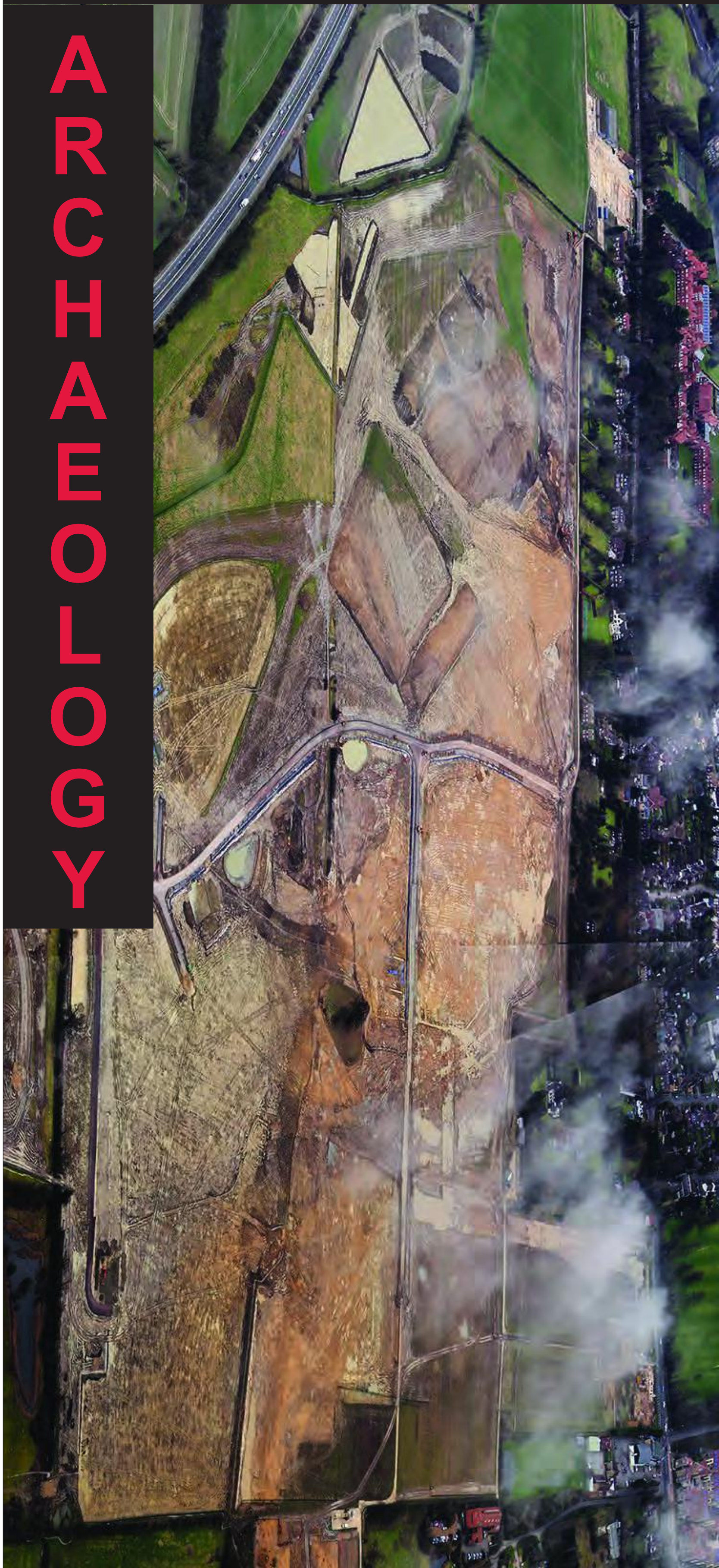
NORTH WEST CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGY

No. 8



The Traveller's Rest Sub-site
Assessment Report

Christopher Evans

NORTH WEST CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGY

University of Cambridge
2013 Excavations

- The Traveller's Rest Sub-site -

(NWC Report No. 8)

Christopher Evans

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Summary

This was the last of the current North West Cambridge programme's sites to be excavated. Against a background spread of both Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic and later Neolithic/Bronze Age flintwork, a few Bronze Age features extended into the area's southwestern margin. These were associated with Site II's previously dug 'Middle'-phase paddock/enclosure system and the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age settlement cluster.

The site's main phases of occupation were of Middle/Late Iron Age and Romano-British date, with substantial finds assemblages recovered from both. Of the former, aside from a few 'open' settlement-phase roundhouse gullies, this was manifest in three, frequently boundary-recut enclosures, two having roundhouses within their interiors. Essentially, the two westernmost enclosures (Nos 1 & 2) were of sub-circular form and of Middle Iron Age date; the third, 'Late'-attributed one, was much larger and of sub-rectangular plan.

The site clearly saw continuity of settlement into Early Roman times and, over the course of the second half of the first century AD, a series of rectangular compounds were established; the one system evidently associated with the eastern end of a terrace-edge/-spine boundary that had ran across much of Site II. Also associated with this Early Roman usage was a dense quarry-field, thought perhaps to relate to a south-lying roadway. It is argued that, based on the evidence of LiDAR imagery and boreholes, it was this quarrying that resulted in a large wet hollow, which – never thereafter subject to arable production – was ultimately responsible for the existence of the woodland copse bordering the site's southern side.

During the later second century AD many of the site's 'Early'-phase features had been backfilled with finds-rich midden deposits. Extending along its south-central edge were two sub-rectangular rounded-corner ditch-lines. These appeared to be a part of a third century-date compound that must run under the preserved copse; the southern perimeter of this possibly water management-related enclosure being identified on aerial photographs.

With the site lying beside the former Traveller's Rest Pit Quarry – where in the early decades of the last century quantities of Palaeolithic flintwork was recovered – a deep machine-dug cutting was taken down into the gravels to test for other such 'early' finds; the result, though, proved entirely negative.

Introduction

Excavated between March and June of 2014, the site's assignation as such was based on the results of the evaluation fieldwalking (Anderson & Hall 2008), geophysical survey and trail trenching, with later Neolithic material and dense Iron Age/Romano-British archaeology being present (Evans & Newman 2010). The immediate area was, moreover, distinguished as it bordered the former quarry of the site's namesake, and where in the early decades of the last century Burkitt and Marr recovered quantities of Palaeolithic flints (see *ibid*., 137–41 for full background; Fig. 10). Against this background, of the project's sites this locale was considered to be distinct, not only due to the quantity of prehistoric material present but also the lighter and sandier qualities of its geology (e.g. lacking the clay content of Site II's natural).

In relationship to the development's construction footprints, and also those areas where the evaluation trenching had shown there to be extensive/continuous quarrying – plus the constraints of the preserved woodlot copse and geological SSSI along respectively the site's southern and northern sides – there were two main areas of excavation: both a separate 'square' in the northwest (Area A; *c*. 1343.5sqm) and the main 135m-long, *c*. 9455sqm exposure in the south beside the copse and skirting the ridge's edge (Area B). The latter was, however, extended further eastward, over 0.5ha, to accommodate out artists-in-residence's model 'landform' artwork (Area C; Figs 14 & 15); the idea being that it was meant to interface with the archaeology. Remarkably enough, the stripping of the latter – where the light sandy quality of the ridge's geology gave way to compact gravels and marl – revealed no significant archaeology and only one definite pit. (We did, though, cut an additional trench from its southwestern corner in order to further establish the line of a Roman-period ditch.) It should also be mentioned that in order to test the immediate area's gravel beds and their potential for any *in situ* Palaeolithic archaeology, a 8 x 10m sondage was machine-dug to a depth of 2.50m through them. As related below, the results unfortunately proved disappointing.

