LAND AT THE FORMER CEMEX CEMENT WORKS, HASLINGFIELD ROAD, BARRINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CB22 7RQ.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
S/2365/14/OL, S/1394/18/FL

PCA REPORT NO: 13425

SITE CODE: ECB5464

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land at the Former CEMEX Cement Works, Haslingfield Road, Barrington, Cambridgeshire, CB22 7RQ: An Archaeological Evaluation.

Local Planning Authority:	**South Cambridgeshire District Council**
Planning Reference:	**S/2365/14/OL, S/1394/18/FL**
Central National Grid Reference:	**NGR TL 3973 5069**
ECB Number:	**ECB5464**
Site Code:	**ECB5464**
Report No.	**R13425**
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Commissioning Client:	**CgMs Heritage on behalf of Redrow Homes Ltd**

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ABSTRACT

Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out an Archaeological Evaluation at the former CEMEX Cement Works, Haslingfield Road, Barrington between the 10th and 20th September 2018. In the south of the site (Area A) the evaluation identified Iron Age settlement activity in the form of ditches, pits and a posthole. The north of the site (Area C) has been extensively truncated by modern quarrying and terracing activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 A programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at the former CEMEX Cement Works, CB22 7RQ (NGR TL 3973 5069) between the 10th and 20th of September 2018 (Fig.1).

1.2 The evaluation comprised 530m of trial trenching. These comprised seven 50m x 2m trenches in Area A and six 30m x 2m trenches in Area C (Fig.2).

1.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Heritage on behalf of Redrow Homes Ltd in response to an archaeological brief written by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CCCHET). This was due to high archaeological significance of the proposed development area. The work was undertaken in line with National Planning Policy Framework 2018, Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'.

1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Thomas Revell of PCA (PCA 2018) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Andrew Thomas (Thomas 2018) of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET).

1.5 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

1.6 A total of 13 evaluation trenches totalling 0.24 km of trenches were excavated and recorded (Figs. 2-4).

1.7 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire Archaeological Stores.

1.8 The site was inspected by Andy Thomas (CCCHET) on 20th September 2018.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.2 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the British Geological Survey Online (BGS 2018) as West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation – Chalk, with no superficial deposits recorded.

2.3 Geotechnical investigations on the study site have identified made ground of 0.1 to 2.15m thickness, comprising topsoil over make-up deposits of gravel, chalk, concrete, sub-base, bricks, tiles and flint. This is underlain by marl deposits of firm to stiff light grey (mottled) slightly sandy calcareous clay with rare fossils and shell fragments; measured up to 14m thickness (PCA 2018)

2.4 Topography

2.5 The study site is located on the south-facing slope of the Cam valley and drops in height from approximately 38m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at its northern extent to approximately 15m AOD at its southern extent at the main railway line.

2.6 The River Cam or Rhee flows under the disused mineral railway at a point c.700m to the south of the main area of the study site.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The following is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Revell 2018), the Archaeological Scoping Report (Robertson 2018a) and a search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 The HER contains a single entry for the early Prehistoric period within the wider study area; a possible Mesolithic lithic implement retrieved during archaeological evaluation at Shepreth Road, Foxton (MCB20469, TL 4052 4806).

3.2.2 The HER contains several entries ascribed to the Neolithic period in a 1km radius of the study site. These are predominantly stray artefact findspots and there is little direct evidence of settlement remains. The findspots include: a stone axe hammer retrieved from Foxton railway station (03992, TL 407 487) to the south of the study site; a Neolithic jadeite axe head from the FoxtonBarrington border, southwest of the study site (03993, TL 40 49); and a Neolithic flint axe from Foxton, east of the study site (03997, TL 408 492). Possible evidence of settlement activity was recorded during archaeological excavations for the St. Neots to Duxford gas pipeline, where three pits containing Neolithic flint and pottery were recorded to the south of the study site (CB14690, TL 40095 48149).

3.2.3 The HER contains a number of records relating to Bronze Age burial mounds (barrows) in the vicinity of the study site; indicative of settlement during this period. A cluster of six round barrows is located on Money Hill to the northeast of the study site (04718-04722, centred on TL 4068 5145). Further barrows, represented by ring ditches, were identified during an extensive assessment and evaluation programme undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) in 2005-6 (Dickens et al. 2006). Two examples were recorded to the immediate north of the study site (MCB17420, TL 4017 5109 and MCB16355, TL 3982 5112) and two to the west of the study site (MCB17404, TL 3916 5045 and ECB2376/ECB2447/ECB2487/07990, TL 385 509). These features are thought to date to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and were 'a type of monument associated primarily with transient communities' (Dickens et al

2006, 158). Associated pits and an enclosure dating to the Middle Bronze Age were also identified close to the ring-ditch at 07990, TL 385 509.

3.3 Bronze Age

3.3.1 Stray finds within a 1km radius of the study site include an arrowhead, (03121, TL 387 496), palstave (03990, TL 408 480), perforated stone axe hammer (03991, TL 408 489), dagger (04344, TL 40 52) and axe head (10265, TL 404 479).

3.4 Iron Age

3.4.1 Iron Age activity is attested in the vicinity of the study site at a number of locations. Geophysical surveys, aerial photographic assessments and subsequent evaluation trenching has identified ditches and settlement related enclosures dating to the Iron Age to the immediate west of the study site (ECB2487, TL 38510 51016; ECB2376, TL 38451 51044). Settlement evidence was also found southwest of the study site during coprolite digging in 1880 (03263, TL 3924 4954), comprising a rectangular enclosure ditch with c. 50 internal pits containing animal bones and pottery. Coins of Addedomaris and a gold Morinic stater were also found. Evidence of further Iron Age settlement was also recorded during excavations of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery to the southeast of the study site (ECB718, TL 4081 4902).

3.5 Roman

3.5.1 Sites of the Roman period are common within the River Cam or Rhee river valley and evidence of Roman settlement and associated field systems are recorded to the immediate west and northwest of the study site. Excavations to the north of Wilsmere Down Farm in 2006/7 revealed settlement remains along with a grave containing two burials (MCB17688, TL 3904 5081 & 17689, TL 3884 5126; Collins and Knight 2007).

3.5.2 A settlement is recorded close to the Barrington water-mill, to the south of the main portion of the study site, where a clunch carving from a local Romanised building is set into the foundations (03373, TL 395 494). An imported Roman (Arretine) ‘crater’ was found nearby (03220, TL 398 493) and with Roman ash pits in the vicinity strongly suggests a villa. Roman villas are also known at

Harlton and Haslingfield although none have yet been identified within Barrington, despite the large number of coins and other finds retrieved from the locale (Dickens et al. 2006, 6).

3.5.3 A Roman villa is also suspected to be represented by a 'building of considerable length' noted as part of a cropmark complex southeast of the main portion of the study site (08636, TL 411 496). Many of the additional tracks and ditches associated with the cropmark complex are likely to date to the Roman period. A Saxon cemetery site at Foxton also produced Roman pottery (04209b, TL 4081 4902) whilst Roman objects including a brooch were found near the village (11324, TL 4045 5045). Barrington B Saxon cemetery to the west of the study site (04853, TL 3878 4972) cut through a Roman enclosed farmstead site whilst the HER records a possible Roman road near Foxton shown by a double ditch cropmark (08629, TL 405 484).

3.5.4 The Scheduled Monument 'Roman site N of Brown Spinney' (1006873), comprising cropmarks of probable Roman ditches, pits and buildings, is located south west of the study site at Shepreth.

3.6 Saxon

3.6.1 A major Anglo-Saxon cemetery, known as Barrington B, is recorded at Hooper's Field to the southwest of the main portion of the study site (04853, TL 3878 4972). Discovered in 1879 during coprolite mining, 114 graves were excavated that dated to the 5th-7th centuries. The Barrington Anglo-Saxon cemetery is located further west at Edix Hill and was excavated between 1989 and 1991 with a total of 149 burials recorded (Malim et al.1998).

3.6.2 Unlocated, stray finds from grid square TL3950 at Barrington comprise Saxon pottery, loom weights, studs, bowls and brooches (03215 & 03219).

3.7 Medieval

3.7.1 Barrington, Foxton, Haslingfield, Harlton and Orwell were all Medieval villages and contain extant churches of the period. The Domesday Book of 1086 records the village of Barrington as Barentona 'the farm of Bara', in the Wetherley Hundred. It comprised 54 households (very large for the period)

and included a mill. Clunch was quarried around the villages from the 14th century and is found in the fabric of buildings including the church.

3.7.2 There are two moated homesteads of probable Medieval origin at Barrington. The first is located within the main portion of the study site at its southern extent (01114, TL 3957 5012) and is thought to have been the site of Bendyshe Manor House. Taylor (1996) suggests the original occupant was a “Thomas in the Willows” who had bought his freedom in the 14th century. The Medieval Hall was subsequently replaced in the 17th century. The HER does however note that the moat may represent 18th/19th century landscaping as only east and west arms are visible.

3.7.3 The second example is located south of Barrington, close to the River Cam or Rhee (01272, TL 3923 4932). Around 4,000 sherds of pottery and other finds dredged from the adjacent river provide a date range of the 10th-14th centuries.

3.7.4 The study of aerial photographs, map evidence and archaeological trial trench evaluation has demonstrated that elsewhere much of the landscape around the study site was covered in ridge and furrow for arable farming during the Medieval period (e.g. 09984, TL 389 498; MCB16354, TL 3928 5103; MCB17403, TL 3918 5040; 03299, TL 400 506).

3.8 Post-Medieval and Modern

3.8.1 The earliest map examined is Bowen`s Map of 1751 that shows the approximate location of the study site to the north of Barrington. The 1800 Enclosure Map allows a more accurate location of the study site and shows that much of the newly-enclosed land was owned by the Bendyshes, although the central portion of the study site is shown as a series of narrow strip fields aligned northwest/southeast. These are marked as controlled by 'Edward Prime’ (a local brick maker) and 'Elizabeth Newling'. The grounds of Barrington Hall are shown in the southern portion of the site, with a pond depicted in the vicinity of the moat.

3.8.2 The 1808 Ordnance Survey Drawing shows less detail than the previous

Enclosure Map and continues to show the site as undeveloped and predominantly set within large, enclosed fields. The grounds of Barrington Hall are shown in the south-western portion of the study site.

3.8.3 By 1903, the fields had been reconfigured but retained their northwest/southeast orientations. A small range of buildings are shown at the northern boundary of the study site. The moat (01114, TL 3957 5012) is depicted within the main portion of the study site at its southern extent, set within the grounds of Barrington Hall.

3.8.4 The first extensive development of the study site came with the founding of the cement works in 1912, when construction was started by the Dreadnought Portland Cement Co Ltd (MCB16554, TL 396 505). By 1918 only the power house and a railway spur which joined the main Eastern Counties line at Foxton had been completed, and the Dreadnought Company was wound up in 1921 amid fraud allegations and investigations into financial irregularities (Garwood 2018). Eastwoods Cement Ltd subsequently took over the site in 1925, and it was not until 1927 that the first two kilns started operation, followed by a third in 1931 (Garwood 2018). A fourth kiln was built in 1964 after the acquisition of the site by Rugby Portland Cement Co. Ltd in 1962 (Garwood 2018). The first three kilns operated until 1991 when they were shut down, while the fourth kiln operated until 2008, when production at the site ceased (Garwood 2018).

