
Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

(incorporating the Cambs and Hunts Archaeological Society)

Volume XCIX
for 2010

1996
-2010



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Proceedings XCVI, 2007: Price £12.50 for members, £14.50 for non-members

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Christopher Taylor and Ashley Arbon: *The Chronicle Hills, Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire*
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Proceedings XCVIII, 2009: Price £12.50 for members, £14.50 for non-members

- John Pickles, Peter Gathercole, and Alison Taylor: *Mary Desborough Crafter, 1928–2008*
Leo Webley and Jonathan Hiller: *A fen island in the Neolithic and Bronze Age: excavations at North Fen, Sutton, Cambridgeshire*
Aileen Connor: *A fen island burial: excavation of an Early Bronze Age round barrow at North Fen, Sutton*
Hella Eckardt with Amanda Clarke, Sophie Hay, Stephen Macaulay, Pat Ryan, David Thornley and Jane Timby: *The Bartlow Hills in context*
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Scott Kenney: *A reappraisal of the evidence for the 'northern arm' of the Fleam Dyke at Fen Ditton*
Laura Piper and Andrew Norton: *An excavation at Station Quarry, Steeple Morden, Cambridgeshire*
Duncan Mackay: *Excavations at Scotland Road/Union Lane, Chesterton*
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Chris Jakes: *Recent Accessions to the Cambridgeshire Collection*

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Cambridge Antiquarian Society**

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**Volume XCIX
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Published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society 2010

ISSN 0309-3606

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Cambridge Antiquarian Society

Report for the Year 2009

Membership: there are now 382 members, 49 Affiliated Societies and 67 subscribing institutions.

Meetings: There were 4 Council meetings and 9 Ordinary meetings, at which the following lectures were given:

Gabriel Moshenska	<i>The School Air Raid Shelter: History, Archaeology and Memory</i>
Prof. Stephen Oakley	<i>How Latin Texts Survived from Antiquity to the Age of Printing</i> (In association with the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies)
Richard Buckley	<i>A Tale of Two Towns: recent discoveries from Roman and Medieval Leicester</i>
Prof. Ronald Hutton	<i>The History of Prehistory: Megaliths and the Modern Imagination</i>
Dr Catherine Hills	<i>Skeletons in the Garden – Romans and Anglo Saxons at Newnham College</i>
Ben Robinson	<i>Revealing Peterborough – New Explorations in an Ancient Cathedral City</i>
Dr Stephen Alford	<i>Finding Nicholas Berden: the career of an Elizabethan spy</i>
Prof. Simon Keynes	<i>John Mitchell Kemble (1807–57): Apostle, Revolutionary, and Anglo-Saxonist</i>
Richard Mortimer & Alex Pickstone	<i>Further Excavations at the War Ditches, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge</i> (In association with the Prehistoric Society)

In addition the following two conferences were held:

21st November 2009 *Recent archaeological work in Cambridgeshire*

17th April 2010 *Past Relations: different approaches to the dead over time*

Excursions: The Programme for 2010 consisted of the following visits:

Chatham Historic Dockyard, Saturday 15 May:

One of the country's foremost naval dockyards for 300 years, Chatham has been in the care of the Historic Dockyard Trust since 1985. As well as three historic vessels – HMS Gannet (1878), HMS Cavalier (1944) and HM Submarine Ocelot (1962) – it has a spectacular Victorian Ropery and a galaxy of other permanent and temporary exhibitions and displays, including 'The Wooden Walls' (a recreation of the dockyard in 1758) and the RNLI Lifeboat Collection. It also has the largest single concentration of listed buildings (military, civil and religious) in the UK.

Cherry Hinton, Saturday 26 June.

A morning was spent exploring the historical and archaeological landscape of Cherry Hinton Hall and its surroundings, under the guidance of Ms Michelle Bullivant. Outwardly Victorian, the park nonetheless has many features that bear witness to former land uses and industrial activity. Also investigated was the Lime Kiln Hill area and the newly-open to the public East Pit.

Spalding, Lincolnshire, Wednesday 14 July.

The highlight of this excursion was a visit to the Spalding Gentlemen's Society, founded in 1710 and one of the oldest learned societies in the country. The Society has the UK's second oldest museum collection, containing many rare items of both local and national interest, and a fine library.

The medieval riverside at Ely, Wednesday 15 September.

The riverside was a centre of activity in the Middle Ages attracting trades dependent on the river, and those requiring water such as brewing. The area was developed after the diversion of the river to its present course, probably in the twelfth century, thereby incorporating Ely into the fenland river network.

This walk, led by Mrs Anne Holton-Krayenbuhl, explored the area between the river and Broad Street, bounded by Waterside to the north, looking at sites of former watercourses, hithes, and buildings. The tour also included two medieval houses in Broad Street.

Moggerhanger Park, Bedfordshire, Wednesday 6 October.