Across the field the topsoil was generally *c*. 0.40m thick, and locally this overlay a *c*. 0.20m deep subsoil. Along the field's northern side the underlying sands and gravels bedded at 24m OD and, in the main, the ground surface bedded down to the southwest where it lay at *c*. 21m OD. Indeed, a distinct terrace-edge slope was evident along the site's southern side and there, within the east-centre of Area B, a distinct trough was apparent, within which the surface dropped down to *c*. 20.5m OD. Along the site's southern edge the above-geology deposits were thicker – 0.70–1.35m – and, as related by French below, there were colluvium and surviving buried soil (B horizon) layers.

Within the site's southwestern corner these latter horizons were investigated by the excavation of two metre-wide transects. These provided important information as they revealed the terrace's immediate 'edge-drop' down to the southwest. This was relatively dramatic and, over a distance of 4.50m, the surface sloped down some 0.50m. This is also

significant inasmuch as a *c*. 1m deep 'hollow' is apparent in the northwest corner of copse's plot just south of the site at that point. With this portion of the copse only having scrub cover (see below), we suspected that this depression might relate to either a former quarry or pond. While still possible, the evidence of the transects nevertheless shows that the marked terrace-edge drop at this point is itself 'real'.

In order to test surface-deposit artefact densities, three metre-squares were also dug in the southwestern corner of the site. Closely corresponding to Site II's metre-sampling of these same deposits, as far can be established here the finds density was 4.3 flints per metre.

There are two factors that need to be outlined concerning the site's immediate location, as both have ramifications for the interpretation of its sequence. First, within the earlier ridge-top sites reports emphasis has been given to the importance of water-supply in the light of the area's 'high' inland gravel ridge situation. This is especially true in this case and here it is relevant that Trinity Conduit Head – one of Cambridge's main Medieval/Post-Medieval water sources – lay just some 100m south of the eastern end of Area C. Indeed, the line of one of the site's Romano-British ridge-edge boundaries (F.6100) would, if projected, run straight to it (during casual inspection of its location in the past some Roman material has been found there).

The other factor relates to the copse bordering the site's southern side. Having mature oak and ash (R. Darrah, pers comm.), this appears on historical maps of the area (e.g. Baker's of 1830) and which suggests that it might be 'ancient'. This could receive some confirmation in the fact that LiDAR imagery indicates the ridge-and-furrow within the field to the south beyond it (which is also being preserved within the development) does not actually extend into the copse (Fig. 6). Furthermore, as discussed by French below, auger transects taken across the copse indicate the existence of slight hollow/depression there (Figs 5 & 12). Both large pit-wells and Roman-phase quarries were found along the site's southern margin and, therefore, it is possible that some manner of large pond or hollow/depression – either natural or man-made – lay within the area of the copse. Accordingly, at least since Roman times, it may have always been wet there. The fact that the 1890 Ordnance Survey map uses a symbol for wet meadow for the plot (and the more detailed 1926 version also indicates a well there) could imply that while it may not be an ancient woodland as such, it nevertheless may never have been subject to post-Roman arable activity. (Also relevant in this capacity is that close scrutiny of an aerial photograph suggests that the cropmark of a substantial ditch-corner occurs within that field's northern side; see Figs 7 & 12.)

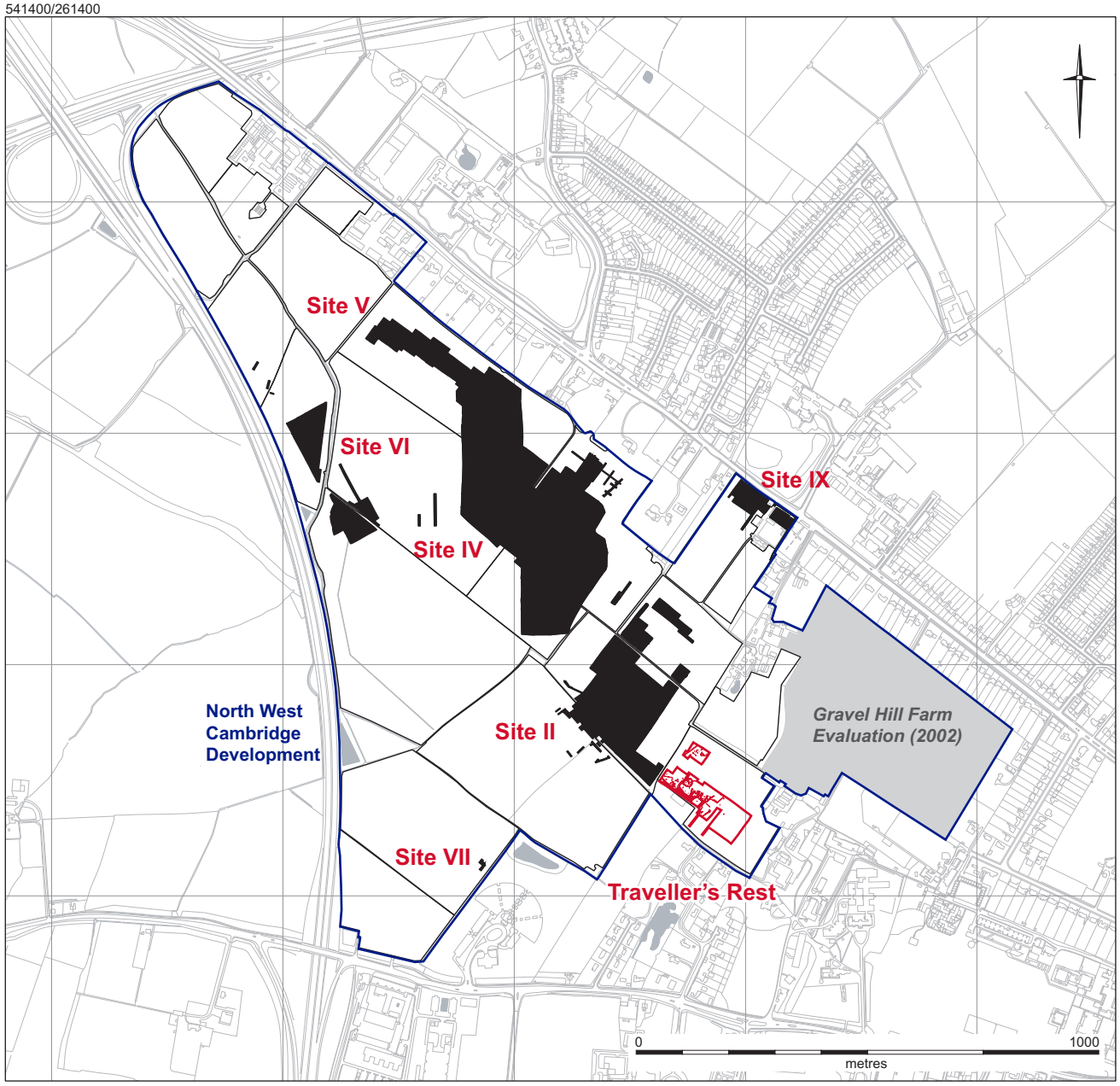
In its basics the methodologies applied to the site were the same as the those applied to the project's other excavations (see e.g. Cessford & Evans 2014); in this case, a single 10m-wide subsoil metal-detecting transect was situated across the site's east-centre (the result proving negative, with no metalwork thus recovered). As shown on Figure 17, there were two main colluvial spread-areas along the site's southern terrace-edge margins (also with localised buried soil survival; see French below). On the one hand