3.8.5 The 1937 Ordnance Survey shows the ‘mineral railway’ connecting the cement works to the main rail line at Foxton, SSE of the study site. The extent of the works themselves was limited to the northern portion of the study site, defined by the mineral railway which forked either side of the early works. The map shows three chimneys and two large circular tanks associated with the works, along with a tramway linking the associated quarry to the north. To the south of the cement works, the study site remained undeveloped with no substantive changes from previous mapping. Enclosed fields and the moat set within the grounds of Barrington Hall are shown.

3.8.6 The 1938-52 Ordnance Survey shows little development aside from further

tracks being added to the railway system, connecting the works to the quarry north of the study site. By 1960, there is minimal change to the works complex but there is a notable expansion of quarrying activity, with quarries encroaching on the northern and western portions of the study site. The area to the south of the cement works continues to show no perceptible change in land use or development.

3.8.7 By the 1970s, major expansion had been undertaken with a large industrial unit and conveyor added to the south-west side of the forked railway and earlier works buildings, and a further large building added north-east of the railway. All but the two larger circular tanks and a building to the immediate south-west of these (as shown for 1937) had been demolished (or altered beyond recognition after 1960), ahead of new construction in the location enclosed by the forked railway. A new kiln and chimney were also constructed in the southern part of the study site.

3.8.8 During this period, further developments included new tracks being added to the mineral railway, cutting through the woodland and grounds of Barrington Hall, and continued quarrying activity in the western portion of the study site. Expanding tree cover is also indicated along the south-western and eastern boundaries of the study site, as well as in the vicinity of the moat to the south.

3.8.9 Satellite imagery from 2003 shows that by this time all structures within the forked railway where the early cement works were located had been demolished. A large building had also been added to the main works, northeast of the large circular tank. The extent of tree cover is also evident; present over much of the southern portion of the study site around the moat and along the site`s south-western and eastern boundaries. There are no further notable changes to the study site up to the present day.

3.8.10 The potential of the study site for significant evidence of these periods can be identified as invested in any Post-Medieval remains associated with the moat, the demolished 19th century building range and the 20th century cement works. Evidence of agricultural activity and land division may be present.

3.9 Undesignated Heritage Assets - Historic Buildings

3.9.1 A historic buildings interim assessment was recently produced for the site by CgMs (Robertson 2018b) followed by a programme of Historic Building Recording undetaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Garwood 2018).

3.9.2 The historic background of the buildings at the cement works have been discussed above in section 3.7.4.

3.9.3 Aside from the mineral railway, all structures associated with the founding of the cement works in the early 20th century appear to have been demolished (Robertson 2018b).

3.9.4 The buildings remaining on the site date from the post 1962 expansion of the site following its acquisition by Rugby Portland Cement Co. Ltd. The pre-war kilns and their associated plant and buildings were largely demolished following decommissioning in 1991 and the closure of the site in 2008 (Garwood 2018). These remains can be considered of no more than local significance.

3.9.5 There are no Scheduled Monuments or other designated heritage assets on the study site.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised 530m of trial trenching. These comprised seven 50m x 2m trenches in Area A (Figure 2 & 3; Plate 1) and six 30m x 2m trenches in Area C (Figure 2 & 4; Plate 2). These were distributed evenly across the site to provide a representative sample of the development area

4.2 Excavation methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using a 21 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator was used to strip the excavation area (Plate 1, 2). Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value was removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as ‘context numbers’) and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as ‘cuts’ and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut

features being referred to here as 'fills'). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 1. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, and were used to keep a record of the excavation process. In addition, monochrome photographs were taken of significant features.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). Where large or significant finds assemblages were present, features were subsequently 100% excavated for finds recovery.

4.4.2 Linear features were investigated by means of regularly-spaced slots amounting to 25% of their lengths. Where stratigraphic relationships between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated, and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets.

4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 A total of 4 bulk samples (generally 20-40 litres in volume) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site, the diet of the ancient inhabitants and the agricultural basis of the settlement. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones

of fish and small animals. These samples were taken from sealed deposits.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	3
Context sheets	42
Plan registers	0
Plans at 1:50	0
Plans at 1:20	0
Plans at 1:10	0
Plans at 1:5	0
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	18
Trench record sheets	12
Photo register sheets	5
Small finds register sheets	0
Environmental register sheets	1

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	170
GPS survey files	5
Digital plans	1
GIS project	0
Access database	0

5.3 Physical Archive

Struck flint	3
Burnt flint	0
Pottery	29
Ceramic building material (CBM)	3
Glass	0
Briquetage	0
Small Finds	0
Slag	0
Animal bone	10
Shell	0
Environmental bulk samples	4
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	12
Monolith samples	0
Other samples (specify)	0
Black and white films	0
Colour slides	0

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY TRENCH

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated (Appendix 2). Specialist information cited in this section is presented in full in Chapter 7 'The Finds and Environmental Evidence' and in Appendices 3 to 6. Features and deposits are first split into feature type, and then described in numerical cut order. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil (202), unless otherwise stated.

6.1.2 The natural ground (203) on site was a mixture of chalk marl and sand gravels in Area A. In Area C the bright white and blocky condition of the natural ground (chalk) in all of the trenches except Trench 8, was an indication of severe truncation (via terracing and quarrying activity).

6.1.3 The evaluation identified of a total of seven ditches, nine pits, one posthole and three natural tree-throws in Area A (Trenches 1 to 7).

6.1.4 In Area C (Trenches 8 to 13) the ground had been extensively truncated by activity relating to nearby quarrying activities. Large quarry pits backfilled with 20th century landfill were identified in this area.

AREA A

6.2 Trench 1

6.2.1 No archaeological finds or features were identified in Trench 1. The natural ground was recorded at a depth of 1m below ground level. Overlying this was a layer of crushed concrete made ground (252). This material was overlain by a thin vegetated topsoil forming the modern ground surface (201). A buried electric cable was identified during machining (marked by yellow hazard tape). Given the presence of this cable and the degree of truncation, Trench 1 was abandoned when approximately half of its length had machined.

6.3 Trench 2

6.3.1 No archaeological finds or features were identified in Trench 2. The clean natural ground (203) was recorded at a depth of 0.50m below ground level.

This was overlain by a 0.20m thick very compact sub-soil (202) which was in turn overlain by a 0.05 m thick layer of coal dust. The layer of topsoil was overlain by the modern topsoil (201).

6.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 7)

6.4.1 Trench 3 contained an Iron Age Ditch [236] and a natural tree-throw feature [244].

6.4.2 Ditch [236] was 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep. No finds were recovered from this intervention. Ditch [236] is plausibly the same feature as Ditch [240] and Ditch [209] in Trench 5 and Trench 7 respectively. Both Ditch [240] and Ditch [209] contained Iron Age pottery.

6.4.3 Tree-throw 204 was 2.10m wide with an even base and variably sloping sides. It contained no finds.

6.5 Trench 4 (Fig.7)

6.5.1 Trench 4 contained a concentration of Iron Age pits [217], [219], [221], [223], [226] [228] and [230]. Intercutting pits [217], [226], [228] and [230] were arrayed in a gentle arc and contained mid brown clay silt fills. Pits [219] and [221] formed a separate group of intercutting pits, as did Pits [232] and [234].

6.5.2 Pit [217] was a sub-circular shallow sided pit with a diameter of c. 1.1m. It was 0.35m deep. Iron Age pot was recovered from this feature (216).

6.5.3 Pit [219] was a sub-circular shallow sided pit with a diameter of 0.90m. It was 0.15m deep. Its fill (218) contained animal bone consistent with the disposal of domestic waste.

6.5.4 Pit [221] was sub-circular. It measured 0.60m in diameter and was 0.14m deep. Its fill (220) contained animal bone consistent with the disposal of domestic waste.

6.5.5 Pit [223] was circular. It was 1.10m in diameter and 0.30m deep. It contained Iron Age pot burnt flint, burnt stone and animal bone consistent with the disposal of domestic waste.

6.5.6 Pit [226] was a circular pit measuring about 1.8m in diameter. It was 0.45m deep. It appeared to be truncated by pit [228]. Iron Age pottery, burnt clay, animal bone and snail shell was recovered from its fill (225).

6.5.7 Pit [228] was a sub-circular pit 1.45m wide and 0.28m deep. Iron Age pot, burnt clay and animal bone were recovered from its fill (227).

6.5.8 Pit [230] was sub-circular in shape measuring 0.8m across and 0.15m deep. It was truncated by Pit [228].

6.5.9 Pit [232] was oval. It measured 1m across and was 0.20m deep. It contained no finds.

6.5.10 Pit [234] was oval. It measured 1m across and 0.24m deep. It contained no finds.

6.6 Trench 5 (Fig. 6)

6.6.1 Trench 5 contained an Iron Age ditch [240] and a post-hole [238].

6.6.2 Iron Age ditch [240] was 0.80m wide and 0.55m deep. Its dark brown fill contained Iron Age pottery, fragments of animal bone and burnt flint.

6.6.3 Post-hole [238] was circular and was mottled with a grey-white, orange and brown mottled fill. The orange colour may have derived from burnt daub. Half of the post-hole contained a packing of flint cobbles (measuring c. 100mm x 130mm). Bone and charcoal were recovered from its fill. No pottery was recovered from this feature but it is probably Iron Age.

6.7 Trench 6 (Fig. 6)

6.7.1 Trench 6 contained Ditches [211], [213], [215] and Pit [242]. The north of the trench contained a concentration of natural, presumably either tree related features or variations in the natural deposit.

6.7.2 Ditch [211] was a narrow ditch that runs northeast to southwest across the site. It can also be seen in Trench 7 as Ditch [207]. It was 0.40m No finds were recovered from this feature - currently it is presumed to be Iron Age.

6.7.3 Ditch [213] is a possible ditch terminus though not particularly convincing. It

was 0.5m wide and 0.10m deep. It contained no finds. This may be a natural feature.

6.7.4 Ditch [215] is a possible ditch terminus, though not particularly convincing. It was 0.45m wide and 0.10m deep. It contained no finds. This may be a natural feature.

6.7.5 Pit [242] was a possible pit. It was 2m in diameter and 0.20m deep. It contained no finds.

6.8 Trench 7 (Fig.5).

6.8.1 Trench 7 contained Ditch 207 and Ditch 209.

6.8.2 Ditch [207] was 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill (206), though at this stage it is presumed to be Iron Age - e.g. a field boundary.

6.8.3 Ditch [209] appears to be the same feature as Ditch 240 in Trench 5, and less convincingly perhaps Ditch 236 in Trench 3. Its fill contained Iron Age pottery. This feature may mark the western boundary of the settlement.

6.8.4 A large modern clay capped feature was located at the eastern end of Trench 7. A test pit was excavated.

AREA C

6.9 Trench 8

6.9.1 No archaeological finds or features were found in Trench 8. The chalky natural ground was recorded at a depth of 1m. Overlying this there was sub-soil (202). Trench 8 was the only trench in Area C with a sub-soil. Overlying the subsoil was 0.30m thick layer of made ground which former the base for the modern concrete surface.

6.10 Trench 9

6.10.1 No archaeological finds or features were found in this trench.

6.11 Trench 10

6.11.1 This trench was comprised of a concrete surface and its makeup (248) which

overlay modern landfill deposits. These were machine tested (Test Pit 4; Plate 12) at the end of the trench to a depth of 3.6m. The natural ground was not reached. The trench was abandoned due to the presence of fragments of sheet asbestos within the made ground supporting the concrete surface. The principal contractor was informed.