Relatively little-known, perhaps due to its long period of use as a local authority TB sanatorium and then orthopaedic hospital (from 1919 to 1987), Moggerhanger was designed by Sir John Soane for Sir Godfrey Thornton, a director of the Bank of England, and built between 1790 and 1816. Listed Grade 1, it is regarded as perhaps the best complete surviving example of Soane's work, and epitomises many of his architectural ideas. The grounds were laid out by Humphry Repton. Now in the care of a Trust, which stepped in to avert the threatened demolition of the house and construction of a housing estate on the site, this excursion enabled members to see the current state of an ongoing and ambitious programme of restoration.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society Accounts for the Year Ended 31/12/2009

Registered Charity 299211 • Founded 1840

PAYMENTS		2008	2009
	Lectures: Publishing Programme	332.53	310.00
	Expenses	255.44	401.07
	Vol XCVI Delivery	1418.33	
	Proceedings Vol XCVII Publication	6399.28	
	Proceedings Vol XCVII Delivery	911.14	(b)
	Proceedings Vol XCVIII Publication		7692.41
	Proceedings Vol XCVIII Delivery		1083.29
	Conduit	1050.36 (a)	1005.00 (a)
	Conference: March	944.69 (a)	898.35 (b, c)
	: November	437.67 (a)	300.00
	Excursions	2147.09 (a)	285.03 (b)
	Mailings: Delivery Charges	504.65	156.56 (b, c)
	Subscriptions (CBA, Rescue, CRSoc)	102.00	104.00
	Haddon Library: Conservation	100.00	100.00
	Office Expenses, Web Site, Misc	376.17	347.75
	Emolument: Registrar	250.00	250.00
	Publicity		532.65
	Insurance	221.60	241.05
	From capital: new web site	894.83 (b)	1121.25 (h)
	Small Grants Scheme	<u>500.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>
	Sub-Total	16895.78	14928.41
	Purchase of Investments	6000.00	
	Total Payments	<u>22895.78</u>	<u>14928.41</u>
RECEIPTS		2008	2009
	Subscriptions: Members & Societies	7110.00	6908.50
	Tax Reclaimed	720.71	779.65
	C.U. Archaeology Dept.	800.00	800.00
	Proceedings Vol XCVI: Grants	2369.00	
	VolXCVII: Grants	3370.00	
	VolXCVIII: Grants		2090.00
	Conduit	486.96	162.60
	Conference: March	1197.10	1813.00
	: November	386.00	505.00
	Excursions	1924.25	312.00
	Sales of Publications	173.48	135.90
	Royalties, Misc	416.00	208.05
	Investment Income (gross)	997.59	1174.05
	Interest: NSB (gross)	<u>812.02</u>	<u>67.41</u>
	Total Receipts	<u>20763.11</u>	<u>14956.16</u>
	less Payments (excluding Investment of capital adjusted below)	<u>22895.78</u>	<u>14928.41</u>
	Cash Surplus/Deficit (-)	-2132.67	27.75 (d)
	Fixed Interest Treasury Stock:		
	Capital investment	6000.00	
	less excess cost on purchase/re-investment over maturity values	-997.06	-571.32
	Surplus/Deficit (-) Income over Expenditure	<u>2870.27</u>	<u>-543.57</u>
STATEMENT OF ASSETS			
	Cash Funds: Current A/C	2611.26	2571.60
	: Deposit A/C	23265.03	23332.44 (e)
	Treasury Stock at maturity values	<u>18363.84</u>	<u>17792.52</u>
		<u>44240.13</u>	<u>43696.56 (g)</u>
	Accumulated Fund		
	At beginning of year	41369.86	44240.13
	Surplus/Deficit (-) Income over Expenditure for the Year	<u>2870.27</u>	<u>-543.57</u>
	At end of year	<u>44240.13</u>	<u>43696.56</u>
	Planned Future Expenditure		9840.00 (f)

Notes

The presentation of the accounts conforms to guidance provided by the Charity Commission. Comment on some of the entries is given in the following notes:

- a. The cost of mailing details to members has been attributed to the event.
- b. A credit of £894.83 with Mailing Distributor arose in 2008 and was used in 2009.
- c. Adding the attributable postage credit makes the 2009 figures comparable to earlier years.
- d. This figure is influenced by a credit with the mailing distributor (b) and the exceptional expenditure on redesigning the Web site (h); excluding these amounts the surplus from the normal activities of the Society in the year 2009 is £254.17.
- e. In 2005 the Council reviewed the policy for the reserves held by the Society and concluded that the cash funds less liabilities (f) should be maintained in the range £10,000 to £20,000; on 31 December 2009 the reserves were £16,064
- f. Planned expenditure; PCAS Vol XCIX £8000, Ladd's Bequest (g) £840, Small Grants £500 and a grant of £500 to Cambridgeshire Archives towards the cost of purchasing the Fen Drainage Papers; total £9,840.
- g. Includes Ladd's bequest earmarked for events associated with Huntingdon; with interest the sum is now £840.
- h. Exceptional expenditure on the design of a new Web site.

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Further excavation of a late Iron Age settlement at Scotland Farm, Dry Drayton

David Ingham

with contributions by Jennifer Browning, Holly Duncan, John Giorgi, Sarah Percival and Jackie Wells. Illustrations by David Ingham and Cecily Marshall

In 2009 Albion Archaeology carried out further excavation of a late Iron Age settlement enclosure at Scotland Farm, south-west of Dry Drayton, that was first investigated in 2007. The results of the two excavations correlate strongly, with the latest work revealing further structural remains and evidence of partitioning within the enclosure. Ceramic evidence continues to indicate that the settlement had a short lifespan around the turn of the first century AD, although it is clear that the layout of the enclosure developed during that time.

Introduction

An excavation carried out by Albion Archaeology in 2007 at Scotland Farm, south-west of Dry Drayton (Fig. 1), revealed the southern end of a late Iron Age settlement enclosure within the footprint of a new grain store (Ingham 2008). The excavated part of the enclosure contained a non-domestic roundhouse and a small number of settlement-related features (Fig. 2), which produced a tightly dated pottery assemblage from the late first century BC to the first century AD. This settlement may have been a successor to a middle to late Iron Age farmstead located c. 250m to the south-west along the Dam Brook (Abrams & Ingham 2008, 20–33).