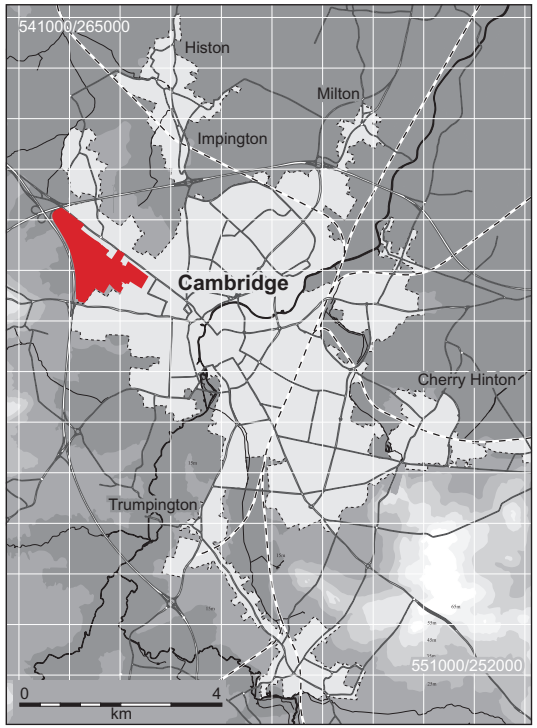
and as described above, that in the west was only test-investigated and was found to be strictly limited to below the crest of the terrace's southward slope. On the other hand, that in the east – as caught in the afore-mentioned topographic 'trough' (and extending west beyond it) – proved more difficult to comprehend. Having something of a green hue and appearing rather turf-like, as the surface there was machine-stripped this actually appeared to be upstanding as a *c*. 5–10cm high 'rise' and we duly even wondered if it might have been some manner of small barrow or embankment. This was eventually established not be the case. Accordingly, as a final act, when backfilling the area we stripped off this horizon west of the western perimeter of Enclosure 3 (see below) and this revealed a series of pits that had thus lain masked. (At the same time, the colluvium within the upper profile of that enclosure's eastern downslope boundary was also removed to a depth of *c*. 15cm, this exposing the line of F.6301 and the southern end of F.6183 there.)

Generally, an intensive excavation strategy was implemented, which was furthered by the fact that the site also hosted the annual University training dig and this brought with it much extra labour for the two weeks of its duration. We especially wanted to maximise the site's Iron Age assemblages. Not only was this because of how relatively little Middle Iron Age occupation was recovered in the project, but also due to the settlement's seemingly general affinities to Roman Cambridge's preceding Iron Age occupation (Alexander & Pullinger 1999; see also Evans & Ten Harkel 2010). During the course of the town's earlier excavations this had been poorly realised – especially its environmental/economic evidence – and, accordingly, this site was seen as a means to address the situation. As a consequence, a substantial assemblage were achieved: *c*. 4080 Iron Age and Romano-British sherds and *c*. 5400 animal bones (70.8kg).

Before progressing it is worth relating something that, since the time the time that we assembled the project's desktop studies and Environmental Statement, proved a small mystery. Wartime aerial photographs indicated that there had been a four-square setting of rectangular wooden sheds on the site (Fig. 8). Upon the images paths are visible running from each to a circular feature in their centre. The arrangement seems very formally laid-out and we were at a loss as what these may have been. We toyed with the idea of being of a WWII radar experimental facility or the like, but no records could be found that would suggest such. We then came upon a map indicating the existence of a weather station in the field and duly entertained that as a notion; they would then have marked the movement of the earlier such station known to have been located at the Observatory.

Upon digging the one well-preserved such shed foundation (fragments of two other there also being revealed, with the fourth having been partially exposed in one of the evaluation-phase trenches; Figs 9 & 33), both chicken bones and chicken wire were recovered from its fills. Other aerial photographs of somewhat later date (?1960s) showed the sheds standing amid what appeared to be pig sheds (Fig. 8). This led to unease with our weather station assignment and, scrutinising again the map in question, we realised that the relevant label actually related to a square building in the field's northeast corner and not the rectangular sheds.