6.12 Trench 11

6.12.1 This trench was comprised of a concrete surface and its makeup (249) which overlay modern landfill deposits. These were machine tested (Test Pit 2 & 3) at either end of the trench to a depth of 3.3m and 2.7m respectively. The natural ground was not reached.

6.13 Trench 12

6.13.1 This trench was comprised of a concrete surface and its makeup (250) which overlay modern landfill deposits. These were machine tested (Test Pit 1) at the northern end of the trench. The natural ground was recorded at a depth of 2.45m below ground level at the north of the trench. The southern part of the trench contained a patch of untruncated natural ground recorded at a depth of 0.60m.

6.14 Trench 13

6.14.1 Trench 13 contained a large modern quarry feature which had been landfilled with 1930/40s domestic rubbish (Bryl cream jars etc). The clearly truncated natural ground was recorded at the edge of the area of quarry pit at c. 0.60m below the modern ground surface. This trench was split into two sections to avoid hitting service runs.

7 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Lithic Assessment

Barry Bishop

Introduction

7.1.1 The investigations at the above site resulted in the recovery of a prehistoric struck flake and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. The material has been catalogued and this report describes the material and comments on its significance (Catalogue / Appendix 3)

Description

7.1.2 Context [208 in Trench 7 produced a small flake that measures 28mm long by 23mm wide and is 6mm thick. It some light chipping to its thinner edges and has partially recorticated. The latter obscures its colour, although it appears to be translucent and is probably light grey. There is a small patch of remnant rough cortex on its dorsal face. It is undiagnostic but has been reasonably well struck, tentatively suggesting a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

7.1.3 Context [224] produced three small fragments of unworked burnt flint weighing a total of 2g and context [239] produced a further three pieces weighing 8g. These had been variably burnt; some had fully ‘calcined’ and changed colours, others show cracking but have only reddened. The quantities present and the degree they are burnt would suggest incidental heating, probably through having been close to or incorporation within ground-set hearths

Significance

7.1.4 The struck flint demonstrates prehistoric activity at the site although by itself it can give little further indications of the precise chronology or nature of the occupation. It is not possible to date the unworked burnt flint but similar material is frequently found on prehistoric sites. Regardless, it does provide evidence for the use of fire at the site, most probably in the form of ground-set hearths.

Recommendations

7.1.5 The assemblage by itself is too small to warrant further technological,

functional or metrical analyses and no further analytical work is recommended. However, its presence suggests that any additional lithic material accruing from further fieldwork could have the potential of adding to understandings concerning the nature of the prehistoric occupation at the site. Should further work be considered, the assemblage reported here should be re-documented in conjunction with any additional material found following the completion of the archaeological programmes. From the point of view of the lithic material, any further fieldwork should focus on obtaining as large and closely contextually defined lithic assemblage as possible, in order to attempt to understand the nature, extent and chronology of any prehistoric lithic-based activities.

7.2 Prehistoric Pottery

Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

Introduction

7.2.1 An assemblage comprising 29 sherds (170g) of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the evaluation. The pottery derived from six contexts, relating to two ditches and four pits. The assemblage can be assigned to a single period; The Middle Iron Age, (MIA), of which a proportion (4 sherds; 33g) had characteristics that suggest they may belong to the transition from the Early Iron Age (EIA) into the MIA through to the earlier portion of the MIA period (Table 1). A total of 15g of crumbs (<1g) were also recovered during the course of the evaluation; these were recorded by fabric and weight in the catalogue but do not form a further part of this analysis. This report analyses the pottery from Area A of the site, any prehistoric pottery assemblages recovered from the future planned evaluation of Area C will be added to this report. The ceramics are in a stable condition. This report provides a quantified description of the assemblage with a brief discussion.

Table 1: Pottery quantification by context

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Number of sherds	Wt (g)	Fabric type (sherd no/weight (g))	Overall context spot date
208	209	Ditch	1	5	Q1	MIA
216	217	Pit	4	15	Q1	EIA/MIA
224	223	Pit	1	18	Q1 (2/12) Sh2 (3/8)	EIA/MIA
225	226	Pit	4	53	Q1 (1/19) Q4 (2/21) VQ1 (1/13)	MIA
227	228	Pit	7	49	Q2 (4/18) Q3 (1/10) Sh1 (1/11) V1 (1/10)	EIA/MIA
239	240	Ditch	8	28	Q1 (4/9) Q2 (1/3) Q4 (1/4) Sh2 (1/3) VQ1 (1/9)	MIA

Table 2: Fabric Series

Q1	Rare to sparse fine sand
Q2	Rare to sparse fine to medium sand, incidental coarse calcined flint or chalk inclusions
Q3	Rare to sparse fine to medium sand, incidental very coarse calcined flint inclusions
Q4	Moderate fine to medium sand
Sh1	Sparse to moderate fine to coarse platey shell (2-4mm)
Sh2	Common to abundant fine to coarse platey shell (2-4mm)
V1	Sparse to moderate medium to very coarse linear to crescentic voids (Sh?) (4-10mm)
VQ1	Rare to sparse fine to very coarse linear voids (Ve?) (2-25mm), rare fine to medium sand

Methodology

7.2.2 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size (Table 2). Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group (sherds broken in excavation were refitted and counted as single entities). Sherds weighing less than 1g recovered during the excavation were classified as crumbs and were recorded by context and weight in the catalogue, but do not form part of this analysis. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue (Appendix 1) and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. Within the assemblage no sherds or refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, as such vessel forms could not be conclusively identified.

Assemblage characteristics

7.2.3 A relatively large range of fabrics were recorded in the assemblage (Table 2), including sand (Q) or shell (Sh) tempered fabrics, as well as fabrics where the original temper had been burned or leached out, leaving voids (V). These fabrics can be accommodated within the range of Middle Iron Age pottery in Cambridgeshire (Brudenell and Braddock 2004), with sandy fabrics tending to dominate to the south, being augmented by shelly fabrics towards the north and west within Cambridgeshire. As a general trend sandy fabrics become more popular as the Iron Age progresses, with the use of calcined flint, the dominant inclusion of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (LBA-EIA) gradually being phased out over time in most of East Anglia. The voids within certain fabrics are likely to represent either burned out vegetable temper or leached out fossil shell. Due to the small size of the assemblage, and the limited number of contexts it derived from there is little to be gained from a detailed analysis of the nature of different feature assemblages, with the small

size and frequently abraded nature (16 sherds slightly or heavily abraded, 55.2% of the assemblage by sherd count (SC)) being suggestive of the gradual accumulation of material through typical processes of breakage and discard.

7.2.4 The majority of the assemblage was composed of sherds that were relatively typical of the MIA plainware pottery tradition in Cambridgeshire, in that they were undecorated, relatively thick-walled and (although no forms could be conclusively assigned) probably belonged to simple, slack sided vessels. Four sherds (14% by SC) did however exhibit characteristics that indicated they may have belonged to the transition between the EIA-MIA through to the earlier half of the MIA, in that the sherds were relatively thin, and in the case of two of the sherds had thin, fine flat rim-tops (Hill & Braddock's Type 1 (2006)). Furthermore, one of the rim-tops had a line of very faint fingertipped decoration, a phenomenon that is much more common in the preceding LBA-EIA Post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition (Barrett 1980). However, no flint tempered fabrics were present within the assemblage (although calcined flint was present as incidental inclusions in some other fabrics), indicating that a date any earlier than the EIA-MIA transition is unlikely. Although making wider inferences based on such a small sample size can only be imprecise, this suggests that at least a part of the site assemblage may belong to the earlier part of the MIA.

Summary & Discussion

7.2.5 The definite dating of the pottery assemblage is problematic, due to the small nature of the assemblage and the relative lack of diagnostic sherds. Having stated this, the pottery assemblage can be assigned to one main period, the Middle Iron Age (400/350-100). However, a small number of sherds, spread through the wider assemblage contained characteristics that tentatively indicate they may belong to the earlier half of this period. This activity may relate to the broadly contemporary settlement enclosures located nearby to the west, identified by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit through evaluation in 2005-6 (Dickens et al. 2006) and contributes to the wider picture of Iron Age agricultural settlement in the Barrington area, as exemplified by the above site

and Edix Hill (Malim 1997), c. 1.5km to the south-west, where a farmstead based around ditched and fenced boundaries was identified.

7.3 Building Materials and Stone

Amparo Valcarcel

Table 3 Building Materials and Stone

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
202		3108	Yorkstone rubble	1	50	1900	50	1900	50-1900
224	223	3120b	Sarsen stone, burnt	2	1500BC	1900	1500BC	1900	Undateable
225	226	3102;3120	Abraded daub and fired clay (small fragments); Quartzite fragments, burnt?	9	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	1500BC-400
227	228	3102	Abraded fired clay (small fragments)	5	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	1500BC-400

Review

7.3.1 The small assemblage (17 fragments, 6.63 g) consists of pieces of daub, fired clay and stones. The major part the stone in this assemblage is burnt, and is difficult to assign a date. The examples are abraded and in a fragmentary condition. The daub and fire clay are probably prehistoric, associated with the Middle Iron Age pottery found in the same contexts [225] and [227], although it is not possible to be absolutely certain whether all of these relate to the binding or sticking earth for timber framed wattle and daub structures.

7.3.2 The underlying sediments comprises geologically young Pleistocene, periglacial sands and gravels of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation. There are also outcrops of Anglian glacial till or chalky boulder clay. These contain a myriad of non-local stone types including quartzites, conglomerates and exotic igneous and metamorphic rocks many of which given the poor quality of the underlying, geologically young friable bedrock are a suitable source of local building stones.

7.3.3 One example of York stone, completely covered by mortar [202], indicates at least Roman or later date. It may have once been used as rubble in walls

core.

7.3.4 Some burnt examples made of Sarsen stone were collected from [224], a light grey cryptocrystalline quartz sandstone from the local Palaeogene (Tertiary) from Hertfordshire. Sarsen stone was very common in Prehistory and Roman masonry construction.

7.3.5 Quartzite examples have been found from contexts [225]. The fragments are burnt, although is difficult to point out an anthropic or natural origin.

Recommendations

7.3.6 All material is unremarkable and an extremely common and should be discarded, as so much is either unworked glacial erratics, or large disaggregated samples of daub/fired clay. Clearly prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity can be pinpointed from York stone rubble. Their presence merely reflects prehistoric and historic activity in this part of Barrington. No further work is recommended.

7.4 The Animal Bone

By Ryan Desrosiers

Introduction

7.4.1 Evaluation trenching at Land at Station Road, Barrington, Cambridgeshire, presented two trenches containing seven features yielding a total of 404 fragments of animal bone. These remains, weighing a total of 854.71g, are comprised of taxa from three taxonomic orders; mammals (Mammalia), fish (Actinopterygii), and birds (Aves). This section details the assessment of these faunal remains and presents any recommendations for future work.

Methodology

7.4.2 The animal bone recovered from Barrington was identified and recorded to species level whenever possible. In the case of unidentifiable fragments, like long bone shaft fragments or vertebral fragments, classification into size classes (e.g. cattle sized, sheep sized, or rat sized) as per Rielly (2018) was attempted. During the recording of individual elements recovered, attributes including, species, bone portion, condition, taphonomy, pathology, or

anthropogenic alteration to elements were noted. Attempts were made by the analyst to refit all possible elements within contexts, with the total number of fragments being additionally noted.