Plans to extend the grain store led to a further excavation in March 2009. Although the southern extension area contained only furrows and a post-medieval ditch, the northern area revealed more of the Iron Age settlement. Unfortunately, landscaping work associated with construction of the grain store in 2007 had led to a reduction in ground levels within the footprint of the extension that was increasingly severe towards the north-western end of the site. As a consequence, the enclosure ditch and a partition ditch both suffered substantial vertical truncation in places, although the Iron Age remains lay primarily beyond the affected area. The estimated original extent of these two ditches has been reconstructed on Figure 2.

Late Iron Age settlement (Fig. 2)

Remains dating to the late Iron Age were confined to the eastern half of the northern excavation area. More of the enclosure ditch (2528) was exposed; at 3.6m wide and 1.4m deep its dimensions were similar to those previously recorded. The infill of the ditch was mostly light in colour and fairly sterile, with the exception of a concentration of animal bone in the base.

Excavation revealed the majority of ditch 2524 that separated off the southern end of the enclosure, although its full profile was not seen. Its southern edge lay just within the area of the 2007 excavations, although this had not fully been recognised at the time; its upper fill — probably colluvial in origin, filling in a hollow left in the top of the ditch — had mistakenly been interpreted as a layer, unassociated with any cut features. It also now seems probable that the ditch was contemporary with enclosure ditch 2528, rather than a later addition or a re-cut of an earlier subdividing ditch, as previously thought.

Landscaping in 2007 had truncated ditch 2524 with increasing severity towards its western end; its surviving extent was 3.5m wide and 0.85m deep, but extrapolation of the recorded profile suggests dimensions in the region of 4.1m wide and 1.05m deep. The terminus of the ditch was slightly shallower, but also wider. At the western end of the ditch, its infill was light in colour and sterile, like that of 2528; darker deposits suggestive of occupation debris were only recorded towards the terminus, which produced the bulk of the feature's artefact assemblage. The enclosure was further subdivided by ditches 2513/2516 and possibly 2507, which is thought to represent the terminus of a ditch.

Evidence of reorganisation was apparent at the eastern end of the excavated area, although the narrow date span of the pottery assemblage suggests that the changes took place in quick succession. Pit 2534 was stratigraphically earliest, and was cut through by possible roundhouse gully 2525, which constituted slightly less than a semicircle. Its circuit may originally have been continued by 2508, with a gap of 2m

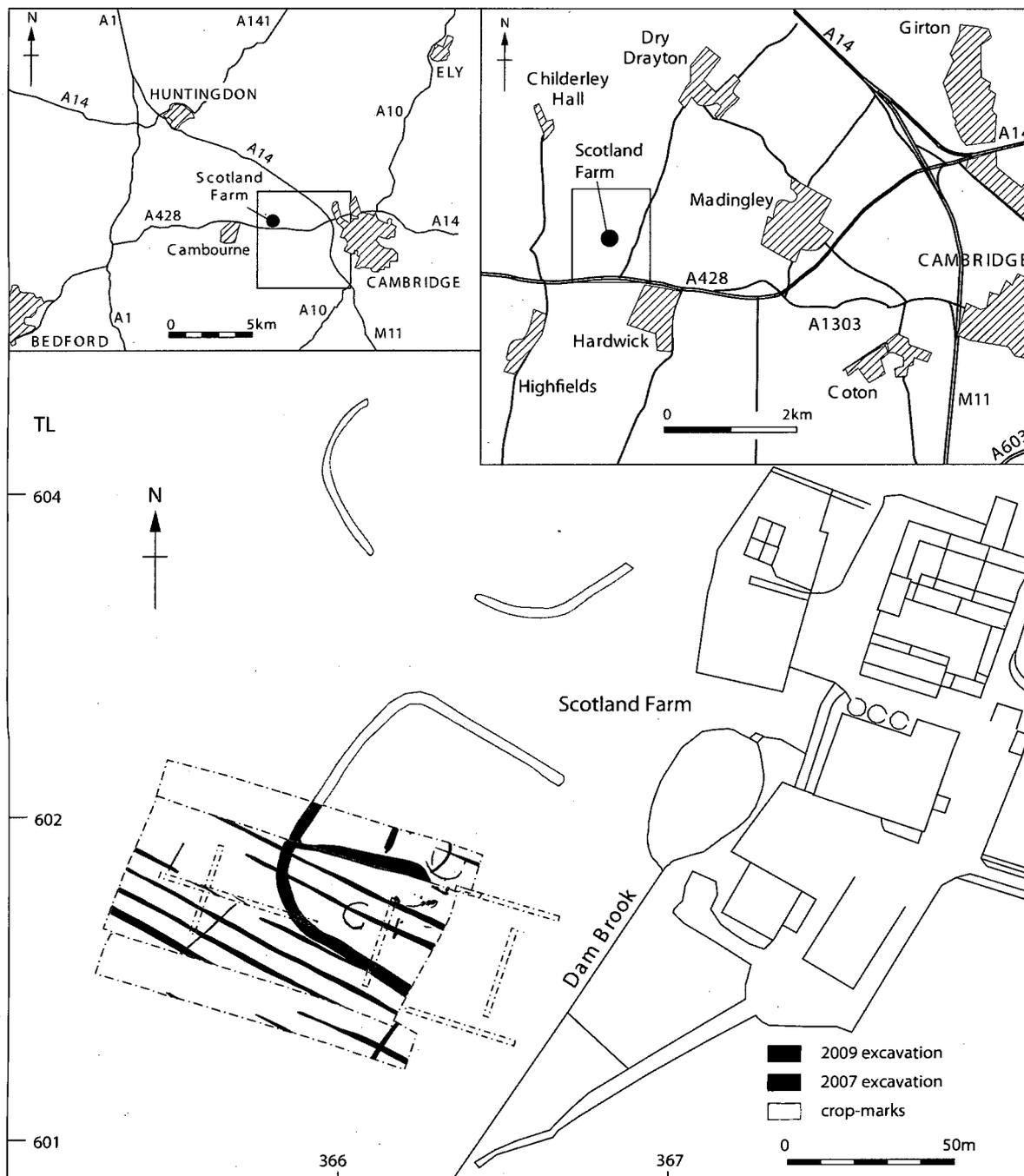


Figure 1. Site location plan showing excavated area, all features and crop-marks.

