1.3.24 Finally, there are a number of earthworks, particularly in the western part of the Wimpole Estate, that are noteworthy for their potentially early origins. The high ground to the west contains a number of mounds, one of which (N.G. TL 33175126) appears to predate the ridge and furrow and was occupied by a post mill in 1638 (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/cambs/vol1/pp210-229>).
- 1.3.25 The source concedes that this is 'unusually large to have been constructed as a mill mound and it is just possible that it may have been a small motte'. This may be the case but, at just in excess of 50ft in diameter, its size lies outside the normal range for such structures, the lowest end of which is approximately 100ft (Toy 2013). At least two other low mounds exist in this field and geophysical surveys by the National Trust have revealed at least one other unusual double enclosure 300m to the west.

1.4 Outreach and Public Engagement

- 1.4.1 Public engagement formed a very important aspect of the fieldwork. During the course of the excavations 62 volunteers participated, volunteering 278 days in total (Plates 1-2). For four weeks, two daily guided tours were led by OA East's archaeologists for members of the public. Over 1000 people attended these tours, averaging about 50 people per tour (Plate 3). In addition, an open weekend was held on 8th-9th September 2018 (Plate 4), during which another 500 people attended guided tours and many more viewed finds from the site and took part in hands-on family activities. Additional tours were also offered to members of the Fen Edge Archaeology Group and secondary school students studying Archaeology at Impington Village College.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.

2.2 Site Specific Research Objectives

2.2.1 The Brief for Archaeological Investigation (Gdaniec 2017) set out a number of research priorities (Sec 4.2, page 3). These are listed below (in *italics*) along with additional research aims provided by OA East (Macaulay 2018).

Iron Age

- *To establish if the settlement extends beyond the Late Iron Age and Early Roman construction and abandonment intimated by the evaluation*
- *To set the site within a local framework of contemporary occupation and provide explanation as to why it may have been short lived.*
- *To investigate the local economy of the site.*
- To investigate the character and morphology of Late Iron Age settlement and associated activity with reference to its origins and development, and with reference to the development of settlement on the clay.
- To develop an understanding of the economy of the Iron Age settlements, through analysis of recovered artefacts and ecofacts.
- To investigate the development and nature of the agrarian economy.
- To contribute to an understanding of Late Iron Age ceramic sequences in Cambridgeshire.

Roman

- *To establish if the settlement extends beyond the Late Iron Age and Early Roman construction and abandonment intimated by the evaluation*
- *To set the site within a local framework of contemporary occupation and provide explanation as to why it may have been short lived.*
- *To investigate the local economy of the site.*
- To investigate the impact of Romanisation on the landscape with reference to the reorganisation of existing patterns of settlement and agriculture.
- To understand food consumption and production, with particular reference to the agricultural regimes and other activities practiced on Romano-British rural sites.
- To consider the location of the site with reference to the Roman communications network, including the two Roman roads (Ermine Street & Akeman Street) to the west and south-east of the site, linking the Roman

small towns of Sandy, Cambridge (*Duroliponte*), Royston and Godmanchester (*Durovigutum*).

- To develop an understanding of the economy of the Roman settlements, through analysis of recovered artefacts and ecofacts.
- To contribute to an understanding of Roman ceramic sequences in Cambridgeshire.

All periods

- To examine the environmental setting for all periods of settlement and related land use, including evidence for the human interaction with and impact on the local environment.
- The investigation should consider how the topography of the site has influenced the pattern of prehistoric and Roman land use. Continuity in the pattern of land division beyond the Roman period may also be worth consideration, with regard to how the post-medieval/modern pattern of field boundaries may or may not have been influenced by previous land use.
- Should burials, either singular or cemeteries be encountered, then with regards to date/period, burial patterns will be studied and any links to settlement and landscape considered.

2.3 Additional Research Objectives

2.3.1 The post-excavation assessment showed that all/some of the original aims and objectives of the excavation stated above could be met through the analysis of the excavated materials.

2.3.2 The post-excavation assessment process also identified new objectives drawn from specific aspects of the site's archaeology and linked to national, regional and local frameworks, in particular Glazebrook (1997), Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and Medlycott (2011). These are outlined below.

2.4 Period Specific Research Questions

Prehistoric (Bronze Age to Late Iron Age)

What is the evidence for occupation/ land-use predating the Late Iron Age?

2.4.1 The intensity and complexity of the stratigraphic sequence observed on the site, occurring in a narrow period of time between the Late Iron Age to Early Roman periods, may mean that a phase of earlier activity, specifically in the establishment of the enclosures in the south of the site, is hidden. Can an earlier, Middle Iron Age presence on the site be determined?

2.4.2 The flint recovered from various features, totalling 32 struck flints and six (107g) unworked burnt flints and dated from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age periods, hints at an earlier prehistoric presence on the site, and it is significant that the assemblage includes a small but distinct Mesolithic component. However, the flint assemblage is small and in relatively poor condition which suggests it is all residual.

- 2.4.3 In addition, the presence of a copper-alloy rapier blade fragment (SF 5102) dated to the Late Bronze Age could be used as evidence of earlier land use.
- 2.4.4 The presence of pottery ascribed date ranges of the 2nd century BC to the end of the 1st century BC (totalling 166 sherds, 1976g), recovered from a variety of features, hints at earlier occupation on the site.

Late Iron Age – Romano-British

Settlement morphology and site development

Do the results of the excavation from the Late/Latest Iron Age phases indicate that the settlement at Lamp Hill was in any way distinctive from other sites of this period? Does it display any unusual morphological elements or economic, environmental and finds assemblages that can identify this settlement as being of a more unusual character?

- 2.4.5 The assessment has outlined three principal phases of Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British activity at the site, based on the stratigraphic sequence and finds recovered. The earliest phase of activity (Period 1.1) was restricted to the central plateau off the ridge of the site, and comprised primarily a series of roundhouses, further possible post-built structures, pits, a watering hole and enclosures. During the Latest Iron Age and Conquest period the farmstead expanded in terms of a more complex layout of enclosures and ditched boundaries, often referencing and re-cutting ditches of earlier phases.
- 2.4.6 Morphologically, the farmstead at Wimpole Hall does not appear to be atypical for Late Iron Age settlements within the region. This 'organic' form of the settlement is akin to other Late Iron Age sites in Cambridgeshire, for example Love's Farm (Hinman and Zant 2018) and Cambourne (Thatcher 2017). However, the presence of rare imported pottery and the amount of Latest Iron Age/ Conquest period metalwork is more unusual for a settlement of the period. This trend appears to have reached a peak during the Conquest period, when modest but significant assemblages of imported ceramics (such as amphorae, south Gaulish samian and rarer imported wares) and other goods reached the site. Certainly, the ceramic assemblage as a whole is not of a 'normal' composition for this period. This evidence may demonstrate that the settlement at Wimpole Hall was of an unusual character. Can the environmental and ceramic assemblages be comparatively analysed with other sites to identify and refine this unusual status? There may be a link between the significant artefacts and the site's topographical and strategic location, being close to the junction of two Roman roads: Ermine Street (established in the first decades following the Roman conquest) and Akeman Street, and on elevated ground.
- 2.4.7 The fact that such goods were recovered from both of these phases in higher than expected quantities demonstrates that the communities in this period, far from shunning Roman material culture, embraced the objects that were required to display a more 'Roman' identity. This can be specifically seen in the volume of brooches of both iron and copper-alloy recovered from the site.

2.4.8 The metalwork assemblage appears to be large for the type of site and for the period. At analysis stage other comparable sites will be examined to determine whether this is true or not. If the assemblage does represent more than accidental loss or discard of broken items, is this evidence for deliberate deposition during the Latest Iron Age or Conquest periods? There are hints of spaces on the site that may have held a special status, such as the particular density of metalwork located in ditches **5144**, the northern half of ditch **5281** and the western end of ditch **6015**, which together formed a small sub-square enclosure and included items such as the spatula handle depicting a figurine. The presence of a copper-alloy rapier blade fragment (SF 5102) dated to the Late Bronze Age may be evidence of long-term curation of artefacts. The items may relate to an activity or ceremony that took place within the enclosure, rather than being deposited into the ditches originally. This apparent concentration within one part of the site should be examined in more detail to determine whether it is genuine and what it may relate to.

2.4.9 Can the site be linked to a larger settlement of similar date and morphology, located *c.* 800m to the south of the site, adjacent to Akeman Street (CHER 11493, CB14686; Fig. 2), or to other settlements in the Wimpole landscape?

The nature of contact between the inhabitants of the farmstead and the Roman military before AD 80.

2.4.10 There are certain artefacts that can be interpreted as military in provenance, including but perhaps not limited to; the Aucissa, Langton Down and Colchester brooches, coinage, the weaponry, fittings, and rare imported Gaulish wares.

2.4.11 The evidence appears to indicate possible contact with the Roman military during the decades immediately following AD 43. Evidence suggests that only 10% of farmsteads from Roman Britain have yielded military equipment of any kind (Smith and Fulford 2018, 354). Further research will be conducted to determine how unusual or otherwise the artefact assemblage is at Wimpole Hall and whether a link to the military can be proven.

2.4.12 Based upon the fact that the metalwork assemblages have a distinctive pre-Flavian (pre-AD 80) 'cut-off' date, coupled with the single sherd (4g) of definitive Neronian pottery (AD 58-68) and the gradual decline in occupation at the site following the Conquest period, it is suggested, very tentatively, that the status of the site was affected by socio-political events occurring in the Neronian period (AD 61+) - specifically during the aftermath of the Boudican revolt. Drawing this evidence out from the archaeological record is very difficult, but such an event and its consequences must have had an impact on rural settlements and perhaps the pre-Flavian 'cut-off' date for the metalwork at Wimpole Hall is in some way associated.

2.4.13 The site is close to the principal route of Ermine Street and may have been affected by the immense social and economic turmoil which took place post-Boudican revolt (Tacitus, *Annals*, XIV, 159-179 and Dio Cassius, *Roman Histories*, LXII, 83-100). There is no definable 'layer' in the stratigraphic sequence, or any ceramic evidence that would reliably assert a correlation but the evidence can be interpreted as such and

must be acknowledged. This link can be interpreted by way of the metalwork as an indicator.

To what extent can the 2nd to 4th centuries exploitation on the site be explored, and how can this activity be set within a local framework? Why does the site appear to shrink following the mid-late 1st century AD?

2.4.14 Occupation at the site appeared to decline from the later 1st century AD. Although there was a sizeable assemblage of Early Roman pottery dating between AD 43 – 150 (1572 sherds, 16143g), the majority dated to the mid or late 1st century, with a lower proportion dating to the 2nd century. As has been mentioned above, the metalwork was distinctly pre-Flavian in date. Can this pattern be mirrored elsewhere, particularly at other local sites?

2.4.15 By the 3rd century activity was limited to only one part of the site, represented by a single ditch and an associated metallised surface. Can the morphology and construction date of the metallised surface be teased out via the stratigraphy and/or assemblages found as metallising material? The ditch itself appears to be a partial recut of a 2nd century boundary rather than a wholesale establishment. Could this ditch be a large boundary to a later Roman field system to the north or west?

To develop an understanding of the economy of the Roman settlements, through analysis of recovered artefacts and ecofacts.

2.4.16 Excluding the more significant finds mentioned above (in particular the metalwork), the character of the artefact and faunal assemblages are typical of small-scale rural farmstead of the period and region. The abundance of cereal processing waste associated with possible corn-dryers suggests large scale processing of hulled wheat at the site. The by-products of this process were often used as fuel or as fodder, which was probably the case at Wimpole Hall. While the quantities are not exceptional, it does provide evidence of the type of farming being practiced. The faunal remains make it clear that sheep/goat made up the highest percentage by species for the assemblage, followed closely by cattle.

Should burials, either singular or cemeteries, be encountered, then with regards to date/period, burial patterns will be studied and any links to settlement and landscape considered.

2.4.17 Human skeletal remains were encountered on the site, comprising a heavily disturbed burial of two individuals, recovered from a truncated grave within the top of an earlier ditch. The disarticulated nature of the burials means that the remains could have been excavated from a grave elsewhere and re-buried in the ditch. Therefore it is unknown if they represent individuals from the prehistoric, Iron Age or Roman phases of the site, until they are subjected to radiocarbon dating. They may even represent post-Roman or Anglo-Saxon remains.

2.5 Fieldwork Methodology

2.5.1 The methodology followed that outlined in the Brief issued by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET 2017). 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 (Macaulay 2018).

- 2.5.2 The excavation was undertaken in favourable weather conditions.
- 2.5.3 Machine excavation was undertaken by two 20 tonne tracked 360° excavators using 2m wide flat bladed ditching buckets and two 20 tonne dumper trucks. All machine excavation was carried out under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 2.5.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal detected and hand collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.5.5 Archaeological features and excavated slots were recorded using a Leica GS08 GPS with Smartnet capabilities, which was supplemented by Total Station and detailed hand drawn plans of inter-cutting features. Geo-rectified photogrammetry using a drone (UAV) was also utilised. Burials and complex industrial features were captured photogrammetrically from ground level.
- 2.5.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Digital photographs were taken of all features and deposits.
- 2.5.7 A total of 100 bulk soil samples were taken from features in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful micro- and macro-botanical data. During the archaeological works, Rachel Fosberry (OA East's archaeobotanist) visited the site to advise on and refine the sampling strategy. Targeted soil samples were also processed during the course of the excavation so as to provide feedback on productive deposits.
- 2.5.8 Upon excavation, all features were subjected to rigorous and controlled metal detector survey by two external metal detectorists. All small find locations were subsequently plotted by GPS to facilitate accurate density and dispersal data (Fig. 15).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the archaeological remains, presented chronologically. Full context details are included in Appendix A, with finds and environmental reports presented in Appendices B & C respectively.
- 3.1.2 Cut numbers were assigned to every archaeological intervention and appear in **bold**. Where features were excavated in more than one location a group number (generally the lowest cut number) is used to refer to the feature as a whole. Where artefactual and stratigraphic evidence is sufficient, some features have been assigned to groups and are named accordingly. A plan showing all features and phases is included in Figure 3. Phased plans are presented in Figs 4-11, with selected sections reproduced in Figs 12-14.

Chronology and phasing

- 3.1.3 Activity at the site has been divided into three periods, sub-divided into nine chronological phases, beginning in the Later Iron Age (Period 1.1) and culminating with post-medieval to modern land-use (Period 3).
- 3.1.4 Analysis of both the finds and stratigraphic evidence revealed a marked intensification in activity on site throughout the Late Iron Age and into the immediate post-Conquest period; broadly between c. 50 BC and AD 80 (Period 1.1-1.4; Figs 4-7). Subsequently, there was a phase of lower-level activity of the site during the Early Roman (Period 2.1-2.2), followed by further cultivation during the Later Roman period (Period 2.3-2.4; Figs 8-10).
- 3.1.5 Evidence for post-medieval agricultural activity was sparse, being mostly focused on the east of the site, where topsoil and subsoil coverage were relatively thin. In the 19th century, the north-western corner of the site was subjected to coprolite mining, which truncated several archaeological deposits. A small volume of metalwork was recovered from this phase of activity (Period 3.1; Fig. 11).
- 3.1.6 Given the intensity of activity during the Late Iron Age and Conquest period, the date range for each phase was very narrow, especially given the complex and dense stratigraphic sequence encountered. This implied substantial and repeated re-working of the site over a period of approximately 100 years spanning the Late Iron Age and Roman Conquest. This inevitably resulted in high levels of residuality amongst datable artefacts, particularly the pottery. As a result, both stratigraphic and spatial relationships and associations were relied on quite heavily in order to elucidate the final phasing presented below. Equally, the stratigraphy suggested that there were at least three more phases of field system and enclosures that truncated the well-dated phases of the 1st century AD. Many of the finds from these subsequent phases still suggested an earlier date, but rather than attempt to force clearly separate episodes of land use into a very short time span, they have been divided to reflect use of the site during the Romano-British period. Also, use of the

site during these later phases related more to an area of field system than intense occupation, and as such, less contemporary material culture was being brought to the site.

- Period 1: Phase 1: Late Iron Age (c. 100 – 50 BC)
Phase 2: Late Iron Age (c. 50 BC – early 1st century AD)
Phase 3: Latest Iron Age (c. early – mid 1st century AD)
Phase 4: Conquest period (c. mid – late 1st century AD)
- Period 2: Phase 1: Early Romano-British (c. late 1st century – early 2nd century AD)
Phase 2: Early Romano-British (c. mid 2nd century AD)
Phase 3: Romano-British (c. late 2nd century – early 3rd century AD)
Phase 4: Romano-British (c. 3rd – 4th century AD)
- Period 3: Phase 1: Post-medieval to Modern

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

Deposit Model

- 3.2.1 Topsoil (100) across the site consisted of a dark greyish brown silty clay, c. 0.2m to 0.5m in thickness, containing low levels of modern debris. The subsoil (101) consisted of a mid-greyish brown silty clay; where present it measured up to 0.55m thick.
- 3.2.2 The thickness of overburden varied in conjunction with the topography, with minimal subsoil coverage along the north-eastern edge of the site. The lower ground along the southern edge of the site had the thickest accumulation of subsoil. The generally thin layer of topsoil and subsoil across the northernmost portions of the site, in conjunction with later truncation by the coprolite mining, meant that some features had been subject to a higher level of truncation than elsewhere.

Ground conditions

- 3.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 Period 1: Late Iron Age – Roman Conquest

Period 1.1: Late Iron Age (c. 100 – 50 BC)

Summary

- 3.3.1 The earliest evidence for activity on site dated to the Late Iron Age. In the site's southern half, this comprised a sequence of small, ostensibly fairly ephemeral enclosures and boundaries on the upper reaches of the south facing slope. To the north, the remains of up to five ring gullies survived on the plateau of Lamp Hill (Fig. 4).

- 3.3.2 Later re-working and re-cutting of these early features made the initial layout difficult to discern. However, the surviving evidence indicates that during this initial phase the site was probably part of a wider settlement or farmstead, with enclosures, boundaries and structures set out across the hilltop, possibly with an economy geared towards livestock management.
- 3.3.3 Pottery recovered from deposits assigned to Period 1.1 totalled 321 sherds (2384g), over half of which (56% by weight) comprises local handmade quartz-rich wares (App. B.4), although there were also sherds of later date in the assemblage, a result of the re-use of some of the features in later phases. In addition, a separate, small assemblage of handmade later Iron Age ceramics (47 sherds weighing 608g; mean sherd weight of 12.9g; App. B.3) that could potentially be earlier, was recovered. Dating anywhere between *c.* 350 BC to AD 50, most of the sherds were residual in later features, and although the presence of handmade sand and shell-tempered fabrics is indicative of activity at the site between *c.* 350-100/50 BC, the possibility needs to be considered that these wares continued in use throughout the 1st century BC (App. B.3).

Structures

- 3.3.4 A total of five ring gullies were attributed to this phase, including one near complete example (**5106**) and four partial examples (**5434**, **5200**, **5218** & **5252**). In addition, a possible four-post structure (6160) was identified. It is perhaps noteworthy that they were all located on or close to the highest point on site; the plateau in the north of the excavation area.

Roundhouse 5106

- 3.3.5 Representing the most complete structure, Roundhouse **5106** was *c.*8m in diameter with a north-facing entrance approximately 1.5m wide. The gully ranged between 0.2m and 0.44m in width and 0.1m and 0.2m in depth. It contained fills that were uniformly dark to mid-greyish brown silty clay, with 10 sherds (41g) of Late Iron Age pottery and a single fragment (<1g) of Roman vessel glass (SF 5002; App. B.5) being the only finds recovered from them.
- 3.3.6 Four sub-circular postholes (**5346**, **5349**, **5351** & **5353**) arranged in a square at the centre of the structure presumably contained internal supports for a roof. These postholes ranged in size from 0.24m to 0.68m wide and between 0.10m and 0.22m deep. The fills all comprised dark greyish brown silty clays. A total of 34 sherds (176g) of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from the postholes, along with three fragments (13g) of fired clay.

Ring gullies 5434, 5200

- 3.3.7 These structures comprised remnants of curvilinear gully occupying a similar location *c.*25m to the west of Roundhouse **5106**. Their intersection – and therefore stratigraphic relationship – had been truncated by later coprolite mining, rendering it impossible to determine their order of inception, but they have both been attributed to this earliest phase on account of their probable use and function. Ring gully **5200** had an internal diameter of around 5m, the gully itself measuring 0.29-0.54m wide

and 0.15-0.22m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained 27 sherds (104g) of predominantly Latest Iron Age pottery and four fragments of sheep/goat bone (39g). A shallow posthole directly to the south (**5206**; 0.08m deep) contained a fragment of iron sheet (SF 5198).

3.3.8 Ring gully **5434** was not as well preserved but would have been between 8-10m in diameter, based on its arc. The gully measured 0.33-0.58m wide and 0.16-0.3m deep, and its single fill contained Late Iron Age pottery (3 sherds, 27g) and animal bone (230g). A 3m long linear feature to the south (**5472**), measuring 0.4m wide and 0.4m deep, may have been an associated beamslot, or part of another structure. Lastly, an undated posthole (**5533**) lay just to the south.

3.3.9 The location of these structures corresponded with the highest point on the site. When this is considered in conjunction with their relatively small size, it seems most likely that these structures (**5106**, **5200** & **5434**) represented small agricultural shelters or 'sheds' rather than domestic dwellings.

Ring Gullies 5218 & 5252

3.3.10 Ring Gullies **5218** and **5252** were particularly heavily truncated and their interpretation remains vague. Gully **5218**, measuring 0.35m wide and 0.18m deep, was located in the north of the site whilst **5252**, 0.45-0.7m wide and 0.25-0.27m deep, lay close to the western edge of excavation. Two postholes (**5222** and **5228**) were located around the exterior of gully **5218**, while gully **5252** had a solitary discrete feature (**5254**) adjacent to its southern terminus (**5498**) that may have represented a posthole or other structural element. Only gully **5252** contained any finds, comprising nine sherds (38g) of Latest Iron Age pottery and a fragment of thin copper alloy sheet (SF 5143). Posthole **5222** contained a small iron ring (SF 5210).

3.3.11 Once again, these features lay close to the plateau and their most likely function appears to be agricultural rather than domestic.

Four-post Structure 6160

3.3.12 Located in the north-east corner of the site was a group of three postholes (**6160**, **6162**, **6164**), which may have been the surviving elements of a four-post storage structure. Measuring 0.72-0.78m wide and 0.13-0.26m deep, only one of the postholes (**6164**) contained any finds, consisting of a single sherd (3g) of Late Iron Age pottery and a fragment of cattle bone (57g).

Enclosures

Ditches 5134 & 5398

3.3.13 The remains of two sub-square enclosures survived in the centre of the site (**5134**, **5398**). Enclosure **5134** (= **5299**, **5355**, **5761**, **5249**, **5916** & **5874**) was C-shaped, encompassing an area of c.20m east to west and c.25m north to south. A 10m wide gap on the eastern side of the ditch, defined by two opposing terminals (**5134** & **5874**), may have represented an entrance into the enclosure. The ditch itself was 0.54m to 1.9m wide and between 0.1m and 0.64m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 12, Section 5077; Fig. 14, Section 5198). Containing up to four silty

clay fills, the majority of the pottery (118 sherds, 1003g) was of Late Iron Age date. Other finds consisted of fired clay (3 fragments, 17g) and animal bone (1338g), a mixture of cattle and sheep/goat with two instances of horse. Internal features within the enclosure comprised a single undated posthole (5981).

- 3.3.14 Ditch **5398** (= **5944**) may have been a partially preserved enclosure, immediately to the east of Enclosure **5134**. Its survived for *c.*22m east to west, curving slightly to encompass an area to the south. Its full extent was unclear as a result of truncation, but it may have included ditch **5923**, aligned north-west to south-east, towards terminal **5398**. Ditch **5097**, which extended southwards from **5923** may also have formed part of the overarching layout of these enclosures.
- 3.3.15 Ditch **5398** was 0.54m to 1.9m wide and between 0.2m and 0.87m deep with a stepped U-shaped profile (Fig. 14, Section 5225), and it contained mid greyish brown silty clay fills. A small amount of pottery (6 sherds, 55g) was of Late Iron Age and Latest Iron Age date. Animal bone (1017g) was also recovered, dominated by sheep/goat, cattle and horse.

Enclosure 5173, Boundary 5325

- 3.3.16 To the south of these enclosures there was evidence for a large sub-circular enclosure (**5173**) situated on the break of slope descending towards Ermine Street and Arrington. This feature was reiterated in the Latest Iron Age and Conquest periods (Period 1.3-1.4). Its earliest layout was, therefore, largely obscured by later phases. However, its form was seemingly little changed, maintaining an interior diameter of *c.*30m east to west by *c.*35m north to south.
- 3.3.17 The shape and dimensions of the early enclosure ditch were relatively consistent; each exhibited a stepped U-shaped profile ranging in size from 1.3m to 1.8m wide and 0.37m to 0.82m deep. The fills were also consistent, being mostly composed of mid-greyish brown silty clays. A total of 25 sherds (397g) of Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery was recovered from the truncated remains of the earliest version of the enclosure ditch, and it should also be noted that a further 16 sherds (381g) of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the basal fills of later versions of the ditch. Three pieces of iron recovered from the early ditch (SF 5162, 5163 and 5172) included a fragment of a *Drahtfibel* Derivative brooch (SF 5162), dating from the early 1st century AD into the Claudio-Neronian period (App. B.1). Another of the items, an iron stylus fragment (SF 5172), was metal detected close to the boundary with at least one later re-cut (ditch **5154**, Period 1.3). Given the rarity of such items prior to the Roman Conquest it is more likely that the stylus comes from one of the later versions of the ditch, or from later infilling of the Late Iron Age ditch (App. B.1).
- 3.3.18 A short length of ditch (**5289**) within the interior of Enclosure **5173** has been assigned to this phase on the basis of Late Iron Age pottery (13 sherds, 47g) recovered from its single fill.
- 3.3.19 The entrance to Enclosure **5173** lay on its northern side, marked to the east by terminus **5173** and to the west by the conjunction of boundary ditch **5325** with ditch **5854**. Boundary ditch **5325** (= **5328** & **5655**; Plate 5) extended northwards, skirting the west of Enclosure **5134**. It measured 0.9-2.48m wide and deepened to the north

from 0.16m to 0.78m. A small quantity of Latest Iron Age and Early Roman pottery (6 sherds, 34g) was recovered from its mid grey silt clay fills, along with a copper alloy strip fragment (SF 5087).

Outer Boundaries

Ditches 5657 & 5663

3.3.20 In the northern part of the site were the remnants of two narrow ditches, running across the contours on the higher ground. Some 25m to the north of Enclosure 5134 was ditch 5663 (= 5669 & 5671), which projected east-south-east to west-north-west for 30m before terminating close to the western site limit, with a continuation (5657) continuing beyond the excavation's western edge. These features were between 0.5m and 1.3m in width and 0.20-0.5m deep, with U-shaped profiles. The only finds from either comprised an iron knife blade fragment with the stump of the tang surviving (SF 5139), and a worked flint – a multi-platform core of Mesolithic date – both from ditch 5663.

Ditches 5028, 5052 and 5162

3.3.21 In the north-east corner of the site ditches 5028 (= 5628) & 5052 (= 5054, 5086) were relatively narrow and aligned south-east to north-west. Only ditch 5028 contained pottery, this being Late Iron Age in date (3 sherds, 15g).

3.3.22 Ditch 5162 truncated ditch 5028 and survived for a short length, aligned broadly east to west. Measuring 0.6m wide by 0.1m deep, the ditch contained a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery.

Ditches 5139, 5641 & 5766

3.3.23 In the centre of the site, ditch 5139/5141 extended from the western edge of excavation on a curvilinear alignment towards ditch 5325, loosely framing the southern boundary of a possible enclosure that may have encompassed ring gully 5252. The ditch measured 0.8m wide and 0.37m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single greenish grey fill produced 27 sherds (150g) of Late Iron Age pottery, six fragments of fired clay (42g) and animal bone (90g).

3.3.24 Another segment of curvilinear ditch (5641) lay further downslope in the southern part of the site. This feature was 30m in length and formed an arc through approximately 90°, from a north-north-east to east-south-east alignment. A continuation of this feature (5766) extended west-north-west to east-south-east for a further 15m. Ditch 5641 measured 0.28-0.46m wide and 0.08-0.33m deep with a U-shaped profile. Finds from its single fill comprised a mixture of Latest Iron Age and Early Roman pottery (7 sherds, 40g), and a very worn coin, probably Late Roman (SF 5203), which was found in the subsoil overlying ditch 5766 (App. B.2).

Pit 5506

3.3.25 A seemingly isolated pit (5506) was located to the south of ditch 5139/5141. It measured 0.93m wide and 0.53m deep, and its two fills contained Late Iron Age pottery (6 sherds, 66g) and animal bone (199g), a mixture of cattle and sheep/goat.

Period 1.2: Late Iron Age (c. 50 BC – early 1st century AD)

Summary

3.3.26 New sub-rectangular and sub-circular enclosures were constructed in Period 1.2, as well as further boundary ditches and one structure (Fig. 5). The ditches made some reference to those of the previous phase, but there was also a sense of rapid re-adjustment, which was a recurring theme, particularly prior to the Roman Conquest. The principal enclosures (**5187** and **5008**) were located in the same part of the site as those of Period 1.1, on the southern edge of the higher ground, before it dropped away to the south. The amount of pottery associated with features assigned to this phase increased (669 sherds, 6972g) and this material, consistent with dispersed midden waste, is perhaps evidence that the enclosures were associated with occupation as much as agriculture. An increase in metalwork was also apparent, particularly within the ditch of Enclosure **5187**, which yielded ten items including a complete Langton Down Brooch dating to *c.* AD 10 – 50. Elsewhere a coin of Cunobelin (10 BC – AD 41) was recovered from ditch **5240**. Identifiable fragments of animal bone showed a slight dominance of cattle (NISP: 59) over sheep/goat (NISP: 55).

Enclosure 5187 and 5008

3.3.27 The principal element of the settlement during Period 1.2 was a bipartite enclosure established immediately south of the crest of Lamp Hill. This occupied the location of Enclosures **5134** and **5398** from the preceding phase and in places the ditches mirrored the earlier ones. Nevertheless, the main part of the bipartite enclosure (**5187**) was notably larger and appeared more consistent in its layout.

3.3.28 Enclosure **5187** to the north (= **5295**, **5187**, **6015**, **5919**, **6018**, **5937**, **5390**, **5387**, **5794**, **5753**, **5734**) was delineated by a ditch which formed a sub-rectangular plot, with one definite terminal (**5734**) along its southern side. This enclosure covered an area of 50m east to west by 15-20m north to south. The ditch itself was U-shaped, and broadly speaking, larger on its western side, measuring between 0.9-1.9m wide and up to 0.62m deep) (Fig. 13, Sections 5112 & 5141; Fig. 14, Sections 5196 & 5225). Moving eastwards, it became less substantial and never larger than 0.84m wide by 0.41m deep. A sequence of mid-to-dark greyish brown silty clay deposits filled the ditch and contained finds including 11 items of metalwork (Table 1) and a relatively large assemblage of pottery (221 sherds, 2256g). Predominantly dating to the Late and Latest Iron Age, there was also a small Early Roman component within the ceramics (*c.*200g), reflecting later re-cuts around parts of the enclosure's circuit. Other finds comprised fired clay (27 fragments, 175g) and animal bone (2256g), which was a mixture of sheep/goat and cattle.

SF No	Context	Cut	Material	Object details
5008	5188	5187	Cua (copper alloy)	Bent strip
5016	5294	5292	Fe (iron)	Nail
5036	6016	6015	Fe (iron)	Iron hinged brooch
5130	6017	6015	Pb (lead)	strip fragment bent into a ring

SF No	Context	Cut	Material	Object details
5137	6017	6015	Fe (iron)	Iron knife or cleaver blade fragment (Fig. 24)
5138	6017	6015	Fe (iron)	Nail
5176	6017	6015	Fe (iron)	Strip
5219	6017	6015	Cua (copper alloy)	Spoon Probe (Fig. 22)
5221	6023	6018	Fe (iron)	Knife blade fragment
5252	6017	6015	Fe (iron)	Linch pin (Fig. 24)
5279	6017	6015	Cua (copper alloy)	Complete Langton Down Brooch. <i>c.</i> AD 10 – 50 (Fig. 21)

Table 1: Summary of metalwork from Enclosure 5187

- 3.3.29 The second element of the enclosure (**5008**) was sub-circular or C-shaped (= **5094**, **5474**, **6024**, **5151**, **5168** & **5012**). This intersected with Enclosure **5187** along its southern edge. An apparent entrance into both enclosures was formed on the south-east side by ditch terminals **5094** and **5734**. This *c.*4m wide gap was also marked by a post hole (**5104**) that was 0.66m wide by 0.22m deep. The specific location of the entrance is worth highlighting as it lay in close proximity to ditch terminal **5097** (Period 1.1) and subsequently continued to serve as a nodal point throughout Period 1 in particular.
- 3.3.30 The interior diameter of Enclosure **5008** was *c.*18m with the surrounding ditch correlating in size and profile with **5187**, between 0.63-2.1m wide and 0.18-0.88m deep. An assemblage of pottery comprising 130 sherds (1284g) of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery was recovered, with the vast majority dating to the Late Iron Age. A single fragment of iron was found (SF 5155). Animal bone totalled 120g and in addition, a fragment of a cattle-sized long bone had been cut and faceted with a blade at one end (SF 5302), although the item is thought to be a piece of waste (App. B.10). A bulk soil sample from ditch intervention **5168** produced charred cereals (App. C.3).

Boundary 5784

- 3.3.31 Immediately to the west of enclosure **5008/5187** was a slightly sinuous boundary ditch extending north to south for approximately 90m (**5784** = **5907**, **5515**, **5863** & **5950**), truncated by the coprolite mining to the north and terminating to the south adjacent to the south-west corner of Enclosure **5173** (Period 1.1). It is suggested that the latter survived throughout this period and was certainly re-cut during subsequent phases (Period 1.3-4).
- 3.3.32 Boundary ditch **5784** was between 1-1.40m in width and up to 0.75m deep with a V-shaped profile. The finds recovered from this feature consisted mainly of pottery dating between the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period (148 sherds, 1760g; Fig. 26, no. 1), although the majority was once again Late Iron Age. A small group of close-set hobnails (SF 5250), possibly from a military boot, and a copper-alloy strip fragment (SF 5126) were also found. Animal bone (971g) was mainly cattle with a few instances of sheep/goat.

Ring gully 5426

- 3.3.33 Just 5m to the east of boundary **5784**, in the same location as ring gullies **5200** and **5434** (Period 1.1), was ring gully **5426** (= **5428**). With an internal diameter of *c.*10m, this was the largest ring gully recorded on site. A total of 39 sherds (240g) of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from the fill of the gully, which was up to 0.42m in width by 0.26m in depth.
- 3.3.34 Later truncation had obliterated its north side and part of its southern arc, including the western side of the entrance, but the opposing side – terminus **5426** – was fairly definitive, suggesting an opening on the south-east side that would have been up to 5m wide.
- 3.3.35 The only other surviving structural element was a solitary posthole (**5208**) recorded south of the centre point, towards the entrance. Given its relatively open-sided construction, it seems unlikely that it served as a dwelling.

Waterhole 5482

- 3.3.36 At the northernmost edge of the site a large sub-circular waterhole (**5482**) was partially revealed. The exposed portion was at least 13m wide and 1.3m deep with steep sides (Fig. 13, Section 5136; Plate 6). It contained four fills, of which the main, lower fill (5486) contained a high volume of cereal waste (evident from four bulk soil samples), including charred hulled wheat grain with a large component of fine chaff chaff, spelt/emmer glume bases, a spelt spikelet fork and a well-preserved bean (App. C.3). These remains represent the burning of hulled wheat processing waste, which was often used as kindling for ovens, hearths and corn dryers. Such features would have required cleaning after use with the spent fuel most practically being dumped in nearby features. The upper fill of the waterhole was sealed by redeposited, naturally accumulated silty clay (5484).
- 3.3.37 No datable artefacts were recovered but the stratigraphy strongly suggests that it was established during the Latest Iron Age and certainly survived in the landscape at least partially until the Mid Roman period, as demonstrated by a metalised surface (303), which sealed the partially infilled waterhole during the 3rd century AD (Period 2.3-4).
- 3.3.38 A short segment of ditch (**5050**) lay to the south-east of waterhole **5482**, running towards it on a south-east to north-west alignment. This feature was 0.70m wide by just 0.10m deep and did not contain any finds, although its trajectory suggests a relationship between it and the pit.

Outer Boundaries

Ditches 5565/7, 5495 & 5240

- 3.3.39 The remnants of three ditches were recorded to the west of boundary ditch **5784**. These nominally respected the line of the afore-mentioned boundary, with **5665/7** and **5240** aligned close to perpendicular, albeit on slightly curvilinear alignments, seemingly terminating close to ditch **5784**. Ditch **5240** was 0.9m wide and 0.7m deep with a U-shaped profile. It contained Latest Iron Age pottery (83 sherds, 781g), a

copper alloy Iron Age coin of Cunobelin (SF 5042), an iron ring fragment (SF 5266), a nail (SF 5242), two fragments of fired clay (11g) and animal bone (1153g), which was a mixed assemblage of cattle, sheep/goat, and rare instances of pig, horse and dog.

- 3.3.40 Ditch **5665/7** measured 1.34m wide by 0.34m deep and was found to contain pottery dating between the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period (20 sherds, 217g), and a single sheep/goat bone.
- 3.3.41 Ditch **5495** survived for 15m on a slightly meandering north to south alignment, a short distance to the west of ditch **5784**. At 1.6m wide by 0.65m deep it was comparable in size with boundary **5784**. The only find was an iron strap terminal (SF 5022, Fig. 24).

Ditch 5649

- 3.3.42 Downslope to the south were two ditch lengths (**5649** and another unexcavated) that occupied a similar space, and presumably served a similar function, to ditch **5641** (Period 1.1). Measuring 0.61m wide and 0.17m deep, ditch **5649** contained a single fill that produced four sherds (32g) of Late Iron Age pottery.

Period 1.3: Latest Iron Age (c. early – mid 1st century AD)

- 3.3.43 In the decades prior to the Roman Conquest there was an increase in activity at the site, as the area encompassing the crest of Lamp Hill became dominated by a large, tri-partite 'Hilltop Enclosure', comprising an elongated enclosure (**5191**) and two smaller sub-circular enclosures (**5154** and **5268**) (Fig. 6). Discrete features were found to the north-east of the enclosures and a post-built structure (**5308**) was found on the south-facing slope to the south-west. Otherwise there were no structures associated with Period 1.3, despite the artefactual evidence suggesting settlement within or close to the confines of the site. The amount of pottery increased again from the previous phase, with 610 sherds (7922g) of Latest Iron Age (or pre-Roman) pottery recovered from deposits assigned to this period, mainly in the principal enclosure ditches. Accompanying the ceramics were a small number of metal items (mainly nails, but also a coin of Cunobelin from a posthole within Posthole Group **5308**), three worked bone tools and several instances of fired clay oven furniture. Large assemblages of animal bone came from the enclosure ditches and compared to the previous phase there was an increase in identifiable fragments, with equal numbers of cattle and sheep/goat (NISP: 61).

Enclosure 5191

- 3.3.44 Extending around the highest contour on the site (43m OD) and extending off the crest of the hill to the south, Enclosure **5191** was an elongated oval shape with slightly sinuous ditches in places. The north-western edge of Enclosure **5154** lay approximately 3m to the south of ditch terminus **5523**, which marked the southern limit of Enclosure **5191**. It was formed by two ditches that delineated an area some 60m x 35m in size. Ditch **5191** extended northwards to the peak of the slope, where it turned eastwards and then back on itself, roughly following the 43m OD contour southwards for 15m, whereupon it terminated.

- 3.3.45 This marked one side of a *c.*5m entrance on the north-east side. The opposing edge was formed by terminus **603** (from the evaluation, Fig. 12, Section 1) of ditch **5144**, which continued southwards for *c.*30m before turning north-east to south-west, skirting the area enclosed by ditch **5008** (Period 1.2). The southern terminus (**5974**) lay close to the entrances of the Phase 1 & 2 enclosures. Although the stratigraphic relationships suggest that these earlier enclosures did not endure into this phase, it is worth reiterating the continuity in use and spatial similarities across periods in this part of the site.
- 3.3.46 Ditch **5191** (= **5523**, **5331**, **5909**, **620**, **5790**, **5278** & **5730**) varied in width from 0.9-2m and in depth from 0.2-0.76m, with relatively steep, concave sides (Fig. 12, Section 5086 & Fig. 14, Section 5189). It contained up to two fills, predominantly mid grey silty clays, which yielded a relatively large assemblage of finds. Pottery totalled 245 sherds (2688g) of Late Iron Age, Latest Iron Age and Early Roman pottery with overall context dates of early – mid 1st century AD (Fig. 26, no. 3). Metalwork from the initial filling of the ditch consisted of two nails (SF 5153 and 5178). A worked bone tool was recovered (SF 5287), made from a sheep or goat metapodia (App. B.10) and an assemblage of fired clay (44 fragments, 1146g) consisted nearly entirely of pieces of plate-like oven furniture (App. B.9). Animal bone (1640g) was a mixture of cattle and sheep/goat, with fewer instances of pig, horse and dog.
- 3.3.47 Ditch **5144** (= **603** & **5974**) was 2.1m wide by 0.9m deep with steep sides and a flat base in section, forming a pronounced U shaped profile (Fig. 12, Section 1 and Section 5051; Plate 7). Similar to ditch **5191**, it contained pottery of Late Iron Age, Latest Iron Age and Early Roman date (49 sherds, 504g) with an overall context date of the mid-1st century AD. The only other find was animal bone (104g), predominantly sheep/goat.

Enclosure 5154

- 3.3.48 Enclosure **5154** was a re-working of Enclosure **5173** (Period 1.1), closely following its original course to form a sub-oval enclosure measuring *c.*30m in diameter. This feature displayed a number of relatively distinct characteristics. From this phase onwards it appeared to become a continuous ditch with no obvious entrance way. Furthermore, its continuity in footprint across phases highlighted a slightly idiosyncratic character; it straddled a marked break in slope (the southern side sitting at *c.*41m OD, rising to *c.*42.5m OD on its northern side). Even if the enclosure was originally agricultural in function, it may have taken on extra significance because of its topographical position on the crest of the hill, which might have increased its visual impact.
- 3.3.49 In section the ditch (**5154**, **5235**, **5476**, **5182**, **5817**, **5283**, **5860** & **5615**) measured between 1.3-2.1m wide and 0.7-0.93m deep and each intervention had a steep-sided profile (Fig. 12, Section 5055 & Fig. 13, Section 5131; Plate 8). The fills comprised dark greyish brown silty clays that yielded a large assemblage of pottery (214 sherds, 3065g) displaying a date range of early to mid-1st century AD pottery. This included the refitting fragments of a high-shoulder carinated jar (SF 5011; Fig. 26, no. 2; App. B.4). A worn Late Iron Age copper-alloy potin (SF 5141) was recovered from the south-west corner, whilst fired clay (9 fragments, 366g) included a few pieces of oven

furniture, including the corner of a plate/slab. The fills also yielded a large assemblage of animal bone (4724g), predominantly sheep/goat and cattle, and two sheep/goat metapodia had been utilised as tools (SF 5037, SF 5038). A single human skull fragment (4g) was recovered from a fill (5236) within intervention 5235 (App. C.1).

Enclosure 5268

- 3.3.50 The third element of the enclosure system (5268 = 5395, 5797/5800, 5731, 5931) was sub-circular in shape and lay immediately to the east of ditch 5144, their facing sides forming a southerly funnel into the junction of the three enclosures, that widened from 5m to 7m. Ditch 5268 enclosed an area of 20m x 20m with opposing terminals (5731 and one unexcavated) to the south-west forming a 5m wide entrance. In section it had relatively steep sides and a concave base, diminishing in size slightly moving clockwise, from 2.1m in width by 1m depth (5931) to 1.3m wide by 0.6m deep (5797 & 5749) (Fig. 13, Section 5112 & Fig. 14, Section 5196, Section 5225). It contained up to five fills, mainly mid or dark greyish brown silty clays, which like the other contemporary enclosure ditches yielded a relatively large assemblage of pottery (151 sherds, 2245g) with a date range of early to mid-1st century AD (Fig. 26, nos 4-5). A single iron nail was recovered (SF 5297) and a larger assemblage of fired clay than that recovered from the other enclosures (19 fragments, 1581g) again included pieces of possible oven furniture (slab/plate); most of this came from intervention 5395, which produced refitting fragments from a large rectangular slab (15 fragments, 1523g; Fig. 28). The animal bone assemblage was also sizeable (4818g) and was predominantly cattle and sheep/goat with five instances of horse, two instances of pig and a single amphibian bone. Two soil samples from intervention 5395 produced occasional cereal grains (App. C.3).
- 3.3.51 The only internal feature was a short length of ditch (5837) extending north to south from the northern side of the enclosure. Measuring 0.52m wide and 0.44m deep, the single fill yielded mid-1st century AD pottery (10 sherds, 77g) and a fragment of fired clay malting plate (112g; SF 5034, Fig. 28), which had regular perforations set out in rows, the perforations thought to act as vent holes during a low-temperature oven drying process (App. B.9). In addition, an environmental sample produced cereals (App. C.3).
- 3.3.52 An elongated feature (5102) to the south-west of the entrance contained a single sherd (12g) of Latest Iron Age pottery. This feature appeared to form a minor component of the overarching enclosure, possibly associated with the entrance.

Ditch 5246

- 3.3.53 Lying to the west of the hilltop enclosures was a ditch (5246) that extended for 11m from the edge of excavation on a west-south-west to east-north-east alignment before terminating. This feature was 1.6m in width by 0.6m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by two deposits from which pottery dating to the early 1st century AD was recovered (23 sherds, 269g). Animal bone (1026g) was mainly cattle, along with sheep/goat, dog and a single amphibian bone. Two soil samples collected from the ditch produced fine chaff fragments (App. C.3).

Structural Remains

- 3.3.54 To the south of ditch **5246** lay a group of nine postholes (Posthole Group **5308**) and a pit or hearth (**5870**) that may have represented the site of at least one post-built structure. As with Enclosure **5154**, this putative structure occupied a position close to the break of the plateau onto the south facing slope of Lamp Hill.
- 3.3.55 The postholes could not be resolved into a single discernible footprint, although those to the west did form a sub-rectangular shape with one isolated posthole further to the east. They varied in size from 0.2-0.66m wide and between 0.05-0.34m deep, with U-shaped profiles. A total of 17 sherds (59g) of Late Iron Age and Latest Iron Age pottery were recovered from their dark greyish brown silty clay fills. A find of particular note was a probable copper-alloy unit of the ruler Cunobelin (SF 5188), dated to between AD 10 – 40 (Appendix B.1), which was recovered from the fill (5960) of posthole **5959**. Although corroded, its presence within the fill of the posthole is intriguing and may represent an intentional deposition. In addition, a copper alloy bead (SF 5201) was found in posthole **5872**. Sheep/goat bones (70g) were also found.
- 3.3.56 Pit/hearth **5870** was located *c.*4m to the north-west of Structure **5308**. Its dark greyish brown silty clay fills contained three sherds (19g) of Latest Iron Age pottery, 1g of worked flint, 89g of animal bone (cattle) and a deposit of burnt stone.

Pit/Tree Throw group 5020

- 3.3.57 A total of 25 discrete features (**5003, 5020, 5034, 5046, 5048, 5061, 5063, 5065, 5067, 5069, 5071, 5073, 5075, 5078, 5080, 5082, 5084, 5540, 5542, 5586, 5607, 5609, 5612, 5625 & 5681**) were located to the north-east of the hilltop enclosures, positioned on the flat plateau. These were all sub-circular in plan, varying in width between 0.35m and 3.6m. However, they were distinctively shallow, within a narrow range of between 0.07m and 0.16m deep. In reality, these features probably spanned more than one phase, but a lack of dating evidence made it difficult to split them between periods. Therefore, on morphological grounds alone these features have been kept within a single group.
- 3.3.58 The ceramic and environmental data gathered from their uniformly mid-greyish brown silty clay fills was sparse, totalling 46 sherds (325g) of pottery from just six features, mostly Late Iron Age along with a few sherds of Latest Iron Age and Early Roman wares. Animal bone (215g) was a mixture of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, and an Early to Middle Mesolithic microlith was also recovered (from **5681**). A complete bone plaque (SF 5039) from pit **5034** consists of a piece of cattle-sized rib bone, split in half and trimmed with a blade to a rectangular, almost square shape. Similar objects are known from Iron Age contexts at a number of sites and these items may have formed part of a composite object like a box or casket (App. B.10). A Baldock-Type nail-cleaner dating to the mid-late 1st century AD, with a deliberately severed blade, may have been a votive object (SF 5077). It was recovered from the top of an unexcavated pit to the east of the group (Figs 15-16).

Period 1.4: Conquest period (c. mid – late 1st century AD)

- 3.3.59 There was a final phase of expansion of the hilltop enclosures during the Conquest period (c.AD 43 – 80). This peak of activity was marked by another realignment and re-cutting of boundaries and enclosures (Fig. 7), coupled with a high volume of small finds, mostly metalwork (App. B.1 & B.2) recovered from features and deposits associated with the Conquest period (Fig. 15). There was a particular concentration of metalwork in ditch **5281**, and in the top of ditch **5191**, which was constructed in the previous phase but may have remained a functioning part of the enclosure system in Period 1.4. Some of the highlights from these groups of metalwork include two items associated with the Roman military (SF 5048, Fig. 22; SF 5100, Fig. 24) and a spatula handle of Celtic origin depicting a man bearing a torc to his chest (SF 5116, Fig. 23).
- 3.3.60 Pottery recovered from features attributed to Period 1.4 totalled 1082 sherds (13794g), which represents over 23% of the entire assemblage by weight for the site. It was a mixture of ceramic traditions, with just under half dated as Early Romano-British. It should be noted that there was also later Roman material in the pottery assemblage, reflecting later infilling and re-cutting of some of the ditches. Animal bone also peaked in this period, with identifiable fragments showing a slight dominance of sheep/goat (NISP: 121) over cattle (NISP: 117).

Enclosure 5179 and associated features

Ditch 5179

- 3.3.61 Enclosure **5179** represented the final recutting of enclosures **5173** and **5154** (Period 1.1 & Period 1.3). This re-cut was more or less consistent in plan with its previous iterations and contained large assemblages of artefacts.
- 3.3.62 The ditch (**5179**, **5822**, **5618**, **5275**, **5232**, **5478** & **5841**), which had a steep V-shaped profile, measured 1.5-2.8m wide and 0.77-1.34m deep (Fig. 12, Section 5055 & Fig. 13, Section 5131; Plate 8). It contained a sequence of dark greyish brown silty clay fills that yielded a large assemblage of pottery (490 sherds, 8020g) displaying a date range of mid-1st century to early 2nd century AD pottery. The assemblage included examples of a barrel beaker, cordoned jar, dishes and a lid-seated jar with post-firing holes in the base and lower wall (Fig. 27, nos 6-9), as well as imported Gaulish fine wares including two fragments of imported Terra Nigra butt beaker and a South Gaulish cup, still shiny and in excellent condition (App. B.4). An iron hobnail (SF 5140) and an iron joiner's dog (SF 5171) were the only items of metalwork, while a tooth pendant from a dog (SF 5035; intervention **5841**) had been perforated laterally through its centre (App. B.10). Fired clay (103 fragments, 1221g) included pieces of oven furniture (plate/slab) and the fills also yielded a large assemblage of animal bone (9294g), predominantly sheep/goat and cattle.

Postholes 5256, 5480, 5839 & 5820

- 3.3.63 Located within the base of the ditch, but only in certain interventions (**5822**, **5841**, **5478**, **5232**) were a series of postholes (**5256**, **5480**, **5839** & **5820**; Fig. 13, Section 5131, Plate 9). A further posthole (**5238**) located to the north-east of the enclosure

ditch (intervention **5232**) may have related to this network. The postholes within the ditch were spaced at regular intervals of between 6m and 8m around its eastern side and may have denoted settings for upright posts. It is not clear whether these continued around the entire enclosure. None were found in the interventions to the north and west, but this may be more a reflection of the limit of the sample size.

- 3.3.64 The postholes were relatively large, ranging from 0.52m to 0.7m and wide and between 0.2m and 0.34m deep. All had steep U-shaped profiles and contained homogenous dark grey brown silty clay fills from which 21 sherds (308g) of Latest Iron Age and Early Roman pottery were recovered (from three of the postholes).

Pit/Posthole group 5554

- 3.3.65 Within the enclosure was a group of four discrete features (**5554**, **5557**, **5559**, **5570**) that did not form an obvious pattern. All were sub-circular in plan, with U-shaped profiles, and measured between 0.21-1m wide and between 0.1-0.2m deep. The fills yielded just one sherd (1g) of early to mid-1st century AD pottery and 8g of animal bone. However, an unusual volume of metal artefacts was recovered from their fills. These included an abraded copper alloy coin (SF 5160) of c.1st or early 2nd century date (App. B.2) from fill 5560 (posthole **5559**), a brooch spring (SF 5158) from an early Colchester brooch (App. B.1) from fill 5571 (posthole **5570**) and an Fe knife blade (SF 5157) of a mid-1st century AD type (App. B.3) from fill 5558 (posthole **5557**).
- 3.3.66 A number of metal finds were also recovered by metal detector from the base of subsoil/ top of natural horizon within the enclosure (Fig. 15) and are worthy of note. These comprised two lead artefacts (SFs 5012 and 5156) and a silver (Ag) denarius of *Tiberius* (SF 5161, Fig. 25), dated AD 14 – 37 (App. B.2).
- 3.3.67 It is possible that these finds were disturbed during more recent ploughing and may relate to the enclosure and its internal features. On the basis of these finds, a section was excavated through this deposit, across the radius of the enclosure. This revealed a highly mixed layer of soil and naturally derived material that was up to 0.60m thick (Fig. 14, Section 5256). It is not clear whether this represented an area of plough disturbance, which may be attributable to ploughing on the break of slope, or a deliberate consolidation, or even mounding, of the ground within the enclosure.

Enclosure 5281

Ditch 5210

- 3.3.68 Ditch **5210** (= **5894** & **5630**) was located to the west of Enclosure **5179**, extending north-north-west to south-south-east, and curving noticeably at its northern end. This ditch marked the southern side of a larger enclosure, framed also by ditch **5281** to the north-east. In section, ditch **5210** was a steep-sided U shape that measured on average 1.85m wide by 0.70m deep. Its fills contained a mixed assemblage of pottery (125 sherds, 1011g) ranging in date from the Late Iron to the Early Roman period. Metalwork included a copper-alloy coin (SF 5040, Fig. 25) of Cunobelin (10 BC – AD 41), an incomplete Colchester brooch (SF 5241), a bent but complete copper-alloy spoon (SF 5056, Fig. 22) and three nails (SF 5009, SF 5240 & SF 5281), while a worked

bone tool made from a sheep or goat metapodia (SF 5308) was also recovered. Animal bone (1442g) was a mixture of cattle and sheep/goat.

Ditch 5281

- 3.3.69 Moving to the north-east, ditch **5281** formed the northern and eastern sides of the irregularly shaped enclosure, its layout perhaps owing more to the influence of earlier ditch lines than any planned design.
- 3.3.70 Ditch **5281** was one of the largest boundaries on the site. It was between 2.1-3.8m in width and 0.70-1.35m deep with all sections (**5281 = 5370, 5792, 5721, 5147 & 5974**) revealing steep V-shaped profiles (Fig. 12, Section 5051/5086, Fig. 14, Section 5189; Plate 7 and 10). Its fill sequence - yellow grey silty clay basal fills and dark grey silty clay upper fills – were not particularly indicative of waterlogging, although lack of preservation of plant remains, by waterlogging from the site (App. C.3) means that this cannot be ruled out.
- 3.3.71 The finds included a ceramic assemblage totalling 231 sherds (23411g), dated to the early-mid 1st century AD, 3433g of animal bone (mainly cattle and sheep/goat with a few instances of pig and horse) and 31 fragments (681g) of fired clay, many of which were fragments of oven plate. A single piece of worked bone was also found, a sheep/goat metapodia that had been utilised as a tool (SF 5303). Most notable, however, was the number of metalwork items, all Late Iron Age to Pre-Flavian (AD 80) in date (a total of 11 objects), recovered from the upper horizons of the ditch (Table 2). Of particular note were three Late Iron Age/Early Roman iron brooches (SFs 5246, 5154, 5270), an Aucissa derivative brooch dated between AD 43-60 (SF 5166), a rare Late Iron Age coin (SF 5014) of the ruler *Tasciovanus* (25 – 10 BC), iron hobnails (SFs 5247, 5167) and a ferrule, probably from the shaft of a spear or staff (SF 5278, Fig. 24).
- 3.3.72 Along the north-western edge of the ditch (close to intervention **5792**), one of the most remarkable finds from the entire site was recovered. This was a copper alloy/iron spatula handle that depicted a stylised male figure bearing a torc to their chest (SF 5116; Fig. 23; App. B.1). Of probable Celtic origin, the item may have served a medicinal or literary function (see specifically B.1.22-32).

SF No	Context	Cut	Material	Object details
5014	5282	5281	Cua (copper alloy)	Coin - <i>Tasciovanus</i> (25 – 10 BC)
5078	5724	5721	Cua (copper alloy)	Bead
5116	5787	5281	Cua;fe	Handle – Celtic, male figure bearing a torc (Fig. 23)
5152	5813	5281	Fe (iron)	Nail/Tack
5154	5787	5281	Fe (iron)	Brooch – fragment of a hinged brooch
5166	5282	5281	Cua (copper alloy)	Brooch – Aucissa derivative brooch with short knobbed foot
5246	5280	5281	Fe (iron)	Brooch: <i>Drahtfibel</i> Derivative with wire bow
5247	5280	5281	Fe (iron)	Nail (hobnail)
5270	5813	5281	Fe (iron)	Brooch - The pin and most of the spring of an iron <i>Drahtfibel</i> Derivative
5277	5724	5721	Fe (iron)	Iron knife

SF No	Context	Cut	Material	Object details
5278	5813	5281	Fe (iron)	Ferrule (Fig. 24)
5303	5724	5721	Bone	Artefact – fractured metapodial tool

Table 2: Summary of small finds from ditch 5281

Internal features

3.3.73 The extant portion of the enclosure encompassed an area some 60m long on its north to south axis and 40m wide, east to west. Entry into this space was afforded from the east via the same gap as in Phase 3. Within this area there were a number of features and deposits that warrant further description.

3.3.74 Firstly, two larger pits (**5975** & **5978**) were recorded within the internal space. These measured 1.2m and 1.8m in width and 0.45m and 0.40m in depth respectively. In section, both proved to have stepped profiles (Fig. 14, Section 5236 & 5237). Pit **5975** contained 13 sherds (70g) of Latest Iron Age to Early Roman pottery, while just one sherd (2g) was recovered from pit **5978**. A third smaller pit (**5983**) was located directly to the east of pit **5978**. Sub-circular in shape and measuring 0.45m wide and 0.03m deep, it contained Early Roman pottery (8 sherds, 19g), dating it to the mid 1st century AD.

Re-use of ditch 5191

3.3.75 Secondly, and perhaps most significantly, a large number of small finds were recovered along the uppermost layers of ditch **5191** (Period 1.3), particularly at the point where it crossed the lateral centre line of the enclosure. A concentration of finds was also noted at the junction of this earlier feature and a later, Roman boundary. Here, it seems likely that disturbance associated with the cutting of the latter, may have displaced and upcast some of this material from the former. The small finds included a nail cleaner (SF 5046), a Colchester-type brooch (SF 5142), a fragment from an Aucissa or Hod Hill brooch (SF 5248) found nearby in the subsoil, and two rare military items – a tie-hook from '*lorica segmentata*' plate armour/cavalry cuirass (SF 5048, Fig. 22) and an iron catapult bolthead of an Early Roman date (SF 5100, Fig. 24) (Table 3).

SF No	Context	Cut	Material	Object details
5046	5912	5907	Cua (copper alloy)	Nail Cleaner
5048	5912	5907	Cua (copper alloy)	Segment of cavalry harness, from ' <i>lorica segmentata</i> ' plate armour. Mid 1st century AD (Fig. 22)
5051	5912	5907	Cua (copper alloy)	Two fragments of sheet held together by rivet
5052	5912	5907	Cua (copper alloy)	Amorphous fragment
5053	5912	5907	Pb (lead)	bent and irregular bar fragment
5100	5912	5907	Fe (iron)	Military equipment - a catapult bolthead. Mid 1st century AD (Fig. 24)
5128	5912	5907	Cua (copper alloy)	Baldock nail-cleaner
5129	5912	5907	Pb (lead)	Fragment
5142	5912	5907	Fe (iron)	Colchester brooch, early 1st century AD

SF No	Context	Cut	Material	Object details
5231	5912	5907	Fe (iron)	Shank fragment
5238	5912	5907	Fe (iron)	Nail
5239	5522	5521	Fe (iron)	Nail
5248	Unstratified		Cua (copper alloy)	Fragment from the head of a copper-alloy Aucissa or Hod Hill brooch
5249	Unstratified		Fe (iron)	Rectangular-section iron bar
5250	5912	5907	Fe (iron)	Nail (hobnail)

Table 3: Summary of small finds from upper fills of ditch 5191

- 3.3.76 To the south there was some evidence for small scale recutting of the line of **5191** in the form of two relatively shallow ditches (**5512** & **5521**) extending from the north-western corner of Enclosure **5179**. Their northwards extent was not certain and, given their comparatively limited size – 0.80m x 0.40m (**5512**) and 1.15m x 0.28m (**5521**) – they are thought to represent minor elements of the overall scheme.
- 3.3.77 Based on the artefactual evidence it appears that Enclosure **5281** and its interior was a significant part of the site in the Conquest period. It became the focus of metalwork deposition, although the mechanics around how this happened is difficult to reconcile with the feature-based evidence. There were no ‘special’ or unusual features to indicate votive activity and it was difficult to determine whether the artefacts were originally placed in the ditches or within features/structures (inside the enclosure) that have left no below ground remains.

Ditches 5164, 5376 & 5744

- 3.3.78 A final reworking of the hilltop enclosure system was apparent to the east, supplanting Enclosure **5268** (Period 1.3). This comprised three lengths of ditch that in conjunction seemingly demarcated a routeway to and from the main body of the enclosure system.
- 3.3.79 Ditch **5164** (= **5393**, **5718** & **5941**), aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and approximately 50m long, formed the northern boundary. It increased in size as it moved eastwards from 1.3m to 2.5m in width and from 0.75m to 1m deep (Fig. 12, Section 5048; Fig. 13, Section 5112; Fig. 14, Section 5225). At its eastern end it adjoined a far more substantial ditch (**5376** = **5770**, **5772**, **5685** & **5695**) that extended south-south-westwards for 40m, varying in width between 1.0m and 4.28m and in excess of 1m deep (Fig. 12, Section 5111). The excavated sections revealed predominantly steep sides, with uniformly mid-greenish to mid-brownish grey clay silt fill sequences, indicative of standing water. Between them, ditches **5164** and **5376** yielded a large quantity of finds, including 186 sherds (1899g) of pottery, the majority dating between the mid 1st century and the early 2nd century AD. Some sherds were indicative of a military presence, including fragments of Hofheim flagon (31g) and a rare imported burnished sherd (8g), from a North Gaulish white ware beaker (App. B.4). Fired clay (27 fragments, 265g) included pieces of oven furniture, with one piece of possible malting plate. In addition, a well preserved silver unit of Tasciovanus (25 - 10 BC) was metal detected in the subsoil at the southern end of ditch **5376** (SF 5105, Fig. 25; App. B.2), and the only piece of residual, Bronze Age

metalwork from the site – a small fragment from the blade of a rapier (SF 5102) was found in the top of ditch **5164** (west of intervention **5393**). A total of 5881g of animal bone was also recovered. This comprised cattle, sheep/goat, horse and small rodents. A soil sample from intervention **5376** yielded an assemblage of abundant fine chaff fragments and occasional grains of emmer and spelt, while occasional charred cereals and chaff from intervention **5685** probably derived from a later corn dryer in the vicinity (**5500**, Period 2.4; App. C.3).

- 3.3.80 Ditch **5744** (0.6m wide by 0.56m deep) lay close to equi-distant between ditches **5164/5376** and Enclosure **5179**. It also broadly followed their alignments, turning 90 degrees along its 40m length (Fig. 14, Section 5196). The only find was a single sherd (62g) of Late Iron Age pottery.
- 3.3.81 Pit **5272** lay centrally in the space created where ditches **5744**, **5164** and **5281** terminated. It was sub oval in plan, 1.4m on its longest axis and 0.20m deep. Small quantities of Late Iron Age pottery (4 sherds, 18g) were recovered.

3.4 Period 2: Romano-British, c. AD 80 – 400

Period 2.1: Early Romano-British (c. late 1st century – early 2nd century AD)

Summary

- 3.4.1 The earliest phase of Roman activity contrasted markedly with the evidence up to and including the Conquest period. It is for this reason that Period 2 has been assigned a start date during the latter part of the 1st century AD. This was characterised by what appears to have been a deliberate re-working of the site that initially respected elements of the hilltop enclosure system (Period 2.1; Fig. 8). Subsequently (Period 2.2 onwards), the stratigraphic evidence points to a gradual reduction in influence of the earlier landscape.
- 3.4.2 One putative aspect of this phase of activity may even have been attempts to deliberately backfill earlier features.
- 3.4.3 Pottery was not as common as in the preceding phase, a total of 753 sherds (weighing 7797g) recovered from features dated to Period 2.1. The character of this Early Roman period assemblage is quite different from the last (Period 1.4), as quartz rich wheel-made reduced wares form well over half the assemblage (62% by weight) (App. B.4). The amount of settlement-related waste decreased in general, with animal bone and metalwork also less frequent. The exception was a distinctive layer of blackish grey silty clay (5150) sealing both ditches **5144** and **5147** (Period 1.3-4) along part of its length (Fig. 12, Section 5051; Plate 7), although the dating of the ceramics within the deposit (mid 1st century AD) suggest the material may have derived from existing an midden that had been used to backfill the ditches. A noteworthy find from this deposit was a fired clay disc with a central perforation and scored lines (SF 5309, Fig. 29), possibly a part of a votive wheel object.

Enclosure 5438

- 3.4.4 Ditch **5438** (and a possible re-cut **5442**) represented the south-eastern portion of an enclosure, partially exposed close to the northern limit of excavation. L-shaped in plan, this feature had been severely truncated to the west by later coprolite mining. Its surviving length was up to 6.3m wide and 1.21m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 13, Section 5125; Plate 11). Roman pottery (126 sherds, 1417g), was recovered from this feature; the pottery from the primary and secondary fill dated to the mid 2nd century (57 sherds, 419g), while pottery from the tertiary fill (5441) dated to the early 4th century (69 sherds, 998g), indicating that the ditch remained partially open into the 4th century. This is supported by the finding of a Late Roman coin hoard within the same fill (described in more detail below, Period 2.4). A fragment of Roman tile (57g) was also recovered from the ditch, and animal bone (543g) was predominantly sheep/goat with fewer instances of cattle and horse.
- 3.4.5 It appeared that the south-west to north-east aligned element of ditch **5438** intersected with waterhole **5482** (Period 1.2), potentially incorporating it into its overall layout. Although the full extent of this enclosure lay beyond the limits of excavation and had also been subject to significant disturbance, it is possible to suggest a sub-square or sub-rectangular shape for the enclosure. Three machine dug sections excavated along its projected line successfully ascertained that it did continue westwards across the site, surviving beneath the coprolite mining at a depth of 1.25-1.5m (**5708**). This lends weight to the results of the initial geophysical survey (Masters 2015), which recorded a sub-square enclosure some 70m in diameter in this part of the site (Fig. 18).

Enclosure 5128

- 3.4.6 Further evidence for activity during the earlier Roman period came in the form of ditches extending southwards down the eastern side of the site, by and large avoiding the interior of the hilltop enclosures.
- 3.4.7 The most extensive of these was ditch **5128** (= **5373**, **5385**, **5728**, **5896**, **5112**, **5365**, **5460**, **5157/9** & **5994**) which passed within 5m of Enclosure **5438** on a curvilinear south-westerly alignment before turning north-north-east to south-south-west for 50m. It then turned onto an west-north-west to east-south-east alignment and continued beyond the edge of excavation, intersecting with ditch **5376** (Period 1.4), which on account of its size, appears to have remained open. Within the excavated area Enclosure **5128** measured 73m x 48m.
- 3.4.8 In section, ditch **5128** ranged from 1.06m to 4m wide and between 0.56m and 1.08m deep, with steep sides and a flat or concave base (Fig. 12, Section 5048 & 5111; Fig. 13, Section 5112). The ceramic assemblage, totalling 144 sherds (1541g), was mixed. Of this, nine sherds (130g) were of abraded late 1st/early 2nd century AD date, with the largest and least abraded proportion (94 sherds, 1017g) dated to the mid-1st century AD. In addition, 11 sherds (197g) of pottery dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries were recovered from one intervention (**5994**) in the north of the site. Items of copper alloy consisted of a Colchester B derivative brooch (SF 5076, Fig. 21) and the upper bow and head of a small Colchester brooch (SF 5080, Fig. 21). Fired clay

(29 fragments, 142g) and a fragment of Roman tile (CBM; 83g) were also recovered, while the animal bone (1440g) consisted of cattle and sheep/goat.

- 3.4.9 Much of the length of this feature appears to have endured throughout the Roman period. Indeed, a large quantity of cereals, chaff and fine chaff recovered from the environmental samples of the upper fills of ditch **5128** (App C.3), probably derived from a later corn dryer in the vicinity (**5500**, Period 2.4).

Ditch 5572

- 3.4.10 Approximately 8m to the west of Enclosure **5128**, ditch **5572** (= **5757**, **5946**) was aligned parallel with ditch **5128**, the space between them forming a possible routeway. At its northern end this feature also respected the position of Enclosure **5438**, turning sharply westward 10m short of the enclosure to run parallel with it for approximately 10m.
- 3.4.11 Ditch **5572** measured 0.78-1.85m wide and 0.37-0.55m deep and contained dark brown silty clays, from which a total of seven sherds (29g) of predominantly Latest Iron Age to Early Roman pottery were recovered, along with 1596g of fragmented animal bone. Ditch **5572** also contained items of metalwork including an item of lead (SF 5133), a nail (SF 5229) and a hobnail (SF 5300).
- 3.4.12 A continuation of ditch **5572** was possibly represented by a short L-shaped ditch (**5881/5883**) to the south. Measuring up to 0.47m wide and 0.2m deep, the ditch contained six sherds (18g) of early 1st century AD pottery and a small amount of animal bone (20g).

Ditch 5230

- 3.4.13 This feature (**5230** = **5266**, **5699**, **5286**) was the earliest Roman feature within the limits of the Iron Age hilltop enclosure system, and appeared to mimic the layout of the northern part of Enclosure **5179** (Period 1.4).
- 3.4.14 Its dimensions were variable, ranging from 0.7m to 1.5m wide and between 0.1m and 0.48m deep. A total of 79 sherds (1252g) of pottery dating to early-mid 1st century AD were recovered. The assemblage included a small number of relatively rare imported Gaulish wares (3 sherds, 74g), comprising one sherd (8g) of a Gaulish whiteware beaker, one sherd (43g) of a redware barrel beaker and one sherd (23g) of a Gaulish jar or bowl. Other finds from ditch **5230** included fired clay (16g) and animal bone (856g), mostly sheep/goat as well as cattle and horse.

Layer 5150

- 3.4.15 A distinctive layer of blackish grey silty clay (**5150**) sealed two earlier ditches (**5144** and **5147**, Period 1.3-4) along part of their length (Fig. 12, Section 5051; Plate 7). Measuring 0.16m thick, the sealing deposit contained a sizeable assemblage of Early Roman pottery (330 sherds, 2965g) dating to the mid 1st century AD. The assemblage includes a butt beaker with cordons of rouletting, a cordoned jar, a lid and a flask (Fig. 27, nos 10-13). Other finds comprised a pair of copper alloy tweezers (SF 5007), part of a copper alloy brooch (SF 5059), a copper-alloy ring fragment (SF 5049), and animal bone (1180g), which was predominantly cattle. An unusual find

was two refitting fragments (37g) of a flattened and curved fired clay disc with a central perforation and scored lines radiating from the centre (SF 5309, Fig. 29). The item is believed to be a votive wheel (App. B.9).

Period 2.2: Early Romano-British (c. mid 2nd century AD)

Summary

- 3.4.16 The activity ascribed to Period 2.2 represented activity across the western portion of the site. Much of this is thought to have been agricultural, the features representing part of a rectilinear field system with a predominant axis of almost north to south (Fig. 9). The activity probably occurred over a short time span during the mid 2nd century AD, when the features of Period 2.1 were still extant.
- 3.4.17 It is worth noting that much of the pottery from features assigned to this phase (a total of 248 sherds, 1895g) appeared to be residual, mostly dating to the mid 1st century AD. While a possible earlier date for the features themselves cannot be ruled out, stratigraphically the ditches assigned to Period 2.2 truncated earlier enclosure and boundary ditches, and phasing them any earlier would create problems with the layout of the site. Supporting the idea of residuality is the fact that compared to the previous phase, the pottery was in poorer condition (App. B.4). A small component was of a slightly later date, including a number of flagon fragments, their gritty fabric meaning they are produced in the Verulamium tradition between the mid-1st and mid-2nd centuries AD (Tyers 1996, 199-201).