7.4.3 The minority (19.6%) of the animal bone found in the course of trenching at Barrington was collected by hand, with the remaining majority of remains (80.4%) being recovered through environmental sampling. Once brought back from site to PCA's office, all hand collected specimens were washed by hand using tepid water (roughly 20-25°C), and medium to firm bristled toothbrushes. Specimens found within environmental samples, have been subjected to flot processing, which separates heavy residue (e.g. stones, bone, or pottery) from lighter residue (e.g. charcoal, seeds, or insects) through submergence of soil samples into a closed circulating water system and subsequent filtration.

Assemblage Description

7.4.4 Evaluation trenching at Barrington yielded 404 fragments of animal bones from nine features within eight trenches. After attempting to refit, 404 fragments were further reduced to a total of 402 specimens. At least three common domesticated species, including cattle (Bos taurus), pigs (Sus scrofa domesticus), and sheep/goat (Ovicaprid) are present within the Barrington assemblage. Small mammal and possibly dog (Canis lupis familiarus) remains were also recovered from environmental samples from Barrington

Table 4: Animal Bone

Context	Cattle	Cattle sized	Sheep/ goat	Sheep sized	Pig	cf. Dog	Small mammal	Unidentifiable mammal	Unidentifiable Bird	Unidentifiable fish	Grand Total
224	1	8	0	10	0	0	1	130	0	1	151
225	0	19	1	0	1	1	1	87	2	0	112
227	7	8	3	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	24
239	0	9	2	1	0	0	1	87	0	0	100
218	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
220	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
Grand Total	8	51	6	13	1	2	3	317	2	1	404

Phase	Cattle	Cattle sized	Sheep/ goat	Sheep sized	Pig	cf. Dog	Small mammal	Unidentifiable mammal	Unidentifiable Bird	Unidentifiable fish	Grand Total
Undated	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	17
Iron Age	8	44	6	13	1	1	3	308	2	1	387

7.4.5 Given the high degree of fragmentation, and the relatively small proportion of identifiable elements within the assemblage present, the Barrington assemblage is not statistically significant. Overall, the state of preservation of the Barrington assemblage is relatively poor for smaller fragments, but larger fragments display little evidence of extraneous taphonomic factors influencing preservation. Due to the high degree of fragmentation as displayed by the Barrington assemblage, a relatively high proportion of the hand collected, and environmentally sampled fragments are unidentifiable to element or specific species. Statistical analyses are also difficult for the Barrington assemblage resulting from the high proportion of unidentifiable specimens. Very few specimens from Barrington display direct evidence of human consumption or alteration, with a very small proportion displaying evidence of burning. However, no specimens within the assemblage exhibit butchery markings which often take the form of cut markings or sawing.

7.4.6 Within Trench 4, 302 fragments of faunal remains were present within 5 features. These specimens were recovered from environmental samples <1> and <2> and through hand collection methods. The undated fill (218) of pit [219] yielded 7 fragments of cattle sized thoracic vertebrae. Another pit (220) and [221] within the same trench also presented evidence of an extremely poorly preserved possible dog tibial shaft and an unidentifiable mammal fragment. The environmental sample <2> taken from an Iron Age waste pit (224) and [223] yielded evidence of an unidentifiable fish element, small mammal remains, cattle and sheep tooth fragments, and 137 fragments of unidentifiable mammal specimens. Additionally, the hand collected proportion of this feature yielded 8 fragments of cattle sized long bone fragments, 4 sheep sized rib fragments, and two unidentifiable specimens. Environmental sample <1> which was taken from a second Iron Age waste pit (225) and [226] bore a possible dog premolar tooth, an unidentifiable bird humerus and shaft fragment, and 86 unidentifiable mammal specimens. Again, the hand collected proportion of the sample included various cattle sized rib shaft and vertebral fragments, a pig mandible fragment, and a left ovicaprid pelvis. A third possible Iron age waste pit returned various cattle elements including a left mandible and associated teeth, ovicaprid teeth and a fragment of an ilium,

and cattle sized rib and vertebral fragments.

7.4.7 Trench 5 produced 2 features containing a total of 102 fragments of animal remains. The environmental sample <4> taken from undated posthole (237) and [238]) presented 8 fragments of unidentifiable mammal remains. Notably, environmental sample <3> of an Iron Age ditch (239) and [240] yielded evidence of burning on 5 undifferentiable fragments of mammal remains. Also contained within the environmental sample are ovicaprid teeth and metacarpal, rodent incisors, and 87 fragments of unidentifiable mammal remains. The hand collected proportion of this sample presented cattle sized rib fragments, a sheep sized humerus fragment, and a unidentifiable mammal fragment.

Discussion and Conclusions

7.4.8 A brief assessment of the faunal remains present, suggests that possibly cattle and likely sheep/goat may have played a substantial role in the subsistence economy during the various phases at Barrington, however more data is necessary to validate this inference.

7.4.9 Further excavation in the vicinity of this site will likely yield a reasonable quantity of animal bones and would likely aid in informing a comprehensive understanding of animal husbandry within the parish of Barrington and the surrounding area. If further micromammal remains are found at Barrington, examination of the microfaunal assemblage by an appropriate specialist would be advantageous to better contextualise the paleoenvironmental remains recovered from the site.

7.5 Environmental Archaeological Assessment Report

Kate Turner

Introduction

7.5.1 This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of the environmental remains in four bulk soil samples taken during the archaeological evaluation of land at CEMEX, Barrington. Samples were collected from two pits, a post-hole and a ditch, the context information for which is given in table 1.

Table 5:Context information for environmental samples

Context No.	Trench number	Environmental Sample No.	Context category	Feature Type	Interpretation
224	4	2	Fill	Pit	Fill of pit with charcoal
225	4	1	Fill	Pit	Fill of pit
237	5	4	Fill	Post-hole	Fill of post hole [238]
239	5	3	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch [240]

Methodology

7.5.2 Four environmental bulk samples, of between four and thirty-two litres in volume, were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1 mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4 mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items).

7.5.3 The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material.

Results

7.5.4 For the purposes of this discussion samples will be discussed individually, in order to assess environmental potential. Cultural material collected from the heavy residues has been catalogued and passed to the relevant specialists for further assessment. A full account of the sample contents is given in table 2.

Sample <1>, context (225) - fill of pit [226]

7.5.5 Sample <1> was collected from the fill of a pit, feature [226]. Archaeobotanical remains were poorly preserved in this deposit; a moderate frequency of wood charcoal was extracted; however, the bulk of this material

was heavily fragmented, and less than five specimens of a suitable size for species identification (>4 mm in length/width) were observed. A single seed of cinquefoil (*Potentialla* sp.) and a badly corroded grain of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum*) were also found.

7.5.6 Terrestrial molluscs were abundant, including a large number of shells belonging to the non-native subterranean burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula* which, when found in archaeological deposits, is often interpreted to be evidence of bioturbation. Lesser concentrations of *Vallonia* and *Vertigo* were also reported, both common to areas of open ground, along with specimens of *Trichia* and *Lauria cylindracea*, which are catholic. Juvenile species and snail eggs were recorded in the flot, and fossil Brachiopod shells in the heavy residue.

7.5.7 Cultural artefacts were rare, with only a small amount of pot and stone being found in the heavy fraction, along with a moderate frequency of animal bone. As well as non-contemporary snails, modern seeds, rootlets and insects were identified, which are likely to indicate post-depositional disturbance.

Sample <2>, context (224) - fill of pit [223]

7.5.8 Sample <2>, taken from pit [223], was similarly rich in mollusc shell; specimens of *Cecilioides acicula* were the most abundant, with over one-hundred shells being found, both adults and juveniles, followed by *Vallonia* and *Lauria cylindracea*. Species present in this sample are suggestive of an open environment.

7.5.9 A large concentration of charcoal was reported in the flot; although the bulk of the pieces were less than 4 mm in length, both the flot and the heavy residue produced a small number of sizeable fragments. Carbonised seeds and cereals were absent from this context.

7.5.10 Animal bone, stone, burnt flint and pottery were recovered from the heavy fraction, and bone fragments from the flots. ‘Modern’ contaminants, including roots, seeds and insect remains, were widespread.

Sample <3>, context (239) – fill of ditch [240]

7.5.11 Sample <3> was taken from the fill of a ditch, feature [240]. Wood charcoal was abundant in this context, with over one-hundred pieces being reported, including three specimens of identifiable size. A single seed of barren brome (*Anisantha sterilis*) was also recognised in the flot, along with several carbonised cereal grains, too heavily damaged for species to be determined.

7.5.12 As with the other sampled contexts, molluscs were common in this deposit. A range of catholic and open ground species were recorded, including *Cecilioides acicula, Vallonia* sp. and *Lauria cylindracea.* Juveniles and eggs were also present in high densities. Non-contemporary remains were frequent, notably a large abundance of roots. In terms of other remains, animal bone, burnt flint and pottery were all found in this sample.

Sample <4>, context (237) - fill of post-hole [238]

7.5.13 A single post-hole was sampled for environmental remains, feature [238]. Preservation of ecofacts was relatively poor in this deposit; charcoal was abundant, but levels of fragmentation were high, and no sizeable specimens were recovered. Seeds and cereals were, again, absent.

7.5.14 Molluscs were less frequent in this sample than in previously assessed contexts, with the majority of specimens likely to be modern contamination. Further evidence for disturbance included modern seeds, rootlets and insect remains. A small amount of animal bone was identified in the heavy fraction.

Discussion

7.5.15 A rapid assessment of the environmental remains in the CEMEX Barrington samples indicates that cereals, possibly bread wheat, may have been cultivated or consumed locally, though the concentration of remains is so low as to suggest that this may be normal background levels for this type of site. Chaff was entirely absent. A small number of carbonised weed seeds were also recovered but, again, this assemblage was too limited to be of diagnostic potential. The recorded wood charcoal is likely to constitute spent fuel from small scale domestic fires.

7.5.16 With the exception of *Cecilioides acicula*, which are interpreted to be

contaminants, the molluscs in these deposits are indicative of open ground and shady places, with no specific trends observed across the sample set.

7.5.17 Evidence of bioturbation, in the form of non-contemporary seeds, roots, snails and insect remains, was recorded to some degree throughout the assemblage, which raises the possibility of post-depositional disturbance among smaller remains.

Recommendations for further work

7.5.18 Except for terrestrial molluscs, preservation of environmental remains in the CEMEX Barrington samples was generally poor, and there is significant evidence for post-depositional disturbance. As a result, no further work is suggested on this material, and the samples can be discarded. A summary of this assessment should be included in any future publications.

Recommendations for future excavations

7.5.19 A rapid assessment has shown that carbonised material has the potential to be preserved on this site. Should future interventions be undertaken this should be reflected in the environmental sampling strategy, and samples should, where possible, be collected from well-sealed deposits, with little evidence for bioturbation. If large concentrations of molluscs are encountered, contiguous samples should be taken across the sequence (a ‘snail column’), as this may help us to understand the changing environment of the site over the periods of use.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1.1 The remains of an Iron Age settlement appears to be well preserved in Area A. No archaeological remains of interest were identified in Area C. Trenching in Area C revealed extensive modern quarrying and landfill deposits.

AREA A

8.2 Iron Age

8.2.1 Pottery identified in two ditches and four pits has been identified as deriving from the Middle Iron Age (see Morgan-Shelbourne Section 7.2 this report). At this stage it seems reasonable to infer an Iron Age date for all the non-modern features in Area A.