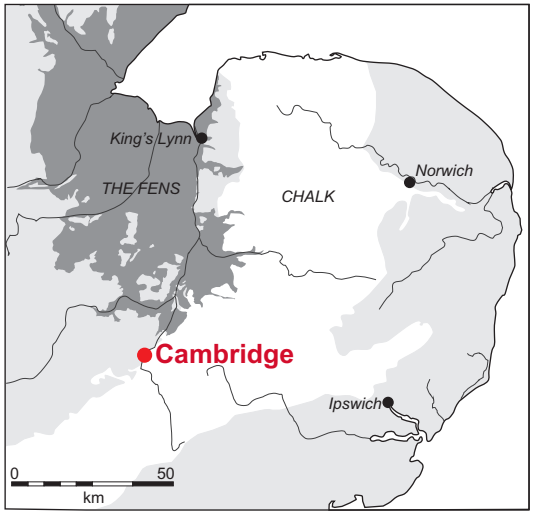


Figure 1. Site location

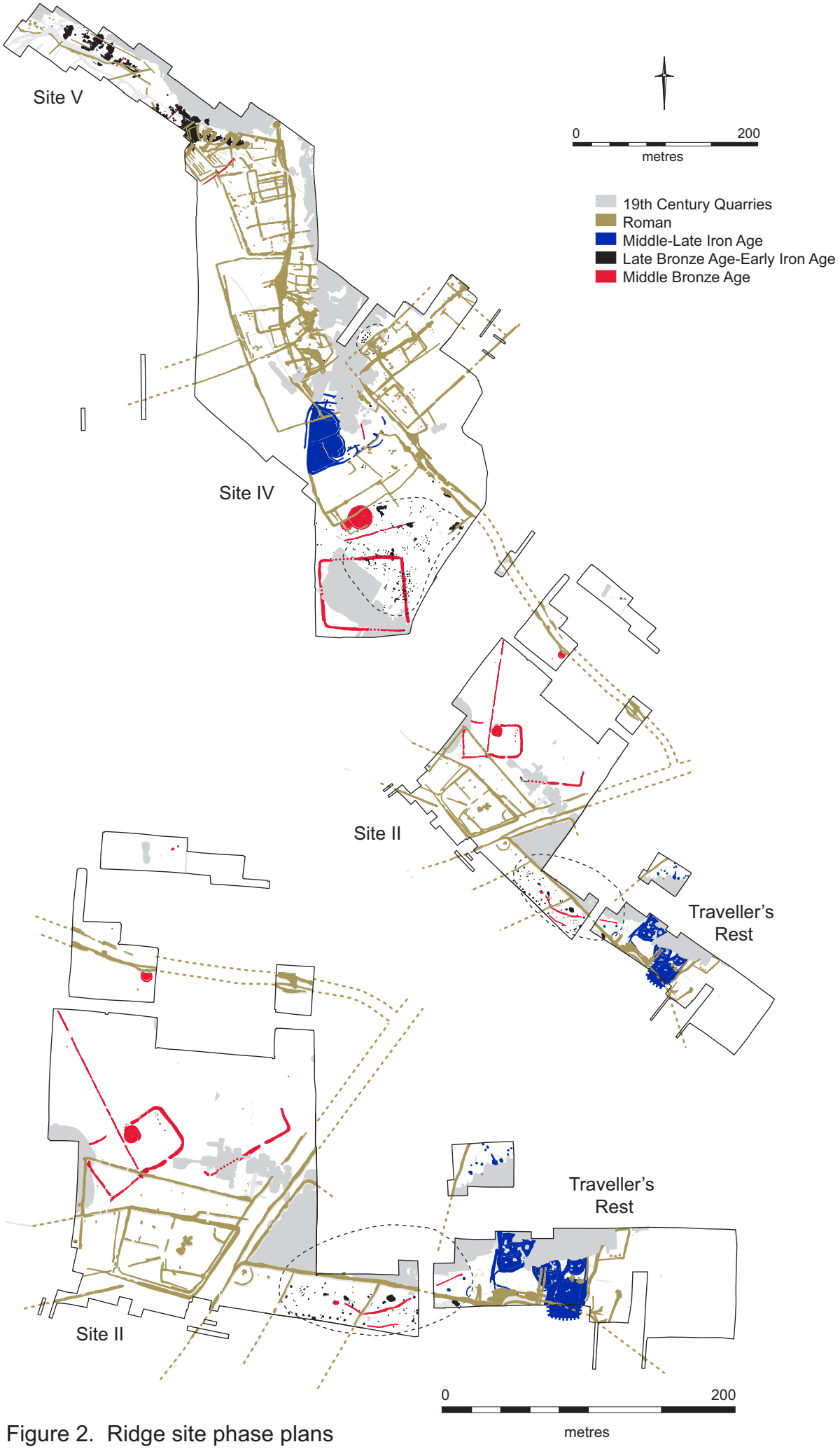


Figure 2. Ridge site phase plans

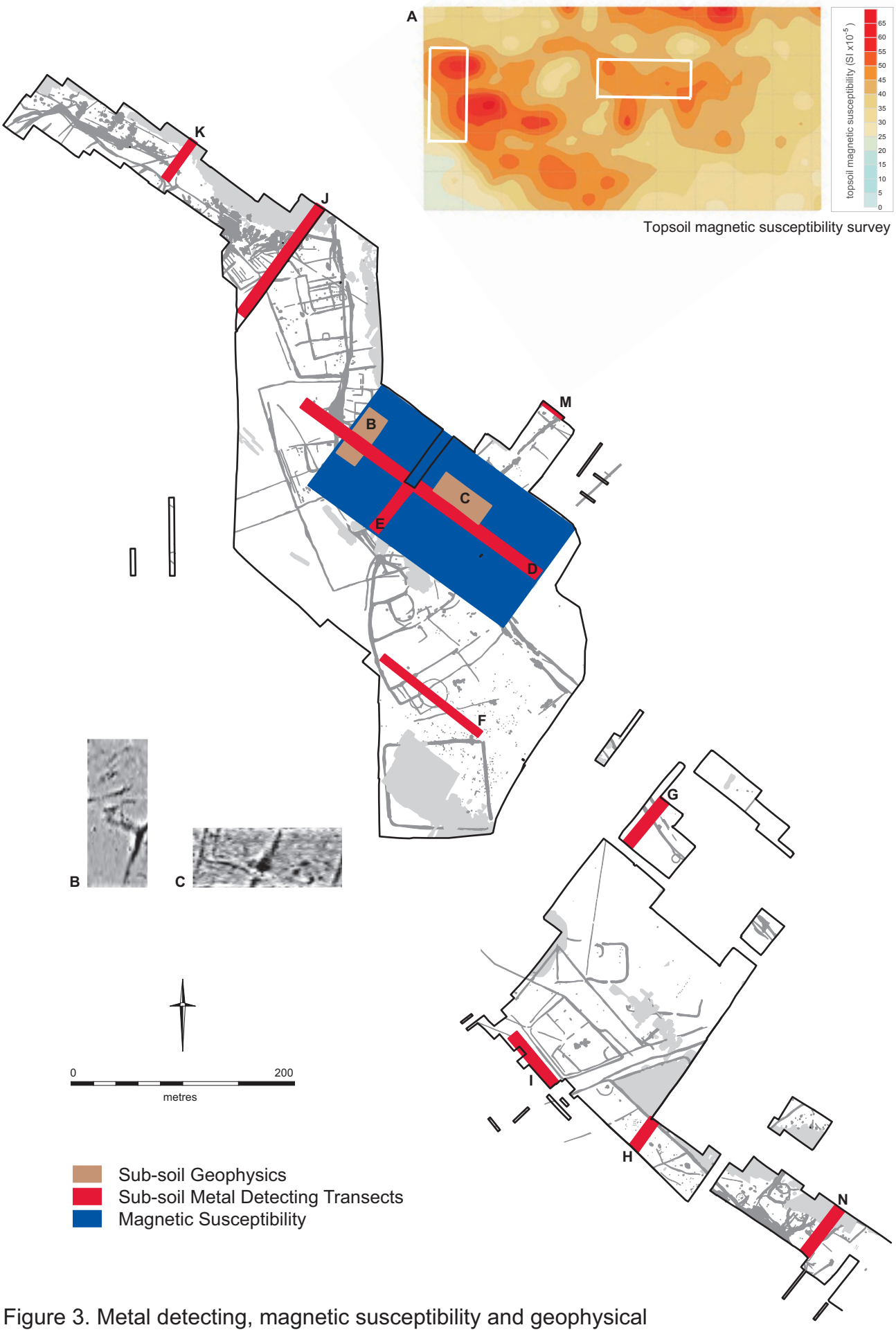