between the two; however, 2508 was truncated to the north by a furrow, and no further trace of it could be detected. Gully 2525 was subsequently truncated by steep-sided gully 2510, which was c. 0.9m wide and up to 0.5m deep. The curving nature of 2510 suggests that it may have had a similar function to 2525, but its northern extent lay beyond the excavated area.

Unlike the penannular gully excavated in 2007, the shape and profile of gully 2525 suggest that it was designed for drainage rather than to hold ground beams. Beam slot 2532, however, did have a clearly

structural function; a 0.34m deep hole slightly south of its centre indicated where a post had been driven in. The beam slot itself was 4.7m long, and its flat base, 0.35–0.4m wide, is likely to have held ground beams. It is unclear whether gully 2525 and beam slot 2532 were contemporary.

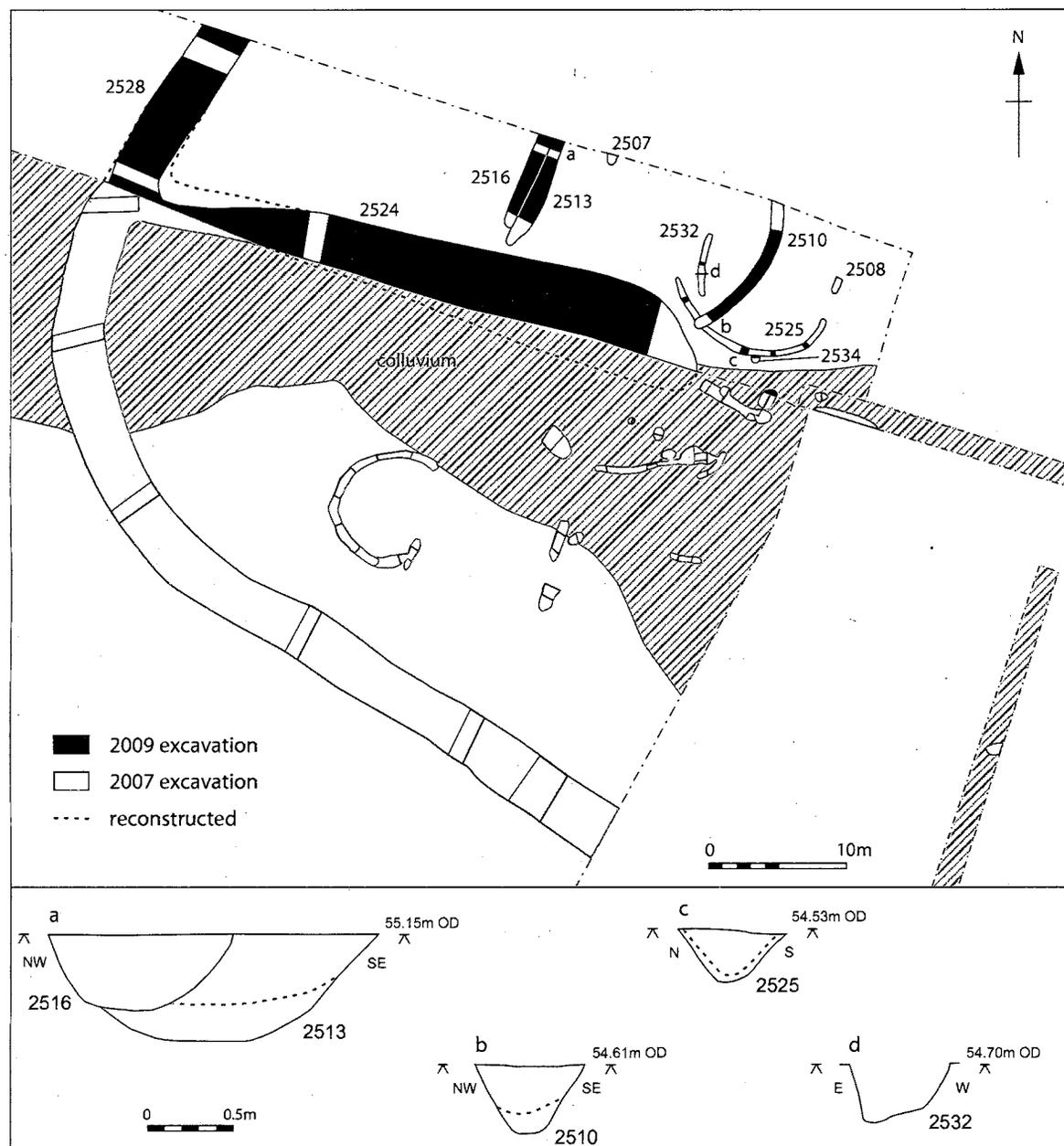


Figure 2. Plan of Iron Age enclosure, with representative sections.