8.2.2 The character of the Iron Age features and the domestic nature of their fills is indicative of settlement activity in Area A.

8.2.3 Concentrated pitting in Trench 4 and a post-hole in trench 5, indicate the potential for further structural remains (e.g. of roundhouses) to be found in Area A.

8.2.4 Ditches [236], [240], [209] comprise a possible settlement boundary aligned north-west to south-east, with all archaeological activity recorded to the north-east of this potential boundary. Though none of these ditches are particularly large, there is no evidence to suggest that they have been significantly truncated.

8.2.5 The evidence identified during this evaluation fits into the broader landscape of Iron Age settlement activity in the wider Barrington area, as identified at sites such as Barrington Ridge (Dickens et al 2006; PCA 2018) and Edix Hill (Malim 1997).

8.3 Modern

8.3.1 The northwest part of Area A occupied by Trench 1 was truncated by c. 1m. It is expected that any archaeological remains in this area have been destroyed. The coal dust layer identified in Trench 2 and the compact nature of the sub-soil indicates that this area must formerly have been used by the CEMEX

works as a yard or storage facility (i.e. for coal). Modern activity was also in evidence at the far southeast part of the site in Trench 7, where a large clay-capped feature was recorded [205].

AREA C

8.4 Modern

8.4.1 Land fill and truncation in Area C dating to 1930s was identified. Only Trench 8 was not truncated (i.e. in situ subsoil was recorded), but no archaeological features were identified. Machine dug Test Pits (up to 3.6m deep) into the backfill of modern quarry pits indicates the severity of modern disturbance in this area the levels of truncation Area C.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1.1 The remains of Iron Age settlement were identified in Area A. The evaluation identified a series of ditches that may represent a settlement boundary and concentrated pitting filled with domestic derived remains. A post-hole identified in Trench 5 indicates the presence of a structure on site, presumably dating to the Iron Age.

9.1.2 As noted above, Iron Age activity has been found in the vicinity of the site at a number of locations. Ditches and settlement related enclosures dating to the Iron Age were found immediately west of the CEMEX Works (ECB2487, TL 38510 51016; ECB2376, TL 38451 51044). Settlement evidence was also found to the southwest (03263, TL 3924 4954) and southeast of the site (ECB718, TL 4081 4902).

9.1.3 Pottery identified within two ditches and four pits suggests a Middle Iron Age date for this settlement. Settlement activity appears to be concentrated in the centre and southeast of Area A. The evaluation indicates that there was limited archaeological activity in the northern part of Area A (i.e. northwest from Trench 2). Trench 1 indicates that the northern edge of Area A has been truncated by up to 1m below the modern ground level.

9.1.4 Area C revealed a number of very large modern quarry pits which have been landfilled. The majority of Area C has been severely truncated by terracing activity. There seems to be negligible potential for surviving archaeological remains in Area C.

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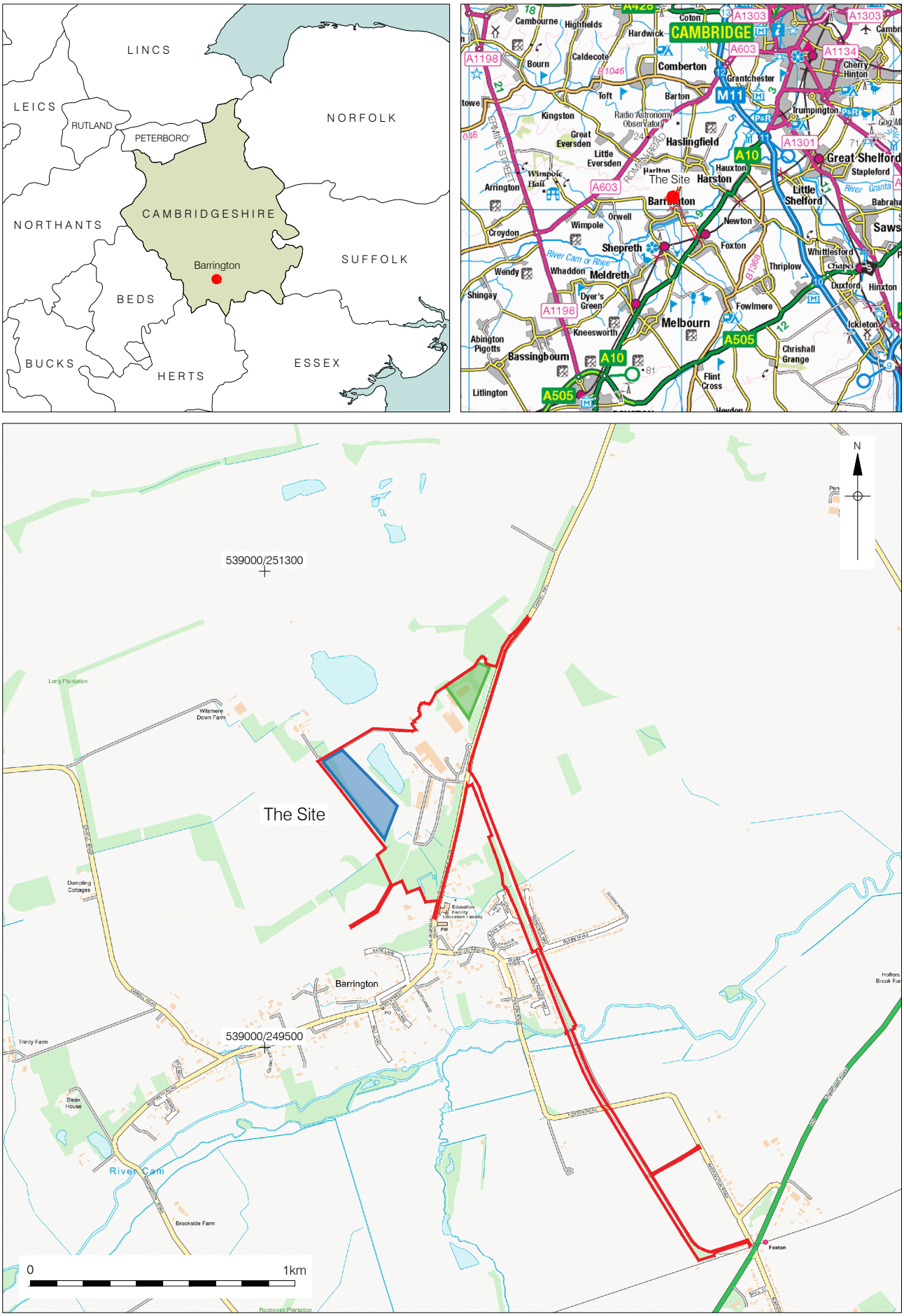

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Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000 & 1:20,000 at A4