Ditches 5647 & 5877

- 3.4.18 Activity during this phase was delineated by a perimeter formed of ditches **5572** (Period 2.1) and a southern extension that continued 50m further to the south (**5877**) and then on a westerly trajectory (**5647**), beyond the limit of excavation.
- 3.4.19 Ditch **5877** (= **5879**) measured 0.5-0.7m wide and 0.12-0.25m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill of dark grey silty clay contained 28 sherds (137g) of Early Roman pottery, fired clay (71 fragments, 358g) – similar to pieces of oven furniture (plate/slab) found in earlier features – and a small amount of animal bone (18g). Two pieces of metalwork were also metal detected on or close to the feature (Fig. 15). The first is a silver denarius of Mark Antony (SF 5104), minted in Greece between 32 – 31 BC. This is the most common type of early silver coins (Creighton 2000, 83) and can be present in circulation for up to two centuries (App. B.2). The second item is a copper-alloy brooch bow fragment (SF 5103), probably from a Colchester brooch, found on the surface directly to the east of the feature.
- 3.4.20 Ditch **5647** measured 1.1m wide and 0.16m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill of dark brownish grey silty clay contained a well-preserved copper-alloy coin of Cunobelin (SF 5186, Fig. 25), where CVNOBE can be read alongside his portrait (App. B.2). The coin is residual in its context, but could have derived from the Late Iron Age ditches directly to the west and south (Period 1.1, ditch **5641**; Period 1.2, ditch **5649**). No other finds were recovered from the ditch.

Internal sub-divisions

- 3.4.21 Within the perimeter of ditches (**5572**, **5877**, **5647**) were a number of linear sub-divisions in a co-axial arrangement aligned with the topography. In the southern part of the site the sections excavated through ditch **5175** (= **5815** & **5964**) revealed it to be between 0.54-1.2m wide and up to 0.5m deep (Fig. 12, Section 5055; Plate 8). It contained predominantly mid 1st century AD pottery (19 sherds, 181g) with only a few sherds of 2nd century wares, most of it probably deriving from the earlier enclosure ditches it cut through. Similarly, 15 fragments of fired clay (150g) – possibly oven furniture – may have come from the earlier ditches. Animal bone (78) was nearly all sheep/goat.
- 3.4.22 Two ditches further to the north (**5193** & **5006**) ran parallel with **5175** on a staggered alignment before both turning southwards, in line with its terminal ends. These three features were notable for the fact that they framed three sides of the area originally encompassed by Enclosure **5179** (Period 1.4), perhaps signifying an extant obstacle from preceding phases during this time. Ditch **5006** measured 1.1-1.2m wide and 0.38-0.48m deep with a U-shaped profile. It contained 41 sherds (505g) of pottery, predominantly mid 1st century AD pottery with only a few sherds of 2nd century ceramics. It also contained a fragment of Roman tile (317g; App. B.8) and animal bone (1232g), which was a mixture of cattle, sheep/goat and horse.
- 3.4.23 Ditch **5193** (0.75-0.9m wide and 0.2-0.3m deep) contained pottery (105 sherds, 545g) of a similar date to ditch **5006**, fired clay (5 fragments, 45g), CBM (28g), a worked flint flake, and animal bone (264g), a mixture of cattle, sheep/goat and horse with a single instance of pig.
- 3.4.24 Moving northwards, six further ditches (**5120**, **5547**, **5914**, **5415**, **5197** & **5725**) were laid out in a loose grid pattern that extended across the north-western remainder of the excavation (Fig. 13, Section 5141 & Fig. 14, Section 5189). These features were comparatively small and variable, averaging 0.70m wide by 0.40m deep. Between them, the ditches contained 100 sherds (1030g) of Early Roman pottery and a worked flint core of Mesolithic date (from **5415**). The only metal finds were from ditch **5725** and consisted of four nails (SF 5060, 5149, 5151, 5177), although an iron brooch bow with backwards bent foot (SF 5150), probably of 1st century AD date, came from the eastern edge of the feature. In addition, a miniature copper-alloy Colchester brooch (SF 5192, Fig. 21), possibly a votive object (App. B.1), was metal detected from the boundary between ditch **5725** and the area of coprolite mining (Figs 15-16).

Period 2.3: Romano-British (c. late 2nd century – early 3rd century AD)

Summary

- 3.4.25 The next tangible shift in land use dated to the late 2nd century AD. While the function of the site layout – a rectilinear field system – appeared to be similar to the previous phase, there was a slight shift in the alignment of boundaries, the predominant axis for the main boundary ditch (**5379**) being west-north-west to east-south-east. This layout was further expanded in the subsequent phase.
- 3.4.26 Pottery and other finds were recovered from the two principal features – ditch **5379** and metalled surface **303**, with both assemblages containing 2nd century and later components.

Ditch 5379

- 3.4.27 A major boundary (**5379**) now traversed much of the centre of the site on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment, following a ridge that marked the edge of the plateau to the north and the beginning of the south-facing slope to the south. In the east it turned through 90 degrees, re-establishing and extending the line of ditch **5376** (Period 1.4). It continued downslope for at least 70m, narrowing as it went.
- 3.4.28 In section ditch **5379** (= **5535**, **5826**, **5927**, **5696** & **5591**) was 0.8m to 1.3m wide along its linear sections (Fig. 12, Section 5111; Fig. 13, Section 5141 & Fig. 14, Section 5225), broadening considerably on the bend to 4.5m. It was between 0.4-0.80m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Containing up to three fills, finds from the ditch included 106 sherds (784g) of Roman pottery of mixed date. Approximately half dated to the 1st century AD (60 sherds, 384g) while the remainder dated to the 2nd century AD (46 sherds, 400g). Metalwork consisted of a copper alloy Colchester brooch (SF 5220), the upper bow and head of a second Colchester brooch (SF 5058), a fragment of a copper-alloy Hod Hill brooch (SF 5081, Fig. 21) and a small rectangular iron plate, possibly a lid or stopper (SF 5125). Other finds included fired clay (10 fragments, 112g), burnt stone (427g) and oyster shell (23g). Animal bone (1475g) was mainly cattle and sheep/goat, with fewer instances of horse, pig and dog. Abundant cereals and chaff were present in a soil sample from intervention **5696** (App. C.3), although this may relate to backfilling in the subsequent period, when corn dryer **5500** was in use.

Ditch 5088

- 3.4.29 In the far north of the site another L-shaped ditch (**5088**) was exposed, possibly part of a larger enclosure. This feature was relatively small at 0.5m wide by just 0.15m deep. This feature in all likelihood drained into an extant portion of enclosure ditch **5438** (Period 2.1), attested to by the recovery of a purse hoard of coins from the upper fills of the enclosure ditch (see Period 2.4), whose size is liable to have meant that it infilled particularly slowly. No finds were recovered from ditch **5088**.

Metalled Surface 303

3.4.30 Further evidence for the relative longevity of the large features in the north of the site was provided by a metalled surface (303). Measuring *c.*10m north to south and *c.*6m east to west, this was located over both waterhole **5482** (Period 1.2; Fig. 13, Section 5136) and the line of ditch **5438** (Period 2.1), presumably to consolidate a boggy area created by these earlier features. The surface comprised well-sorted medium and large flint nodules with some recycled tile also included. Large quantities of finds were recovered from its surface (Table 4). Pottery was of mixed date, including Latest Iron Age and Early Roman wares (19 sherds, 1709g), although most of this was from an amphora (7 sherds, 1203g). The rest of the pottery had spotdates spanning the mid 1st – 4th century AD (46 sherds, 301g). The CBM (902g) comprised six fragments of Roman tile including three refitting fragments (423g) of a right-hand lower cutaway from a tegula (App. B.8).

Material	Count	Weight (g)	Date Range	Comments
Pottery	65	2010	LIA –Romano-British (100 BC – AD 410)	Abraded
CBM	7	906	Roman	Includes tegula and Roman tile
Flint	2		Prehistoric	Two scrapers
Animal Bone	243	-	-	Fragmented
Coprolite	71	493	-	-
Glass	2	-	1st – 2nd century AD	SF 5003: vessel glass 1 melon bead
Cu-Alloy Artefacts	3	-	Mid-late 1st century AD Med/post-med? Mid 1st century AD	SF 5209 Hair Pin SF 5212 Equine Mount SF 5004 Hod Hill Brooch (Fig. 21)
Cu-Alloy Coins	3	-	3rd century 3rd century	SF 5005 (two coins) SF 5310

Table 4: Finds from metalled surface 303

3.4.31 Lastly, two ditches in the north-east corner of the site may have belonged to this phase given the similarity in alignment with ditch **5088**, although both were unexcavated.

Period 2.4: Romano-British (c. 3rd – 4th century AD)

Summary

3.4.1 During Period 2.4 there was an expansion of the ditched field system laid out during Period 2.3. Construction of the ditches may have taken place in the 3rd century AD, although there are hints that the site was still being used in the 4th century. There was a discrete concentration of Late Roman activity in the north-west corner of the site. Most notably a hoard of nine copper alloy and silver coins that date to AD 298–305 was found in the top of an earlier ditch, along with Late Roman pottery and a small number of contemporary features, suggesting that the remnants of Enclosure **5438** was being utilised in the Late Roman period. There was also some evidence for processing activity being undertaken, in the south of the site.

3.4.2 Pottery increased compared to the previous phase (506 sherds, weighing 4216g), although most of the assemblage is severely abraded and dates to earlier phases of the site's use, meaning that most of the pottery is residual, disturbed and re-deposited in later features. As Late Roman ceramics were relatively rare, the interpretation is that most of the site (the field system) was some distance from areas of occupation.

Ditches 5539, 5368 & 5768

3.4.3 A new iteration of ditch **5379** now traversed the centre of the site (**5539**), adjoining two ditches that extended northwards (**5368**) and southwards (**5768**) for much of the length of the excavation area.

3.4.4 Ditch **5539** (= **5827**) was 1.2m wide by 0.30m deep (Fig. 13, Section 5141), ditch **5368** (= **5993, 5833, 5746**) was somewhat larger, measuring 0.6-2.1m wide and 0.26-0.88m deep (Fig. 14, Section 5196). Both had fairly steep sided, concave profiles and single, sterile fills. Ditch **5539** contained Latest Iron Age pottery (4 sherds, 40g), one fragment of fired clay (14g) and animal bone (35g).

3.4.5 Ditch **5368** contained 1st century AD pottery (18 sherds, 158g), all of it coming from intervention **5833**. Animal bone (790g) was a mixture of cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse, and there was one piece of worked bone, a perforated rib bone spacer (SF 5033; App. B.10). In addition, a copper alloy ring fragment (SF 5144) of 1st- early 2nd century AD date was found during metal detecting west of the southern end of the ditch (see Fig. 15 for location).

3.4.6 By contrast, ditch **5768** (= **5781, 5782, 5846**) was more variable in size, measuring 0.58-2.64m wide and 0.39-1.08m deep, considerably widening and deepening at the southern end of the site towards the bottom of the slope. Its fills comprised dark brown silty clays, from which a total of 27 sherds (248g) of predominantly Latest Iron Age to Early Roman pottery was recovered. A total of 891g of fragmented animal bone was also recovered, all of the identifiable fragments being cattle or sheep/goat.

Western field system

3.4.7 To the west of ditches **5368** and **5768** were nine ditch segments aligned parallel with boundary **5539**, many of which represented the surviving remnants of a more extensive field system. These features (from south to north: **5643, 5185, 5171, 5123, 5736, 5430, 5014, 5118 & 5216**) were relatively shallow (ranging between 0.06-0.48m deep; Fig. 12, Section 5055; Plate 8) and only some contained finds, most of which came from ditch **5430** (Table 5).

3.4.8 At the western edge of excavation a broadly north to south aligned ditch (**5659**) appeared to form another element of this field system. It contained one sherd (3g) of a rare imported beaker dated to AD 54 – 68. This was amongst an assemblage of 19 sherds (125g) of mid to late 1st century AD pottery also recovered from its fills.

Ditch	Pottery	Pottery date	Fired clay (g)	Roman CBM (g)	Animal bone (g)	Oyster Shell (g)
5643						
5185						
5171	18 sherds, 350g	1st century	135	314	185	
5123	31 sherds, 303g	1st-2nd century	4		35	
5736						
5430	136 sherds, 734g	1st-2nd century	38		1076	5
5014	26 sherds, 150g	Mid 1st century	7		148	
5118	4 sherd, 5g	LIA			5	
5216						
5659	19 sherds, 125g	Mid-late 1st century			39	

Table 5: Summary of western field system ditches, Period 2.4

- 3.4.9 Defining the northern side of the field system was another west-north-west to east-south-east aligned ditch (**5406**). Measuring 0.7-0.75m wide and 0.24-0.28m deep, the ditch contained 1st century AD pottery (13 sherds, 88g) and animal bone (177g).

Purse Hoard and ditch fill 5441

- 3.4.10 In the north of the site, the mid-to dark grey silty clay upper fill (5441) of enclosure ditch **5438** (Period 2.1; Fig. 13, Section 5125) contained a noteworthy finds assemblage. While some of the finds are of a mixed date, it did include nine Late Roman coins (SFs 5061, 5062, 5063 (Fig. 25), 5065 (Fig. 25), 5066, 5067, 5069, 5099 (Fig. 25), 5111 (Fig. 25)) that are believed to represent a purse hoard or similar. These were recovered by metal detector from the upper horizon of the ditch and all found within a 5m radius. The assemblage comprised a mixture of copper-alloy and silver washed copper-alloy coins, dominated by Tetrarchic nummi of four rulers – Maximian, Diocletian, Constantius and Galerius (AD 293 – 305) – suggesting a likely date of deposition in the early 4th century (App. B.2). A further four coins of similar date may have originally been associated with the hoard, but were found during metal detecting beyond the immediate 5m radius, including a coin 10m to the west (SF 5259) and two coins 10m to the north-east (SF 5073 & 5074, Fig. 25; see Fig. 16 for locations). A fourth coin, a remarkably well preserved *nummus* of Maximian (SF 5045, Fig. 25), was recovered from the upper fill of a Period 1.4 ditch (**5191**) approximately 55m to the south-west (Fig. 16).
- 3.4.11 Other copper alloy finds in the upper fills of ditch **5438** include a heavily corroded later Roman coin (SF 5050), a poorly preserved 2nd-3rd century coin (SF 5283) and also a fragment of military equipment, a well-preserved copper-alloy apron strap-fitting (SF 5020, Fig. 22). Ironwork consisted of six nails (SFs 5068, 5070, 5123, 5124, 5179, 5258), an item that is probably a miniature hammer made for use as a votive offering (SF 5256), a 1st century AD spearhead (SF 5204, Fig. 24), an iron tang (SF 5205), a link from a chain (SF 5255), a possible gouge tip (SF 5272), and two Roman finger rings (SF 5019 & 5289), one of which (SF 5289, Fig. 24) has a thin blue glass setting with an X cut into the surface.
- 3.4.12 Pottery from the same tertiary fill (5441) dated to the early 4th century (69 sherds, 998g) and included late wares such as Nene Valley Colour Coat.

Ditch 5635 and pit 5456

- 3.4.13 Also in the north of the site, c. 10m north of where the purse hoard was discovered, was a short length of curvilinear ditch (**5635**). Measuring up to 1.24m wide and 0.34m deep, the ditch was unusual in terms of its layout in relation to other features, although if it had not been truncated to the west by the coprolite mining then its layout may have been clearer. It has been assigned to Period 2.4 because the pottery recovered from its fill (5 sherds, 376g) dated to the 3rd century AD and included two sherds of Nene Valley Colour Coat.
- 3.4.14 A small pit (**5456**; 1.37m wide and 0.56m deep) appeared to be truncated by ditch **5635**, and although it contained a mixed pottery assemblage (74 sherds, 456g), most of it was Late Roman in date. The pit also contained an iron knife blade fragment (SF 5197), a fragment of iron strip (SF 5200), part of a small, well-used, broken half-round rebate bar whetstone (32g; SF 5304; App. B.6) and a large fragment of Roman tile (385g; App. B.9).

Ditch 5593

- 3.4.15 In the east of the area, ditch **5379** (Period 2.3) was re-cut as ditch **5593** (= **5692**), mainly following the north-north-east to south-south-west section of the earlier ditch. It measured 0.62-1.08m wide and 0.2-0.44m deep with a U shaped profile, and contained up to two silty clay fills. Only two sherds (5g) of pottery were recovered from the re-cut ditch, along with four fragments of CBM (212g) including a piece of Roman tile, fired clay (4 fragments, 74g) and animal bone (102g), most of which is sheep/goat.

Dryers

- 3.4.16 Three features (**5500**, **5598** & **5637**) in the east of the site produced evidence of crop processing or a similar industrial process and have been interpreted as rudimentary dryers (Plate 12). All three were located within an enclosure formed by ditch **5368** to the west and **5593** to the north and east. All dimensions, finds and environmental data for these features are tabulated below (Table 6).
- 3.4.17 Dryer **5500** was the most complete example, located adjacent to ditch intervention **5692**. It was sub-circular in plan with a narrow gully (**5564** = **5566**, **5568**) extending to the west whose end was marked by a posthole (**5562**). In total it measured 3.7m long, 2m wide and 0.32m deep. Its basal fills comprised dark grey silty clays from which small quantities of cereal remains were recovered. The basal fills also yielded three sherds (20g) of mixed pottery dated to the mid 1st to early 2nd centuries, while the upper fills contained 20 sherds (82g) of abraded mid-1st century AD pottery. Charred plant remains were recovered from the upper part of earlier ditches directly to the east (**5685** and **5696**) and may represent the rake-out of the feature (App. C.3).
- 3.4.18 Mirroring the layout of **5500** and located 2m to the north, was another sub-circular pit (**5598**) and a short length of gully (**5602**) which, given its similarity in shape and proximity to **5500**, may have had a similar function. It measured 3.14m long, 1.2m

wide and 0.2m deep. A total of eleven sherds (114g) of mid-1st century pottery and 114g of animal bone were recovered.

- 3.4.19 To the north of pit **5598** was another sub-circular pit (**5604**), which measured 2.06m wide and 0.14m deep. Within its fill were eight sherds (80g) of Early Roman pottery, seven fragments of fired clay (45g) and a copper-alloy coin of Titus (SF 5106, Fig. 25), dated AD 77-78 (App. B.2).
- 3.4.20 Two intercutting pits and a posthole (**5673**, **5677** & **5728**) were located in the north eastern corner of the enclosure. The ceramic assemblage was very similar to those recovered from the corn dryers. A total of 33 sherds (446g) of pottery dated between the mid-1st century and the 2nd centuries and 92g of fragmented animal bone were recovered from the associated features. Again, the upper fill of an earlier and adjacent ditch (intervention **5376** from the north eastern corner of enclosure ditch **5164**; Period 1.4) contained abundant fine chaff fragments.

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery (No. sherds/g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other finds (No/Weight)	Enviro
5500	3.7	2	0.32	23/102	70	Fired Clay 33/150	Occasional cereals
5598	3.14	1.2	0.20	11/114	114	Fired Clay 1/31	-
5637		2.4 – 0.92	0.64 – 0.20	33/446	92	Fe Nail (SF 5017) Fe Nail (SF 5018) Fired Clay 16/188 Slate 1/7	-

Table 6: Summary of Period 2.4 industrial features

Structure 5333 and pit 5595

- 3.4.21 A group of six sub-circular postholes (**5333**, **5335**, **5337**, **5417/5420/5422**) were located 10m to the south of the corn dryers. These were arranged in a square – approximately 4m in diameter – and possibly represent a raised storage structure. The postholes were relatively large, ranging between 0.58m and 1.08m wide and between 0.26m and 0.57m deep, with U-shaped profiles. No finds were recovered from them but their proximity to the possible corn dryers suggests an association.
- 3.4.22 Also of note was a kiln pedestal (SF 5027, Fig. 28) recovered from pit **5595**, c.9m to the south of the corn dryers, possibly from a nearby oven or kiln.

Human Skeletal Remains

- 3.4.23 Located in the south-east of the site were the truncated remains of a grave (**5445**) within the top of an earlier ditch (**5379**) (Period 2.3). This contained a collection of disarticulated bone representing a minimum of two individuals (App. C.1). Two skulls were present (SK 5452 & 5453, Plate 13), along with other fragments of disarticulated bone, none of which could be conclusively associated with the skulls.
- 3.4.24 This sequence had either been severely truncated or, alternatively, the remains had been removed from a grave elsewhere and deposited within the top of the ditch. The level of fragmentation is high and neither age or sex could be determined. The date

of the original burials was also unclear, but the stratigraphy suggests that they were deposited at some point during the Mid-Late Romano-British period.

3.5 Period 3: post-medieval to modern

- 3.5.1 Evidence for activity in subsequent periods was scant up until the modern period, when the north-western portion of the site was subject to localised coprolite mining that had almost entirely truncated any earlier remains. A number of pieces of post-medieval/modern metalwork were metal detected from the surface of the coprolite mining, including a copper-alloy buckle (SF 5113), an iron loop probably from a post-medieval horse harness (SF 5109), an ornate copper-alloy openwork handle (SF 5114, Fig. 22), a possible lead window came fragment (SF 5170) and two possible lead musket balls (SF 5055 and 5112) (App. B.1).
- 3.5.2 Although not excavated explicitly, where this disturbance directly truncated earlier features it was investigated to ascertain its character. Three machine excavated sections, in pursuit of the line of enclosure **5438**, represented the fullest explorations of its extents. These revealed the mining to extend at least a metre below ground level in places, with backfill comprising mixed chalk, silt and clay deposits.
- 3.5.3 Post-medieval finds included post-medieval tile found as intrusive finds in earlier features (11 fragments, 188g; App. B.8).

3.6 Finds and environmental summary

Metalwork (Appendix B.1)

- 3.6.1 The metalwork from the site ranges in date from Bronze Age to late post-medieval or modern, but with a large proportion of the assemblage dating to the 1st century AD. Most of the objects were recovered by metal detector from the upper horizons of ditches. The total (90 items identified by category) is dominated by dress accessories (brooches, beads, rings and hobnails), tools (mainly knives) and miscellaneous items. There are no 1st-century BC brooches or other identifiably contemporary metalwork to suggest that there was much activity on the site before *c.* AD 10. The best dating evidence is provided by two groups of brooches, those typical of the Catuvellauni in the Latest Iron Age and dating to *c.* AD 10-40/50, and those introduced at the Conquest by the invading Roman army or developed in a Romano-British milieu from *c.* AD 50, but with none later than *c.* AD 70. There are markedly more Latest Iron Age than post-Conquest brooches, nineteen compared to six. The narrowness of the date range and overall character of the brooch assemblage is suggestive of a settlement developing at the site in the early 1st century AD that then survived the Conquest but was in decline before the appearance of the next phase of indigenous brooch development *c.* AD 65, a decline that may owe much to the Boudican uprising of AD 60/1.
- 3.6.2 Among the remaining metalwork from the site three groups stand out. First, three Baldock type nail-cleaners and a fourth nail-cleaner of a different form. Nail-cleaners are La Tène instruments that continued to be made in Britain throughout the

Romano-British period. The second group is military equipment. While the occasional weapon and detached armour and cavalry harness fittings are often found in small numbers on rural sites, that four should be present in a small assemblage such as Lamp Hill is comparatively rare, especially as two are weapon heads and one is a very well-preserved apron strap-fitting. The third group represents literacy. While the presence of a single stylus fragment is to be expected in an immediately post-Conquest setting, the copper-alloy handle from an iron spatula probably used to apply and smooth out the wax on writing tablets is unusual in both its specific form and early date (SF 5116, Fig. 23). The handle shows a male holding a torc against his chest, a design unparalleled on other spatula handles, and is highlighted here as an imported object that is Celtic rather than classical in design. Missing its blade, it may, like later spatula handles from Britain, have seen a secondary use as a votive.

The Coinage (Appendix B.2)

- 3.6.3 A small but notable assemblage of thirty-eight copper-alloy coins, a single copper-alloy jetton and three silver coins were submitted for analysis. The earlier coins are better preserved due to being deposited on or near the site contemporary with its occupation phases. The later coins are significantly more abraded, probably because they represent intrusive deposition into earlier features and have come from further afield. A small purse hoard of between nine and twelve coins, a structured deposit dating to the early 4th century, are by far the best preserved of the coinage recovered from the site.
- 3.6.4 The coins from Wimpole range between the Late Iron Age (25 BC) to Late Roman periods (4th century AD) and have significant peaks in Reece Period 1 and Reece Periods 13 through 16. Reece Periods 7 and 8 of two 2nd century coins are almost certainly residual. The largest proportion of the assemblage is represented by sixteen unidentified later coins that span the 3rd and 4th centuries and it is possible the coinage extends past AD 322.
- 3.6.5 Two distinctive patterns of coinage deposition stand out but only one is suggestive of contemporary deposition. The Reece Period 1 coins, which comprise seven Late Iron Age coins, a single potin and two pre-Claudian silver denarii. The second are the standard Later Roman coins (Reece Periods 13 – 16). These are the dominant identifiable assemblage and represent Roman coins from the late 3rd and early 4th centuries.

Later Iron Age pottery (Appendix B.3)

- 3.6.6 A small group of handmade later Iron Age ceramics comprising 47 sherds (weighing 608g; mean sherd weight of 12.9g) was recovered from the excavations. The material derived from 22 contexts relating to 21 interventions, mostly ditches. In the absence of diagnostic pieces, such as rims, partial vessel profiles or decorated fragments, the inferences which can be drawn from this material are limited, and are essentially confined to statements based on the nature of the fabrics present.

- 3.6.7 The range of fabrics here are all typical of Later Iron Age groups from the area, particularly the quartz sand fabrics (Q1) which dominate most assemblages from the south of the county from c.350 BC onwards. The grog-tempered wares (fabric G1) have a more restricted currency and are largely confined to the Late Iron Age: in most settlement-related contexts in Cambridgeshire they do not appear until the mid-1st century BC.
- 3.6.8 Whilst the presence of handmade sand and shell-tempered fabrics (Q1 and S1) may attest to some activity at the site prior to the Late Iron Age (*i.e.* between c. 350-100/50 BC), it is difficult to be certain since these wares also continued to be used throughout the 1st century BC following the introduction of grog-tempered ceramics. In short, the material could all be Late Iron Age in date (c. 100/50 BC – AD 50). Unfortunately, since there is so little pottery, and most, if not all, is residual, there is no way to refine the dating. Either way, the scarcity suggests limited activity in this period.

The Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery (Appendix B.4)

- 3.6.9 A total of 5560 Iron Age and Roman pottery fragments, weighing 58823g (30.16 Estimated vessel equivalent (EVE)), were recovered during evaluation, training excavation and excavation. This assemblage contains the remains of a minimum of 1369 individual vessels.
- 3.6.10 The pottery is fragmentary, no complete vessels were found, and none was certainly deliberately placed. Instead, broken pottery has been deposited as part of the rubbish disposal process of a near-by settlement. The pottery is significantly abraded with an average weight of only 10.5g. Some surface residues have survived, however, including several examples of charred residues on internal surfaces.
- 3.6.11 The pottery was assigned to Period and Phase groups, with the majority of material deposits in the mid-to-late 1st century AD (Period 1.4) with activity diminishing, but continuing, until the end of the Roman era when pottery deposition again became common.
- 3.6.12 Evidence from a growing number of excavations in the region is building a picture of communities that had a long and rich ceramic heritage based on the exploitation of quartz rich and fossilised shell clay beds in different proportions dependant on local raw materials, cultural boundaries and traditions (Lyons 2018, p. 240, table 7.20), a tradition which at the very end of the Iron Age was adapted to include Gaulish wheel-making technology, grogged tempered clays and design (Thompson 1984). Indeed, the pottery recovered from Wimpole can be seen to follow this local tradition whereby the well-established late Iron Age quartz-rich – supported by Shelly fabrics – pottery supply became supplemented and surpassed by finer grog-tempered wheel made cordoned jars in the Conquest period (Lyons 2018, 200), only to see the grog-tempered ware forms fail to develop further as quartz tempered reduced wares become widely ubiquitous, produced on the fast potter's wheel, from the late 1st century AD (Sealey 2011, 70-79; Webley, with Anderson 2008). Within the Wimpole assemblage these changes are particularly noticeable when considering

the transition from handmade to wheelmade pottery, with a very clear 'cross-over' between the two technologies happening during the Latest Iron Age

- 3.6.13 This assemblage, although fragmentary, due to its large size and stratified character has enhanced our understanding of how people lived in Cambridgeshire during these changing and sometimes turbulent times. While the dating of the ceramic material is not precise enough (in most cases) to say with certainty if much of it is 'pre' or 'post' the successful conquest of AD 43 or indeed related to the time of the Boudican rebellion (AD 60-61), the majority it is certainly of pre-Flavian (pre-AD 79) character and therefore adds to the growing corpus of material known to have been deposited at this time.

Glass (Appendix B.5)

- 3.6.14 A total of two fragments (54g) of Roman vessel glass and one melon bead were recovered from archaeological works. SF 5003 was recovered from the metalled surface (303) (Period 2.3) at the northern edge of the excavation area and SF 5002 was recovered from the uppermost fill (5113) of roundhouse gully 5106 (cut 5112, Period 1.1), similarly towards the northern edge of the excavation area. Both glass fragments are dated from the middle of the 1st century to the early 2nd century AD.
- 3.6.15 The melon bead was recovered from the metalled surface (303) and has a date of the 1st to 2nd centuries AD.

Burnt and Worked Stone (Appendix B.6)

- 3.6.16 A small assemblage of worked stone (2 pieces, 34g) and burnt stone (66 pieces, 5960g) was recovered from the excavation. The worked stone comprised a small non-diagnostic fragment of weathered and broken-up lava quern (2g) originally imported from Mayen, Germany and part of a small well-used, broken half-round rebate bar whetstone (32g).
- 3.6.17 The majority of the burnt stone consisted of cracked and split fragments of sandstone, quartzitic sandstone, and less commonly quartzite, chert and igneous rock cobbles, most likely collected from the local Pleistocene river gravels and used (probably) as cooking stone in prehistory – perhaps during the Neolithic to Early Iron Age periods. In this respect it seems likely that all or most of this stone was re-deposited within later features, perhaps during the later Iron Age and in Roman times. The persistent presence of prehistoric burnt stone is a very good indication of earlier settlement even where no pottery evidence for this survives.
- 3.6.18 Some 569g of coprolites (phosphatic nodules derived from the Cambridge Greensand (Upper Gault)) were also examined.

Lithics (Appendix B.7)

- 3.6.19 A total of 32 struck flints and six (107g) unworked burnt flints were recovered from 29 contexts during the excavations. Two cores, a microlith and thirteen retouched pieces were among the worked assemblage. The condition of the flint is moderate to good.

3.6.20 The assemblage is chronologically mixed and indicates there was activity at the site from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. Some of the later material is likely to be Late Bronze Age or even possibly Iron Age in date, as some of the thicker, squatter flakes show signs of crude working.

Ceramic Building Material (Appendix B.8)

3.6.21 Archaeological excavation produced a small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) (33 fragments, 2165g). The assemblage comprised tile pieces (19 fragments, 2033g). The rest of the assemblage was made up of amorphous fragments (14 fragments, 132g). The assemblage contained Roman and post-medieval material; some dates were applied using fabric similarities. The majority of the CBM was heavily abraded and, in many cases, totally undiagnostic.

Fired Clay (Appendix B.9)

3.6.22 A moderate assemblage of fired clay (622 fragments, 9548g) was recovered. It contained structural pieces (434 fragments, 8600g) and amorphous fragments (188, 948g). The assemblage was collected from 102 features and points towards light industrial activity. However, its abraded and scattered nature indicates intense use and remodelling of the site after the original activities took place. Two fragments (37g) from a deposit sealing both ditches **5144** and **5147** (Period 1.3-4) may be part of a votive wheel object (SF 5309, Fig. 29).

3.6.23 Diagnostic objects (254 fragments, 7182g) included oven furniture (plates and pedestals) and specialised tiles (perforated slabs or possible malting bricks). A large portion of this smaller assemblage comprised fragments of solid slab/plate like objects (128 fragments, 3958g). A very minor fraction comprised possible malting plates (2 fragments, 137g) and a single near-complete square-sectioned pedestal was recovered (14 fragments, 1686g).

3.6.24 Apart from the possible votive wheel, no other diagnostic objects were recovered but there were many fragments that exhibited structural features, and many shared form and fabric similarities to the slab/plates (287 fragments, 2648g). The rest of the assemblage was made up of amorphous pieces (188, 948g), which was widespread and found amongst the structural fragments. They did not differ in fabric and should be considered part of the same material as above.

Worked bone (Appendix B.10)

3.6.25 The worked bone assemblage consists of eight objects, identifiable to four object types (including a perforated canine incisor, a bone plaque, a perforated rib bone spacer and metapodial tools), as well as a fragment of bone waste. All four object types are of Iron Age date, although their use continued into the Roman period. Thus, although none of them can be described as Roman, they were all current at that time.

Human Skeletal Remains (Appendix C.1)

3.6.26 A disturbed burial or deposit of disarticulated bone including two individuals represented by single skulls (SK 5452 and SK 5453) and multiple disarticulated elements, was identified during the excavations, sitting within the truncated remains of a grave (5445, Period 2.4). Although no grave cut could be seen, it was presumed that most of it had been truncated, as had most of the skeletal remains. The grave was in the top of a Period 2.3 ditch (5591).

Faunal Remains (Appendix C.2)

3.6.27 The vast majority of the animal bone was retrieved from Period 1 (Later Iron Age and Conquest phases). The assemblage was of a medium size, with 73.94kg of bone from hand-collection and from environmental samples. The number of recordable fragments that could be assigned to a phase totalled 967. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), horse (*Equus caballus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), field vole (*Microtus agrestis*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), mouse (*Mus musculus*), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), birds, small rodent. Remains derived primarily from ditches, pits and post holes.

3.6.28 Sheep/goat made up the highest percentage of the NISP for the assemblage followed closely by cattle. Horses were the third most well represented species in the assemblage with over 9% of the total NISP. Horses are found with this higher frequency at most types of Roman rural settlements (Maltby 2016).

Plant Remains (Appendix C.3)

3.6.29 A total of 102 samples were taken during the excavation phase. Eighty-three bulk samples were selected for assessment based on the feedback results and contextual relationships. The features sampled include ditches, pits and industrial features that date predominantly from 50 BC to AD 150 (Phase 2-4).

3.6.30 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation (charring) with a distinct pattern of spatial distribution across the site. The charred plant assemblages are predominantly comprised of the grains and chaff of spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and emmer (*T. dicocum*) wheat with occasional grains of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and occasional seeds of weeds that are likely to have been growing amongst the cereals such as bromes (*Bromus* sp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), grasses (*Poaceae*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), rye-grass (*Lolium* sp.), clover (*Trifolium* sp.) and meadow/creeping/bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*).

3.6.31 The charred assemblages most likely represent the burning of hulled wheat processing waste and the abundance of the remains across the site indicate large scale production. The waste products of cereal processing are chaff, straw and weed seeds, along with accidental grains. This waste material was used as kindling for ovens, hearths and corn dryers, all of which are present on this site. These features would have required cleaning after use with the spent fuel most practically being dumped in nearby ditch fills.

3.6.32 There was one definite corn dryer (5685/5500) located in the northern corner of enclosure ditch 5379 (Phase 2.4) and another possible corn dryer located next to it (5598). A number of features that were associated with the corner of the enclosure ditch also produced similar assemblages of cereal processing waste that is likely to have derived from the corn dryers.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The results of the excavation, as detailed above, are deemed to be reliable. The evidence gathered included several, consistent signifiers of an atypical character. On site it was apparent that there were numerous multi-phase features with complicated relationships between phases. As a result, where possible the excavated sections were tailored specifically to pick up possible relationships.
- 4.1.2 The complex stratigraphy established by this methodology has proved invaluable during analysis. In the first instance, it clarified the character of change in the morphology of the site, especially during the Latest Iron Age and Early Roman period. In conjunction with the finds assemblages (which were highly mixed and mostly of a relatively narrow date range) it is clear that these changes were decisive and abrupt.
- 4.1.3 With respect to the date range posited for the site it is important to note that the finds evidence provides little support for a longer timeline. The peak of activity is securely dated to the 1st century AD, thanks to its relative finds volume (Apps. B.1, B.2 & B.4).
- 4.1.4 As to the inception of the site, the earliest finds were a small number of pottery sherds broadly dated from c.350 BC onwards. However, these were overwhelmingly recovered in conjunction with later sherds and there was no clustering of finds which might have indicated a distinct earlier (Middle Iron Age) phase of activity. It should also be noted that the earliest, handmade sand and shell-tempered fabrics continued in use throughout the 1st century BC (App. B.3). Furthermore, several ditch basal deposits did provide relatively secure dating for their inceptions, ditch 5173 (Period 1.1) notably yielded solely Late Iron Age pottery from its initial silting phase (16 sherds, 381g).
- 4.1.5 With all of these factors taken into consideration, it is hard to support or indeed make a case for determined activity on site prior to 100 BC at the earliest.
- 4.1.6 As an aside, further support for the overall chronology is provided indirectly by returning to the results of the geophysical survey (Masters 2015). It was established during the evaluation (Thatcher 2016) that this survey had most accurately picked out the later features on site as a result of their largely topsoil derived fills. Earlier phases were not so readily picked out by the survey as they tended to incorporate more natural derived material, perhaps indicative of backfilling using naturally derived bank material during the re-working of the enclosures. It is notable that where earlier features were identified by the geophysical survey, they most closely match the major features attributed to the site at its 'peak', in the Conquest period (Period 1.4) and also part of a large sub-square enclosure laid out in the north-west corner of the site in the Early Roman period (Period 2.1) (Fig. 18).
- 4.1.7 Therefore, the interpretations are reliable and supported by the weight of evidence. They contribute to wider consideration and discussion of the seemingly febrile and

fast changing social, political and cultural climate of the Late Iron Age and Roman Conquest period.

4.2 Earliest occupation

Animal Husbandry

- 4.2.1 Prior to the Late Iron Age it appears that there was only transient, episodic activity at the site, as attested to by a small assemblage of struck flint dating from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age (App. B.7).
- 4.2.2 The first clear indication of the site being incorporated into part of a delineated landscape dates to the beginning of the Late Iron Age. This is in keeping with the evidence from elsewhere on the West Cambridgeshire claylands, where there was an upward trend in activity from the Middle Iron Age onwards, intensifying during the Late Iron Age. It is, however, suggested that the activity recorded on site in the 1st century BC (Period 1.1-1.2; Figs 4-5) was in many ways distinct from what followed over the course of the 1st century AD.
- 4.2.3 Lamp Hill's wide, panoramic views (Plates 15-16) seem initially to have been exploited for the purposes of agriculture (Period 1.1; Fig. 4). The ring gullies on site were relatively exposed, sitting atop the crest of the hill, and were perhaps slightly small for permanent dwellings. Their size and positioning instead suggest use as temporary shelters, or agricultural 'sheds' or stores.
- 4.2.4 The associated enclosures to the south were not as well preserved, but could conceivably represent small stock enclosures, with possible remnants of droeways leading to and from them. Faunal remains from the earliest phase suggest a broad balance between sheep/goat and cattle at this time (App C.2). The related finds assemblage (*e.g.* 321 sherds of pottery, 2384g, representing 4% of the entire assemblage) suggests the site was already part of a farmstead or settlement at the start of the Late Iron Age, but not as intensely occupied as in subsequent phases. Perhaps more tellingly, the much smaller number of items of metalwork, or rather the sudden increase in metalwork in the generation before the Claudian invasion (App. B.1 & B.2), points to a shift in character or use of the site towards the end of the Late Iron Age.
- 4.2.5 A second phase dating from *c.* 50 BC (Fig. 5, Period 1.2) suggests an upturn in activity. The pottery attributed to this phase (nearly 7kg) comprised almost 12% by weight of the assemblage (App. B.4), and there was an increase in metalwork, although some of the stand-out items, such as a Langton Down brooch (SF 5279, Fig. 21) dating to *c.* AD 10 – 50 and a coin of Cunobelin (10 BC – AD 41; SF 5042) may have been deposited into their features in the succeeding Latest Iron Age phase. The distribution of the features was similar to those in the preceding phase and included another ring gully atop the hill overlooking a bipartite enclosure (5187 and 5008) with a single entrance on the south-eastern side. This may have represented a corral-type enclosure system with pens for separating livestock.

4.3 Latest Iron Age and Conquest Period

Introduction

4.3.1 Around the beginning of the 1st century AD there was a notable expansion and shift in the layout of the site, marked by the inception of a large tri-partite 'Hilltop Enclosure' (Period 1.3; Enclosures 5191, 5154 and 5268). Two of these enclosures were retained in the Conquest period (Period 1.4; Enclosures 5179 and 5281), albeit with modifications. The following discussion sets out the argument for the site being part of a farmstead, with evidence of both occupation and agriculture. What is significant and unusual about the Lamp Hill settlement in this period is the change in material culture coming to the site, evidenced by its important assemblages of Late Iron Age coinage, Late Iron Age brooches, items of military equipment and possible votive objects. This change may indicate new cultural contacts around the time of the Roman Conquest, most likely with the Roman military, underpinned by the site's topographical setting and proximity to important communication routes. These significant aspects of the settlement's narrative are considered below, following discussion of the site's function.

House, pen and paddock

4.3.2 Morphologically, the enclosure system which emerges in Period 1.3 is typical for the Late Iron Age in Cambridgeshire and the wider region. It conforms to a model of farmstead or settlement which has been described as 'house, pen and paddock' type (Lambrick and Robinson 2009, 115), characterised by sub-rectangular, sub-circular or irregularly shaped ditched enclosures, often conjoined and linked by boundary ditches or droveways. Sometimes these enclosures contained roundhouses, while others may have been stock pens or small fields. Contemporary examples have been found scattered across the clays at Cambourne, notably at Lower Cambourne, Poplar Plantation and Little Common Farm (Wright *et al.* 2009; see inset, Fig. 19) and further west at Love's Farm, St Neots (Hinman and Zant 2018). Locally, geophysical survey commissioned by the National Trust elsewhere on the Wimpole Estate has revealed a similar looking arrangement of sub-circular and sub-rectangular enclosures – along with roundhouses – covering *c.* 6ha and centred on Top Twenty Middle field, approximately 1.9km north-east of Lamp Hill (Fig. 2; Walford 2021, 6 and figs 15-16; see also Archaeological and historical background, section 1.3.21). This variability in the size, shape and layout of enclosures, as well as the internal features within them, is evidence that these farmsteads cannot easily be categorised as either agricultural or domestic in function, but a combination of the two.

4.3.3 An absence of roundhouses at Lamp Hill might appear to count against the site being an area of occupation in the 1st century AD. However, the absence of structures cannot be taken as evidence that they never existed, as their survival is very variable between sites and even on individual sites. Often, only the surrounding eaves drip gully survives with all evidence of postholes, internal floor surfaces and hearths lost to subsequent truncation of the land surface. If the eaves drip gully was not sufficiently deep, then even this feature may not have survived and it would appear that an enclosure may have been empty. Instead, the amount of material culture

within the site's features, namely ditches, can provide an indication as to the level of occupation.

- 4.3.4 At Lamp Hill, the amount of domestic-type material recovered from the enclosure ditches in Period 1.3-1.4 is a good indication that a community was living at the site, either within the enclosures exposed or directly adjacent. The pottery alone is suggestive of this, with nearly 8kg of pottery recovered from Latest Iron Age features and just under 14kg found in features dating to the Conquest period. With only approximately 10% of the Conquest period ditches hand-excavated, the total amount of pottery surviving in the ditches from this phase of activity could have been in the region of 100-140kg, with some allowance required for the fact that artefacts are not equally distributed across a site. This is more than might be expected from outlying paddocks or stock enclosures, and the pottery recovered had survived in relatively good condition, suggesting it had been subjected to less pre- and post-depositional disturbance; in other words, the material had not moved very far (App. B.4). Other material that could be considered as domestic include pieces of oven furniture, which across the two phases of the 1st century AD totalled 162 fragments (4675g). These were mainly identified as slabs or thick plates, such as the refitting example from Enclosure **5268** (Period 1.3; cut **5395**, fill 5397, Fig. 28). While the exact function of these plates is uncertain, they may have been used in domestic cooking, perhaps as griddles for unleavened bread (Evans 2003a), or as crop-processing floors, where only a very low heat was applied (App. B.9). Two fragments of perforated malting plate (SF 5034, Fig. 28) were also recovered from Period 1.3-1.4 features, further evidence of activities relating to food/drink preparation.
- 4.3.5 It is also worth noting that the remains at Lamp Hill are relatively 'self-contained' in the sense that the re-iteration of the enclosures throughout Period 1 seems to have been very much focussed within the bounds of the excavation area, while the topography would seem to preclude an extension of the site much to the west (Figs 17 & 18), given the relatively sharp breaks of slope in this direction (Plate 18). Equally, the results of the evaluation phase (Thatcher 2016) suggested that the settlement did not extend downslope to the south or eastwards. Beyond this, the most likely candidate for a continuation of remains is probably, therefore, the plateau and gentle descent to the north and west (Plate 20). Nevertheless, the idea that the excavated enclosures were not a central part of the settlement seems to be at odds with the domestic-related material recovered (not even mentioning the metalwork and rare items, see below) and with what is known about settlement form at this time.
- 4.3.6 Turning now to the agricultural nature of the settlement, one function of the developing enclosure system may have been the need to manage larger herds of livestock *or* because of a shift towards cattle. As stated by Margetts, 'The provision of ditches and banks may be suggestive of the keeping of cattle, as the animals have a tendency to push against any fenced enclosure' (Margetts 2021, 168). This would broadly tally with established, regional patterns of animal husbandry for the period. Neither of these inferences is particularly borne out by the faunal remains, although it is worth stating that the assemblage is perhaps too small to draw conclusions from. Nevertheless, there does not appear to be an obvious shift in animal husbandry

practices from the Late Iron Age into the Conquest period, and this is noted as unusual in App. C.2. The recorded NISP for sheep/goat and cattle *did* increase slightly between Period 1.2-1.3, increasing again in Period 1.4 (Table 7), while the proportion of cattle increased slightly between Period 1.1-1.4, but only at a similar rate to sheep/goat.

	Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Period 1.1	Cattle	24	35.3	3	30
	Sheep/Goat	31	45.6	3	30
Period 1.2	Cattle	59	40.4	3	27.3
	Sheep/Goat	55	37.7	2	18.2
Period 1.3	Cattle	61	41.2	4	26.7
	Sheep/Goat	61	41.2	4	26.7
Period 1.4	Cattle	117	42.2	3	17.6
	Sheep/Goat	121	43.7	8	47.1

Table 7: NISP and MNI for Sheep/goat and cattle during Period 1

4.3.7 This does not particularly correlate with the trajectory or overall morphology of the Hilltop Enclosures throughout the Late Iron Age. If the enclosures were being used for managing cattle, then it stands to reason that there must have been a need for larger ditches. Margetts points out that ‘Even the effort of constructing slight banks and ditches may be at odds with the enclosure of sheep, which can be sufficiently contained by movable wattle fences’ (Margetts 2021, 168). At Lamp Hill, the average size of the main enclosure ditches increased consistently throughout the Late Iron Age and Conquest Period (Table 8), although given the evidence presented above for evidence of occupation, it is difficult to determine if the ditches were intended as effective barriers for keeping animals in or for keeping animals out of the places where people were living. Either way, the size of the ditches is not atypical for the enclosing boundaries of a farmstead during the Late Iron Age.

Period	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1.1	1.15	0.47
1.2	1.35	0.53
1.3	1.74	0.78
1.4	2.1	0.94

Table 8: Average ditch size (Mean) by phase for main Period 1 enclosure ditches

4.3.8 Nor are the layouts of the enclosures from Period 1.3 onwards entirely convincing as livestock enclosures. Their respective sizes are perhaps sufficient for processing small numbers of animals, but not for housing larger groups of cattle. For example, the smallest Period 1.3 enclosure (**5268**) enclosed an area of 20m x 20m; it did have a relatively narrow southern entrance that makes it plausible as a stock enclosure, but the ditch sections (Fig. 13, Section 5112) contained some evidence for an internal bank, which would have both reduced the available internal space and not been conducive to livestock control. Immediately to the west, the largest component (**5191**) measured 60m x 35m or 0.2ha. While it could have housed a larger number of livestock, it appeared to be relatively open at its southern end, not particularly effective as a method of controlling livestock. By comparison, the livestock enclosures at Scotland Farm, Dry Drayton (see inset, Fig. 19) had narrow, single

entrances and were defined by larger (up to 3.6m wide by 1.5m deep) ditches (Abrams and Ingham 2008). By contrast, the southern element (5154) was entirely enclosed from this time by a continuous ditch.

- 4.3.9 This faunal assemblage itself produced evidence for butchery and consumption of cattle, sheep/goat and pig on site. There was also a disproportionate representation of certain skeletal elements, suggestive of the practice of transporting dressed carcasses, or prime joints of meat off site. The admittedly limited cattle ageing data for Period 1.1-1.3 does suggest that some cattle were slaughtered between 1 and 3 years of age, which is relatively early. This could potentially be an indication of status; cattle slaughtered for meat at an early age tend to be indicative of a higher status settlement, the implication being that they were not necessarily needed for breeding, working or surplus (App C.2, Foster pers. comm.). During the Latest Iron Age to Conquest period there was also an apparent change in disposal practices for sheep/goat, or trade of dressed carcasses, with cranial elements and extremities disposed of on site (App. C.2). The implication that perhaps the site served as a place for processing livestock is, of itself, interesting. However, the apparent effort invested in the excavation of the large enclosures, which would have been over and above what would have been necessary for the husbandry of these animals, suggests that other factors were at play at Lamp Hill, beyond the relatively prosaic process of butchery.
- 4.3.10 Drainage should also be considered as a possible explanation for the ditching, but this again does not seem to correlate with the evidence. French notes that 'Beginning in the 1st century BC, and during the early Romano-British period, water-levels receded in the region' (French 2003, 122), and yet average ditch size at the site continued to increase throughout this period. Furthermore, the ditches did not particularly exhibit signs of waterlogging and the site's well drained, hilltop location coupled with the presence of a large water hole in excess of 1.5m deep (5482) to the north of the enclosures, suggests that drainage was not particularly an issue.

A focal point in the landscape

- 4.3.11 There are a number of other, less prosaic, strands of evidence to consider at this point that may provide further insight into the function of the Hilltop Enclosures. These will be dealt with individually below. In summary, it is suggested that the growth of the settlement across Periods 1.2-1.4 may be attributable to the fact that it served as a meeting or focal point at a time of major socio-political changes.
- 4.3.12 Lamp Hill sits at the south-western tip of a ridge or promontory that not only offers wide panoramic views but also makes the site widely visible. This high ground bounds the eastern side of the natural bowl now occupied by Wimpole Hall and the northern extent of its Avenue (Fig. 17). The northwards upslope from this low ground is relatively gentle, conceivably affording relatively easy access to the higher east to west aligned ridge to the north. The putative route of the Mare Way runs along this ridge, approximately 1km to the west is the line of Ermine Street, and Akeman Street lies the same distance to the south (Figs 17 and 19).

- 4.3.13 Whilst it is acknowledged that the latter roads were constructed in the Roman period it seems entirely possible, given their topographical setting, that the Roman roads formalised pre-existing routes. The line of Ermine Street exploits a narrow gap in the ridge, where the break of slope is relatively shallow, making it an obvious crossing point. Akeman Street traverses low ground between more gently undulating hillocks to the south and east of Lamp Hill (Fig. 17). It is interesting to note that Lamp Hill itself occupies a prominent location roughly equidistant from all three routes (Fig. 19).
- 4.3.14 The site also overlooks the River Rhee, which lies approximately 1.5km to the south (Figs 17 and 19). The National Archaeological Identification Survey (NAIS) for South-West Cambridgeshire posits that the variation in distribution and morphology of the Iron Age and Roman sites on either side of the river might indicate that this natural feature represented a boundary during this time (Knight *et al.* 2018, 64). The underlying geology is, to some extent, likely to have influenced the formation of cropmarks, and thus the visibility of sites. However, the morphological differences in settlements either side of the river do hint at this watercourse representing a possible boundary which, pertinently, lies in relative proximity to Lamp Hill.
- 4.3.15 The well-drained and fertile chalk to the south is characterised by a complex network of routeways, land division and closely associated settlements. By contrast, the claylands to the north, of which Lamp Hill form a part, feature relatively self-contained, isolated settlements. Nevertheless, these settlements and different zones of land use would still have been linked to each other by trackways and hollow ways. In the local landscape, recent geophysical survey by the National Trust has revealed sites which on morphological grounds are likely to be contemporary with the Lamp Hill site (Walford 2021). One of these, centred on Top Twenty Middle field, approximately 1.9km to the north-east, has been mentioned above (1.3.21 and 4.3.2), while three small enclosures were identified close to Ermine St in fields named as Horse Common, Beech and Kits, *c.* 1.3km north-west of the current site (Fig. 2). Along with Lamp Hill, these sites and undoubtedly others (as yet undiscovered), formed part of a much larger, interconnected landscape.
- 4.3.16 Furthermore, it is well established that during the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period southern Cambridgeshire represented the hinterland of four major tribes in the region - the Iceni to the east, the Corieltavi to the west and the Catuvellauni and Trinovantes to the south. As a result, during the pivotal period prior to, and in the aftermath of, the Roman Conquest, the area is likely to have been susceptible to shifting tribal boundaries and allegiances (Lyons 2011). Such a climate may only have served to increase the importance of the settlement atop Lamp Hill, and possibly other local sites, perhaps as a way of marking control of this liminal point in the landscape by a particular group, or as a way of affirming a meeting point within or between populations, at a point in the landscape that was close to possible pre-existing communication routes. Returning briefly to the faunal evidence, the trading of livestock is an important way of bringing people together, and at Lamp Hill this chimes neatly with the suggested use of hilltop sites as foci for dispersed settlement groups and as venues for communal festivities (Hill 1995).

The artefactual evidence

4.3.17 The inference that the site may have had a communal focus around the time of the Roman Conquest, specifically during a period of flux, is reinforced by the finds evidence, which displays several distinctive characteristics. Namely, the assemblage's chronology, its composition (Late Iron Age and pre-Flavian coinage and brooches, votive objects and items with a military connection) and its distribution.

Chronology: brooches, coins and pottery

4.3.18 Firstly, there is its very tight date range to consider. The pottery attributed to Phases 1.3 and 1.4 accounted for almost 37% of the total assemblage. When the earliest Roman assemblage is added, the total increases to 50% (App. B.4). This spike in activity is very closely mirrored by the evidence from the metalwork and coinage (Apps. B.1 & B.2). A total of 25 brooches, representative of two groups, were recovered; the first much larger group of 19 brooches are found in areas dominated or influenced by Catuvellauni in the Latest Iron Age (*c.* AD 10-40/50) and includes seven Colchester brooches, Gaulish imports (a Langton Down and a Rosette) and *Drahtfibel* Derivatives. The second group includes two Hod Hill brooches, an Aucissa or Hod Hill fragment and an Aucissa Derivative, all continental-made copper-alloy brooches used by the Roman military. They date from AD 43 to *c.* AD 60/1, with little evidence that any survived in use in this region after the Boudican revolt (App. B.1). These brooches were found in conjunction with an unusually large number (10 in total) of Late Iron Age/Pre-Claudian coins (App. B.2), including a well-preserved silver unit of Tasciovanus (25 - 10 BC) and five units of his 'son' Cunobelin (10 BC – AD 41).

4.3.19 By way of comparison, just three Iron Age coins were recovered from Love's Farm, St Neots (Crummy 2018a) and excavations at Cambourne New Settlement yielded only two (Wells 2009), both much larger excavation areas than Wimpole. At the Papworth Hospital car park site, a total of 10 coins all dated to the 3rd or 4th century AD, where similarly low numbers of metal finds were recovered – just two early to mid-1st century AD brooches, a Colchester and a Hod Hill brooch (Wolfram-Murray & Chapman 2015). An overall paucity of non-ceramic artefacts in this period has also been noted at the A428 sites (Abrams and Ingham 2008). The inference generally drawn from this is that rural sites had limited access to a market economy at this time.

4.3.20 The composition of the pottery assemblage is also notable. The pottery reflects well the dynamism of the period and increasing exposure to Gaulish influences prior to the Roman invasion; quartz-rich and Shelly fabrics were surpassed by grog-tempered, wheel made pottery in the Conquest period, and subsequently declined in incidence from the late 1st century AD (App. B.4). It should be noted, however, that this shift occurred slightly later at Wimpole than at Highfields Caldecote (see inset, Fig. 19) where grog-temper appears to have fallen out of favour prior to the Conquest period (Kenney 2007).

4.3.21 More significantly, when compared with other sites in the vicinity during the Conquest period (Phase 1.4), the subject site appears to have had greater and earlier access to imported and fine wares. These included fragments of Spanish globular olive oil amphora and Gaulish wares including Samian cups, Terra Nigra butt beaker

and a white ware beaker (App. B.4). By contrast, at the Papworth Hospital car park – also situated close to the line of Ermine Street (see inset, Fig. 19) – the characteristic wheel-thrown grogged and shelly/sandy wares were present, but this ‘transitional’ period (early to mid-1st century AD, up to *c.* AD 70) was largely devoid of imported fine or specialist wares (Wolfram-Murray & Chapman 2015). Likewise, contemporary fine and imported wares were barely represented at excavations to the north along the line of the A428 (Abrams and Ingham 2008) and at Cambourne New Settlement (Wright *et al* 2009).

Votive objects

- 4.3.22 Other individual items within the finds assemblage (especially metalwork) provide perhaps a more definitive case for activity on the site exceeding expected norms. Along with the brooches and coins outlined above there was compelling evidence for the votive deposition of objects during the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period. These comprised five items, including a Baldock-Type nail-cleaner with a deliberately severed blade, which may have been a votive object (SF 5077; Period 1.3), and two votive miniatures: of a hammer (SF 5256; upper fill 5441 of ditch 5438, Period 2.4) and Colchester brooch (SF 5192, Fig. 21). A fired clay disc found in the top of ditches 5144 and 5147 (Period 1.3-4), with a central perforation and scored lines (SF 5309, Fig. 29), is possibly a part of a votive wheel object (App. B.9). In the Celtic world, symbolism connected to the sun was typified by the sun-disc – often portrayed as a spoked wheel – and the solar sign of the wheel is also one of the most commonly recurring motifs relating to Roman sky-symbolism, with wheel-models often having a connection to a sky-cult (Green 1997a, 39, 45-46). Such items are usually made of copper-alloy, but the Wimpole example certainly shares the characteristics of a miniature wheel-object.
- 4.3.23 Lastly, one of the most significant finds from the site was the spatula handle/figurine (SF 5116, Fig. 23; ditch 5281, Period 1.4), which was also severed and thereby indicative of having been reused as a ritual offering. This object, which may have served a medicinal or literary function, was also notable for both its specific form – a stylised figure bearing a torc – and early date (App. B.1). Items of similar construction depict Minerva, goddess of wisdom, the arts and learning, and are found in sets of writing equipment, where they were used to spread wax onto wooden tablets and smooth it again after use. Interestingly, most Minerva-bust handles are also found without their blades, and some appear to have had them deliberately removed like the Lamp Hill handle, which point to these images of the goddess having been recycled as votive offerings. It is also pointed out (App. B.1) that the comparatively high number of Late Iron Age and Early Roman brooches and toilet instruments may represent the bias towards personal possessions often seen in votive assemblages (Eckardt and Crummy 2008, 103-4).
- 4.3.24 A key attribute of the male figure depicted on the Lamp Hill handle is that he is from the Celtic world rather than the Roman. The torc is significant as a general emblem of the Celtic elite, particularly warriors (Eluère 1987, 22), although with no weapon or other object present, in this instance the torc might have been used to identify a god. The deity principally associated with a torc is an antlered male often referred to as Cernunnos, which is used as a shorthand term to one or more Celtic gods whose

names are now lost (Maier 1997, 69-70; Green 1992, 86-96; 1997a, 195-9). It had initially been thought that the corrosion on SF 5116 may have concealed rudimentary antlers, but following conservation only his prominent ears were revealed and the possibility that the handle might represent an antlered god now seems far less likely. Instead, could the torc on the Wimpole handle, and on two comparable examples from Boeslunde, Denmark (Pentz 2021, 12-13, fig. 1a-b; see App. B.1 for description) – held rather than worn – identify these figures as worshippers of a torc-wearing god rather than the god himself? Either way, the figurine represents an imported object referencing the Celtic world (probably dating to the 1st century BC) but found in an Early Roman context; it may have been traded in to the Late Iron Age settlement at the site, or, more likely, taken there by an incoming Gallo-Roman after the conquest of southern Britain (App. B.1).

- 4.3.25 Individually, this group of items from Wimpole could perhaps be interpreted in more than one way, but as an assemblage, a votive purpose seems most probable. Miniature objects often feature as votive gifts, taking the place of their full-size counterparts; these include model weapons and tools – often of copper-alloy – such as spears, axes and wheels (Allason-Jones 2011, 288). The three miniature items at Lamphill – the ceramic wheel (SF 5309), the hammer (SF 5256) and the Colchester brooch (SF 5192) certainly seem to fit within this group, while the spatula handle figurine is clearly unusual and has elements that give it votive properties. It is possible that the torc shares some of the symbolism of the wheel. Such items may have had a talismanic significance, while some might have been worn as a good luck charm (Green 1997a, 48). More generally, votive objects were the gifts of individuals who were either seeking or repaying favours received from the gods, and while they were often deposited at household or roadside shrines, other sites were also used for providing access to the gods (Allason-Jones 2011, 286). If the Lamphill settlement was a focus for communal activities as the different strands of evidence suggest, then maybe the deposition of votive items was one aspect of this activity.

Military items

- 4.3.26 Finally, the recovery of at least four items of military equipment is comparatively rare (App. B.1). The items, which themselves date to between AD 43 and the Boudican revolt of AD 60/1, include a catapult bolthead (SF 5100, Fig. 24) and a segment of cavalry harness (SF 5048, Fig. 22), both from the upper fill of ditch 5191 (Period 1.4), and a spearhead (SF 5204, Fig. 24) and apron strap-fitting (SF 5020, Fig. 22), both from the upper fill (5441) of ditch 5438 (Period 2.4). To these can be added the Hod Hill and Aucissa Derivative brooches, and some sherds of pottery that may be indicative of a military presence, including fragments of Hofheim flagon and a rare imported burnished sherd from a North Gaulish white ware beaker (ditch 5164, Period 1.4). Perhaps also military is a small group of close-set hobnails (SF 5250) from the fill of ditch 5784 (Period 1.2), which may be from a military boot (*a caliga*).
- 4.3.27 According to the dataset utilised by the '*New Visions of the Roman Countryside*' series of monographs, only 10% of farmsteads from Roman Britain have yielded military equipment of any kind, as opposed to over 60% of defended urban centres (Smith and Fulford 2018, 354). This would place the site within the 'unusual' category. The interpretive frameworks usually established to explain the presence of

military equipment on rural settlements are two-fold; it is either a settled military community (usually of demobbed veterans) or there is a military presence for keeping the peace (*ibid.*). At Wimpole Hall, the most probable explanation is contact with the military via the nearby Roman road network, and such contact could have resulted from direct use of the site by the military for a short period of time, perhaps as a camp while the road was being built. This could have been enforced by the military commanders but it could also have been negotiated in some way as a means of 'keeping the peace'.

Distribution of artefacts

- 4.3.28 With the tight chronology and distinctive composition of the finds established, it is worth turning to the distribution of the small finds (Figs 15-16). There was a particular cluster in the western part of the site, specifically within or near to the ditches of the largest Hilltop Enclosures in Period 1.3-1.4 (5191 and 5281 respectively), including the Celtic figurine handle (SF 5116, Fig. 23), the votive wheel object (SF 5309, Fig. 29) and two of the military items (SF 5100 and SF 5048) (Fig. 16).
- 4.3.29 Ditch 5191 formed part of the Period 1.3 enclosure, the line of which was subsequently enclosed in Period 1.4. It is possible that ditch 5191 was deliberately backfilled prior to the re-alignment of the enclosure, although the ditch fills did not particularly elucidate this interpretation. It should also be noted that ditch 5191 was partially disturbed by a later ditch. However, the general trend of clustering of finds - both in term of their position within the top of the ditch, and close to the centre line of the latest enclosure - does suggest that their distribution was not incidental or the result of casual loss (Fig. 7, inset). Why there was a clustering of rare finds in this part of the site is difficult to determine, but the main enclosure during the 1st century AD appears to have been significant. There is no evidence for a shrine, which might have helped explain the presence of the votive objects, but as discussed in regard to the roundhouses, it is entirely possible that a structure existed within the enclosure but has not survived, because its footings were not substantial in the first place, or maybe because it sat on a raised platform (possible evidence of upcast material was encountered in Enclosure 5154/5179 to the south - see 4.3.32-33 below). Alternatively, it may be that the enclosure itself - and therefore its boundaries - gained significance, beyond simply being a field within the settlement. If the settlement did become a local focal point, perhaps this largest component of the Hilltop Enclosure became associated with communal activity, and possibly the deposition of votive or special items. In addition, the presence of items associated with the military suggests a connection with the Roman army, which also increases the significance of the enclosure and is plausible given the proximity of Ermine Street.
- 4.3.30 The placing of votive objects in locations that are not obviously ritual can be paralleled elsewhere in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. At Love's Farm, St Neots, a group of 32 copper alloy items (including brooches, armlets, rings and a military armilla) and coins was recovered from a deposit of alluvial silt which sealed a waterhole (Hinman and Zant 2018, 99-101). Thought to have been deposited in an area that was seasonally wet (*ibid.*, 320), the location may also have been important

because it was at the edge of a settlement enclosure. Recently, excavations at Cressing in Essex revealed an impressive Late Iron Age settlement that was enclosed within a large D-shaped enclosure (Greef 2021). In one specific location, the enclosure ditch later became the focus for the deposition of votive items, including many brooches, coins and more unusual items such as a small cockerel figurine, possibly associated with the Roman god Mercury (Crummy 2021). This practice started around the time of the Roman Conquest but continued into the early 3rd century AD. Small structures – possibly shrines – may have been built to facilitate each phase of votive deposition at Cressing, but the key factor in terms of location appeared to be the enclosure ditch itself, similar to Lamp Hill.

- 4.3.31 There was also an apparent favouring of the annular enclosure at the break of slope (Period 1.3 **5154**/Period 1.4 **5179**) for the deposition of pottery, with many of the largest individual assemblages and a number of the notable imports (Terra Nigra, Gaulish Samian Cup) coming from within this feature (App. B.4).
- 4.3.32 This sub oval feature remains particularly enigmatic. Firstly, it was fully enclosed during Phase 1.3 (Plate 17), with postholes subsequently added to its base during the Conquest period (Plate 9). This suggests there may have been some form of palisade or post-arrangement within the ditch, which would have been visually impressive. There was also some suggestion of remnant upcast across its centre, into which were cut a sequence of discrete features (**5554**). The artefacts recovered from these and the associated layer included coinage (SF 5160), a brooch spring (SF 5158), a knife blade (SF 5157) and a silver denarius of Tiberius (SF 5161, Fig. 25). Whether or not this material represented the remnant of a mound is unclear but the location of this enclosure exactly upon the break of slope (Fig. 17) would have made any such earthwork (and a possible palisade) undeniably prominent, and it adds further weight to the idea of the settlement being a local focal point.

Settlement status in the 1st century AD

- 4.3.33 Based on the evidence offered above it is suggested that during the Latest Iron Age and Conquest period, there was a flourishing of activity – including a considerable investment of effort in the marking/delineation of the site and the structured deposition of artefacts in uncommon quantities – indicative of the fact that Lamp Hill perhaps represented a hub, or focal point for aspects of a wider market economy and/or social interaction.
- 4.3.34 The suggestion that the site may have been a focus for communal activities is perhaps reinforced when viewed through the prism of the obvious, relatively early, and frankly intensive Roman presence. Lamp Hill's specific location is intriguing in this regard. Although close to the early routeways described previously, Lamp Hill is by no means a roadside settlement, standing at least 1km back from these routes. The quantity of material culture deposited early on at the site is in stark contrast to the relative paucity of early material to the south, close to the Arrington Roundabout (Horton *et al.* 1995) which suggests that it cannot be put down merely to 'passing trade' as such. In any event, if this were the case, it might be expected that deposition would have continued throughout the Roman period; if even relative proximity to Ermine Street were the primary source of such material. Therefore, it

may be that during the early years of the Conquest period the site, which may already have been important in the local landscape, was exploited as a camp – possibly when Ermine Street was being constructed – or for the purposes of trade and commerce with the Roman Army. The subsequent abandonment of the settlement in the post-Boudican period may have been a direct result of the difficult and challenging political situation at the time (see below).

- 4.3.35 This is not without precedent and it is of some interest that the settlement identified in Zone D during the Cambourne West evaluations (Thatcher 2015; see inset, Fig. 19) also demonstrated a peak in activity between AD 30-60 and no finds post-dating *c.* AD 70. Although not yet subjected to full excavation, this site occupies a similar point in the landscape, close to the junction between Ermine Street and the ridge formerly traversed by a prehistoric trackway, now the line of the A428. Further afield, the site at Galley Hill, Thetford (Gregory 1991), also prominent in the local landscape, appears to have been shut down within the same timeframe.
- 4.3.36 Returning to the locale, it should be asked – could the sites at Lamp Hill and Cambourne West have been either inconveniently close to the junctions of major thoroughfare (Ermine Street *et al*) or, conversely, both conveniently obvious and locally/culturally significant for a show of force in the aftermath of the Boudican revolt?

4.4 Early Roman

- 4.4.1 Consideration of the evidence for Early Roman activity at the subject site in many ways throws the apparent flurry of activity in the preceding period into sharper relief. Subsequent to the Conquest period there was a marked decline in activity at the site. The pottery attributed to Period 2.1 accounted for 13% of the assemblage, by Period 2.2 this had fallen to just 3%. This is in line with the small finds evidence which, after the spike in deposition between *c.*AD 43-80 described above, declined considerably and is well illustrated by the paucity of post-Conquest, Colchester BB Derivative brooches (*c.* AD 65-80).
- 4.4.2 The site morphology for the initial Roman phase (Period 2.1, Fig. 8) is notable for the fact that the earliest Roman features did not encroach on the Hilltop Enclosure, instead initially skirting it to the north and east. This suggests that the earlier enclosures were still prominent and still possibly utilised. As to the character of this activity it is unfortunate that the early modern coprolite mining had truncated the large enclosure laid out during this time at the north-western limit of the site (Enclosure 5438). This somewhat precludes further interpretation but reference to the geophysical survey does suggest that this feature was approximately 70m in diameter and sub-square in plan (Fig. 18). Machine dug slots undertaken during the fieldwork confirmed the survival of the enclosure ditch beneath the extent of the coprolite mining and so its indicated form is suggested to be accurate.
- 4.4.3 The inception of this enclosure during the earliest Roman period is intriguing, especially when the evidence for militaria cited above is brought to bear. Based upon the fact that the metalwork assemblages have a distinctive pre-Flavian (pre-AD 80) 'cut-off' date, coupled with the gradual decline in occupation at the site following the Conquest period, it is suggested, tentatively, that the status of the site was affected

by socio-political events occurring in the Neronian period (AD 61+), specifically during the aftermath of the Boudican revolt. Drawing this evidence out from the archaeological record is very difficult, but such an event and its consequences must have had an impact on rural settlements – some more than others – and perhaps the pre-Flavian ‘cut-off’ date for the metalwork at Lamp Hill is in some way associated.

- 4.4.4 The site is also close to the principal route of Ermine Street and may have been affected by the immense social and economic turmoil which took place post-Boudican revolt (Tacitus, *Annals*, XIV, 159-179 and Dio Cassius, *Roman Histories*, LXII, 83-100). There is no definable layer in the stratigraphic sequence that would reliably assert a connection with the Boudican revolt, but the evidence can be interpreted as such and must be acknowledged. This link can be interpreted by way of the metalwork as an indicator, and to some extent the pottery. If the settlement was important at the time of the conquest, as indicated by the metalwork and coinage, it is plausible that the Roman army would have wanted to appease such communities along their supply routes. It is equally feasible that such communities were involved to some degree in the Boudican revolt and if so, this involvement might have had a negative impact on the fortunes of the settlement, leading to eviction or even slaughter of the inhabitants, which would closely match the dating evidence and is certainly evocative.

4.5 Later Roman

- 4.5.1 The initial burst of activity in the Early Roman period did not last – possibly because of what happened in the aftermath of the Boudican revolt – and during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD it is thought that the site was part of a larger field system. The pattern of land use in the later Roman period is largely in keeping with that of a wider agricultural estate and, unlike the earlier Roman activity, bore little relation or apparent consideration for the previous land divisions. Consequently, less material culture was being brought and used at the site, meaning that much of the pottery from Period 2.2 onwards (mid 2nd century AD) was residual, deriving presumably from earlier features and soils that were disturbed during the excavating of new ditches. Therefore a slight increase in the proportion of pottery in Period 2.3-2.4 (which combined comprised approximately 8% of the entire assemblage) may be because some of the larger assemblages came from features that truncated or overlay earlier features, for example ditch **5379** and metallated surface **303** (both Period 2.3). In addition, environmental evidence and the presence of two possible corn dryers suggests that processing of hulled wheat was being undertaken within the site during this time (App. C.3).
- 4.5.2 In the wider landscape, the distinct chronology of the Wimpole site is also borne out by evidence from the excavations and field surveys conducted 2km to the south, close to the A603, which recorded no activity prior to the later 2nd century and recovered only 3rd-4th century coinage (Horton *et al.* 1995).

Long-lived boundary?

- 4.5.3 The large Period 2.3 ditch (**5379**) which extended across the centre of the site was a sizeable boundary (on average 2m wide and up to 0.8m deep). Its course appeared to

deliberately reference earlier boundaries (in particular the northern side of Late Iron Age Enclosure **5187**, Period 1.2), while marking a new linear boundary running along the crest of the hill. Significantly, the position and orientation of this boundary ditch appears to correspond with a linear boundary that is visible in the LiDAR data in the wooded area directly to the west. The linear boundary in the wooded area is one of several similarly aligned features which together form a series of rectangular plots associated with ridge and furrow. In fact, these match a series of plots on a map dated to 1638 (Fig. 20), which are marked as Thresham Close, Parsonage Close and Thresham End, directly to the west of a field marked as Lamphill (transcription of the map reproduced in full at *British History Online*). While it is probable that these plots are medieval or post-medieval in date, there is evidence with the discovery of ditch **5379** that one of these boundaries may follow the course of a relict Roman boundary, which itself referenced a Late Iron Age enclosure ditch. The pottery from ditch **5379** (106 sherds, 784g) was all Roman pottery of mixed date and there was no evidence of medieval finds or a later re-cut, which suggests that any later version of the boundary is restricted to the plots within the wooded area and did not continue as far east as the excavation area.