Pottery

Sarah Percival

The 2009 excavations produced an assemblage of 266 sherds (3,298g), comparable in date, fabric and form with the tightly dated group of late first-century BC to first-century AD pottery from the 2007 excavations (Ingham 2008, 33–6). The assemblage includes handmade jars and bowls in a mix of grog- and sand-tempered fabrics, with a moderate number of wheel-made sherds. The pottery is fairly well preserved and includes some partial profiles.

Almost all of the 2009 pottery (96%, 3,175g) came from the enclosure ditches, with a small quantity

from structural gullies (Table 1). All of the features contained sherds from the late first century BC to the first century AD, suggesting that they were contemporary with those excavated in 2007 and related to the same short episode of occupation. The sherds are fairly large and moderately well preserved, with a mean sherd weight of 12.4g, suggesting that they had remained relatively undisturbed in the ditch. Sherds found within the roundhouse gully have a mean sherd weight of only 4.7g, almost certainly representing material from the topsoil which entered the gully once the building had fallen out of use.

Table 1. *Distribution of pottery by feature.*

Feature	Feature type	Sherds	Weight (g)
2508	Gully	2	2
2510	Ditch	40	566
2513	Ditch	52	697
2516	Ditch	3	57
2524	Ditch	125	1,770
2525	Gully	25	117
2528	Ditch	18	85
2534	Pit	1	4
Total		266	3,298

Like the 2007 pottery, the 2009 assemblage is made from unsourced local clays, with no obvious imports or fine wares. While the 2007 pottery was entirely handmade, the 2009 assemblage includes a number of wheel-made forms (29%, 958g).

Vessels within both assemblages are mostly sand- or grog-tempered (Table 2); however, while grogged fabrics were slightly more common within the 2007 assemblage, the pottery from the 2009 excavations is predominantly sandy (52.3%, 1,724g), with grogged fabrics making up 39.9% (1,317g). When the pottery from both phases of excavation is considered as a single assemblage, grogged fabrics contribute 48% of the total weight and sandy fabrics 45%, a fairly even mix

which is highly characteristic of the late pre-Roman Iron Age in Cambridgeshire (Thompson 1982, 17). Only very small quantities of calcareous chalk and shell-tempered fabrics are present, reflecting the lack of earlier Iron Age occupation at the site.

At least 26 vessels are represented, based on rim count. The small assemblage is entirely utilitarian in character, with no fine wares and limited specialist table wares (Table 3). The assemblage includes one handmade, stunted pedestal urn (Fig. 3, P13; Thompson 1982, A6); a tall-necked, narrow-mouth jar (Thompson 1982, type B3-3); a round, cordoned jar with tall, narrow neck (Thompson 1982, B3-5); and body sherds from a corrugated jar (Thompson 1982, B2). These tall, cylindrical forms first appeared on settlements and in burials during the later first century BC and may have been associated with drinking or serving liquids at table, although the practical application of this would have been somewhat unwieldy (Hill 2002, 148). The remainder of the assemblage comprises vessels for cooking, principally everted-rim jars (eight examples), and for serving food, such as the cordoned bowl with offset neck (Thompson 1982, D1-1). A single large, grog-tempered storage jar was also found. As with the 2007 assemblage, decoration is limited to fine combing found on three vessels (Fig. 3, P9 and P12-13; Ingham 2008, fig. 4, P7).

Table 2. *Quantity and weight of pottery by fabric type.*

Fabric	Description	No. Sherds	% of total	Weight (g)	% of total
PGW	Proto-grey ware with quartz sand	78	29.3%	1075	32.6%
GTW	Grog-tempered ware	51	19.2%	586	17.8%
Q2	Medium sandy handmade ware	41	15.4%	306	9.3%
STW	Shell-tempered ware	18	6.7%	123	3.7%
DGTW	Dark grog-tempered ware	17	6.4%	397	12.0%
Q1	Coarse sandy handmade ware	17	6.4%	173	5.2%
GTW P	Grog-tempered ware with pink surfaces	13	4.8%	306	9.3%
C1	Sand with rounded chalk inclusions	11	4.1%	134	4.1%
GTW R	Reduced grog-tempered ware	6	2.3%	74	2.2%
MSRW	Micaceous sandy reduced ware	6	2.3%	61	1.8%
SOW	Sandy oxidised ware	4	1.5%	14	0.4%
GS	Grog and shell	2	0.8%	41	1.2%
MPGW	Micaceous proto-grey ware	1	0.4%	7	0.2%
Q	Sandy handmade ware	1	0.4%	1	<0.1%
Total		266	100.0%	3,298	100.0%

Table 3. *Quantity and weight of diagnostic pottery by form.*

Thompson	Form	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Number of vessels
A6	Stunted pedestal urn	5	101	Base only
B1-1	Everted-rim jar	67	717	7
B2	Corrugated jar	1	18	Body sherd only
B3-3	Tall necked narrow-mouthed jar	2	39	1
B3-4	Round cordoned jars with short wide neck	1	149	1
B3-5	Round cordoned jar with tall narrow neck	6	223	1
C1-1	Rounded jar	1	13	Body sherd only
C6-1	Everted-rim jar	1	43	1
D1-1	Bowl with offset neck and cordon	1	323	1
	Unknown jar/bowl	11	53	13
	Storage jar	3	92	1