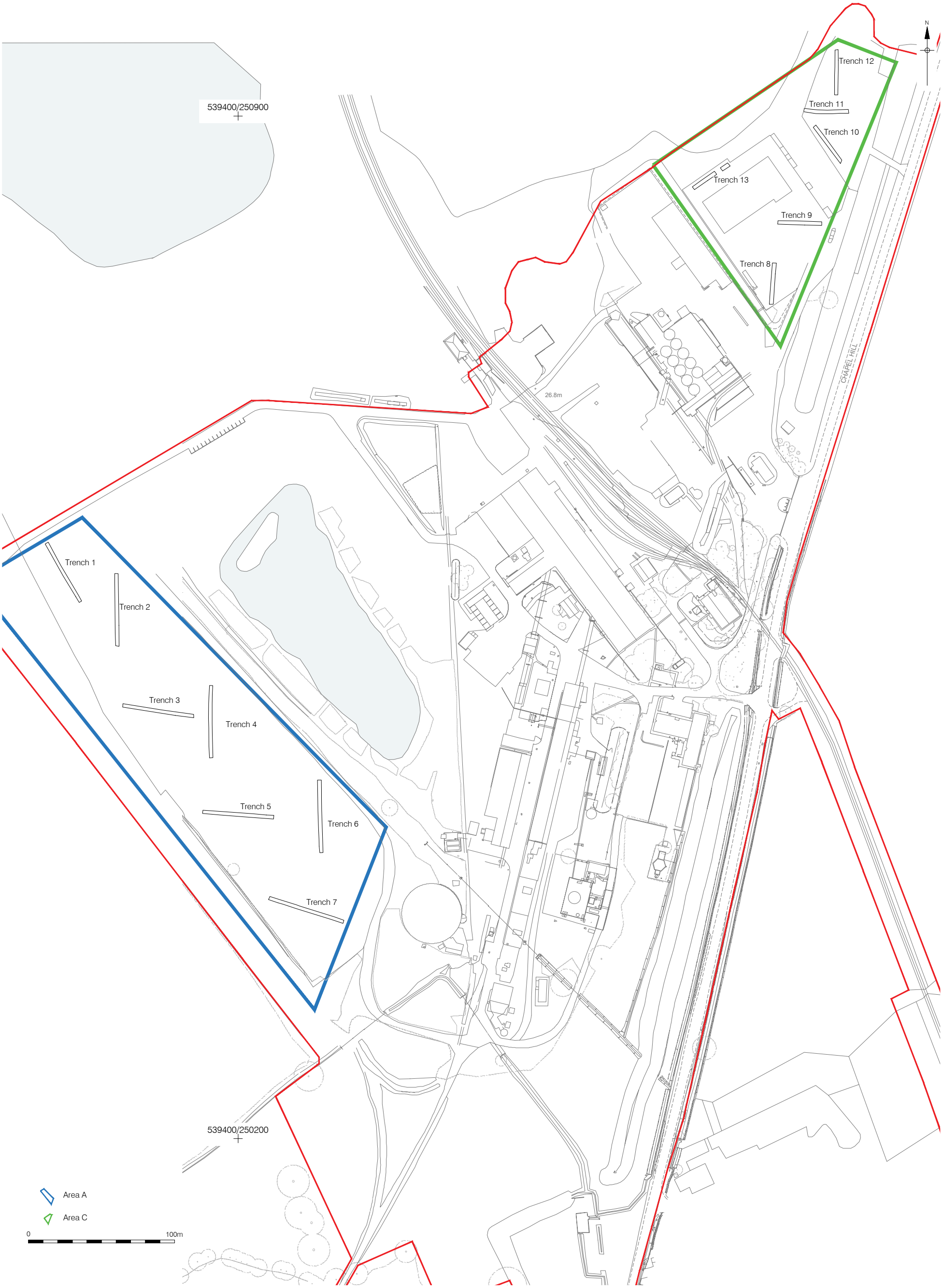

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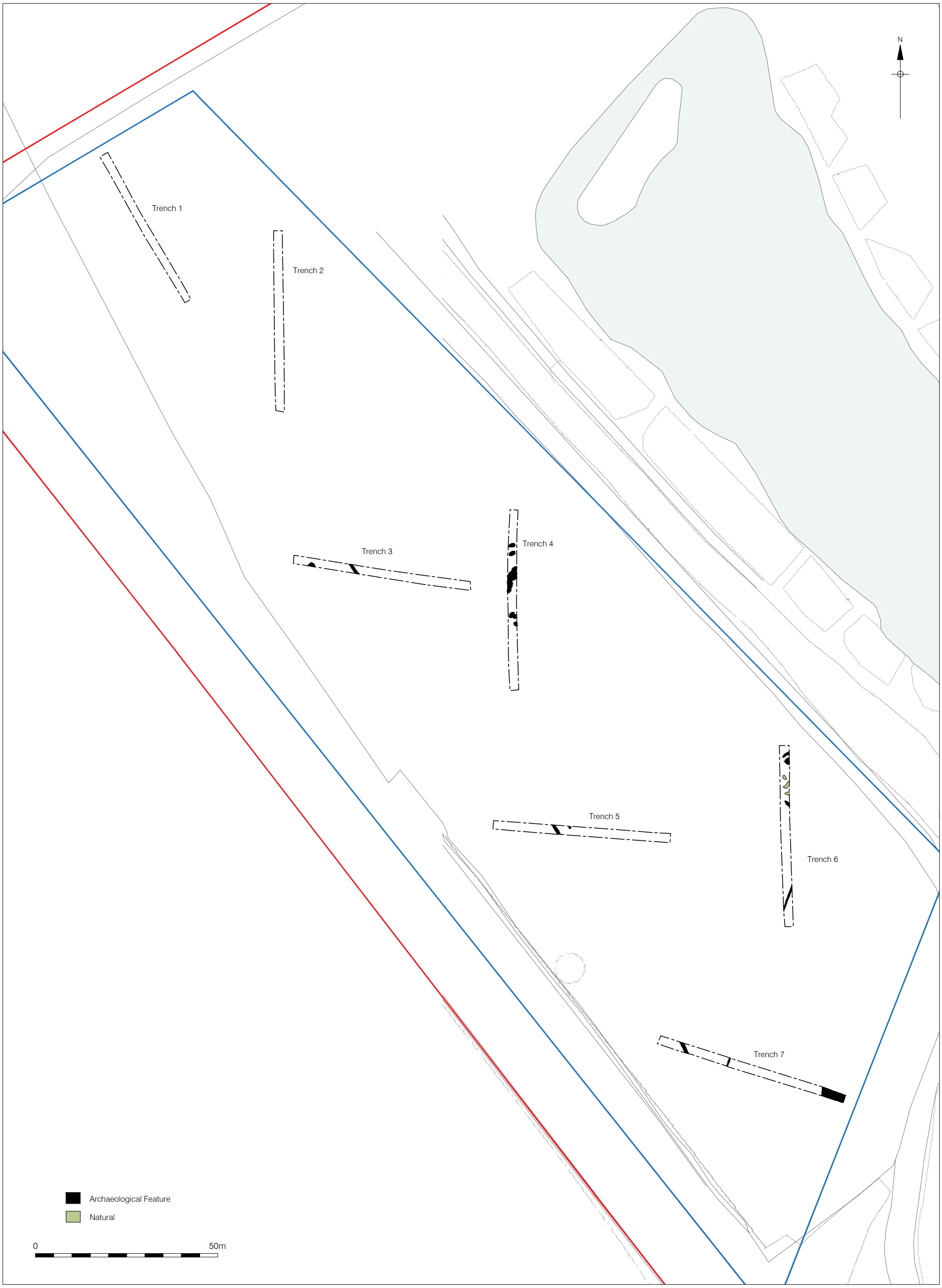
Figure 2
Trench Location
1:2500 at A3



10/10/18 RS

Figure 3
Area A
1:1000 at A3

N

Test Pit 1

Trench 12

[246]

Trench 11

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 4

Trench 10

Trench 13

Trench 9

Trench 8

CHAPEL HILL

Quarry Pit

Test Pit

Natural

0

50m

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Figure 4
Area C
1:1000 at A3

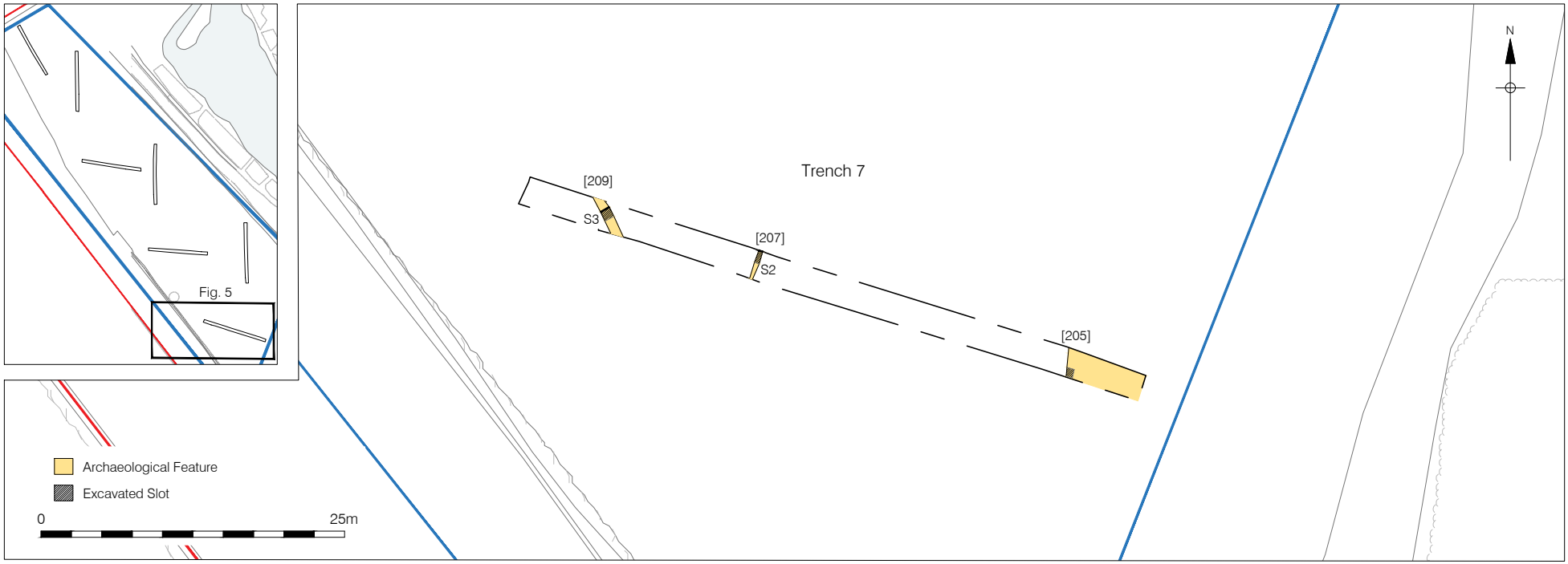

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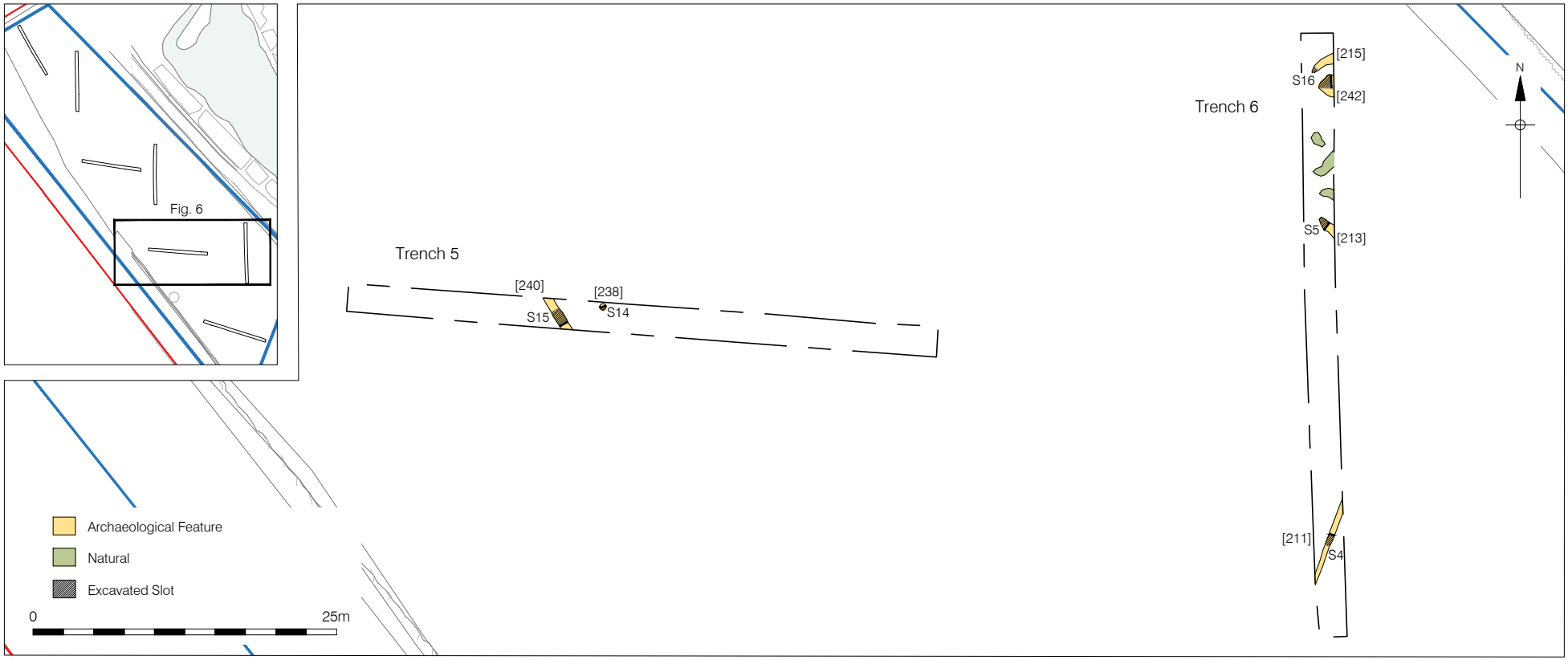
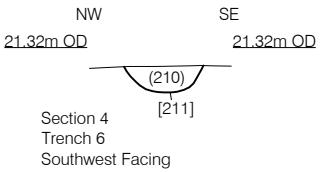
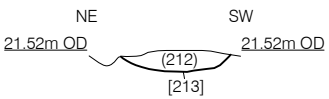
Figure 5
Trench 7 Plan and Sections
Inset 1:5000; Plan 1:500; Sections 1:40 at A4