The Late Roman coin hoard and contemporary activity

- 4.5.4 There was a discrete concentration of Late Roman activity in the north-west corner of the site. The most notable finding comprised a purse hoard within the upper fill (5441) of ditch **5438** (Period 2.1). This assemblage totalled nine coins, with the earliest dated AD 283-284 (SF 5111, Fig. 25). Tetrarchic nummi represented 77% of the hoard assemblage, suggesting a date of deposition in the early 4th century (App. B.2). This example of another distinct group of finds being recovered from the top of a ditch is of interest. It is worth reiterating, and probably reasonable to suggest, that a possible reason for the choice of this location is that the line of a former ditch would have provided a fertile bedding for the growth of vegetation atop the hill, and thus served as a marker, or *aide memoire*, of sorts.
- 4.5.5 More generally, there is other artefactual evidence to suggest that the remnants of Enclosure **5438**, the large sub-square enclosure that was also visible in the geophysical survey (Fig. 18), was being utilised in the Late Roman period. The same upper ditch fill that contained the coin hoard (5441) also contained pottery dated to the early 4th century (69 sherds, 998g), which included late wares such as Nene Valley Colour Coat. In addition, ditch **5635** and pit **5456**, approximately 10m north of where the coin hoard was discovered, both contained Late Roman pottery.

4.6 Significance

- 4.6.1 The excavations at Lamp Hill have successfully recorded an unusual sequence of activity tightly dated to a relatively short timeframe. The narrative proposed for the site raises as many questions as it answers but it is hoped that these will contribute positively to both the evidence and discussion pertaining to the complicated societal fabric of the period.
- 4.6.2 The finds assemblage is of significance, with several elements in particular standing out: the Late Iron Age coins, the Late Roman purse hoard, the items of military

equipment and the votive objects, in particular SF 5116 (Fig. 23), the spatula handle figurine. This artefact has few direct parallels, the Boeslunde examples being the closest (App. B.1). Although his identity is (and will probably continue to be) a mystery, he has been pragmatically assigned the title 'The Torc Bearer'. His obvious mix of styles, which incorporate Mediterranean and Northern European aspects provide a fitting, valuable (and undeniably aesthetically pleasing) summation of the complicated and nuanced interactions that in many ways define the site.

5 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

5.1 Publication

- 5.1.1 It is proposed to publish the findings from this excavation as a synthetic article in Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (approximately 8000-10000 words). While this archive report details the full stratigraphic sequence of the excavations, the aim of the article will be to briefly summarise the development of the farmstead and then concentrate on the metalwork assemblage and other significant artefacts, to determine what they reveal about the status of the site and potential contact with the Roman military.
- 5.1.2 This report will both supplement the published article and will be superseded by any new data and interpretations presented within it.

5.2 Archiving, Retention and Dispersal

- 5.2.1 The site archive (under Site Code WPLCPK18, county HER code ECB 5375) will be deposited with the National Trust and comprises a maximum of 23 bulk finds/document boxes and 13 small find boxes. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5000	cut	ditch	0		5000	0.94	0.42		
5001	fill	ditch	5000		5000		0.13	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5002	fill	ditch	5000		5000		0.36	Light Grey	Silty Clay
5003	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	0.56	0.46		
5004	fill	pit	5003	1.3	5020		0.38	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5005	fill	pit	5003	1.3	5020		0.21	Mid Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5006	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5006	1.2	0.48		
5007	fill	ditch	5006	2.1	5006		0.48	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5008	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5008	2	0.68		
5009	fill	ditch	5008	1.2	5008		0.68	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5010	fill	ditch	5008	1.2	5008		0.48	Mid Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay
5011	fill	ditch	5008	1.2	5008		0.28	Mid Brown	Clayey Silt
5012	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5008	1.2	0.46		
5013	fill	ditch	5012	1.2	5008	1.2	0.46	Dark Grey Brown	Clayey Silt
5014	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5014	0.78	0.36		
5015	fill	ditch	5014	2.4	5014		0.24	Light Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5016	fill	ditch	5014	2.4	5014		0.12	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5017	cut	post hole	0		5017	0.9	0.25		
5018	fill	post hole	5017		5017		0.25	Light Grey Yellow	Silty Clay
5019	fill	post hole	5017		5017		0.25	Mid Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5020	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	1.1	0.14		
5021	fill	pit	5020	1.3	5020		0.14	Mid Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay
5022	cut	post hole	0		5017		0.2		
5023	fill	post hole	5022		5017		0.2	Dark Brown	Silty Clay
5024	fill	post hole	5022		5017		0.2	Dark Brown	Silty Clay
5025	cut	post hole	0		5017		0.28		
5026	fill	post hole	5025		5017		0.28	Dark Brown	Silty Clay
5027	fill	post hole	5025		5017		0.28	Dark Brown	Silty Clay
5028	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5028	0.76	0.16		
5029	fill	ditch	5028	1.1	5028		0.16	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5030	cut	post hole				0.48	0.06		
5031	fill	post hole	5030				0.06	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5032	cut	post hole	0			0.44	0.08		
5033	fill	post hole	5032				0.08	Light Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5034	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	1	0.16		
5035	fill	pit	5034	1.3	5020		0.16	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5038	cut	VOID	0		0	0.2	0.06		
5039	fill	VOID	5038		0	0.2	0.06		
5040	cut	VOID	0						
5041	fill	VOID	5040			0.28	0.07		
5042	cut	VOID	0		0				
5043	fill	VOID	5042		0	0.13	0.05		
5046	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	0.9	0.15		
5047	fill	pit	5046	1.3	5020		0.15	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5048	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	0.8	0.16		

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5049	fill	pit	5048	1.3	5020		0.16	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5050	cut	ditch	0		5050	0.7	0.1		
5051	fill	ditch	5050		5050		0.1	Dark Brown	Silty Clay
5052	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5052	0.48	0.16		
5053	fill	ditch	5052	1.1	5052		0.16	Dark Brown	Silty Clay
5054	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5052	0.24	0.06		
5055	fill	ditch	5054	1.1	5052		0.06	Mid Brown	Silty Clay
5056	fill	pit	5060		5060	1.12	0.3	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5057	fill	pit	5060		5060	1.12	0.3	Light Grey	Silty Clay
5058	fill	pit	5060		5060	1.12	0.3	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5059	fill	pit	5060		5060	1.12	0.3	Light grey	Silty Clay
5060	cut	pit	0		5060	1.1	0.28		
5061	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	0.5	0.07		
5062	fill	pit	5061	1.3	5020		0.07	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5063	cut	post hole	0	1.3	5020	0.55	0.1		
5064	fill	post hole	5063	1.3	5020		0.1	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5065	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	1.2	0.08		
5066	fill	pit	5065	1.3	5020		0.08	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5067	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	0.6	0.14		
5068	fill	pit	5067	1.3	5020		0.14	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5069	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	0.6	0.12		
5070	fill	pit	5069	1.3	5020		0.12	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5071	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	0.6	0.08		
5072	fill	pit	5071	1.3	5020		0.08	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5073	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	0.8	0.1		
5074	fill	pit	5073	1.3	5020		0.1	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5075	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	3.6	0.26		
5076	fill	pit	5075	1.3	5020	3.6	0.06	Light Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5077	fill	pit	5075	1.3	5020	3.6	0.2	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5078	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	0.44	0.07		
5079	fill	pit	5078	1.3	5020		0.07	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5080	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	1.1	0.1		
5081	fill	pit	5080	1.3	5020		0.1	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5082	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	0.9	0.15		
5083	fill	pit	5082	1.3	5020		0.15	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5084	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	0.9	0.14		
5085	fill	pit	5084	1.3	5020		0.14	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5086	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5052	0.58	0.22		
5087	fill	ditch	5086	1.1	5052		0.22	Dark Brown	Silty Clay
5088	cut	ditch	0	2.3	5088	0.5	0.15		
5089	fill	ditch	5088	2.3	5088		0.15	Dark Brown	Silty Clay
5090	cut	pit	0		5090	0.6	0.08		
5091	fill	pit	5090		5090		0.08	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5092	cut	pit	0		5090	0.5	0.07		
5093	fill	pit	5092		5090	0.5	0.07	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5094	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5008	1.2	0.46		
5095	fill	ditch	5094	1.2	5008		0.28	Light Greenish Grey	Silty Clay
5096	fill	ditch	5094	1.2	5008		0.18	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5097	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5097	0.7	0.18		

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5098	fill	ditch	5097	1.1	5097		0.18	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5099	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5006	1.1	0.38		
5100	fill	ditch	5099	2.1	5006		0.18	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5101	fill	ditch	5099	2.1	5006		0.22	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5102	cut	gully	0	1.3	5102	0.3	0.16		
5103	fill	gully	5102	1.3	5102		0.16	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5104	cut	pit	0		5104	0.66	0.21		
5105	fill	pit	5104		5105		0.21	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5106	cut	ring gully	0	1.1	5106	0.44	0.15		
5107	fill	ring gully	5106	1.1	5106		0.15	Dark Brownish Grey	Occasional Small Sub Angular Stones
5108	cut	ring gully	0	1.1	5106	0.3	0.1		
5109	fill	ring gully	5108	1.1	5106		0.1	Dark Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5110	cut	ring gully	0	1.1	5106	0.36	0.2		
5111	fill	ring gully	5110	1.1	5106		0.2	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5112	cut	ring gully	0	1.1	5106	0.38	0.19		
5113	fill	ring gully	5112	1.1	5106		0.19	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5114	cut	ring gully	0	1.1	5106	0.42	0.18		
5115	fill	ring gully	5114	1.1	5106		0.18	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5116	cut	ring gully	0	1.1	5106	0.22	0.16		
5117	fill	ring gully	5116	1.1	5106		0.16	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5118	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5118	0.24	0.18		
5119	fill	ditch	5118	2.4	5118		0.18	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5120	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5120	0.65	0.35		
5121	fill	ditch	5120	2.1	5120			Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5122	fill	ditch	5120	2.1	5120			Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5123	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5123	0.65	0.28		
5124	fill	ditch	5123	2.4	5123			Light Grey	Silty Clay
5125	fill	ditch	5123	2.4	5123			Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5126	fill	ditch	5123	2.4	5123			Light Grey	Silty Clay
5127	fill	ditch	5123	2.4	5123			Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5128	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5128	1.8	1.2		
5129	fill	ditch	5128	2.1	5128		0.22	Mid Green Grey	Silty Clay
5130	fill	ditch	5128	2.1	5128		0.26	Light Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5131	fill	ditch	5128	2.1	5128		0.8	Dark Brown	Silty Clay
5132	fill	ditch	5128	2.1	5128		0.4	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5133	fill	ditch	5128	2.1	5128		0.28	Mid Brownish Grey	Clayey Silt
5134	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5134	0.7	0.4		
5135	fill	ditch	5134	1.1	5134			Light Grey	Silty Clay
5136	Fill	ditch	5134	1.1	5134			Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5137	fill	ditch	5134	1.1	5134			Light Greyish Yellow	Silty Clay
5138	fill	ditch	5134	1.1	5134			Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5139	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5139	0.8	0.6		
5140	fill	ditch	5139	1.1	5139			Mid Greenish Grey	Silty Clay
5141	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5141	0.8	0.37		
5142	fill	ditch	5141	1.1	5141			Mid Green Grey	Silty Clay
5143	fill	ditch	5141	1.1	5141			Dark Greyish Green	Silty Clay

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5144	cut	ditch	5721	1.3	5144	2.1	0.9		
5145	fill	ditch	5144	1.3	5144		0.42	Light Grey	Silty Clay
5146	fill	ditch	5144	1.3	5144		0.32	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5147	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5281	1.55	0.83		
5148	fill	ditch	5147	1.4	5281		0.37	Light Grey	Silty Clay
5149	fill	ditch	5147	1.4	5281		0.36	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5150	fill	ditch	5144	2.1			0.16	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5151	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5008	2.3	0.88		
5152	fill	ditch	5151	1.2	5008		0.28	Light Greenish Brown	Clay
5153	fill	ditch	5151	1.2	5008		0.6	Mid Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5154	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5154	2.1	0.77		
5155	fill	ditch	5154	1.3	5154		0.3	Mid Greenish Grey	Clay
5156	fill	ditch	5154	1.3	5154		0.47	Dark Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5157	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5128	1.06	0.62		
5158	fill	ditch	5157	2.1	5128		0.22	Mid Yellowish and Greenish Brown	Silty Clay
5159	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5128	0.9	0.44		
5160	fill	ditch	5159	2.1	5128		0.1	Mid Yellowish Greenish Brown	Silty Clay
5161	fill	ditch	5157	2.1	5128	2.2	0.4	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5162	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5162	0.6	0.1		
5163	fill	ditch	5162	1.1	5162		0.1	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5164	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5164	2.2	0.96		
5165	fill	ditch	5164	1.4	5164			Mid Green Grey	Silty Clay
5166	fill	ditch	5164	1.4	5164		0.76	Mid Brown	Silty Clay
5167	fill	ditch	5164	1.4	5164		0.3	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5168	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5008	1.9	0.78		
5169	fill	ditch	5168	1.2	5008		0.32	Light Greenish Grey	Clay
5170	fill	ditch	5168	1.2	5008		0.46	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5172	fill	ditch	5171	2.4	5171		0.48	Dark Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5173	cut	gully	0	1.1	5173	0.7	0.18		
5174	fill	gully	5173	1.1	5173		0.18	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5175	cut	ditch	0	2.2	5175	1.2	0.5		
5176	fill	ditch	5175	2.2	5175	0.54	0.16	mid-greenish grey	silty clay
5177	fill	ditch	5175	2.2	5175	0.9	0.08	dark blackish grey	silty clay
5178	fill	ditch	5175	2.2	5175	1.2	0.36	mid grey	silty clay
5179	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5179	2.36	0.73		
5180	fill	ditch	5179	1.4	5179	0.85	0.24	dark yellowish grey dark brownish grey	silty clay
5181	fill	ditch	5179	1.4	5179	2.16	0.7	dark brownish grey	silty clay
5182	cut	ditch	5182	1.3	5154	1.3	0.48		
5183	fill	ditch	5182	1.3	5154		0.28		
5184	fill	ditch	5182	1.3	5154		0.4	mid brownish grey	silty clay
5185	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5185	0.6	0.26		
5187	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5187	1.9	0.8		
5188	fill	ditch	5187	1.2	5187		0.65	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5189	fill	ditch	5187	1.2	5187		0.2	Dark Grey	Silty Grey
5190	fill	spread	5187	1.2	5187	0.9	0.3	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5191	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5191	0.6	0.5		

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5192	fill	ditch	5191	1.3	5191		0.5	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5193	cut	ditch	0	2.2	5193	0.75	0.3		
5194	fill	ditch	5193	2.2	5193		0.3	Dark Grey Brown	Silty clay
5195	cut	pit	0	31	5195	2	0.28		
5196	fill	pit	5195	31	5195		0.28	Mid Grey	Clay
5197	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5197	0.96	0.32		
5198	fill	ditch	5197	2.4	5197		0.07	Light Greenish Grey	Silty Clay
5199	fill	ditch	5197	2.4	5197		0.25	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5200	cut	gully	0	1.1	5200	0.37	0.22		
5201	fill	gully	5200	1.1	5200		0.22	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5202	cut	gully	0	1.1	5200	0.34	0.15		
5203	fill	gully	5202	1.1	5200		0.15	Mid Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5204	cut	gully	0	1.1	5200	0.29	0.1		
5205	fill	gully	5204	1.1	5200		0.1	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5206	cut	post hole	0	1.1	5200	0.44	0.08		
5207	fill	post hole	5206	1.1	5200		0.08	Mid Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5208	cut	pit	0	1.2	5208	0.74	0.19		
5209	fill	pit	5208	1.2	5208		0.19	Light Grey	Silty Clay
5210	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5210	2	0.86		
5211	fill	ditch	5210	1.4	5210		0.3	Dark Green Brown	Silty Clay
5212	fill	ditch	5210	1.4	5210		0.32	Mid Green Grey	Silty Clay
5213	fill	ditch	5210	1.4	5210		0.34	Mid Grey Brown	Clayey Silt
5214	cut	ditch	0		5214	0.24	0.1		
5215	fill	pit	5214		5214		0.1	Mid Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5216	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5216	0.6	0.06		
5217	fill	ditch	5216	2.4	5216		0.06	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5218	cut	ring gully	0	1.1	5218	0.35	0.18		
5219	fill	ditch	5218	1.1	5218	0.35	0.18	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5220	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5220	0.7	0.1		
5221	fill	ditch	5220	1.1	5220	0.7	0.1	Dark Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5222	cut	post hole	0	1.1	5222	0.2	0.09		
5223	fill	ditch	5222	1.1	5223		0.09	Dark Brown Yellow	Silty Clay
5224	cut	pit	0		5224	3	0.12		
5225	fill	pit	5224		5224		0.12	Light Yellow Brown	Silty Clay
5226	cut	post hole	0		5226	0.6	0.26		
5227	fill	post hole	5226		5226	0.6	0.26	Mid Brownish Yellow	Silty Clay
5228	cut	post hole	0	1.1	5222	0.4	0.08		
5229	fill	post hole	5228	1.1	5222	0.4	0.08	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5230	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5230	1.5	0.48		
5231	fill	ditch	5230	2.1	5230		0.48	Dark Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5232	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5179	1.3	0.76		
5233	fill	ditch	5232	1.4	5179		0.36	Light Greenish Grey	Clay
5234	fill	ditch	5232	1.4	5179		0.42	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5235	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5154	1.5	0.93		
5236	fill	ditch	5235	1.3	5154		0.35	Mid Greenish Grey	Clay
5237	fill	ditch	5235	1.3	5154		0.58	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5238	cut	post hole	0		5238	0.7	0.34		
5239	fill	post hole	5238		5238		0.34	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5240	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5240	0.9	0.7		

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5241	fill	ditch	5240	1.2	5240		0.1	Light Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5242	fill	ditch	5240	1.2	5240		0.52	Light Grey	Silty Clay
5243	fill	ditch	5240	1.2	5240		0.4	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5244	cut	pit	0	31	0	1	0.56		
5245	fill	pit	5244	31	0		0.56	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5246	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5246	1.6	0.63		
5247	fill	ditch	5246	1.3	5246		0.4	Light Grey	Silty Clay
5248	fill	ditch	5246	1.3	5246		0.26	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5249	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5249	0.46	0.7		
5250	fill	ditch	5249	1.1	5134		0.4	Mid Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5251	fill	ditch	5249	1.1	5134		0.3	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5252	cut	gully	0	1.1	5252	0.45	0.25		
5253	fill	gully	5252	1.1	5252		0.25	Mid Yellow Brown	Silty Clay
5254	cut	post hole	0	1.1	5252	0.45	0.15		
5255	fill	post hole	5254	1.1	5252		0.15	Dark Brown Yellow	Silty Clay
5256	cut	post hole	0	1.4	5179	0.58	0.47		
5257	fill	post hole	5256	1.4	5179		0.18	Light Grey Brown	Clay
5258	cut	gully	0	1.1	5106	0.3	0.14		
5259	fill	gully	5258	1.1	5106	0.25	0.03	Light Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5260	fill	gully	5258	1.1	5106	0.3	0.1	Mid Brown Grey	Clay Silt
5261	cut	gully	0	1.1	5106	0.29	0.09		
5262	fill	gully	5261	1.1	5106	0.21	0.03	Light Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5263	fill	gully	5261	1.1	5106	0.29	0.06	Mid Brown Grey	Clay Silt
5264	cut	gully	0	1.1	5252	0.7	0.27		
5265	fill	gully	5264	1.1	5252	0.7	0.27	Mid Yellow Brown	Silty Clay
5266	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5230	0.6	0.17		
5267	fill	ditch	5266	2.1	5230			Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5268	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5268	1.9	0.87		
5269	fill	ditch	5268	1.3	5268		0.44	Light Grey	Silty Clay
5270	fill	ditch	5268	1.3	5268		0.35	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5271	fill	ditch	5268	1.3	5012		0.26	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5272	cut	pit	0	1.4	0	1.04	0.2		
5273	fill	pit	5272	1.4	0		0.07	Light Grey	Silty Clay
5274	fill	pit	5272	1.4	0		0.13	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5275	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5179	1.3	0.78		
5276	fill	ditch	5275	1.4	5179		0.28	Mid Greenish Grey	Clay
5277	fill	ditch	5275	1.4	5179		0.5	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5278	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5191	0.86	0.63		
5279	fill	ditch	5278	1.3	5191		0.5	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5280	fill	ditch	5281	1.4	5281		0.25	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5281	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5281	2.65	0.7		
5282	fill	ditch	5281	1.4	5281		0.7	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5283	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5154	1.96	0.7		
5284	fill	ditch	5283	1.3	5154		0.2	Mid Yellowish Greenish Grey	Silty Clay
5285	fill	ditch	5283	1.3	5154		0.5	Mid Brownish Grey	Clayey Silt
5286	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5230	0.94	0.44		
5287	fill	ditch	5286	2.1	5230		0.1	Mid Yellowish Greeny Grey	Silty Clay

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5288	fill	ditch	5286	2.1	5230		0.2	Mid Brownish Grey	Clayey Silt
5289	cut	ditch	0	1.1	0	1.14	0.15		
5290	fill	ditch	5289	1.1	0		0.15	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5291	fill	ditch	5283	1.3	5154		0.1	Light Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5292	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5187	1.3	0.62		
5293	fill	ditch	5292	1.2	5187	1.3	0.1	Dark Green Brown	Silty Clay
5294	fill	ditch	5292	1.2	5187		0.52	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5295	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5187	0.8	0.8		
5296	fill	ditch	5295	1.2	5187		0.24	Mid Green Grey	Silty Clay
5297	fill	ditch	5295	1.2	5187		0.4	Mid Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5298	fill	ditch	5295	1.2	5187	0.8	0.32	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5299	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5134	0.9	0.56		
5300	fill	ditch	5295	1.2	5187	0	0.18	light greyish yellow	silty clay
5301	fill	ditch	5295	1.2	5187	0	0.38	dark brownish grey	silty clay
5302	cut	post hole	0		5302	0.6	0.15		
5303	fill	post hole	5302		5302		0.15	light brownish grey	silty clay
5304	cut	post hole	0		5302	0.6	0.15		
5305	fill	post hole	5304		5302		0.15	light brownish grey	silty clay
5306	cut	post hole	0		5306	0.65	0.1		
5307	fill	post hole	5306		5306		0.1	mid grey	silty clay
5308	cut	post hole	0	1.3	5308	0.45	0.28		
5309	fill	post hole	5308	1.3	5308		0.13	mid brownish grey	silty clay
5310	fill	post hole	5308	1.3	5308		0.15	dark grey	silty clay
5311	cut	ditch	0	2.2	5193	0.8	0.21		
5312	fill	ditch	5311	2.2	5193		0.18	mid brown grey	silty clay
5313	fill	ditch	5311	2.2	5193		0.17	dark grey brown	clayey silt
5314	cut	post hole	0	2.2	0	0.9	0.38		
5315	fill	post hole	5314	2.2	0		0.18	light grey brown	silty clay
5316	fill	post hole	5314	2.2	0		0.03	mid yellow brown	sandy clay
5317	cut	pit			0	0.52	0.1		
5318	fill	pit	5317		0		0.1		
5319	fill	post hole	5314	2.2	0		0.18	mid brown grey	silty clay
5320	fill	post hole	5314	2.2	0		0.09	dark brown	clayey silt
5321	cut	post hole	0	2.2	0	0.32	0.3		
5322	fill	post hole	5321	2.2	0		0.3	mid grey brown	silty clay
5325	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5325	1.4	0.78		
5326	fill	ditch	5325	1.1	5325		0.28	light yellowish grey	clay
5327	fill	ditch	5325	1.1	5325		0.5	light brown grey	silt clay
5328	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5325	2.48	0.78		
5329	fill	ditch	5328	1.1	5325		0.32	light greenish grey	clay
5330	fill	ditch	5328	1.1	5325		0.46	mid brown grey	silty clay
5331	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5191	0.46	0.28		
5332	fill	ditch	5331	1.3	5191		0.28	dark grey brown	silt clay
5333	cut	post hole	0	1.4	5333	0.94	0.26		
5334	fill	post hole	5333	1.4	5333		0.26	mid greyish brown	silty clay
5335	cut	post hole	0	1.4	5333	1	0.17		
5336	fill	post hole	0	1.4	5333		0.17	mid greyish brown	silty clay
5337	cut	post hole	0	1.4	5333	1.08	0.14		
5338	fill	post hole	5337	1.4	5333		0.14	mid greyish brown	silty clay

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5339	cut	pit	0		0	1.7	0.44		
5340	fill	pit	5339		0		0.16	mid brownish grey and yellow	silty clay
5341	fill	pit	5339		0		0.34	dark brownish grey	silty clay
5342	cut	post hole	0		0	0.86	0.16		
5343	fill	post hole	5342		0		0.16	dark brown with red	silty clay
5344	cut	post hole	0	1.1	0	1.24	0.15		
5345	fill	post hole	5344	1.1	5328		0.15	dark brownish grey	silty clay
5346	cut	post hole	0	1.1	5346	0.56	0.17		
5347	fill	post hole	5346	1.1	5346		0.17	mid greyish brown	silty clay
5348	cut	post hole	0	1.1	0	0.52	0.22		
5349	fill	post hole	5348	1.1	5346		0.22	mid yellowish brown with dark grey	silty clay
5350	fill	post hole	5348	1.1	5346		0.22	dark greyish brown	silty clay
5351	cut	post hole	0	1.1	5346	0.68	0.1		
5352	fill	post hole	5351	1.1	5346		0.1	dark greyish brown	silty clay
5353	cut	post hole	0	1.1	5346	0.24	0.14		
5354	fill	post hole	5353	1.1	5346		0.14	mid greyish brown	silty clay
5355	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5134	0.6	0.5		
5356	fill	ditch	5355	1.1	5134		0.02	mid green grey	silty clay
5357	fill	ditch	5355	1.1	5134		0.2	dark yellow brown	silty clay
5358	fill	ditch	5355	1.1	5134		0.4	dark brown grey	clayey silt
5359	cut	ditch	0	2.2	5193	0.8	0.2		
5360	fill	ditch	0	2.2	5193	0.8	0.2	dark grey brown	silty clay
5361	cut	ditch	0	2.2	5361	0.6	0.2		
5362	fill	ditch	5361	2.2	5361		0.2	dark brown	silty clay
5363	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5363	0.6	0.16		
5364	fill	ditch	5363	1.1	5363		0.16	dark brown	clayey silt
5370	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5281	3.4	1.2		
5371	fill	ditch	5370	1.4	5281		0.4	light yellow brown	clay
5372	fill	ditch	5370	1.4	5281		0.8	mid grey brown	silty clay
5373	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5128	1.02	0.56		
5374	fill	ditch	5373	2.1	5128		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty clay
5375	fill	ditch	5373	2.1	5128		0.3	dark grey brown	silty clay
5376	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5376	4.28	1		
5377	fill	ditch	5376	1.4	5376		1	mid grey	silty clay
5378	fill	ditch	5376	1.4	5376		0.58	mid yellowish grey	silty clay
5379	re-cut	ditch	0	2.4	5379	4.5	0.74		
5380	fill	ditch	5379	2.4	5379		0.46	dark grey	silty clay
5381	fill	ditch	5379	2.4	5379		0.44	dark grey brown	silty clay
5382	cut	post hole	0	2.4	0	0.58	0.21		
5383	fill	post hole	5382	2.4	0		0.21	mid greyish yellow	silty clay
5384	fill	post hole	5382	2.4	0		0.21	very dark grey	silty clay
5385	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5128	1.6	1.05		
5386	fill	ditch	5385	2.1	5128		1.05	mid grey	silty clay
5387	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5187	0.7	0.58		
5388	fill	ditch	5387	1.2	5187		0.3	light yellowish grey	silty clay
5389	fill		5387	1.2	5187		0.38	mid grey	silty clay

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5390	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5187	0.6	0.66		
5391	fill	ditch	5390	1.2	5187		0.3	light yellowish grey	silty clay
5392	fill	ditch	5390	1.2	5187		0.38	mid grey	silty clay
5393	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5164	2.54	0.74		
5394	fill	ditch	5393	1.4	5164		0.74	mid brownish grey	clayey silt
5395	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5268	1.4	1.5		
5396	fill	ditch	5395	1.3	5268		0.8	light yellowish to mid greenish mottled grey	silty clay
5397	fill	ditch	5395	1.3	5268		0.26	mid grey	clayey silt
5398	cut	post hole	0	1.1	5398	1.05	0.39		
5399	fill	post hole	5398	1.1	5398		0.2	light greenish grey	silty clay
5400	fill	post hole	5398	1.1	5398		0.26	mid grey	silty clay
5401	cut	ditch	0	2.2	5193	0.9	0.3		
5402	fill	ditch	5401	2.2	5193			mid pale grey	silty clay
5403	fill	ditch	5401	2.2	5193			mid dark grey	silty clay
5404	cut	pit	0		5060	0.7	0.09		
5405	fill	pit	5404		5060			mid pale grey	silty clay
5406	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5406	0.7	0.28		
5407	fill	ditch	5406	2.4	5406			pale grey	silty clay
5408	fill	ditch	5406	2.4	5406			mid grey	silty clay
5409	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5406	0.75	0.24		
5410	fill	ditch	5409	2.4	5406		0.24	mid grey	silty clay
5411	cut	pit	0		5060				
5412	fill	pit	5411		5060			mid grey	clay
5413	cut	pit	5411		5060	1	0.18		
5414	fill	pit	5413		5060		0.18	mid grey	silty clay
5415	cut	gully terminus	0	2.2	5415	0.6	0.28		
5416	fill	gully	5415	2.2	5415		0.28	dark grey	silty clay
5417	cut	pit	0	1.4	5333	1.4	0.52		
5418	fill	pit	5417	1.4	5333		0.1	mid grey with brown	silty clay
5419	fill	pit	5417	1.4	5333		0.52	dark brownish grey	silty clay
5420	cut	post hole	0	1.4	5333	0.58	0.44		
5421	fill	post hole	5420	1.4	5333		0.44	dark brownish grey	silty clay
5422	cut	post hole	0	1.4	5333	0.58	0.37		
5423	fill	post hole	5422	1.4	5333		0.57	dark brownish grey	silty clay
5424	cut	post hole	0		0	0.37	0.13		
5425	fill	post hole	5424		0		0.13	mid grey	silty clay
5426	cut	gully	0	1.2	5426	0.32	0.1		
5427	fill	gully	5426	1.2	5426	0.3	0.1	mid grey	silty clay
5428	cut	gully	0	1.2	5426	0.42	0.12		
5429	fill	gully	5428	1.2	5426		0.12	mid grey	silty clay
5430	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5430	1.45	0.4		
5431	fill	ditch	5430	2.4	5430		0.4	olive grey	silty clay
5432	cut	ring gully	0	1.2	5426	0.31	0.26		
5433	fill	ring gully	5432	1.2	5426		0.16	mid greyish brown	silty clay
5434	cut	ring gully	0	1.1	5434	0.33	0.3		
5435	fill	ring	5434	1.1	5434		0.3	dark greyish brown	clayey-silt

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
		gully							
5436	cut	ring gully	0	1.1	5434	0.45	0.15		
5437	fill	ring gully	5436	1.1	5434		0.15	dark greyish brown	clayey silt
5438	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5438	6.3	1.21		
5439	fill	ditch	5438	2.1	5438		0.75	mid grey	clay
5440	fill	ditch	5438	2.1	5438		0.4	mid grey	clay
5441	fill	ditch	5438	2.4	5438		0.44	dark grey	clay
5442	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5438		0.38		
5444	fill	grave	5445	2.4	0	0.7	0.22	Mid Greenish Grey	Silty Clay
5445	cut	grave		2.4	0	0.7	0.22		
5446	cut	Ring Gully	0	1.1	5200	0.54	0.15		
5447	fill	Ring Gully	5446	1.1	5200	0.54	0.15	Mid Brown	Silty-Clay
5448	cut	post hole		2.1	0	0.26	0.19		
5449	fill	post hole	5448	2.1	0	0.26	0.19	Mid Brownish Grey	Clay
5452		skeleton	5445	2.4	0				
5453		skeleton	0	2.4	0				
5454		skeleton	5445	2.4	0				
5455		skeleton	5445	2.4	0				
5456	cut	pit	0	2.4	5456	1.37	0.56		
5457	fill	pit	5456	2.4	5456	1.37	0.56	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty- Clay
5460	cut	ditch	5460	2.1	5128	1.4	0.53		
5461	fill	ditch	5460	2.1	5128		0.52	mid greyish brown	silty clay
5466	cut	Ring Gully	0	1.1	5434	0.48	0.2		
5467	fill	Ring Gully	5466	1.1	5434	0.48	0.2	Dark Brown	Clayey-Silt
5468	cut	gully	0		5468	0.31	0.12		
5469	fill	gully	5468		5468	0.31	0.12	Light-Mid Brown	Clayey- Silt
5470	cut	gully	0	2.4	5468	0.38	0.17		
5471	fill	gully	5470	2.4	5468	0.38	0.17	Mid Brown	Clayey-Silt
5472	cut	post hole	0	1.1	0	0.4	0.4		
5473	fill	post hole	5472	1.1	0	0.4	0.4	Dark Greyish-Brown	Silty-Clay
5474	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5008	1.5	0.55		
5475	fill	ditch	5474	1.2	5008	0.65	0.55	Mid Grey	Clay
5476	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5154	1.5	0.9		
5477	fill	ditch	5476	1.3	5154	1.26	0.4	Mid Grey	Clay
5478	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5179	2	0.64		
5479	layer	ditch	5478	1.4	5179	3.9	0.67	Mid Grey	Clay
5480	cut	post hole	0	1.4	5179	0.45	0.32		
5481	fill	post hole	5480	1.4	5179	0.5	0.32	Light Grey	Clay
5482	cut	pit	0	1.2	5482	2.2	1.5		
5493	cut	Ring Gully	0	1.1	5434	0.58	0.16		
5494	fill	Ring Gully	5493	1.1	5434	0.58	0.16	Dark Grey-Brown	Silty-Clay
5495	cut	ditch	0	1.2	0	1.6	0.65		

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5496	fill	ditch Base Fill	5495	1.2	0		0.39	Mottled Mid-Pale Grey with Yellow and Brown	Silty Clay
5497	fill	ditch	5495	1.2	0		0.31	Mid-Dark Grey	Silty- Clay
5498	cut	pit		1.1	0	0.73	0.2		
5499	fill	pit	5498	1.1	0		0.2	Dark Grey	Clay
5500	cut	Corn Dryer	0	2.4	5500	2	0.32		
5501	cut	pit	0	31		0.6	0.24		
5502	fill	pit	5501	31	0	0.6	0.24	Mid Grey	Clay
5503	cut	gully	0	1.2	5240	1.24	0.5		
5504	Fill	gully	5503	1.2	5240		0.2	Mid Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5505	fill	gully	5503	1.2	5240		0.36	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5506	cut	Ditch Terminus	0	1.1	5506	0.93	0.53		
5507	fill	Ditch Terminus	5506	1.1	5506		0.15	Light Grey	Silty Clay
5508	fill	Ditch Terminus	5506	1.1	5506		0.4	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5509	cut	pit	0	31	5509	1	0.55		
5510	fill	pit	5509	31	5509		0.2	Light Grey	Silty Clay
5511	fill	pit	5509	31	5509		0.38	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5512	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5512	0.8	0.46		
5513	fill	ditch	5512	1.4	5512		0.28	Mid Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5514	Fill	ditch	5512	1.4	5512		0.22	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5515	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5515	0.8	0.48		
5516	fill	Ditch	5515	1.2	5515		0.23	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5517	fill	ditch	5515	1.2	5515		0.26	Mid Reddish Brown	Silty Clay
5518	Cut	ditch	0	1.2	5518	0.9	0.58		
5519	fill	ditch	5518	1.2	5518		0.42	Mid Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5520	fill	ditch	5518	1.2	5518		0.32	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5521	cut	ditch	0	1.4		1.15	0.28		
5522	Fill	ditch	5521	1.4	5191	1.15	0.28	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5523	cut	Ditch Terminus	0	1.3	5191	1.15	0.2		
5524	fill	Ditch Terminus	5523	1.3	5191		0.2	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5525	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5525	1.15	0.32		
5526	fill	ditch	5525	1.1	5525		0.32	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5529	fill	Corn Dryer	5500	2.4	5500		0.15	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5530	fill	Corn Dryer	5500	2.4	5500		0.26	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5531	fill	Corn Dryer	5500	2.4	5500		0.32	Mid Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5532	fill	Corn Dryer	5500	2.4	5500		0.2	Mid Greenish Grey	Silty Clay
5533	cut	post hole		1.1	5202	0.4	0.15		
5534	fill	post hole	5533	1.1	5202		0.15	Mid Greyish-Brown	Silty- Clay

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5535	cut	ditch	0	2.3	5379	1.9	0.79		
5536	fill	ditch	5535	2.3	5379		0.14	Mid Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5537	fill	ditch	5535	2.3	5379		0.28	Mid Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5538	fill	ditch	5535	2.3	5379		0.42	Dark Brown Grey	Clayey Silt
5539	cut	Ditch	0	2.4	5539	1.2	0.16		
5540	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	1.5	0.12		
5541	fill	pit	5540	1.3	5020		0.12	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5542	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	0.35	0.09		
5543	fill	gully	5542	1.3	5020	0.35	0.09	Light-Mid Grey	Clay
5546	fill	ditch	5539	2.4	5539		0.16	Light Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5547	cut	ditch	0	2.2	5547	0.7	0.54		
5548	fill	ditch	5547	2.2	5547		0.06	Mid Yellowish Grey	Clayey Clay
5549	fill	ditch	5547	2.2	5547		0.14	Mid Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5550	fill	ditch	5547	2.2	5547		0.36	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5554	cut	post hole	0	1.4	5554	1	0.2		
5555	fill	post hole	5554	1.4	5554		0.2	Mid Greyish Yellow	Silty Clay
5556	fill	post hole	5554	1.4	5554		0.05	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5557	cut	post hole	0	1.4	5554	0.77	0.1		
5558	fill	post hole	5557	1.4	5554		0.1	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5559	cut	post hole	0	1.4	5554	0.21	0.12		
5560	fill	post hole	5559	1.4	5554		0.12	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5562	cut	post hole	0	2.4	5500	0.4			
5563	fill	post hole	5562	2.4	5500			Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5564	cut	drier flue	0	2.4	5500	0.32	0.32		
5565	fill	drier flue	5564	2.4	5500		0.32	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5566	cut	drier flue	0	2.4	5500	0.42	0.34		
5567	fill	drier flue	5566	2.4	5500		0.22	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5568	cut	drier flue	0	2.4	5500	0.42	0.4		
5569	fill	drier flue	5568	2.4	5500		0.4	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5570	cut	post hole	0	1.4	5554	0.5	0.13		
5571	fill	post hole	5570	1.4	5554		0.13	Light Grey	Silt Clay
5572	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5572	1.85	0.55		
5573	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5430		0.43		
5574	fill	ditch	5572	2.1	5572	1.85	0.37	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5575	fill	ditch	5572	2.1	5572	1.25	0.47	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5576	fill	ditch	5572	2.1	5572	0.78	0.55	Mid Green Brown	Silty Clay
5577	fill	ditch	5573	2.4	5430		0.43	Dark Grey Brown	Silt Clay
5578	cut	pit	0	2.4	0	0.3	0.08		
5579	fill	pit	5578	2.4	0	0.3	0.08	Dark Grey Brown	Silt Clay
5580	cut	Ditch	0		0	1.24	0.37		
5581	fill	ditch	5580		0		0.37	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5586	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	2.8	1		
5587	Fill	pit	5586	1.3	5020		0.16	Dark Grey	Silty- Clay
5588	fill	pit	5586	1.3	5020		0.1	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5589	cut	post hole	0		0	0.8	0.08		
5590	fill	post hole	5589		0		0.08	Mid Brownish Grey	Clayey Silt
5591	cut	ditch	0	2.3	5379	1.12	0.44		
5592	fill	ditch	5591	2.3	5379		0.44	Mid Greyish Brown	Clay
5593	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5593	0.62	0.2		

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5594	fill	ditch	5593	2.4	5593		0.2	Mid Yellowish Grey	Clay
5595	cut	pit	0	2.4	0	0.8	0.32		
5596	fill	pit	5595	2.4	0			Mid Yellowish Grey	Clay
5597	fill	pit	5595	2.4	0			Mid Yellowish Grey	Clay
5598	cut	Corn Dryer	0	2.4	5500	1.2	0.2		
5599	fill	Corn Dryer	5598	2.4	5500		0.16	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty clay
5600	fill	Corn Dryer	5598	2.4	5500		0.12	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5601	fill	Corn Dryer	5598	2.4	5500		0.18	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5602	cut	foundati on trench	0	2.4	5500	0.52	0.16		
5603	fill	foundati on trench	5602	2.4	5500		0.16	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5604	cut	pit	0	2.4	0	2.06	0.14		
5605	fill	pit	5604	2.4	0		0.14	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5606	fill	pit	5604	2.4	0		0.14	Mid Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5607	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	1.5	0.14		
5608	fill	pit	5607	1.3	5020		0.14	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5609	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	1.48	0.28		
5610	fill	pit	5609	1.3	5020		0.22	Mid Brown with Greyish Red Mottling	Silty Clay
5611	fill	pit	5609	1.3	5020		0.18	Dark Greyish Brown with Red Mottling	Silty Clay
5612	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	1.26	0.42		
5613	fill	pit	5612	1.3	5020		0.42	Darkish Grey with Red Mottling	Silty Clay
5614	fill	foundati on trench	5566	1.2	0		0.16	Light Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5615	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5154	1.05	0.68		
5616	fill	ditch	5615	1.3	5154		0.36	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5617	fill	ditch	5615	1.3	5154		0.42	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5618	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5179	2.8	1.34		
5619	fill	ditch	5618	1.4	5179		0.79	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5620	fill	ditch	5618	1.4	5179		0.44	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5621	fill	ditch	5618	1.4	5179		0.3	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5622	cut	ditch	0	1.2	0	0.95	0.58		
5623	fill	ditch	5622	1.2	0		0.27	Mid Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5624	fill	ditch	5622	1.2	0		0.38	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5625	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	1.8	0.29		
5626	fill	pit	5625	1.3	5020		0.29	Mottled Brownish Grey	Clay
5627	fill	Pit	5625	1.3	5020		0.2	Dark Greyish Brown	Clay
5628	cut	slot	0	1.1	5028	1.7	0.79		

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5629	fill	slot	5628	1.1	5028	1.7	0.79	Mottled Brown	Clay
5630	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5210	0.51	0.23		
5631	fill	ditch	5630	1.4	5210	0.5	0.23	Dark Greyish Brown	Clayey Silt
5632	fill	ditch	5630	1.4	5210	0.45	0.2	Light- Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5633	cut	post hole	0	0	0	0.18	0.14		
5634	fill	post hole	5633	0	0	0.18	0.14	Light Grey	Clay
5635	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5635	0.6	0.34		
5636	fill	ditch	5635	2.4	5635	0.6	0.34	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5637	cut	pit	0	2.4	5637	2.4	0.52		
5638	fill	pit	5637	2.4	5637		0.2	Mid Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay
5639	fill	pit	5637	2.4	5637		0.12	Mid Greenish Grey	Silty Clay
5640	fill	pit	5637	2.4	5637		0.22	Mid Greyish brown	Silty Clay
5641	cut	Gully Terminus	0	1.1	5641	0.46	0.08		
5642	fill	gully Terminus	5641	1.1	5641		0.08	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5643	cut	gully	0	2.4	0	1.15	0.43		
5644	fill	gully	5643	2.4	0		0.43	Mid Greyish Brown with Light Yellowish Grey Mottling	Silty Clay
5645	cut	gully	0	1.1	5641	1.78	0.33		
5646	fill		5645	1.1	5641		0.33	Mid Greyish-Brown with Lightly Yellowish Grey Mottling	Silty Clay
5647	cut	gully	0	2.2	5647	1.1	0.16		
5648	fill	gully	5647	2.2	5647		0.14	Dark Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5649	cut	gully	0	1.2	5649	0.61	0.17		
5650	fill	gully	5649	1.2	5649		0.22	Dark Browish Grey	Silty Clay
5651	cut	post hole	0	1.1	5651	0.42	0.25		
5652	fill	post hole	5651	1.1	5651		0.25	Dark Brownish Grey with Ligh Grey Mottling	Silty Clay
5653	cut	Gully terminus	0	1.1	5641	0.3	0.09		
5654	fill	gully	5653	1.1	5641		0.09	Dark Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5655	cut	gully	0	1.1	5325	0.9	0.16		
5656	fill	gully	5655	1.1	5325	0.9	0.16	Light Grey	Clay Silt
5657	cut	Ditch Terminus	0	1.1	0	1.3	0.53		
5658	fill	Ditch Terminus	5657	1.1	0		0.53	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5659	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5659	1.14	0.63		
5660	fill	ditch	5659	2.4	5659		0.63	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5661	cut	ditch	0	2.4	0	1.3	0.34		
5662	fill	ditch	5661	2.4	0		0.34	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5663	cut	ditch	0	1.1	0	0.6	0.16		
5664	fill	ditch	5663	1.1	0		0.16	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5665	cut	ditch	0	1.2	0	0.3	0.34		

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5666	fill	ditch	5665	1.2	0		0.34	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5667	cut	ditch	0	1.2	0	1.16	0.34		
5668	fill	ditch	5667	1.2	0		0.34	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5669	cut	Ditch Terminus	0	1.1	5669	0.5	0.17		
5670	fill	Ditch Terminus	5669	1.1	5669		0.17	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5671	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5669	0.5	0.18		
5672	fill	ditch	5671	1.1	5669		0.18	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5673	cut	pit	0	2.4	5637	1.58	0.64		
5674	fill	pit	5673	2.4	5637		0.06	Light Yellowish Brown	Clay
5675	fill	pit	5673	2.4	5637		0.26	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5676	fill	pit	5673	2.4	5637		0.26	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5677	cut	post hole	0	2.4	5637	0.92	0.2		
5678	fill	post hole	5677	2.4	5637		0.2	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5679	fill	post hole	5677	2.4	5637		0.2	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5680	fill	pit	5673	2.4	5637		0.22	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5681	cut	pit	0	1.3	5020	3.1	0.2		
5682	fill	pit	5681	1.3	5020			Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5683	cut	ditch	0		0	0.14	0.12		
5684	fill	ditch	5683		0		0.12	Dark Brown	Clay
5685	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5376	0.6	1		
5686	fill	ditch	5685	1.4	5376		0.16	Mid Greenish Brown	Clay
5687	fill	ditch	5685	1.4	5376		0.02	Black	Clay
5688	fill	ditch	5685	1.4	5376		0.6	Mid Yellowish Brown	Clay
5689	fill	ditch	5685	1.4	5376		0.4	Dark Brown	Clay
5690	cut	ditch	0	2.4		1.3	0.6		
5691	fill	ditch	5690	2.4			0.6	Dark Brown	Clay
5692	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5593	1.08	0.44		
5693	fill	ditch	5692	2.4	5593		0.24	Dark Brown	Silty Clay
5694	fill	ditch	5692	2.4	5593		0.42	Dark Brown	Clay
5695	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5376	3.1	1.02		
5696	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5379	1.32	0.36		
5697	fill	ditch	5696	2.4	5379		0.16	Black	Clay
5698	fill	ditch	5696	2.4	5379		0.2	Mid Brown	Clay
5699	cut	gully	0	2.1	5230	0.7	0.1		
5700	fill	ditch	5699	2.1	5230	0.7	0.1	Dark Grey	Clay Silt
5706	cut	pit	0		0	1.2	0.8		
5707	fill	pit	5706		0		0.8	Dark Brown	Silty Clay
5708	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5438	1.14	0.72		
5709	fill	ditch	5708	2.1	5438		0.72	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5710	Deposit	Disturbance	0		0			Mixed Light Grey with Yellowish Brown	Sand-Silt-Clay
5711	cut	ditch	0		0	0.94	0.4		
5712	fill	ditch	5711		0		0.4	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5713	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5593	0.84	0.32		
5714	fill	ditch	5713	2.4	5593		0.06	Mid Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay
5715	fill	ditch	5713	2.4	5593		0.28	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
								with Light Grey Ashy Patches	
5716	cut	gully	0		0	0.26	0.2		
5717	fill	gully	5716		0		0.2	Mis Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5718	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5164		0.4		
5719	fill	ditch	5718	1.4	5164		0.05	Mis Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay
5720	fill	ditch	5718	1.4	5164		0.36	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5721	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5281	1.7	1.02		
5722	fill	ditch	5721	1.4	5281	1.18	0.36	Mid Grey	Clay
5723	fill	ditch	5721	1.4	5281	1.62	0.26	Mid Grey	Clay
5724	fill	ditch	5721	1.4	5281	2.1	0.43	Dark Grey	Clay
5725	cut	ditch	0	2.2	5725	1.9	0.4		
5726	fill	ditch	5725	2.2	5725	1.9	0.4	Dark Grey	Clay
5727	cut	gully	0	2.4	0	0.07	0.12		
5728	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5128	1.4	0.7		
5729	fill	post hole	6014					Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5730	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5191	1.17	0.48		
5731	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5268	0.7	0.53		
5732	fill	ditch	5731	1.3	5268		0.18	Mid Greenish Grey	Clay
5733	fill	ditch	5731	1.3	5268		0.32	Mid Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5734	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5187	0.6	0.07		
5735	fill	ditch	5734	1.2	5187		0.07	Mid Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5736	cut	ditch	0	2.4		0.6	0.14		
5737	fill	ditch	5736	2.4			0.14	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5740	cut	ditch	0		0	3.12	0.76		
5741	cut	ditch	0		0	2.85	0.93		
5742	cut	ditch	0		0	1.2	0.63		
5743	cut	ditch	0		0	1.6	0.52		
5744	cut	ditch	5744	1.4	5744	0.6	0.56		
5745	fill	ditch	5744	1.4	5744		0.56	mid greenish grey	silty clay
5746	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5368	1.3	0.44		
5747	fill	ditch	5746	2.4	5368		0.48	mid grey	silty clay
5748	fill	ditch	5746	2.4	5368	1.3	0.48	dark grey	silty clay
5749	cut	ditch	5749	1.3	5268	1.38	0.5		
5750	fill	ditch	5749	1.3	5268		0.08	light yellowish grey	silty clay
5751	fill	ditch	5749	1.3	5268		0.5	mid-brownish grey	SILTY CLAY
5752	layer		0		0	2	0.24	dark blackish grey	silty clay
5753	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5187	0.84	0.5		
5754	fill	ditch	5753	1.2	5187	0.48	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty clay
5755	fill	ditch	5753	1.2	5187		0.41	dark grey	silty clay
5756	fill	ditch	5730	1.3	5191	1.17	0.48	Mid Grey	Clay
5757	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5572	0.7	0.3		
5758	fill	ditch	5757	2.1	5572	0.7	0.3	Dark Brown	Clay
5759	cut	gully	0	2.4	5118	0.5	0.1		
5760	fill	gully	5759	2.4	5118	0.5	0.1	Dark Brown	Clay
5761	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5134	0.54	0.51		
5762	fill	ditch	5761	1.1	5134	0.07	0.11	Dark Grey	Clay Silt
5763	fill	ditch	5761	1.1	5134	0.07	0.31	Light Grey	Clay Silt

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5764	fill	ditch	5761	1.1	5134	0.1	0.39	Light Grey	Clay Silt
5765	fill	ditch	5761	1.1	5134	0.32	0.31	Dark Grey	Clay
5766	cut	gully	0	1.1	5641	0.28	0.15		
5767	fill	gully	5766	1.1	5641		0.15	Light Grey with Yellow Mottling	Silty Clay
5768	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5768	0.58	0.39		
5769	fill	ditch	5768	2.4	5768		0.39	Mid Brownish Grey with Yellow Mottling	Silty Clay
5770	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5376	1.3	0.42		
5771	fill	ditch	5770	1.4	5376		0.42	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5772	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5376	0.82	0.6		
5773	fill	ditch	5772	1.4	5376		0.6	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5774	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5128	4	1.08		
5775	fill	ditch	5774	2.1	5128		0.61	Mixed Dark Grey and Mid Greyish Yellow	Silty Clay
5776	fill	ditch	5774	2.1	5128		0.46	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5777	fill	ditch	5774	2.1	5128		0.44	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5778	cut	pit	0		0	1.7	0.72		
5779	fill	pit	5778		0		0.55	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5780	fill	pit	0		0		0.27	Mid GREY	Silty Clay
5781	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5768	0.55	0.33		
5782	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5768	1.8	0.85		
5783	cut	pit	0	2.4	0	1	0.28		
5784	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5784	0.95	16		
5785	fill	ditch	5784	1.2	5784	0.8	0.12	Light Grey	Clay
5786	fill	ditch	5784	1.2	5784	0.95	1.02	Light Greyish Green	Clay
5787	fill	ditch	5281	1.4	5281	5.8	0.65	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5788	cut	ditch	0			0.28	0.14		
5789	fill	ditch	5788			0.28	0.14	Mid Grey	Clay
5790	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5191	2.1	0.6		
5791	fill	ditch	5790	1.3	5191	2.1	0.6	Mid Grey	Clay
5792	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5281	3.8	0.7		
5793	fill	ditch	5792	1.4	5281	3.8	0.7	Light Mottled Grey	Clay
5794	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5187	1.54	0.68		
5795	fill	ditch	5794	1.2	5187		0.26	Light Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay
5796	fill	ditch	5794	1.2	5187		0.44	Light Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5797	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5268	1.24	0.58		
5798	fill	ditch	5797	1.3	5268		0.22	Light Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay
5799	fill	ditch	5797	1.3	5268		0.37	Light Brown Grey	Silty Clay
5800	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5268	0.8	0.42		
5801	fill	ditch	5800	1.3	5268		0.08	Light Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5802	fill	ditch	5800	1.3	5268		0.34	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5803	fill		5727	2.4	0			Mid to Dark Grey Clay	Clay
5804	fill	ditch	5728	2.1	5128			Light to Mid Grey	Clay
5805	fill	ditch	5728	2.1	5128			Light to Mid Grey	Clay
5806	fill	Ditch	5728	2.1	5128			Dark Grey	Silty Clay

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5807	fill		5781	2.4	5768			Mid Grey	Clay
5808	fill	ditch	5781	2.4	5768			Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5809	fill	ditch	5781	2.4	5768			Light To Mid Grey With Mottled Yellow	Clay
5810	fill	ditch	5782	2.4	5768			Light To Mid Grey With Mottled Yellow	Clay
5811	fill	ditch	5782	2.4	5768			Mid To Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5812	fill	ditch	5782	2.4	5768			Mid To Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5813	fill	Ditch	5281	1.4	5281	2.3	0.25	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5814	fill	pit	5783	2.4	5783			Mid To Dark Grey	Clay
5815	cut	ditch	0	2.2	5175	0.64	0.34		
5816	fill	ditch	5815	2.2	5175		0.34	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5817	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5154	1	0.48		
5818	fill	ditch	5817	1.3	5154		0.29	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5819	fill	ditch	5817	1.3	5154		0.48	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5820	cut	post hole	0	1.4	5179	0.56	0.2		
5821	fill	post hole	5820	1.4	5179		0.2	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5822	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5179	1	0.58		
5823	fill	ditch	5822	1.4	5179		0.58	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5833	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5368	2.1	0.88		
5834	fill	ditch	5833	2.4	5368		0.3	Mid Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay
5835	fill	ditch	5833	2.4	5368		0.08	Light Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5836	fill	ditch	5833	2.4	5368		0.51	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5837	cut	ditch	0	1.3	0	0.52	0.44		
5838	fill	ditch	5837	1.3	0		0.44	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5839	cut	post hole	0	1.4	5179	0.4	0.2		
5840	fill	post hole	5839	1.4	5179		0.2	Mid Reddish Grey	Silty Clay
5841	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5179	1.8	0.58		
5842	fill	ditch	5841	1.4	5179		0.37	Mid Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5843	fill	ditch	5841	1.4	5179		0.58	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5844	cut	pit	0	2.4	0	0.46	0.36		
5845	fill	pit	5844	2.4	0		0.36	Mid Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5846	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5768	2.64	1.08		
5847	fill	ditch	5846	2.4	5768		0.2	Light Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5848	fill	ditch	5846	2.4	5768		1.02	Mid Grey with Mottled Yellow	Silty Clay
5854	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5173	0.64	0.3		
5855	fill	ditch	5854	1.1	5173		0.3	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5856	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5173	1.8	0.82		
5858	fill	ditch	5856	1.1	5173	0.6	0.4	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5859	fill	ditch	5856	1.1	5173	0.96	0.36	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5860	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5154	1.04	0.7		
5861	fill	ditch	5856	1.1	5173	0.32	0.08	Light Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5862	fill	ditch	5856	1.1	5173		0.7	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5863	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5784	1.4	0.66		
5864	fill	ditch	5863	1.2	5784	0.5	0.24	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5865	fill	ditch	5863	1.2	5784	1.4	0.46	Dark Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5866	cut	post hole	0	1.3	5308	0.4	0.12		
5867	fill	post hole	5866	1.3	5308		0.12	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5868	cut	post hole	0	1.3	5308	0.2	0.14		
5869	fill	post hole	5868	1.3	5308		0.14	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5870	cut	hearth	0	1.3	5308	1.1	0.34		
5871	fill	hearth	5870	1.3	5308		0.34	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5872	cut	post hole	0	1.3	5308	0.34	0.15		
5873	fill	post hole	5872	1.3	5308		0.15	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5874	cut	Ditch	0	1.1	5134	1.7	0.62		
5875	fill	ditch	5874	1.1	5134		0.26	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5876	fill	ditch	5874	1.1	5134		0.36	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
5877	cut	gully	0	2.2	5877	0.7	0.25		
5878	fill	gully	5877	2.2	5877		0.25	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5879	cut	gully	0	2.2	5877	0.5	0.13		
5880	fill	gully	5879	2.2	5877		0.13	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5881	cut	pit	0	2.1	5881	0.47	0.2		
5882	fill	pit	5881	2.1	5881		0.2	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5883	cut	gully	0	2.1		0.3	0.12		
5884	fill	gully	5883	2.1			0.12	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5892	cut	ditch	0	2.2	0	0.75	0.5		
5893	fill	ditch	5892	2.2	5892	0.75	0.5	Mid Grey with Green Mottling	Silty Clay
5894	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5210	1.7	0.6		
5895	fill	ditch	5894	1.4	5210		0.6	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5896	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5128	2.1	0.93		
5897	fill	ditch	5896	2.1	5128		0.28	Mid Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5898	fill	ditch	5896	2.1	5128		0.74	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5907	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5784	2.25	1.35		
5908	fill	ditch	5907	1.2	5784	1.76	0.65	Mid Grey	Clay
5909	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5191	2.6	0.76		
5910	fill	ditch	5909	1.3	5191	1	0.1	Mid Grey	Clay
5911	fill	ditch	5909	1.3	5191		0.75	Light Grey	Clay
5912	fill	ditch	5907	1.4	5191		0.39	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5913	fill	ditch	5846	2.4	5768		0.32	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5914	cut	ditch	0	2.2	5914	0.5	0.48		
5915	fill	ditch	5914	2.2	5914		0.48	Dark Greyish Brown	Silt Clay
5916	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5134	2.16	0.8		
5917	fill	ditch	5916	1.1	5134		0.34	Light Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay
5918	fill	ditch	5916	1.1	5134		0.46	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
5919	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5187		0.52		
5920	fill	ditch	5919	1.2	5187		0.52	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5921	cut	gully	0		0	0.3	0.18		
5922	fill	gully	5921		0		0.18	Mid Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5923	cut	gully	0	1.1	5923	0.54	0.2		
5924	fill	gully	5923	1.1	5923		0.2	Mid Grey With Yellow Mottling	Silty Clay
5925	cut	Modern	0		0				
5927	cut	ditch	0	2.3	5379	0.66	0.3		
5928	fill	ditch	5927	2.3	5379		0.3	Mid Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay
5929	cut	ditch	0	2.2	5547	1.2	0.6		

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5930	fill	ditch	5929	2.2	5547		0.6	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5931	cut	ditch	0	1.3	5268	2.1	1.06		
5932	fill	ditch	5931	1.3	5268		0.16	Light Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
5933	fill	Ditch	5931	1.3	5268		0.08	Dark Brown Grey	Clay
5934	fill	ditch	5931	1.3	5268		0.18	Mid Greenish Grey	Silty Clay
5935	fill	ditch	5931	1.3	5268		0.24	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5936	fill	ditch	5931	1.3	5268		0.5	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5937	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5187	0.8	1.21		
5938	fill	ditch	5937	1.2	5187		0.23	Light Greenish Yellow	Silty Clay
5939	fill	ditch	5937	1.2	5187		0.28	Mid Greenish grey	Silty Clay
5940	fill	ditch	5937	1.2	5187		0.57	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5941	cut	ditch	0	1.4	5164	1.3	0.76		
5942	fill	ditch	5941	1.4	5164		0.26	Mid Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay
5943	fill	ditch	5941	1.4	5164		0.52	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5944	cut	ditch	0	1.1	5398	1.42	0.64		
5945	fill	ditch	5944	1.1	5398		0.64	Mid Yellowish Brown	Silty Clay
5946	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5572	1.6	0.46		
5947	fill	ditch	5946	2.1	5571		0.46	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5948	cut	post hole	0		5302	0.88	0.2		
5949	fill	post hole	5948		5302		0.2	Mottled Light to Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5950	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5784	1	0.45		
5951	fill	ditch	5950	1.2	5784		0.31	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5952	fill	ditch	5950	1.2	5784		0.18	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
5953	cut	post hole	0	1.3	5308	0.4	0.18		
5954	fill	post hole	5953	1.3	5308	0.4	0.18	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5955	cut	post hole	0	1.3	5308	0.3	0.05		
5956	fill	post hole	5955	1.3	5308	0.3	0.05	Grey	Silty Clay
5957	cut	post hole	0	1.3	5308	0.2	0.1		
5958	fill	post hole	5957	1.3	5308	0.2	0.1	Grey	Silty Clay
5959	cut	post hole	0	1.3	5308	0.2	0.04		
5960	fill	post hole	5959	1.3	5308	0.2	0.04	Dark Grey	Clay Silt
5961	cut	hearth	0	1.3	5308	0.66	0.12		
5962	fill	hearth	5961	1.3	5308		0.12	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5975	cut	pit	0	1.4	5975	12	0.45		
5976	fill	pit	5975	1.4	5975			Light to Mid Grey with Yellow Mottled Clay	Clay
5977	fill	pit	5975	1.4	5975			Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5978	cut	pit	0	1.4	5978	1.8	0.4		
5979	fill	pit	5978	1.4	5978			Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5980	fill	pit	5978	1.4	5978			Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5981	cut	post hole	0	1.1	0	0.35	0.1		
5982	fill	post hole	5981	1.1	0		0.1	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5983	cut	pit	0	1.1	0	0.45	0.03		
5984	fill	pit	5983	1.1	0		0.03	Dark Grey	Silty Clay
5990	cut	ditch	5990	2.4	5990	1.12	0.6		
5991	fill	ditch	5990	2.4	5990		0.26	light yellowish grey	silty clay
5992	fill	ditch	5990	2.4	5990		0.34	mid-grey	silty clay

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
5993	cut	ditch	5993	2.4	5368	0.6	0.26		
5994	cut	ditch	0	2.1	5128	2.4	0.78		
5995	fill	ditch	5994	2.1	5128	2	0.68	Dark Brownish Grey	Clay
5996	fill	ditch	5994	2.1	5128	1.28	0.23	Mid Greyish Brown	Clay
5997	cut	ditch	0	2.4		0.8	0.48		
5998	fill	ditch	5997	2.4			0.48	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
5999	cut	ditch	0	2.4		1.34	0.18		
6000	fill	ditch	5999	2.4			0.18	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
6001	cut	pit	0		0	1.06	0.32		
6002	fill	pit	6001		0		0.32	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
6003	cut	ditch	0	2.4	5990	1.06	0.44		
6004	fill	ditch	6003	2.4	5990		0.4	Light Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
6005	fill	ditch	6003	2.4	5690		0.34	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Clay
6006	cut	ditch		2.4	5635	1.24	0.3		
6007	fill	ditch	6006	2.4	5635		0.13	Light Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
6008	fill	ditch	6006	2.4	5635		0.26	Mid Grey	Silty Clay
6012	fill	hearth	5961		0		0.12		
6014	cut	post hole	0		0				
6015	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5187	1.34	0.78		
6016	fill	ditch	6015	1.2	5187		0.5	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
6017	fill	ditch	6015	1.2	5187		0.34	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
6018	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5187	1.04	1.15		
6019	fill	ditch	6018	1.2	5187		0.26	Light Yellowish Grey	Silty Clay
6020	fill	ditch	6018	1.2	5187		0.28	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
6021	fill	ditch	6018	1.2	5187		0.27	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
6022	fill	ditch	6018	1.2	5187		0.3	Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
6023	fill	ditch	6018	1.2	5187		0.22	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
6024	cut	ditch	0	1.2	5008	1.64	0.6		
6025	fill	ditch	6024	1.2	5008		0.2	Light Yellowish Grey	Clay
6026	fill	ditch	6024	1.2	5008		0.4	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
6027	cut	pit	0		0	1	0.2		
6028	fill	pit	6027		0		0.2	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Clay
6029	fill	ditch	5856		0	0.2	0.22	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
6031	fill	pit	5630	1.4	5210		0.32	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Clay
6032	fill	ditch	5907	1.2	0		0.75	Light Grey	Clay
6160	cut	post hole	6160	1.1	6160	0.78	0.13		
6161	fill	post hole	6160	1.1	6160	0.78	0.13	mid brownish grey	silty clay
6162	cut	post hole	6162	1.1	6160	0.72	0.15		
6163	fill	post hole	6162	1.1	6160	0.72	0.15	light brownish grey	silty clay
6164	cut	post hole	6164	1.1	6160	0.75	0.26		
6165	fill	post hole	6164	1.1	6160	0.75	0.26	mid brownish grey	silty clay
6166	cut	pit	6166		0	1.86	0.19		
6167	fill	pit	6166		0	1.86	0.19	dark blueish grey	silty clay
6168	cut	pit	6168		0	0.9			
6169	fill	pit	6168		0	0.9		dark blueish grey	silty clay
6170	cut	pit	6170		0	1.1			
6171	fill	pit	6170		0	1.1		mid brownish grey	silty clay
6172	cut	natural	6172		0	0.6	0.03		
6173	fill	natural	6172		0	0.6	0.03	light brownish grey	silty clay

Context	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component
6174	cut	pit	6174		0	0.6	0.16		
6175	fill	pit	6174		0	0.6	0.16	light yellowish grey	silty clay
6176	cut	natural	6176		0	1.22	0.16		
6177	fill	natural	6176		0	1.22	0.16	dark blueish grey	silty clay
6178	cut	natural	6178		0	1.7	0.29		
6179	fill	natural	6178		0	1.7	0.29	mid reddish grey	silty clay
6180	cut	ditch	6180		0	1.2	0.25		
6181	fill	ditch	6180		0	1.2	0.25	mid blueish grey	silty clay
6182	fill	ditch	6180		0	0.87	0.16	light brownish grey	silty clay
6183	cut	ditch	6183		0	0.69	0.05		
6184	fill	ditch	6183		0	0.69	0.05	light brownish grey	silty clay
6185	fill	ditch	5741		0		0.93	mid brown	silty clay
6186	fill	ditch	5740		0		0.76	mid brown grey	silty clay
6187	fill	ditch	5742		0		0.63	mid brown	silty clay
6188	fill	ditch	5743		0		0.52	mid brown	silty clay

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 The Metalwork

by Paddy Lambert, edited by Nina Crummy

Introduction

B.1.1 The metalwork from the site ranges in date from the Bronze Age to late post-medieval or modern period, but with a large proportion of the assemblage dating to the 1st century AD. Most of the objects were recovered by metal detector from the upper horizons of ditches, with only a small number of finds being found during hand excavation. A full catalogue of items is included as part of this report. The post-Roman objects are not discussed here, but listed below for inclusion in the site archive.

Summary of the assemblage

B.1.2 There is a single Bronze Age object (SF 5102), a small fragment from the blade of a dirk or rapier found in an 1st century AD context (ditch 5164, Period 1.4).

B.1.3 Table 9 shows the Iron Age and Roman material, omitting hobnails and iron nails, divided into the functional groups defined by Crummy (1983). Only well-stratified lead objects are included as the remainder may be post-Roman, and there may be other post-Roman material among the other categories, especially where the objects are small undatable fragments. The reduced total is dominated by dress accessories, tools (mainly knives) and miscellaneous items; the latter chiefly consist of small pieces of scrap. The first and last of these categories are usually the best represented, with fittings other than nails usually more numerous than tools. The numbers in other categories often vary, with rural sites producing fewer items from fewer functional categories than those from towns or other large settlements (Crummy 2012, 106-10). The Lamp Hill assemblage, containing a limited range of both personal and craft equipment, largely conforms to this pattern, but the low number of fittings relates to the low level of occupation over most of the Romano-British period and has served to highlight the everyday use of knives in the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods.

Category	No
1, dress accessories	30
2, toilet instruments	7
4, household equipment	1
6, weighing equipment	2
7, literacy	2
8, transport	2
10, general tools	10

Category	No
11, fittings	3
13, military equipment	4
15, metal-working	8
18, miscellaneous	21
TOTAL	90

Table 9: The Lamp Hill small finds assemblage by function.

- B.1.4 There are no 1st-century BC brooches or other identifiably contemporary metalwork to suggest that there was much activity on the site before *c.* AD 10. The best dating evidence is provided by two groups of brooches, those typical of the Catuvellauni in the Latest Iron Age and dating to *c.* AD 10-40/50, and those introduced at the Conquest by the invading Roman army or developed in a Romano-British milieu from *c.* AD 50, but with none later than *c.* AD 70 (Table 10). There are markedly more Latest Iron Age than post-Conquest brooches, nineteen compared to six. The narrowness of the date range and overall character of the brooch assemblage is suggestive of a settlement developing at the site in the early 1st century AD that then survived the Conquest but was in decline before the appearance of the next phase of indigenous brooch development (*c.* AD 65), a decline that may owe much to the Boudican uprising of AD 60/1. This suggests that many of the objects in Period 2 contexts are residual from Period 1.3-4.
- B.1.5 Among the remaining metalwork from the site, three groups stand out. First, three Baldock type nail-cleaners (SF 5041, Fig. 22; SF 5077, SF 5128) and a fourth nail-cleaner of a different form (SF 5046). Nail-cleaners are La Tène instruments that continued to be made in Britain throughout the Romano-British period, whereas in Gaul they went out of use in the early 1st century AD (Eckardt and Crummy 2008, 20-1). The Baldock type is an eastern region post-Conquest form made in considerable numbers in the second half of the 1st century AD, and one of the three from Lamp Hill is a variant with decorated neck (SF 5077) that may have been made in London (Crummy 2008, 220). This variant has had the blade severed about halfway down its length, a form of damage that suggests it was deliberately mutilated for use as a votive, as was the case with a nail-cleaner on a set from Silchester (Crummy 2020, 216).
- B.1.6 The second group is the military equipment (SF 5020 and 5048, Fig. 22; SF 5100 and 5204, Fig. 24). While the occasional weapon and detached armour and cavalry harness fittings are not exceptional on rural sites, that four should be present in one assemblage such as Lamp Hill is comparatively rare, especially as two are weapon heads (SF 5100, 5204) and one is a very well-preserved apron strap-fitting (SF 5020). The latter has most of its white-metal plating and niello inlay remaining, and allowing for post-depositional decay must have been in excellent condition when lost or discarded. Perhaps also military is a small group of close-set hobnails (SF 5250) that may be from a military boot, although hobnails were also used on early post-Conquest civilian composite-soled shoes and sandals (van Driel-Murray 2001, 58).

- B.1.7 The third group provides evidence for literacy. While the presence of a single stylus fragment (SF 5172) is to be expected in an immediately post-Conquest setting, the copper-alloy handle from an iron spatula probably used to apply and smooth out the wax on writing tablets is unusual in both its specific form and early date (SF 5116; ditch 5281, Period 1.4). The handle shows a male figure holding a torc against his chest, a design unparalleled on other spatula handles, and is fully discussed below, but it is highlighted here as an imported object that is Celtic rather than classical in design. Missing its blade, it may, like later spatula handles from Britain, have seen a secondary use as a votive.

Bronze Age

- B.1.8 Too little of a Bronze Age blade fragment from the fill of ditch 5164 (Period 1.4) remains to establish its original size. In the context of a Late Iron Age and Early Roman site it may have been a casual find curated as an unusual item or for future recycling of the metal.

SF 5102. Fragment of a worn copper-alloy double-edged blade, probably from a Late Bronze Age dirk or rapier. The section is lentoid, with a low mid-rib, and the edges are damaged. L 58mm, W 16mm. Context 5394, intervention 5393, ditch 5164, Period 1.4.

Late Iron Age and Roman

Category 1: dress accessories

Late Iron Age brooches

- B.1.9 The period from *c.* AD 10 up to the Roman invasion of AD 43 is represented by nineteen brooches. They include six copper-alloy and one iron British-made Colchester brooches and probable fragments of two more of copper-alloy, and two Gaulish imports, a Langton Down and a Rosette (the latter found in the topsoil). All three types occur in considerable numbers in areas dominated or influenced by the Catuvellauni, with evidence for the manufacture of Colchesters coming from nearby Baldock (Mackreth 2011, 33-5, 37-8; Stead and Rigby 1986, 122-3). Trade in the imported brooches may well have ceased at the death of Cunobelin *c.* AD 40/1 and manufacture of Colchester brooches ceased either then or at the time of the Roman invasion in AD 43, and examples of all three types in use at the time of the Conquest were probably discarded or lost by *c.* AD 50.
- B.1.10 The remaining eight brooches are all of iron and British-made. Four are wire-bowed *Drahtfibel* Derivatives, dating from the early 1st century AD into the Claudio-Neronian period, and three are hinged brooches of much the same date (Crummy 2018b, 97-100). The eighth is part of an unusual example with backwards bent returned foot (SF 5150). Iron brooches have until quite recently appeared to be unusual in much of southern and eastern Britain, but soil conditions may have biased this apparent western distribution and the use of X-radiography has aided identification of heavily corroded examples, as they are also well-represented among the Corieltavi at Dragonby and the Atrebatas at Silchester, and there are some from Baldock and the King Harry Lane cemetery at Verulamium (Mackreth 2011, 22-3, 150; Olivier 1996; Crummy 2018b, 99-100, 138; Stead and Rigby 1986, 120, nos. 127-30; 1989, 102).