Figure 3. Metal detecting, magnetic susceptibility and geophysical survey areas

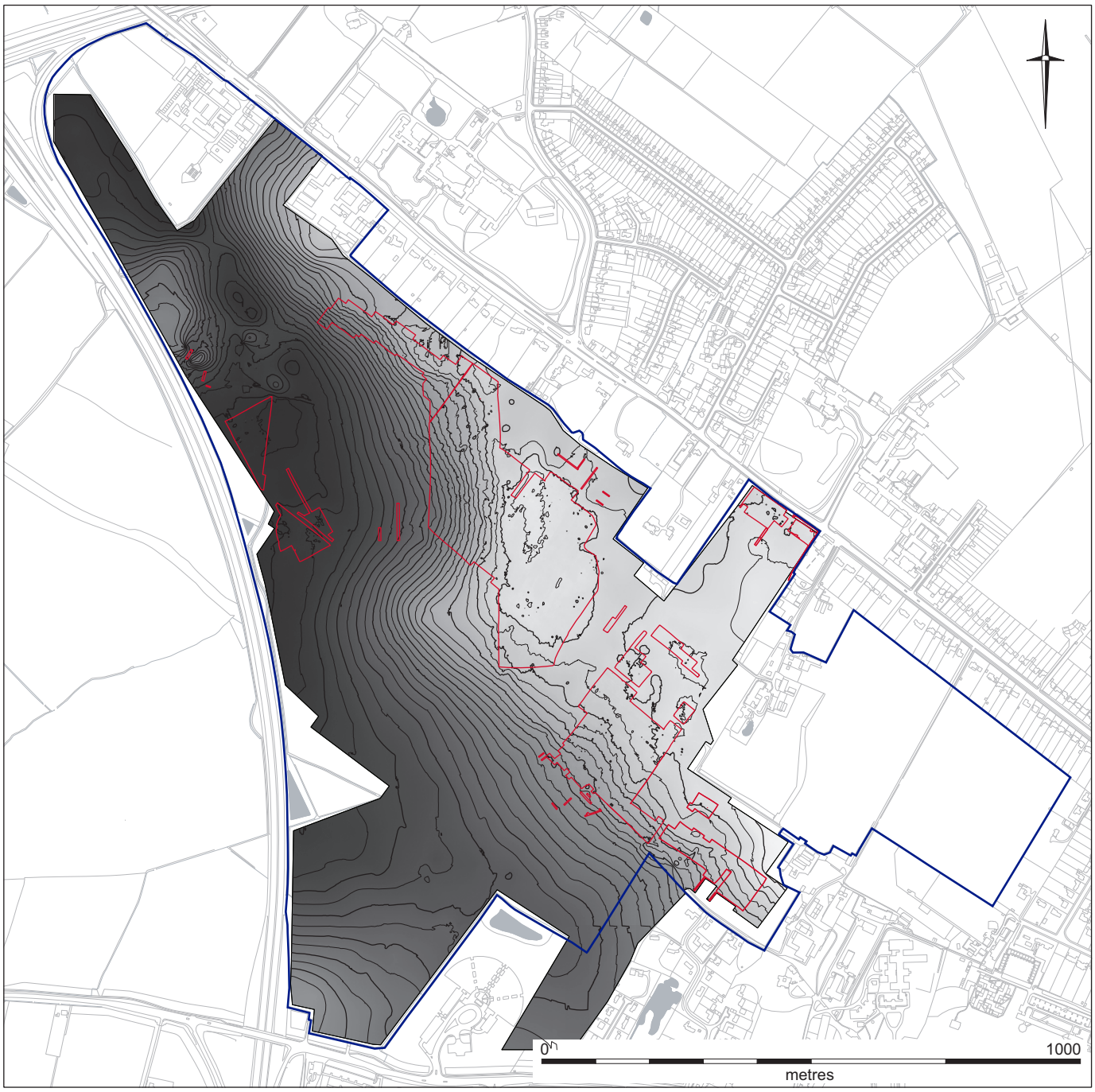


Figure 4. Geological-level contour map

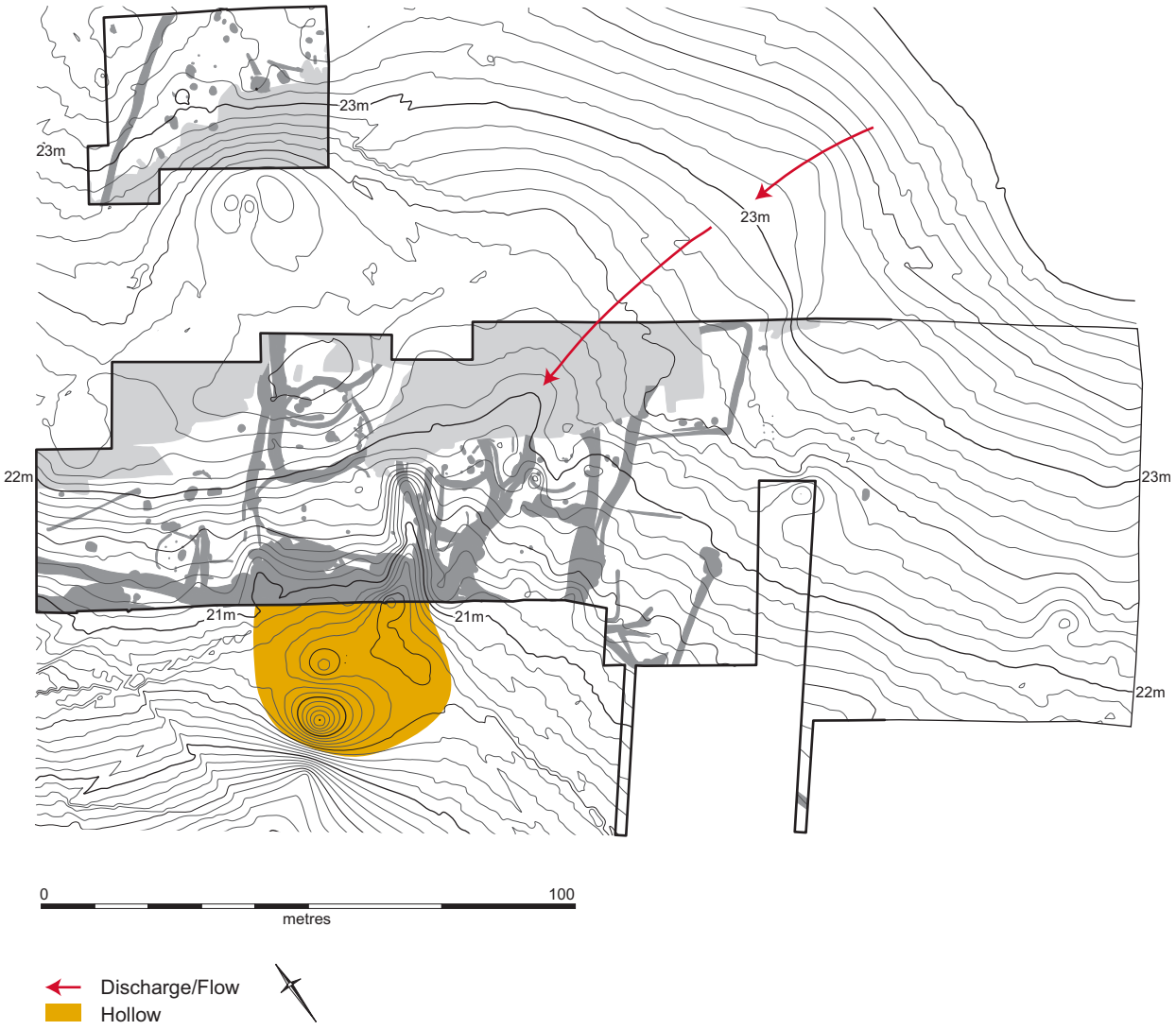
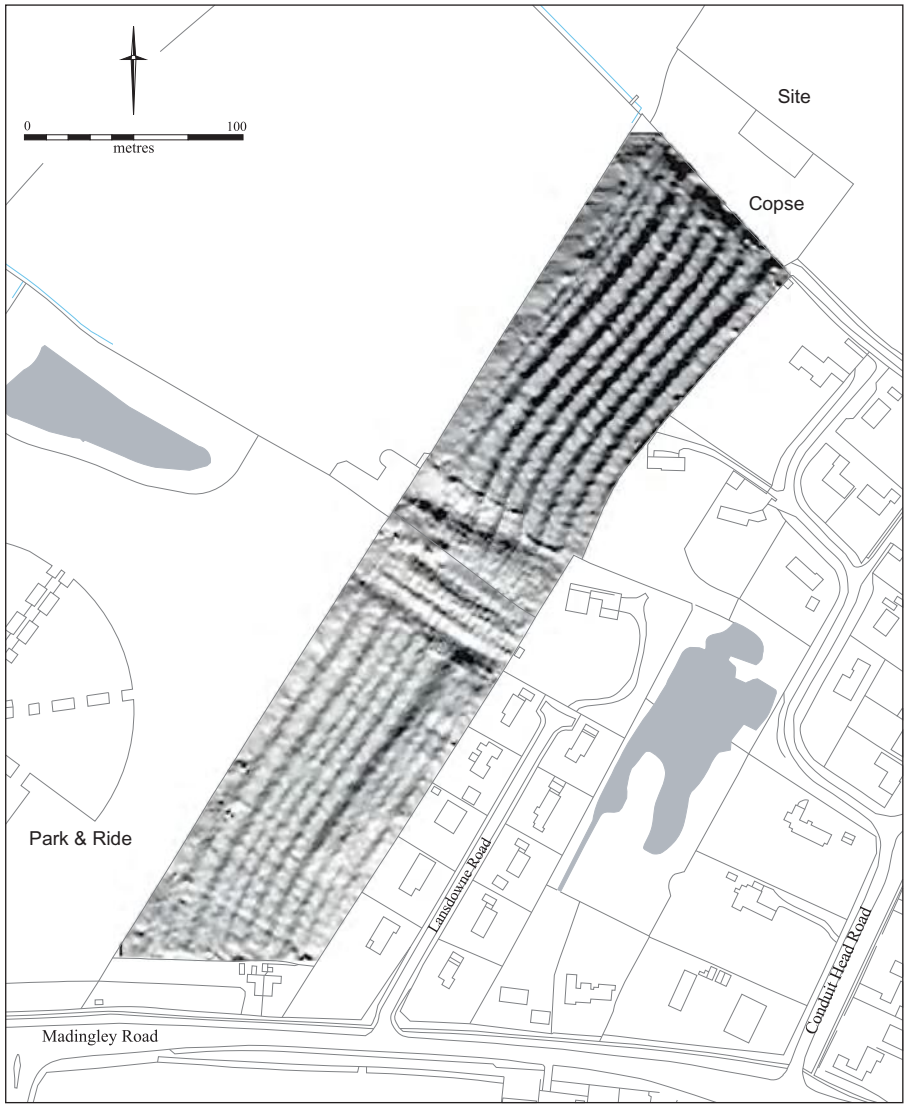