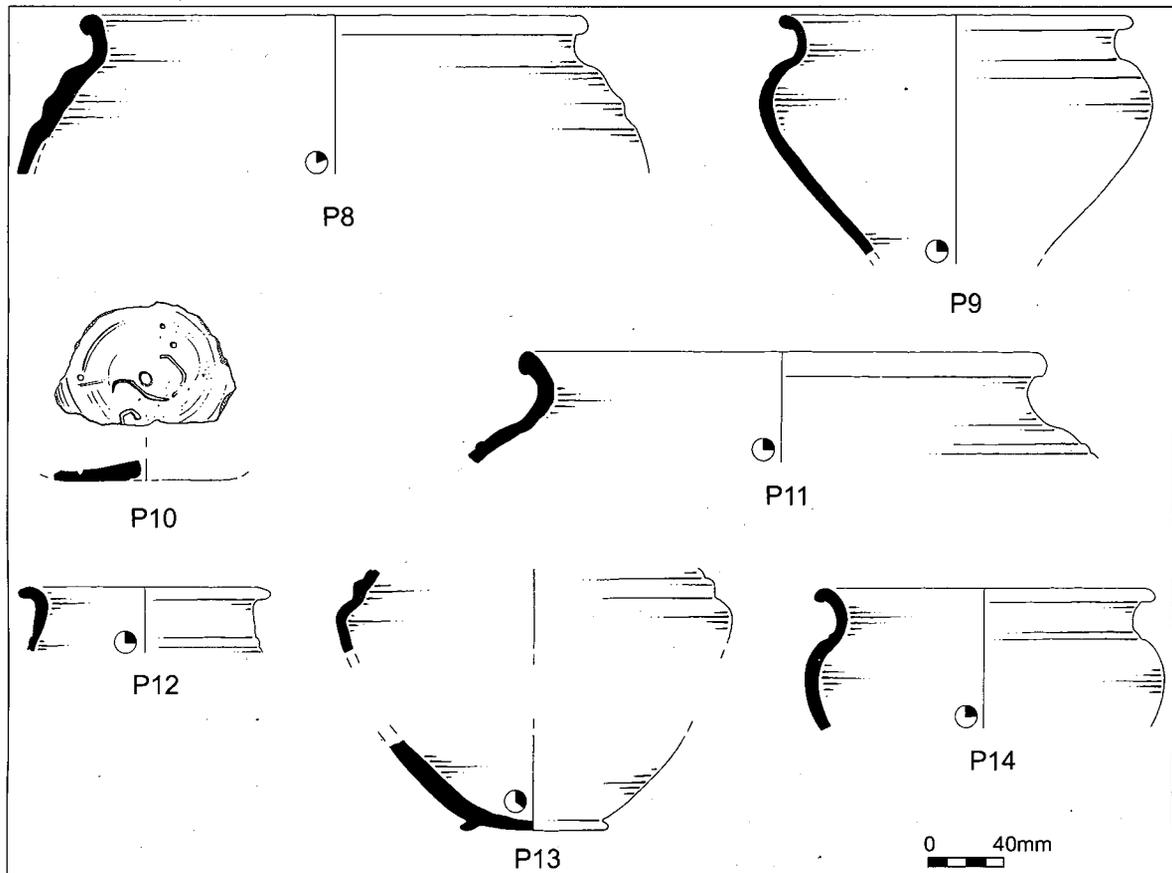


Figure 3. Illustrated pottery

Catalogue no.	Fabric	Description	Feature
P8	GTWP	Round cordoned jar with tall narrow neck	2510
P9	PGW	Round cordoned jars with short wide neck, wiped below shoulder	2513
P10	GTW	Basal sherd with single hole drilled in centre	2524
P11	PGW	Bowl with offset neck and cordon	2524
P12	PGW	Tall-necked narrow-mouthed jar, cordon on shoulder	2524
P13	DGTW	Stunted pedestal urn, cordoned	2524
P14	DGTW	Everted-rim jar	2524

Daub/Fired Clay

Jackie Wells

The post-hole near the centre of beam slot 2532 (Fig. 2, d) contained 213g of daub or fired clay in a friable chalk- and sand-tempered fabric. This type also constituted the majority of the fired clay assemblage recovered from the Iron Age farmstead to the south of Scotland Farm (Wells 2008), and is common to many local sites, such as Caldecote Highfields (Sealey 2006, 21) and Cambourne (Brown 2009). The fragments have an average weight of 12g and are largely amorphous, although a number retain surfaces. Partial wattle impressions of indeterminate diameter occur on two fragments.

Non-ceramic Artefacts

Holly Duncan

The non-ceramic artefact assemblage is limited to a coin and a fragment of saddle quern, both found within the lower fills of the terminus of ditch 2524. The poor condition of the coin does not permit certainty as to its date; while it could be Iron Age (as strongly suggested by its stratigraphic location within the ditch), its size and weight are more suggestive of third- or fourth-century coinage (Peter Guest, pers. comm.). Too little of the reddish pink sandstone saddle quern survives to determine its original dimensions, although it does retain part of a concave grinding surface. The quern is likely to be of Lower Greensand, derived from southern England; its presence within the settlement may therefore indicate that the community had access to markets operating beyond the local region.

The 2007 excavation at Scotland Farm (Ingham

2008) did not produce any non-ceramic artefacts, but there are similarities in deposition to the middle Iron Age settlement located c. 250m south-west along the Dam Brook (Abrams & Ingham 2008, 20–33), which may have been a forerunner to this site. There, fragments thought to be from saddle querns were also of non-local stone, and in at least two cases appeared to have been re-used. The marking of ditch terminals was also noted at that site — two perforated chalk weights appeared to have been placed deliberately in a ditch terminal (Abrams & Ingham 2008, 33). If the settlement's inhabitants did indeed move to the Scotland Farm site from the farmstead to the south-west, the pattern of marking boundary ditches may have continued at the new location, the combination of the broken saddle quern and the coin perhaps representing the old and the new.