B.1.11 One of the copper-alloy Colchesters is particularly small and appears to be a votive miniature (SF 5192, Fig. 21). Metal detected at the interface of a Period 2.2 ditch (5275) and the coprolite mining area in the north-west of the site, it raises the possibility that others of more standard size may have been used in the same way.

SF 5058. Upper bow and head of a copper-alloy Colchester brooch. Only one coil of the spring is present. The bow is D-shaped in section and may have been deliberately cut. L 33mm. Ditch 5379, Period 2.3.

SF 5080. The upper bow and head of a small copper-alloy Colchester brooch. The bow is thin and D-shaped in section. Part of forward hook and part of spring survive. L 19mm. Context 5898, ditch 5128, Period 2.1. **Fig. 21.**

SF 5192. Miniature copper-alloy Colchester brooch, missing only the pin. The bow is D-shaped in section. There is a round hole in the catchplate. L 26mm. Interface of coprolite mining/ditch 5275, Period 2.2. **Fig. 21.**

SF 5220. Copper-alloy Colchester brooch, missing the catchplate and the end of the pin. The section is D-shaped. L 53mm. Context 5538, ditch 5379, Period 2.3.

SF 5241. Incomplete copper-alloy Colchester brooch with D-section bow. Part of the spring remains. Most of the pierced catchplate is missing. L 44mm. Context 5213, ditch 5210, Period 1.4.

SF 5290. Almost complete copper-alloy Colchester brooch, only missing part of the fretted catchplate. The bow is D-shaped in section. L 56mm. Unstratified. **Fig. 21.**

SF 5103. Copper-alloy brooch bow fragment, D-shaped in section, with the stump of the catchplate, probably from a Colchester brooch. L 57mm. Context 5880, ditch 5877, Period 2.2.

SF 5158. Four coils from a copper-alloy brooch spring, probably from a large Colchester brooch. L 13mm. Context 5571, posthole 5570, Pit/Posthole group 5554, Period 1.4.

SF 5142. Iron Colchester brooch, complete apart from the pin. L 46.1mm. Context 5912, upper fill of ditch 5191, Period 1.4.

SF 5279. Complete copper-alloy Langton Down brooch with square head. The bow is fluted and has a central beaded ridge. The catchplate is damaged. L 39mm. Context 6017, cut 6015, Encl. 5187, Period 1.2. **Fig. 21.**

SF 5268. Fragment from the grooved foot of a copper-alloy Rosette brooch with part of the round central plate remaining. There is a round hole in the catchplate. Possibly a Conquest period Keyhole Rosette (Crummy *et al.* 2007, 317-18). L 17mm. Topsoil.

SF 5162. Fragment of an iron *Drahtfibel* Derivative with wire bow and four-turn spring. The catchplate and pin are missing. L 51mm. Context 5862, ditch 5173, Period 1.1.

SF 5169. Fragment of an iron *Drahtfibel* Derivative with thin D-section bow and two coils from the spring. L 21.4mm. North-west area of coprolite mining.

SF 5246. Fragment of an iron *Drahtfibel* Derivative with wire bow, missing the pin and most of the bow with the catchplate. L 25.4mm. Context 5280, ditch 5281, Period 1.4.

SF 5270. The pin and most of the spring of an iron *Drahtfibel* Derivative. L 49.9mm. Context 5280, ditch 5281, Period 1.4.

SF 5036. Iron hinged brooch with plain tapering bow and semi-cylindrical hinge bar. The tip of the pin is missing. L 68mm. Context 6016, ditch 5187, Period 1.2.

SF 5154. Fragment of an iron hinged brooch. Much of the bow is missing, as is the pin. L 31.5mm. Context 5813, ditch 5281, Period 1.4.

SF 5251. Fragment from an iron hinged brooch. Only the upper part of the bow with the head survives. L 30.5mm. Unstratified.

SF 5150. Iron brooch bow, with what remains of the foot bent tightly back towards the bow. A wire is coiled around the middle of the bow, linking SF 5150 to Mackreth's form SW 1.c (2011, 48). On most brooches with a returned foot it is bent forwards (Hull and Hawkes 1987, pls. 50, S2-S4), but on SW 1.c brooches it is bent backwards, as here (*ibid.*, pl. S3, 0004, 0900, 9372; Mackreth 2011, pl. 30, 10073). The few examples known of the form have a Colchester-type spring mechanism, but the head of SF 5150 is missing. Length 66.3mm. Context 5726, ditch 5725, Period 2.2.

Post-Conquest brooches

B.1.12 Two Hod Hill brooches (SF 5004 and SF 5081, Fig. 21), an Aucissa or Hod Hill fragment (SF 5248) and an Aucissa Derivative (SF 5166) are all continental-made copper-alloy brooches used by the Roman military. They date from AD 43 to *c.* AD 60/1, with little evidence that any survived in use in this region after the Boudican revolt, while a single British-made Colchester B Derivative (SF 5076, Fig. 21) is dated to *c.* AD 50-70 and may also have been lost or discarded by that time. The last fragment, SF 5059, may be part of a brooch foot, but it is in poor condition and the presence of small rivets make such an identification only tentative.

B.1.13 The absence of the later Colchester BB Derivatives, dated *c.* AD 65-80, suggests that post-Boudican activity on the site was limited. After the Flavian period the use of brooches in eastern and southern Britain decreased considerably (Plouviez 2008, figs 4.1.2-3; Cool and Baxter 2016, 86), which makes the absence of any types dating to the 2nd century or later on a rural site such as Lamp Hill unsurprising, but brooch use in this region did not cease altogether and the admittedly much larger excavations at Love's Farm in Cambridgeshire produced a wide range of late 1st century AD brooches as well as a few even later types (Crummy 2018c, 150-6).

SF 5004. Copper-alloy Hod Hill brooch, missing the hinged pin. The bow is rectangular and has a central beaded moulding. The foot is an inverted triangle and has traces of white-metal plating and niello inlay. L 49.6mm. Metallated surface 303, Period 2.3. **Fig. 21.**

SF 5081. Fragment of a copper-alloy Hod Hill brooch with ribbed rectangular upper bow and applied foot-knob. L 40mm. Context 5592, ditch 5379, Period 2.3. **Fig. 21.**

SF 5248. Fragment from the head of a copper-alloy Aucissa or Hod Hill brooch. L 9mm. Unstratified, found in subsoil adjacent to metalwork in uppermost layers of ditch 5191 (Period 1.3-4).

SF 5166. Copper-alloy Aucissa derivative brooch with short knobbed foot. The bow tapers slightly and is ridged, with the central ridge a wavy line. L 37mm. Context 5282, ditch 5281, Period 1.4.

SF 5076. Copper-alloy Colchester B Derivative, missing most of the spring and the pin. There is an incised zigzag running down the bow, which is flanked by cavetto mouldings. The catchplate is solid. L 40mm. Context 5898, ditch 5128, Period 2.1. **Fig. 21.**

SF 5059. Possibly part of the foot and catchplate of a copper-alloy brooch. There are two small copper-alloy rivets on the side of the foot. L 18mm. Layer 5150, Period 2.1.

Other dress accessories

B.1.14 Two copper-alloy beads may be of Latest Iron Age date, as they are similar to a silver bead from Sheepen, which was found on one wire earring of a pair fitted with naturally pierced flint pebbles (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 329, fig. 61).

B.1.15 Of two Roman-period iron finger-rings in the assemblage, one has a thin blue glass setting with an X cut into the surface (SF 5289, Fig. 24). The surface does not appear

to have been engraved with a motif pre-dating the incised X, but the glass is much decayed. Iron finger-rings were generally worn by men (Ward 2016, 19-20).

B.1.16 There is a small number of Roman hobnails from the site, including a cluster of ten from a heavily nailed sole, possibly part of a military *caliga* (Table 11).

SF 5289. Incomplete iron finger-ring, with an oval blue glass setting in the expanded bezel. The shoulders are slightly rounded. The hoop is of D-section and part is missing. A graffito X has been cut into the glass, obscuring any original motif, but this was probably originally an intaglio rather than a piece of plain glass. L 16.2mm, W 20.3mm; setting 7.4 by 6.6mm. Context 5441, upper fill of ditch 5438, Period 2.4. **Fig. 24.**

SF 5019. Incomplete iron finger-ring with expanded plain bezel and thin rectangular-section hoop. Surviving L 22.5mm, W at bezel 5.1mm. Context 5441, upper fill of ditch 5438, Period 2.4.

SF 5078. Cu-alloy biconical annular bead, as SF 5201 below. D 11mm, L 5mm. Context 5724, ditch 5281, Period 1.4.

SF 5201. Cu-alloy biconical annular bead, as SF 5078 above. D 12mm, L 5mm. Context 5873, posthole 5872, Posthole Group 5308, Period 1.3.

Category 2: Toilet instruments

B.1.17 In Britain the manufacture of small toilet sets consisting of a nail-cleaner, ear-scoop and tweezers increased markedly in the second half of the 1st century AD, and two of the three nail-cleaners from the site are of Baldock type, a type developed at this time in the eastern region (Eckardt and Crummy 2008, 62-7, 69, 119-21). Some Baldocks have marginal grooves on the blade, as SF 5041 (Fig. 22), and both tweezer blade fragments from Lamp Hill also have marginal grooves and may come from Baldock-type sets, although the use of such grooves on tweezers is not restricted to this type (*ibid.*, 149-50). Baldock nail-cleaner SF 5077 has a grooved neck, a variant form found in London and on sites lying on or west of the river Lea/Ermine Street (Eckardt and Crummy 2003, 63; Crummy 2008, 220).

B.1.18 Spoon-probes such as SF 5219 (Fig. 22) were chiefly used as toilet instruments to extract balms, perfumes and other cosmetics from long-necked unguent bottles and then apply them to the skin, but they also had a use in pharmacy and surgery (Jackson 1986, 157-8).

SF 5128. Copper-alloy Baldock nail-cleaner, in two pieces. The top of the suspension loop is missing, as is and one of the points. L 44mm, W 10mm. Context 5912, upper fill of ditch 5191, Period 1.4.

SF 5041. Copper-alloy Baldock nail-cleaner with marginal grooves on both faces of the blade. Part of the suspension loop is missing. L 44mm, maximum W 9mm. Coprolite mining, Period 3.1. **Fig. 22.**

SF 5077. Fragment of a copper-alloy Baldock nail-cleaner with grooved neck. L 19mm, W 7.6mm. Pit/Tree Throw group 5020, Period 1 Phase 3.

SF 5046. Small copper-alloy nail cleaner, with short ovate blade that has a median groove running along its length. The neck is straight-sided. The suspension loop is missing. L 25mm, maximum W 6 mm. Context 5912, upper fill of ditch 5191, Period 1.4.

SF 5007. Copper-alloy tweezers blade with incised marginal grooves. L 38.5mm. W 6mm. Layer 5150, Period 2.1.

SF 5131. Slightly flared copper-alloy tweezers blade with incised marginal grooves. Part of the loop remains. L 42 mm, maximum W 5 mm. Unstratified.

SF 5219. Complete copper-alloy spoon-probe with damaged long scoop at one end and an olivary probe at the other. A short group of mouldings serves as a grip at the junction of the spoon with the shaft. L 141mm. Context 6017, ditch 5187, Period 1.2. **Fig. 22.**

Category 4: Household equipment

B.1.19 The only item related to food is a copper-alloy spoon with round bowl (SF 5056, Fig. 22). It is an early Roman type, and retains traces of the white-metal plating used to prevent copper dissolving into the food (Crummy 1983, 69, Type 1; Paynter 2007, 336). The occurrence of such spoons in the burials of females but probably not of males has led to the suggestion that they might have been linked to the female toilette as well as to dining (Cool 2004, 28), but the number of burials is small and occasionally the gender of the deceased is ambiguous, so there may be other social factors behind their use in female graves (Crummy *et al.* 2007, 150-1).

SF 5056. Bent but complete copper-alloy spoon with round bowl. There are traces of white-metal plating on both bowl and handle. L 57 mm, D of bowl 18 mm. Context 5213, ditch 5210, Period 1.4. **Fig. 22.**

Category 6: Weighing equipment

B.1.20 A fragment of a bar with triangular lug is from the middle of an equipoise balance (SF 5173); it may be post-Roman. Weight SF 5082 would have been used on an iron steelyard. Its present weight of 35.11g is a minimum, as its iron suspension loop is missing. Taking one *uncia* as 27.4g, when complete SF 5082 may have represented two *unciae*.

SF 5173. Equipoise balance beam fragment, with central triangular lug; broken at each end and slightly bent. L 79.5mm, 5.2mm thick. L of lug 16mm. Context 5394, ditch 5164, Period 1.4.

SF 5082. Small cast biconical lead weight with a central hole, 6mm in diameter, which would have housed an iron rod with looped terminal to attach the weight to a steelyard. L 19.5mm, W 21mm. Weight 35.11g. Unstratified.

Category 7: Literacy

B.1.21 An iron stylus fragment was metal detected on the surface of a Late Iron ditch (SF 5172; ditch **5173**, Period 1.1) but close to the boundary with at least one later re-cut (ditch **5154**, Period 1.3). Before the Roman Conquest, styli appear to have been found on only two Late Iron Age sites, Puckeridge-Braughing and Silchester, both arguably high status and with strong trade links with the continent (Richards 2000, 360, 373; Partridge 1981, 61; Jackson 1988, 74, nos 55 and 57; Greep 1988, 85; 2002; Crummy 2018b, 121, 127, 141). While a Late Iron Age date cannot be ruled out, it is more likely that the stylus comes from one of the later versions of the ditch, or from later infilling of the Late Iron Age ditch.

B.1.22 Spatula handle SF 5116 (Fig. 23) is from the fill of Period 1.4 ditch **5281**. It is of similar construction to wax spatulae of Feugère's Type A5 (1995), which have a flared iron blade and copper-alloy split-socket handle depicting Minerva, goddess of wisdom, the arts and learning (*ibid.*, 332). They are found in sets of writing equipment and were used to spread wax onto wooden tablets and smooth it again after use. A variant handle from Bavay, northern France, shows the bust of a scribe holding an inkwell and a *theca calamaria*, a round leather or metal case for carrying reed pens

- (Dufrasnes *et al.* 2003, 23; Eckardt 2018, 38-9). Type A5 wax spatulae appear to date to the later 2nd or 3rd century, although few have been found in a secure archaeological context, and the classical form of the Bavay scribe and some of the Minerva handles appear to suggest an earlier origin, perhaps as early as the 1st century (Feugère 1995, 331-2, fig. 4, d-e, fig. 6, b; Dufrasnes *et al.* 2003, 23).
- B.1.23 The stump of the iron blade on SF 5116 may have been deliberately neatened at the junction with the handle. Most Minerva-bust handles are also found without their blades, and some appear to have had them deliberately removed, features which, when coupled with those found on sanctuary sites and in ritual contexts, point to these images of the goddess having been recycled as votive offerings (Crummy 2003, 16; 2018, 165; Eckardt 2014, 191-2). This may also have been the case at Lamp Hill, and the comparatively high number of Late Iron Age and Early Roman brooches and toilet instruments may represent the bias towards personal possessions often seen in votive assemblages (Eckardt and Crummy 2008, 103-4).
- B.1.24 Unlike the flared sockets of well-modelled Minerva-bust handles, which reflect the line of the triangular blade, the socket of SF 5172 increases only slightly from 15-16mm, which suggests that the Lamp Hill handle may instead have been fitted with an almost straight-sided blade, as appears to have been the case with the longer split-socket handles topped with a head of Mercury found in Gaul, and with one from Yorkshire that shows a bearded hunter-god (*ibid.*, 332-3; Crummy and Holmes 2003). While Mercury was patron of merchants, providing a link to literacy through record-keeping, that of the hunter-god is more obscure, as is the case with the Lamp Hill handle, calling into question the interpretation of straight-sided spatulas as implements used as writing equipment; they may instead have been used in some other way, perhaps to prepare medicinal salves or cosmetics with a beeswax base (Jackson 1986, 159; 2002; Stacey 2011, 1.2).
- B.1.25 Unlike Minerva and Mercury from the Roman pantheon, the figure depicted on SF 5116 is from the Celtic world. A male, he is naked to the waist like the Yorkshire hunter-god, and with both hands he holds a torc against his chest, its knobbed ends pointing upwards and with the entire area inside the torc lightly dished around a small central dimple, as if it had once housed a setting (Fig. 23). The figure has large oval eyes and short hair that lies flat against his skull, exposing the ears, which are overlarge and prominent. The left ear is shaped like a D, the right like a C. The hair is mostly worn smooth, but at the back of the head it hangs just below the bottom of the ears and is defined by fine grooves. Short hair may have been a purely practical solution for an object cast in a mould, as was the case for SF 5116, and for one that had to sit comfortably in the hand as it was used. Below the nose the metal is also very worn, so that a slightly raised down-drooping crescent (missing on the right side of the face) may be either all that remains of a moustache or the upper lip of a mouth that would originally have been as prominent as the ears. A recessed area below the crescent may then be either a gap between a moustache and a very worn upper lip, or marked the line between the lips.
- B.1.26 Either interpretation would be in keeping with other Late Iron Age images of male faces, some of which have a moustache, others not (*e.g.* Aldhouse-Green 2010, figs 37, 59-60, 62, 64). In support of a moustache are the heads, perhaps bucket fittings,

from a Late Iron Age burial excavated near Welwyn, Hertfordshire, in 1906, and the repoussé cladding from a bucket found at Marlborough, Wiltshire, shows a male with swept-back hair and long moustache (Stead 1967, 46-7, 57; Nylén 1958; Cunliffe 1991, 136). In the mid 1st century BC Julius Caesar described the Britons as permitting 'their hair to grow long, shaving all parts of the body except the head and the upper lip' (*Gallic War*, Book V.15,1), but this style was not confined to the British, with Diodorus Siculus describing the Gauls of the same period in similar terms: 'Some of them shave the beard, but others let it grow a little; and the nobles shave their cheeks, but they let the moustache grow until it covers the mouth. Consequently, when they are eating, their moustaches become entangled in the food, and when they are drinking, the beverage passes, as it were, through a kind of strainer' (*Library of History*, V.28). If the crescent on the Lamp Hill figure is a moustache then it is not as long as implied by Diodorus, nor is his hair lined and swept back as was the practice he describes for the Gauls, which is clearly shown on a Republican denarius depicting Vercingetorix and on the Marlborough bucket cladding (Crawford 1974, 448/2a).

- B.1.27 There seems to be no practical reason why the figure shown on SF 5116 should be holding, rather than wearing a torc, but perhaps the maker's intention was to foreground it as the most important, and identifying, feature of the image, much as the inkwell and pen-case define the Bavay scribe. The torc was a general emblem of the Celtic elite, particularly warriors (Eluère 1987, 22). Potin coins from the territory of the Remi show warriors holding a weapon and a torc (de la Tour 1892, pl. 32, 8124, 8133, 8143; Muret 1889, 8124-8132), while on slightly later British coins the reverse of a bronze unit of Eppillus of the Atrebatas shows a torc above a chariot and that of a silver unit of Andoco of the Catuvellauni/Trinovantes shows Pegasus wearing a torc (van Arsdell 1989, 453-1, 1868-1). Torcs made from war-booty were used as offerings to the gods by both Gauls and their Roman conquerors, and Aldhouse-Green has shown that they are over-represented in Late Iron Age British hoards, where, along with other high-status items such as horse-gear and coins, they symbolise power and authority (Aldhouse-Green 2010, 195-7).
- B.1.28 With no weapon or other object present on the Lamp Hill handle, it seems unlikely that in this instance the torc was used to identify the figure as a warrior, but it might have been used to identify a god. The deity principally associated with a torc is an antlered male often referred to as Cernunnos, although this should perhaps be considered as a useful shorthand for one or more Celtic gods whose names are now lost (Maier 1997, 69-70; Green 1992, 86-96; 1997a, 195-9). He is generally shown wearing a torc rather than holding one, but on the Gundestrup cauldron from Denmark he both wears one and holds another in his right hand, while he also holds a snake in his left hand (Green 1997b, 109). An originally antlered figurine from Étang-sur-Aroux, France, shows him clothed, sitting cross-legged on a cushion and cradling two ram-headed snakes who feed from a dish of fruit; he wears a torc and another is set upright on his chest (Green 1992, 90, 92). Above each ear is another rudimentary head, allying him to the triple-faced god of the Remi, who in separated, Romanised, form is shown on two reliefs from Reims and on an altar from central Gaul as an antlered deity flanked by Mercury and Apollo (*LIMC* VI.1, 552, nos 531-2, 534). It had initially been thought that the corrosion on SF 5116 may have concealed

rudimentary antlers, but only his prominent ears were revealed after the object had been conserved and the possibility that the handle might represent an antlered god now seems far less likely, although a late 1st-century BC or early 1st-century AD torc-wearing deity from Bouray, France, has hooves rather than horns and has sometimes been identified as the stag-like Cernunnos (Maier 1997, 42; Green 1997a, 195; 1997b, 212).

- B.1.29 Other gods may be shown wearing torcs, and in some cases they represent a mingling of classical and Celtic religious iconography, with their wide range obscuring rather than clarifying the identification of the Lamp Hill figure. An inscription in southern Gaul specified that a statue of Aesculapius be fitted with a gold torc, and Mercury, Hercules and Venus have all been depicted wearing one, while in Roman Britain they might be worn by the Celtic triple mother-goddesses, the smith-god Sucellus and probably also the north British god Antenociticus (Eluère 1987, 21-2; Maier 1997, 42; Green 1997b, 30, 212). In all these cases, however, the torc was worn rather than held.
- B.1.30 More pertinent to SF 5116 are two 40mm high copper-alloy figures from Boeslunde, Denmark, which were found on separate occasions by different detectorists (Peter Pentz, National Museum of Denmark, pers. comm.). One figure is more worn than the other, but they appear to be otherwise identical. Each shows a moustachioed male from the waist up, possibly naked but with what may be either a hood or cloth covering the head or shoulder-length hair. Each holds a torc against the chest in both hands, with the knobbed terminals of the torc on the right and a dished indentation at the centre of the circle it defines (Pentz 2021, 12-13, fig. 1a-b). The dating of these figures is not certain, but the torcs suggest an origin in the Iron Age. The base of each terminal flares out to provide a rudimentary stand, and traces of solder on the underside suggest that they were fixed to a larger object. Such an insecure method of attachment would not be used for a composite working tool such as SF 5116, but solder was used to attach ornamental mounts to flat surfaces.
- B.1.31 Could the torcs – held rather than worn – on the Wimpole handle and the Boeslunde mounts identify these figures as worshippers of a torc-wearing god rather than the god himself? They certainly seem to portray an idealised powerful individual, but with no weapons to suggest that they are images of warriors might they instead represent a member of the druidical class, the other elite stratum within Iron Age society and the negotiators between a people and their gods (Piggott 1975, 101-4). Caesar noted that the Gaulish druids acted as both priests and judges, positions suitable for being depicted carrying a torc as an emblem of authority (*Gallic War*, VI, 13). Moreover, he states that they were not illiterate, as although they relied wholly upon oral transmission to pass their teachings down to the following generations, they wrote down all other matters, such as public and private transactions, using the Greek alphabet (*ibid.*, 14; Aldhouse-Green 2010, 82). Diodorus Siculus, writing at much the same time as Caesar, also noted that the Gauls, who believed in reincarnation, threw letters onto the pyres of their dead, who they believed would read them in the next life (*Library of History* 5.28; Aldhouse-Green 2010, 170). In each case it is clear that there were scribes among the Gauls, although whether they were also high-ranking members of the druidical class is not clear.

B.1.32 As with all unusual objects, the Lamp Hill handle defies precise definition. Stylistically, it has the appearance of an imported object referencing the Celtic world but found in a Conquest period context; was it traded in to the Late Iron Age settlement at the site, or, more likely, taken there by an incoming Gallo-Roman after the conquest of southern Britain? It is similar in construction and size to Roman spatula handles but of earlier date than the few of those that have been found in well-dated contexts; complete with its iron blade it may have been an essential piece of writing equipment, or it may have been used in medicine or some other craft; finally, minus its blade it may have been reused as a votive deposit.

SF 5172. The eraser end and part of the shank from an iron stylus, probably of Manning's Type 1a (1985, fig. 24). L 36mm, W 16.8mm. Context 5855, ditch 5173, Period 1.1.

SF 5116. Copper-alloy handle from a wax spatula or similar instrument with traces of an iron blade still within the socket. The upper part of the handle is in the form of a bust of a male deity clasping a torc against a chest in both hands. L 35mm, W 24mm, T varies from 9mm at the head to 3.5mm at the socket. Context 5787, ditch 5281, Period 1.4. **Fig. 23.**

Category 8: Transport

B.1.33 The only certain object connected to transport is an iron linch pin (SF 5252, Fig. 24), although part of a large iron ring may be from a harness.

SF 5252. Complete iron linch pin of Manning's spatulate-headed Type 2 (1985, 73, fig. 20). L 193mm, W at head 73.4mm. Context 6017, ditch 5187, Period 1.2. **Fig. 24.**

SF 5266. Iron ring fragment, worn at one point. L 83.3mm, section D 9.7mm. Context 5243, ditch 5240, Period 1.2.

Category 10: Tools

B.1.34 Most of the tools consist of knife fragments, with stratified items mostly coming from Period 1 contexts. Two wide-bladed tools with short pointed tangs may be scrapers or unusually short-handled chisels (SF 5159, SF 5175).

SF 5139. Iron knife blade fragment with the stump of the tang. L 93mm, W 21mm. Context 5672, ditch 5663, Period 1.1.

SF 5221. Iron knife blade fragment and tang. L 73mm, W 14.9mm. Context 6023, ditch 5187, Period 1.2.

SF 5277. Iron knife with straight back and damaged edge, probably of Manning's Type 11A (1985, 114). The tip is missing. The square-section tang survives. L 113mm, W 33mm. Context 5724, ditch 5281, Period 1.4.

SF 5157. Iron knife with most of the tang, but missing part of the blade and the tip. L 72mm, W 16mm. Context 5558, posthole 5557, Period 1.4.

SF 5197. Iron knife blade fragment. L 41mm, W 21mm. Context 5457, pit 5456, Period 2.4.

SF 5137. Iron knife or cleaver blade fragment with straight back and damaged edge rising to the tip. L 72mm, maximum W 26mm. Context 6017, ditch 5187, Period 1.2. **Fig. 24.**

SF 5120. Tip from an iron knife blade. L 48mm, W 16mm. Coprolite mining, north-west corner, Period 3.

SF 5159. Tanged iron scraper or chisel, with short tang and wide blade with a convex cutting edge. L 82mm, W 40mm. Subsoil. **Fig. 24.**

SF 5175. Tanged iron tool as SF 5159 above. The edge is missing. L 65mm, W 39mm. Coprolite mining, north-west corner, Period 3.

SF 5272. Long shallow U-section iron scoop fragment, possibly the tip of a gouge. L 52mm, W 19.3mm. Unstratified, possibly post-medieval or modern.

Category 11: Fittings

B.1.35 There are comparatively few iron fittings, but this is appropriate for a site that had been used little during most of the Romano-British period. Similarly, few of the nails are stratified in Period 1 or 2 contexts (Table 12).

SF 5171. Iron joiner's dog with one arm clenched at the tip and the other arm missing. W 65mm, L 39mm. Context 5823, ditch 5179, Period 1.4.

SF 5278. Spiral iron ferrule, probably from the shaft of a spear or staff. L 22mm, external D 33mm, internal D 22mm. Context 5813, ditch 5281, Period 1.4. **Fig. 24.**

SF 5022. Tongue-ended iron strap terminal with a nail hole for attachment. L 32.3mm, W 21.5mm. Context 5496, ditch 5495, Period 1.2. **Fig. 24.**

Category 13: Military equipment

B.1.36 The four pieces of military equipment from Lamp Hill probably all date between the Roman Conquest in AD 43 and the Boudican revolt of AD 60/1.

SF 5100. Iron catapult bolthead of Manning's Type IIA (1985, 175), with closed socket pierced by a round hole for a small tack attaching the shaft. The X-radiograph and section of the socket suggest that it was initially open, but the metal of the flanges was then beaten out to cover the shaft, mineral-replaced wood from which remain around the circumference of the socket. The head is leaf-shaped and slightly lenticular in section rather than flat, as is more usual with Type IIA boltheads (*ibid.*, 176). L 46 mm, maximum W 8mm, socket D 10mm. Context 5912, upper fill of ditch 5191, Period 1.4. **Fig. 24.**

SF 5204. Iron spearhead of Manning's Group II, many examples of which are from Conquest period contexts (1985, 165). The slender leaf-shaped head is lozenge-shaped in section and missing the tip. The round socket is open. L 119mm, maximum W 15mm; maximum diameter of socket 16mm. Context 5441, upper fill of ditch 5438, Period 2.4. **Fig. 24.**

SF 5020. Well-preserved copper-alloy apron strap-fitting with white-metal plating and niello inlay, and integral rivets for attachment to the leather strap on the underside. L 30mm, W 8mm. Context 5441, upper fill of ditch 5438, Period 2.4. **Fig. 22.**

SF 5048. Part of a copper-alloy cavalry harness strap-junction loop with single rivet hole for attachment to a leather strap (Unz and Deschler-Erb 1998, Taf. 61, 1684; Major 2015, fig. 565, 49, 56). L 54mm, W 13mm. Context 5912, upper fill of ditch 5191, Period 1.4. **Fig. 22.**

Category 14: Religion

B.1.37 SF 5256 is probably a miniature hammer made for use as a votive and would originally have been fitted to a wooden shaft. It probably references a local smith-god much like the one depicted on the sceptre binding from the Farley Heath temple in Surrey or the Gaulish Sucellus (Bird 2007, 29, 47, figs 19-20; Green 1997a, 136). Although it is the only item included here under Religion, the small Colchester brooch SF 5192 may be another votive miniature, and the spatula handle/figurine SF 5116 could also have been reused as a ritual offering.

SF 5256. Slightly convex miniature hammer with a rectangular nail hole for attachment. L 55mm, W 11mm. Context 5441, upper fill of ditch 5438, Period 2.4.

Category 15: Metal-working

B.1.38 Most of the metal-working debris is lead, but there are also two copper-alloy fragments, although the latter may well be debris from accidentally burnt metal objects. In addition, the miniature hammer SF 5256 probably represents ritual activity connected to metal-working in the area.

B.1.39 All the stratified lead-working material comes from Period 2, and most is from Period 2.4 context 5037 and, with a fragment of a lead water-pipe present, appears to represent either a short-lived episode of Late Roman lead-working connected to the installation of a piped water supply nearby, or repair to an existing supply, or the dismantling of a piped supply so that the lead could be recycled for use in other ways.

B.1.40 The other lead-working debris may also be Roman, particularly Late Roman, but, as there are also medieval and later objects from the site, at least some may belong to later periods of activity.

SF 5052. Small amorphous copper-alloy fragment, possibly a drip. L 13mm. Context 5912, upper fill of ditch 5191, Period 1.4.

SF 5057. Copper-alloy slaggy drip or run-off. L 47mm, W 12mm, T 8mm. Context 5122, ditch 5120, Period 2.1.

SF 5012. Bent lead strip fragment, rectangular in section. L 32mm, W 11mm. T 2mm. Enclosure 5179? Period 1.4.

SF 5294. Lead pipe fragment, slightly flattened and distorted. L 20mm. W 34mm, T 5mm. Context 5037, Period 2.4.

SF 5293. Lead strip fragment, slightly curved. Both terminals appear to have been cut, and three parallel lines have been scored into one surface. L 26mm, W 14mm, T 3mm. Context 5037, Period 2.4.

SF 5295. Folded and distorted lead strip fragment. L 22mm, W 12mm. Context 5037, Period 2.4.

SF 5292. Lead puddle. L 33.6mm, W 26mm, T 4mm. Context 5037, Period 2.4.

SF 5291. Two small triangular lead offcuts. L 20-21 mm, W 12-16mm, T 1mm. 5037, Period 2, Phase 4.

SF 5271. Lead puddle. L 40mm, W 24mm, T 5mm. Unstratified.

SF 5216. Heavy irregular lead lump, possibly metal-working debris. L 50mm, W 32mm, T 9mm. Unstratified.

SF 5223. Lead drip. L 14mm, W 13mm, T 4mm. Unstratified.

SF 5165. Lead strip fragment; its terminals may have been cut. L 22mm, W 6mm, T 2.8mm. Unstratified.

SF 5071. Irregular folded lead puddle. L 12mm, W 22mm, T 9mm. Unstratified.

SF 5084. Lead sheet offcut, originally folded. L 51.8mm, W 34.6mm, T 1.7mm. Unstratified.

SF 5129. Lead fragment, rectangular in section, probably an offcut from a bar. L 13.8mm, W 14mm, T 7.8mm. Context 5912, upper fill of ditch 5191, Period 1.4.

SF 5130. Lead strip fragment bent into a ring. D 16.4mm. Context 6017, ditch 5187, Period 1.2.

SF 5135. Lead drip. L 12mm, W 10.3mm. Unstratified.

SF 5156. Distorted lead offcut, rectangular in section with both ends tapering to a point. L 28mm, W 7.8mm, T 4.5mm. Unstratified.

SF 5184. Lead drip? L 24.6mm, W 15.3mm, T 9.8mm. Unstratified.

Category 18: Miscellaneous

B.1.41 Stratified items are listed first by period and phase, irrespective of material, followed by the remainder listed by material and small find number.

SF 5087. Copper-alloy strip fragment with a triangular hole at one end. The other end tapers to a short point. L 37mm. Context 5328, ditch 5325, Period 1.1.

SF 5143. Thin copper-alloy sheet fragment, one side original, the other damaged. L 43mm, W 8mm. Context 5265, gully 5252, Period 1.1.

SF 5198. Iron sheet fragment. L 22mm, W 28mm. Context 5207, posthole 5206, Period 1.1.

SF 5210. Small circular-section iron ring. External diameter 15mm, section 4mm. Context 5223, posthole 5222, Period 1.1.

SF 5008. Bent copper-alloy strip fragment. L 18mm, W 13mm. Context 5188, ditch 5187, Period 1.2.

SF 5126. Narrow copper-alloy strip fragment with regularly-spaced ribs on one face. Flat and straight, so unlikely to be a bracelet. L 43mm, W 4mm. Context 5952, ditch 5784, Period 1.2.

SF 5155. Iron fragment with central groove. L 33mm. Context 5475, ditch 5008, Period 1.2.

SF 5176. Iron strip fragment, flattened and bent at one end. L 56mm, W 26mm. Context 6017, ditch 5187, Period 1.2.

SF 5051. Fragment consisting of two pieces of copper-alloy sheet held together by a large flat-headed rivet. L 18mm. Context 5912, upper fill of ditch 5191, Period 1.4.

SF 5249. Rectangular-section iron bar terminating in a hook at one end. L 76mm, W 15mm, T 11mm. Context 5912, upper fill of ditch 5191, Period 1.4.

SF 5049. Copper-alloy ring fragment, more or less circular in section. Internal D 14mm, section D 4mm. Layer 5150, Period 2.1.

SF 5125. Small rectangular iron plate with rounded corners and a raised rectangular projection on the lower(?) face; possibly a lid or stopper. 23mm by 16mm. Post-Roman? Context 5381, ditch 5379, Period 2.3.

SF 5209. Thin, bent copper-alloy hairpin or needle shaft. L 97mm. Surface 303, Period 2.3.

SF 5118. Tongue-ended copper-alloy strip fragment. L 26mm. Context 5659, ditch 5661, Period 2.4.

SF 5200. Iron strip fragment. L 32mm, W 19mm. Context 5457, pit 5456, Period 2.4.

SF 5205. Iron tang or nail shank. L 96.5mm. Context 5441, upper fill of ditch 5438, Period 2.4.

SF 5255. Fragment of an iron figure-of-eight-shaped link from a chain. L 56.6mm, W 12.2mm. Context 5441, upper fill of ditch 5438, Period 2.4.

SF 5299. Amorphous iron fragment. L 34.7mm, W 31.1mm, T 21.6mm. Context 5441, upper fill of ditch 5438, Period 2.4.

SF 5122. Iron strip fragment. L 70.5mm, W 21mm. Coprolite mining, north-west corner, Period 3.

SF 5144. Curved fragment from large round-sectioned cu-alloy ring. L 30mm. Unstratified.

SF 5288. Iron oval chain link. L 41mm, W 23mm. Unstratified.

Medieval and later objects – listed for site archive

Copper-alloy

Dress

SF 5083. Post-medieval copper-alloy button. D 30mm. Context 5594, ditch 5593, Period 2.4.

SF 5047. Copper-alloy strap-end with expanded round terminal and scalloped upper end. There are two small rivet holes for attachment at the upper end with a larger hole between them to expose the leather beneath. L 42mm, W 14mm. Coprolite mining, north-west corner, Period 3.

SF 5113. Copper-alloy buckle fragment. L 32mm, W 33mm. Coprolite mining, north-west corner, Period 3.

SF 5119. Distorted but complete folded copper-alloy buckle-plate, with a rivet in each inner corner and a large opening to allow the tongue to pivot freely at the outer end. L 27mm, W 17mm. Coprolite mining, north-west corner, Period 3.

SF 5217. Copper-alloy tongue-shaped strap-end fragment. L 16mm, W 10mm. Unstratified.

SF 5211. Copper-alloy bar mount with the stumps of two rivets on the underside. L 12mm, W 7mm. Unstratified.

SF 5127. Copper-alloy round mount, with concentric circles on the head and a rove at the end of the shank. L 13mm, W 13mm. Unstratified.

SF 5072. Post-medieval copper-alloy flat-headed button with broken attachment loop. D 15mm. Unstratified.

SF 5086. Post-medieval copper-alloy flat-headed button. D 50mm. Unstratified.

Transport

SF 5101. Copper-alloy harness fitting, consisting of a more or less rectangular plate with an integral rivet in each corner for attachment to a leather strap. There is a necked suspension loop for a pendant at the narrower end of the plate. L 52mm, W 27mm. Context 5689, ditch 5376, Period 1.4.

SF 5109. Iron loop, in two pieces, broken across a suspension loop at the narrow end. L 30.6mm, W 22.7mm. Probably from post-medieval horse harness. Coprolite mining, north-west corner, Period 3.

Fittings

SF 5182. Part of the bolt from an iron barrel padlock. L 69mm, W 31mm. Ditch 5406, Period 2.4

SF 5079. Small copper-alloy rotary key with damaged round bow, from a box. L 27mm, W 10mm. Context 5696, ditch 5379, Period 2.4.

SF 5114. Ornate copper-alloy openwork handle or junction plate. An iron strip runs through the lower end, across the open centre and into the upper end. L 45mm, W 28mm. Coprolite mining, north-west corner, Period 3. **Fig. 22.**

SF 5224. Copper-alloy stud fragment. D 8mm. Unstratified.

SF 5212. Copper-alloy fitting decorated with a central roundel and radiating grooves. Broken across a central rivet hole. L 27mm, W 20mm. Layer 303, Period 2.3.

SF 5274. Small iron anchor-shaped T-clamp fragment, head incomplete. L 36mm, W of head 33mm. Coprolite mining, north-west corner, Period 3.

SF 5021. Iron collar or vessel rim fragment. D 75mm, H 34mm. Post-medieval/modern. Unstratified.

SF 5133. Small bent fragment from a late medieval or post-medieval lead window came. L 14.5mm, W 8mm, T 2.7mm. Unstratified.

SF 5170. Possible lead window came fragment, distorted. Late medieval or post-medieval. L 26.6mm, W 10.7mm, T 2.3mm. Coprolite mining, north-west corner, Period 3.

SF 5053. Slightly bent and irregular lead bar fragment with cut terminals. Possibly connected to window-leading. L 37.7mm, W 6mm, T 4mm. Context 5912, upper fill of ditch 5191, Period 1.4.

SF 5054. Lead oval-section strip with marginal grooves. Possibly connected to window-leading. L 13mm, W 4.5mm, T 1.3mm. Unstratified.

Recreation (hunting) or Military

SF 5055. Probable lead musket ball, originally round but now irregular and partially flattened by impact with a hard surface. D 21mm. Coprolite mining, Period 3.

SF 5112. Lead musket ball(?), slightly flattened on one side where it has struck a flat surface at a low velocity. Evenly spaced marks on the surface suggest it may have been fired from a weapon with a rifled barrel. Probably 19th century. D 19mm. Coprolite mining, north-west corner, Period 3.

SF 5075. Damaged lead musket ball. L 18.1mm, W 18mm, T 12.7mm. Ditch 5406, Period 2.4.

Miscellaneous

SF 5206. Thin iron sheet fragment. 39.6mm by 28.7mm. Unstratified.

SF 5263. Rectangular-section iron fragment tapering to a pointed tip. L 36mm, maximum W 12mm. Coprolite mining, north-west corner, Period 3.

SF 5267. Thick iron plate fragment. L 93mm, W 53mm, T 20.5mm. Unstratified.

SF 5269. Iron strip with expanded round terminal. L 28.8mm, W 13.9mm. Coprolite mining, north-west corner, Period 3.

SF 5280. Iron strip fragment. L 90mm, W 5 mm. Unstratified.

Form	Material	Date range	No.	Sub-totals
<i>Latest Iron Age</i>				
Colchester	copper-alloy	c. AD 10-43/50	6	
Colchester?	copper-alloy	c. AD 10-43/50	2	
Colchester	Iron	c. AD 10-43/50	1	
Langton Down	copper-alloy	c. AD 10-43/50	1	
Rosette	copper-alloy	c. AD 10-43/50	1	
Other	Iron	c. AD 10-43/50	1	
<i>Drahtfibel</i> Derivative	Iron	c. AD 1-60	4	
hinged brooches	Iron	c. AD 1-60+	3	19
<i>Post-Conquest</i>				
Hod Hill, Aucissa and Aucissa Derivative	copper-alloy	AD 43-c. 60/1	4	
Colchester B Derivative	copper-alloy	c. AD 50-70	1	
?brooch fragment	copper-alloy	-	1	6
Total				25

Table 10: Brooches from Lamp Hill.

SF no	Context no	Period and Phase	No	Length (mm)
5016	5294, fill of ditch 5187	Period 1.2	1	11
5250	5912, fill of ditch 5784	Period 1.2	10	all worn and incomplete
5140	5823, fill of ditch 5824	Period 1.4	1	16.2
5247	5280, fill of ditch 5281	Period 1.4	1	14.5

SF no	Context no	Period and Phase	No	Length (mm)
5300	5575, fill of ditch 5572	Period 2.1	1	14.7
5177	5726, fill of ditch 5725	Period 2.2	1	16.4
5179	5726, fill of ditch 5725	Period 2.2	1	12.9
5202	5698, fill of ditch 5379	Period 2.4	1	14.2
5121	coprolite mining	Period 3	1	12.1
5152	unstratified	-	1	9
5193	unstratified	-	1	12.3
5208	unstratified	-	1	16.4
5226	unstratified	-	1	15.6
5238	5912, upper fill of ditch 5191	Period 1.4	1	15
5298	unstratified	-	1	17.8

Table 11: Iron hobnails. All are Roman and of Manning's Type 10 with a pyramidal head, usually worn down (1985, 135).

SF no	Context no & description	Period and Phase	Description	Length (mm)
-	5010, fill of ditch 5008	Period 1.2	shank fragment	20
5213	top of ditch cut 5191	Period 1.3	clenched shank fragment	44
-	5166, fill of ditch 5164	Period 1.4	shank fragment	16
5009	5213, fill of ditch 5210	Period 1.4	Incomplete	35
5032	5689, fill of ditch 5685	Period 1.4	shank fragment, tip clenched	98
5231	5912, upper fill of ditch 5191	Period 1.4	shank fragment	39
5239	5522, fill of ditch 5191	Period 1.4	complete, clenched	75
-	5549, fill of ditch 5547	Period 2.2	incomplete, clenched	16
5030	5660, fill of ditch 5659	Period 2.4	2 incomplete	16, 21
-	5577, fill of ditch 5573	Period 2.4	2, incomplete	24, 22
5196	5457, fill of pit 5456	Period 2.4	3, all incomplete (1 is a shank fragment)	30-53
5199	5457, fill of pit 5456	Period 2.4	shank fragment	59
5107	5676, fill of pit 5673	Period 2.4	Complete	109
5108	5676, fill of pit 5673	Period 2.4	Incomplete	30
5191	coprolite mining	post-medieval	Incomplete	37
5231	coprolite mining	post-medieval	covered with white encrustations	65
5060	-	-	Manning Type 7, stud/nail, with large round head, 19.4mm in diameter	26
5068	-	-	Incomplete	36
5070	-	-	Incomplete	35
5088	-	-	incomplete, shank clenched	43

SF no	Context no & description	Period and Phase	Description	Length (mm)
5110	-	-	Complete	57
5117	-	-	complete but head damaged	39
5123	-	-	shank fragment	40
5124	-	-	Incomplete	30
5134	unstratified	-	shank fragment	50
5136	-	-	shank fragment	80
5138	-	-	complete, shank curved	48
5146	-	-	5 shank fragments, two with a small part of the head remaining	24, 30, 32, 52, 64
5147	-	-	incomplete, oval head, medieval or later	31
5149	-	-	complete furniture nail with globular head, shank doubled over	25
5151	-	-	Incomplete	40
5153	-	-	Incomplete	42
5163	-	-	shank fragment	34
5167	-	-	complete, small oval head	42
5168	-	-	shank fragment	45
5174	-	-	head damaged	96
5178	-	-	Incomplete	45
5180	-	-	Incomplete	47
5187	-	-	complete, shank clenched	52
5189	-	-	Complete	74
5190	-	-	complete, rectangular head, medieval/post-medieval	79
5194	unstratified	-	Complete	67
5195	-	-	Incomplete	54
5227	-	-	shank fragment	30
5229	-	-	incomplete, clenched	21
5230	unstratified	-	Incomplete	36
5234	-	-	a) small head, incomplete; b) ?horseshoe nail, incomplete, medieval or later	a 17, b) 16
5258	-	-	Incomplete	15
5207	-	-	Incomplete	53
5232a	-	-	shank fragment, clenched	20
5232b	-	-	wire nail, shank clenched, post-medieval or early modern	32

SF no	Context no & description	Period and Phase	Description	Length (mm)
5237	unstratified	-	incomplete, oval head, medieval/post-medieval	30
5240	-	-	Complete	30
5242	-	-	Incomplete	20
5244	-	-	clenched horseshoe nail, medieval/post-medieval	20
5245	-	-	Incomplete	23
5263	-	-	shank fragment	35
5273	unstratified	-	Complete	89
5280	99999	-	shank fragment	93
5281	unstratified		shank fragment	56
5282	unstratified	-	Incomplete	26
5297	-	-	shank fragment	23
5299	-	-	incomplete, shank crossed by a shank fragment	28, 23

Table 12: Iron nails. Unless described as otherwise, all are of Manning's Roman Type 1b (1985, 134), with more or less round flattish head and a shank less than 150mm in length, and of Roman date.

B.2 The Coinage

By Paddy Lambert

Introduction/Summary

- B.2.1 A small but notable assemblage of thirty-eight copper-alloy coins, a single copper-alloy jetton and three silver coins were submitted for analysis. The coins were recovered via hand excavation and attendant metal detecting surveys from various features across the site but recovery from secondary fills of ditches predominate. Coinage was also recovered from coprolite quarries and as such are unstratified.
- B.2.2 The copper-alloy coins are in generally fair condition. The earlier coins are better preserved due to being deposited on or near the site contemporary with its occupation phases. The early silver coins are in very good condition and display minor circulation wear. The later coins are significantly more abraded, although the small purse hoard of between nine and twelve coins, a structured deposit dating to the early 4th century AD, are by far the best preserved of the coinage recovered from the site.
- B.2.3 The coins from Wimpole range between the Late Iron Age (25 BC) to Late Roman periods (4th century AD) and have significant peaks in Reece Period 1 and Reece Periods 13 through 16. Reece Periods 7 and 8 of two 2nd century coins are almost certainly residual. The largest proportion of the assemblage is represented by 16 unidentified later coins that span the 3rd and 4th centuries and it is possible the coinage extends past AD 322. This should be considered when viewing the results by Reece Period.
- B.2.4 Two distinctive patterns of coinage deposition stand out but only one is suggestive of contemporary deposition. The first is the Reece Period 1 coins, which comprise seven Late Iron Age coins, a single potin and two pre-Claudian silver denarii. The second are the standard Later Roman coins (Reece Periods 13–16). These are the dominant identifiable assemblage and represent Roman coins from the late 3rd and early 4th centuries.
- B.2.5 Any post-medieval coins or jettons identified during the assessment have not been included in this analysis.

Methodology

- B.2.6 The majority of the coins were subjected to suitable levels of analysis during the assessment phase and largely the identification elements cannot be improved upon. Following conservation, several coins were re-analysed where further identifying details were present. The fully updated catalogue with phasing and relevant updated identification is tabulated in Tables 15-16.
- B.2.7 The full quantification of coins by Reece Period (1991) are presented as a Bar Graph below and is followed by a discussion of the coinage from their respective periods.
- B.2.8 The coins have been subjected to comparative analysis with the metal finds assemblages and will be considered as part of the overall discussion (App. B.1).

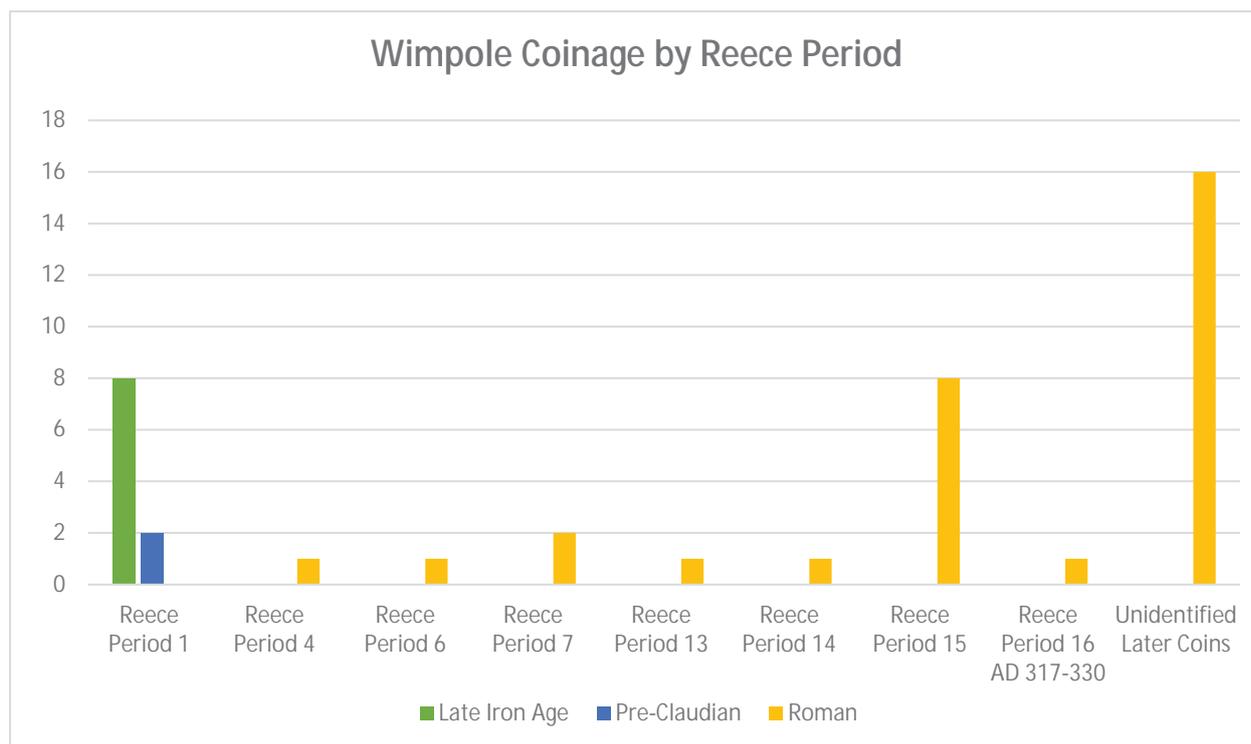


Chart 1: Quantification of Wimpole coins by Reece Period

Reece Period 1 – Iron Age and Pre-Claudian (pre AD 41)

- B.2.9 The coins from Reece Period 1 total 10 and represents 23% of the overall assemblage (Table 13). These total seven Late Iron Age coins and a single potin, including three silver coins. The coins are generally in a fair condition but do display significant signs of corrosion in places that has largely obscured detail, meaning that analysis cannot be fully completed on exact iconography. The best preserved are the silver unit of Tasciovanus (SF 5105, Fig. 25; southern end of ditch **5376**, Period 1.4), which is in excellent condition and a copper-alloy of Cunobelin (SF 5186, Fig. 25; ditch **5647**, Period 2.2), where CVNOBE can be read alongside his portrait. Where observable, the obverse and reverse designs display little sign of circulatory wear but are corroded and have suffered through time and movement.
- B.2.10 The coins are exclusively minted by the same two rulers of the tribal confederation known as the Catuvellauni, Tasciovanus (25 - 10 BC) and his 'son' Cunobelin (10 BC – AD 41). Tasciovanus is represented by two coins, a copper-alloy fraction (SF 5014; ditch **5281**, Period 1.4) that is incomplete, but its obverse appears a debased head of Apollo-type. The silver unit of Tasciovanus (SF 5105, Fig. 25) is extremely fine with all details clear. His 'Celtic' hair styled bust faces left and, on the reverse, can be seen a horse prancing right flanked by half crescent patterns.
- B.2.11 The rest are exclusively made-up of Cunobelin units.
- B.2.12 The copper-alloy potin (SF 5141; ditch **5154**, Period 1.3) is very worn and its original identification cannot be improved upon. Its large central pellet and casting sprue may suggest it is of the Cantiacii and is likely between 60 – 10 BC.

B.2.13 The silver Mark Antony denarius (SF 5104, Fig. 25; ditch **5877**, Period 2.2) is the most common of early silver coins (Creighton 2000, 83) and can be present in circulation for up to two centuries (Moorhead pers. comm.). It is in fair condition but certainly worn. Its stratified recovery from a Period 2.2 ditch means it was most likely residual in its context. As it was minted in Greece between 32 – 31 BC during the last Republican Civil War it is unsurprising that it is worn as it was already well over a century old by the mid-2nd century AD. The silver denarius of Tiberius that pre-dates the invasion of AD 43 (SF 5161, Fig. 25) is likely to have been deposited similarly in the 1st century AD.

Small Find No.	Material	Issuer	Dates	Phase	Illustrated
5014	Copper-alloy	Tasciovanus	25 – 10 BC	Period 1.4	
5040	Copper-alloy	Cunobelin	AD 10 – 41	Period 1.4	Fig. 25
5042	Copper-alloy	Cunobelin	AD 10 – 41	Period 1.2	
5164	Copper-alloy	Cunobelin	AD 10-41	Unstratified	
5186	Copper-alloy	Cunobelin	AD 10-41	Period 2.2 (residual)	Fig. 25
5188	Copper-alloy	Cunobelin	AD 10 – 41	Period 1.3	
5105	Silver	Tasciovanus	25 – 10 BC	Period 1.4	Fig. 25
5141	Copper-Alloy	Potin	110 - 20 BC	Period 1.3	
5104	Silver	Mark Antony	32 – 31 BC	Period 2.2 (residual)	Fig. 25
5161	Silver	Tiberius	AD 14 – 37	Period 1.4?	Fig. 25

Table 13: Quantification of Reece Period 1 – LIA and Pre-Claudian by Issuer, Date Range and Phase

Reece Period 4 – Flavian (AD 69 – 96)

B.2.14 Only one coin, a copper-alloy *as* of Titus (SF 5106, Fig. 25), dated AD 77-78, represents this period. His coinage is not very common as he only reigned for two years. His obverse portrait is represented by his father Vespasian which provides its tight date as a commemoration to the late emperor. It was recovered from a Period 2.4 pit (**5604**) and its pattern of wear and its recovery from a later phase correlates with a proviso of coinage being in circulation for longer periods. Whether it can be linked to slightly earlier phases on the site is entirely speculative as it is only one coin.

Reece Periods 6 & 7– Hadrianic (AD 117–138) to Antonine (AD 138-161)

B.2.15 Only two coins represent the 2nd century within the assemblage. Both are significantly abraded and corroded and suggest much later deposition. One (SF 5148), found in the area of coprolite mining in the north-west corner of the site (Period 3), is a *sestertius* of Sabina, wife of Hadrian (AD 117 – 138). The hairstyle detail of the twisted plait identifies the coin as probably that of Sabina and is suggestive of a post-AD 130 mint date, after she had visited Egypt around that time (Moorhead 2011, 84).

B.2.16 SF 5160 was recovered from a secondary fill of a Period 1.4 feature (posthole **5559** within Pit/Posthole group **5554**) and is almost certainly intrusive. It displays no identifiable features on either of its obverse and reverse sides, except a raised portrait of a female, but its size and weight (25.2mm, 10g) suggest it is a possible

dupondius of Faustina I, wife of Antoninus Pius and puts it in the range above, but no more detailed dating can be achieved, and this identification remains tentative.

Reece Periods 13 to 16 – (AD 260 - AD 330)

B.2.17 Only two coins are represented by Reece 13 and 14 and both are identified as being part of the hoard and as such are considered isolated finds. They comprise two radiates, a silver Carinus (AD 283 – 284; SF 5111, Fig. 25) and a copper-alloy of Gallienus (AD 253 – 260; SF 5259). Reece Periods 15 and 16 are similarly only represented by the purse hoard. This is discussed below.

Unidentified Later Roman Coins

B.2.18 Unidentified later coinage forms the largest proportion of the overall assemblage by far. These total sixteen and represent 38%. Almost exclusively these coins are too worn or corroded to identify with any certainty and conservation has not facilitated this in any meaningful way.

B.2.19 Nevertheless, it can be suggested that 3rd century radiates and 4th century nummi populate this unidentifiable assemblage. It is unknown if the coinage extends beyond the latest identifiable example, the Crispus (AD 320 -322; SF 5074, Fig. 25) *nummus* from the purse hoard and because of the lack of firmly identifiable examples, the purse hoard deposition in the early to mid-4th century be suggested as the last definitive date represented by the coinage on the site. The rest of the site appears to dramatically reduce by the early 2nd century.

The Purse Hoard

B.2.20 A small purse hoard was recovered from within the upper disuse fill (5441; Period 2.4; Fig. 10) of an Early Roman ditch (5438; Period 2.1), located in the north of the site. This small hoard assemblage preliminarily totals nine coins, with the entire assemblage (Reece Periods 13, 14 15 and 16) being represented by this one structured deposit. These were identified within a 5sqm area. A further four coins have been identified during analysis that may have been part of the original hoard but were found outside of the 5m radius findspot.

B.2.21 The earliest firmly identified coin that is considered part of the hoard proper is a silvered radiate of Carinus, dated AD 283-284 (SF 5111, Fig. 25), and an unidentified radiate (SF 5069), likely to be around the same period. The assemblage is dominated by Tetrarchic nummi (Reece Period 15) which represent 77% of the purse hoard assemblage and suggest a likely date of deposition in the early 4th century. These comprise four rulers: Maximian, Diocletian, Constantius and Galerius (AD 293 – 305) and each ruler is represented in the hoard at least once. The same reverse design with the legend 'GENIO POPVULI ROMANI' (The Spirit of the Roman People) which features Genius standing left is present on all the *nummi* without exception. Generally, the coins here were minted at Trier in Germany, but a single Lyon mint and two unknowns are also present. In all, they form a broadly contemporary and coherent group.

Tetrartic Nummi

- B.2.22 The monetary reforms of Diocletian, accepted to be around AD 294, introduced a new copper-alloy coin to the coinage, containing approximately 5% silver. It is unknown what the contemporary terminology was for these coins, but they are generally known as *nummi* (singular *nummus*) which is the Latin word for a simple low denomination coin.
- B.2.23 Tetrartic nummi are generally rare as site finds and are expected to be recovered as single coins on sites that yield over a 100 coins (Robertson, pers. comm.). They are far more commonly recovered as hoarded material (Moorhead 2011). Using this rule of thumb, along with their zonal recovery, the identifying indicators of the coins as a hoard from Wimpole are four-fold:
- The differential surface corrosion on both the obverse and reverse on all of the coins, suggesting proximity to other coins (*i.e.* in a purse or similar container).
 - The presence of the original silver coating which is often lost by the process of 'sweating' or being disturbed by later activity.
 - Their condition is generally good and identifying elements are all clear, the relative lack of abrasion or circulatory wear is generally low. The radiates associated with the hoard are significantly more abraded and this may simply suggest their wider circulation before deposition.
 - The contemporaneous and cohesive nature of the group, even the later 3rd century radiates are only slightly pre-dative of the mean presented by the Tetrartic nummi.
- B.2.24 It is likely that these coins were structurally deposited, perhaps in a small purse, ceramic vessel or organic item, at some point in the early to mid-4th century. The original location is no doubt lost but the particular concentration within the upper fill (5441) of ditch **5438** suggests that this ditch is the strongest candidate, probably a fully silted and disused feature by this period. Subsequent activity has scattered the hoard but not to a great extent. The presence of a remarkably well preserved *nummus* of Maximian (SF 5045, Fig. 25) recovered from the upper fill of a Period 1.4 ditch (**5191**) approximately 55m to the south-west (Fig. 16) strongly suggests that this intrusive coin was originally part of the hoard. Its preservation is ironically at odds with its findspot however, as it is by the far the best preserved of the whole hoard.
- B.2.25 It is not possible to determine why this small hoard was deposited but it does follow a general trend of coin hoarding from the Late Roman period and similar small hoards of slightly earlier, late 3rd century Roman coins are known from similar sites at Love's Farm (Crummy in Hinman and Zant 2018, 146) .
- B.2.26 The quantified coins identified as part of the purse hoard are tabulated below (Table 14). Considerations of the presence of the original silver coating, dimensions and weight are included. The table includes coins recovered (highlighted in *italics*) that should be considered as being linked, such as by date, condition or Reece Period.

These were identified regardless of find spot and considering post-deposition dispersal.

SF No.	Period /Phase	Type	Issuer	Mint	Diameter (mm) Weight (g)	Silvering Present	Dates	Comments	Reece Period
5061	2.4	Nummus	Galerius as Caesar	Unclear	29.3mm 9g	Y – flecks only	AD 293 – 305	GENIO POP. Type. Differential corrosion obverse	15
5062	2.4	Radiate(?)	-	-	19.5mm 4g	-	AD L3C	Extremely abraded	-
5063 Fig. 25	2.4	Nummus	Constantius as Caesar	Trier	26.5mm 7g	N	AD 293 – 305	GENIO POP. Type.	15
5065 Fig. 25	2.4	Nummus	Diocletian	Trier	27.3mm 8g	Y – Partial	AD 295	GENIO POP. Type. 'C' in left field tightens date.	15
5066	2.4	Nummus	Constantius as Caesar	Unclear – Tiscia or Trier	28.6mm 9g	Y – Partial	AD 296-305	GENIO POP Type. Unclear mint.	15
5067	2.4	Nummus	Constantius as Caesar	Lyon	29.5mm 7g	Partial - Obverse	AD 303 – 305	GENIO POP TYPE.	15
5069	2.4	Radiate	-	-	16mm	-	AD L3C	Corroded	-
5099 Fig. 25	2.4	Nummus	Galerius as Caesar	No mint	26.2mm 10g	Y – both surfaces silvered	AD 296-303	Silver is complete – GENIO POP. TYPE.	15
5111 Fig. 25	2.4	Radiate	Carinus	AXX - ?	20.3mm <1g	Y	AD 283 – 284	Very worn and thin.	14
5073	2.4	<i>Nummus</i>	<i>Constantius as Caesar</i>	<i>No mint</i>	<i>27mm 7g</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>AD 296 – 305</i>	<i>GENIO POP TYPE. Coin reverse struck off centre.</i>	<i>15</i>
5074 Fig. 25	2.4	<i>Nummus</i>	<i>Crispus</i>	<i>Mint obscured</i>	<i>17.7mm 3g</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>AD 320-322</i>	<i>G. Condition and relative findspot proximity warrants inclusion</i>	<i>16</i>
5045 Fig. 25	2.4	<i>Nummus</i>	<i>Maximian</i>	<i>Trier</i>	<i>29mm 8g</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>AD 303 – 305</i>	<i>Excellent condition – GENIO POP. TYPE.</i>	<i>15</i>
5259	2.4	<i>Radiate</i>	<i>Gallienus</i>	<i>None visible</i>	<i>18.3mm <1g</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>AD 253 – 260</i>	<i>Very worn.</i>	<i>13</i>

Table 14: 4th century purse hoard, identified by proximity, issuer, size and weight – likely further candidates in italics

Discussion

B.2.27 In general terms, the overall pattern of coin loss observed in the Wimpole assemblage is a characteristically rural one and this is fully evidenced with the recovery of larger volumes of 3rd and 4th century coins, although their largely unidentifiable nature makes further observations difficult. It is worth considering that the general statistical analysis of coin assemblages assumes that the coins found on any site were lost at that site; this is not the same as saying that a coin found in any particular part of site was lost there (Wells 2009). The later coins correlate with this statement and probably reflect much later deposition as a result of casual loss rather than major cultivation or settlement on the site.

B.2.28 This evidence can be paralleled with the metalwork assemblage (App. B.1), which identified no clearly dated Late Roman metalwork, and with the limited use of the site after the 2nd century AD.

Late Iron Age – 1st century AD

B.2.29 The sizeable peak of Latest Iron Age and Early Roman coins (Reece Period 1, Table 13) recovered from the site are generally better preserved than their later Roman counterparts. They were primarily recovered from the fills of Period 1.3-4 ditches and this recovery correlates with the metalwork assemblage (Appendix B.1). Together, the early coinage and the rest of metalwork are comparatively dated and form a cohesive dateable group.

B.2.30 Iron Age coinage recovered from rural sites is not generally rare, but the larger than average assemblage seen here is unusual (Crummy, pers. comm.). For example, Love's Farm, a morphologically similar site (although much larger), with similar metalwork assemblages, yielded only three Iron Age coins, compared to its much higher volumes of Roman coins (Crummy, 2018, 141). A contemporary site at Cambourne similarly only yielded only two Iron Age coins (Wells 2009). Therefore, it seems that the Iron Age coins recovered from Wimpole mark the site out as significantly different from the norm.

B.2.31 The evidence could suggest that a small market economy was functioning at the site prior to the Roman invasion, and the recovery of the coins from Period 1.3 features would seem to support this. Similarly, this pattern of recovery broadly follows the results of the metalwork analysis, which displays a similar and sizeable assemblage of Langton Down and Colchester one-piece brooches (Appendix B.1). However, this is not necessarily so, their use may also have continued for a generation after the Roman Conquest (Haselgrove 1996, 82) and may have been deposited during the next represented phase, possibly by a military community. This would correspond with other sites in East Anglia that have yielded similar assemblages of Iron Age coins, early brooches and metalwork, such as at Stonea (Malim 2005), Bobs Wood, Hinchingsbrooke (Crummy in prep.) and Thetford (Gregory 1991). Each of these sites represent a mixture of sacred foci, settled military veteran community or in the case of Thetford, a settlement involved during the suppression of the Boudican revolt of AD 60/61.

B.2.32 The Flavian *as* of Titus (SF 5106, Fig. 25, Reece Period 4) is not surprising and its fair condition is suggestive of a period of circulation; therefore it may have been deposited much later, this can be seen with its recovery from the secondary fill of a Period 2.4 pit (5604). The recovery by metal detector of a silver denarius of Vespasian relatively near to the location of the site (Damant, pers. comm.) also hints at a Flavian and hence later 1st century link.

Late Roman Coinage

B.2.33 Although more sizable in volume, the Later Roman coinage is at a greater disadvantage in terms of condition and identifying elements, evidenced by 38% of the later coins being unidentifiable; this has skewed the Reece data somewhat. This

is not wholly idiosyncratic or uncommon, later Roman coins are often corroded or worn, especially pre-Diocletianic reform coins and later coins. This is due to a number of reasons, but generally metal content and wider and prolonged circulation account for much of the condition.

B.2.34 The later assemblage that can be identified is wholly dominated by the 9 + coins of the 4th century purse hoard.

B.2.35 The two 2nd century coins (Reece Periods 7 and 8) may be associated with the reduced cultivation of the site in Period 2. However, they are marked out by their poor and abraded condition and their intrusive presence in earlier phased features is likely to mean they have arrived on site during later periods and represent casual loss. At the very least, the later coinage alone represents a site that had been in decline for some time before the later coinage was deposited or arrived via agricultural activity. This pattern is similar at Stonea, where a smaller and later assemblage was found alongside its Iron Age assemblage and was scattered from its later urban development nearby (Malim 2005, 79). They are unlikely to represent occupation and exploitation of this site during this period and the coinage marks it out as peripheral.

SF	Context	Cut/ Group	Phase	Material	Identification and Comments	Reece Period	Date Range
5005	303	-	2.3	Cua	Two heavily encrusted bonded coins. Illegible detail. Probable c.3rd century AD - date is approximate and based on size of flans only. Diameter: 18mm.	-	3rd cent.(?)
5014	5282	5281	1.4	Cua	Iron Age fraction of TASCIOVANVUS. F. condition. Not complete. REV: Portrait facing right(?) – probable debased head of Apollo. OBV: Encrusted, no detail legible. D: 12mm. Weight:	1	25 – 10 BC
5040 Fig. 25	5213	5210	1.4	Cua	Struck Iron Age unit of CVNOBELIN. F. condition. OBV: CVNOBEL(IN), 'Classicised' portrait facing left. REV: Horse prancing left, possible inscription along lower edge of flan. Conservation advised. Fig. 25. Diameter: 16.1mm.	1	AD 10 – 41
5042	5243	5240	1.2	Cua	Struck Iron Age unit of CVNOBELIN, P. Condition and very worn. Distinctive dish indent on flan. OBV: Classicised portrait facing right– hair detail partially discernible REV: Unclear – hint of decorative pellet Size doesn't help classification here, it's either Cunobelin or Tasciovanus. Diameter: 14mm. <1g	1	AD 10 - 41
5043	Unstrat.		N	Cua	Post-medieval.		18th cent.