Figure 5. Traveller's Rest contours



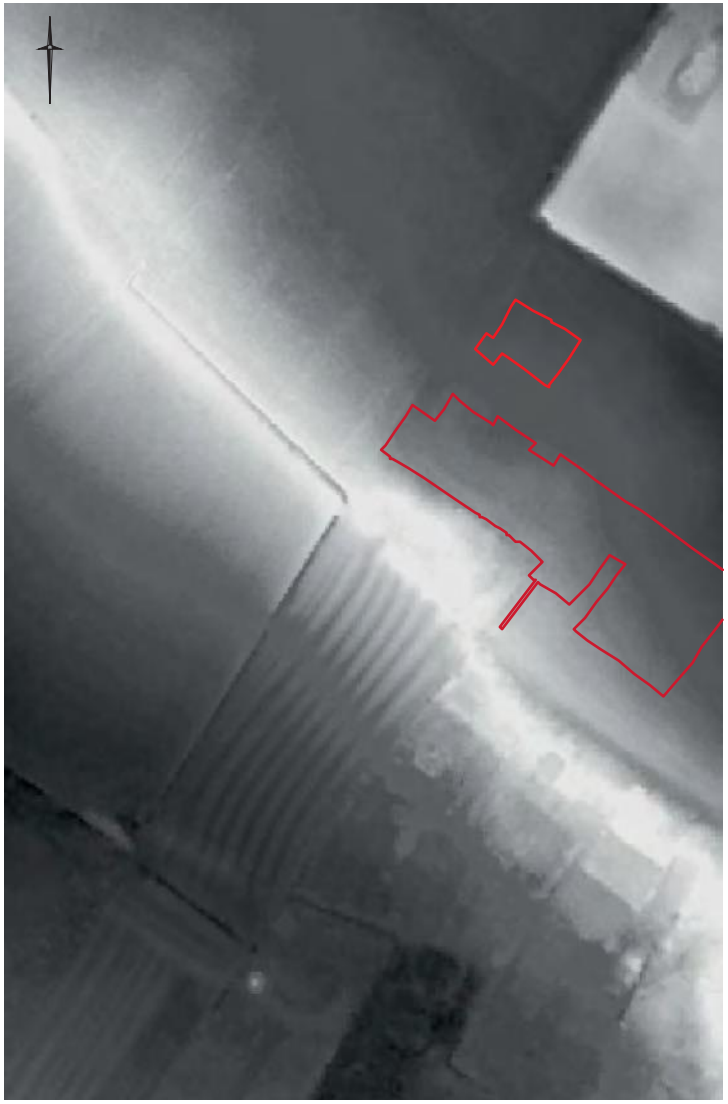


Figure 6. Ridge-and-furrow survey (left) and, right, LiDAR plot

Figure 7. Aerial photograph of copse and ridge-and-furrow field

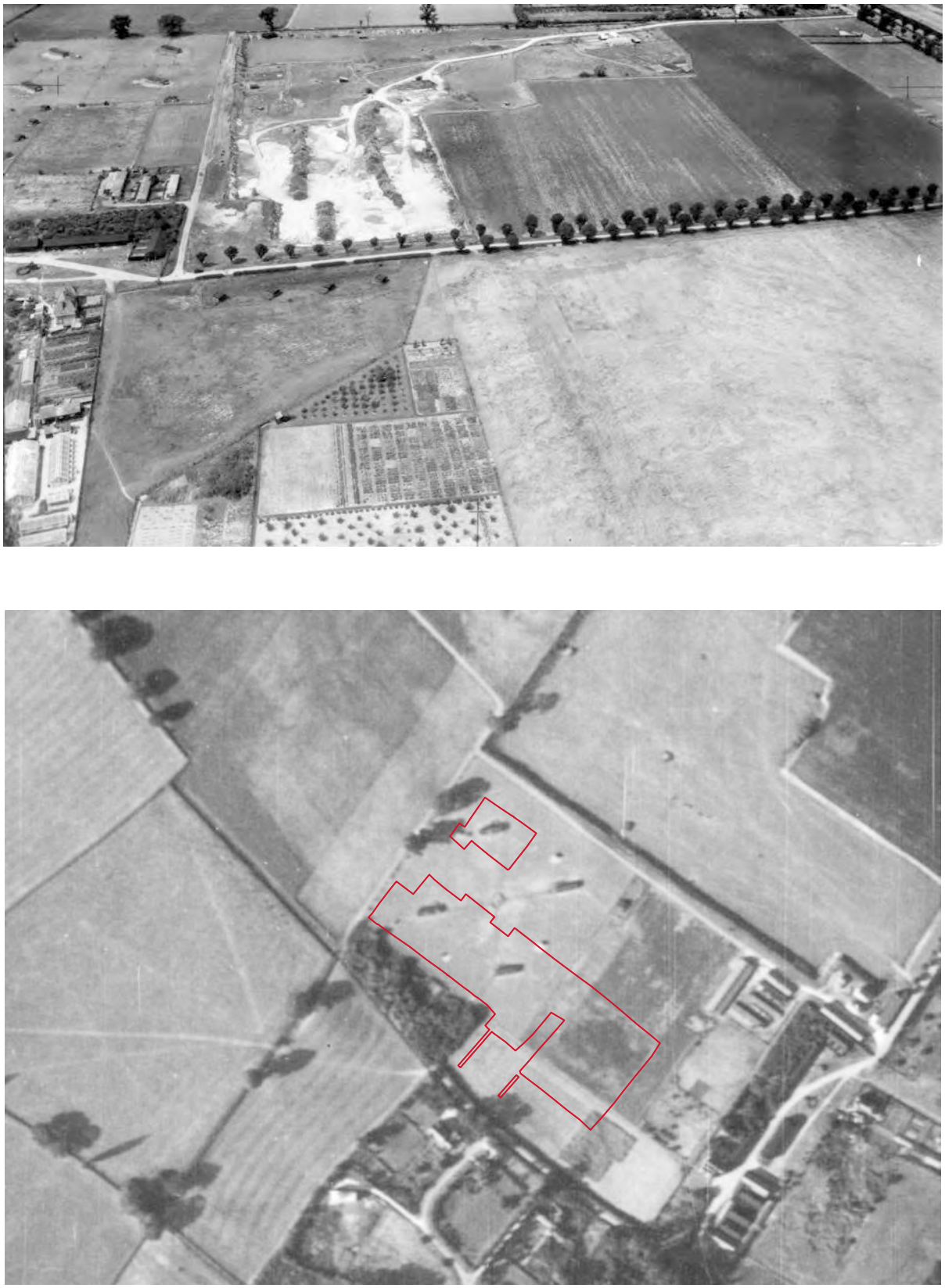


Figure 8. Aerial photographs showing site area with four-square chicken sheds (top photograph in upper left; upper-centre, quarrying)