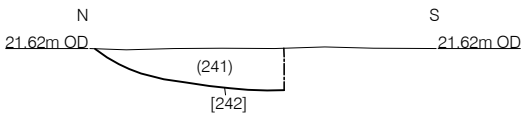




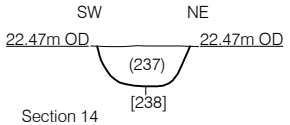
Section 4
Trench 6
Southwest Facing



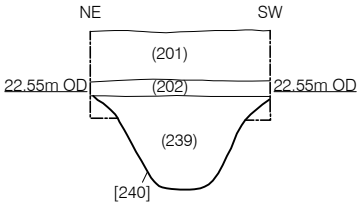
Section 5
Trench 6
Northwest Facing



Section 16
Trench 6
West Facing



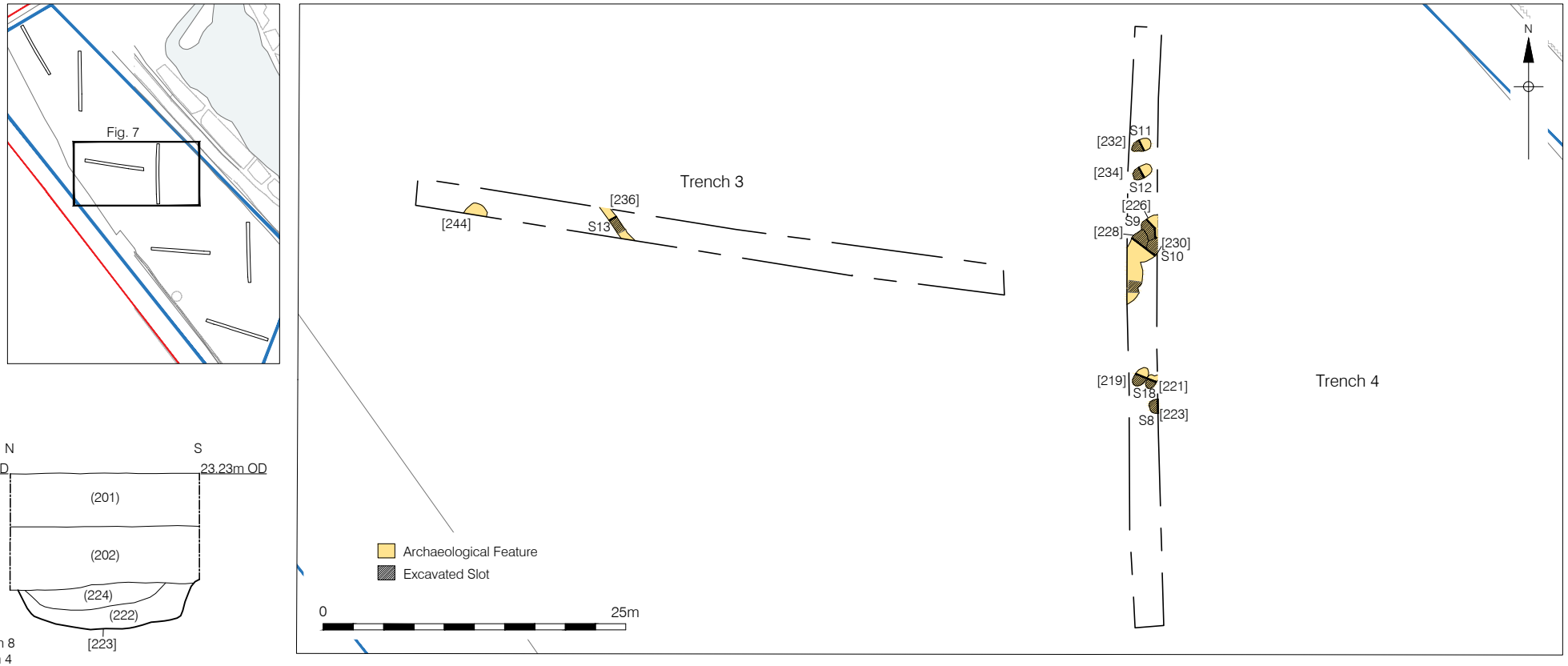
Section 14
Trench 5
Southeast Facing



Section 15
Trench 5
Northwest Facing

10/10/18 RS

Figure 6
Trench 5 and 6 Plan and Sections
Inset 1:5000; Plan 1:500; Sections 1:40 at A4



10/10/18 RS

Figure 7
Trench 3 and 4 Plan and Sections
Inset 1:5000; Plan 1:500; Sections 1:40 at A4

13 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: Area A, view east.

Plate 2: Area C (northern area), view south.

Plate 3: Area C (southern area), view southwest.

Plate 4: Trench 1, modern made-ground, view southwest.

Plate 5: Trench 2, black coal dust made-ground, view west.

Plate 6: Trench 4, Pit [223], view east.

Plate 7: Trench 4, Pit [226], view northeast.

Plate 8: Trench 5, Ditch [240], view southeast.

Plate 9: Trench 5; Post-hole [238], view north.

Plate 10: Trench 6, Ditch [211], view northeast.

Plate 11: Trench 7, Ditch [209], view north.

Plate 12: Trench 9, truncated natural chalk, view west.

Plate 13: Trench 10, Test Pit 4, view northwest.

14 APPENDIX 2: TRENCH DETAILS AND CONTENTS INDEX

Context Index

Context No	Trench	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description	Period Name
201			Layer	Topsoil						
202			Layer	Subsoil						
203			Layer	Natural						
204	7	205	Fill	Pit	10	1.1	0.56	1	F/O Quarry pit	modern
205	7	205	Cut	Pit	1	1.1	0.56	1	C/O Quarry pit	modern
206	7	207	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.17	2	F/O Ditch	
207	7	207	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.17	2	C/O Ditch	
208	7	209	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.55	3	F/O Field Boundary	Iron Age
209	7	209	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.55	3	C/O Field Boundary	Iron Age
210	6	211	Fill	Ditch	1	0.41	0.14	4	F/O Linear Ditch	
211	6	211	Cut	Ditch	1	0.41	0.14	4	C/O Linear Ditch	
212	6	213	Fill	Ditch	1	0.58	0.11	5	F/O Linear Ditch	
213	6	213	Cut	Ditch	1	0.58	0.11	5	C/O Linear Ditch	
214	6	215	Fill	Ditch	0.5	0.45	0.1	6	F/O Possible Ditch	
215	6	215	Cut	Ditch	0.5	0.45	0.1	6	C/O Possible Ditch	
216	4	217	Fill	Pit	0.9	1.08	0.35	7	F/O Pit	Iron Age
217	4	217	Cut	Pit	0.9	1.08	0.35	7	C/O Pit	Iron Age
218	4	219	Fill	Treethrow	1	0.9	0.15	18	F/O Pit	
219	4	219	Cut	Treethrow	1	0.9	0.15	18	C/O Pit	
220	4	221	Fill	Treethrow	1	0.6	0.12	18	F/O Pit	
221	4	221	Cut	Treethrow	1	0.6	0.12	18	C/O Pit	
222	4	223	Fill	Pit	0.76	0.66	0.17	8	F/O Pit	Iron Age
223	4	223	Cut	Pit	1.13	0.66	0.3	8	C/O Pit	Iron Age

224	4	223	Fill	Pit	1.13	0.8	0.17	8	F/O Pit	Iron Age
225	4	226	Fill	Pit	0.96	0.84	0.42	9	F/O Pit	Iron Age
226	4	226	Cut	Pit	0.96	0.84	0.42	9	C/O Pit	Iron Age
227	4	228	Fill	Pit	1.45	0.94	0.33	10	F/O Pit	Iron Age
228	4	228	Cut	Pit	1.45	0.94	0.33	10	C/O Pit	Iron Age
229	4	230	Fill	Pit	1.15	0.78	0.14	10	F/O Pit	
230	4	230	Cut	Pit	1.15	0.78	0.14	10	C/O Pit	
231	4	232	Fill	Pit	1	0.95	0.2	11	F/O Possible pit	
232	4	232	Cut	Pit	1	0.95	0.2	11	C/O Possible pit	
233	4	234	Fill	Pit	1	1	0.24	12	F/O Possible pit	
234	4	234	Cut	Pit	1	1	0.24	12	C/O Possible pit.	
235	3	236	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.09	13	F/O Ditch	
236	3	236	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.09	13	C/O Ditch	
237	5	238	Fill	Posthole	1	0.5	0.21	14	F/O Posthole	
238	5	238	Cut	Posthole	1	0.5	0.21	14	C/O Posthole	
239	5	240	Fill	Ditch	1	1.1	0.57	15	F/O Ditch	Iron Age
240	5	240	Cut	Ditch	1	1.1	0.57	15	C/O Ditch	Iron Age
241	6	242	Fill	Pit	1	1	0.22	16	F/O Treethrow	
242	6	242	Cut	Pit	1	1	0.22	16	C/O Treethrow	
243	3	244	Fill	Treethrow	1	2.17	0.45	17	F/O Treethrow	
244	3	244	Cut	Treethrow	1	2.17	0.45	17	C/O Treethrow	
245	12	246	Fill	Pit	18	2	2.5	-	F/O Quarry Pit	modern
246	12	246	Cut	Pit	18	2	2.5	-	C/O Quarry Pit	modern
247	9	247	Layer	Made Ground	30	2	0.45	-	TR9 Made Ground	modern
248	10	248	Layer	Made Ground	30	2	0.85	-	TR10 Made Ground	modern
249	11	249	Layer	Made Ground	30	2	0.7	-	TR11 Made Ground	modern
250	12	250	Layer	Made Ground	30	2	0.4	-	TR12 Made Ground	modern
251	13	251	Layer	Made Ground	30	2	0.4	-	TR13 Made Ground	modern
252	1	252	Layer	Made Ground	30	2		-	TR1 Made Ground	

Trench Details

Trench Number	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil depth End 1 (m)	Subsoil depth End 1 (m)	Natural depth End 1 (mOD)	Topsoil depth End 2 (m)	Subsoil depth End 2 (m)	Natural depth End 2 (mOD)
1	NE-SW	30	1.0	0.20		1.0			
2	N-S	30	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5
3	E-W	30	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
4	N-S	50	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5
5	E-W	50	0.47	0.27	0.2	0.47	0.27	0.2	0.47
6	N-S	50	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5
7	E-W	50	0.5	0.15	0.2	0.5	0.15	0.2	0.35
8	N-S	30	0.9		0.4	0.9		0.4	1
9	E-W	30	0.65			0.65			0.4
10	NE-SW	30	1.5			1.5			1.3
11	E-W	30	0.9			0.9			0.7
12	N-S	30	0.6			0.6			0.6
13	E-W	30	0.8			0.8			0.3

15 APPENDIX 3: LITHIC CATALOGUE

Context	Ref	Flake	Unworked Burnt stone (no.)	Unworked Burnt Stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recortication	Suggested date	Comments
208		1			Translucent light grey	Rough	Slightly chipped	Blue-white	Meso-EBA	Small, well struck
224	<2>		3	2	Unknown	Rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Variably burnt flint fragments
239	<3>		3	8	Unknown	Rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Variably burnt flint fragments

16 APPENDIX 4: PREHISTORIC POTTERY CATALOGUE

Context	Cut	Initial sherd spot date	Fabric type	Number of sherds	Crumbs (g)	Wt (g)	Wear	Sherd type	Dec tech	Dec motif	Dec position	Notes
208	209	MIA	Q1	1		5		o				
208	209	MIA	Q1		1							
216	217	MIA	Q1	1		2	2	o				
216	217	MIA	Q1		1							
216	217	EIA/MIA?	Q1	1		3		o				Sherd thin and fine for MIA-transition with EIA?
216	217	MIA	Q1	1		2	1	o				
216	217	MIA	Q1	1		8	1	o				
224	223	MIA	Q2		2							

224	223	EIA/MIA?	Q1	1		10		r,n				Sherd thin, flat rim top more EIA than MIA
224	223	MIA	Sh1	1		3	1	o				
224	223	MIA	Sh2	1		3	2	o				
224	223	MIA	Sh2	1		2	1	o				
224	223	MIA	Q1		2							
224	223	MIA	Q1		1							
224	223	MIA	Q1	1		2	2	o				
225	226	MIA	Q4	1		7		o				
225	226	MIA?	Q1	1		19		o				
225	226	MIA	Q4	1		14		o				Sherd thick, more MIA

												in appearance
225	226	MIA?	VQ1	1		13	2	o				Sherd poorly made, laminar fabric
225	226	MIA?	Q1		1							
225	226	MIA	Q1		1							
227	228	EIA/MIA?	V1	1		10	2	r	impressed	row of very faint fingertip	r top	Sherd thin, fine, decoration more EIA, althoug fabric atypical
227	228	MIA	Q2	1		8		o				
227	228	MIA	Q2	1		6	1	o				
227	22	MIA	Q2	1		2		o				