SF	Context	Cut/ Group	Phase	Material	Identification and Comments	Reece Period	Date Range
5044	Coprolite mining	-	3	Cua	Corroded unit, distorted flan. No detail visible but may be House of Constantine based on size but this is speculative only. Diameter: 19mm.	-	Early 4th cent.?
5045 Fig. 25	5912	5191	1.4	Cua	Nummus of Maximian I, E. condition, a really nice example. OBV: IMP MAXIMIANUS P AVG, wreathed cuirassed bust facing right. REV: GENIO POPULI ROMANI, Genius standing left holding cornucopia and patera. Trier mint. P(rimera)T(reveri) in exergue. Offset SF in fields. Diameter: 29mm.	15	303 - 305 AD
5050	5441	5438	2.4	Cua	Copper alloy later Roman unit, P. condition and severe corrosion makes detailed identification difficult. Diameter: 22.5mm.	-	c. 3rd – 4th cent(?).
5061	5441	5438	2.4	Cua	Nummus of GALERIVS I as Caesar. F. condition, some identifying details legible. OBV: Cuirassed Bust facing right, MAXIMIANUS NOB C REV: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI Genius Standing Left holding cornucopia and patera. Unclear mint – S F in field. Tiny speckles of original silvering can be seen on reverse. Diameter: 29.3mm Thickness: 1.9mm Weight: 9g	15	AD 293 – 305
5062	5441	5438	2.4	Cua	Copper alloy radiate(?). P. condition and heavy, blue patina corrosion. No further detail legible. Diameter: 19.5mm.		Later 3rd cent.
5063 Fig. 25	5441	5438	2.4	Cua	Nummus of Constantius as Caesar. G. condition. OBV: CONSTANTIVS NOB C, laureate bust facing right. REV: GENIO POPULI ROMANI, Genius walking left holding cornucopia and patera. Unknown mint. Diameter: 29mm.	15	293 – 305 AD
5065 Fig. 25	5441	5438	2.4	Cua	Nummus of Diocletian, G. condition, some superficial corrosion but clear detail. OBV: IMP DIOCLETIANUS AVG, laureate bust right. REV: GENIO POPULI ROMANI, Genius standing left holding cornucopia and patera. Trier mint. TR(everi) in exergue. Diameter: 27.7m. Traces of silvering present.	15	295 AD
5066	5441	5438	2.4	Cua	Nummus, probably of Constantius as Caesar. F. condition. OBV: CONSTANTIVS NOB C, bust facing right. REV: GENIO POPULI ROMANI. Unknown mint, Trier OR Ticinum. Diameter: 28.8mm. Silvering partially present.	15	AD 296- 305

SF	Context	Cut/ Group	Phase	Material	Identification and Comments	Reece Period	Date Range
5067	5441	5438	2.4	Cua	Nummus of Constantius I. OBV: CONSTANTIVS NOB C, laureate bust right. REV: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI – Genius standing right holding patera and cornucopia, altar lower right field. LC in exergue, B in right field. Second workshop, Lyon Mint. Silvering still present, particularly obverse. Diameter: 29.8mm (AE1)	15	293 – 305 AD
5069	5441	5438	2.4	Cua	Copper alloy radiate. P. condition and blue patina corrosion inhibits further identification. OBV: Radiate bust facing right. REV: None visible. Later 3rd century. Diameter: 16mm.	-	Later 3 rd
5073	Unstrat.	-	2.4?	CuA	Nummus of Constantius as Caesar. F. condition OBV: Laureate and cuirassed bust facing right CONSTANTIVS NOB C. REV: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI – Genius standing left, patera and cornucopia. No mint mark and coin has been struck off centre of reverse die. Diameter: 27mm. 7g	15	293 – 305 AD
5074 Fig. 25	Unstrat.	-	2.4?	CuA	Small follis of CRISPVS. G. condition with most detail present, corrosion covers mintmark. OBV: CRISPVS NOB CAES, laureate bust right. REV: CAESARVM NOSTRORVM around wreath containing VOT X. Diameter: 17.7mm.	16	320 – 322 AD
5099 Fig. 25	5441	5438	2.4	CuA/Ag	Silvered NUMMUS of GALERIVS, G. condition with silvering still present. OBV: MAXIMIANUS NOB CAES, laureate bust right. REV: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, Genius standing left holding cornucopia and patera Diameter: 26.2mm.	15	293 – 305 AD
5106 Fig. 25	5606	5604	2.4	CuA	Copper-alloy 'as' of TITUS - F. condition, well-worn but not badly corroded. OBV: Laureatte bust facing right T CAES IMP AVG (F)(T)RP COS VI CENSOR (Titus Caesar Imperator Augustus Consul for the sixth time, Censor) REV: Spes walking left, right arm extended with a flower in right hand, raising fold of garment with left, flanked by S(enatus) C(onsulto). Lugdunum mint. Diameter: 27.3mm. 8g	4	77 – 78 AD
5111 Fig. 25	5441	5438	2.4	CuA/Ag	Silvered Radiate of CARINVS - F. condition, very worn and thin flan - OBV: Radiate, cuirassed bust facing right (IMP) CARINVS PF AVG. REV: (F)ELICIT PVB(LI)CA, Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus, leaning left elbow on column. AXX in exergue, unknown mint. 20.3mm <1g	14	283-284 AD

SF	Context	Cut/ Group	Phase	Material	Identification and Comments	Reece Period	Date Range
5115	Coprolite mining	-	3	CuA	Copper alloy coin, Roman. P. condition. Severe corrosion inhibits further identification. Possible 4 th cent. Suggested date due to size of flan only. Diameter: 18.3mm.	-	3rd/4th cent(?)
5132	Subsoil	-	-	CuA	Small copper-alloy coin, probably Roman. P. condition and severe corrosion inhibits further identification. Elongated flan may suggest irregular issue. Possible 3rd/4th cent. date based on size of flan only. Diameter: 16mm.	-	3rd/4th cent(?)
5141	5285	5154	1.3	CuA	Iron Age potin. Class 1. F. condition. OBV: Circle within a circle, possible Cantiaci tribe(?). REV: Corroded, no detail visible. Substantial casting sprue remains at 12 and 3 o'clock. Cleaning advised. Diameter: 17.2mm.	1	110 – 20 BC
5145	Unstrat.		N	CuA	Bent copper-alloy jetton, P.condition, heavily corroded. Diameter: 12mm.	-	14th – 17th cent.
5148	Coprolite mining	-	3	CuA	Copper-alloy sestertius of SABINA, wife of Hadrian. P. condition, very heavily worn. OBV: Portrait facing right, no legend visible. REV: No detail visible – perhaps seated figure left(?) Distinctive coiffed hairstyle identifiable as Sabina. Diameter: 30.3mm.	6	AD 128- 137
5160	5560	5554	1.4	CuA	Copper-alloy coin, heavily corroded but size, thickness and partial portrait may suggest a mid to late 1st cent. AD date or earliest 2nd cent. OBV: Portrait facing right, no detail or legible legend visible. REV: Completely corroded. Diameter. 25.2mm. Thickness: 2.5mm.	7	1st/2nd cent. AD.
5164	Unstrat.	-	-	CuA	Copper-alloy Iron Age unit, possibly CVUNOBELINVUS. F. condition. OBV: Portrait of a man facing right. REV: Figure seated left. Diameter: 13.6mm.	1	10 – 40 AD(?)
5181	Unstrat.	-	-	CuA	Roman coin, P.condition. Heavy corrosion inhibits further identification. Possible 3rd century date based on size of flan only. Diameter: 16.2mm.	-	3rd cent(?) AD.
5185	Unstrat.	-	-	CuA	Heavily corroded Radiate/Antoninus. P. condition. OBV: Radiate, bearded bust facing right, partial legend visible but not legible, cleaning will help enable legibility. OBV: Corroded, no detail visible. Diameter: 18.1mm.	-	3rd cent. AD.
5186 Fig. 25	5648	5647	2.2	CuA	Iron Age copper-alloy unit of CVNOBELINVS. F. condition OBV: Classicised Bust facing right, hair detail 'CVNOBE' along lower left edge. REV: Horse Prancing Right Diameter: 14.8mm.	1	10 – 41 AD

SF	Context	Cut/ Group	Phase	Material	Identification and Comments	Reece Period	Date Range
5188	5960	5308	1.3	CuA	Copper-alloy Iron Age unit, probably CVNOBELINVUS P.condition and well worn, however traces of bronzed patina visible. OBV: Corroded. REV: Horse prancing right(?), circular decoration. Diameter: 15.3mm.	1	10- 41 AD.
5203	Subsoil	-	-	CuA	Very worn copper-alloy irregular coin, probably Roman, thin flan. P. condition. Possibly a copy/irregular issue. No detail visible but possible figure standing right on Reverse. Unsure identification. Diameter: 17.4mm.	-	3rd – 4th cent.
5214	Unstrat.	-	-	CuA	Copper-alloy coin, Roman. P. condition and heavily corroded. No detail visible. Possible 3rd/4th century date based solely on size. Diameter: 17.4mm.	-	3rd - 4th cent. AD
5215	Unstrat.	-	-	CuA	Small copper-alloy coin, P. condition. Heavily corroded. Small angular segment missing, measuring 2.1mm, from top edge of flan suggests the coin has been clipped. Partial legend legible on reverse(?): 'A'. Probable 4th century date. Overall diameter: 12.8mm.	-	4th cent. AD
5222	Unstrat.	-	-	CuA	Small copper-alloy coin, P. condition, heavily corroded and no detail legible. Probable 4th century date(?) suggested based on size of flan only. Irregular issue. Diameter: 14.8mm.	-	4th cent. AD (?)
5259	5441	5438	2.4	CuA	Copper-alloy Radiate of GALLIENVUS. F. condition, portrait retains detail but only partial legend legible. Very worn. OBV: Radiate, bearded bust facing right, (G)A(L)LIEN(VS). REV: Figure standing left raising right arm (PAX?), illegible worn legend. Diameter: 18.2mm.	13	253 – 260 AD
5283	5441	5438	2.4	CuA	Copper-alloy coin, Roman, P. condition and legibility is very poor and identification is difficult. OBV: Bust facing left. REV: Corroded. Diameter: 17.4mm.	-	2nd - 3rd cent.(?)
5310	303	-	2.3	CuA	Copper-alloy coin, Roman, P. condition and heavily corroded. No detail legible. Broad 3 rd cent. date assigned based on size of flan only. Diameter: 15.9mm.	-	3rd cent.(?)

Table 15: Updated catalogue of copper-alloy coins and jettons.

SF	Context	Cut/ Group	Phase	Material	Identification and Comments	Reece Period	Date Range
5104 Fig. 25	5880	5877	2.2	Ag	<p>Silver legionary denarius of MARCVS ANTONIUS. G. condition, very little corrosion although heavily worn.</p> <p>OBV: Roman Trireme facing right, A(NT) AVG) along top edge and along the bottom edge reads III.VIR.R.P.(C) Translation: Triumvir rei publicae constituendae; (One of Three Men for the Restoration of the Republic)</p> <p>REV: Legionary Eagle Standard (aquila) flanked by two standards (<i>signa</i>) and LEG VI. Patrae (Greece) Mint</p> <p>Heavily worn condition may suggest long-term circulation or curation.</p> <p>Diameter: 17.8mm. Thickness: 1.5mm.</p>	1	31 – 32 BC
5105 Fig. 25	5689	5376	1.4	Ag	<p>Silvered Iron Age unit of TASCIOVANVS G.condition with only partial corrosion of reverse. OBV: Portrait of a man facing left, classic 'Celtic' hairstyle, REV: Horse prancing right flanked by half crescent patterns.</p> <p>Conservation will likely produce admirable example. Diameter: 13.5mm.</p>	1	25 – 10 BC
5161 Fig. 25	Unstrat.	-	1.4?	Ag	<p>Silver denarius of TIBERIVS. G. condition and all details legible. No corrosion, fairly worn but wear level does not suggest being in circulation for a protracted period.</p> <p>OBV: laureate bust facing right, TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS.</p> <p>REV: LIVIA or PAX seated right holding a sceptre and a branch, PONTIF MAXIM.</p>	1	AD 14 – 37

Table 16: Updated catalogue of silver coins

B.3 Later Iron Age pottery

By Matt Brudenell

B.3.1 A small group of handmade later Iron Age ceramics comprising 47 sherds (weighing 608g; mean sherd weight of 12.9g) was recovered from the excavations. The material derived from 22 contexts relating to 21 interventions, mostly ditches (Table 17). This report provides a quantified characterisation of the material (following original quantification by A. Lyons in Lambert 2019) and a brief discussion of date. The pottery is in a stable condition, though since it was found alongside later material, it is considered residual.

Context	Cut	Feature	Phase	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric
1312	UNASSIGNED	UNASSIGNED	-	9	124	QF1
5150	5144	DITCH	2.1	1	17	QF1
5155	5154	DITCH	1.3	1	14	QF1
5183	5182	DITCH	1.3	1	24	G1
5188	5187	DITCH	1.2	7	64	G1
5199	5197	DITCH	2.4	1	5	Q1
5319	5314	POSTHOLE	2.2	1	31	S1
5320	5314	POSTHOLE	2.2	3	24	S1
5380	5379	DITCH	2.4	1	8	Q1
5457	5456	PIT	2.4	2	12	QF1, Q1
5459	5358	DITCH	-	2	11	G1
5465	5464	DITCH/PIT	-	2	24	Q1
5484	5482	DITCH	1.2	1	11	G1
5505	5503	GULLY	1.2	2	32	S1
5520	5518	DITCH	1.2	2	35	Q1
5631	5630	DITCH	1.4	2	99	S1
5786	5784	DITCH	1.2	1	6	S1
5819	5817	DITCH	1.3	2	17	Q1
5836	5833	DITCH	2.4	1	9	Q1
5876	5874	DITCH	1.1	1	10	Q1
5920	5919	DITCH	1.2	3	29	Q1
5922	5921	GULLY	-	1	2	Q1
<i>TOTAL</i>				47	608	

Table 17: Later Iron Age pottery quantification by context

Fabrics	No. sherds	Weight (g)	% assemblage by Wt.
Q1	18	222	36.5
G1	12	148	24.3
QF1	10	145	23.8
S1	7	93	15.3
TOTAL	47	608	99.9

Table 18: Quantification of later prehistoric pottery by fabric

Pottery fabrics

Q1. Moderate to common quartz sand

G1. Moderate to common fine to coarse grog (1-3mm in size)

QF1. Moderate to common quartz sand and sparse to common crushed flint

S1. Common medium to coarse shell (mainly 1-4mm in size)

Character of the assemblage

- B.3.2 The assemblage comprises a small group of handmade Iron Age body sherds. In the absence of diagnostic pieces, such as rims, partial vessel profiles or decorated fragments, the inferences which can be drawn from this material are limited, and are essentially confined to statements based on the nature of the fabrics present (Table 18). These offer a crude guide to dating, since there are some well-established chronological trends in terms of which fabrics are prevalent at different stages in the Iron Age in Cambridgeshire.
- B.3.3 The range of fabrics here are all typical of Later Iron Age groups from the area, particularly the Q1 fabrics which dominate most assemblages from the south of the county from c.350 BC onwards. The grog-tempered wares (fabric G1) have a more restricted currency and are largely confined to the Late Iron Age: in most settlement-related contexts in Cambridgeshire they do not appear until the mid-1st century BC. The material is therefore likely to date anywhere between c.350 BC to AD 50, with the grog-tempered wares belonging to the period between c.100/50BC to AD 50.

Discussion

- B.3.4 Whilst the presence of handmade sand and shell-tempered fabrics (Q1 and S1) may attest to some activity at the site prior to the Late Iron Age (*i.e.* between c. 350-100/50 BC), it is difficult to be certain since these wares also continued to be used throughout the 1st century BC following the introduction of grog-tempered ceramics. In short, the material could all be Late Iron Age in date (c. 100/50BC- AD 50). Unfortunately, since there is so little pottery, and most, if not all, is residual, there is no way to refine the dating. Either way, the scarcity suggests limited activity in this period.

B.4 The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.4.1 A total of 5560 Iron Age and Roman pottery fragments, weighing 58823g (30.16 Estimated vessel equivalent (EVE)), were recovered during the evaluation, training excavation and excavation at Lamp Hill, Wimpole, Cambridgeshire (Table 19). This assemblage contains the remains of a minimum of 1369 individual vessels. A summary catalogue is provided at the end of this report (Table 31).

Stage of Works	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Evaluation	548	5519	(not calculated)	9.38
Excavation	4874	51301	29.75	87.21
Training excavation	138	2003	0.41	3.41
Total	5560	58823	30.16	100.00

Table 19: Stage of works and associated pottery

B.4.2 Pottery was recovered from a range of features; however, the majority was found within ditches (Table 20).

Feature type	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Ditch	4596	50157	25.59	85.27
Metalled surface	65	2010	0.25	3.42
Pits	228	1911	0.83	3.25
Postholes	262	1721	0.60	2.92
Gullies (including ring gullies)	159	1057	0.92	1.80
Unstratified (subsoils and unassigned contexts)	112	904	0.44	1.54
Natural features	26	326	0.19	0.55
Corn dryer	46	288	1.19	0.49
Spread	41	258	0.00	0.44
Grave	10	89	0.12	0.15
Foundation trench	12	83	0.00	0.14
Hearth	3	19	0.03	0.03
Total	5560	58823	30.16	100.00

Table 20: The range of features in which pottery was found

B.4.3 The pottery is fragmentary, no complete vessels were found, and none was certainly deliberately placed. Instead, broken pottery has been deposited as part of the rubbish disposal process of a near-by settlement. The pottery is significantly abraded with an average weight of only 10.5g. Some surface residues have survived, however, including several examples of charred residues on internal surfaces.

Methodology

B.4.4 The pottery was analysed following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a catalogue was prepared (in the archive). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined based on inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were

also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. OA East curates the pottery and archive.

The Pottery by Period

B.4.5 The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was assigned to Period and Phase groups, with the majority of material deposits in the mid-to-late 1st century AD (Period 1.4) with activity diminishing, but continuing, until the end of the Roman era when pottery deposition again became common (Table 21; Chart_2). The pottery is characterised by phase group below.

Period	Phase	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)	EVE (%)
Period 0	Unassigned: includes evaluation & training material	1259	13025	2.33	22.14	7.7
Period 1	Phase 1: Late Iron Age (100–50BC)	321	2384	0.85	4.05	2.8
	Phase 2: Late Iron Age (c. 50 BC – early 1st century AD)	669	6972	3.49	11.85	11.6
	Phase 3: Latest Iron Age (c. early – mid 1st century AD)	610	7922	5.65	13.47	18.7
	Phase 4: Conquest period (c. mid – late 1st century AD)	1082	13794	7.35	23.45	24.4
Period 2	Phase 1: Early Romano-British (c. late 1st century – early 2nd century AD)	753	7797	5.28	13.26	17.5
	Phase 2: Early Romano-British (c. mid 2nd century AD)	248	1895	1.08	3.22	3.6
	Phase 3: Romano-British (c. late 2nd century – early 3rd century AD)	106	784	0.28	1.33	0.9
	Phase 4: Romano-British (AD200–400)	506	4216	3.85	7.17	12.8
Period 3	Phase 1: Post-medieval to Modern	6	34	0.00	0.06	0.0
Total		5560	58823	30.16	100.00	100.0

Table 21: The pottery by Period and phase

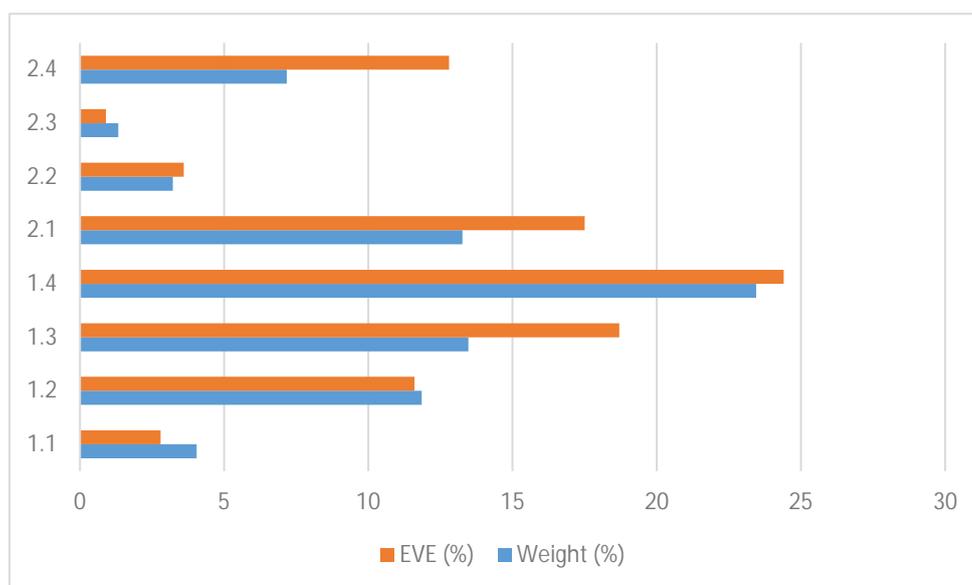


Chart 2: Pottery by Period (Weight % & EVE %)

Period 1.1: Late Iron Age (100–50 BC)

B.4.6 A total of 321 sherds, weighing 2384g (0.85 EVE) of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from deposits assigned to this period and phase. The majority of the material was found within ditches (77% by weight), significant amounts were also recovered gullies (11.4%) and post holes (11.6%). The pottery is severely abraded with an average sherd weight of only 7g, such a small sherd size suggests this material is not deliberately placed and has been subjected to severe pre- and post-depositional disturbance. No use residues (such as soot) have survived. A small amount of material, notably the Samian, is intrusive from later phases of activity. As a whole, therefore, this period group is consistent with dispersed and trampled middened material from domestic settlement. Six broad fabric groups were recorded (Table 22).

Fabric: abbreviations	Form	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Reduced ware with common quartz inclusions: RW(Q); OW(Q)	Jar/bowl, storage jar	159	1330	0.33	55.79
Reduced ware with common grog and sparse organic inclusions: RW(GROG); OW(GROG); RW(ORG)	Jar/bowl, storage jar	119	835	0.44	35.02
Reduced ware with common natural fossil shell inclusions: RW(SHELL)	Jar/bowl	13	105	0.05	4.40
Reduced ware with common small angular flint inclusions: RW(FLINT)	Jar/bowl	18	75	0.00	3.15
Fine reduced ware: RW(FINE)	Beaker, jar/bowl	9	31	0.03	1.30
Samian: SAM (Tomber and Dore 1998, 25- 41)	Bowl	3	8	0.00	0.34
Total		321	2384	0.85	100.00

Table 22: Period 1.1 pottery, listed in descending order of weight (%)

B.4.7 Over half the period group (56% by weight) comprises local handmade quartz-rich wares with sand added as a temper or mixing agent; the majority are reduced (black), with some oxidised (white) surfaces found. Most comprise undiagnostic jar/bowl body sherds, although some 'S'-shaped rims identified, one with incised finger-tip impressions. The rim diameters range between 90mm-180mm, with a mean measurement of 160mm.

B.4.8 Also well-represented are local handmade grog tempered wares (35% by weight), the majority are reduced (black) in colour occasionally with an additional black slip. Much of the material is made up of undiagnostic jar/bowl body sherds, although a few 'S'-shaped wide-mouthed jar rims have survived with diameters ranging between 120 and 200mm (140-160mm mean measurement). Decoration is sparse with only girth groove motifs recorded. Also found in this fabric are some substantial storage jar fragments with coarse combed decoration on the vessel body.

B.4.9 Reduced handmade wares with natural fossil shell inclusions were also found in small numbers (4% by weight); only jar/bowl fragments were found one of which is a 'S'-shaped vessel with a slashed rim. Reduced handmade flint-tempered undiagnostic and undecorated jar/bowl body sherds were also found in small numbers (3% by weight).

B.4.10 Worthy of note are the small number of reduced fine ware beaker fragments found, probably made using a fast potter's wheel. One example is high-shouldered with a 120mm rim diameter. This small group could date to the end of this phase, or like the samian fine wares could be intrusive from later activity.

Period 1.2: Late Iron Age (c. 50 BC – early 1st century AD)

B.4.11 A total of 669 sherds, weighing 6972g (3.49 EVE) of very Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from deposits assigned to this period and phase. Nearly all the material was recovered from ditches (95% by weight), with small amounts also found in gullies (5%), with very small amounts recovered from a foundation trench and spread. The pottery is significantly abraded with an average sherd weight of c.10g; although most evidence for use has not survived one burnt ?food residue was recorded on an internal surface of a RW(Q) jar/bowl (fill 6026, ditch 6024).

B.4.12 As with the previous phase a small amount of later material is intrusive within the Late Iron Age deposits, reflecting the continued use of the site over a long period of time. As a group this material is consistent with dispersed middened material that has been incorporated into the field-system as part of the rubbish disposal regime of near-by settlement. Eight broad fabric groups were recorded (Table 23).

Fabric: abbreviations	Form	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Reduced ware with common quartz inclusions: RW(Q)	Jar/bowl, storage jar	360	3120	1.18	44.75
Reduced ware with common grog and sparse organic inclusions: RW(GROG); RW(ORG); OW(ORG)	Beaker, bowl, jar, platter, storage jar	267	3098	1.88	44.43
Reduced ware with common natural fossil shell inclusions: RW(SHELL)	Jar/bowl (lid-seated)	33	682	0.33	9.78
Baetican coarse ware: BAT AM (Tomber and Dore 1998, 84-85)	Amphora (DR20)	1	32	0.00	0.46
Samian: SAM (Tomber and Dore 1998, 25- 41)	Cup (Dr36)	4	21	0.10	0.30
Fine reduced ware: RW(FINE)	Beaker	2	12	0.00	0.17
Reduced ware with common small angular flint inclusions: RW(FLINT)	Jar/bowl	1	6	0.00	0.10
Miscellaneous colour coats: CC	Beaker	1	1	0.00	0.01
Total		669	6972	349	100.00

Table 23: Period 1.2 pottery, listed in descending order of weight (%)

B.4.13 Within this period group the majority of wares are again local handmade quartz-rich wares; most are reduced (black), with common oxidised (white-to-orange) surfaces (45% by weight). Many fragments are undiagnostic jar/bowl body sherds, although one 'S'-shaped rim was identified, one rim with incised finger-tip impressions, also a high-shouldered globular jar with an upright rim. Decoration is rare on these vessels and coarse combed motifs are the only type found. The rim diameters range between 100mm-200mm, with a mean measurement of 140mm. Additionally found in this fabric are some substantial storage jar body fragments, also with coarse combed decoration on the vessel body.

B.4.14 Handmade grog tempered wares have become more common since the previous period and represent 43% (by weight) of the group. Although most pieces are undiagnostic jar/bowl body sherds several vessel types were recognised some of

which are identical to the quartz-tempered wares described above such as: 'S'-shaped rims, one rim with incised finger-tip impressions, also a high-shouldered globular jar with an upright rim. In addition a significant number of wide mouthed cordoned jars were also recorded which range in rim diameter from 120mm-220mm, with a mean measurement of 160mm. It is worth noting that a large part of a single 'S'-shaped rim jar (160mm rim diameter) was recovered from the fill (5169) of ditch [5168], it is not clear if this was deliberately placed or discarded. Also found in this groggy fabric are some substantial storage jars with large rolled rims ranging from 220mm-300mm in diameter; their body sherds have common coarse combed decoration. This analysis shows that the grog-tempered wares are growing in popularity and while sharing the sand-tempered wares typology they are expanding into new forms influenced by Gaulish design (Thompson 1984).

- B.4.15 Reduced handmade wares with natural fossil shell inclusions were also found in small numbers (9.8% by weight); several lid-seated medium mouthed jars with slashed rims were recorded with diameters ranging from 130mm to 200mm (with a mean measurement of 160-180mm). Although adaptations are rare within this assemblage one Shelly ware vessel had a large post-firing hole punched through its base.
- B.4.16 A single sherd of a handmade flint-tempered jar/bowl body sherd was found, indicating that this material is Earlier Iron Age in date and residual within this period assemblage.
- B.4.17 Finally a small number of sherds including a single body piece from a Spanish globular olive oil amphora, four South Gaulish Samian sherds, two fragments of a reduced fine ware beaker and a miscellaneous colour coat fragment are intrusive from later activity.
- B.4.18 Within this period one feature contained a significant amount of pottery (classified as at least 100 sherds, weighing over 1000g in weight). Ditch cut **5907** (ditch group **5784**) contained 124 sherds, weighing 1233g (1.12 EVE). Its assemblage follows the characterisation for the period with reduced quartz tempered jar/bowl wares the most common (51% by weight), supplemented by grog tempered wares (38%). A single Shell tempered ware lid-seated jar was found.

Illustration catalogue (Fig. 26)

1. RW(SHELL). Lid-seated jar. Context 5912, cut **5907**, ditch **5784**. Period 1.2.

Period 1.3: Latest Iron Age (c. early – mid 1st century AD)

- B.4.19 A total of 610 sherds, weighing 7922g (5.65EVE) of Latest Iron Age (or pre-Roman) pottery were recovered from deposits assigned to this period and phase. Nearly all the material was recovered from ditches (98% by weight), with small amounts found within pits (1.3%) and a posthole (0.5%), with three sherds found within a hearth and a single fragment found within a gully. None of the pottery was deliberately placed but has survived in relatively good condition, with an average sherd weight of c.13g suggesting it has been subjected to less pre- and post-depositional disturbance than previous period groups. Although most evidence for use has not survived one burnt ?food residue was recorded on an internal surface of a RW(Q) jar (fill 5935, ditch **5931**). As a group this material is consistent with dispersed middened material that

has been incorporated into the field-system as part of the rubbish disposal regime of the near-by settlement. Seven broad fabric groups were recorded (Table 24).

Fabric: abbreviations	Form	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Reduced ware with common grog inclusions: RW(GROG); OW(GROG)	Beaker, jar/bowl, storage jar	256	3886	1.93	49.05
Reduced ware with common quartz inclusions: RW(Q); OW(Q)	Beaker, jar/bowl, storage jar	305	3378	2.69	42.64
Reduced ware with common natural fossil shell inclusions: RW(SHELL)	Jar/bowl, storage jar, lid	28	331	0.69	4.18
Baetican coarse ware: BAT AM (Tomber and Dore 1998, 84-85)	Amphora (DR20)	1	155	0.00	1.96
Fine reduced ware: RW(FINE)	Beaker	14	90	0.08	1.14
Samian: SAM (Tomber and Dore 1998, 25- 41)	Cup (Dr33)	2	47	0.26	0.59
Reduced ware with common small angular flint inclusions: RW(FLINT)	Jar/bowl	4	35	0.00	0.44
Total		610	7922	5.65	100.00

Table 24: Period 1.3 pottery, listed in descending order of weight (%)

B.4.20 During this period grog-tempered wares have become the most common pottery deposited (49% by weight), although interestingly quartz-rich wares are still more common when quantified by sherd count or EVE, indicating both fabrics were in common usage. Most recorded pieces have been fired in a reducing atmosphere (black) with a covering black slip, but there are also a few examples with a white slip. Two fragments of a thin-walled rouletted beaker was recovered, but the majority of vessels found are more robust jar/bowl forms. Although there are single examples of a high-shouldered carinated lid-seated jar (5235.1; SF 5011) and an 'S'-shaped form, most of vessels recorded are wide mouthed cordoned jars. These vessels are both handmade and wheelmade with their neck cordons well-defined by raised beads; decoration is minimal but includes area burnishing and fine horizontal combing within the cordons. Rim diameters range between 120mm-160mm, with a mean measurement of 160mm. Additionally found in this fabric are some substantial storage jar rolled rim and body fragments, some with coarse combed decoration on the vessel body.

B.4.21 Quartz-rich material is also commonly in use at this time (43% by weight), although the fabric recipe has not become standard and also commonly includes varying amounts of fine crushed flint. While most of the sherds are reduced (black) in colour, many have oxidised (white) surfaces and can be both hand or wheel made. During this period this relatively coarse fabric is used to make a range of wheelmade beakers including local copies of Gaulish Butt (barrel-type) beakers (Thompson 1984, G51, 511-513), also two ovoid beakers with distinctive everted rims. Also present within this assemblage are 14 sherds of a finer reduced fabric, representing seven individual vessels, that was also being used to make (undiagnostic) beakers at this time. Most commonly, however, this material is found as undiagnostic jar/bowl forms, although one cordoned jar was recognised. Additionally found in this fabric are some substantial storage jar rolled rim and body fragments, some with vertical scored decoration. One storage jar base sherd has been functionally adapted with a large post-firing hole punched through its base (5909.1; SF 5284).

- B.4.22 Similar to the previous two periods vessels with natural fossil shell inclusions are present but in relatively small numbers (4% by weight). As with the grog tempered and quartz-rich material both hand forming and wheel making techniques are in use. Most commonly this fabric was being used to make lid-seated globular jars with rim diameters ranging from 100mm-200mm, with a mean measurement of 120mm. None of these jars are decorated and are utilitarian in character, although no use residues have survived. Some storage jar body sherds were recorded, one with combed decoration. Also recorded was a large lid fragment (240mm diameter), that was probably made to fit a substantial storage jar vessel.
- B.4.23 Four handmade flint-tempered jar/bowl body sherds was found, indicating that this material is Earlier Iron Age in date and residual within this period assemblage.
- B.4.24 As in the previous period a single large body piece from a Spanish globular olive oil amphora (DR20) was recovered, along with the remains of a South Gaulish Samian cup (Dr33): these fragmentary vessels are Early Roman in date and therefore, are marginally intrusive within this period.
- B.4.25 Within this period group one feature contained a significant amount of pottery (classified as at least 100 sherds, weighing over 1000g in weight). Ditch cut **5931** (ditch group **5268**) contained 106 sherds, weighing 1486g (0.52EVE). The pottery content of the ditch broadly followed the period group characterisation with grog tempered wares most commonly represented (51% by weight), supplemented by quartz-rich pottery (25%) and shelly wares (5%).

Illustration catalogue (Fig. 26)

2. SF 5011. RW(GROG)(WS). High-shoulder carinated jar with an everted lid-seated rim. 170mm rim diameter. Interesting firing fume patches on exterior. Context 5236, cut **5235**, ditch **5154**. Period 1.3.

3. SF 5284. RW(Q)(FLINT). Storage jar base. X1 large post-firing hole in base. Context 5911, cut **5909**, ditch **5191**. Period 1.3.

4. RW(GROG). Storage jar with a large rolled rim. Handmade, with combed decoration. Context 5936, cut **5931**, ditch **5268**. Period 1.3.

5. OW(Q)(FINE FLINT). Cordoned jar. Slow wheel. 260mm rim diameter. Context 5936, cut **5931**, ditch **5268**. Period 1.3.

Period 1.4: Conquest period (c. mid – late 1st century AD)

- B.4.26 A total 1082 sherds, weighing 13794g (7.35EVE), were recovered from Conquest period deposits, which is the largest single period group representing 23% (by weight) of the complete assemblage. Nearly all the material was recovered from ditches (97% by weight), with small amounts found within postholes (2%) and pits (1%). None of the pottery was deliberately placed but has survived in relatively good condition, with an average sherd weight of c.13g suggesting it has been subjected to similar levels of pre- and post-depositional disturbance as the previous phase. It should be noted that many of the features which contain well-dated Conquest period ceramic groups also contain later Roman material, reflecting the long use of the land on Lamp Hill and presumably periods of ditch re-cutting for continued use.

B.4.27 Unfortunately no use residues (such as soot) have survived on the vessel surfaces. As a group this material is consistent with dispersed middened material that has been incorporated into the field-system as part of the rubbish disposal regime of the nearby settlement. Eleven broad fabric groups were recorded (Table 25).

Fabric: abbreviations	Form	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Reduced ware with common quartz inclusions: RW(Q); OW(Q)	Beaker, jar/bowl, storage jar	564	5864	3.16	42.51
Reduced ware with common grog inclusions: RW(GROG); OW(GROG)	Beaker, jar/bowl, storage jar	361	5279	2.24	38.27
Reduced ware with common natural fossil shell inclusions: RW(SHELL)	Bowl, jar, storage jar	92	1858	0.99	13.47
Horningsea reduced ware: HORN RE (Tomber and Dore 1998, 116)	Storage jar	9	227	0.07	1.65
Terra Nigra: TN (Tomber and Dore 1998, 161-166)	Beaker	7	158	0.44	1.14
Fine reduced ware: RW(FINE)	Beaker	30	132	0.00	0.96
Samian: SAM (Tomber and Dore 1998, 25- 41)	Cup, dish	6	116	0.20	0.84
Lower Nene Valley white ware: LNV WH (Tomber and Dore 1998, 119)	Bowl, mortaria	4	93	0.15	0.67
Hadham oxidised ware: HAD OX (Tomber and Dore 1998, 151)	Beaker	4	37	0.00	0.27
Lower Nene Valley colour coat: LNV CC (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118)	Beaker, jar	4	22	0.10	0.16
North Gaulish white WARE: NOG WH (Tomber and Dore 1998, 75-77)	Beaker	1	8	0.00	0.06
Total		1082	13794	7.35	100.00

Table 25: Period 1.4 pottery, listed in descending order of weight (%)

B.4.28 Locally produced utilitarian reduced wares with common quartz (sand) inclusions form the majority of this period group by both sherd count and weight (44% by weight). The fabric is becoming more standardised, but vessels are still manufactured using a range of hand and wheel made techniques. Most quartz-rich vessels have been fired in a reducing atmosphere (to a dark grey colour), many still with oxidised (white) surfaces. Where vessel types can be assigned two local copies of Gaulish Butt (barrel-type) beakers were recorded (Thompson 1984, G51, pp 511-513), with several undiagnostic beaker sherds also noted in a finer reduced fabric. Cordoned jars, however, are by far the most common vessel type and vary in rim diameter between 400mm-200mm, with a mean measurement of 160mm. They are largely undecorated beyond well-defined neck cordons (defined by raised beads) and area burnishing. Two of the vessels had post firing adaptations comprising small holes on the vessel necks, possibly to facilitate repair – the sherds were recovered from ditch cuts **5164** (ditch group **5164**) and **5894** (ditch group **5210**). A small number of plain storage jars body sherds were also found in this fabric.

B.4.29 The grog tempered wares are slightly less common in this period group but are found in a remarkably similar range of forms to the quartz-rich fabric described above. Similarly, they were manufactured using both hand and wheel forming techniques and mostly fired in a reducing atmosphere (to a dark grey/black colour), with oxidised (white) surfaces common. Body sherds from a Butt beaker were recorded with the majority of recognisable vessel types belonging to the cordoned jar class.

These wide mouthed vessels had neck cordons defined by raised beads and were generally externally burnished. Rim sizes range from 120mm-320mm, with a mean measurement of 160mm. A small number of plain storage jars body sherds were also found in this fabric.

- B.4.30 Similar to the previous period's vessels with natural fossil shell inclusions again play a supplementary role but here becoming relatively more common (13% by weight). As with the grog tempered and quartz-rich material both hand forming and wheel making techniques are in use. Most commonly this fabric was being used to make lid-seated globular jars with rim diameters ranging from 100mm-240mm, with a mean measurement of 180mm. One of the lid-seated jars has been adapted with two post-firing holes surviving in its base and lower wall (probably more existed but have been lost) (5232.1; SF 5010). Interestingly one Shelly ware vessel is a ledged-rim jar typical of Dales Ware production – if this identification is correct it will be intrusive to this period as production is not thought to have begun until the end of the 2nd century AD (Tyers 1996, 190). None of these jars are decorated and are utilitarian in character, although no use residues have survived. Some storage jar rolled rim and body sherds were recorded, these are also undecorated.
- B.4.31 Notable contemporary Gaulish fine ware imports include two fragments of Terra Nigra butt beaker, which are possibly from the same vessel as they were found in consecutive layers (5233 & 5234) within a single ditch intervention (ditch group **5179**). Within the same ditch (**5179**) was a South Gaulish cup (Dr27), still beautifully shiny and in excellent condition (fill 5843). In addition a burnished body fragment from a North Gaulish white ware beaker was found in fill 5378 (ditch **5376**). The presence of this material, although only in small quantities, reflects an increased availability of Gaulish wares as the Roman Conquest brought closer trade links to the wider Roman Empire.
- B.4.32 Other distinctive coarse wares include large Storage jars of Horningsea-type, with large everted rims which became common in the region during 2nd and 3rd centuries, although some Early Roman (Flavian) production is known (Evans *et al* 2017, 83). Definitively intrusive later Roman material includes Lower Nene Valley white ware bowl and mortaria sherds, Lower Nene Valley colour coated beaker and jar fragments, also Hadham red ware fragments.
- B.4.33 Within this period group one feature contained a significant amount of pottery (classified as at least 100 sherds, weighing over 1000g in weight). Ditch intervention **5232** (ditch group **5179**) contained 182 sherds, weighing 3277g (2.34EVE). The pottery content of the ditch varied slightly from the period characterisation as Shelly ware jars made up 40% by (by weight) of the group, with grog tempered wares (22%) and quartz-rich vessel (18%) also common. It was also in this ditch that the largest component of Terra Nigra beaker sherds were found.

Illustration catalogue (Fig. 27)

6. TN. Barrel Beaker. Cordons of rouletted decoration. Contexts 5233 and 5234, cut **5232**, ditch **5179**. Period 1.4.

7. RW(GROG). Cordoned jar. Raised bead cordon. Context 5234, cut **5232**, ditch **5179**. Period 1.4.

8. RW(GROG). Dish. (5234), Context 5234, cut 5232, ditch 5179. Period 1.4.

9. SF 5010. RW(SHELL). Lid-seated jar. Two post-firing holes in the base and lower wall (probably more originally). Context 5233, cut 5232, ditch 5179. Period 1.4.

Period 2.1: Early Romano-British (c. late 1st century – early 2nd century AD)

B.4.34 A total of 753 sherds, weighing 7797g (5.28EVE), of pottery was recovered from Period 2.1 deposits. Nearly all the pottery was recovered from ditches (99.8% by weight), with a small amount also found within a gully (0.02%). None of the pottery was deliberately placed but has survived in an abraded condition with an average sherd weight of c.10g; as a result of this abrasion no surface use residues have survived.

B.4.35 As a group this material is consistent with dispersed middened material that has been incorporated into the field-system as part of the rubbish disposal regime of the near-by settlement. Thirteen broad fabric groups were recorded (Table 26).

Fabric: abbreviations	Form	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Reduced ware with common quartz inclusions: RW(Q); OW(Q)	Beaker, cup, dish/platter, flask, jar/bowl, lid, storage jar	566	4770	3.24	61.18
Reduced ware with common grog inclusions: RW(GROG)	Jar/bowl	102	1338	0.63	17.16
Baetican coarse ware: BAT AM (Tomber and Dore 1998, 84-85)	Amphora (DR20)	6	798	0.00	10.23
Reduced ware with common natural fossil shell inclusions: RW(SHELL); OW(SHELL)	Jar/bowl, storage jar	43	425	0.36	5.45
Horningsea reduced ware: HORN RE (Tomber and Dore 1998 116)	Storage jar	3	116	0.05	1.49
Lower Nene Valley grey ware: LNV GW (Perrin 1999, 78-87)	Jar	6	97	0.34	1.24
Terra Nigra: TN (Tomber and Dore 1998, 161-166)	Beaker	2	66	0.12	0.85
Fine reduced ware: RW(FINE)	Beaker/jar	9	56	0.32	0.72
Lower Nene Valley white ware: LNV WH (Tomber and Dore 1998, 119)	Mortaria	1	48	0.00	0.62
Hadham oxidised ware: HAD OX (Tomber and Dore 1998, 151)	Jar	5	43	0.14	0.55
Reduced ware with common small angular flint inclusions: RW(FLINT)	Bowl, jar/bowl	3	24	0.00	0.31
Lower Nene Valley colour coat: LNV CC (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118)	Beaker	5	15	0.08	0.20
Samian: SAM (Tomber and Dore 1998, 25- 41)	Dish	2	1	0.00	0.01
Total		753	7797	528	100.00

Table 26: Period 2.1 pottery, listed in descending order of weight (%)

B.4.36 The character of this Early Roman period (Period 2.1) assemblage is quite different from the last (Period 1.4) as quartz rich wheel-made reduced wares form well over half the assemblage (62% by weight). The fabric is becoming more refined with less fine flint inclusions recorded, presumably as these sharp mixing agents do not suit

manufacture on the fast potters' wheel. The range of vessel forms found includes an unusual narrow mouthed, lid-seated, flask (70mm rim diameter). Two barrel-type Butt beakers fragments were present, also the remains of at least three ovoid beakers with distinctive everted rims (diameters range between 110mm and 120mm), one of which is burnished. A Butt beaker and other undiagnostic beaker sherds were found in the finer version of this fabric. The majority of sherds, however, are undiagnostic jar/bowl (one carinated) pieces, but where vessel types can be discerned the cordoned wide-mouthed globular jar still predominates. These cordoned jars have rim diameters between 120mm and 240mm (with a mean measurement of 140mm) and well-defined undecorated (empty) neck cordons. Several shallow straight-sided shallow dishes or platters were found (only on measurable rim measurement of 240mm). Storage jars are less common in this fabric and phase, only one large undecorated example with an everted rim was found.

- B.4.37 Grog-tempered fabrics are now only form a secondary component of the assemblage (17% by weight) and are largely present as undiagnostic jar/bowl pieces, although it is interesting that this material is still made in a variety of hand and wheel made form techniques. One lid-seated jar was recorded (160mm rim diameter), while several of the body sherds are decorated with coarse combed motifs. It appears that while the range of quartz-rich clay wheel made vessels are expanding the grog-tempered range of wares has ceased to develop.
- B.4.38 Shell tempered reduced wares still form a supplementary part of the assemblage (5.5% by weight), lid-seated jars are (with 160mm standard rim diameters) were the only form recorded, one of which has a finger-nail incised motif on rim.
- B.4.39 Also, well-represented are Oxidised quartz rich fabrics found in a range of cupped flagons, their gritty fabric meaning they are produced in the Verulamium tradition between the mid-1st and mid-2nd centuries AD (Tyers 1996, 199-201).
- B.4.40 Imported Gaulish fine wares are present in very small quantities with two Terra Nigra beaker sherds and two tiny scraps of South Gaulish samian dish found.
- B.4.41 Imported Spanish olive oil amphora is continuing to reach the site in increasing quantities (10% by weight). Other distinctive coarse wares include large Storage jars of Horningsea-type, with large everted rims which became common in the region during 2nd and 3rd centuries, although some early Roman (Flavian) production is known (Evans *et al* 2017, 83).
- B.4.42 Three handmade flint-tempered jar/bowl body sherds were found, indicating that this material is Iron Age in date and residual within this period assemblage. Definitely intrusive later Roman material includes Lower Nene Valley white ware bowl and mortaria sherds, Lower Nene Valley grey ware jar fragments, also Hadham red ware jar/bowl fragments.
- B.4.43 Within this period group one feature contained a significant amount of pottery (classified as at least 100 sherds, weighing over 1000g in weight). Ditch **5144** contained 330 sherds, weighing 2965g (1.31EVE). The pottery content of this group follows the characterisation of the period with quartz-rich fabrics dominating supply

(71% by weight), with grog (3%) and shell (2%) tempered fabrics playing a supplementary role.

Illustration catalogue (Fig. 27)

10. RW(Q). Butt beaker, with cordons of rouletting. Context 5150, cut **5144**, ditch 5144. Period 2.1.

11. RW(Q). Cordoned jar, with a raised cordon. Context 5150, cut **5144**, ditch 5144. Period 2.1.

12. RW(Q). Lid. Context 5150, cut **5144**, ditch 5144. Period 2.1.

13. RW(Q). Flask, lid-seated. Context 5150, cut **5144**, ditch 5144. Period 2.1.

Period 2.2: Early Romano-British (c. mid 2nd century AD)

B.4.44 A total of 248 sherds, weighing 1895g (1.08EVE), were recovered from Period 2.2 deposits. Most of the pottery was recovered from ditches (91% by weight), with some material also found within gullies (9%). None of the pottery was deliberately placed but has survived in an abraded condition with an average sherd weight of only c.8g; as a result of this severe abrasion no surface use residues have survived.

B.4.45 As a group this material is consistent with dispersed middened material that has been incorporated into the field-system as part of the rubbish disposal regime of the near-by settlement. Five broad fabric groups were recorded (Table 27).

Fabric: abbreviations	Form	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Reduced ware with common quartz inclusions: RW(Q); OW(Q)	Beaker, flagon, jar/bowl, storage jar	147	884	0.74	46.65
Reduced ware with common grog inclusions: RW(GROG)	Jar, jar/bowl, storage jar	58	558	0.05	29.45
Reduced ware with common natural fossil shell inclusions: RW(SHELL)	Jar, jar/bowl	41	448	0.29	23.64
Reduced ware with common small angular flint inclusions: RW(FLINT)	Jar/bowl	1	4	0.00	0.21
Fine reduced ware: RW(FINE)	Beaker	1	1	0.00	0.05
Total		248	1895	108	100.00

Table 27: Period 2.2 pottery, listed in descending order of weight (%)

B.4.46 This small group of Period 2.2 pottery is identical in character to the Period 2.1 pottery described above, but slightly less numerous and in poorer condition. Within the assemblage wheelmade reduced ware quartz rich jar/bowl sherds dominate (47% by weight), with a single cordoned jar recorded, also a small number of combed storage jar body fragments found. One beaker sherd was identified in a finer quartz fabric. Handmade and wheel made Grog tempered jar/bowl pieces were recovered in smaller numbers (29%) and only identified as undiagnostic jar/bowl fragments. Shelly ware jars, also both hand and wheel made are less common (24%) and are identified as jar fragments one of which was lid-seated. Also found are Oxidised quartz rich fabrics recorded as undiagnostic flagon fragments, their gritty fabric meaning they are produced in the Verulamium tradition between the mid-1st and mid-2nd centuries AD (Tyers 1996, 199-201). No fine wares were found in this period group.

Period 2.3: Romano-British (c. late 2nd century – early 3rd century AD)

B.4.47 Pottery supply to Lamp Hill was in drastic decline (possible totally stopped) at this time, as a result only 106 sherds, weighing 784g (0.28EVE) was recovered from mid-Roman deposits. All of the pottery (100% by weight) was recovered from ditches and is severely abraded with an average sherd weight of only c.7g. No surface use residues have survived. As a group this material is consistent with dispersed, possibly residual, material that has been incorporated into the wider field-system. Five broad fabric groups were recorded (Table 28).

Fabric: abbreviations	Form	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Reduced ware with common quartz inclusions: RW(Q); OW(Q);	Beaker, flagon, jar	78	587	0.28	74.87
Reduced ware with common grog inclusions: RW(GROG)	Beaker, jar/bowl, storage jar	18	104	0.00	13.27
Reduced ware with common natural fossil shell inclusions: RW(SHELL); OW(SHELL)	Jar/bowl, storage jar	6	68	0.0	8.67
Samian: SAM (Tomber and Dore 1998, 25- 41)	Bowl	3	16	0.00	2.04
Fine reduced ware: RW(FINE)	Beaker	1	9	0.00	1.15
Total		106	784	28	100.00

Table 28: Period 2.3 pottery, listed in descending order of weight (%)

B.4.48 This small group of Period 2.3 pottery is similar in character to the Periods 2.1 and 2.2 pottery described above, but slightly less numerous and in poorer condition. Within the assemblage wheelmade reduced ware quartz rich jar/bowl sherds dominate (75% by weight). Handmade and wheel made Grog tempered jar/bowl pieces were recovered in smaller numbers (13%) and only identified as undiagnostic beaker, jar/bowl and storage jar fragments. Shelly ware jars, hand made only, are less common (9%) and are identified as jar fragments one of which was lid-seated. Also found are Oxidised quartz rich fabrics recorded as undiagnostic flagon fragments, their gritty fabric meaning they are produced in the Verulamium tradition between the mid-1st and mid-2nd centuries AD (Tyers 1996, 199-201). Three small fragments of Central Gaulish undiagnostic bowl was also found.

Period 2.4: Romano-British (c. 3rd – 4th century AD)

B.4.49 In the mid-to-late Romano-British period pottery deposition began again, indicating a return to the active use of the site. A total of 506 sherds, weighing 4216g (3.85EVE), were recovered from Period 2.4 deposits. The majority of the pottery was recovered from ditches (79% by weight), with significant amounts found in other features including pits and a corn dryer (Table 29). The pottery is still severely abraded, but with a slightly larger average sherd weight than the previous phase (c.8g); much of the material is residual from earlier times, disturbed and re-deposited in later features. Although surface use residues are rare, one grog tempered storage jar combed body sherd had a significant internal burnt residue (fill 5015, ditch group 5014).

B.4.50 As a whole the pottery is consistent with the disturbed detritus of agrarian activity; it should be noted the pottery recovered from the two funereal features are not deliberately placed vessels – rather small residual sherds.

Feature-type	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Ditch	409	3325	2.77	78.87
Pit	36	399	0.34	9.46
Corn dryer	34	202	0.19	4.79
Gully	9	149	0.43	3.53
Burial/grave	10	89	0.12	2.11
Foundation trench	6	45	0.00	1.07
Posthole	2	7	0.00	0.17
Total	506	4216	3.85	100.00

Table 29: The Period 2.4 pottery by feature-type

B.4.51 Ten broad fabric groups were recorded (Table 30).

Fabric: abbreviations	Form	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Reduced ware with common quartz inclusions: RW(Q); OW(Q)	Beaker, flagon, jar/bowl, lid, storage jar	344	2342	1.46	55.55
Reduced ware with common grog inclusions: RW(GROG)	Jar/bowl, storage jar	100	1050	0.9	24.91
Reduced ware with common natural fossil shell inclusions: RW(SHELL); OW(SHELL)	Jar/bowl	28	235	0.2	5.58
Horningsea reduced ware: HORN RE (Tomber and Dore 1998 116)	Storage jar	2	234	0.12	5.55
Lower Nene Valley colour coat: LNV CC (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118)	Jar	2	149	0.42	3.53
Samian: SAM (Tomber and Dore 1998, 25- 41)	Cup (Dr35), dish (Dr18/31)	9	132	0.43	3.13
Fine reduced ware: RW(FINE)	Beaker, jar	15	42	0.14	1.00
Reduced ware with common small angular flint inclusions: RW(FLINT)	Jar/bowl	2	18	0.00	0.43
Oxidised ware: OW; OW(FINE)	Jar/bowl, beaker	3	11	0.09	0.25
Cologne colour-coated ware: KOL CC (Tomber and Dore 1998, 57)	Beaker	1	3	0.09	0.07
Total		506	4216	3.85	100.00

Table 30: Period 2.4 pottery, listed in descending order of weight (%)

B.4.52 As is standard with the Roman phased deposits (as described above) residual Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery remains common within the feature group. Quartz-rich reduced fabrics form the majority of the group; most are handmade or slow wheel made jar/bowl undiagnostic sherds and one cordoned jar was identified. Handmade or slow wheel made Grog tempered jar/bowl pieces were recovered in smaller numbers (25%) and identified as jar/bowl and storage jar fragments only. Shelly ware jars, hand made only, are less common (6%) and are identified as jar fragments three of which are lid-seated. Also found are Oxidised quartz rich fabrics recorded as undiagnostic flagon fragments, their gritty fabric meaning they are produced in the Verulamium tradition between the mid-1st and mid-2nd centuries AD (Tyers 1996, 199-201). Other residual material includes a small

fragment from a rare Cologne colour-coated beaker fragment, a fine white ware (?possible Gaulish import) Butt beaker, also South Gaulish samian cup (Dr35).

B.4.53 Contemporary Mid-Late Roman pottery includes Horningsea Storage jar fragments, which were commonly in use during the 2nd and 3rd centuries. Central Gaulish samian in use in the 2nd century was found in small numbers and includes a dish (Dr18/31) stamped by the maker: [S]ACER[1], who was working around the mid-2nd century AD (NOTS VOL 8, 46). A later Roman Nene Valley colour coat cordoned jar was also found.

Discussion

B.4.54 Lamp Hill, Wimpole is located in the claylands of south-west Cambridgeshire; it is an area where recent research has significantly increased our understanding of how this landscape was utilised (Evans *et al* 2008; Kenney and Lyons 2011; Hinman and Zant 2018). Indeed, the utilisation of areas of higher land for possible specialist purposes in the Later Iron Age has been reported on at nearby Duxford, only 14km to the south-east (Lyons 2011).

B.4.55 The Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods in Cambridgeshire were a dynamic time of great social and technological change when an indigenous and settled people became increasingly exposed to Gaulish influences culminating with the successful Roman invasion in AD 43 (Mattingly 2007). Evidence from a growing number of excavations in the region is building a picture of communities that had a long and rich ceramic heritage based on the exploitation of quartz rich and fossilised shell clay beds, dependant on local raw materials, cultural boundaries and traditions (Lyons 2018, p. 240, table 7.20), a tradition which at the very end of the Iron Age was adapted to include Gaulish wheel-making technology, grogged tempered clays and design (Thompson 1984). Indeed, the pottery recovered from Wimpole can be seen to follow this local tradition whereby the well-established Late Iron Age quartz-rich – supported by Shelly fabrics – pottery supply became supplemented and surpassed by finer grog-tempered wheel made cordoned jars in the Conquest period (Lyons 2018, 200), only to see the grog-tempered ware forms fail to develop further as quartz tempered reduced wares become widely ubiquitous, produced on the fast potter's wheel, from the late 1st century AD (Sealey 2011, 70-79; Webley, with Anderson 2008).

B.4.56 Within the Wimpole assemblage these changes are particularly noticeable when considering the transition from handmade to wheelmade pottery, with a very clear 'cross-over' between the two technologies happening during the Latest Iron Age (Chart 3).

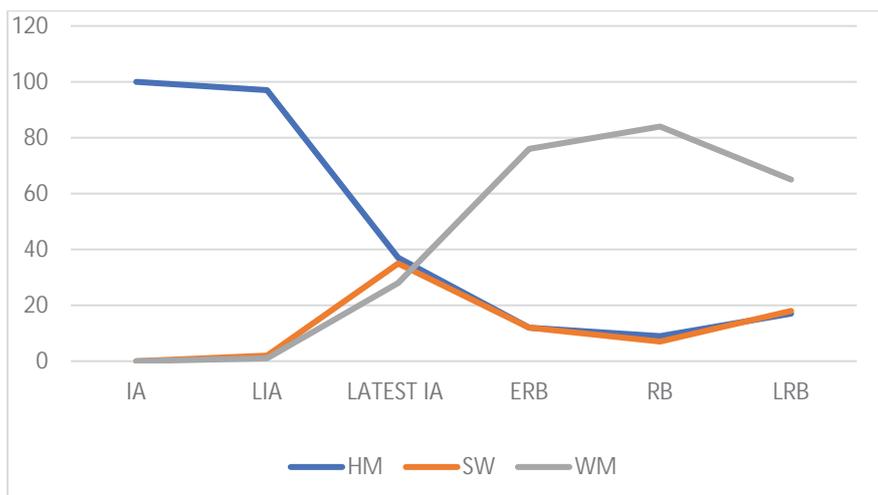


Chart 3: The transition from handmade to wheelmade wares (% of weight shown on vertical axis)

B.4.57 If the presence of grog-tempered pottery is also added, it can be seen that changes from handmade to wheel made pots were also accompanied by a dramatic change in the ceramic recipe (Chart 4).

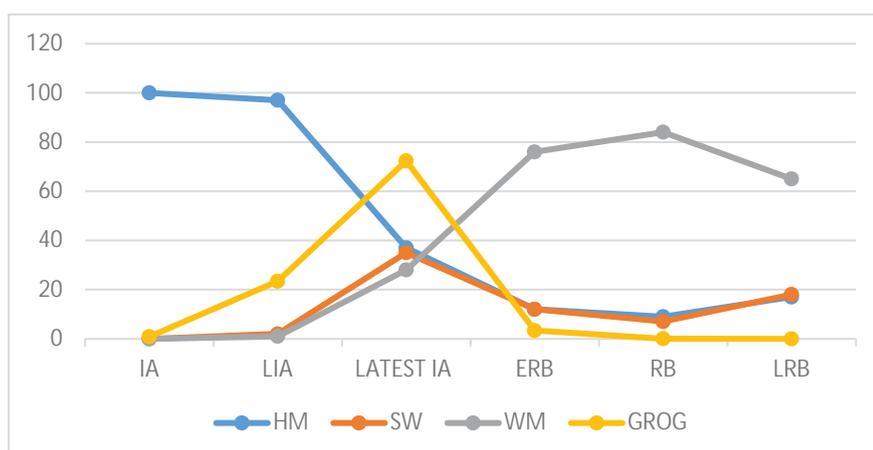


Chart 4: The transition from handmade to wheelmade wares (% of weight shown on vertical axis)

B.4.58 At Wimpole the majority of pottery found is not of the standardised mass-produced Romano-British type but of a conservative range of fabrics and forms made on a much smaller scale, which is a method of manufacture that results in more individual characteristics. Dating of this material, therefore, is not always straightforward as some handmade fabrics and forms survived in used alongside wheelmade vessels.

B.4.59 This assemblage, although fragmentary, due to its large size and stratified character has enhanced our understanding of how people lived in Cambridgeshire during these changing and sometimes turbulent times. While the dating of the ceramic material is not precise enough (in most cases) to say with certainty if much of it is 'pre' or 'post' the successful conquest of AD 43 or indeed related to the time of the Boudican rebellion (AD 60-61), the majority it is certainly of pre-Flavian (pre-AD 79) character and therefore adding to the growing corpus of material known to have been deposited at this time.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Period	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Context Date
5001	5000	ditch	5000		5	364	E/MC2
5004	5003	pit	5020	1.3	1	18	E/MC1
5007	5006	ditch	5006	2.1	39	491	MC1
5009	5008	ditch	5008	1.2	5	42	EC1
5010	5008	ditch	5008	1.2	15	141	C1BC-ADEC1
5011	5008	ditch	5008	1.2	33	182	MC1
5013	5012	ditch	5008	1.2	16	134	EC1
5015	5014	ditch	5014	2.4	25	150	MC1
5016	5014	ditch	5014	2.4	1	0	C1BC-ADEC1
5021	5020	pit	5020	1.3	3	7	C1BC-ADE/MC1
5028	0	ditch	5028	1.1	2	5	C1BC-ADEC1
5029	5028	ditch	5028	1.1	1	10	C1BC-ADEC1
5076	5075	pit	5020	1.3	1	0	C1BC-ADEC1
5077	5075	pit	5020	1.3	10	15	C1BC-ADEC1
5096	5094	ditch	5008	1.2	5	46	C1BC-AD0
5101	5099	ditch	5006	2.1	2	14	C2BC-AD0
5103	5102	gully	5102	1.3	1	12	E/MC1
5107	5106	ring gully	5106	1.1	1	5	C1BC-ADEC1
5111	5110	ring gully	5106	1.1	4	11	C1BC-ADEC1
5113	5112	ring gully	5106	1.1	1	2	C1BC-ADE/MC1
5119	5118	ditch	5118	2.4	1	3	C1BC-ADEC1
5121	5120	ditch	5120	2.1	1	4	MC1
5122	5120	ditch	5120	2.1	3	1	MC1+
5125	5123	ditch	5123	2.4	4	179	E/MC2
5127	5123	ditch	5123	2.4	27	124	E/MC1
5129	5128	ditch	5128	2.1	3	3	MC1
5130	5128	ditch	5128	2.1	10	33	E/MC1
5131	5128	ditch	5128	2.1	5	24	E/MC1
5132	5128	ditch	5128	2.1	6	28	MC1
5133	5128	ditch	5128	2.1	17	372	MC1
5136	5134	ditch	5134	1.1	4	25	C1BC-AD0
5137	5134	ditch	5134	1.1	1	15	C1BC-ADEC1
5138	5134	ditch	5134	1.1	1	1	C1BC-ADEC1
5142	5141	ditch	5141	1.1	7	49	EC1
5143	5141	ditch	5141	1.1	20	101	C1BC-ADEC1
5145	5144	ditch	5144	1.3	3	16	MC1
5146	5144	ditch	5144	1.3	46	488	MC1
5148	5147	ditch	5281	1.4	19	109	MC1
5149	5147	ditch	5281	1.4	81	607	MC1
5150	5144	ditch		2.1	330	2965	MC1
5152	5151	ditch	5008	1.2	15	166	E/MC1
5153	5151	ditch	5008	1.2	4	46	E/MC1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Period	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Context Date
5155	5154	ditch	5154	1.3	5	27	EC1
5156	5154	ditch	5154	1.3	30	561	E/MC1
5158	5157	ditch	5128	2.1	2	7	E/MC1
5160	5159	ditch	5128	2.1	2	7	E/MC1
5161	5157	ditch	5128	2.1	4	23	E/MC1
5163	5162	ditch	5162	1.1	1	12	C1BC
5165	5164	ditch	5164	1.4	3	78	C1BC
5166	5164	ditch	5164	1.4	10	62	E/MC1
5167	5164	ditch	5164	1.4	26	218	E/MC1
5169	5168	ditch	5008	1.2	17	381	C2BC-ADEC1
5170	5168	ditch	5008	1.2	11	73	C1BC-ADEC1
5172	5171	ditch	5171	2.4	18	350	EC1
5174	5173	gully	5173	1.1	4	44	C2BC-AD0
5178	5175	ditch	5175	2.2	4	78	MC1
5180	5179	ditch	5179	1.4	13	103	MC1
5181	5179	ditch	5179	1.4	5	114	MC1
5183	5182	ditch	5154	1.3	5	105	C1BC
5188	5187	ditch	5187	1.2	7	64	C2BC-AD0
5189	5187	ditch	5187	1.2	9	119	MC1
5190	5187	spread	5187	1.2	1	5	C1BC-ADEC1
5192	5191	ditch	5191	1.3	3	49	MC1
5194	5193	ditch	5193	2.2	5	37	MC1
5196	5195	pit	5195	31	6	34	E/MC1
5199	5197	ditch	5197	2.4	5	18	MC1
5201	5200	gully	5200	1.1	4	20	E/MC1
5205	5204	gully	5200	1.1	2	8	E/MC1
5207	5206	post hole	5200	1.1	20	75	C1BC-ADEC1
5211	5210	ditch	5210	1.4	1	2	C1BC-ADEC1
5212	5210	ditch	5210	1.4	10	60	MC1
5213	5210	ditch	5210	1.4	9	78	LC2+
5221	5220	ditch	5220	1.1	10	27	MC1
5227	5226	post hole	5226		2	1	E/MC1
5231	5230	ditch	5230	2.1	32	437	E/MC1
5233	5232	ditch	5179	1.4	51	1481	E/MC1
5234	5232	ditch	5179	1.4	131	1796	E/MC1, WITH SOME LATER RB
5236	5235	ditch	5154	1.3	80	1434	MC1
5237	5235	ditch	5154	1.3	4	27	E/MC1
5239	5238	post hole	5238		1	8	C1BC-AD0

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Period	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Context Date
5242	5240	ditch	5240	1.2	28	99	E/MC1
5243	5240	ditch	5240	1.2	43	587	EC1
5245	5244	pit	0	31	7	103	E/MC1
5247	5246	ditch	5246	1.3	5	114	EC1
5248	5246	ditch	5246	1.3	18	155	EC1
5250	5249	ditch	5134	1.1	1	2	MC1-E/MC1
5251	5249	ditch	5134	1.1	28	186	C2BC-AD0
5253	5252	gully	5252	1.1	3	1	E/MC1
5257	5256	post hole	5179	1.4	9	171	MC1
5260	5258	gully	5106	1.1	2	20	C1BC-ADEC1
5262	5261	gully	5106	1.1	2	3	C1BC-ADEC1
5265	5264	gully	5252	1.1	6	37	MC1
5267	5266	ditch	5230	2.1	3	21	EC1
5269	5268	ditch	5268	1.3	1	14	C2BC-AD0
5270	5268	ditch	5268	1.3	14	154	C2BC-AD0
5271	5268	ditch	5012	1.3	13	207	C1BC-ADEC1
5274	5272	pit	0	1.4	4	18	C1BC-ADEC1
5276	5275	ditch	5179	1.4	14	129	MC1
5277	5275	ditch	5179	1.4	24	391	MC1
5279	5278	ditch	5191	1.3	11	75	C1BC-ADEC1
5280	5281	ditch	5281	1.4	7	152	EC1
5282	5281	ditch	5281	1.4	25	315	MC1
5284	5283	ditch	5154	1.3	16	199	MC1
5285	5283	ditch	5154	1.3	52	523	MC1
5288	5286	ditch	5230	2.1	21	548	MC1
5290	5289	ditch	0	1.1	13	47	C1BC-ADEC1
5291	5283	ditch	5154	1.3	1	2	C1BC-ADEC1
5293	5292	ditch	5187	1.2	2	5	C1BC-ADEC1
5294	5292	ditch	5187	1.2	15	107	MC1
5297	5295	ditch	5187	1.2	7	56	C1BC-ADE/MC1
5298	5295	ditch	5187	1.2	15	84	C1BC-ADE/MC1
5300	5295	ditch	5187	1.2	1	10	C1BC-ADEC1
5301	5295	ditch	5187	1.2	16	93	EC1
5307	5306	post hole	5306		1	8	E/MC1
5309	5308	post hole	5308	1.3	1	2	E/MC
5310	5308	post hole	5308	1.3	7	19	EC1
5313	5311	ditch	5193	2.2	12	62	E/MC1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Period	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Context Date
5319	5314	post hole	0	2.2	43	247	E/MC1
5320	5314	post hole	0	2.2	93	693	E/MC1
5347	5346	post hole	5346	1.1	5	19	C1BC-ADE/MC1
5349	5348	post hole	5346	1.1	6	102	MC1
5350	5348	post hole	5346	1.1	21	49	C1BC-ADE/MC1
5354	5353	post hole	5346	1.1	2	6	C1BC-ADEC2
5357	5355	ditch	5134	1.1	35	219	EC1
5358	5355	ditch	5134	1.1	9	60	MC1
5360	0	ditch	5193	2.2	4	19	MC1
5362	5361	ditch	5361	2.2	4	18	MC1
5364	5363	ditch	5363	1.1	7	52	MC1
5372	5370	ditch	5281	1.4	6	88	EC1
5374	5373	ditch	5128	2.1	2	33	C2
5375	5373	ditch	5128	2.1	4	32	MC1
5377	5376	ditch	5376	1.4	5	38	MC1
5378	5376	ditch	5376	1.4	15	127	MC1
5380	5379	ditch	5379	2.4	12	72	E/MC1
5381	5379	ditch	5379	2.4	7	180	C2
5383	5382	post hole	0	2.4	3	32	E/MC1
5384	5382	post hole	0	2.4	8	18	MC1
5386	5385	ditch	5128	2.1	9	130	LC1-EC2
5388	5387	ditch	5187	1.2	3	19	C1BC-ADEC1
5389	5387		5187	1.2	1	6	C1BC-ADEC1
5394	5393	ditch	5164	1.4	73	754	MC1
5396	5395	ditch	5268	1.3	3	26	MC1
5397	5395	ditch	5268	1.3	13	374	MC1
5400	5398	post hole	5398	1.1	3	26	E/MC1
5402	5401	ditch	5193	2.2	4	12	E/MC1
5403	5401	ditch	5193	2.2	80	415	MC1
5408	5406	ditch	5406	2.4	12	87	MC1
5410	5409	ditch	5406	2.4	1	1	MC1-MC2
5416	5415	gully	5415	2.2	1	63	M/LC1
5427	5426	gully	5426	1.2	30	181	C1BC-ADEC1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Period	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Context Date
5429	5428	gully	5426	1.2	7	35	C2BC-AD0
5431	5430	ditch	5430	2.4	101	520	MC1
5433	5432	ring gully	5426	1.2	2	24	C1BC-AD0
5437	5436	ring gully	5434	1.1	3	27	C1BC-AD0
5439	5438	ditch	5438	2.1	21	139	MC2
5440	5438	ditch	5438	2.1	36	280	MC2
5441	5438	ditch	5438	2.4	69	998	EC4
5444	5445	grave	0	2.4	9	84	MC1
5447	5446	Ring Gully	5200	1.1	1	1	M/LC1
5452	5445	skeleton	0	2.4	1	5	E/MC1
5457	5456	pit	5456	2.4	74	456	MIXED
5471	5470	gully	5468	2.4	1	16	C1BC-ADEC1
5475	5474	ditch	5008	1.2	4	29	C1BC-ADEC1
5477	5476	ditch	5154	1.3	3	19	EC1
5479	5478	ditch	5179	1.4	81	837	MC1
5481	5480	post hole	5179	1.4	8	89	MC1
5496	5495	ditch Base Fill	0	1.2	15	85	MC1
5497	5495	ditch	0	1.2	19	320	MC1
5505	5503	gully	5240	1.2	12	95	MC1
5508	5506	Ditch Terminus	5506	1.1	6	66	EC1
5511	5509	pit	5509	31	4	22	MC1
5514	5512	ditch	5512	1.4	4	21	E/MC1
5516	5515	Ditch	5515	1.2	14	199	E/MC1
5517	5515	ditch	5515	1.2	1	5	E/MC1
5519	5518	ditch	5518	1.2	3	48	MC1
5520	5518	ditch	5518	1.2	2	35	C2BC-AD0
5522	5521	ditch	5191	1.4	3	28	EC1
5524	5523	Ditch Terminus	5191	1.3	1	9	C1BC-ADEC1
5526	5525	ditch	5525	1.1	1	12	E/MC1
5529	5500	Corn Dryer	5500	2.4	1	5	MC1-EC2
5530	5500	Corn Dryer	5500	2.4	2	15	MC1
5531	5500	Corn Dryer	5500	2.4	20	82	MC1
5536	5535	ditch	5379	2.3	10	61	MC1
5537	5535	ditch	5379	2.3	16	94	EC1
5538	5535	ditch	5379	2.3	21	142	EC1
5543	5542	gully	5020	1.3	12	86	MC1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Period	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Context Date
5546	5539	ditch	5539	2.4	4	40	MC1
5548	5547	ditch	5547	2.2	7	83	E/MC1
5549	5547	ditch	5547	2.2	30	105	E/MC1
5550	5547	ditch	5547	2.2	18	323	MC1
5558	5557	post hole	5554	1.4	1	1	E/MC1
5563	5562	post hole	5500	2.4	1	4	MC1-C4
5565	5564	drier flue	5500	2.4	1	1	E/MC1
5567	5566	drier flue	5500	2.4	2	2	E/MC1
5575	5572	ditch	5572	2.1	5	19	MC1
5577	5573	ditch	5430	2.4	35	214	C2
5587	5586	pit	5020	1.3	2	60	C1BC-ADEC1
5588	5586	pit	5020	1.3	1	6	C1BC-ADEC1
5592	5591	ditch	5379	2.3	30	221	C2
5594	5593	ditch	5593	2.4	2	5	C1BC-ADEC1
5597	5595	pit	0	2.4	14	59	E/MC1
5599	5598	Corn Dryer	5500	2.4	1	0	E/MC1
5600	5598	Corn Dryer	5500	2.4	7	74	E/MC1
5601	5598	Corn Dryer	5500	2.4	3	26	MC1
5603	5602	foundation trench	5500	2.4	6	45	E/MC1
5605	5604	pit	0	2.4	8	80	MC1
5610	5609	pit	5020	1.3	10	50	E/MC1
5611	5609	pit	5020	1.3	6	83	E/MC1
5614	5566	foundation trench	0	1.2	3	35	E/MC1
5616	5615	ditch	5154	1.3	2	17	MC1
5617	5615	ditch	5154	1.3	5	35	EC1
5619	5618	ditch	5179	1.4	8	103	MC1
5620	5618	ditch	5179	1.4	12	221	MC1
5621	5618	ditch	5179	1.4	73	1312	E/MC2
5624	5622	ditch	0	1.2	1	8	E/MC1
5631	5630	ditch	5210	1.4	2	99	C2BC-AD0
5633	0	post hole	0	0	12	59	C1BC-ADEC1
5636	5635	ditch	5635	2.4	5	376	C3
5639	5637	pit	5637	2.4	2	4	MC1-C2
5640	5637	pit	5637	2.4	3	47	M/LC1
5641	0	Gully Terminus	5641	1.1	3	29	MC1
5642	5641	gully Terminus	5641	1.1	1	0	MC1-C3
5644	5643	gully	0	2.4	6	145	M/LC1-EC2

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Period	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Context Date
5646	5645		5641	1.1	3	11	MC1
5650	5649	gully	5649	1.2	4	32	C1BC-ADEC1
5656	5655	gully	5325	1.1	6	34	MC1
5658	5657	Ditch Terminus	0	1.1	5	115	MC1
5660	5659	ditch	5659	2.4	19	125	M/LC1
5662	5661	ditch	0	2.4	31	216	MC1+
5666	5665	ditch	0	1.2	2	18	MC1
5668	5667	ditch	0	1.2	18	199	MC1
5670	5669	Ditch Terminus	5669	1.1	9	42	E/MC1
5672	5671	ditch	5669	1.1	16	104	E/MC1
5675	5673	pit	5637	2.4	15	292	M/LC1
5676	5673	pit	5637	2.4	1	10	E/MC1
5678	5677	post hole	5637	2.4	1	3	E/MC1
5680	5673	pit	5637	2.4	9	81	MC1
5688	5685	ditch	5376	1.4	20	247	EC2
5689	5685	ditch	5376	1.4	15	200	MC1
5691	5690	ditch		2.4	37	276	MC1
5693	5692	ditch	5593	2.4	1	9	MC1-C2
5694	5692	ditch	5593	2.4	21	161	E/MC2
5697	5696	ditch	5379	2.4	16	179	EC2
5698	5696	ditch	5379	2.4	13	87	MC1
5700	5699	ditch	5230	2.1	23	246	MC1
5707	5706	pit	0		1	3	MC1-E/MC2
5720	5718	ditch	5164	1.4	4	61	MC1
5722	5721	ditch	5281	1.4	13	136	E/MC1
5723	5721	ditch	5281	1.4	26	438	EC1
5724	5721	ditch	5281	1.4	54	496	MC1
5726	5725	ditch	5725	2.2	35	433	MC1
5733	5731	ditch	5268	1.3	6	102	E/MC1
5745	5744	ditch	5744	1.4	1	62	C1BC-ADE/MC1
5751	5749	ditch	5268	1.3	5	77	MC1
5755	5753	ditch	5187	1.2	4	45	MC1
5756	5730	ditch	5191	1.3	17	177	E/MC1
5758	5757	ditch	5572	2.1	2	10	E/MC1
5760	5759	gully	5118	2.4	3	4	E/MC1
5762	5761	ditch	5134	1.1	3	52	C1BC-AD0
5764	5761	ditch	5134	1.1	25	191	C1BC-AD0
5769	5768	ditch	5768	2.4	2	6	MC1-C2
5775	5774	ditch	5128	2.1	1	32	C1BC-AD/MC1
5779	5778	pit	0		1	19	MC1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Period	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Context Date
5786	5784	ditch	5784	1.2	4	200	C1BC-ADEC1
5796	5794	ditch	5187	1.2	5	31	E/MC1
5799	5797	ditch	5268	1.3	2	8	C1BC-AD0
5802	5800	ditch	5268	1.3	1	4	LC1BC-ADEC1
5804	5728	ditch	5128	2.1	7	27	MC1
5805	5728	ditch	5128	2.1	6	17	MC1
5806	5728	Ditch	5128	2.1	46	483	MC1+
5807	5781		5768	2.4	1	4	E/MC1
5808	5781	ditch	5768	2.4	3	4	E/MC1
5809	5781	ditch	5768	2.4	2	6	E/MC1
5812	5782	ditch	5768	2.4	2	24	E/MC1
5814	5783	pit	5783	2.4	4	5	C2BC-AD0
5816	5815	ditch	5175	2.2	15	103	MC1
5818	5817	ditch	5154	1.3	8	84	MC1
5819	5817	ditch	5154	1.3	3	32	E/MC1
5821	5820	post hole	5179	1.4	3	18	EC1
5823	5822	ditch	5179	1.4	30	544	MC1
5834	5833	ditch	5368	2.4	3	49	E/MC1
5836	5833	ditch	5368	2.4	15	109	MC1
5838	5837	ditch	0	1.3	10	77	MC1
5840	5839	post hole	5179	1.4	1	30	E/MC1
5842	5841	ditch	5179	1.4	6	115	C1BC-ADEC1
5843	5841	ditch	5179	1.4	42	874	MC1
5845	5844	pit	0	2.4	3	115	EC1
5847	5846	ditch	5768	2.4	1	18	E/MC1
5848	5846	ditch	5768	2.4	16	186	EC1
5858	5856	ditch	5173	1.1	5	171	EC1
5859	5856	ditch	5173	1.1	3	10	EC1
5861	5856	ditch	5173	1.1	2	10	EC1
5862	5856	ditch	5173	1.1	11	162	MC1
5865	5863	ditch	5784	1.2	6	100	EC1
5871	5870	hearth	5308	1.3	3	19	E/MC1
5873	5872	post hole	5308	1.3	2	2	E/MC1
5876	5874	ditch	5134	1.1	1	10	C4BC-AD0
5878	5877	gully	5877	2.2	4	24	E/MC1
5880	5879	gully	5877	2.2	24	113	MC1
5884	5883	gully		2.1	6	15	EC1
5893	5892	ditch	5892	2.2	5	31	EC1
5895	5894	ditch	5210	1.4	103	772	MC1
5897	5896	ditch	5128	2.1	4	38	EC1
5898	5896	ditch	5128	2.1	5	55	MC1
5908	5907	ditch	5784	1.2	13	220	MC1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Period	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Context Date
5910	5909	ditch	5191	1.3	6	205	E/MC1
5911	5909	ditch	5191	1.3	83	940	MC1
5912	5907	ditch	5191	1.4	124	1233	E/MC2
5918	5916	ditch	5134	1.1	10	242	C1BC-ADE/MC1
5920	5919	ditch	5187	1.2	25	157	C1BC-ADEC1
5922	5921	gully	0		1	2	C2BC-AD0
5935	5931	ditch	5268	1.3	24	386	EC1
5936	5931	ditch	5268	1.3	82	1100	MC1
5943	5941	ditch	5164	1.4	15	114	MC1
5945	5944	ditch	5398	1.1	3	29	C2BC-AD0
5947	5946	ditch	5571	2.1	11	48	MC1
5951	5950	ditch	5784	1.2	1	7	LC1BC-ADE/MC1
5954	5953	post hole	5308	1.3	5	25	C1BC-AD0
5960	5959	post hole	5308	1.3	2	11	C2BC-AD0
5976	5975	pit	5975	1.4	1	18	E/MC1
5977	5975	pit	5975	1.4	11	50	MC1
5980	5978	pit	5978	1.4	1	2	E/MC1
5984	5983	pit	0	1.1	8	19	MC1
5995	5994	ditch	5128	2.1	11	197	C3-C4
6005	6003	ditch	5690	2.4	3	58	MC1-C4
6016	6015	ditch	5187	1.2	32	258	MC1
6017	6015	ditch	5187	1.2	31	415	MC1
6020	6018	ditch	5187	1.2	9	65	E/MC1
6021	6018	ditch	5187	1.2	12	166	EC1
6022	6018	ditch	5187	1.2	4	242	E/MC1
6023	6018	ditch	5187	1.2	22	309	E/MC1
6026	6024	ditch	5008	1.2	5	44	C1BC-ADEC1
6028	6027	pit	0		4	44	MC1
6165	6164	post hole	6160	1.1	1	3	C2BC-AD0
6167	6166	pit	0		7	65	C1BC-ADEC1
6177	6176	natural	0		26	326	C2BC-AD0
6182	6180	ditch	0		8	55	C2BC-AD0

Table 31: Summary catalogue for Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

B.5 Glass

By Paddy Lambert

Introduction

- B.5.1 A total of two fragments (54g) of Roman vessel glass and one melon bead were recovered from archaeological works. SF 5003 was recovered from the metalled surface (303) (Period 2.3) at the northern edge of the excavation area and SF 5002 was recovered from the uppermost fill (5113) of roundhouse gully **5106** (cut **5112**, Period 1.1), similarly towards the northern edge of the excavation area. Both glass fragments are dated from the middle of the 1st century to the early 2nd century AD.
- B.5.2 The melon bead was recovered from the metalled surface (303) and has a date of the 1st to 2nd centuries AD.