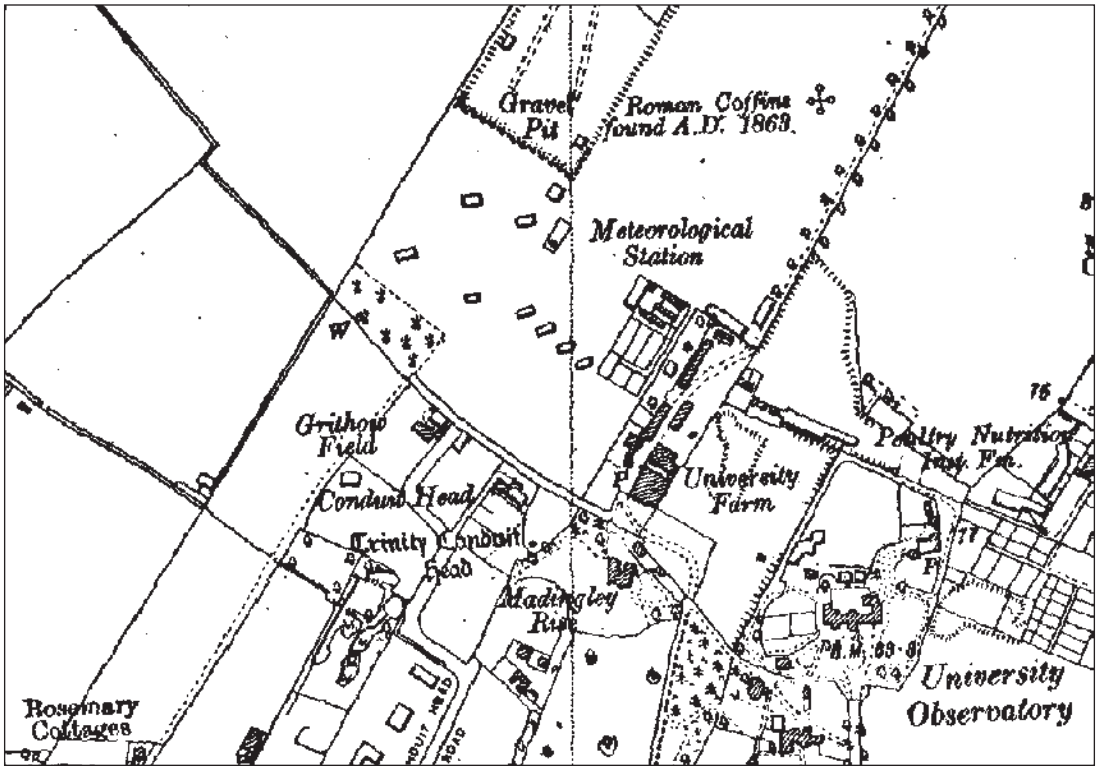


Figure 9. Ordnance Survey map indication of four-square sheds (and meteorological station); below, shed footings as exposed on site

Given all this, the most logical explanation for them is that the sheds must have related to the National Poultry Institute Farm, which had been established in the area – its buildings located in the grounds of the Unit's 34A Storey's Way offices – during early decades of the last century. It would be logical for this facility to have had 'idealistically' arranged sheds for its various test procedures and certainly, given their nature and finds, an agricultural interpretation seems far more plausible. Yes, this final explanation admittedly lacks the drama of a secret wartime radar facility, but to see them as part of the National Poultry Institute Farm in many respects is more sympathetic to the history of the larger project area itself. The Institute's Storey's Way buildings in the 1930s was replaced they the Rockefeller Institute-funded Botany School Field Station. If adding to this the University's still on-going crop trials in the area, what all this tells of is just what a range of experiment and institutions that these fields have hosted.

Deep Gravels Cutting

Steve Boreham provided the following notes on the machine-cut deep-section's exposure in Area B (Figs 11 & 17). Mention should here by made that the project's flintwork specialist, Lawrence Billington, carefully went through all the generated spoil in the hope of recovering Palaeolithic finds; the results, though, were negative.

> The three recovery targets were: Palaeolithic tools, vertebrate remains & shells in silt bands. The trench, however, failed on all three fronts. The first surprise was how shallow the Gault Clay was at this point. I can only assume that it dives down to the east quite sharply. The sequence was extensively disturbed by periglacial action, which has caused involutions and ball/pillow structures with flames and injections of both the bedrock clay and the marl/silt into the upper parts of the sequence.
>
> Overlying the Gault Clay there seemed to be a lower gravel, a lower sand, a marl and silt bed, an upper sand and finally an upper gravel, all just *c*. 2m thick. This is entirely different to Marr's described section from the just 50 or so metres to the east and also different to the more recent borehole used by Natural England to verify the sequence.
>
> Another shock was the fact that the pit stayed dry the whole time. There must be a clay 'wall' (probably periglacial involutions) separating this exposure from the active spring-heads a hundred or so metres to the west, otherwise the water would certainly have been in there.
>
> I interpret this sequence as a marl-filled pool at the edge of the cold stage gravel braid plain, subsequently disturbed by periglacial activity. The section provided a useful 'window into a world', but also indicates just how localised the beds bearing Palaeolithic tools/bones/shells must be.

Although in some respects disappointing, the results would correspond with Figure 10's Sedgwick Museum archive map. Probably dating to the mid 1920s, its sketch rendering of the University Farm lands and has been annotated – presumably by Marr – to indicate the riverine beds where the flintwork was frequent, and which lay north of the current site.