Animal Bone

Jennifer Browning

A small assemblage of 518 fragments of animal bone was recovered from the late Iron Age features, reduced to 448 by re-assembling joining fragments. The condition of the bone is often mixed, although all specimens tend to be brittle and fragmented, with most of the assemblage exhibiting root-etching and erosion of the bone surface. Bone from ditch 2528

is generally in better condition, suggesting slightly different burial conditions.

Domestic species are the main contributors to the assemblage: cattle and sheep/goat provide the largest proportion of identified fragments, but with pig, horse, deer and hare also represented. The distribution of species by feature is shown in Table 5. These results correspond broadly with those from the 2007 excavation (Ingham 2008), although deer and hare have replaced dog and domestic fowl in the assemblage. However, it is possible that some of the unidentified 'medium mammal' bones may be dog. Three cattle and three pig bones also display evidence of gnawing, which suggests that dogs were present at the site.

The importance of cattle at the site is emphasised by a restricted fragment count, which includes only those bones where one or more zones are present (Table 6). The recording of diagnostic zones is useful for heavily fragmented assemblages, since it helps to prevent counting the same bone several times over: each zone only occurs on each element once. The most common elements for cattle are the distal humerus, distal metatarsal and particularly distal tibia, with mandibles the most common for sheep/goat. The change in the proportion of sheep/goat witnessed in the restricted fragment count is a consequence of the removal of a large number of loose teeth and other

Table 5. Species represented in each feature (HC= hand-collected; S=sieved).

Feature	2508		2510		2513		2516		2524		2525		2528		Total
	HC	S	HC	S	HC	S	HC	S	HC	S	HC	S	HC	S	
cattle	1		7		2		1		12		26		13		62
sheep/goat			5				3		2		3	2	33	19	67
pig			2						1		2		1		6
horse			1						10				1		12
red deer											1				1
roe deer											1				1
hare					1										1
large mammal			27		9				45	2	96	1	31		211
medium mammal			2				2				5	28	19	22	78
indeterminate mammal				1							6		2		9
Total	1	0	44	1	12	0	6	0	70	2	134	37	100	41	448

Table 6. Species proportions: raw fragment and bones with 'zones'.

Species	Raw fragment count	%	1 or more 'zones'	%
Cattle	62	41	29	48
Sheep/goat	67	45	16	26
Pig	6	4	5	8
Horse	12	8	9	15
Red deer	1	<1	0	0
Roe deer	1	<1	1	2
Hare	1	<1	1	2
Total no. identified	150		61	
Large mammal	211			
Medium mammal	78			
Indeterminate mammal	9			
Total	448			

un-zoned fragments, which inflated the raw fragment count. It may be significant, however, that the concentration of sheep/goat bones came from the feature which seems to have had the best conditions for preservation; sheep/goat is also the only species identified from the sieved samples, perhaps indicating that the dominance of cattle bones is partly a factor of preservation.

Both cattle skulls in the assemblage are horned. One whole horn-core is 111mm long, which falls into the small horn category, as defined by Sykes & Symmons (2007, table 1), and is typical of cattle of this period. Most of the cattle bones for which epiphyseal data could be recorded are fused, but three unfused elements — all from the terminus of ditch 2524, and therefore possibly from the same animal — indicate death prior to 24–36 months (Silver 1969). Toothwear evidence is sparse but mostly indicates mature animals, although evidence for at least one sub-adult beast came from gully 2525.

The small size of the sheep/goat assemblage makes it difficult to separate the two species; however, no bones were positively identified as goat, while elements believed to belong to sheep were observed. The sheep/goat bones appear to derive predominantly from young animals, although the evidence is limited. Loose teeth were recovered from juvenile animals, possibly aged around 4–6 months (first molar unworn), and sub-adults aged around 2 years (third molar not in wear) (Hillson 2005, 231), while an adult animal is denoted by a worn third molar. No fused bones are present and all the unfused bones were recovered from ditch 2528, indicating the presence of at least one animal aged less than 13–16 months. The presence of these young animals hints that stock may have been bred on or near the site, and perhaps also suggests a preference for younger meat.

Epiphyseal data suggests that pigs aged at least 12 months were present, but there is no evidence for survival of animals aged over 24–30 months. A single mandible with m3 unworn indicates an animal around 2 years of age (Hillson 2005, 234).

The horse bones were mostly recovered from ditch 2524 and all appear to be adult. Most of a right fore-leg and parts of a hind-leg are present, possibly from the same animal; greatest length measurements from two of these bones allowed the calculation of withers heights, which show a close correlation in size. Heights of 1.54m and 1.56m were estimated from the two bones (based on factors by Kiesewalter 1888), which fit into the 'medium' bracket devised by Vitt (1952). This is notably larger than the example noted in the assemblage from the earlier farmstead to the south-west of Scotland Farm, which stood 1.26m high (Rielly 2008, 4).

Evidence for butchery is rare and was identified only on bones of cattle or large mammal. Three mandibles have cut or chop marks around the condyle and the coronoid process, which are likely to be associated with the disarticulation of the lower jaw in order to provide better access to the tongue and cheek meat. Fine cut marks to the middle of a humerus shaft may

have occurred during filleting, while cut marks close to the distal articulations of two separate humeri are more likely to relate to dismemberment of the carcass. The distal articular surface of a cattle tibia appears to have had a hole pierced through it: the hole is regular in shape with smooth edges, suggesting it was made by people rather than the action of animals. It may be the result of accessing the marrow cavity. A cattle skull exhibits a number of chop marks at the base of the horn-core, probably carried out with a cleaver or small axe and suggesting the removal of the horn-sheath. All the butchered bones were recovered from gully 2525 and ditches 2510 and 2528.