	8											
227	228	MIA	Q2	1		2		o				
227	228	EIA/MIA?	Q3	1		10	2	b				
227	228	MIA	Sh1	1		11		o				Rough horizontal smoothing marks on sherd ext
239	240	MIA?	Q4	1		4		o				
239	240	MIA?	Q1	1		3	2	o				
239	240	MIA?	Sh2	1		3	1	sh				
239	240	MIA?	VQ1	1		9	2	o				
239	240	MIA	Q2		1							
239	240	MIA?	Q2	1		3		o				
239	240	MIA?	Q1		2							

239	240	MIA	Q1	1		2	2	o				
239	240	MIA	Q1	1		2		o				
239	240	MIA	Q1	1		2	1	o				
239	240	MIA	Q1		3							
				29	15	170						

17 APPENDIX 5: ANIMAL BONE CATALOGUE

Bone ID	Phase	Trench	Context	Cut	Enviro Sample	Feature	Species	Weight(g)	Fragments	Part	Element	Anat. region	Side	Proportion	Burnt
1	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	cf. CAN	0.01	1	F	Tooth Crown PM	Cranial	U	1	
2	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	SMA	0.01	1	PES	Ulna	Fore	L	1	
3	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNIB	0.01	1	PES	Humerus	Fore	L	1	
4	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNIB	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
5	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
6	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
7	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
8	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
9	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
10	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
11	Iron	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age											ble			
12	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
13	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
14	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
15	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
16	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
17	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
18	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
19	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
20	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
21	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
22	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
23	Iron	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age											ble			
24	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
25	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
26	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
27	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
28	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
29	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
30	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
31	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
32	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
33	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
34	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
35	Iron	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age											ble			
36	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
37	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
38	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
39	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
40	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
41	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
42	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
43	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
44	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
45	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
46	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
47	Iron	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age											ble			
48	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
49	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
50	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
51	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
52	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
53	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
54	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
55	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
56	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
57	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
58	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
59	Iron	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age										ble				
60	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
61	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
62	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
63	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
64	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
65	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
66	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
67	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
68	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
69	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
70	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
71	Iron	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age										ble			
72	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
73	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
74	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
75	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
76	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
77	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
78	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
79	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
80	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
81	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
82	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
83	Iron	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age										ble			
84	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
85	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
86	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
87	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
88	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
89	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
90	Iron Age	4	225	226	1	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
91	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNIF	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
92	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
93	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
94	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
95	Iron	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	1

	Age										ble				
96	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
97	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
98	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
99	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
100	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
101	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
102	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
103	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
104	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
105	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
106	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
107	Iron	4	224	223	2	Pit	SMA	0.01	1	F	Incisor Lower	Cranial	U	1	

	Age														
108	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	BOS	1.5	1	F	LPM2	Cranial	U	1	
109	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	SSZ	0.01	1	F	Tooth Frag	Cranial	U	1	
110	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	SSZ	0.01	1	F	Tooth Frag	Cranial	U	1	
111	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	SSZ	0.01	1	F	Tooth Frag	Cranial	U	1	
112	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	SSZ	0.01	1	F	Tooth Frag	Cranial	U	1	
113	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	SSZ	0.01	1	F	Tooth Frag	Cranial	U	1	
114	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	SSZ	0.01	1	F	Tooth Frag	Cranial	U	1	
115	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
116	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
117	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
118	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
119	Iron	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age											ble			
120	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
121	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
122	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
123	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
124	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
125	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
126	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
127	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
128	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
129	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
130	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
131	Iron	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age											ble			
132	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
133	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
134	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
135	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
136	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
137	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
138	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
139	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
140	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
141	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
142	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
143	Iron	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age											ble			
144	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
145	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
146	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
147	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
148	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
149	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
150	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
151	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
152	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
153	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
154	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
155	Iron	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age											ble			
156	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
157	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
158	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
159	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
160	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
161	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
162	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
163	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
164	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
165	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
166	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
167	Iron	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age										ble				
168	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
169	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
170	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
171	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
172	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
173	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
174	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
175	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
176	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
177	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
178	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
179	Iron	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age											ble			
180	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
181	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
182	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
183	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
184	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
185	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
186	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
187	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
188	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
189	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
190	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
191	Iron	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age											ble			
192	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
193	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
194	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
195	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
196	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
197	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
198	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
199	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
200	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
201	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
202	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
203	Iron	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age											ble			
204	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
205	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
206	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
207	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
208	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
209	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
210	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
211	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
212	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
213	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
214	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
215	Iron	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age											ble			
216	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
217	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
218	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
219	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
220	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
221	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
222	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
223	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
224	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
225	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
226	Iron Age	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
227	Iron	4	224	223	2	Pit	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age										ble				
228	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
229	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
230	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
231	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
232	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
233	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1	F	cf. mandible	Cranial	U	1	
234	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	OVCA	0.5	1	W	LM1	Cranial	R	1	
235	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	OVCA	1.5	1	S	Metacarpal	Fore	R	1	
236	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	SMA	0.01	1	W	LI1	Cranial	L	1	
237	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
238	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
239	Iron	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age										ble				
240	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
241	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
242	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
243	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
244	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
245	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
246	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
247	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
248	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
249	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
250	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
251	Iron	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age											ble			
252	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
253	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
254	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
255	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
256	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
257	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
258	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
259	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
260	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
261	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
262	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
263	Iron	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age										ble				
264	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
265	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
266	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
267	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
268	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
269	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
270	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
271	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
272	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
273	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
274	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
275	Iron	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age										ble				
276	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
277	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
278	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
279	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
280	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
281	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
282	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
283	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
284	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
285	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
286	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
287	Iron	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age										ble				
288	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
289	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	S	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
290	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
291	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
292	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
293	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
294	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
295	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
296	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
297	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
298	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
299	Iron	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age											ble			
300	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
301	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
302	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
303	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
304	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
305	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
306	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
307	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
308	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
309	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
310	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
311	Iron	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	Age										ble				
312	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
313	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
314	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
315	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
316	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
317	Iron Age	5	239	240	3	Ditch	CSZ	1.5	1	F	Vertebrae	AXIAL	U	1	
318	Undated	5	237	238	4	Posthole	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
319	Undated	5	237	238	4	Posthole	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
320	Undated	5	237	238	4	Posthole	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
321	Undated	5	237	238	4	Posthole	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
322	Undated	5	237	238	4	Posthole	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
323	Undat	5	237	238	4	Posthole	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifia	U	1	

	ed											ble			
324	Undated	5	237	238	4	Posthole	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	
325	Undated	5	237	238	4	Posthole	UNI	0.01	1	F	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	U	1	1
									325						

18 APPENDIX 6 ENVIRONMENTAL CATALOGUE

Sample No.		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Context No.		**226**	**224**	**239**	**237**
Feature No.		**226**	**223**	**240**	**238**
Trench No.		**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**
Volume of bulk (litres)		27	24	32	4
Volume of flot (millilitres)		49	90	150	23
Method of processing		F	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE					
Charcoal					
Charcoal >4 mm			2		
Charcoal 2-4 mm					2
Charcoal <2 mm					
Bone					
Animal bone - undiff.		3	3	3	1
Snails	**Habitat**				
Helicella itala	Open ground			2	
Brachiopodia fossil shell		2			
Juveniles - indeterminate		2	2	2	
Broken shell		1	1		2
Other Material					
CBM					
Stone		1	1		
Burnt Flint			1	1	
Struck Flint					
Pottery		1	1	1	
FLOT RESIDUE					
Charcoal					
Charcoal >4 mm		1	2	1	
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm		1	4	2	3
Charcoal <2 mm		3	4	4	4
Frags. of ID size		<5	Y	<5	x
Burnt seeds	**Common name**				
Anisantha sterilis	Barren brome			1	
Potentilla sp.	Cinquefoils	1			
Cereals					
Triticum aestivum/durum	Bread wheat	1			
Broken/distorted (No ID)				1	
Terrestrial Molluscs	**Habitat**				
Carychium spp.	Shady places	1			2
Cecilioides acicula	Open ground	4	4	4	3
Cochlicopa lubrica	Catholic			1	1
Discus rotundatus	Shady places				1
Helicella itala	Open ground			1	
Lauria cylindracea	Catholic	2	3	3	
Pomatias elegans	Calcareous ground				1
Trichia spp.	Catholic	1	1	2	
Vallonia spp.	Open ground	3	3	3	1

Sample No.		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Context No.		**226**	**224**	**239**	**237**
Feature No.		**226**	**223**	**240**	**238**
Trench No.		**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**
Volume of bulk (litres)		27	24	32	4
Volume of flot (millilitres)		49	90	150	23
Method of processing		F	F	F	F
Vertigo pygmaea	Open ground	1	2	3	1
Juveniles - indeterminate		3	3	4	3
Snail eggs		2	2	4	3
Broken shell		2			
Modern plant material	**Common name**				
Poaceae spp. (stems)	Grasses	1			
Seeds		2	1	2	2
Seed cases		1	2	2	1
Roots/tubers		3	4	4	2
Other remains					
Insect remains		1	2	2	1
Insect eggs/worm cases		1		1	
Vitreous material		1			
Bone fragments			1	1	

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

19 APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-330557

Project details

Project name	Land at the Former CEMEX Cement Works, Haslingfield Road, Barrington, Cambridgeshire, CB22 7RQ: An Archaeological Evalua
Short description of the project	This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out between the 10th and 20th September 2018 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, following a program of Historic Building Recording conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Garwood 2018).The work was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of Redrow Homes Ltd. The evaluation comprised 530m of trial trenching. These comprised seven 50m x 2m trenches in Area A (trenches 1-7) and six 30m x 2m trenches in Area C (trenches 8-13). The evaluation identified of a total of seven ditches, ten pits, one posthole and three natural tree-throws. Of these two ditches and four pits contained Middle Iron Age pottery, all located within Area A. Along with posthole [238] in trench 5 which contained burnt daub, this indicates the potential presence of an Iron Age settlement in Area A. In Area C (Trenches 8 to 13) the ground had been extensively truncated by activity relating to nearby quarrying activities. Large quarry pits backfilled with 20th century landfill were identified in this area. Area C has low archaeological potential.
Project dates	Start: 10-09-2018 End: 20-09-2018
Previous/future work	Not known / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5464 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	POSTHOLE Iron Age
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Modern

Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	BURNT CLAY Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE BARRINGTON Land at the Former CEMEX Cement Works, Haslingfield Road, Barrington, Cambridgeshire, CB22 7RQ: An Archaeological Evaluation.
Postcode	CB22 7RQ
Study area	0.24 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TL 3973 5069 52.136384323026 0.041895049963 52 08 10 N 000 02 30 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	Andy Thomas
Project design originator	Tom Revell
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Alexander Pullen
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Physical Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Environmental'',''Worked stone/lithics''
Digital Archive	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

recipient		
Digital available	Media	''Database'','Images raster / digital photography'','Survey'','Text''
Paper recipient	Archive	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Paper available	Media	''Context sheet'','Drawing'','Plan'','Report'','Section''

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at the Former CEMEX Cement Works, Haslingfield Road, Barrington, Cambridgeshire, CB22 7RQ: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pullen, A. and Revell, T.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Cambridgeshire

Entered by	Thomas Revell (trevell@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	10 October 2018

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