Methodology

- B.5.3 The fragments were subjected to a quick scan and the form and date of the vessels were established, where possible. The terminology used for this assessment is taken from the typologies described by Cottam and Price (Price and Cottam 1998, 10-15).

The Assemblage

- B.5.4 SF 5003 is a prismatic, partially complete squared base of a vessel, mostly likely to be an unguent bottle, produced by mould-blowing. A relatively clean break (the abrasion of which and some small chips to the area of breakage would suggest having taken place in antiquity) has removed half of the vessel base and one corner of the remaining half has been similarly broken. It has a coarse exterior surface from exposure to sand during manufacture and a smooth interior surface. The interior surface of the base is slightly concave. Ubiquitous air bubbles throughout the inner core are of irregular size. Decoration is in the form of three slightly raised concentric circles in relief on the external face of the base and these may have served as a utilitarian design, in order to strengthen and stabilise the vessel (Cottam and Price 1998). Of particular note is the presence of two parallel lines along the base of the vessel within the glass and extending from the centre to the outer edge of the base. These are either the remains of organic matter that has found its way into the glass as it was being manufactured, only to be eradicated by firing, or an impurity of the glass itself. Strong blue/green colour is an indicator of date: mid-1st to early 2nd century AD. Weight: 54g. Thickness: 30mm.
- B.5.5 SF 5002 is a very small fragment of strong, translucent blue glass (<1g) that is part of a polychrome drinking vessel. A very small 'lip' of clear glass can be observed on its upper edge that supports its identification.
- B.5.6 SF 5183 is a complete but heavily corroded melon bead, and it is not possible to determine what glass it is, or indeed if it is glass or a faience-type material. The bead is sub-spherical and decoration is in the form of raised vertical ribs that presumably extended across the whole bead, although due to corrosion only five can be

observed. The central aperture has an internal diameter of 5mm, and the bead is 23.78mm in diameter.

Discussion

- B.5.7 The two fragments of vessel glass recovered from the excavation are relatively high quality in their manufacture and design. SF 5002 is from a small polychrome drinking vessel and vessels of this type are most commonly associated with sites that are occupied from the Claudian period to Pre-Flavian periods of AD 43 – 69 (Compton *et al.* 2015) and it is likely that this fragment fits into that dating framework. However, during this period glass was the quintessence of luxury technology, highly desirable and available to only the uppermost elite and as such is likely to have been curated for longer. SF 5003 is likely to be of a similar date, although of a longer-lived type. The clean break on SF 5003 may be indicative of intentional breakage prior to recycling or for its use as part of the make-up of metalling material used in surface (303).
- B.5.8 The melon bead is a nice example of its type, but heavily corroded. The date of the item is broadly comparable with the range suggested by the glass, that of 1st to 2nd centuries AD.

B.6 Burnt and worked stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.6.1 A small assemblage of worked stone (2 pieces, 34g) and burnt stone (66 pieces, 5960g) was recovered from the excavation.

Methodology

B.6.2 All the stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological stone reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite.

Catalogue and description of worked stone

B.6.3 Only a very small amount of worked stone could be confirmed within the examined stone assemblage (34g: x2 items; Table 32). This consisted of a small non-diagnostic fragment of weathered and broken-up lava quern (2g) originally imported from Mayen, Germany (Watts 2002) and part of a small well-used, broken half-round rebate bar whetstone (weight 32g), made of either a Wealden Clay sandstone or Reigate Stone (Upper Greensand), imported from the Surrey/Sussex area of the Weald, South-East England (Wealden Clay industry: Allen 2014, 39-45; Reigate Stone: Allen *ibid.*, 60-61; Shaffrey 2012, 2, fig.10.1).

Context no.	Group no.	SF no.	Nos. pieces	Phase	Size (mm)	Wt. (g)	Geology	Source	artefact identity	Wear (0-4)	NOTES
5457	5456	5304	1	2.4	52x24 x 11	32	Weald Clay calc sstn OR Reigate Beds	Surrey/Sussex?	whetstone	4	broken rebate bar type
5463	-	--	1		20	2	basalt	Mayen, Germany	rotary quern		weathered

Table 32: Catalogue of worked stone

Discussion of worked stone

B.6.4 Little more can be said of the industry, craft or domestic set-up of this settlement based on just these two small fragments, yet both of these are typical finds of Romano-British settlements of the 1st- 4th century AD within Southern England and East Anglia.

B.6.5 In some respects the Wealden whetstone is the more unusual of the two artefacts, yet despite a relatively low record of confirmed finds from East Anglian sites, this industry of whetstone production was a significant one, with such products being widely traded across Roman Britain as far as the West country and the Welsh Borders, Yorkshire and Northumberland (as far as Hadrian's Wall) to the north (Allen 2014, 44), and with a very significant number of finds from Canvey Island (Essex), as well as Fiskerton (Lincoln) and Nettleton in the Lincolnshire Wolds (Allen *ibid.* 41-43).

Ermine Street may have been one of the networked routes for this trade, the Roman road crossing the Icknield Way near Royston, then passing Cambridge on route to Godmanchester and Lincoln. As such there could be a link with sites near to Cambridge, including Wimpole. The production of these whetstones reaches its zenith in the early 4th century AD, yet an active trade in these can already be seen from the late 1st century AD (Allen *ibid.* 44), though probably not before this. It is difficult to distinguish these two possible sources (Wealden Clay Sandstone and Reigate Stone) without re-course to thin-section petrological analysis; both are very fine-grained grey-green calcareous sandstones with occasional mica inclusions. Nevertheless, thin bar type whetstones with longitudinally rebated ends appear to be more common products of the Wealden Clay Sandstone whetstone industry (Allen *ibid.*, 39 & 45).

- B.6.6 Imported lava quern handmills are commonplace within urban Roman to rural Romano-British settlements within Cambridgeshire and East Anglia from the middle-later 1st century AD. The absence of any diagnostic features upon the very small fragment from Wimpole Hall precludes any determination of type. However, the trade extends from the ports of London and Colchester where these stones were often worked (finished) from the imported blanks that came as ballast in ships across the North Sea.

Building Stone

- B.6.7 No obvious pieces of building stone were detected amongst the burnt stone/ unburnt stone assemblage (Table 33). However, two small fragments of unburnt Collyweston Slate, almost certainly occurring here as used and discarded pieces of roofing slate originally sourced from the Roman quarries at Collyweston in Northamptonshire, were recovered from contexts 5234 (ditch **5232**, Period 1.4) and 5724 (ditch **5721**, Period 1.4) alongside broken cobbles of burnt stone. The presence of this slate, albeit in tiny quantities, suggests the former presence of rather more substantial stone-tiled buildings somewhere nearby.

Burnt stone, modern stone and coprolite nodules

Catalogue and description of burnt stone

- B.6.8 A total of 5960g (x66 pieces) of burnt stone were examined. The majority of this consisted of cracked and split fragments of sandstone, quartzitic sandstone, and less commonly quartzite, chert and igneous rock cobbles, most likely collected from the local Pleistocene river gravels and used (probably) as cooking stone in prehistory – perhaps during the Neolithic to Early Iron Age periods. In this respect it seems likely that all or most of this stone was re-deposited within later features, perhaps during the later Iron Age and in Roman times. The dimension of these cobble pieces (most of them between 40-100mm diameter) and the nature of their fracture and alteration (in small pieces as a result of having been used to heat water) confirms their probable prehistoric origin. The range of geologies represented is also very typical of the exotic cobble content of the river gravel terraces (Worssam & Taylor 1969, 108), the absence of any of the ubiquitous flint present being a further good indication of their later prehistoric (*i.e.* Bronze Age – Iron Age) use.

- B.6.9 A fragment of cindered coal from context 1319 and a small piece of North Welsh grey roof from 5680 (pit **5673**, Period 2.4) are almost certainly modern intrusive finds. Their small size suggests they could have been introduced by ploughing or worm activity.
- B.6.10 Some 569g of coprolites (phosphatic nodules derived from the Cambridge Greensand (Upper Gault)) were examined, from contexts 303, 5167 (ditch **5164**, Period 1.4) and 5457 (pit **5456**, Period 2.4). Coprolites were extracted on the Wimpole Estate between 1865 and 1891 (O'Connor 2008). It is uncertain whether the coprolites collected were those naturally eroded into the subsoil or from coprolites extracted during 19th century diggings. Amongst the coprolites examined could be seen the internal moulds of *Turrites* sp. as well as terebratulid brachiopods. The wholesale extraction of these phosphatic nodules for use in making natural ground superphosphate fertilizer led to the great Coprolite Mining Rush of 1858-1880, of which Cambridge and the surrounding area was the centre (Groves 1976).

Discussion

- B.6.11 The burnt stone is unlikely to be of Romano-British origin, although it is possible that this assemblage of typical 'cooking stone' is Iron Age and may thus have continued into the Late Iron Age occupation of the site. The persistent presence of prehistoric burnt stone is a very good indication of earlier settlement even where no pottery evidence for this survives. It is also a good indication of the level of disturbance at the site, and the rate of re-deposition of earlier material into later features. Burnt stone is thus typically found within Roman pit and ditch fills.
- B.6.12 The recovery of coprolites is interesting given the account of the recent discovery of similar coprolites during test pitting carried out by the Cambridge Archaeological Field Group at Wimpole Hall, within a field north of Brick End Cottages (www.cafg.net/docs/articles/Wimpole). The coprolite bed extends from St Andrew's Church, Orwell to just north of Home Farm, close to Brick End, whilst an outlier south-west of The Folly was also being worked during the 1870s (O'Connor 2008, 76). Further coprolite digging was located south-west of the Hall heading towards Arrington. Coprolites were first exploited on the Wimpole Estate in 1865 (O'Connor *ibid.* 23). It is said that the 5th Earl made over £5000 in royalties per annum from coprolite extraction, but by 1891 most of the coprolite diggings had finished (O'Connor *ibid.* 96).

Ctxt no.	Phase	Nos. pieces	Size (mm)	Weight (g)	Geology	Source	Degree of burning	NOTES
303a	2.3	1	40	114	qtz sstn	Erratic	strong red	
303b	2.3	3	25-35	54	quartzite(2) + dolerite	Erratic	moderate	small cobble frag
1312		2	55	37	microdiorite	Erratic	moderate	conjoined frags
5007	2.1	1	35	21	fissile micaceous sstn	Erratic	moderate	
5010	1.2	1	26	10	volc tuff?	Erratic	moderate	small cobble frag
5013	1.2	1	45	21	basalt	Erratic	moderate	small frag
5045	-	1	65x40-x24	172	pale x-bedded qtz sstn	Erratic	moderate	rectangular cobble
5045	-	1	120x95x56	1176	quartzitic (sarsen) sstn	Erratic	moderate	shape suggests

Ctxt no.	Phase	Nos. pieces	Size (mm)	Weight (g)	Geology	Source	Degree of burning	NOTES
								working but NOT
5127	2.4	2	25+65	44	qtz sstn	Erratic	moderate	frags cobble
5133	2.1	1	75	68	olivine basalt?	Erratic	moderate	split frag
5138	1.1	4	25-60	123	sstn(3) + dolerite?	Erratic	moderate	frags of cobbles
5143	1.1	2	37 + 45	50	sandstone	Erratic	moderate	frags cobble
5152	1.2	2	35-42	55	micac sstn + plant fossil sstn	Erratic	moderate	cobble frags
5155	1.3	1	135x75x50	776	dense fissile micac sstn	erratic	moderate	split frag large cobble
5156	1.3	1	60x40x10	50	fissile sandstone	erratic	moderate + sooted	
5166	1.4	1	95x55x45	285	dense sandstone	erratic	dark reduced	complete cobble
5169	1.2	1	24	7	chert	erratic	moderate	pt cobble [5236]?
5170	1.2	2	25+45	26	fissile micac sstn	erratic	moderate	small split frags
5172	2.4	1	40	17	sstn	erratic		cobble frag
5234	1.4	1	60	168	qtz sstn	glac erratic	moderate	pt cobble (80mm diam)
5236	1.3	1	30	17	chert (silicif lmstn)	erratic	moderate	sm frag cobble c.120mm
5251	1.1	1	35	14	sparry lmstn	erratic Palaeozoic	strong	
5263	1.1	1	30	11	metaquartzite	Erratic	moderate	cobble frag
5276	1.4	1	45	30	andesite?	Erratic	moderate	cobble frag
5319	2.2	1	60	63	fissile micac sstn	Erratic	reduced	
5360	2.2	1	35	33	fissile micac sstn	Erratic	moderate	Split cobble
5386	2.1	2	50x45x35 + 50	222	calcar sstn + dolerite	Erratic	moderate	
5431	2.4	1	65	105	pink quartz porphyry	Erratic	light	elongate pebble
5457	2.4	4	35-62 x10	132	porphyry/ aplite dyke	Erratic	light?	all same thin piece
5459	-	1	45x40x18	57	dolerite?	Erratic	light	
5536	2.3	4	80 + 80 + 20(2)	355	micaceous sandstone (greensand?)	Erratic	reddened	2 large pcs re-fit frag cob 110mm+
5537	2.3	2	40 + 45	76	sstn + cherty sstn	Erratic	strong	frags of cobbles
5611	1.3	1	60	28	qtz sstn	Erratic	reddened	heat fractured
5619	1.4	1	27	7	sandstone	Erratic	reduced	small frag cobble
5620	1.4	1	80x50x8	69	dolerite	Erratic	moderate	split frag from large cobble
5621	1.4	1	145x90x47	861	sandstone	Erratic	moderate	lrg broken cobble
5724	1.4	1	45	42	micac sstn	glac erratic	moderate	
5733	1.3	1	90	150	vein quartz	Erratic	light	part cobble
5847	2.4	1	40	23	micac sstn	Erratic	moderate	frag cobble
5871	1.3	1	47	16	sstn	Erratic	reduced	frag cobble
5895	1.4	2	25 + 63	74	micac quartzitic sstn	erratic	Reddened/f ragment	round cobble c. 65mm diam

Ctxt no.	Phase	Nos. pieces	Size (mm)	Weight (g)	Geology	Source	Degree of burning	NOTES
5908	1.2	1	30	20	sstn grit	Erratic	reduced	frag cobble
6016	1.2	4	35-60	147	metaquartzite + quartz sstn + BF	Erratic	reddened	small frags cracked cobbles
6020	1.2	1	70	134	quartz sstn grit	Erratic	reddened	cracked cobble
MODERN								
1319		1	22	2	coal cinder		well burnt	
5680	2.4	1	35	7	grey roofing slate	North Wales?		
STONE								
303	2.3	82	11-41	498	Cambridge Greensand	Wimpole		coprolite nodule
5167	1.4	1	31	8	Cambridge Greensand	Wimpole		coprolite nodule
5457	2.4	3	17-26	15	Cambridge Greensand	Wimpole		coprolite nodule
5459		6	23-35	48	Cambridge Greensand	Wimpole		coprolite nodule
BUILDING STONE								
5234	1.4	1	43 x50	30	Collyweston Slate	Collyweston Qy, Northants	unburnt	
5724	1.4	1	115x60x10	113	Collyweston Slate	Collyweston Qy, Northants	unburnt	quite weathered

Table 33: Burnt stone, stone (coprolite), building stone/slate and modern stone

B.7 Lithics

By Rona Booth

Introduction and Methodology

- B.7.1 A total of 32 struck flints and six (107g) unworked burnt flints were recovered from 29 contexts during the excavations. Two cores, a microlith and thirteen retouched pieces were among the worked assemblage.
- B.7.2 The flint assemblage has been recorded/catalogued according to technological and typological classes based largely on the approach of Inizan and colleagues (1999) and follows standard practice for the analysis and classification of post glacial British lithic assemblages (*e.g.* Butler 2005; Jacobi 1978). The assemblage was recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, a copy of which is retained in the site archive. This includes a complete breakdown of flint from individual contexts and detailed recording of retouched pieces and cores.
- B.7.3 The results are given in Table 34.

Condition

- B.7.4 The condition of the flint is moderate to good given that much of the flint is worn and edge-damaged, as might be expected from residual material incorporated into later features. Some of the flint is edge damaged through utilisation.
- B.7.5 The assemblage can be broadly categorised according to appearance. The non-patinated material consists of partially translucent light brown and brownish grey flint and is reasonably fresh in appearance. The remaining 14 pieces display re-cortication to varying degrees, the majority of which is a blue- white in appearance. Although only a small assemblage, at this stage of analysis there seems to be no chronological or spatial significance to this attribute, although it is possible given the deep patination of the Mesolithic cores and microlith, that the patinated material is earlier.
- B.7.6 A total of six unworked burnt flints were recovered during the excavations from five contexts (5495, 5123, 5595, 5782 and 5008). A further three lightly burnt flints: two flakes and a retouched piece of irregular waste were recovered from three contexts (5154, 5607 and 5872). The unworked flint was burnt to varying degrees but was mostly grey with a bubbled or crazed appearance.

Chronology

- B.7.7 The assemblage is chronologically mixed and indicates there was activity at the site from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. Some of the later material is likely to be Late Bronze Age or even possibly Iron Age in date, as some of the thicker, squatter flakes show signs of crude working.

Retouched pieces and cores

- B.7.8 A single platform core (fill 5416, gully **5415**, Period 2.2) and a multi-platform core (fill 5664, ditch **5663**, Period 1.1) both exhibit narrow flake removals and are Mesolithic in date. An Early to Middle Mesolithic microlith (fill 5682, pit **5681**, Period 1.3), is partially backed down one edge and measures 34mm by 3mm. It sits within type 1A in Jacobi’s microlith typology (Jacobi 1978).
- B.7.9 The retouched pieces include two small scrapers recovered from metalled surface 303 (Period 2.3), they are very worn and made on stubby flakes and cannot be closely dated. The remaining retouched pieces are miscellaneous and mainly consist of poorly knapped retouched flakes and irregular waste with minimal abrupt retouch along one or more edges.

Context	Cut	Group number	Period	Context type	Irregular waste	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Core	Microlith	Scraper	Miscellaneous retouched flake	Miscellaneous retouched piece	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint
5416	5415	5415	2.2	gully					1					1	
5664	5663	-	1.1	ditch					1					1	
5682	5681	5020	1.3	pit						1				1	
5010	5008	5008	1.2	ditch		1								1	
5386	5385	5128	2.3	ditch		1						1		2	
303	-	-	2.3	surface							2			2	
5441	5438	5438	2.1	ditch		1						1		2	
5431	5430	5430	2.4	ditch			1							1	
5350	5348	5346	1.1	posthole	1									1	
5497	5495	-	1.2	ditch											1
5155	5154	5154	1.3	ditch		2								2	
5127	5123	5123	2.4	ditch											2
5021	5020	5020	1.3	pit									1	1	
5360	5359	5193	2.2	ditch		1								1	
5178	5175	5175	2.2	ditch		1								1	
5806	5728	5128	2.1	ditch		1								1	
5871	5870	5308	2.1	hearth		1								1	
5977	5975	-	1.4	ditch								1		1	
5980	5978	-	1.4	Pit		1						1		2	
5016	5014	5014	2.4	ditch	1	1						1		3	
5608	5607	-	1.3	Pit									1	1	
5444	5445	-	2.4	grave								1		1	
5587	5586	-	1.3	Pit		1								1	
5873	5872	5308	1.3	posthole			1							1	
5597	5595	-	2.4	Pit											1
5463	5462			ditch				1						1	
5011	5008	5008	1.2	ditch									1	1	1
5180	5179	5171	1.4	ditch									1	1	
5810	5782	5768	2.4	ditch											1
				Totals	2	12	2	1	2	1	2	6	4	32	6

Table 34 : flint quantified by type

Discussion

- B.7.10 At this stage of analysis, it appears that much of the assemblage is chronologically mixed and residual, where surface flints were incorporated into later features. However, it is significant that the assemblage includes a small but distinct Mesolithic component. Mesolithic finds from the locality are rare but a tranchet adze is reported on the HER as coming from Wimpole and was recorded by PAS (ref. SF-FFDE21).
- B.7.11 It is possible that some of the flint represents expedient use of lithics in later prehistoric contexts, but this must remain speculative in the absence of secure contextual data.

B.8 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction and Methodology

- B.8.1 Archaeological excavation produced a small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) (33 fragments, 2165g). The assemblage comprised tile pieces (19 fragments, 2033g). The rest of the assemblage was made up of amorphous fragments (14 fragments, 132g). The assemblage contained Roman and post-medieval material; some dates were applied using fabric similarities. The majority of the CBM was heavily abraded and, in many cases, totally undiagnostic. This report will provide a quantified characterisation of the assemblage.
- B.8.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating. Warry (2006) was consulted for tegulae forms and types.
- B.8.3 The quantified data is presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Table 35.

Analysis

Fabrics

- B.8.4 Ten fabrics were identified within the CBM assemblage. The fabrics recorded were all typical CBM recipes, with preferences towards refined clays and large inclusions in the earlier forms and refined clays with few inclusions for the later material. Full fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive.

Assemblage

Romano-British

- B.8.5 Thirteen fragments (1890g) of Roman material was collected from various features; in many cases dates were applied using fabric and forming or firing similarities with diagnostic fragments. Metalled Surface 303 (Period 2.3) produced six fragments (902g) of tile including three refitting fragments of a right-hand lower cutaway from a tegula (423g). One undiagnostic fragment (28g) shared similarities in fabric and firing so was included in the Roman material. Ditches **5171** (Period 2.4), **5128** (cut **5385**, Period 2.1) and **5442** (Period 2.1) produced non-diagnostic tile fragments (each had 1 piece; 314g, 83g and 57g respectively). Pits **5456** (Period 2.4) and **5713** (Period 2.4) also generated three fragments; 385g and 28g from **5456** and 93g from **5713**. All the tile fragments were abraded but most retained their surfaces; their thickness ranged between 23 and 38mm.

Medieval to post-medieval

B.8.6 Twelve fragments (198g) of late CBM (tile and non-diagnostic) were recorded in the assemblage. Of note, pit **5509** (Period 3.1) and ditches **5894** (Period 1.4), **5593** (cut **5692**, Period 2.4) and 5909 (Period 1.3) each produced a severely abraded fragment of half-inch flat tile made in a mid to dark red-orange sandy fabric containing white quartz and angular flint (Fabric I); 13g, 65g, 18g and 16g respectively.

Undated

B.8.7 Eight fragments, 77g, were so severely abraded they could not be assigned a fabric or dated. Metalled surface 303 produced two of these (43g).

Date	Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature	Form	Descr	Comment	Count	Weight (g)
Roman	303	0		2.3	Layer	Tile	Tegula	Fragment of tegula with right hand lower cutaway. Upper faces smoothed and wiped, lower faces irregular and coarsely sanded; terminal end is less sanded	3	423
	303	0		2.3	Layer	Tile	Undiag	Body fragment of a large Roman tile/flat brick. Upper face is smoothed and slightly stepped, lower face is coarsely sanded with an area of wiping/wire cutting	1	412
	303	0		2.3	Layer	Undiag	Undiag	Frag of CBM with one concave face remaining	1	28
	5007	5006	5171	2.4	Ditch	Tile	Undiag	Fragment of a Roman tile/flat brick, remnants of a terminal end. Only partially preserved thickness. Upper face is smoothed/wire cut. Perpendicular face is smooth. Surviving base is densely sanded with fine grit.	1	314
	5386	5385	5128	2.1	Ditch	Tile	Undiag	Body fragment of a Roman tile/flat brick. Upper face is smoothed and lower face is coarsely sanded. Mortar or calcite accretions on broken faces. No evidence for original form.	1	83
	5441	5442	-	2.1	Ditch	Tile	Undiag	Small body fragment from a Roman tile. Fine sanded face remains.	1	57
	5457	5456	5456	2.4	Pit	Tile	Undiag	Large body fragment of a Roman tile/flat brick. Made in a pot-like fabric. Upper face is smoothed/wire-cut and reduced it is also sooted within areas of breakage. The base is less extant and appears regular but coarsely sanded.	1	385
	5715	5713	5593	2.4	Ditch	Tile	Undiag	Wedge shaped fragment of CBM. Upper face is smoothed and angled with two parallel subtle grooves - finger signature? - base is less clear, possibly completely lost. Very micaceous fabric.	1	93
?Roman	303	0		2.3	Layer	Tile	Undiag	Fragments of an abraded tile, poss. roman	2	67
	5457	5456	5456	2.4	Pit	?Tile	?Tegula	Small fragment of very abraded CBM; appears to be a tegula flange judging by the shape. Fairly well finished. Nugget is severely abraded	1	28
Med – Pmed	5511	5509	-	3.1	Pit	Tile	Flat	-	1	13
	5694	5692	5593	2.4	Ditch	Tile	Flat	-	1	65
Pmed	5234	5232	5171	1.4	Ditch	Tile	Flat	-	1	43

Date	Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature	Form	Descr	Comment	Count	Weight (g)
	5234	5232	5171	1.4	Ditch	Undiag	Undiag	-	5	27
	5895	5894	-	1.4	Ditch	Tile	Peg	-	1	18
	5895	5894	-	1.4	Ditch	Tile	Undiag	-	1	6
	5912	5909	-	1.2	Ditch	Tile	Flat	-	1	16
?Pmed	5298	5295	5134	1.2	Ditch	Tile	Undiag	-	1	10
Undated	303	0		2.3	Layer	Undiag	Undiag	-	2	43
	815	814			Pit	Undiag	Undiag	-	1	1
	5380	5379	-	2.4	Ditch	Undiag	Undiag	-	1	5
	5459	5458			Ditch	Undiag	Undiag	-	2	8
	5511	5509	-	3.1	Pit	Undiag	Undiag	-	1	19
	5594	5593	5593	2.4	Ditch	Undiag	Undiag	-	1	1
Grand Total									33	2165

Table 35: Summary CBM catalogue

B.9 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore, with Tom Phillips

Introduction

B.9.1 Archaeological excavation produced a moderate assemblage of fired clay (622 fragments, 9548g). It contained structural pieces (434 fragments, 8600g) and amorphous fragments (188 fragments, 948g). The assemblage was collected from 102 features and points towards light industrial activity. However, its abraded and scattered nature indicates intense use and remodelling of the site after the original activities took place. Two fragments (37g; SF 5309, Fig. 29) from a Period 2.1 (Early Roman) deposit sealing both ditches **5144** and **5147** (Period 1.3-4) may be part of a votive wheel object. This report will provide a quantified characterisation of the assemblage.

Methodology

B.9.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Table 38.

Fabrics

B.9.3 The assemblage was made up of eight fabrics which are grouped broadly in three; silty (F1, F3), marl-rich (F2) or fine sandy clays (F4 and F5). Three fabrics were subgroups (F1a, F1b and F2a) and were separated due to differences in colouration or porosity. For the silt and marl clays, there were few to no inclusions present aside from very rare coarse flint or stone. The sandy clays had either few to no inclusions or quartz, grit, clay pellets/?grog and stone/slag inclusions in varying degrees of density. The lack of sorting or obvious added temper suggests these clays were from local sources which may have been refined, but not dramatically altered thereafter. The clays used are consistent with the geology of the immediate area. The marl clays appear to have been used mostly to make the slab/plate objects.

Assemblage

B.9.4 The structural portion of the assemblage comprised fragments with flattened or smoothed surfaces, evidence of hand-forming (*i.e.* rounded corners, finger impressions) and a single fragment with a rod impression (Table 36). Diagnostic objects (254 fragments, 7182g) included oven furniture (plates and pedestals) and specialised tiles (perforated slabs or possible malting bricks). A large portion of this smaller assemblage comprised fragments of solid slab/plate like objects (128 fragments, 3958g). A very minor fraction comprised possible malting plates (2 fragments, 137g), and a single near-complete square-sectioned pedestal was recovered (14 fragments, 1686g). Two fragments (37g) refitted to form part of a possible votive wheel.

Type	Count	Weight (g)
Structural		
<i>c</i>	4	11
<i>fs</i>	154	1179
<i>fs/c</i>	20	208
<i>fs/hf</i>	1	11
<i>w</i>	1	9
<i>object</i>	254	7182
Total	434	8600
Amorphous	188	948
Grand Total	620	9548

Table 36: Fired clay fragment type
(*c*=corner, *fs*=flattened surface, *hf*=hand forming, *w*=rod impression)

- B.9.5 No other diagnostic objects were recovered but there were many fragments which exhibited structural features, and many shared form and fabric similarities to the slab/plates (287 fragments, 2648g). Much of the identification was tentative owing to the abraded nature of the assemblage (Table 37), although this should not detract from the conclusions reached. The rest of the assemblage was made up of amorphous pieces (188 fragments, 948g). The amorphous portion of this assemblage was widespread and found amongst the structural fragments. They did not differ in fabric and should be considered part of the same material as above.
- B.9.6 A handful of features are worthy of note as they contained the highest concentrations of material, they are corn dryer 5500 (Period 2.4), ditches 5395, 5615 and 5909 (Period 1.3), ditches 5232, 5478 and 5721 (Period 1.4), ditch 5128 (Period 2.1), ditch 5171 (Period 2.4), gully 5879 (Period 2.2) and pits 5595 and 5673 (both Period 2.4).

Class/Form	Count	Weight (g)
Oven Furniture		
Malting Plate	2	137
Pedestal	14	1686
Slab/Plate	128	3958
Total	144	5781
?Oven Furniture		
?Plate	8	121
?Plate/?Pan	9	405
?Slab/Plate	123	1136
Total	140	1662
?Weight		
?Triangular	1	134
?Toy Wheel	2	37
Structural	147	986
Grand Total	434	8600

Table 37: Summary of diagnostic forms

Plates/Slabs

- B.9.7 The majority of the assemblage comprised fragments which were identified as slabs or thick plates (128 fragments, 3958g), or associated pieces which were less diagnostic but displayed similar traits (123 fragments, 1136g). These fragments presented smoothed surfaces, neat arrises and were seemingly in two size groups of 25-30mm and 40-45mm thick. A small number of contexts produced refitting fragments, the most notable is ditch intervention **5395** (Enclosure **5268**, fill 5397, Period 1.3) which produced a large rectangular slab (15 fragments, 1523g) with a tapering trapezoidal end and even thickness (L~300mm, W210mm, TH40mm; Fig. 28). Around 40% of the original object remained. It was broken around half way along its body, suggesting it was originally two abutting trapeziums in shape *i.e.* an oblong plate with flat ended tapering terminals. The surfaces were smoothed and its arrises rounded. It was fired to a pale cream and cream-pink. All other slab/plate fragments resembled the most extant version, often they were simple body fragments or part of an arris or edge and made in the same marl fabric. It is difficult to ascertain the total number of these objects present in this scattered assemblage. However, considering some forming traits and difference in thicknesses, it is likely there are at least three or four represented.
- B.9.8 A small number of other possible plate types were also recorded (8 fragments, 121g); most were thinner and made in different fabrics. The more irregular had similarities with Iron Age portable kiln furniture (compare Swan 1984). They too were abraded and lacking in the evidence needed for more solid conclusions, therefore any kiln associations should not be overstated.
- B.9.9 The most intriguing portion of the assemblage were fragments that appeared to be plate-like (13-18mm thick) but shared some characteristics with Bronze and Iron Age briquetage (9 fragments, 405g), usually associated with Fenland East Anglia and coastal Essex (Lane and Morris 2001). These fragments were made in a porous and organic impression-rich fabric (F1b), highly fired and presenting reds and dark greys. Two fragments, from ditches **5618** (22g) and **6018** (17g), also had pale-green accretions on their surfaces. This latter colouration is typically seen on clay that has been exposed to salt during brine boiling. However, the briquetage classification is at odds with the inland location of Wimpole Hall.

Malting Plates

- B.9.10 Two fragments deriving from perforated slabs were found at the site; ditch **5376** (25g; Period 1.4) and **5837** (112g; Period 1.3; SF 5034, Fig. 28). These abraded fragments both presented evidence for regular perforations (20mm diameter) in orderly rows (10mm apart in the rows with 15mm between the rows) pierced through the body of the plate. They were made in a marly clay, fired to a light pink-orange, and were around 60mm thick. The similarities in fabric to the other plates suggests a temporal, if not technological, link. The characteristics have similarities with malting tiles/bricks where the perforations act as vent holes during a low-temperature oven drying process.

Pedestal

B.9.11 A single pedestal (SF 5027, Fig. 28) from pit **5595** (Period 2.4) was also recovered (15 fragments, 1594g). It has a square-section body (85x90mm) and a slightly flared base terminating in a flatted platform (105x115mm). The upper portion is lost but was probably flared as well. Pedestals of this kind are common in kilns and ovens and are similar to those discussed by Swan (1984). This object is strong evidence for the use of an oven-type feature nearby.

Triangular Weight

B.9.12 A possible Iron Age triangular weight vertex (134g), made in a weighty silty fabric, was found in posthole **5633**. It was very abraded so any conclusions are tentative. However, it bore some curvature and a possible perforation scar (~15mm).

Votive Wheel

B.9.13 SF 5309 – ditch fill 5150 (Period 2.1) – comprised two refitting fragments (37g) of a flattened and curved object (Fig. 29). They were made in a silty clay with few to no fine inclusions and rare coarse dark ?grog pellets. The fragments suggest the original form was a disc (26mm thick) with flattened faces and fairly neat arrises; one fragment is a portion of the circumferential face, the other a section of one circular face giving the radius of the form (43mm). The remnants of the circular faces present an interesting set of details; namely, scored circumferential and radial lines. The outer edge of the disc is mirrored by a concentric line (10mm from the edge on the most remnant face, 5mm on the obverse). The centre of the disc is made apparent by a perforation (D~5mm) through the circular faces; it is also encircled by a scored line. Joining the two concentric circles are a set of curvilinear scored lines radiating from the centre.

B.9.14 The form, decoration and perforation at the centre suggest that the original object was possibly a votive wheel, with a raised hub and stylised spokes drawn on the faces. In the Celtic world, symbolism connected to the sun was very important, and this was typified by the sun-disc, which was often portrayed as a spoked wheel. The spoked wheel was chosen because it combines concepts of both motion through the sky and a physical similarity – the nave or hub representing the sun itself while the spokes represent the sun's rays (Green 1997a, 39). Wheel-miniatures or models (usually made from bronze or lead) played an increasingly significant role in symbolism, appearing in areas of Celtic influence, including Britain (*ibid.* 40). The solar sign of the wheel is also one of the most commonly recurring motifs relating to Roman sky-symbolism and wheel-models often have a connection to a sky-cult (*ibid.* 45-46).

B.9.15 Miniature objects, including wheels (but also weapons and tools such as spears and axes) also feature as votive items, standing in for their full-size counterparts (Allason-Jones 2011, 288) and this may have been the case at Wimpole. Examples of wheel-models include a 12-spoked example from Felmingham Hall, Norfolk – part of a votive hoard buried in the 3rd century – and a wheel model from Icklingham, Suffolk, found with a fragment of a statuette of an eagle, an emblem of Jupiter (Green 1997a, 46). These items may have had a talismanic significance, while some might have

been worn as a good luck charm. There does not appear to be any parallel for ceramic votive wheels (P. Kiernan pers. comm.), although wheels have been incised into pots as decoration, possibly as a good-luck motif or to be used in a ritual connected with a sky-ceremony (*ibid.* 49). The Wimpole wheel, while clearly of very deliberate shape and form, has the feel of a personal item; the scoring looks more like graffiti and it is possible that the item was made opportunistically, but with a votive purpose in mind.

- B.9.16 An alternative interpretation is that the wheel is from a model or toy. If it is, it would be similar to the kinds of model/toy cart wheels found throughout Europe, Africa and the Middle East in antiquity. Toys and play are often overlooked in the archaeological record; indeed, wheeled pull-toys have had little focus in archaeological study, yet they are well attested (Sommer and Sommer 2017). Examples at the British Museum from Cyprus (7th century BC) and Iraq (17th century BC) show longevity in this tradition. Metal versions recorded from Iron Age contexts in France and Britain, point to a similar kind of tradition within our archaeological purview (*i.e.* BM1918,0709.8 found in Suffolk). However, a problem with this interpretation is the size of the Wimpole wheel; with a projected diameter of 86mm, the overall model or toy would be quite large.

Discussion

- B.9.17 The diagnostic fragments suggest that light industrial activity took place on or around the site. Where parallels were identified they fitted into the Iron Age and Roman periods; namely the malting plates and pedestal. Oven plates of the type found here are commonly found on Middle to Late Iron Age and Roman sites across the region, suggesting that this was a fairly standard type that continued in use for a time after the Roman Conquest. Examples of plain plates of rectangular or circular form are known from Haddon, Peterborough (Evans 2003) and Great Barford, Bedfordshire (Poole 2007, 274). Their function is uncertain though they may have been used in domestic cooking; plain discs from Haddon, Peterborough are referred to as 'chapati discs' and it is suggested they were used as griddles for unleavened bread (Evans 2003). The low fired character of some examples suggests that they may have served as crop-processing floors, where only a very low heat was applied. The slab-like objects have limited parallels but there is little doubt they too are from this period.
- B.9.18 The lack of industrial features or *in situ* material prevents any firm conclusions about what processes actually took place. The technology present in this assemblage was specialist and may refer to a variety of concurrent activities on the site. Further, the presence of possible briquetage is puzzling.
- B.9.19 The possible fragments of a votive wheel, if the identification is correct, provides evidence of a wider trend of miniature objects being used as votive gifts, and should be viewed alongside the other possible votive items from the site, such as the spatula handle figurine (SF 5116). The fact they were made in a similar fabric to the plates may suggest a connection aside from geological similarities.

B.9.20 The assemblage as a whole was abraded and scattered across the site, preventing any clear picture to be drawn. The state of the assemblage at excavation does, at least, suggest heavy use and disturbance of this site in antiquity.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.9.21 All amorphous fragments are recommended for discard.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Fabric type	Object Class	Object Form	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Count	Wt (g)
5360	0	ditch	5193	2.2	F1							1	13
5641	0	Gully Terminus	5641	1.1	F2			probably surfaces from a plate/slab				4	28
5007	5006	ditch	5006	2.1	F2	?Oven Furniture	?Slab/Plate	Arris and face fragment from an object like the slabs, same surfaces. Smoothed with neat arris. Light oxidises colours				2	58
5009	5008	ditch	5008	1.2	F1							1	3
5015	5014	ditch	5014	2.4	F1							2	3
5016	5014	ditch	5014	2.4	F2							1	4
5101	5099	ditch	5006	2.1	F2							1	4
5122	5120	ditch	5120	2.1	F4							1	1
5127	5123	ditch	5123	2.4	F2							1	4
5132	5128	ditch	5128	2.1	F2			reduced				5	37
5133	5128	ditch	5128	2.1	F2							4	9
5132	5128	ditch	5128	2.1	F1							2	4
5130	5128	ditch	5128	2.1	F1							3	11
5129	5128	ditch	5128	2.1	F1							2	13
5133	5128	ditch	5128	2.1	F2							4	34
5140	5139	ditch	5139	1.1	F1							3	5
5142	5141	ditch	5141	1.1	F1	?Oven Furniture	?Plate	brown surfaces and dark grey core			20	2	35
5143	5141	ditch	5141	1.1	F2							1	2
5150	5144	ditch		2.1	F1			probably surfaces from a plate/slab				4	27
5150	5144	ditch		2.1	F1							1	14

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Fabric type	Object Class	Object Form	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Count	Wt (g)
5146	5144	ditch	5144	1.3	F2							1	3
5150	5144	ditch		2.1	F1	Model/Toy	?Votive Wheel	Refitting fragments of a clay disk. On it are scored spokes and it has a central perforation and hubcap. Appears to be a toy wheel, probably from a pull toy.		-90	25	2	37
5149	5147	ditch	5281	1.4	F2	Oven Furniture	Slab/Plate	Probably fragments of a second slab in this context				2	35
5149	5147	ditch	5281	1.4	F2	Oven Furniture	Slab/Plate	Fragments of a plate/slab. Smoothed surfaces and rounded arrises.			25	3	76
5149	5147	ditch	5281	1.4	F4	?Oven Furniture	?Plate	Fragment of poss. thin plate or simply the face of a larger object. Even reduced colour.			?4	1	26
5149	5147	ditch	5281	1.4	F2a			Fragment has organic impressions on surviving face				1	15
5153	5151	ditch	5008	1.2	F4							1	9
5166	5164	ditch	5164	1.4	F1	Oven Furniture	Slab/Plate	side face of a bar or slab. Smoothed faces and neat rounded arrises.			23	1	15
5166	5164	ditch	5164	1.4	F1							6	21
5167	5164	ditch	5164	1.4	F2	?Oven Furniture	?Slab/Plate	Fragment of arris/corner-end of a slabby object				1	26
5167	5164	ditch	5164	1.4	F5							2	7
5170	5168	ditch	5008	1.2	F1b							1	12
5172	5171	ditch	5171	2.4	F2							2	46
5172	5171	ditch	5171	2.4	F2	?Oven Furniture	?Slab/Plate	probably an arrise from a plate/slab. Neat, smooth very abraded				4	25
5172	5171	ditch	5171	2.4	F2							3	15
5172	5171	ditch	5171	2.4	F1							4	38

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Fabric type	Object Class	Object Form	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Count	Wt (g)
5172	5171	ditch	5171	2.4	F2			face with digit impressions				1	11
5176	5175	ditch	5175	2.2	F2							9	49
5188	5187	ditch	5187	1.2	F1							1	4
5189	5187	ditch	5187	1.2	F2			probably an arrise from a plate/slab. Neat, smooth and grassy impression				4	18
5189	5187	ditch	5187	1.2	F1							1	5
5190	5187	spread	5187	1.2	F1							2	11
5194	5193	ditch	5193	2.2	F1b	?Oven Furniture	?Plate/?Pan	Fragment of a high fired oxidised plate; wiped and smoothed faces. Thinner than the other cream plates.			18	1	28
5199	5197	ditch	5197	2.4	F1							1	2
5213	5210	ditch	5210	1.4	F1	?Oven Furniture	?Slab/Plate	faces probably from slabs seen elsewhere				4	40
5212	5210	ditch	5210	1.4	F1							1	2
5211	5210	ditch	5210	1.4	F2			probably surfaces from a plate/slab				1	22
5213	5210	ditch	5210	1.4	F1							4	13
5221	5220	ditch	5220	1.1	F2			probably an arrise from a plate				1	12
5231	5230	ditch	5230	2.1	F2							3	16
5233	5232	ditch	5179	1.4	F2			probably surfaces from a plate/slab; organic impressions				3	38
5234	5232	ditch	5179	1.4	F2	Oven Furniture	Slab/Plate	Fragments of a plate/slab made in a soft chalky clay. Larger fragments refit to produce a 30mm thick slab with smoothed surfaces and rounded but neat arrises. Cream and oxidised colours.				39	395

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Fabric type	Object Class	Object Form	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Count	Wt (g)
5234	5232	ditch	5179	1.4	F2	Oven Furniture	Slab/Plate	Fragments of a plate/slab made in a hard chalky clay. smoothed surfaces and rounded but neat arrises. Cream and reduced colours.				4	95
5234	5232	ditch	5179	1.4	F2			body fragment of slab found in this context				5	17
5234	5232	ditch	5179	1.4	F4							2	18
5237	5235	ditch	5154	1.3	F1	?Oven Furniture	?Slab/Plate	Face fragments from large smoothed plate/slab object				2	56
5236	5235	ditch	5154	1.3	F2							1	3
5242	5240	ditch	5240	1.2	F2							2	11
5257	5256	post hole	5179	1.4	F2							1	19
5270	5268	ditch	5268	1.3	F2							1	6
5270	5268	ditch	5268	1.3	F1							1	3
5271	5268	ditch	5012	1.3	F2							1	18
5277	5275	ditch	5179	1.4	F1			probably surfaces from a plate/slab				2	44
5277	5275	ditch	5179	1.4	F1			probably surfaces from a plate/slab; organic impressions				1	11
5277	5275	ditch	5179	1.4	F2			probably surfaces from a plate/slab				1	12
5277	5275	ditch	5179	1.4	F1			probably surfaces from a plate/slab				2	6
5277	5275	ditch	5179	1.4	F1							1	18
5282	5281	ditch	5281	1.4	F2	?Oven Furniture	?Slab/Plate	Fragments of a slab; face and arriss. No full thickness.				10	108
5284	5283	ditch	5154	1.3	F1							1	4
5285	5283	ditch	5154	1.3	F2							3	27
5294	5292	ditch	5187	1.2	F2							6	26

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Fabric type	Object Class	Object Form	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Count	Wt (g)
5294	5292	ditch	5187	1.2	F1							1	1
5294	5292	ditch	5187	1.2	F1a							1	5
5298	5295	ditch	5187	1.2	F1							3	12
5301	5295	ditch	5187	1.2	F1							3	14
5301	5295	ditch	5187	1.2	F3							1	47
5313	5311	ditch	5193	2.2	F1							1	1
5320	5314	post hole	0	2.2	F2							5	24
5320	5314	post hole	0	2.2	F1							1	2
5349	5348	post hole	5346	1.1	F1							3	13
5357	5355	ditch	5134	1.1	F1							3	17
5362	5361	ditch	5361	2.2	F2							1	5
5372	5370	ditch	5281	1.4	F1	?Oven Furniture	?Plate/?Pan	very highly fired platey object, silty but rings when tapped. Remnant faces are smoothed; unlike the other plates. Irregular in thickness.			25 to 30	3	217
5378	5376	ditch	5376	1.4	F2	Oven Furniture	Malting Plate?	Small fragment of perforated fired clay; same character as SF 5034 but fired slightly lighter in colour.			>40	1	25
5378	5376	ditch	5376	1.4	F1	?Oven Furniture	?Slab/Plate	Edge fragment of a clay plate/slab. Object was hand squeezed and smoothed. Digit impression and undulations. Fragment is slight curved. Arrises are rounded.			30	2	93
5378	5376	ditch	5376	1.4	F2							6	29

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Fabric type	Object Class	Object Form	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Count	Wt (g)
5378	5376	ditch	5376	1.4	F4							1	4
5381	5379	ditch	5379	2.4	F1							6	21
5384	5382	post hole	0	2.4	F1							3	4
5394	5393	ditch	5164	1.4	F1							1	11
5394	5393	ditch	5164	1.4	F2			probably two different objects				6	34
5396	5395	ditch	5268	1.3	F1	?Oven Furniture	?Slab/Plate	Rounded arris from a oven furniture type thing; probably plate				1	23
5397	5395	ditch	5268	1.3	F1	Oven Furniture	Slab/Plate	Fig. 28. Refitting fragments that form part of a large fired clay slab. Remnant fragments from a trapezoidal form with even thickness. Around 40% of original object remains, probably broken around half way along suggesting it was two abutting trapeziums in shape (diamond) i.e. an oblong plate with flat ended tapering ends. Surfaces are smoothed and arrises rounded. Fired to a pale cream and cream-pink	-300	210	40	15	1523
5397	5395	ditch	5268	1.3	F1b	?Oven Furniture	?Plate/?Pan	Fragment of high fired oxidised thin plate; organic impressions and poss. remnant of a perforation or digit impression			14	1	26
5403	5401	ditch	5193	2.2	F1							2	3
5410	5409	ditch	5406	2.4	F4							3	6
5416	5415	gully	5415	2.2	F2a							1	4
5431	5430	ditch	5430	2.4	F1							3	6
5431	5430	ditch	5430	2..4	F4							1	31

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Fabric type	Object Class	Object Form	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Count	Wt (g)
5441	5438	ditch	5438	2.1	F2							1	4
5439	5438	ditch	5438	2.1	F2							1	5
5444	5445	grave	0	2.4	F2							2	11
5444	5445	grave	0	2.4	F1							3	8
5444	5445	grave	0	2.4	F2	?Oven Furniture	?Slab/Plate	probably arris and face from a slab/plate				2	50
5457	5456	pit	5456	2.4	F4			like nuggets of CBM				3	7
5479	5478	ditch	5179	1.4	F1							3	27
5479	5478	ditch	5179	1.4	F3							2	40
5479	5478	ditch	5179	1.4	F1	Oven Furniture	Slab/Plate	Small fragments (with some refits) of a slabby object. Excavated surfaces and neat rounded arrises.			45	12	212
5479	5478	ditch	5179	1.4	F1a							3	24
5479	5478	ditch	5179	1.4	F1b	?Oven Furniture	?Plate/?Pan	Fragment of a high fired oxidised plate with squared edges; wiped and neat arrises. Thinner than the other cream plates.			15	1	31
5481	5480	post hole	5179	1.4	F2							1	4
5497	5495	ditch	0	1.2	F4							5	4
5531	5500	Corn Dryer	5500	2.4	F1							8	24
5530	5500	Corn Dryer	5500	2.4	F2							8	34
5531	5500	Corn Dryer	5500	2.4	F1							10	53
5536	5535	ditch	5379	2.3	?F3							3	27

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Fabric type	Object Class	Object Form	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Count	Wt (g)
5536	5535	ditch	5379	2.3	F1b	?Oven Furniture	?Plate/?Pan	Fragment of high fired oxidised thin plate; organic impressions and poss. remnant rod impression. Thicker than the other high fired reddish plates			30	1	64
5546	5539	ditch	5539	2.4	F5							1	14
5549	5547	ditch	5547	2.2	F1			organic impressions				2	5
5563	5562	post hole	5500	2.4	F2							1	1
5565	5564	dryer flue	5500	2.4	F1							1	1
5614	5566	foundation trench	0	1.2	F1							1	2
5567	5566	dryer flue	5500	2.4	F2							1	6
5577	5573	ditch	5430	2.4	F1							1	1
5594	5593	ditch	5593	2.4	F1b			Blackish grit				1	11
5596	5595	pit	0	2.4	F1	Oven Furniture	Pedestal	Associated fragments				13	92
5596	5595	pit	0	2.4	F1	Oven Furniture	Pedestal	SF 5027 (Fig. 28). Large fragment of a fired clay pedestal. Fragment comprises a flattened platform (?base) and a large portion of square-section body the other platform is not present. Object was formed by rolling a slab of clay and hand squeezing it. Platform end is flared making the platform larger than the body cross section (Platform: 105x115, body: 85x90mm). Light brown-orange surfaces.	>150	85	90	1	1594

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Fabric type	Object Class	Object Form	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Count	Wt (g)
5599	5598	Corn Dryer	5500	2.4	F1							4	31
5605	5604	pit	0	2.4	F2	?Oven Furniture	?Slab/Plate					7	45
5617	5615	ditch	5154	1.3	F1	Oven Furniture	Slab/Plate	Corner of a plate/slab. Surfaces are smoothed and the arrises neat. The corner is rounded and smooth. Similar to the larger plates seen elsewhere, but darker (brown-red) and compact			30	1	217
5621	5618	ditch	5179	1.4	F1b	?Oven Furniture	?Plate/?Pan	Fragment of high fired oxidised thin plate; organic impressions and salt related green-grey surfaces			13	1	22
5634	5633	post hole	0	0	F3	?Weight	?triangular	Corner fragment of a large object, made in a silty but weighty fabric appears tempered with slag or stone). Possible remnant perforation suggests this might be the corner of a triangular weight, which might explain the wedge form of the fragment.				1	134
5640	5637	pit	5637	2.4	F2	?Oven Furniture	?Slab/Plate	probably surfaces from a slab				6	50
5668	5667	ditch	0	1.2	F3							2	6
5670	5669	Ditch Terminus	5669	1.1	F4							3	8
5675	5673	pit	5637	2.4	F2	Oven Furniture	Slab/Plate	Fragments of a slab; face and arriss. No full thickness. Organic impressions.				2	71
5675	5673	pit	5637	2.4	F1							2	6
5676	5673	pit	5637	2.4	F2			probably surfaces from a plate/slab				6	59
5680	5673	pit	5637	2.4	F2							1	1

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Fabric type	Object Class	Object Form	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Count	Wt (g)
5694	5692	ditch	5593	2.4	F1a							1	2
5715	5713	ditch	5593	2.4	F2	Oven Furniture	Slab/Plate	Fragment of a thin fired clay slab. Smoothed faces with occ organic impressions. Cream upper and mid grey body and lower.			25	1	53
5715	5713	ditch	5593	2.4	F2							1	8
5724	5721	ditch	5281	1.4	F1	?Oven Furniture	?Slab/Plate	Fragments of platey objects; well smoothed and neat arrises				4	44
5722	5721	ditch	5281	1.4	F1	Oven Furniture	Slab/Plate	Edge fragment of a clay plate/slab. Object was hand squeezed and smoothed. Digit impression and undulations. Fragment is straight-sided. Arrises are poorly formed and rounded.			25	1	92
5723	5721	ditch	5281	1.4	F1			probably surfaces from a plate/slab				6	68
5806	5728	Ditch	5128	2.1	F2							8	32
5804	5728	ditch	5128	2.1	F1							1	2
5758	5757	ditch	5572	2.1	F1							1	1
5807	5781		5768	2.4	F3							2	7
5808	5781	ditch	5768	2.4	F1							8	24
5811	5782	ditch	5768	2.4	F1							2	8
5812	5782	ditch	5768	2.4	F1b							1	3
5816	5815	ditch	5175	2.2	F1	?Oven Furniture	?Slab/Plate	Probably fragments from a slab/plate			~35	6	101
5819	5817	ditch	5154	1.3	F1	?Oven Furniture	?Slab/Plate	Corner of a fired clay object. Similar characteristics of the thicker slabs; well formed with rounded but neat arrises and around 60mm thick.			>50	1	59
5823	5822	ditch	5179	1.4	F2			Probably fragments of slab/plate				4	47

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Fabric type	Object Class	Object Form	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Count	Wt (g)
5823	5822	ditch	5179	1.4	F2	Oven Furniture	Slab/Plate	Fragments of face from a slab/plate				9	89
5836	5833	ditch	5368	2.4	F4							3	17
5838	5837	ditch	0	1.3	F2	Oven Furniture	Malting Plate?	SF 5034 (Fig. 28). Fragment of a fired clay slab/tile with regular deliberate perforations, in rows, through the body. Perforations are 20mm diameter and spaced 10mm apart in rows and 15mm between the rows. Either from a tile or from an in-built floor. Upper face is present but reverse is less clear, appears broken away or irregularly finished. Organic flecks on surfaces. Fired to a mid to light pink-orange, perforation surfaces are smoothed and of the same colour (<i>i.e.</i> made before firing).			~60	1	112
5838	5837	ditch	0	1.3	F2a							1	12
5842	5841	ditch	5179	1.4	F2							2	3
5843	5841	ditch	5179	1.4	F2			probably surfaces from a plate/slab				4	49
5848	5846	ditch	5768	2.4	F3							2	8
5862	5856	ditch	5173	1.1	F2	?Oven Furniture	?Plate	Poss. a kiln plate, has organic impressions. Very thin.			7	1	15
5880	5879	gully	5877	2.2	F1	?Oven Furniture	?Slab/Plate	Fragments of an object similar to the slabs seen elsewhere, neatly formed and smoothed and around 60+mm thick. This one was perforated. Unclear if more than one object here.				71	358
5882	5881	pit	5881	2.1	F2							1	1
5884	5883	gully		2.1	F1							4	6
5893	5892	ditch	5892	2.2	F3							4	6

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	Fabric type	Object Class	Object Form	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Count	Wt (g)
5895	5894	ditch	5210	1.4	F1							5	27
5912	5907	ditch	5191	1.4	F2	Oven Furniture	Slab/Plate	Fragments of 1 or 2 slab objects. Clusters of refits and differing colouration (1 group is cream to pink-orange and the other cream to yellow-grey). Well formed with smoothed faces and exacted but rounded arrises. Broken into chunks and abraded post-breakage			40 to 45	37	1004
5912	5907	ditch	5191	1.4	F1	?Oven Furniture	?Plate	Fragments of a thin plate object. Reduced.			12	4	45
5908	5907	ditch	5784	1.2	F1a							2	11
5911	5909	ditch	5191	1.3	F2	Oven Furniture	Slab/Plate	Fragment of a fired clay slab/plate like those seen in (5912). No full thickness but all characteristics. Probably refits. Yellow-grey and cream.				1	81
5911	5909	ditch	5191	1.3	F1							2	16
5977	5975	pit	5975	1.4	F2							4	10
5984	5983	pit	0	1.1	F1							1	3
6021	6018	ditch	5187	1.2	F1b	?Oven Furniture	?Plate/?Pan	Fragment of high fired oxidised thin plate; organic impressions and salt related green-grey surfaces			13	1	17
6021	6018	ditch	5187	1.2	F4			nugget with a rod impression; reduced colours				1	9
6021	6018	ditch	5187	1.2	F2a							2	6
6028	6027	pit	0		F1							1	2

Table 38: Summary fired clay catalogue (a=amorphous, s=structural, fs=flattened surfaces, hf=hand-formed, w=wattle/rod impression)

B.10 Worked Bone

By Ian Riddler

Introduction

B.10.1 The worked bone assemblage consists of eight objects, identifiable to four object types, as well as a fragment of bone waste. All four object types are of Iron Age date, although their use continued into the Roman period. Thus, although none of them can be described as Roman, they were all current at that time.

The Assemblage

Perforated Canine Incisor (SF 5035)

B.10.2 A tooth pendant from a dog (SF 5035) from context 5843 (intervention **5841**, Enclosure ditch **5179**, Period 1.4) has been perforated laterally through its centre. Objects of this type have a long ancestry, extending back into the Neolithic period both in England and on the Continent (Sidéra 2000, fig 167.17-19). Several examples are known from Early Bronze Age burials, although these tend to be split in half and may include more than one perforation (Woodward and Hunter 2015, 146 and 427). They are relatively common by the Late Bronze Age, where they are usually perforated towards one end of the tooth and not close to the centre, as seen here (Seager Smith 2000, 228 and fig 93.56-65).

B.10.3 Examples have been found at Edix Hill and Harston Mill in Cambridgeshire in contexts of the Early and Middle Iron Age (Malim 1998, fig 21.11; Crummy 2016, fig 3.26.6). The continuation of their use into the Roman period is attested at a number of sites, including Colchester and Ivy Chimneys in Essex (Crummy 2016, 61). In most cases the tooth has been perforated towards one end for suspension, and not close to the centre. The position of this more central perforation might have enabled the tooth to rotate about its axis on a necklace. A canine tooth from Maiden Castle has a groove around its centre, instead of a perforation, and it may have been tied and held in a similar way, whilst an example from Bredon Hill, Gloucestershire, is also perforated near to the centre (Laws 1991, fig 189.10; Hencken 1938, fig 12.11).

Bone Plaque (SF 5039)

B.10.4 A complete bone plaque (SF 5039) from context 5035 (pit **5034**, Pit/Tree Throw Group **5020**, Period 1.3) consists of a piece of cattle-sized rib bone, split in half and trimmed with a blade to a rectangular, almost square shape. Similar objects are known from Iron Age contexts at a number of sites, including Maiden Castle (Wheeler 1943, 310 and fig 106.1-4; Laws 1991, fig 188.1-6). Most of them are decorated, although undecorated examples are also known. Plaques may have formed part of a composite object like a box or casket, although they have no means of attachment, and it is also possible that they were used as gaming pieces.

Perforated Rib Bone Spacer (SF 5033)

B.10.5 A segment of cattle-sized rib bone recovered from context 5836 (intervention **5833**, ditch **5368**, Period 2.4) has been cut with a blade and includes two perforations,

aligned diagonally across the available space. It belongs with a set of objects found within Iron Age to Early Roman contexts with a distribution centred on the western part of East Anglia. Around fifteen examples have been discovered to date in Cambridgeshire, and smaller numbers have come from adjacent counties. Most of them have two perforations and they can be separated into two groups, on the basis of their size. The smaller group, to which this example belongs, range from 32mm to 63mm in length, whilst the longer group extends from 68mm to 87mm. In this case the perforations are relatively close together and 17.5mm apart. With most examples from East Anglia they are spaced at 20mm to 42mm between their centres. The earliest perforated rib bones go back to the Late Bronze Age, but the majority can be placed in the Middle to Late Iron Age, with a small number coming from contexts of Early Roman date. Two of these objects were found in an inhumation grave of Middle Iron Age date at Bluntisham in Cambridgeshire, suggesting that they may have been used in pairs, although they have mostly been recovered as single finds from settlements (Burrow and Mudd 2010, 66). Their precise function is unclear. Their sizes coincide with the lower values for Bronze Age stone wrist guard bracers but the consistency in the size and spacing of their twin perforations indicates that they may have performed a simpler and more utilitarian task in keeping two strands of cord or leather a set distance apart (Riddler 2013, 228).

Metapodial Tools

- B.10.6 The majority of the worked bone assemblage consists of metapodial tools, five examples of which can be identified. These can be defined as sheep or goat metapodia that have been utilised, although the bones have scarcely been worked or modified at all. Other bones of the same animal species have been used on rare occasions, but metapodia dominate every assemblage, as is the case here. Eight forms of metapodial tool have been identified, largely on the basis of the presence or absence of perforations applied to them (Riddler 2018, 225-6). Metapodial tools could be lightly modified in a number of ways with a combination of axial or lateral perforations but most of those found in East Anglia have no perforations at all and they belong to type 8, as defined originally by Taylor and May (1996, 355). Two metapodial tools, one a complete metacarpus (SF 5287; ditch **5191**, Period 1.3) and the other a metatarsus (SF 5037; Enclosure **5154**, Period 1.3) can be placed in this type.
- B.10.7 A third object (SF 5308; ditch **5210**, Period 1.4) lacks the lower part of the bone and has been perforated axially through the proximal end; it belongs to type 4 (Taylor and May 1996, 355). Two further metapodial tools (SF 5038, Enclosure **5154**, Period 1.3; SF 5303, ditch **5281**, Period 1.4) have fractured and only the midshafts remain, so that they cannot be placed in a specific type. Within Cambridgeshire, type 8 metapodial tools are dominant and perforated examples of the other types are comparatively rare. The choice of bone type varies across assemblages. Four of the five metapodial tools from Trumpington utilised the metatarsus and one was a metacarpus, and precisely the same situation occurs here. At Northstowe, in contrast, four of the metapodial tools were metacarpals and only one was a metatarsus (Riddler 2018, 225-6). The type of wear on these tools is relatively consistent and it varies only in its extent. For two of the tools (SFs 5038 and 5287)

the midshaft is lightly polished and several lightly incised longitudinal marks are visible, but no wear is apparent. The fragmentary metatarsus (SF 5038) has been heavily gnawed at one end but this may have occurred before or after its use as an implement.

- B.10.8 Object SF 5303 consists only of a fractured midshaft, but it is highly polished and on one side there is a lateral indentation, indicative of wear. The form of that wear and the function of the object type can be established by reference to the other two implements. Both of them have highly polished midshafts and one (SF 5037) includes several lightly longitudinal incisions, seen on other implements. With both of these tools there are light indentations to the midshaft at both ends and lateral notches on one side, clearly caused by the winding of thread around the midshaft. The complete implement (SF 5037) includes notches at both ends. If thread was wound on to the bone from one end and was spread across the entire midshaft, it is likely that notches would be apparent at several locations, yet with all of these tools the notches are confined to specific areas at either end of the midshaft. This suggests that each bone retained two sets of thread, one at each end, with a space between them. Thus, they were used as bobbins, as noted previously (Riddler 2018, 225), but with two skeins of thread, and not just one.

Bone Waste

- B.10.9 A fragment of a cattle-sized long bone (SF 5302, Enclosure 5008, Period 1.2), almost certainly a metacarpus, has been cut and faceted with a blade at one end and includes a prominent lateral notch on the posterior face. The distal end of the bone has been gnawed. It looks as if the lower part of a piece of bone has been discarded, having been cut laterally with a blade, whilst the midshaft was retained for further working. The deep lateral notch appears to represent an early attempt at cutting the bone.

B.11 Metalworking waste

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction and methodology

B.11.1 A total of 658g (x34 pieces) of iron smithing slag were examined from this excavation (Table 39).

B.11.2 All the slag was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological slag reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite, whilst a magnet was used to test for the presence of free iron or wustite.

Catalogue and description of iron slag

B.11.3 Analysis of the iron smithing slag assemblage revealed a few small fragmentary smithing hearth bases (SHB), slag smithing lumps (SSL), and fragmentary vitrified hearth lining (VHL). Much of this material was quite weathered and abraded. The surviving SHBs were small and irregular in shape (just one complete one), some of which may have been proto-SHBs and not representative of the true hearth diameters. In general terms the smithing hearth diameters were small (typically <125mm) based on the rim diameters of the SHBs and the curvature of some of the vitrified hearth lining fragments. None of the slag pieces appeared to have been found *in situ* or were in any way associated with identified hearths (the only feature identified as a hearth was **5870**, Period 1.3). Most of the slag pieces appear to have been dispersed, weathered, then included within ditch fills of probable Roman date. There was no obvious trace of non-ferrous copper-alloy metallurgy; the faint traces of green staining upon some of the vitrified hearth lining fragments were most likely linked to the presence of ferrous (Fe⁺⁺) salts within the glaze. Some of these vitrified clay pieces resembled frothy vitrified daub (vitrified material sometimes referred to as 'fuel ash slags' (Bayley *et al.* 2001, 21), but in all probability these represent the lining material of iron smithing hearths made from marl-rich (chalky) clays.

Context no.	Nos. pieces	Size (mm)	Weight (g)	Magnetics (0-4)	Estimated diam. of hearth (mm)	Identity	NOTES
5133	1	33	3	0		VHL	glassy+frothy (vitrif marl lining)
5196	2	45x25x15 + 85x65x30	29 + 200	0	85x65	SSL + SHB	x1 complete small SHB with tuyere hinge
5397	2	18 + 35	9	0		VHL	glassy+frothy (vitrif marl lining)
5431	11	14-35	106	0+1+2	110	VHL(6) + SSL(5)	flint + unvitrif clay inclusions
5479	3	14-27	12	0		VHL	glassy+frothy (vitrif marl lining)
5574	2	14+25	6	3+4		VHL/SSL	weathered
5575	4	17-22	14	0+2+3		VHL(3) + SSL(1)	

Context no.	Nos. pieces	Size (mm)	Weight (g)	Magnetics (0-4)	Estimated diam. of hearth (mm)	Identity	NOTES
5577	10	60x35x15 + 65x30x15 + 15-40	148	0+1+2+3	100?	VHL+SSL+SHB	x2 re-fitting frag SHB + SHB frag with attach VHL +weathered frag
5579	1	30x55x20	69	0	50	SHB	weathered
5756	1	25	17	1	125?	SHB?	weathered
5876	1	40x20x20	36	4	120?	SHB	dense fragment

Table 39: Catalogue of iron smithing slag

Discussion

B.11.4 This relatively small iron smithing slag assemblage has many of the hallmarks of Late Iron Age – Roman small-scale secondary ironworking. The smithing hearth bases are typically small, irregular and weathered as a result of early discard and dispersal of the smithing waste products from small *ad hoc* smithies associated with rural Romano-British settlements, and the incorporation of this dispersed waste within the fills of ditches, and sometimes rubbish pits. The use of marl-rich clays for the lining of hearths within some of the small smithies can also be seen at other near-Cambridge Romano-British settlements such as Northstowe, Marshall's North Site, Cambridge Bio-Medical campus (Addenbrooke's) and North-West Cambridge (see amongst others: Tabor & Phillips in prep.; and Evans forthcoming). In summary, the secondary ironworking debris encountered is most likely associated with Conquest period – Early Romano-British occupation of this site, although it may include earlier Iron Age (subsequently highly weathered and dispersed) smithing debris as well; all of this found within a secondary (re-deposited) context.