Charred plant remains

John Giorgi

Only five of the nine soil samples from the site produced identifiable charred plant remains, comprising cereal grain, several chaff fragments and a few weed seeds, which are in generally poor condition. Cereal grains and occasional fragments were present in all five samples, while cereal chaff and weed seeds were only recovered from enclosure ditch 2528. Only twelve grains, five items of chaff and two wild plant seeds were counted, with similar species present as were identified from the 2007 samples — spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and possibly emmer (*T. cf. dicoccum*) wheat, dock (*Rumex* sp.) and an indeterminate grass seed (*Poaceae* indet.).

Discussion

The results from the 2009 excavation at Scotland Farm correlate strongly with those from 2007 and enhance interpretation of the earlier results. It is now apparent that the enclosure's subdivision was contemporary with its establishment; the tentative previous suggestion of two phases of activity within the settlement's short lifespan (Ingham 2008) is still supported, but this involved a reorganisation of the enclosure, rather than a change from purely agricultural to domestic activity.

The combined finds assemblage from the two excavations is sufficient to indicate domestic activity within the enclosure at the turn of the first century AD, even though no houses have been conclusively identified. The majority of the finds were concentrated in the eastern side of the two excavated areas, away from the enclosure ditch. This suggests that any domestic dwellings within the enclosure are either represented by gully 2525 and/or beam slot 2532 (the presence of daub within the post-hole in beam slot 2532 supports this), or lie beyond the eastern limit of excavation. It is clear, however, that the enclosure was split into at least three areas by ditches 2524 and 2513/2516, and some of these areas may have had non-domestic functions. The narrow gap between ditches 2513/2516 and 2507 may have been used as a 'race' for the close confinement of animals, for example to facilitate close examination of them for signs of

disease or pregnancy (Pryor 2006, 105). The scarcity of domestic material at the edge of the enclosure suggests that the outer parts were also used for livestock; the better conditions of preservation noted among the faunal assemblage from the enclosure ditch may indicate that its infill was more attributable to natural silting, with less cleaning-out and redeposition of material than may have taken place in the features nearer the domestic core.

The pottery assemblage contains no middle Iron Age forms or fabrics, concentrating instead on Later pre-Roman Iron Age types dating from c. 140 BC and continuing into the first century AD (Thompson 1982). Fully Romanised fine wares, such as beakers, platters and samian are again absent, underlining the reluctance of the inhabitants to adopt Romanised forms (Hill 2002, 159). In addition to the low-status, utilitarian coarse ware jars and bowls found previously, the 2009 assemblage shows that the occupants had some access to specialised drinking vessels in the form of tall cylindrical jars, sometimes with elaborate corrugated bodies (Thompson 1982; Hill 2002). Moderate quantities of wheel-made fabrics were also recovered, although sources of supply for the pottery probably continued to be local, and the use of shell-tempered wares was avoided.

The faunal assemblage is again small, albeit slightly larger than that recovered in 2007, and consists largely of domestic animals. The poor condition of the material has probably resulted in under-representation of small species and juvenile epiphyseal ends, as well as hindering identification and obscuring modifications such as butchery marks; any observations on the assemblage must therefore be presented with caution.

Although ditch 2528 shows a numerical dominance of sheep/goat, the remainder of the assemblage suggests that cattle — a small horned variety typical of the period — were economically the most important species, even more so when the larger size of the carcass is taken into account. This fits the emerging pattern that there was greater emphasis on the exploitation of cattle in eastern England (Hambleton 1999, 89), in contrast to the dominance of sheep across the south of the country.

The limited evidence suggests that most cattle were kept to maturity before slaughter, implying utilisation for traction and possibly milking; butchery marks indicate that the beef was consumed at the end of the animals' useful life. Sheep seem to have been slaughtered at a younger age than cattle, implying greater emphasis on meat and possibly suggesting breeding. Species other than these two domesticates are poorly represented; the few examples of pig may be partly attributed to the low survival of immature bones, but is consistent with observations from the previous work at Scotland Farm and on the earlier farmstead to the south (Ingham 2008; Abrams & Ingham 2008, 32). Twice as many horse bones as pig were recovered, primarily from ditch 2524, but with only adults represented. The low incidence of wild

animals signifies that hunting supplemented the diet only occasionally, although red deer and possibly roe deer are present for the first time from either this site or the farmstead to the south-west. Evidence for utilisation of animals for non-dietary purposes is rare; however, axe or cleaver marks at the base of a cattle horn-core suggest that the horn-sheath had been separated for working.

The smaller 2007 faunal assemblage was similar in composition, although the fact that the species representation occurred in differing proportions may indicate that the composition of the assemblage was not homogenous throughout the settlement. This is further demonstrated by concentrations of sheep and horse bones among the 2009 material. Examination of a larger sample from the site as a whole may be able to suggest particular patterns of disposal, although some of the differences may be attributable to varying conditions of preservation.

Acknowledgements

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Dry Drayton Estate Ltd, and is grateful to the Managing Director Adrian Peck and his son James for their patience and support during the fieldwork. The work was monitored by Andy Thomas on behalf of the Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice office.

The project was managed by David Ingham, under the aegis of Joe Abrams. All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff. Fieldwork was supervised by David Ingham, with excavation carried out by Iain Leslie, Wiebke Starke and Adam Williams. Processing and preliminary recording of the finds were undertaken by Jackie Wells, while soil samples were processed by Slawomir Utrata.

This article was edited for publication by Drew Shotliff. The project archive, which contains full analysis reports on each set of data, can be found at the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store.

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Proceedings Volume XCIX, 2010

Price £12.50 for members, £14.50 for non-members

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