B.11.5 The scale of ironworking activity at this site would appear to be very small based upon the evidence recovered, and as such this might just reflect the waste products from one small *ad hoc* smithy workshop.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.11.6 No further work is required for this small assemblage and all of the material may be safely disposed of.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.1.1 A disturbed burial or deposit of disarticulated bone including two individuals represented by single skulls (SK 5452 and SK 5453) and multiple disarticulated elements, was identified during the excavations, sitting within the truncated remains of a grave (5445, Period 2.4). Although no grave cut could be seen, it was presumed that most of it had been truncated, as had most of the skeletal remains.

Provenance of material

C.1.2 The grave (5445) was within the top of an earlier ditch (5591; Phase 2.3). The level of disturbance is such that it is not possible to determine any burial position or orientation. It is unclear whether this deposit represents a primary burial or a secondary dump of bone from elsewhere on the site. There was no discernible grave cut. The majority of skeletal elements present cannot be associated with SK 5452 or 5453 (each represented by a skull only).

Methodology

C.1.3 Excavation, processing and analysis of the burial was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2009). Age estimations were based primarily on the degree of epiphyseal fusion and the pattern of molar wear (Schaefer *et al.* 2009 and Brothwell 1981, 72, fig. 3.9). A fragment of pelvis was aged using Lovejoy *et al.* (1985 15-28). The following age categories were used:

- Young adult 19-25 years
- Middle adult 26-44 years
- Mature adult 45 years

C.1.4 Sex of adults was estimated using the diagnostic traits on the skull where they survived (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994, 16-20).

C.1.5 Bone surface preservation was recorded with reference to McKinley's classification (2004;16).

C.1.6 Disarticulated material was recorded with reference to the zonation method laid out by Knüsel and Outram (2004, 85-97).

Preservation of the Material

C.1.7 The overall surface preservation is grade three (McKinley 2004;16). The bone is weathered by root action and highly fragmented. Many surfaces are badly affected by concretion of heavy clay meaning that any pathology is masked.

Results

C.1.8 Two individuals were identified: SK 5452 and SK 5453. Both skeletons comprised a skull only. The level of fragmentation is high and only partial traits are present to determine biological sex. Age has been determined based solely on tooth wear (Brothwell 1981, 72, fig. 3.9). The skeletons are summarised in Table 40.

Cut	Fill	Sk	Completeness	Age	Sex	Pathology
5445	5444	5452	20%	Middle Adult	M	Mild dental hypoplasia on right maxillary incisors
5445	5444	5453	20%	Middle Adult	F?	Medium sized caries on occlusal surface of Left maxillary 3rd Molar.

Table 40: Skeletons 5452 and 5453

C.1.9 The majority of teeth found with skull 5452 were loose. Left maxillary teeth 4-5 were significantly less worn and may possibly represent a third individual.

C.1.10 Multiple disarticulated elements were recorded in grave 5445. The bone was grouped A-H during initial recording and has been analysed accordingly. Results are displayed in Table 41.

Cut	Fill	Bone group	Element	Age	Sex
5445	5444	A	Mandible (including dentition)	Middle adult	M
		A	Axis, atlas, hyoid, u/s proximal humerus (unsided), proximal tibia (unsided)	Adult/older sub-adult	-
		D	Parietal, zygoma (unsided), 1 x cervical and 1 x thoracic vertebrae	Adult/older sub-adult	-
		J	Pelvis (Ishium and Illium, including auricular surface (unsided)	Young adult	F?
		G	Axis	Adult/older sub-adult	-
		H	Femur shaft (unsided)	Adult/older sub-adult	
		E	Thoracic vertebra	Adult/older sub-adult	
		F	Sacrum?	-	

Table 41: disarticulated human bone from grave 5445, fill 5444

C.1.11 Several features contained a single fragment of disarticulated human bone. These are catalogued in Table 42.

Fill	Cut	Group	Phase	Feature Type	Element
5236	5235	5154	1.3	Ditch	Skull (parietal)
5548	5547	5547	2.2	Ditch	Skull (frontal)
5912	5907	5784	1.2	Ditch	Proximal Phalanx (unsided). A

Table 42: Disarticulated human bone from ditches

Discussion

C.1.12 This is primarily a collection of disarticulated bone representing a minimum of two individuals. There is no clear evidence as to whether the remains in grave 5445 represents a disturbed burial *in situ* or a secondary dump of disarticulated material. Inhumation did not become common in the Roman period until mid 2nd century AD

and it is most likely that the bone dates to after this time period. Both burials and disarticulated human remains in Roman ditches have been recorded from isolated rural areas (Smith *et al.* 2018, 250). It should be noted that both cremation and burial was equally prevalent in the Late Iron Age (Upex 2008, 230).

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and Methodology

- C.2.1 This report details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from Lamp Hill, Wimpole, Cambridgeshire. The material has been divided into three periods and multiple phases, which date from the Late Iron Age through to the post-medieval/modern period. The vast majority of material was retrieved from Period 1 (Later Iron Age and Conquest phases). The assemblage was of a medium size, with 73.94kg of bone from hand-collection and from environmental samples. The number of recordable fragments that could be assigned to a phase totalled 967. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), horse (*Equus caballus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), field vole (*Microtus agrestis*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), mouse (*Mus musculus*), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), birds, small rodent. Remains derived primarily from ditches, pits and post holes.
- C.2.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). 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.2.3 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.2.4 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) 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.2.5 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.2.6 Measurements were taken according to von den Driesch (1976), using digital callipers and large bones were measured using an osteometric board.

Results of Analysis

- C.2.7 The faunal assemblage is generally in a fair condition with high levels of fragmentation and 3.9% of fragments exhibiting signs of gnawing. Long bones, cranial elements and extremities were all represented.
- C.2.8 Sheep/goat made up the highest percentage of the NISP for the assemblage followed closely by cattle (Table 43). Horses were the third most well represented species in the assemblage with over 9% of the total NISP. Horses are found with this higher frequency at most types of Roman rural settlements (Maltby 2016).
- C.2.9 Measurements were carried out where possible (Table 50); however, as fragmentation was relatively high, no elements were suitable for calculating estimated withers heights.
- C.2.10 The composition of the faunal material was largely comprised of cranial elements (including mandibles, maxillae, loose teeth and horn cores) and extremities (including phalanges, metapodia, carpals and tarsals), making up over 70% of the overall NISP. This evidence could suggest the disposal of primary butchery waste by removing the head and feet and some meaty joints transported elsewhere. However, it is likely also related to preservation and recovery bias as all main elements were recovered to some degree. Denser bones such as metapodia, mandibles and teeth are more durable and less susceptible to taphonomic destruction. The pattern of representation exhibits a trend that larger taxa are over-represented in hand-collected recovery whereas those fragments from environmental samples show a bias toward smaller species. Faunal remains are from a variety of features.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	375	38.8
Sheep/Goat	405	41.9
Pig	59	6.1
Horse	92	9.3
Dog	18	1.9
Field Vole	1	0.1
Mouse	6	0.6
Small Rodent	3	0.3
Amphibian	4	0.4
Red Deer	2	0.2
Bird	2	0.2
Total	967	100.0

Table 43: Number of identifiable fragments (NISP) from Wimpole.

Period 1: Late Iron Age to Conquest

C.2.11 The Period 1 assemblage is primarily represented by cattle and sheep/goat remains (Table 44). Sheep/goat husbandry suggests a mixed economy during this period, with sheep/goat culled at various stages as adults, 21-26 months old and as young animals. This pattern of exploitation suggests a regime where animals were kept for secondary products and slaughtered for meat with young animals culled as possible surplus. Cattle are more consistently slaughtered for meat at 40-50 month +. Pigs are generally slaughtered at their optimum weight for consumption between 2-3 years, which correlates with the ageing evidence for pigs in Period 1.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	261	40.8
Sheep/Goat	268	41.9
Pig	40	6.3
Horse	47	7.4
Dog	12	1.9
Amphibian	4	0.6
Red Deer	2	0.3
Field Vole	1	0.2
Mouse	3	0.5
Bird	1	0.2
Total	639	100.0

Table 44: Number of identifiable fragments (NISP) from Period 1.

C.2.12 In comparing the faunal remains between phases in Period 1 there is very little differences in the frequencies of species represented (Tables 46 and 47). The volume of faunal remains increased from Period 1.1, with the most fragments retrieved from Period 1.4 (Conquest). Cattle became slightly more prevalent in Period 1.2, over sheep/goat. Sheep/goat in Period 1.4 has a larger percentage of mandibles and loose teeth, representing a much higher MNI than any previous phase, perhaps suggesting a change in disposal practices of the remains, or trade of dressed carcasses with cranial elements and extremities disposed of on site.

Period 2: Roman

C.2.13 The Roman faunal assemblages saw a similar NISP percentage for sheep/goat, a decreased percentage of cattle and an increased percentage for horses (Table 45). This was the trend for all phases within the Roman period. While the sample size for this period is not large it is unusual for cattle not to be the dominant species in Roman faunal assemblages, as they are considered more a valuable species. However, based on meat weights beef would have still been the most popular meat for consumption as cattle yield far more meat than sheep/goat.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	112	34.5
Sheep/Goat	136	41.8
Pig	19	5.8
Horse	45	13.8
Dog	6	1.8
Small Rodent	3	0.9
Mouse	3	0.9
Bird	1	0.3
Total	325	100.0

Table 45: Number of identifiable fragments (NISP) from Period 2.

Period 3: Medieval to Modern

C.2.14 The limited activity during this period is reflected in the faunal remains, with only three identifiable fragments from Period 3.1 retrieved (Table 48).

Species represented at Wimpole

C.2.15 Cattle fragments comprise 38.8% of the NISP for the assemblage, representing the second most numerous species at Wimpole. Cattle crania were incomplete and only four partial horn cores were retrieved. Most epiphyseal fusion of long bones contained fused epiphyses and dental ageing suggests most cattle were over 3 years old. There were very few complete bones retrieved, hence no withers heights could be calculated. Only four partial horn cores were retrieved, appearing to be from young adult and adult animals, opposed to juvenile animals. Taphonomic evidence for cattle includes minimal amounts of butchery, burning and larger amount of carnivore gnawing (Tables 52-54). Cattle are the main food species during the Roman period in domestic faunal assemblages. Hamshaw-Thomas (2000) has argued that the shift towards cattle from sheep, from the Iron Age is associated with an agricultural intensification, caused by social changes. While cattle may be the main food species based on meat values, the dominance of cattle remains over sheep/goat remains is not the case viewed here at Wimpole.

C.2.16 Sheep/goat are the most common taxon at Wimpole, in both Periods 1 and 2. As mentioned above sheep/goat are represented by animals of all ages and would have provided more of a mixed economy in both the Iron Age and Roman periods. Taphonomic evidence for sheep/goat also includes small amount of butchery, burning and carnivore gnawing. During the Roman period in Britain, sheep were often slaughtered for meat, at the end of their immaturity, around 18-36 months, and those sheep that were adults were exploited for wool production (Maltby 2016).

C.2.17 Horses are the third most numerous species with 13.8% of the NISP in the Roman period. Horse remains in the Roman period are usually quite well represented often making up 10% of an assemblage in rural settlements and suburbs of towns (Maltby 2016). The vast majority of horse long bones contain fused epiphyses with only one unfused proximal humerus and one unfused proximal and distal tibia, indicating an animal less than 3-3.5 years of age at death and an animal less than 20-24 months of

age at death; there were no complete horse mandibles present. Horses would have been used for traction and transportation purposes; there was no evidence of the consumption of horse meat in the assemblage.

- C.2.18 Pig remains are present in small numbers in all phases in Period 1 and Period 2. Pigs play a minor role and comprised approximately 6% of the overall assemblage. Pigs would have been slaughtered before reaching adulthood, instead killed when reaching an optimum weight around 2-3 years of age. Six pig canines were recovered from the assemblage, five of which could be identified as male and one identified as from a female animal. Pigs are found in smaller amounts on rural Roman sites versus urban sites (Maltby 2016). Several pig remains exhibited signs of carnivore gnawing, however no other taphonomic processes are visible.
- C.2.19 Dog remains are present in all phases in Periods 1 and 2. While no withers heights could be calculated as no complete long bones were retrieved, based on the size of the mandibles they appear to belong to medium sized dogs. The presence of dog is also noted from the various fragments throughout the assemblage exhibiting evidence of carnivore gnawing.
- C.2.20 Small mammal remains from environmental samples including mouse, field vole and small rodents that couldn't be identified to species were minimally represented in the assemblage.
- C.2.21 Wild Species were minimal; however, two pieces of red deer antler appear in Period 1, one of which contains heavy chop marks (cut **5919**, ditch **5187**, Period 1.2). The fragment of antler is likely an off cut of craft work as the chop marks appear at the base of where the tines would have been removed.
- C.2.22 Amphibians comprised less than 1% of the NISP. Amphibian remains were identified as frog (*Anura Rana*) and were retrieved from environmental samples.
- C.2.23 Two fragments belonging to birds were identified from ditch **5154** (Period 1.3) and posthole **5314** (Period 2.2), a mallard and domestic fowl respectively.

Discussion

- C.2.24 The faunal remains from Wimpole Hall are mostly typical of a rural farmstead assemblage. Based on topography and other archaeological features and evidence it is likely that the economy was based on livestock management with enclosures potentially used as non-permanent quarters for farmers and enclosures surrounded by boundary ditches possibly used as areas for corralling and keeping livestock.
- C.2.25 An important question to address with the faunal assemblage is why are cattle not the dominant species in the Roman period? Wimpole seems to be somewhat unique in that there does not appear to be an obvious shift in animal husbandry practices from the Late Iron Age and Conquest period to the Romano-British period. Historically we know that cattle husbandry typically increased for a number of practical reasons, which resulted in a shift away from sheep husbandry. These reasons include the need to feed the Roman army, a cultural preference for beef, and a need to increase intensification of agriculture by using oxen for ploughing (Albarella 2007).

- C.2.26 These trends would result in imported cattle herds being interchanged with flocks of sheep. The data shows that sheep were still the predominant species during Period 2 and mainly being kept into adulthood. This seems to indicate that cattle were not the singular dominant economic basis. Cattle were considered symbols of status in the Iron Age and more expensive to rear. Perhaps sheep were kept in more equal numbers into the Roman period for economic reasons. Sheep need less space, are easier to keep and perhaps were more suitable if the land was also being utilised due to crop intensification. Sheep manure is also believed to be more fertile for crop cultivation (Hambledon 1999). However, those remains belonging to sheep/goat seems to be somewhat selective, as no femora and only one tibia was retrieved. This seems somewhat contradictory as the hind limbs would represent prime cuts of meat. One possibility is that these cuts of meat were transported elsewhere, though it is unlikely that mutton of adult sheep was favourable as a dietary preference. At Hayling Island, Hampshire (King and Soffee 1998), an Iron Age shrine site, the opposite pattern of selectivity was observed in that only prime cuts of meat and skulls were retrieved, believed to have been sacrificial offerings. Only one cranium (excluding mandibles) of a sheep/goat was retrieved from Period 2 at Wimpole. Therefore, could it be a possibility that these remains were transported elsewhere to be Roman sacrificial animal offerings? It should be noted that crania can be particularly fragile, thus their lack could also be due to preservation. The sample size should also be taken into consideration when attempting to draw conclusions, as the limited data can hinder making detailed interpretations of husbandry practices.
- C.2.27 It is likely that to some degree, cattle, sheep/goat and pig were butchered and consumed on site. The limited amount of butcher marks seen however, does not allow for interpretations on the intensification of butchery practices that are often seen in the Roman period. The disproportionate representation of the skeletal elements, however, suggests that the practice of transporting dressed carcasses, or prime joints of meat off site did also occur. The fairly consistent representation of both sheep/goat and cattle in most phases would suggest that both species were consistently important to the economy and landscape.
- C.2.28 No estimated withers heights could be calculated in the assemblage; however, in comparing measurements between phases there appears to be no distinct changes in size of any species between the early phases and later phases. Typically, one would expect a size increase in the main domesticates, particularly cattle, as new breeds would have been imported during the Roman period (Albarella *et al.* 2008)
- C.2.29 The assemblage from Wimpole is unusual and therefore comparisons between regional assemblages was undertaken. The faunal remains from Duxford (Lyons 2011) contains material dating to the same time period as we see at Wimpole. The species represented are similar with sheep/goat slightly outnumbering cattle, and pig representing less than 7% in the Iron Age, as seen at Wimpole.
- C.2.30 Assemblages from the clay uplands to the west of Cambridge (Abrahams and Ingham 2008) comprised a number of later Iron Age and Roman sites: The faunal remains from Scotland Farm saw cattle and sheep represented in similar percentages, however cattle were slightly more prevalent. These sites featured boundary ditches which are believed to have been used as controlling the movement of animals and as

livestock enclosures, holding animals temporarily before being moved around. Sheep/goat were exploited as a mixed regime, as at Wimpole. The faunal remains from Knapwell Plantation (Wright *et al.* 2009), near Cambourne, most closely resembled the close to even split of both sheep and cattle seen at Wimpole. There seems to a larger degree of variability in species representation in rural assemblages in this area of Cambridgeshire.

C.2.31 At Wimpole Hall, domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with cattle and sheep/goat remains being the most well represented species. The faunal remains evidence does not reveal any significant changes in husbandry practices or species exploitation from the Iron Age through to the Roman period. Sheep/goat continued to be the most well represented species along with cattle, suggesting both species continued to be an important part of the economy and landscape.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.2.32 As the animal remains from this assemblage are dateable 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. It would be recommended that the remains from securely phased contexts be retained and the small amount of remains that were unphased/unstratified be considered for discard.

Phase 1.1				
Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	24	35.3	3	30
Sheep/Goat	31	45.6	3	30
Pig	6	8.8	1	10
Horse	4	5.9	1	10
Dog	2	2.9	1	10
Field Vole	1	1.5	1	10
Total	68	100.0	10	100
Phase 1.2				
Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	59	40.4	3	27.3
Sheep/Goat	55	37.7	2	18.2
Pig	13	8.9	2	18.2
Horse	12	8.2	1	9.1
Dog	5	3.4	1	9.1
Amphibian	1	0.7	1	9.1
Red Deer	1	0.7	1	9.1
Total	146	100.0	11	100.0
Phase 1.3				
Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	61	41.2	4	26.7
Sheep/Goat	61	41.2	4	26.7
Pig	9	6.1	2	13.3

Horse	11	7.4	1	6.7
Dog	2	1.4	1	6.7
Amphibian	2	1.4	1	6.7
Red Deer	1	0.7	1	6.7
Bird	1	0.7	1	6.7
Total	148	100.0	15	100.0
Phase 1.4				
Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	117	42.2	3	17.6
Sheep/Goat	121	43.7	8	47.1
Pig	12	4.3	2	11.8
Horse	20	7.2	1	5.9
Dog	3	1.1	1	5.9
Amphibian	1	0.4	1	5.9
Mouse	3	1.1	1	5.9
Total	277	100.0	17	100.0

Table 46: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) from Period 1-4.

Phase 2.1				
Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	33	34.7	2	16.7
Sheep/Goat	37	38.9	5	41.7
Pig	7	7.4	1	8.3
Horse	15	15.8	2	16.7
Dog	1	1.1	1	8.3
Mouse	2	2.1	1	8.3
Total	95	100.0	12	100.0
Phase 2.2				
Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	19	32.8	3	30.0
Sheep/Goat	32	55.2	3	30.0
Pig	3	5.2	1	10.0
Horse	2	3.4	1	10.0
Dog	1	1.7	1	10.0
Bird	1	1.7	1	10.0
Total	58	100.0	10	100.0
Phase 2.3				
Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	8	34.8	1	20.0
Sheep/Goat	9	39.1	1	20.0
Pig	2	8.7	1	20.0
Horse	2	8.7	1	20.0
Dog	2	8.7	1	20.0
Total	23	100.0	5	100.0

Species	Phase 2.4			
	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	52	34.9	2	18.2
Sheep/Goat	58	38.9	3	27.3
Pig	7	4.7	1	9.1
Horse	26	17.4	2	18.2
Dog	2	1.3	1	9.1
Mouse	1	0.7	1	9.1
Small Rodent	3	2.0	1	9.1
Total	149	100.0	11	100.0

Table 47: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) from Period 2.1-4

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	2	66.7	1	50.0
Sheep/Goat	1	33.3	1	50.0
Total	3	100.0	2	100.0

Table 48: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) from Period 3.

		1.1		1.2		1.3		1.4		2.1		2.2		2.3		2.4	
		Unfused	Fusing or Fused														
Cattle	Early fusion	1	7	0	12	0	17	1	32	0	6	0	4	0	2	0	12
	Mid fusion	2	1	2	8	1	4	0	10	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	3
	Late fusion	1	1	3	2	3	4	3	5	0	1	1	1	2	0	4	0
Sheep/goat	Early fusion	2	1	2	6	2	3	1	16	1	9	0	8	0	2	0	16
	Mid fusion	2	0	1	0	2	10	2	7	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Late fusion	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

Table 49: Summary of epiphyseal fusion for ageing.

Phase	Context	Species	Element	GL	Bp	Bd	SD	GLI	GLm	SLC	GLP	BT	HTC
1.1	5140	Pig	Humerus	0	0	34.2	0	0	0	0	0	28.3	0
1.1	5494	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	0	21.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.1	5358	Cattle	Astragalus	0	0	34.3	0	56.4	51.5	0	0	0	0
1.1	5358	Horse	Phalanx 3	52.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.1	5357	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	0	0	22.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.1	5290	Cattle	Radius	0	69.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.1	5098	Horse	Phalanx 1	69.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2	5912	Dog	Humerus	0	0	21.1	0	0	0	0	0	13.9	0
1.2	5170	Horse	Metapodial	0	0	43.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2	5242	Cattle	Scapula	0	0	0	0	0	0	54.9	66.2	0	0
1.2	5189	Cattle	Tibia	0	0	58.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2	5188	Cattle	Metapodial 1	0	0	52.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2	5505	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus	0	0	15.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2	5475	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	0	47.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Phase	Context	Species	Element	GL	Bp	Bd	SD	GLI	GLm	SLC	GLP	BT	HTC
1.2	5516	Cattle	Phalanx 2	35.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2	5298	Cattle	Tibia	0	0	54.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2	5011	Cattle	Phalanx 1	54.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2	6020	Cattle	Radius	0	0	77.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2	6022	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	0	21.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2	5865	Cattle	Radius	0	75.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2	5433	Cattle	Phalanx 1	57.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2	5519	Cattle	Radius	0	66.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2	5519	Cattle	Tibia	0	0	52.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2	5920	Cattle	Calcaneus	1240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3	5279	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	0	19.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3	5236	Horse	Tibia	0	0	64.9	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3	5396	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3	5237	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	0	0	22.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3	5237	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	185	49.2	51.7	26.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3	5271	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	0	54.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3	5608	Cattle	Phalanx 1	54.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3	5934	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	0	55.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3	5756	Cattle	Phalanx 2	39.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3	5756	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	0	0	21.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3	5873	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1	0	17.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3	5936	Cattle	Astragalus	0	0	42.4	0	64.3	55.5	0	0	0	0
1.3	5247	Cattle	Humerus	0	0	67.2	0	0	0	0	0	66.4	41.8
1.3	5247	Cattle	Scapula	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.8	63.7	0	0
1.3	5285	Horse	Tibia	0	0	62.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3	5236	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	0	0	24.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5233	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	0	18.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5149	Cattle	Phalanx 1	54.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5233	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	0	47.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5234	Sheep	Horn Core	90.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5423	Cattle	Tibia	0	0	54.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5394	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.1	26.4	0	0
1.4	5481	Cattle	Phalanx 2	39.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5479	Cattle	Phalanx 1	59.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5479	Cattle	Phalanx 2	40.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5479	Sheep/Goat	Radius	0	29.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5479	Sheep	Metatarsal 1	86.5	17.6	20.9	10.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5723	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	0	49.7	51.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5823	Cattle	Phalanx 1	60.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5823	Horse	Metapodial 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5823	Cattle	Phalanx 2	40.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5823	Cattle	Radius	0	0	64.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5823	Cattle	Humerus	0	69.4	62	0	0	0	0	0	64.8	0

Phase	Context	Species	Element	GL	Bp	Bd	SD	GLI	GLm	SLC	GLP	BT	HTC
1.4	5843	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.5	16
1.4	5843	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	220	45.5	54	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5621	Cattle	Phalanx 1	58.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5276	Sheep	Metacarpal 1	111.5	19.1	22.2	11.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5274	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	0	0	24.3	0	0	0	0	0	23.5	15.2
1.4	5621	Cattle	Humerus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5980	Horse	Phalanx 1	82.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5980	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	211	47	53.8	26.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.4	5479	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	0	21.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1	5150	Cattle	Phalanx 1	56.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1	5150	Horse	Astragalus	49.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1	5947	Cattle	Phalanx 2	40.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1	5129	Cattle	Scapula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1	5231	Horse	Radius	0	68.3	56.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1	5231	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1	0	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1	5700	Horse	Radius	0	65.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1	5700	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	0	19.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1	5007	Cattle	Astragalus	0	0	38.8	0	58.3	53.3	0	0	0	0
2.1	5007	Cattle	Astragalus	0	0	40	0	61.6	56.9	0	0	0	0
2.2	5194	Cattle	Phalanx 1	55.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2	5313	Cattle	Phalanx 1	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2	5549	Cattle	Tibia	0	0	57.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2	5548	Sheep/Goat	Radius	0	25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3	5538	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	0	53.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3	5538	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus	0	0	17.1	0	25.9	23.9	0	0	0	0
2.3	5536	Horse	Phalanx 2	42.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3	5536	Cattle	Radius	0	68.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4	5408	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	0	61.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4	5444	Cattle	Astragalus	0	0	37.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4	5127	Cattle	Phalanx 2	36.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4	5015	Cattle	Phalanx 1	54.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4	5015	Cattle	Phalanx 2	44.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4	5172	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	0	0	53.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4	5172	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.6	26.3	0	0
2.4	5172	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	0	0	26.5	0	0	0	0	0	25.4	15.3
2.4	5748	Horse	Metacarpal 1	0	41.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4	5809	Sheep/Goat	Radius	0	27.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4	5848	Cattle	Phalanx 2	35.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4	5836	Cattle	Tibia	0	0	52.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4	5836	Horse	Metacarpal 1	209	43.3	44.8	30.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4	5380	Cattle	Astragalus	0	0	38.5	0	58.3	53.5	0	0	0	0
2.4	5636	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	0	62.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 50: Table of Measurements (mm).

Abbreviation	Description
GL	Greatest length
GLI	Greatest lateral length
Bd	Greatest breadth of distal end
BT	Greatest breadth of trochlea
HTC	Height of trochlea
Bp	Greatest breadth of proximal end
GLm	Greatest length of medial half (in astragalus)
SD	Smallest breadth of diaphysis
SLC	Smallest breadth of collum
GLP	Greatest length of glenoid process

Table 51: Abbreviations for table of measurements.

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Burning
5672	1.1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Calcined
5505	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus	Singed
5611	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Calcined
5723	1.4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1	Singed
5403	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Navicular-Cuboid	Singed
5550	2.2	Cattle	Scapula	Singed
5691	2.4	Horse	Mandible	Calcined

Table 52: Identifiable fragments with burning.

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Gnawing
5327	1.1	Horse	Metacarpal 1	Carnivore
5656	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Ulna	Carnivore
5170	1.2	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Carnivore
5912	1.2	Pig	Phalanx 1	Carnivore
5912	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Carnivore
5189	1.2	Cattle	Humerus	Carnivore
5156	1.3	Cattle	Astragalus	Carnivore
5396	1.3	Horse	Calcaneus	Carnivore
5271	1.3	Horse	Phalanx 1	Carnivore
5733	1.3	Cattle	Tibia	Carnivore
5733	1.3	Pig	Humerus	Carnivore
5733	1.3	Cattle	Humerus	Carnivore
5248	1.3	Cattle	Calcaneus	Carnivore
5285	1.3	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Carnivore
5285	1.3	Horse	Tibia	Carnivore
5285	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Carnivore
5285	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Carnivore
5285	1.3	Cattle	Mandible	Carnivore
5280	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Carnivore

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Gnawing
5277	1.4	Pig	Mandible	Carnivore
5277	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Carnivore
5277	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	Carnivore
5167	1.4	Cattle	Femur	Carnivore
5234	1.4	Cattle	Astragalus	Carnivore
5394	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	Carnivore
5479	1.4	Sheep	Metatarsal 1	Carnivore
5843	1.4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Carnivore
5843	1.4	Cattle	Mandible	Carnivore
5149	1.4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	Carnivore
5621	1.4	Cattle	Ulna	Carnivore
5441	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Carnivore
5007	2.1	Cattle	Astragalus	Carnivore
5816	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	Carnivore
5320	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus	Carnivore
5431	2.4	Pig	Humerus	Carnivore
5172	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	Carnivore
5172	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Carnivore
5380	2.4	Cattle	Astragalus	Carnivore

Table 53: Identifiable fragments with gnawing.

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Butchery
5912	1.2	Horse	Phalanx 1	Cut/Chop
5103	1.3	Cattle	Horn Core	Chop
5756	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	Cut
5980	1.4	Horse	Humerus	Cut
5007	2.1	Cattle	Astragalus	Cut
5536	2.3	Horse	Metapodial 1	Cut

Table 54: Identifiable fragments with butchery marks.

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Notes
5980	14	Horse	Phalanx 1	eburnation on distal articulation

Table 55: Identifiable fragments with signs of pathology.

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Higham MWS	Age
5242	1.2	Cattle	Mandible	21	40-50 mnts
5247	1.3	Cattle	M3	21	40-50 mnts
5935	1.3	Cattle	Mandible	22	50 months
5621	1.4	Cattle	M3	23+	50+
5007	2.1	Cattle	Mandible	23+	older

Table 56: Mandible wear per stage for cattle.

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Higham MWS	Age
5358	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	10	10-11 mnts
5656	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	17	Adult
5912	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	15	26-28 mnts
5912	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	14	25-26 mnts
5496	1.2	Sheep/Goat	M3	17	Adult
5188	1.2	Sheep/Goat	M3	17	Adult
6021	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	14	25-26 mnts
5096	1.2	Sheep/Goat	M3	15	26-28 mnts
5243	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	17	Adult
6020	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	17	Adult
5156	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	14	25-26 mnts
5271	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	14	25-26 mnts
5934	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	14	25-26 mnts
5284	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	13	21-25 mnts
5284	1.3	Sheep/Goat	M3	17	Adult
5285	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	17	Adult
5617	1.3	Sheep/Goat	M3	17	Adult
5233	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	7+	5-7 mnts
5280	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	7+	5-7 mnts
5282	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	9	10-11 months
5282	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	12+	12-21 mnts
5166	1.4	Sheep/Goat	M3	14	25-26 mnts
5257	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	14	25-26 mnts
5479	1.4	Sheep/Goat	M3	17	Adult
5479	1.4	Sheep/Goat	M3	15	26-28 mnts
5479	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	16	Mature
5823	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	18	Old
5724	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	17	Adult
5621	1.4	Sheep/Goat	M3	15	26-28 mnts
5231	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	17	Adult
5897	2.1	Sheep/Goat	M3	17	Adult
5537	2.3	Sheep/Goat	M3	17	Adult
5694	2.4	Sheep/Goat	M3	17	Adult
5748	2.4	Sheep/Goat	M3	14	25-26 mnts
5812	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	15	26-28 mnts

Table 57: Mandible wear per stage for sheep/goat.

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Higham MWS	Age
5270	1.3	Pig	Mandible	22	25-27 months
5269	1.3	Pig	Mandible	21	23-25 mnts
5277	1.4	Pig	Mandible	11	9-10 mnts
5166	1.4	Pig	M3	19	17-19 mnts
5194	2.2	Pig	M3	20	21-23 mnts
5538	2.3	Pig	Mandible	19	19-21 mnts

Table 58: Mandible wear per stage for pig.

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5007	5006	2.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5007	5006	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5007	5006	2.1	Cattle	Astragalus
5007	5006	2.1	Cattle	Astragalus
5007	5006	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
5007	5006	2.1	Horse	Tibia
5007	5006	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
5007	5006	2.1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5007	5006	2.1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5007	5006	2.1	Horse	Metatarsal 1
5007	5006	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus
5007	5006	2.1	Cattle	Mandible
5007	5006	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5007	5006	2.1	Mouse	Tibia
5007	5006	2.1	Mouse	Humerus
5011	5008	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5011	5008	1.2	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5011	5008	1.2	Sheep	Humerus
5011	5008	1.2	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5013	5012	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Scapula
5015	5014	2.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5015	5014	2.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5015	5014	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5015	5014	2.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5015	5014	2.4	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5015	5014	2.4	Cattle	Phalanx 2
5016	5014	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
5016	5014	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5028	0	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5076	5075	1.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5096	5094	1.2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5096	5094	1.2	Horse	Ulna
5096	5094	1.2	Cattle	Metacarpal 1

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5096	5094	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5096	5094	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5098	5097	1.1	Horse	Phalanx 1
5101	5099	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5101	5099	2.1	Horse	Metatarsal
5101	5099	2.1	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5101	5099	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
5103	5102	1.3	Cattle	Horn Core
5127	5123	2.4	Cattle	Phalanx 2
5129	5128	2.1	Cattle	Scapula
5129	5128	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
5130	5128	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5131	5128	2.1	Cattle	Calcaneus
5133	5128	2.1	Pig	Phalanx 2
5137	5134	1.1	Horse	Metatarsal 1
5140	5139	1.1	Pig	Humerus
5143	5141	1.1	Cattle	Tibia
5143	5141	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5146	5144	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5146	5144	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5146	5144	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5146	5144	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5146	5144	1.3	Cattle	Pelvis
5146	5144	1.3	Sheep	Metacarpal 1
5148	5147	1.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5149	5147	1.4	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5149	5147	1.4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5149	5147	1.4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5150	5144	2.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5150	5144	2.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5150	5144	2.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5150	5144	2.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5150	5144	2.1	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5150	5144	2.1	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5150	5144	2.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5150	5144	2.1	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5150	5144	2.1	Cattle	Atlas
5150	5144	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5150	5144	2.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5150	5144	2.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5150	5144	2.1	Dog	Atlas
5150	5144	2.1	Horse	Astragalus
5150	5144	2.1	Cattle	Mandible

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5150	5144	2.1	Horse	Tibia
5150	5144	2.1	Cattle	Femur
5150	5144	2.1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5150	5144	2.1	Pig	Mandible
5152	5151	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius
5153	5151	1.2	Pig	Astragalus
5155	5154	1.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5156	5154	1.3	Cattle	Astragalus
5156	5154	1.3	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5156	5154	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5156	5154	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5156	5154	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5156	5154	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5156	5154	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5156	5154	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5156	5154	1.3	Cattle	Mandible
5156	5154	1.3	Bird	Carpo-Metacarpus
5156	5154	1.3	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5156	5154	1.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5156	5154	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5161	5157	2.1	Horse	Metapodial 1
5166	5164	1.4	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5166	5164	1.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5166	5164	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5166	5164	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5166	5164	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5166	5164	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5166	5164	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5166	5164	1.4	Cattle	Tibia
5166	5164	1.4	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5166	5164	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5166	5164	1.4	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5166	5164	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5166	5164	1.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5166	5164	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
5166	5164	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5166	5164	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial 1
5167	5164	1.4	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5167	5164	1.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5167	5164	1.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5167	5164	1.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5167	5164	1.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5167	5164	1.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5167	5164	1.4	Cattle	Femur
5167	5164	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5167	5164	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus
5167	5164	1.4	Pig	Metacarpal 3
5167	5164	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5169	5168	1.2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5170	5168	1.2	Horse	Metapodial
5170	5168	1.2	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5172	5171	2.4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5172	5171	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Scapula
5172	5171	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
5174	5173	1.1	Cattle	Pelvis
5178	5175	2.2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5178	5175	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5180	5179	1.4	Cattle	Phalanx 2
5183	5182	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5188	5187	1.2	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5188	5187	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5188	5187	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5188	5187	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5188	5187	1.2	Horse	Tibia
5188	5187	1.2	Cattle	Metapodial 1
5189	5187	1.2	Cattle	Tibia
5189	5187	1.2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5189	5187	1.2	Cattle	Humerus
5192	5191	1.3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5192	5191	1.3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5194	5193	2.2	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5194	5193	2.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5212	5210	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5212	5210	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5212	5210	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5221	5220	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5231	5230	2.1	Horse	Radius
5231	5230	2.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5231	5230	2.1	Horse	Ulna
5231	5230	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
5231	5230	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
5231	5230	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
5231	5230	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5231	5230	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5233	5232	1.4	Cattle	Femur
5233	5232	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5233	5232	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5233	5232	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5233	5232	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5233	5232	1.4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
5233	5232	1.4	Cattle	Atlas
5233	5232	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5233	5232	1.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5233	5232	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5234	5232	1.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5234	5232	1.4	Cattle	Astragalus
5234	5232	1.4	Cattle	Femur
5234	5232	1.4	Sheep	Horn Core
5234	5232	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
5234	5232	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5234	5232	1.4	Cattle	Tibia
5236	5235	1.3	Horse	Tibia
5236	5235	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5236	5235	1.3	Horse	Mandible
5236	5235	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Horn Core
5236	5235	1.3	Cattle	Pelvis
5237	5235	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5237	5235	1.3	Cattle	Axis
5237	5235	1.3	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5242	5240	1.2	Cattle	Scapula
5242	5240	1.2	Cattle	Pelvis
5242	5240	1.2	Cattle	Mandible
5242	5240	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5242	5240	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5243	5240	1.2	Pig	Mandible
5243	5240	1.2	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5243	5240	1.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5243	5240	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5243	5240	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5243	5240	1.2	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5243	5240	1.2	Cattle	Pelvis
5243	5240	1.2	Pig	Scapula
5243	5240	1.2	Dog	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5243	5240	1.2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5243	5240	1.2	Pig	Cranium
5243	5240	1.2	Cattle	Cranium
5243	5240	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Scapula
5243	5240	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5245	5244	3.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5245	5244	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
5247	5246	1.3	Cattle	Humerus
5247	5246	1.3	Cattle	Scapula
5247	5246	1.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5247	5246	1.3	Amphibian	Tibia
5248	5246	1.3	Dog	Pelvis
5248	5246	1.3	Dog	Axis
5248	5246	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
5248	5246	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
5248	5246	1.3	Cattle	Cranium
5248	5246	1.3	Cattle	Calcaneus
5248	5246	1.3	Cattle	Femur
5250	5249	1.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5251	5249	1.1	Dog	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5251	5249	1.1	Cattle	Mandible
5257	5256	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5257	5256	1.4	Cattle	Scapula
5257	5256	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5257	5256	1.4	Cattle	Mandible
5257	5256	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5265	5264	1.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5265	5264	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5265	5264	1.1	Cattle	Navicular-Cuboid
5265	5264	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5267	5266	2.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5267	5266	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
5269	5268	1.3	Pig	Mandible
5270	5268	1.3	Pig	Mandible
5270	5268	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5271	5268	1.3	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5271	5268	1.3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5271	5268	1.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5271	5268	1.3	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5271	5268	1.3	Horse	Phalanx 1
5271	5268	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5271	5268	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5274	5272	1.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5274	5272	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
5276	5275	1.4	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5276	5275	1.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5276	5275	1.4	Sheep	Metacarpal 1
5277	5275	1.4	Pig	Mandible
5277	5275	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5277	5275	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus
5279	5278	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
5279	5278	1.3	Pig	Scapula
5279	5278	1.3	Cattle	Tibia
5279	5278	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
5280	5281	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5282	5281	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
5282	5281	1.4	Cattle	Ulna
5282	5281	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5282	5281	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5282	5281	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5284	5283	1.3	Cattle	Pelvis
5284	5283	1.3	Cattle	Pelvis
5284	5283	1.3	Cattle	Pelvis
5284	5283	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5284	5283	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5284	5283	1.3	Cattle	Radius
5285	5283	1.3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5285	5283	1.3	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5285	5283	1.3	Horse	Tibia
5285	5283	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5285	5283	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5285	5283	1.3	Cattle	Mandible
5285	5283	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
5288	5286	2.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5290	5289	1.1	Cattle	Radius
5290	5289	1.1	Cattle	Calcaneus
5290	5289	1.1	Pig	Cranium
5294	5292	1.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5294	5292	1.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5298	5295	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5298	5295	1.2	Cattle	Tibia
5298	5295	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5298	5295	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
5310	5308	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
5313	5311	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5313	5311	2.2	Horse	Radius
5313	5311	2.2	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5319	5314	2.2	Dog	Cranium
5320	5314	2.2	Pig	Scapula
5320	5314	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
5320	5314	2.2	Cattle	Phalanx 3
5320	5314	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5320	5314	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5320	5314	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5320	5314	2.2	Bird	Phalanx 1
5320	5314	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5320	5314	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5320	5314	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus
5327	5325	1.1	Cattle	Pelvis
5327	5325	1.1	Horse	Metacarpal 1
5345	5344	1.1	MIA	Mandible
5357	5355	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5358	5355	1.1	Cattle	Femur
5358	5355	1.1	Cattle	Astragalus
5358	5355	1.1	Horse	Phalanx 3
5358	5355	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5360	0	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius
5364	5363	1.1	Cattle	Radius
5372	5370	1.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5372	5370	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
5372	5370	1.4	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5372	5370	1.4	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5372	5370	1.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5375	5373	2.1	Cattle	Scapula
5375	5373	2.1	Cattle	Pelvis
5375	5373	2.1	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5375	5373	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
5377	5376	1.4	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5377	5376	1.4	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5377	5376	1.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5377	5376	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Ulna
5378	5376	1.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5378	5376	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5378	5376	1.4	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5378	5376	1.4	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5378	5376	1.4	Amphibian	Humerus
5380	5379	2.4	Cattle	Femur
5380	5379	2.4	Cattle	Astragalus
5381	5379	2.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5381	5379	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5381	5379	2.4	Cattle	Tibia
5381	5379	2.4	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5383	5382	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus
5383	5382	2.4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
5383	5382	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5383	5382	2.4	Cattle	Calcaneus
5383	5382	2.4	Cattle	Pelvis
5384	5382	2.4	Cattle	Pelvis
5384	5382	2.4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
5384	5382	2.4	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5386	5385	2.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5386	5385	2.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5386	5385	2.1	Cattle	Humerus
5389	5387	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5389	5387	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5389	5387	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5394	5393	1.4	Cattle	Cranium
5394	5393	1.4	Cattle	Tibia
5394	5393	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Scapula
5394	5393	1.4	Cattle	Femur
5394	5393	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5394	5393	1.4	Cattle	Pelvis
5394	5393	1.4	Cattle	Humerus
5394	5393	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5394	5393	1.4	Mouse	Pelvis
5394	5393	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
5396	5395	1.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5396	5395	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Axis
5396	5395	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5396	5395	1.3	Cattle	Humerus
5396	5395	1.3	Horse	Calcaneus
5396	5395	1.3	Cattle	Tibia
5396	5395	1.3	Cattle	Humerus
5396	5395	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5399	5398	1.1	Pig	Calcaneus
5400	5398	1.1	Cattle	Mandible
5402	5401	2.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5402	5401	2.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5403	5401	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
5403	5401	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
5403	5401	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
5403	5401	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5403	5401	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Navicular-Cuboid
5408	5406	2.4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5408	5406	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5416	5415	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5416	5415	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 2
5423	5422	1.4	Cattle	Tibia

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5429	5428	1.2	Cattle	Mandible
5431	5430	2.4	Pig	Humerus
5431	5430	2.4	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5431	5430	2.4	Cattle	Radius
5431	5430	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5431	5430	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
5431	5430	2.4	Cattle	Cranium
5431	5430	2.4	Dog	Radius
5431	5430	2.4	Dog	Mandible
5431	5430	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5431	5430	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5431	5430	2.4	Cattle	Humerus
5433	5432	1.2	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5437	5436	1.1	Cattle	Horn Core
5439	5438	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 2
5439	5438	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
5440	5438	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5441	5438	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5441	5438	2.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5441	5438	2.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5441	5438	2.1	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5441	5438	2.1	Horse	Astragalus
5441	5438	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5441	5438	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
5441	5438	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
5441	5438	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
5444	5445	2.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5444	5445	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5444	5445	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5444	5445	2.4	Cattle	Astragalus
5444	5445	2.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5447	5446	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5447	5446	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial 1
5447	5446	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5447	5446	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5457	5456	2.4	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5457	5456	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5457	5456	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5457	5456	2.4	Cattle	Femur
5457	5456	2.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5457	5456	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5457	5456	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
5457	5456	2.4	Cattle	Mandible

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5479	5478	1.4	Sheep	Metatarsal 1
5479	5478	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5479	5478	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5479	5478	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
5479	5478	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Atlas
5479	5478	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Atlas
5479	5478	1.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5479	5478	1.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5479	5478	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5479	5478	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5479	5478	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5479	5478	1.4	Cattle	Mandible
5479	5478	1.4	Cattle	Pelvis
5481	5480	1.4	Cattle	Phalanx 2
5494	5493	1.1	Dog	Axis
5494	5493	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
5496	5495	1.2	Cattle	Tibia
5496	5495	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Femur
5496	5495	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
5496	5495	1.2	Amphibian	Humerus
5496	5495	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5497	5495	1.2	Pig	Humerus
5497	5495	1.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5497	5495	1.2	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
5505	5503	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
5505	5503	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus
5505	5503	1.2	Pig	Scapula
5508	5506	1.1	Cattle	Scapula
5508	5506	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5508	5506	1.1	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5508	5506	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5508	5506	1.1	Pig	Cranium
5511	5509	3.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5514	5512	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
5514	5512	1.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5516	5515	1.2	Cattle	Phalanx 2
5516	5515	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
5516	5515	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5517	5515	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5517	5515	1.2	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5519	5518	1.2	Cattle	Radius
5519	5518	1.2	Cattle	Tibia
5520	5518	1.2	Cattle	Pelvis

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5522	5521	1.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5522	5521	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5522	5521	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5522	5521	1.4	Cattle	Humerus
5526	5525	1.1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5531	5500	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5531	5500	2.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5531	5500	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5536	5535	2.3	Horse	Metapodial 1
5536	5535	2.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5536	5535	2.3	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 2
5536	5535	2.3	Horse	Phalanx 2
5536	5535	2.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5536	5535	2.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5536	5535	2.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5536	5535	2.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5536	5535	2.3	Dog	Mandible
5536	5535	2.3	Cattle	Radius
5536	5535	2.3	Cattle	Ulna
5537	5535	2.3	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5537	5535	2.3	Dog	Mandible
5537	5535	2.3	Cattle	Femur
5537	5535	2.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5538	5535	2.3	Pig	Mandible
5538	5535	2.3	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5538	5535	2.3	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
5538	5535	2.3	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5538	5535	2.3	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus
5538	5535	2.3	Cattle	Phalanx 2
5546	5539	2.4	Pig	Mandible
5548	5547	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5548	5547	2.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5548	5547	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Radius
5548	5547	2.2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5549	5547	2.2	Cattle	Cranium
5549	5547	2.2	Cattle	Tibia
5549	5547	2.2	Cattle	Tibia
5549	5547	2.2	Cattle	Tibia
5549	5547	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
5550	5547	2.2	Cattle	Tibia
5550	5547	2.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5550	5547	2.2	Cattle	Scapula
5558	5557	1.4	Mouse	Femur

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5558	5557	1.4	Mouse	Pelvis
5563	5562	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Radius
5577	5573	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5577	5573	2.4	Cattle	Phalanx 2
5577	5573	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5577	5573	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 2
5577	5573	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
5577	5573	2.4	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5587	5586	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5587	5586	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5592	5591	2.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5592	5591	2.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5597	5595	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5597	5595	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5597	5595	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5599	5598	2.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5600	5598	2.4	Pig	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5600	5598	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5603	5602	2.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5603	5602	2.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5603	5602	2.4	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5605	5604	2.4	Small Rodent	Loose Tooth
5605	5604	2.4	Small Rodent	Ulna
5606	5604	2.4	Small Rodent	Loose Tooth
5608	5607	1.3	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5608	5607	1.3	Cattle	Ulna
5611	5609	1.3	Pig	Tibia
5611	5609	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5611	5609	1.3	Pig	Phalanx 2
5614	5566	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5616	5615	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Horn Core
5617	5615	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5617	5615	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5619	5618	1.4	Cattle	Scapula
5620	5618	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5620	5618	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5620	5618	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5620	5618	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
5620	5618	1.4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
5621	5618	1.4	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5621	5618	1.4	Horse	Radius
5621	5618	1.4	Cattle	Radius
5621	5618	1.4	Horse	Tibia

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5621	5618	1.4	Cattle	Tibia
5621	5618	1.4	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5621	5618	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
5621	5618	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus
5621	5618	1.4	Cattle	Metapodial 1
5621	5618	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5621	5618	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5621	5618	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5621	5618	1.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5621	5618	1.4	Pig	Humerus
5621	5618	1.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5621	5618	1.4	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5621	5618	1.4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
5621	5618	1.4	Cattle	Humerus
5621	5618	1.4	Cattle	Humerus
5621	5618	1.4	Cattle	Scapula
5621	5618	1.4	Cattle	Ulna
5621	5618	1.4	Cattle	Ulna
5621	5618	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Femur
5621	5618	1.4	Cattle	Pelvis
5621	5618	1.4	Cattle	Mandible
5623	5622	1.2	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
5623	5622	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
5623	5622	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5631	5630	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
5631	5630	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
5631	5630	1.4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5631	5630	1.4	Cattle	Scapula
5636	5635	2.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5636	5635	2.4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5636	5635	2.4	Horse	Metatarsal 1
5636	5635	2.4	Cattle	Humerus
5638	5637	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Radius
5638	5637	2.4	Mouse	Femur
5640	5637	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
5656	5655	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5656	5655	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
5656	5655	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Ulna
5656	5655	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5660	5659	2.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5662	5661	2.4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
5668	5667	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5672	5671	1.1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5672	5671	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5675	5673	2.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5680	5673	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5687	5685	1.4	Pig	Cranium
5688	5685	1.4	Cattle	Scapula
5689	5685	1.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5691	5690	2.4	Horse	Radius
5691	5690	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5691	5690	2.4	Horse	Mandible
5694	5692	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5694	5692	2.4	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5694	5692	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5694	5692	2.4	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5694	5692	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5700	5699	2.1	Horse	Radius
5700	5699	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
5700	5699	2.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5700	5699	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 2
5722	5721	1.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5722	5721	1.4	Horse	Metapodial 1
5722	5721	1.4	Cattle	Mandible
5723	5721	1.4	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5723	5721	1.4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5723	5721	1.4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
5723	5721	1.4	Cattle	Mandible
5723	5721	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Axis
5723	5721	1.4	Cattle	Humerus
5723	5721	1.4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
5723	5721	1.4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5723	5721	1.4	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5723	5721	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Horn Core
5724	5721	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
5724	5721	1.4	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5724	5721	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5724	5721	1.4	Pig	Tibia
5724	5721	1.4	Pig	Tibia
5724	5721	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5724	5721	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5724	5721	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5724	5721	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 2
5724	5721	1.4	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5724	5721	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5724	5721	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5726	5725	2.2	Cattle	Atlas
5726	5725	2.2	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5726	5725	2.2	Cattle	Horn Core
5726	5725	2.2	Horse	Radius
5726	5725	2.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5726	5725	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5726	5725	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5726	5725	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5726	5725	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5733	5731	1.3	Amphibian	Radius
5733	5731	1.3	Cattle	Horn Core
5733	5731	1.3	Cattle	Scapula
5733	5731	1.3	Cattle	Tibia
5733	5731	1.3	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5733	5731	1.3	Cattle	Calcaneus
5733	5731	1.3	Cattle	Radius
5733	5731	1.3	Cattle	Tibia
5733	5731	1.3	Pig	Humerus
5733	5731	1.3	Cattle	Femur
5733	5731	1.3	Horse	Mandible
5733	5731	1.3	Cattle	Humerus
5733	5731	1.3	Cattle	Pelvis
5733	5731	1.3	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5748	5746	2.4	Horse	Metacarpal 1
5748	5746	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5751	5749	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
5751	5749	1.3	Pig	Mandible
5751	5749	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5751	5749	1.3	Horse	Humerus
5754	5753	1.2	Dog	Axis
5754	5753	1.2	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5754	5753	1.2	Cattle	Atlas
5754	5753	1.2	Pig	Humerus
5754	5753	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
5755	5753	1.2	Horse	Pelvis
5755	5753	1.2	Pig	Ulna
5756	5730	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5756	5730	1.3	Cattle	Phalanx 2
5756	5730	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5756	5730	1.3	Pig	Phalanx 1
5756	5730	1.3	Cattle	Mandible
5758	5757	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
5764	5761	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Radius

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5764	5761	1.1	Pig	Ulna
5769	5768	2.4	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5786	5784	1.2	Dog	Tibia
5786	5784	1.2	Cattle	Femur
5796	5794	1.2	Cattle	Pelvis
5796	5794	1.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5796	5794	1.2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5799	5797	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5804	5728	2.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5805	5728	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5806	5728	2.1	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5806	5728	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5806	5728	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5806	5728	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5807	5781	2.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5807	5781	2.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5808	5781	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5808	5781	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Radius
5809	5781	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Radius
5810	5782	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5811	5782	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
5811	5782	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
5811	5782	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
5811	5782	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial 1
5811	5782	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
5811	5782	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 3
5811	5782	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 2
5811	5782	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Ulna
5811	5782	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Radius
5812	5782	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5814	5783	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
5816	5815	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5816	5815	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5816	5815	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5816	5815	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5816	5815	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
5816	5815	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Scapula
5816	5815	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5823	5822	1.4	Cattle	Scapula
5823	5822	1.4	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5823	5822	1.4	Horse	Metapodial 1
5823	5822	1.4	Cattle	Phalanx 2
5823	5822	1.4	Cattle	Pelvis

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5845	5844	2.4	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5845	5844	2.4	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5848	5846	2.4	Cattle	Phalanx 2
5848	5846	2.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5859	5856	1.1	Cattle	Pelvis
5862	5861	1.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5865	5863	1.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5865	5863	1.2	Cattle	Radius
5865	5863	1.2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5865	5863	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
5865	5863	1.2	Cattle	Tibia
5865	5863	1.2	Cattle	Mandible
5865	5863	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5871	5870	1.3	Cattle	Ulna
5873	5872	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
5873	5872	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
5873	5872	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
5873	5872	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Ulna
5873	5872	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial 1
5873	5872	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5873	5872	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 2
5876	5874	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5876	5874	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5876	5874	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5876	5874	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5876	5874	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5876	5874	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5876	5874	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5876	5874	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5876	5874	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5876	5874	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5876	5874	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5876	5874	1.1	Cattle	Pelvis
5876	5874	1.1	Sheep/Goat	Horn Core
5878	5877	2.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5884	5883	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus
5884	5883	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 3
5895	5894	1.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5895	5894	1.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5895	5894	1.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5895	5894	1.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5895	5894	1.4	Dog	Mandible
5895	5894	1.4	Cattle	Tibia

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5895	5894	1.4	Horse	Astragalus
5895	5894	1.4	Cattle	Scapula
5895	5894	1.4	Cattle	Ulna
5895	5894	1.4	Cattle	Mandible
5895	5894	1.4	Horse	Phalanx 2
5895	5894	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5895	5894	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5895	5894	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5895	5894	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5895	5894	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5895	5894	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
5897	5896	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5897	5896	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5908	5907	1.2	Cattle	Atlas
5908	5907	1.2	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5908	5907	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5908	5907	1.2	Cattle	Patella
5908	5907	1.2	Cattle	Calcaneus
5911	5909	1.3	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5911	5909	1.3	Cattle	Scapula
5911	5909	1.3	Cattle	Ulna
5911	5909	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
5912	5907	1.2	Dog	Humerus
5912	5907	1.2	Horse	Phalanx 1
5912	5907	1.2	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
5912	5907	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5912	5907	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5912	5907	1.2	Horse	Phalanx 1
5912	5907	1.2	Pig	Phalanx 1
5912	5907	1.2	Pig	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5912	5907	1.2	Dog	Mandible
5912	5907	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5912	5907	1.2	Cattle	Pelvis
5912	5907	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5912	5907	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5912	5907	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
5918	5916	1.1	Cattle	Metapodial 1
5918	5916	1.1	Cattle	Scapula
5918	5916	1.1	Cattle	Phalanx 1
5920	5919	1.2	Cattle	Calcaneus
5920	5919	1.2	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
5920	5919	1.2	Cattle	Scapula
5920	5919	1.2	Red Deer	Antler

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
5920	5919	1.2	Pig	Phalanx 2
5934	5931	1.3	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5934	5931	1.3	Cattle	Humerus
5934	5931	1.3	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
5934	5931	1.3	Cattle	Scapula
5934	5931	1.3	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5934	5931	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5935	5931	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5935	5931	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5935	5931	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
5935	5931	1.3	Cattle	Mandible
5935	5931	1.3	Cattle	Mandible
5936	5931	1.3	Cattle	Astragalus
5936	5931	1.3	Horse	Phalanx 2
5936	5931	1.3	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
5936	5931	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5936	5931	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5936	5931	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5936	5931	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5936	5931	1.3	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5943	5941	1.4	Cattle	Pelvis
5943	5941	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
5943	5941	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5943	5941	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5943	5941	1.4	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5943	5941	1.4	Cattle	Radius
5945	5944	1.1	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5947	5946	2.1	Cattle	Phalanx 2
5947	5946	2.1	Cattle	Calcaneus
5947	5946	2.1	Horse	Metatarsal
5947	5946	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5947	5946	2.1	Pig	Metacarpal
5976	5975	1.4	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5980	5978	1.4	Horse	Phalanx 1
5980	5978	1.4	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
5980	5978	1.4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
5980	5978	1.4	Horse	Humerus
5980	5978	1.4	Cattle	Calcaneus
5980	5978	1.4	Horse	Humerus
5980	5978	1.4	Cattle	Tibia
5995	5994	2.1	Cattle	Navicular-Cuboid
6005	6003	2.4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
6005	6003	2.4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element
6005	6003	2.4	Cattle	Ulna
6005	6003	2.4	Cattle	Mandible
6005	6003	2.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
6005	6003	2.4	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
6008	6006	2.4	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
6016	6015	1.2	Cattle	Navicular-Cuboid
6016	6015	1.2	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
6016	6015	1.2	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
6016	6015	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
6016	6015	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus
6016	6015	1.2	Cattle	Femur
6016	6015	1.2	Cattle	Metapodial 1
6017	6015	1.2	Cattle	Tibia
6017	6015	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
6017	6015	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
6017	6015	1.2	Pig	Cranium
6017	6015	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
6017	6015	1.2	Cattle	Scapula
6020	6018	1.2	Cattle	Radius
6020	6018	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Cranium
6020	6018	1.2	Cattle	Femur
6020	6018	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
6020	6018	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
6020	6018	1.2	Horse	Metapodial 1
6021	6018	1.2	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
6021	6018	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
6021	6018	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible
6022	6018	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
6023	6018	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
6026	6024	1.2	Sheep/Goat	Atlas

Table 59: List of Identifiable fragments assigned to a phase.

C.3 Plant remains

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.3.1 A total of 102 samples were taken during the excavation phase. Several of these samples were taken and processed for feedback during the excavation, which enabled the sampling strategy to be amended accordingly.
- C.3.2 Eighty-three bulk samples were selected for processing based on the feedback results and contextual relationships. The features sampled include ditches, pits and industrial features that date predominantly from 50 BC to AD 150.
- C.3.3 The purpose of this report is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

- C.3.4 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Siraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.
- C.3.5 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 Tables 60-66. 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).

Quantification

- C.3.6 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, #### = 101-500, ##### = 501+ specimens
- C.3.7 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance.
+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.3.8 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation (charring) with a distinct pattern of spatial distribution across the site. The charred plant assemblages are predominantly comprised of the grains and chaff of spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and emmer (*T. dicocum*) wheat with occasional grains of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and occasional seeds of weeds that are likely to have been growing amongst the cereals such as bromes (*Bromus* sp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), grasses (*Poaceae*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), rye-grass (*Lolium* sp.), clover (*Trifolium* sp.) and meadow/creeping/bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*).

C.3.9 The results are presented below by phase.

Period 1

Period 1.1

C.3.10 Samples 5022 and 5023 were taken from two postholes (5346 and 5349) within Roundhouse 5106 and Sample 5097 was taken from an intervention within Enclosure ditch 5173. None contained any notable remains.

Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	fine chaff fragments	Legumes	Seeds	Est. Charcoal vol (ml)
5005	5142	5141	Ditch	16	0	0	#	0	0	0	1
5022	5348	5346	post hole	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	<1
5023	5350	5349	post hole	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	<1
5027	5345	5344	post hole	17	25	#	0	0	0	0	<1
5097	5858	5856	Ditch	17	5	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 60: Period 1.1 samples

Period 1.2

C.3.11 Abundant charred assemblages were recovered from Samples 5053, 5054, 5056 and 5063 from a large watering hole/pit (5482) which was located in the far north of the site and extended beyond the limit of excavation. The samples all contain charred hulled wheat grain with a large component of fine chaff (*palaea/lemma*). Sample 5053 also contains spelt/emmer glume bases, a spelt spikelet fork and a well-preserved bean (*Vicia faba*).

C.3.12 Sample 5077, from ditch intervention 5168 (part of Enclosure 5008), produced cereals.

Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	fine chaff fragments	Legumes	Seeds	Est. Charcoal vol (ml)
5077	5630	5168	Ditch	8	1	##	0	0	0	0	0
5053	5486	5482	watering hole	8	35	###	##	#####	##	#	2
5054	5486	5482	watering hole	8	80	###	0	#####	#	#	1
5056	5486	5482	watering hole	8	25	###	##	#####	#	#	<1

Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	fine chaff fragments	Legumes	Seeds	Est. Charcoal vol (ml)
5063	5561	5482	watering hole	8	10	###	##	###	0	##	<1

Table 61: Period 1.2 samples

Period 1.3

C.3.13 The most productive samples from this phase are predominantly ditch fills. Samples 5012 and 5013 from ditch **5246**, located in the west of the site, produced fine chaff fragments. Occasional cereal grains were recovered from Samples 5030 and 5031 from ditch **5395** (part of Enclosure **5268**), whilst occasional hulled wheat grains and chaff were present in Sample 5008 taken from a layer (5145) over ditch **5144**. Sample 5096 from ditch terminus **5837** (in the northern half of Enclosure **5268**) produced cereals.

Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	fine chaff fragments	Legumes	Seeds	Est. Charcoal vol (ml)
5006	5145	5144	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	0	#	1
5008	5150	5154	Ditch	20	25	##	#	0	0	#	5
5012	5247	5246	Ditch	18	30	0	0	#	0	0	<1
5013	5248	5246	Ditch	16	10	0	0	##	0	0	0
5030	5396	5395	Ditch	16	25	#	0	0	0	0	1
5031	5397	5395	Ditch	12	20	##	0	0	0	#	1
5074	5611	5609	Pit	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	<1
5075	5616	5615	Ditch	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	<1
5093	5733	5731	Ditch	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	<1
5096	5838	5837	Ditch	18	15	##	0	0	0	#	0
5098	5871	5870	Hearth	18	30	0	0	0	0	0	<1

Table 62: Period 1.3 samples

Period 1.4

C.3.14 The most abundant assemblage was recovered from Sample 5025 taken from fill (5378) of ditch **5376** (intervention **5376**). This sample contains abundant fine chaff fragments and occasional grains of emmer and spelt. Further south within ditch **5376**, occasional charred plant remains are present in Sample 5082, (intervention **5685**). Ditch **5376** was to the east of a later corn dryer (**5500**; Period 2.4) and it may be that the charred remains coming from the fills of the ditch relate to the later rake-out of this feature rather than use of the ditch.

Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	fine chaff fragments	Legumes	Seeds	Est. Charcoal vol (ml)
5014	5257	5256	post hole	18	5	#	#	0	0	0	0
5025	5378	5376	Ditch	16	30	###	0	#####	0	#	0
5032	5394	5393	Ditch	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
5029	5418	5417	Pit	19	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
5062	5558	5557	post hole	9	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
5076	5619	5618	Ditch	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5082	5687	5685	Ditch	16	15	###	###	0	0	0	<1
5083	5688	5685	Ditch	17	15	#	#	0	0	0	<1
5084	5689	5685	Ditch	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	<1
5085	5722	5721	Ditch	16	2	#	0	0	0	#	<1

Table 63: Period 1.4 samples

Period 2

Period 2.1-2.2

C.3.15 Abundant charred assemblages of hulled wheat chaff and grains were recovered from Samples 5002, 5003 and 5095, two separate interventions (**5128** and **5774**) within Enclosure **5128**. Once again, these ditch interventions were close to the area of possible corn dryers in the Mid-Late Roman period and the charred remains may represent rake-out when the ditch had partially silted up.

Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	fine chaff fragments	Legumes	Seeds	Est. Charcoal vol (ml)	Phase
5000	5007	5006	Ditch	20	10	#	0	0	0	0	<1	2.1
5002	5132	5128	Ditch	20	25	###	####	####	#	#	0	2.1
5003	5131	5128	Ditch	9	30	##	###	####	0	0	0	2.1
5033	5439	5438	Ditch	16	5	0	#	0	#	#	<1	2.1
5034	5441	5438	Ditch	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	<1	2.1
5095	5775	5774	Ditch	19	65	0	#####	#####	0	##	0	2.1
5057	5489	5438	Ditch	6	10	#	#	#	0	0	<1	2.1
5020	5316	5314	post hole	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	<1	2.2

Table 64: Period 2.1-2.2 samples

Period 2.3-2.4

C.3.16 Abundant cereals and chaff were present in Sample 5081 from ditch cut **5696**, directly to the east of corn dryer **5500** within ditch **5379**. The samples from the corn dryer itself (**5500**) were virtually sterile. Chaff and legumes were recovered from Sample 5026, fill of posthole **5382**.

C.3.17 Samples recovered from grave **5445** were sterile, containing no preserved remains.

Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	fine chaff fragments	Legumes	Seeds	Est. Charcoal vol (ml)	Phase
5052	5536	5535	Ditch	19	10	0	0	0	0	0	5	2.3
5026	5384	5382	posthole	18	30	#	##	0	##	0	<1	2.4
5035	5444	5445	grave	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5036	5444	5445	grave	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5037	5444	5445	grave	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5038	5444	5445	grave	6	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5039	5444	5445	grave	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5040	5444	5445	grave	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5061	5444	5445	grave	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5051	5471	5470	Gully	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	<1	2.4
5041	5529	5500	Corn Dryer	8	5	#	0	0	0	0	<1	2.4
5042	5530	5500	Corn Dryer	8	5	#	0	0	0	0	<1	2.4
5043	5531	5500	Corn Dryer	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5044	5531	5500	Corn Dryer	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5045	5531	5500	Corn Dryer	9	1	#	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5046	5563	5562	post hole	10	2	#	#	0	0	0	<1	2.4
5047	5564	5564	foundation trench	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	<1	2.4
5048	5566	5566	foundation trench	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5049	5568	5568	foundation trench	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5065	5597	5595	Pit	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5070	5601	5598	Corn Dryer	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	<1	2.4
5066	5599	5598	Corn Dryer	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	<1	2.4
5067	5599	5598	Corn Dryer	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5068	5600	5598	Corn Dryer	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5069	5600	5598	Corn Dryer	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5071	5603	5602	foundation trench	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5072	5605	5604	Pit	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	<1	2.4
5073	5606	5604	Pit	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	<1	2.4
5100	5606	5604	Pit	20	10	#	#	0	0	0	<1	2.4
5080	6031	5637	Pit	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	<1	2.4
5078	5638	5637	Pit	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	<1	2.4
5079	5640	5637	Pit	10	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5087	5675	5673	Pit	19	15	0	0	0	0	#	0	2.4
5088	5676	5673	Pit	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	<1	2.4
5099	5676	5673	Pit	20	20	0	0	##	0	0	<1	2.4
5081	5697	5696	Ditch	18	125	#####f	#####	0	#	##	<1	2.4

Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	fine chaff fragments	Legumes	Seeds	Est. Charcoal vol (ml)	Phase
5090	5715	5713	Pit	18	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4

Table 65: Period 2.3-2.4 samples

Period 3

C.3.18 Sample 5010 from pit **5244**, located at the western edge of the site, contained moderate cereals and chaff and charred grain.

Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	fine chaff fragments	Legumes	Seeds	Est. Charcoal vol (ml)
5010	5245	5244	Pit	20	45	##	#	0	0	0	<1

Table 66: Period 3 samples

Discussion

- C.3.19 The charred assemblages most likely represent the burning of hulled wheat processing waste and the abundance of the remains in specific locations across the site indicate episodes of large scale production. Spelt and emmer are hulled wheat varieties in which the grain is enclosed in tight outer casing (forming a spikelet) that requires parching to release it, often resulting in accidental burning of the spikelets. The waste products of cereal processing are chaff, straw and weed seeds, along with accidental grains. This waste material was used as kindling for ovens, hearths and corn dryers, all of which are present on this site. These features would have required cleaning after use with the spent fuel most practically being dumped in nearby ditch fills.
- C.3.20 There is one definite corn dryer (**5685/5500**) located in the norther corner of enclosure ditch **5379** (Phase 2.4) and another possible corn dryer located next to it (**5598**). A number of features that are associated with the corner of the enclosure ditch have produced similar assemblages of cereal processing waste that is likely to have derived from the corn dryers. The deposits of these features have been dated to Phases 1.3 -2.4, suggesting that there was a high degree of post-depositional mixing of the deposits.
- C.3.21 The abundance of cereal processing waste suggests large scale processing of hulled wheat. The by-products of this process were considered a valuable commodity that could be used as fodder, pot temper or as kindling and are usually found in abundance when associated with corn dryers (van der Veen 1999, 217). The charred plant assemblages recovered from the deposits associated with the corn dryers are all very similar in their content with fine chaff the major component, and grains of spelt and emmer present in varying amounts. The density and diversity of weed seeds is extremely low and offer limited potential to provide additional information on cultivation.

C.3.22 The samples from waterhole **5482** (Period 1.2) all produced assemblages that are remarkably similar to those from the corn dryer associated deposits, albeit at an earlier date. It is likely that further corn dryers were located beyond the area of excavation and the rake-outs deposited in waterhole **5482**. It should be noted that whilst evidence of germination was noted in the assemblages from waterhole **5482**, the percentage of germinated grain was very low and is more indicative of accidental spoiling of grain rather than the deliberate germination for malting.

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-430381		
Project Name	Wimpole Hall Car Park		
Start of Fieldwork	30th July 2018	End of Fieldwork	12th October 2018
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WPLCPK18	Planning App. No.	S/1543/17/EI
HER Number	ECB 5375	Related Numbers	ECB 4752

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Car Park and visitor centre
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-area excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Test-pit Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Farmstead	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)	Pottery	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Farmstead	Roman (43 to 410)	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Roundhouse	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)	Metalwork	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Structure	Roman (43 to 410)	Metalwork	Roman (43 to 410)
Waterhole	Roman (43 to 410)	Metalwork waste	Roman (43 to 410)
Corn Dryer	Roman (43 to 410)	Glass	Roman (43 to 410)
Metalled surface	Roman (43 to 410)	Worked stone	Roman (43 to 410)
Coprolite extraction pits	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Worked flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
		CBM	Roman (43 to 410)
		Worked bone	Roman (43 to 410)
		Human Skeletal remains	Roman (43 to 410)
		Animal bone	Roman (43 to 410)
		Charred grains	Roman (43 to 410)

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode)	
District	South Cambs		Wimpole Hall Estate, Arrington, SG8 0BW

Parish	Wimpole	
HER office	Cambridgeshire	
Size of Study Area	1.6 hectares	
National Grid Ref	TL 34210 50610	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec
Project Design Originator	OA East
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Project Supervisor	Chris Thatcher and Paddy Lambert

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Cambs County Store	ECB 5375
Digital Archive	OA East	WPLCPK18
Paper Archive	Cambs County Store	ECB 5375

Physical Contents

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

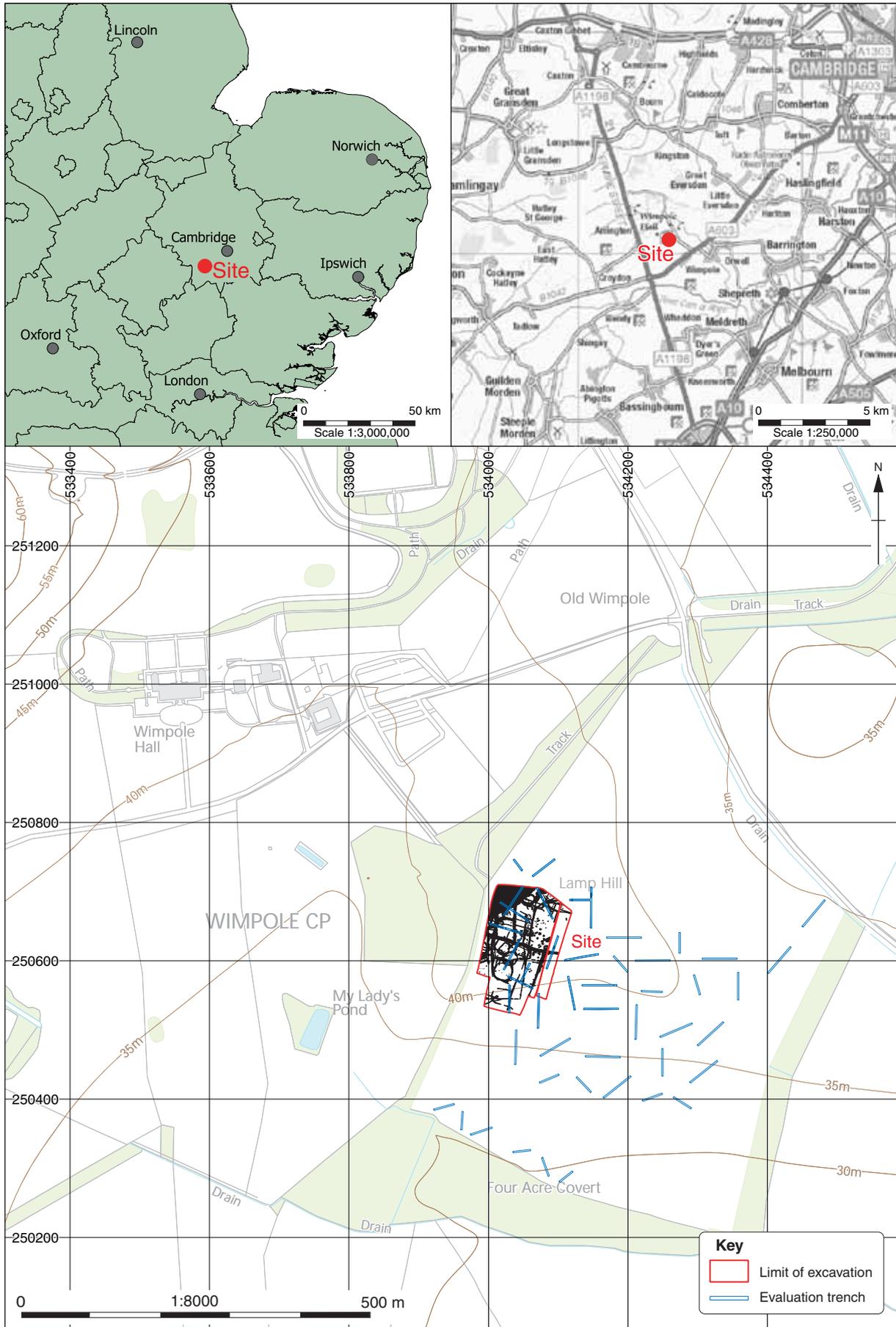
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Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Paper Media

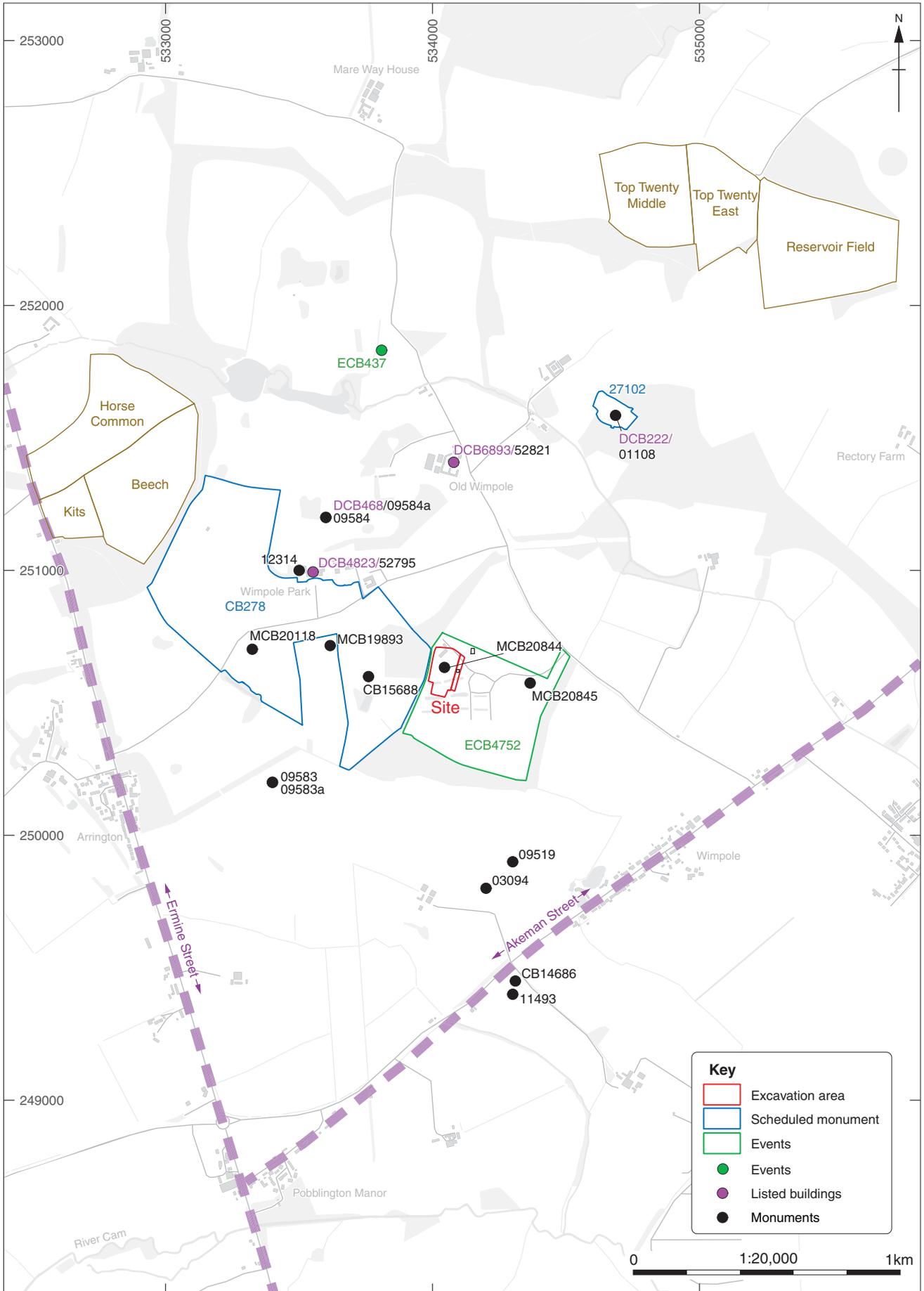
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Drawing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>

Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Research/Notes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>



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Figure 1: Site location



Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021

Figure 2: HER plot

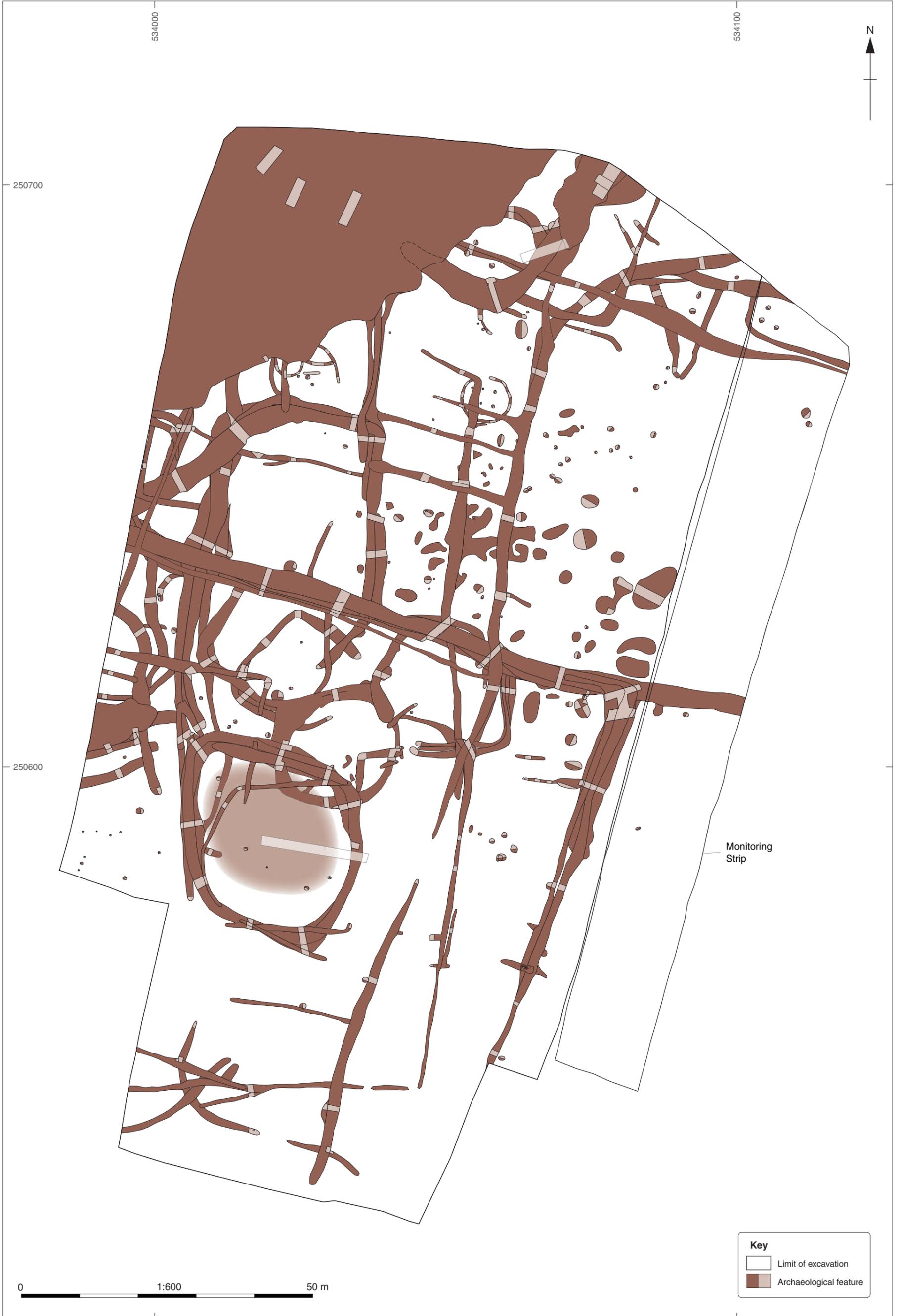


Figure 3: All features plan

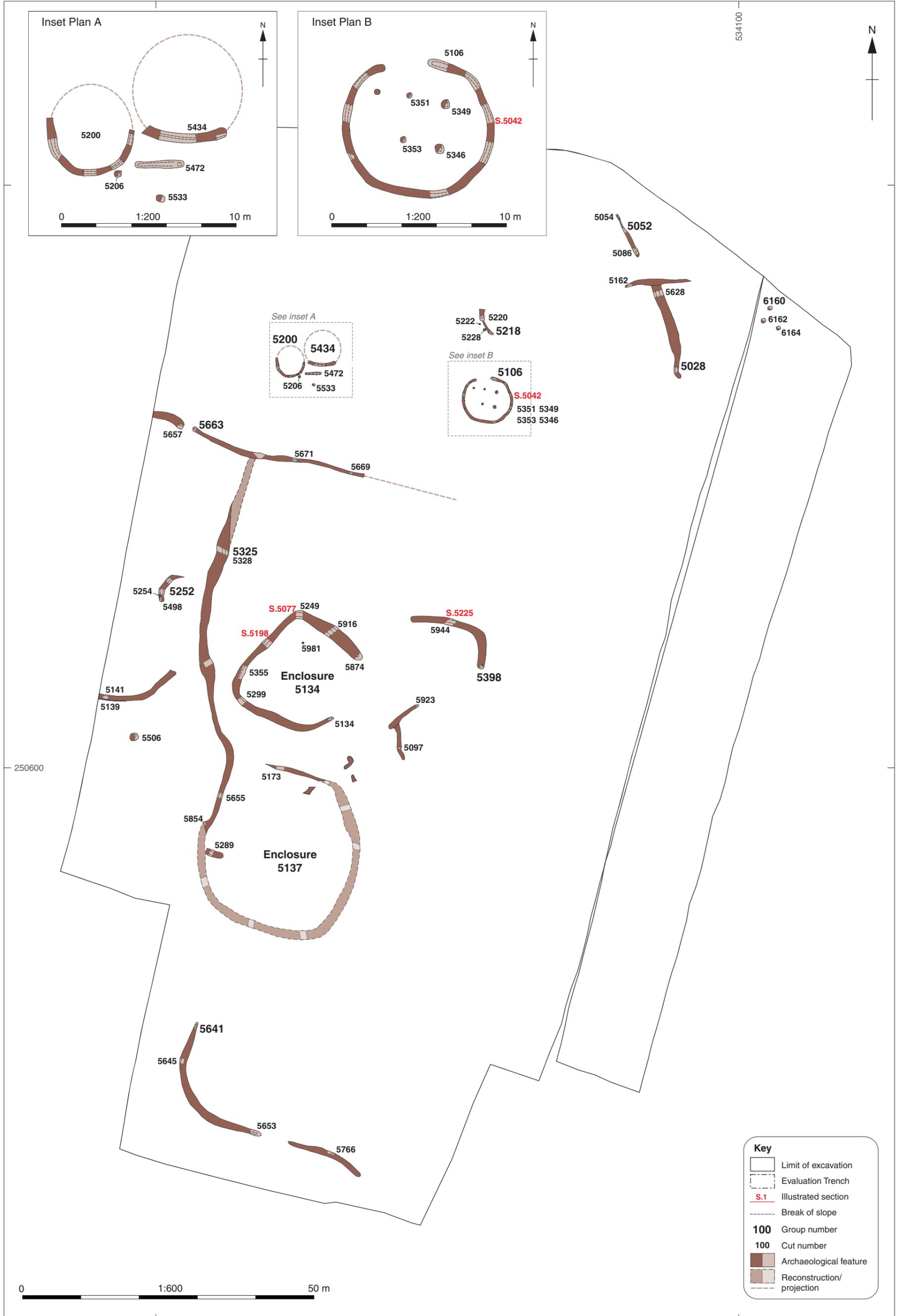


Figure 4: Period 1.1, Late Iron Age (c. 150 – 100 BC)



Figure 5: Period 1.2, Late Iron Age (c. 50 BC – early 1st century AD)



Figure 7: Period 1.4, Conquest period (c. mid – late 1st century AD)



Figure 8: Period 2.1, Early Romano-British (c. late 1st century – early 2nd century AD)

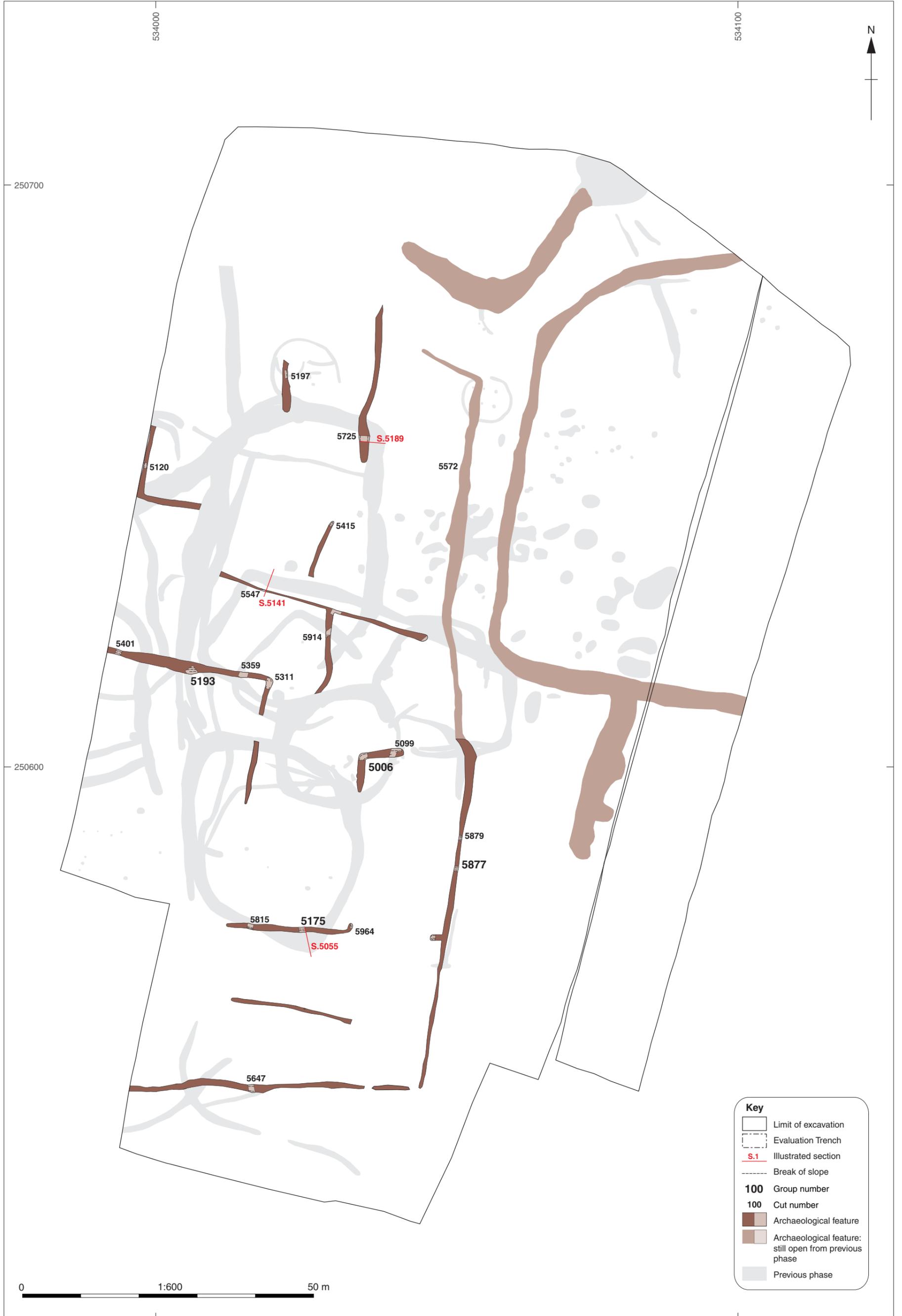


Figure 9: Period 2.2, Early Romano-British (c. mid 2nd century AD)



Figure 11: Period 3, post-medieval to modern

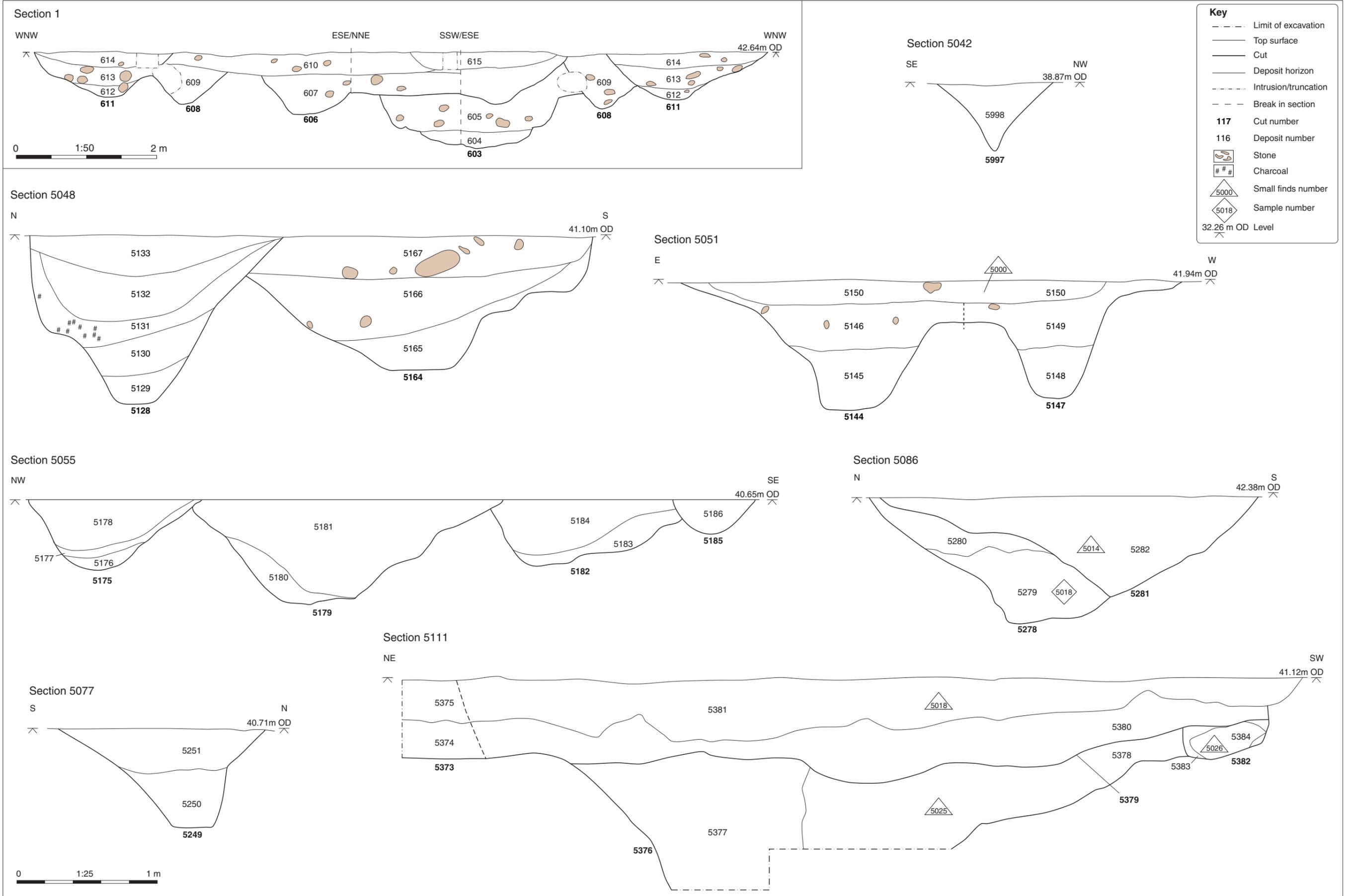


Figure 12: Selected sections (sheet 1 of 3)

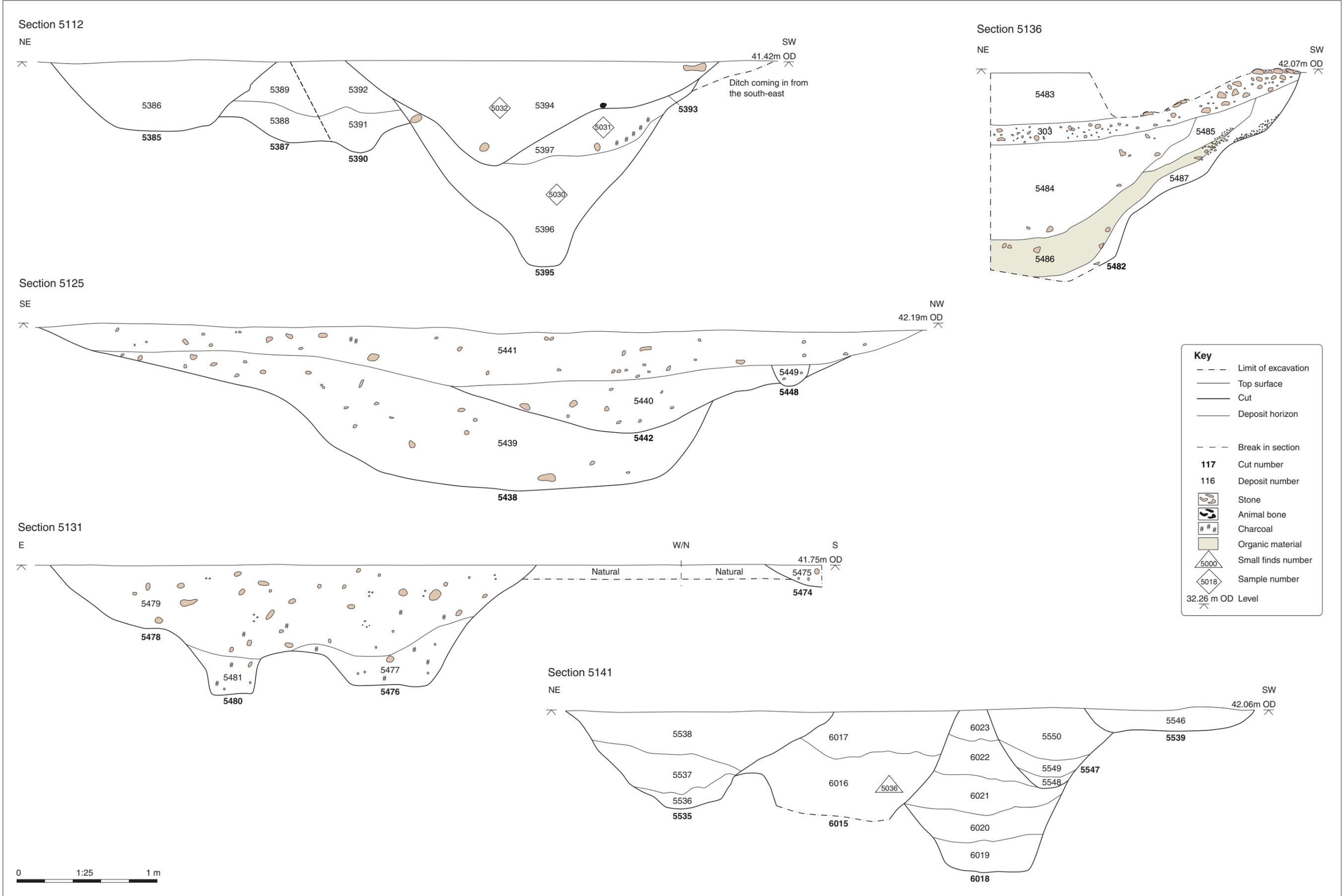


Figure 13: Selected sections (sheet 2 of 3)

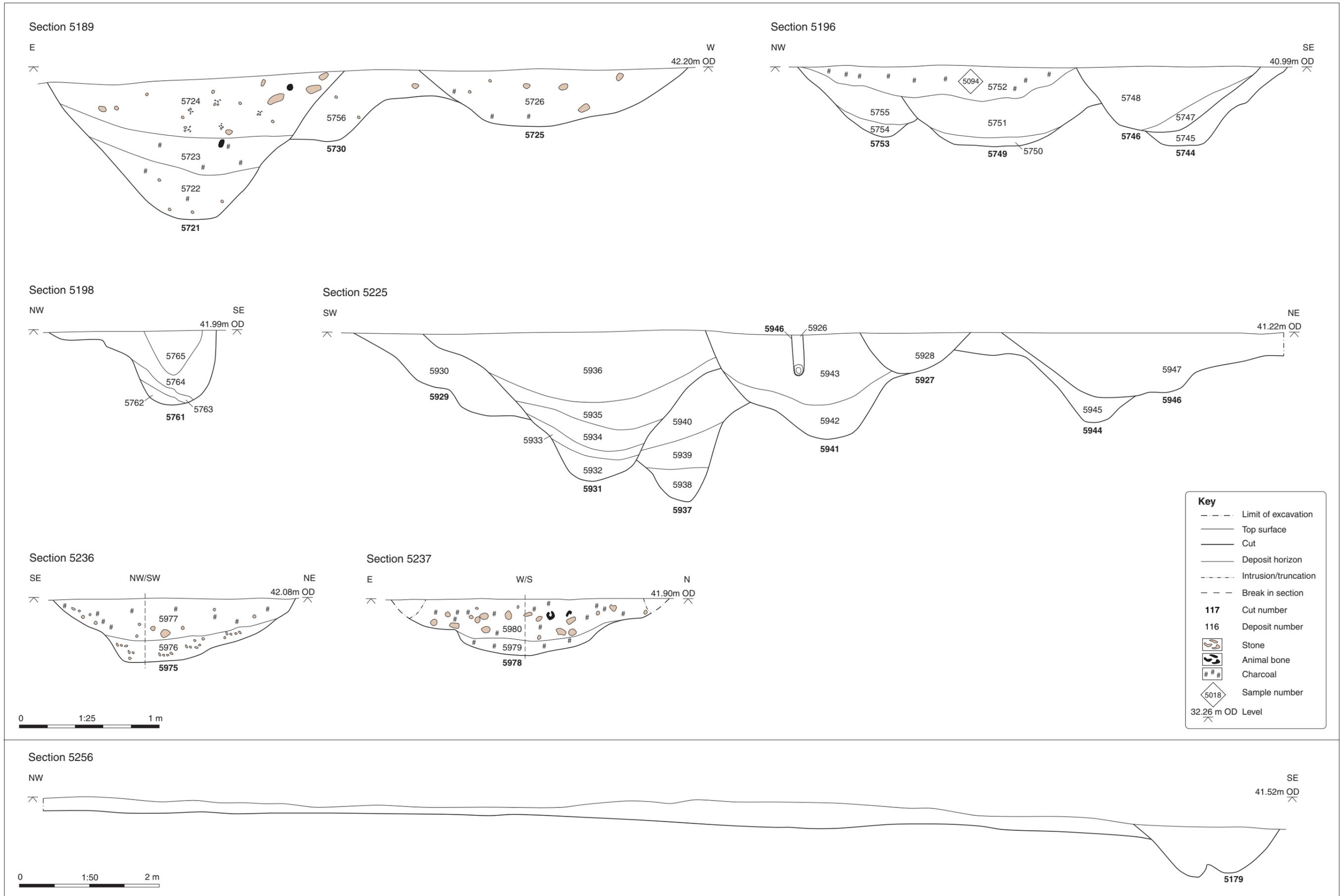


Figure 14: Selected sections (sheet 3 of 3)

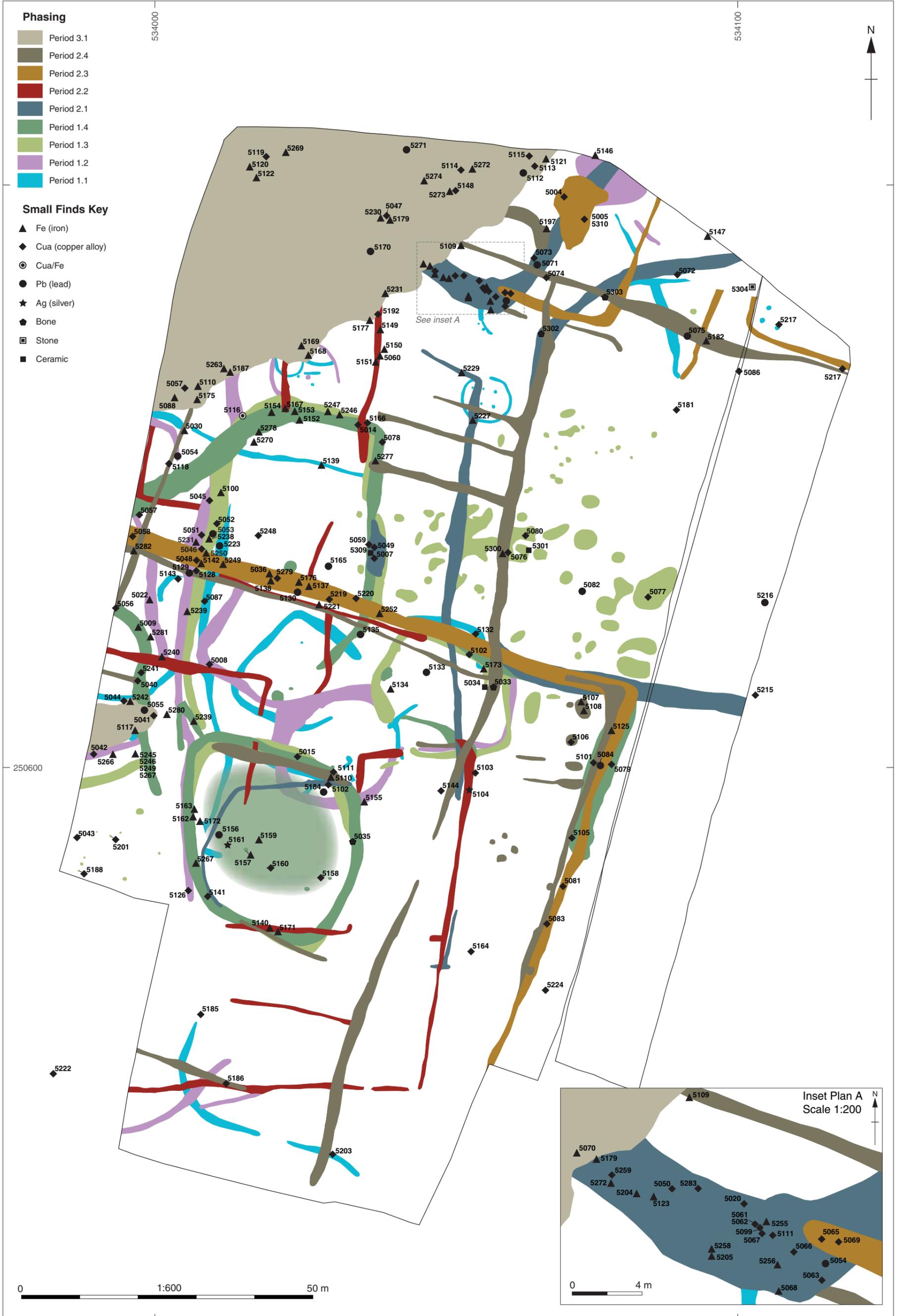


Figure 15: Small finds distribution

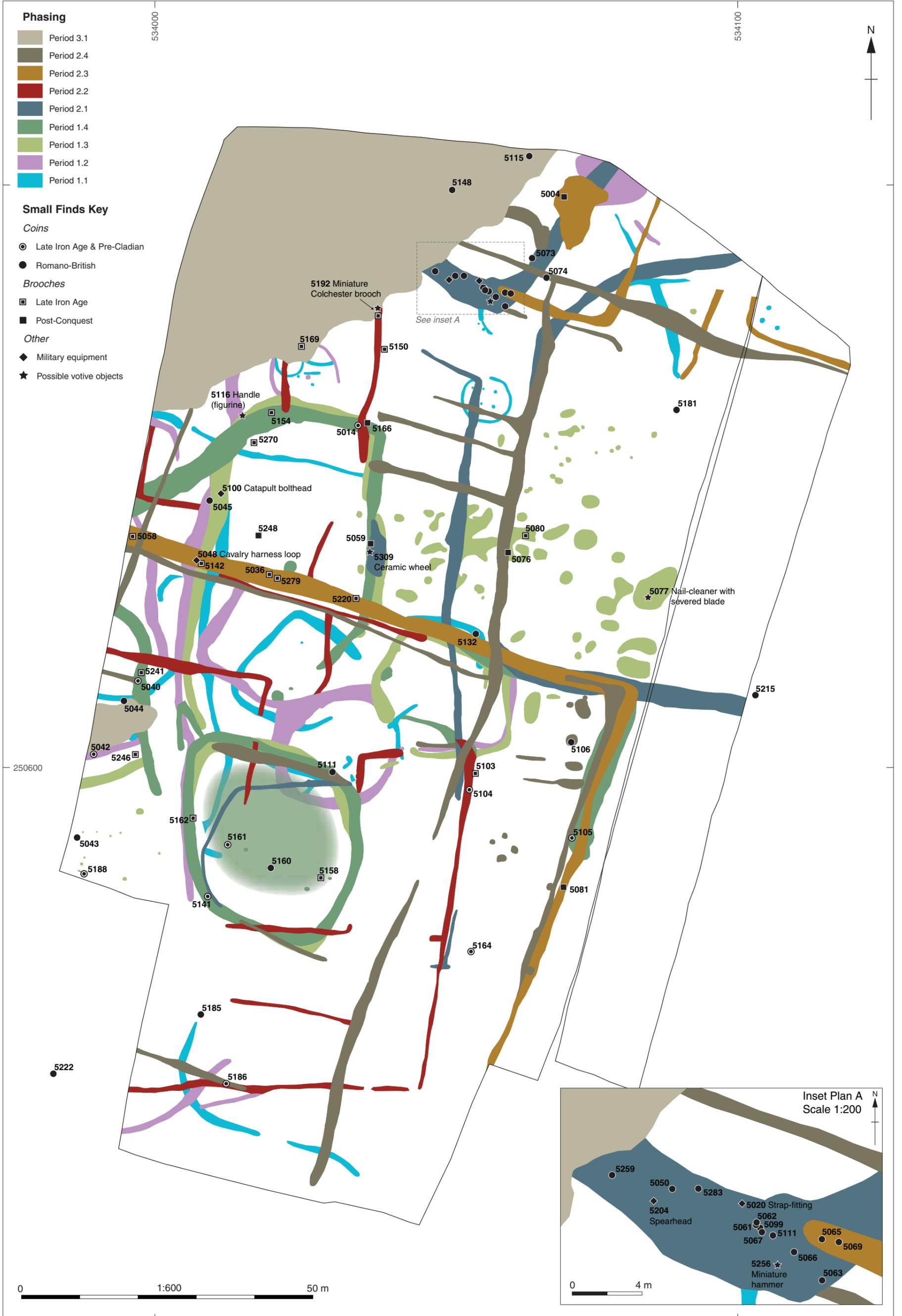


Figure 16: Selected small finds distribution (coins, brooches, military equipment and possible votive objects)

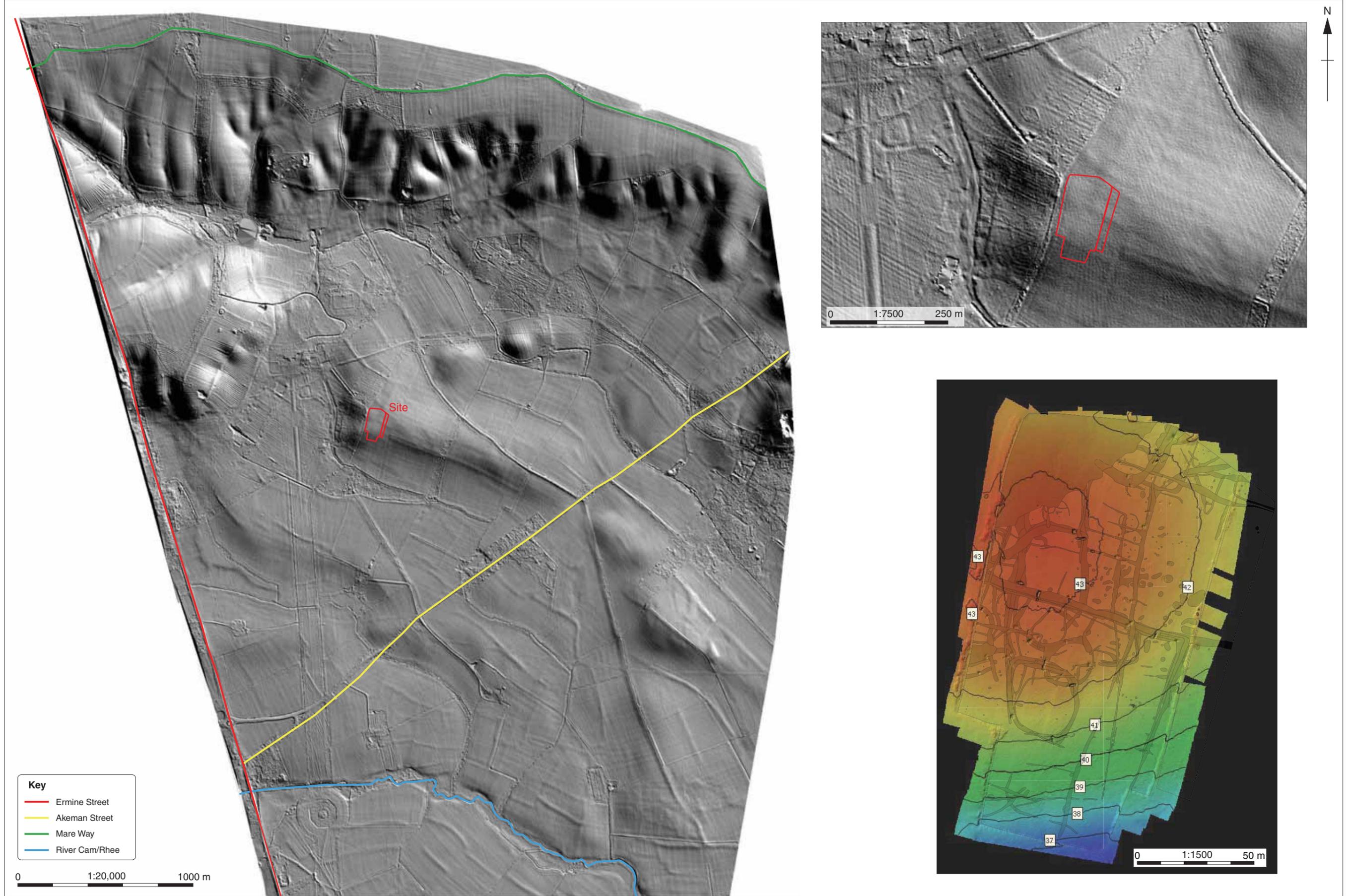


Figure 17: Lidar and topography (inset)

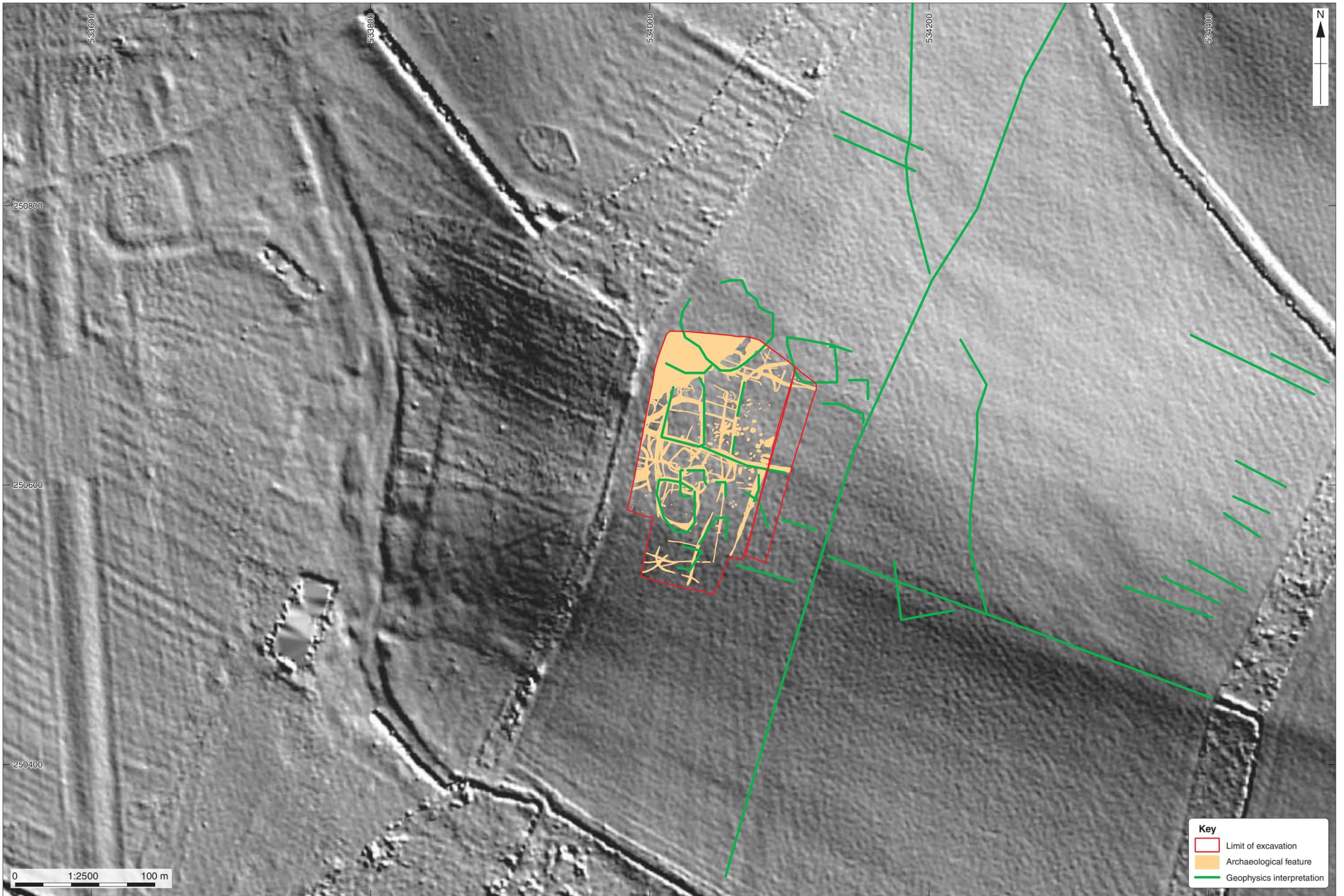
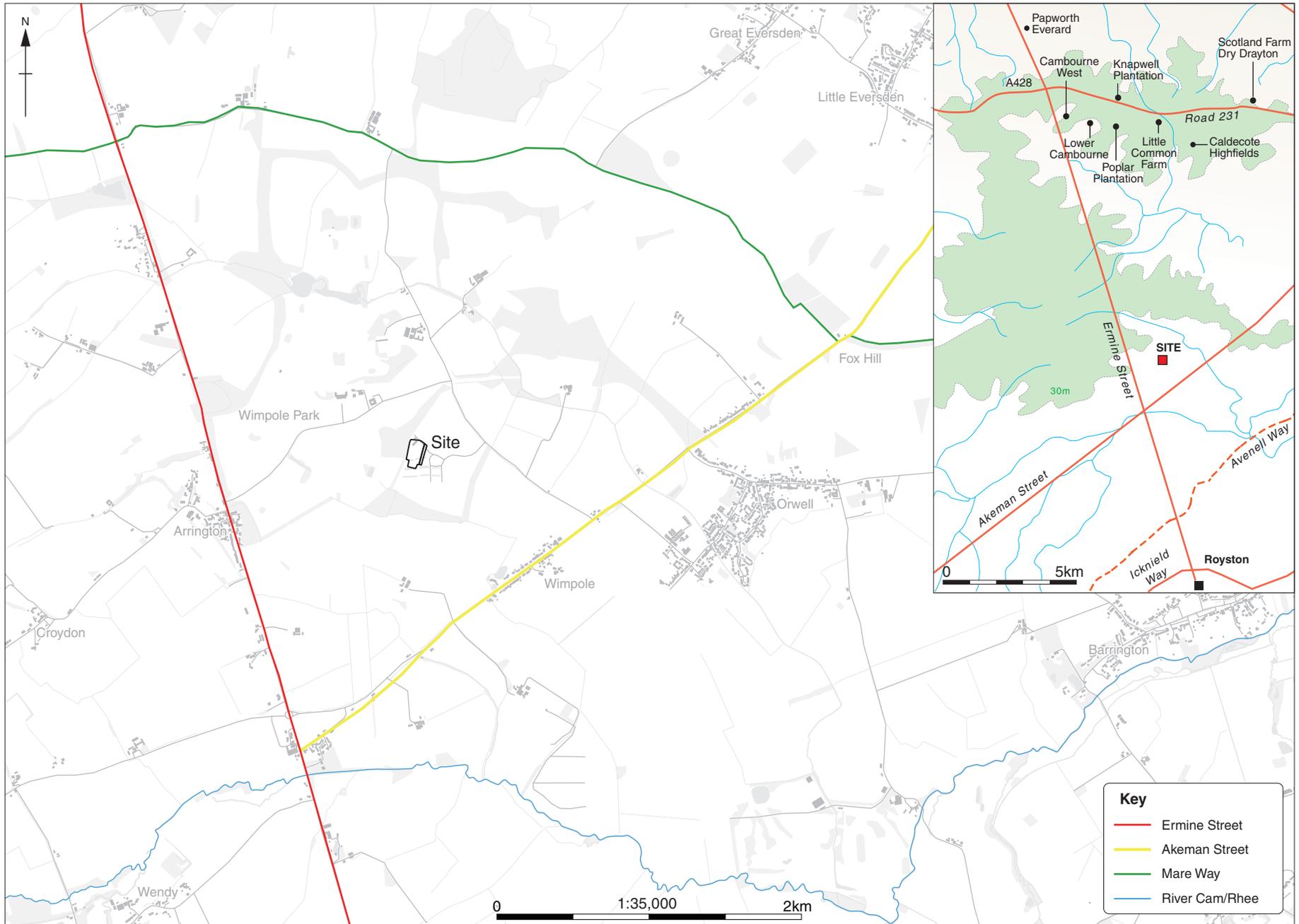


Figure 18: Localised LiDAR showing earthworks, with excavation features and geophysical interpretation overlaid



east
east
east

Figure 19: Map showing local Roman roads and selected Iron Age/Romano-British sites in the wider landscape

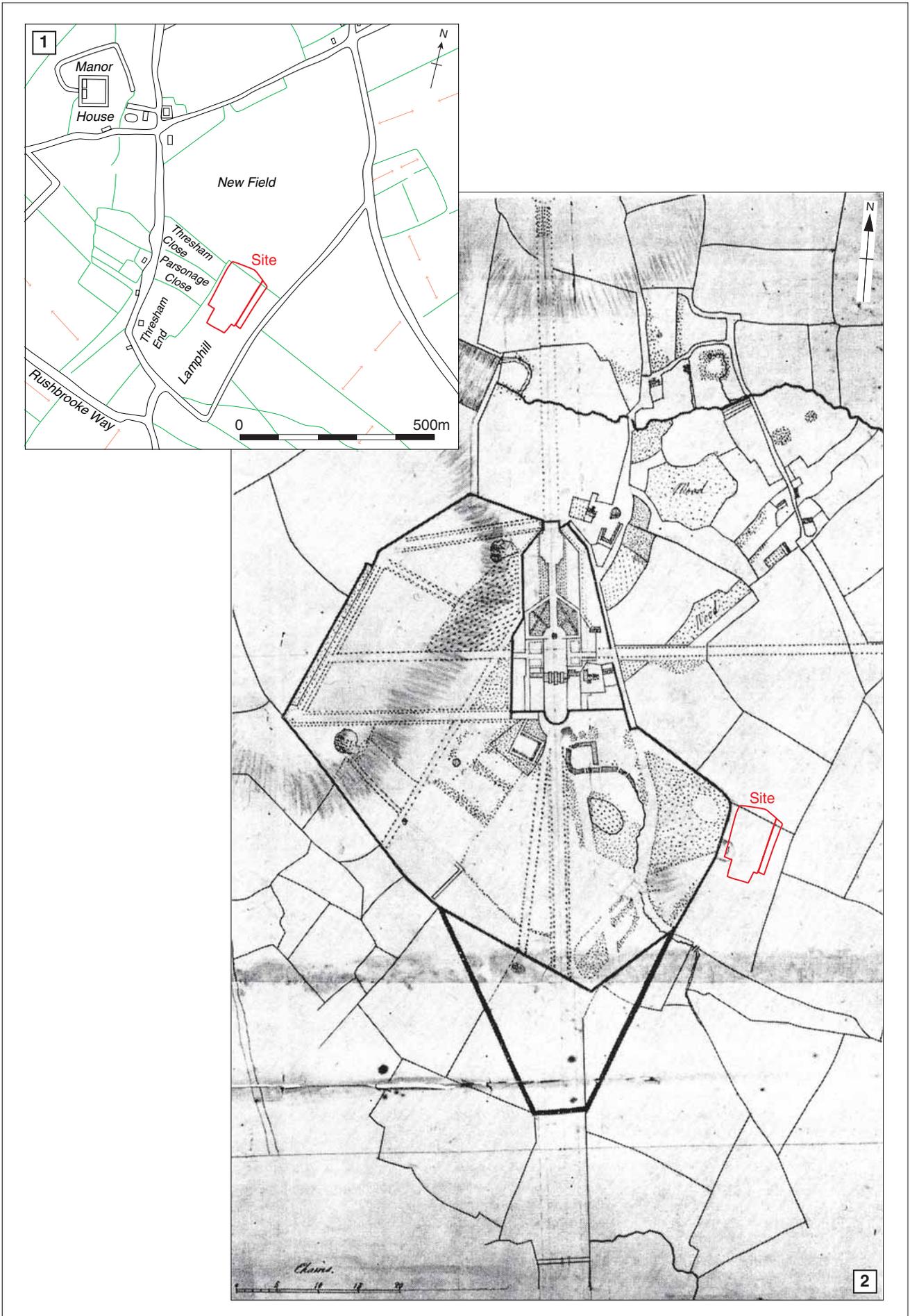
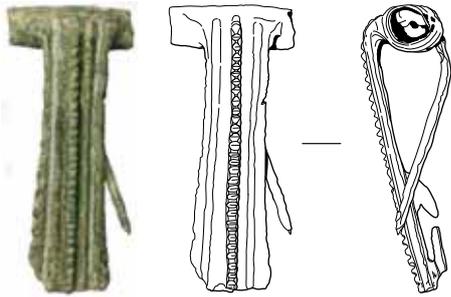
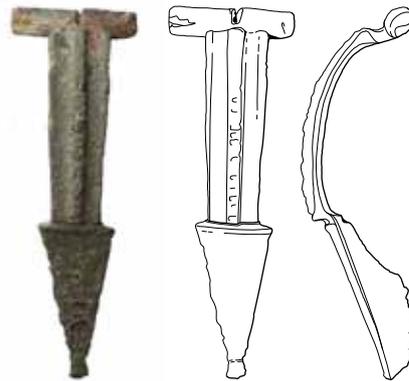


Figure 20: Historic Maps. 1) Excerpt from a transcription of the 1638 map of the parish of Wimpole by B. Hare, reproduced in full at: <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/cambs/vol1/pp210-229>. 2) Charles Bridgeman plan 1720

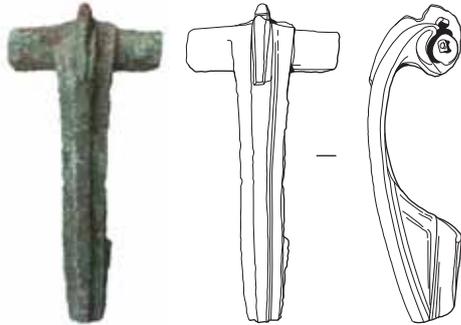
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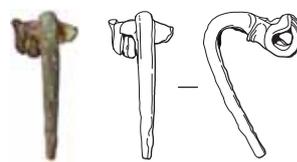
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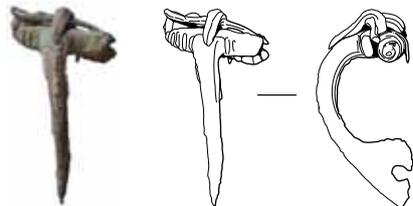
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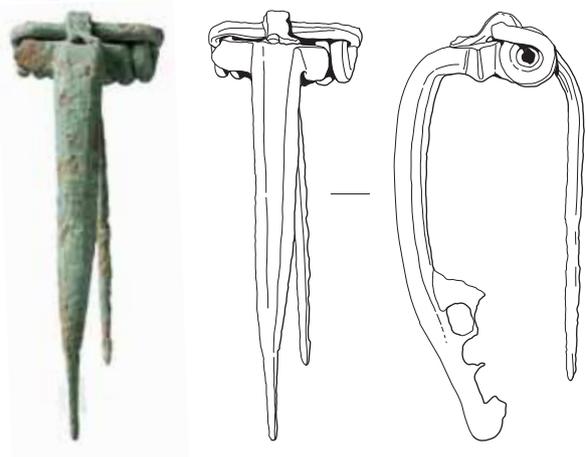
SF 5080



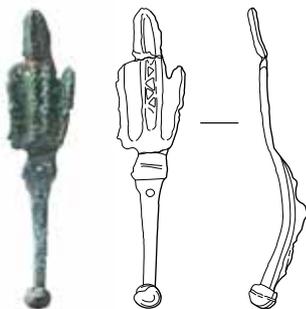
Sf 5192



Sf 5290



SF 5081



0 1:1 5 cm

Figure 21: Copper alloy, brooches



Figure 22: Copper alloy, other items



Figure 23: Copper alloy, figurine from spatula handle SF 5116

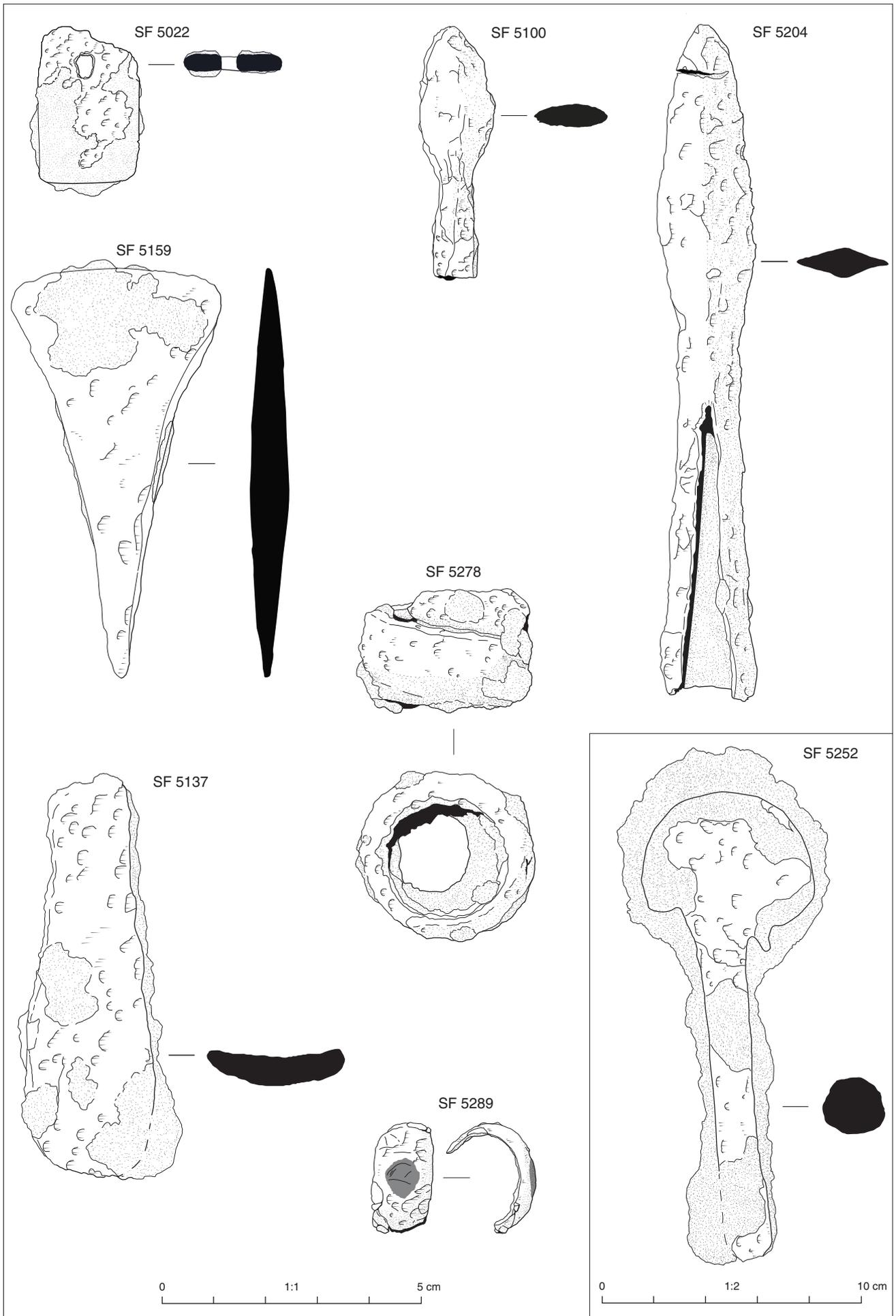


Figure 24: Ironwork



Figure 25: Coinage

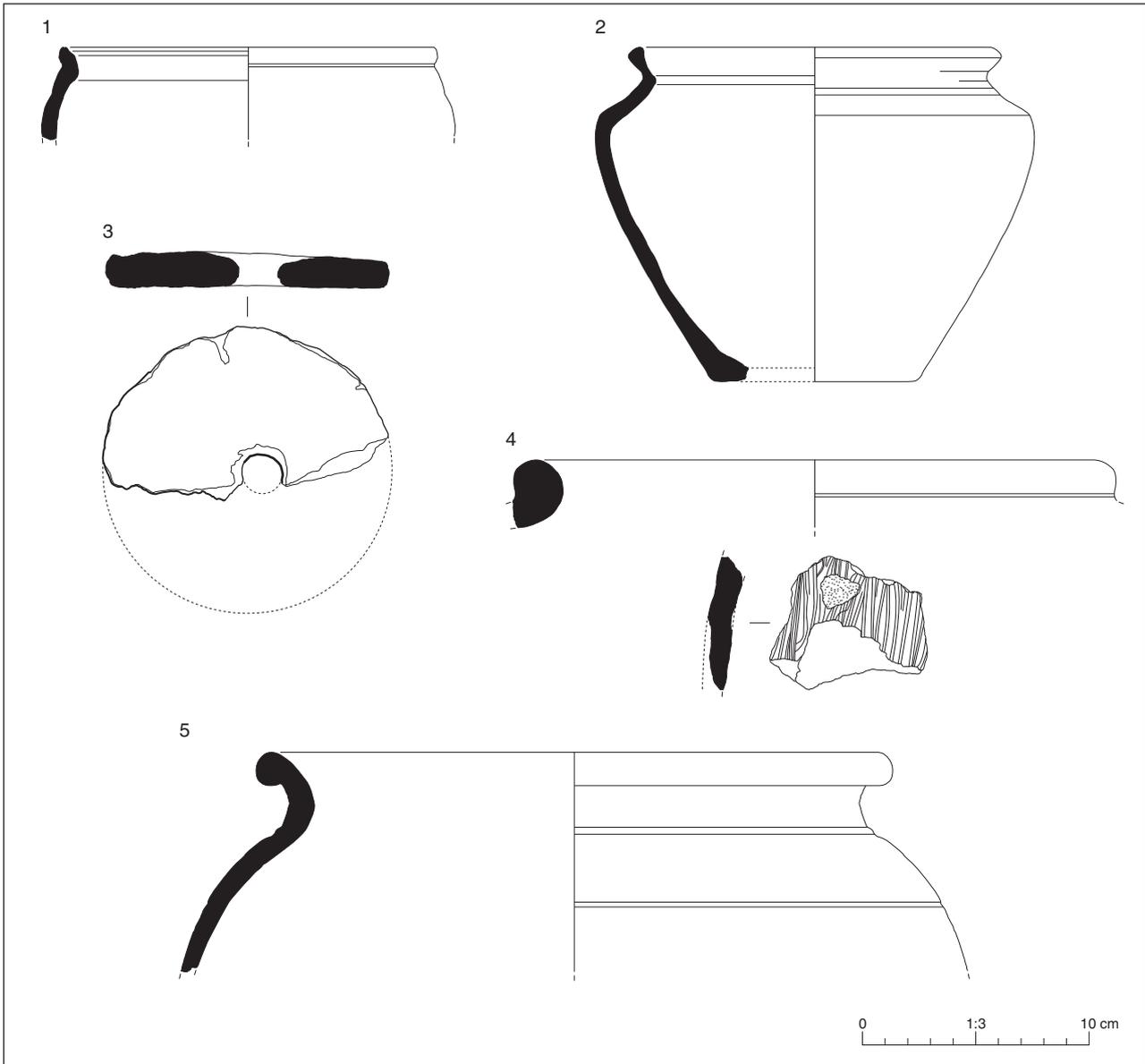


Figure 26: Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery

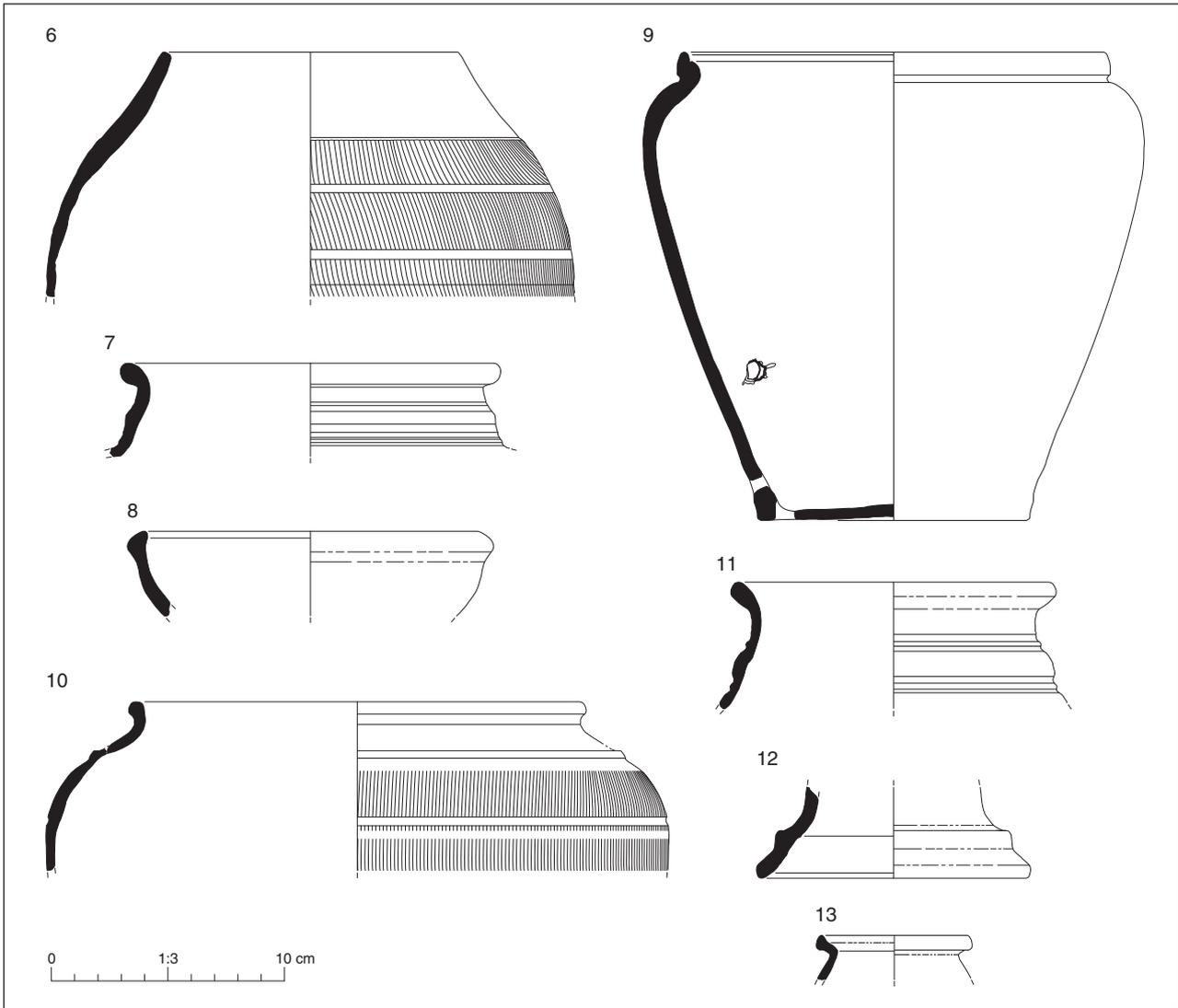


Figure 27: Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery

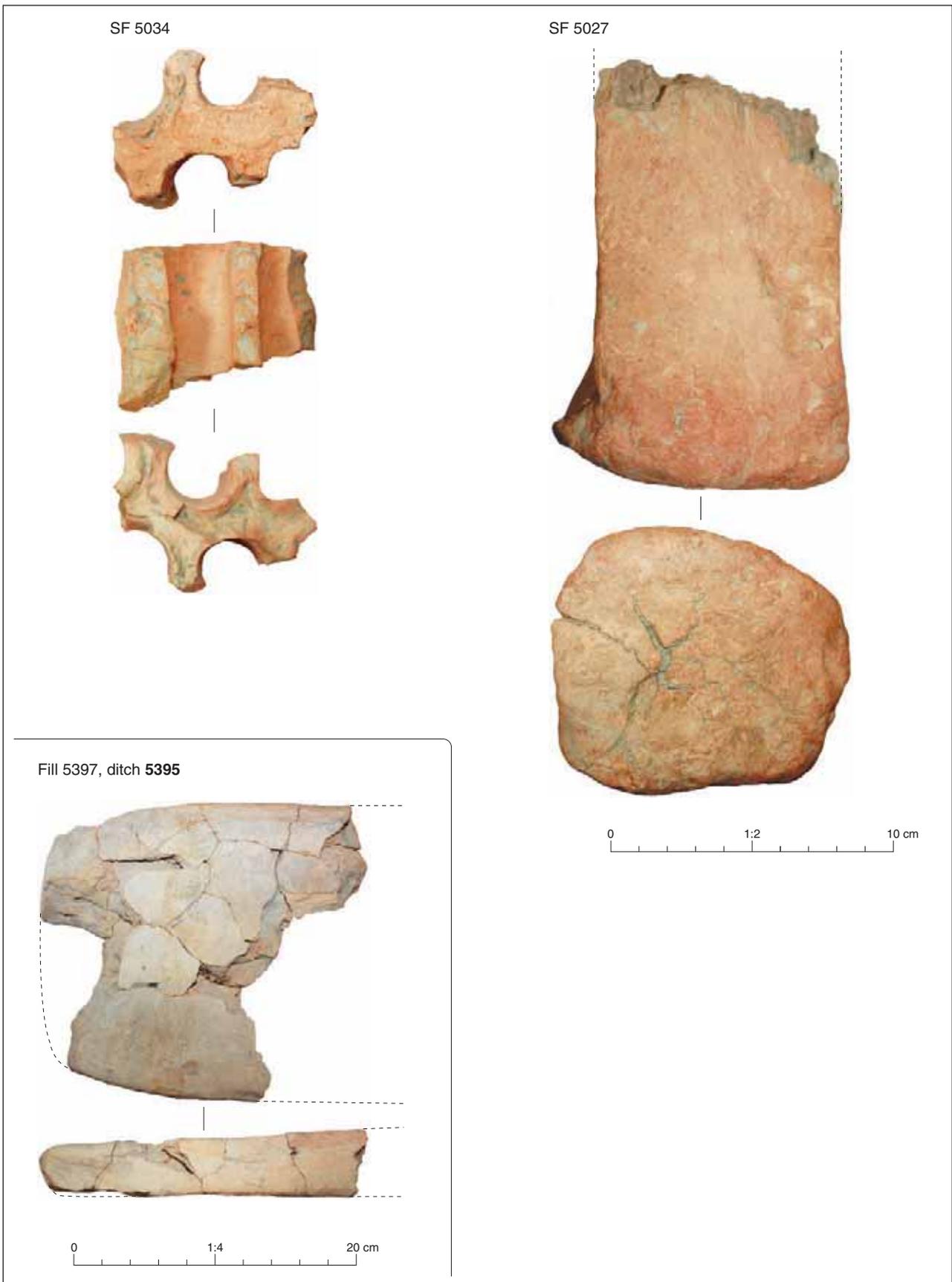


Figure 28: Fired clay: malting plate, pedestal and oven plate

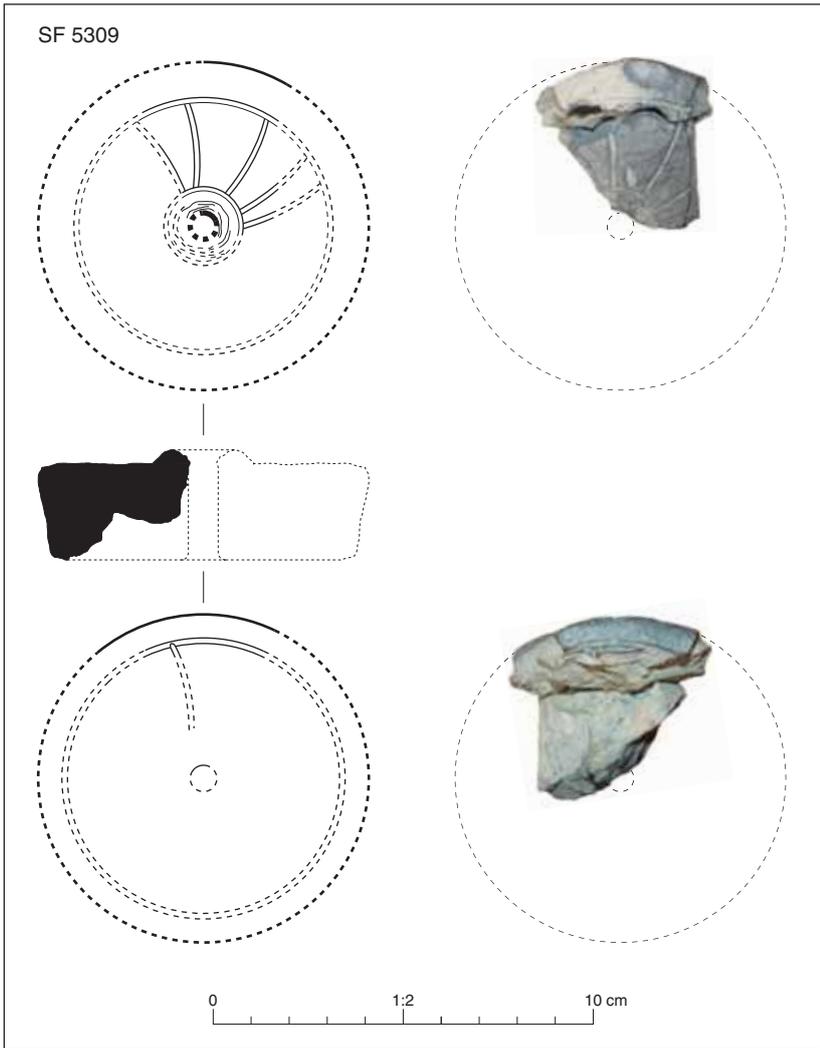


Figure 29: Fired clay: wheel object SF 5309



Plate 1: Volunteers working on metalled surface 303



Plate 2: Volunteer portrait by David Grech, August 2018



Plate 3: A daily guided tour taking place during the excavations



Plate 4: A guided tour as part of the open weekend in September 2018



Plate 5: Ditch **5325** (Period 1.1), looking south



Plate 6: Waterhole **5482** (Period 1.2) and metal surface 303 (Period 2.3), looking east



Plate 7: Enclosure ditches **5144** and **5147** (Period 1.3 & 1.4 respectively), looking south-east



Plate 8: Section 5055 including from left: ditch **5175** (Period 2.2), ditch **5179** (Period 1.4), ditches **5182** (Period 1.3) and **5185** (Period 2.4)



Plate 9: Posthole **5256** in base of enclosure ditch **5179** (Period 1.4), looking east



Plate 10: Ditch **5281** (Period 1.4), looking south-west



Plate 11: Ditch **5438** (Period 2.1) looking south-east



Plate 12: Pre-excavation shot of Corn dryer **5500** (Period 2.4) looking south-west



Plate 13: SK 5452 and 5453 (Period 2.4), looking east



Plate 14: Composite UAV shot



Plate 15: Aerial view facing west, looking towards Arrington



Plate 16: Aerial view facing south-west, looking towards Ermine Street



Plate 17: Aerial view facing north-west



Plate 18: View of west slope of Lamp Hill facing south (site behind tree line)



Plate 19: View of north slope of Lamp Hill facing east (site behind trees on far right)



Plate 20: View from the base of Lamp Hill facing east (site behind tree line on right)



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