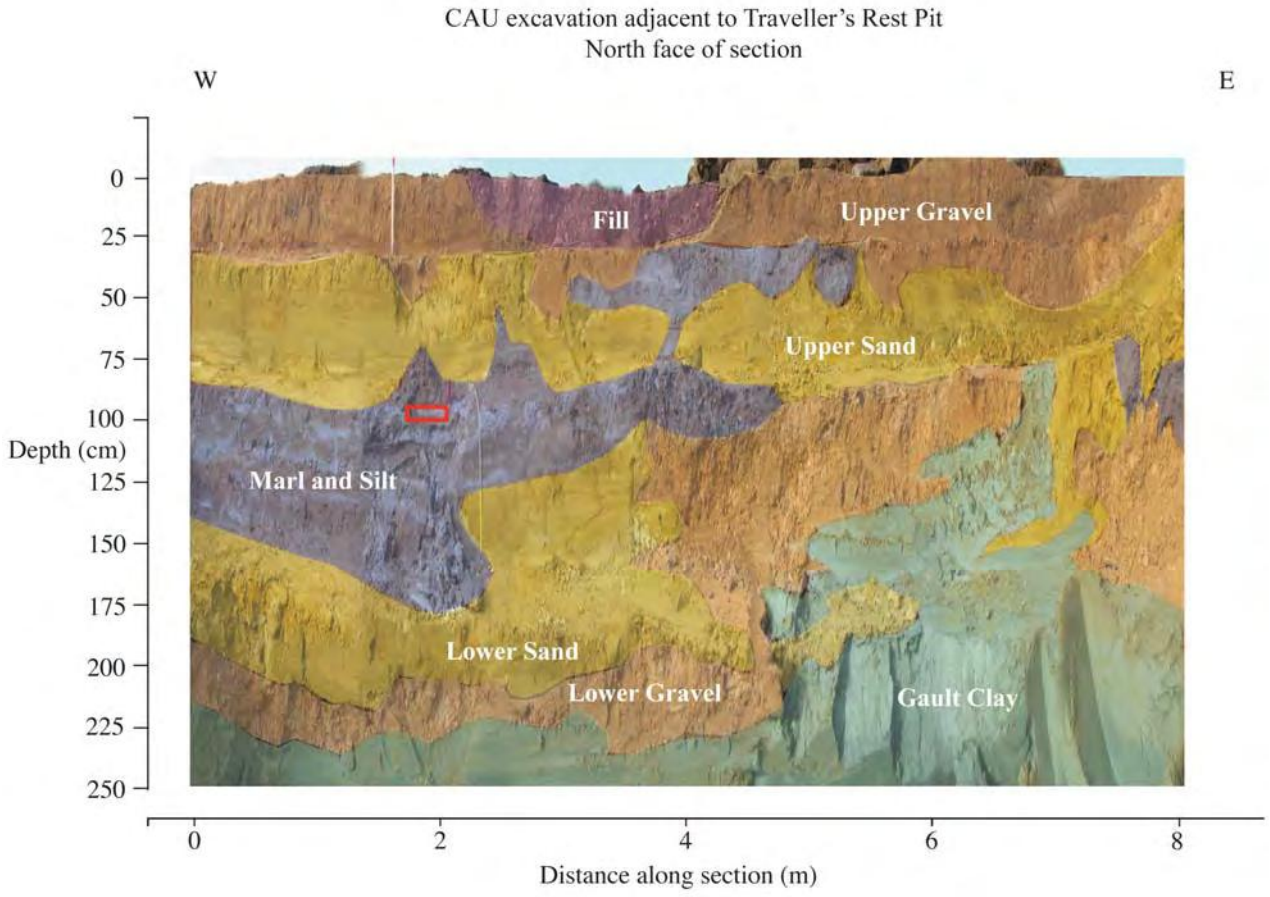


Figure 11. 2014 deep gravels cutting

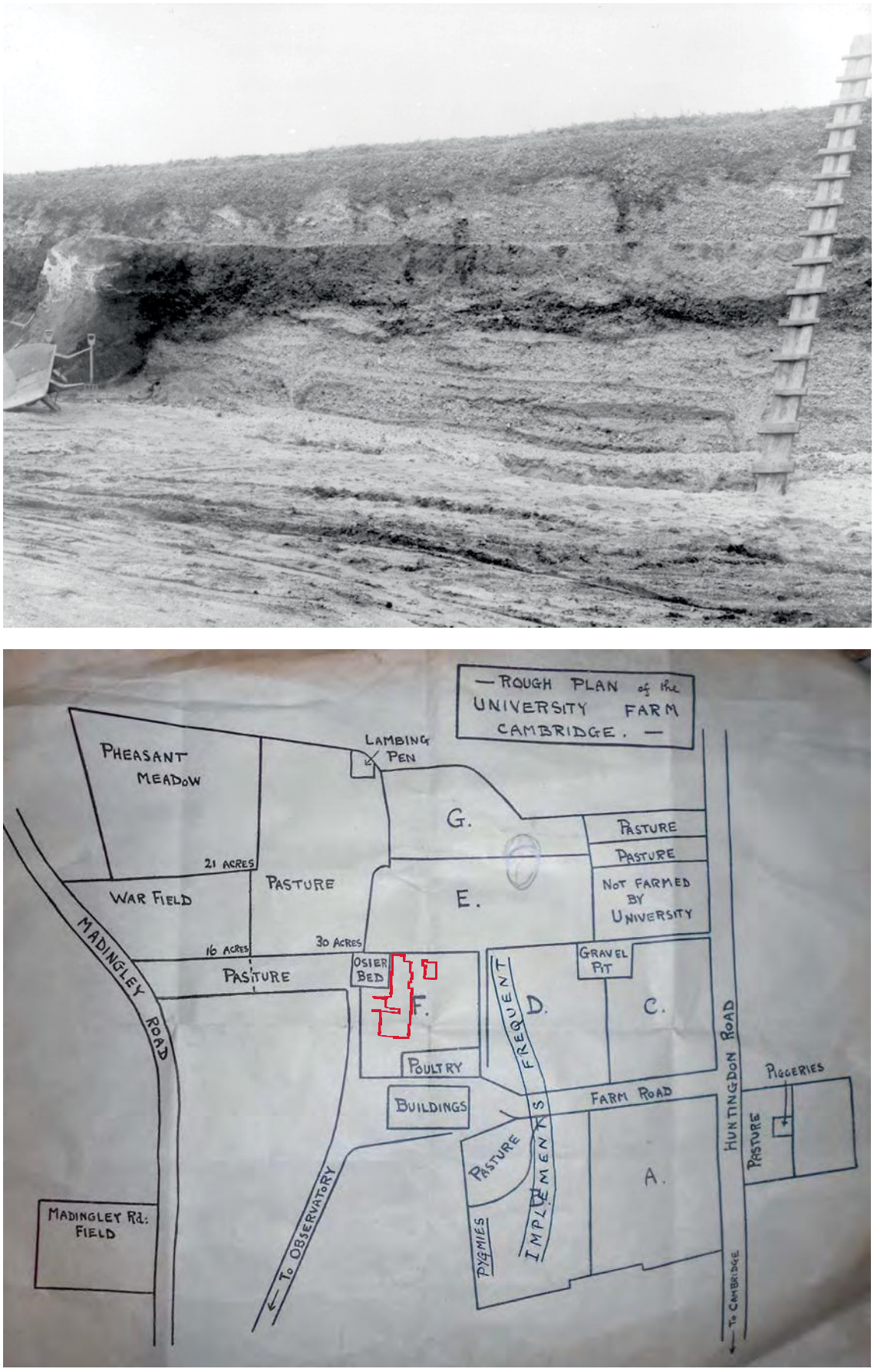


Figure 10. Traveller's Rest pit quarry 1930 archive photograph (top); below, sketch map showing flint implement locations

Palaeosol Assessment Charles French

Several site visits during April and May, 2013 and 2014, revealed severely truncated and disturbed site areas, with the only buried soil preservation occurring on the southwestern slopes of the development area (Site II) and the M11 motorway (Site VI), and very slight preservation adjacent to the woodland copse on the southern edge of the Traveller's Rest sub-site.

The whole site area is situated on a variably present gravelly head deposit over a clay substrate of the Gault Clay plain west of Cambridge (Worssam & Taylor 1969). Most of the excavated areas along the Girton Ridge proper (Sites II, IV & V) have suffered from extensive plough agriculture, both recent and probably ridge and furrow cultivation practice, as well as many tile drain systems. The best buried soil preservation visible occurred on the eastern section edge of the excavation in the southeastern corner of Site II, beneath a hillwash and ploughsoil overburden.

In the down-slope eastern edge of excavation profile of Site II, as excavated in the spring of 2013, the buried soil was composed of a reddish to greyish brown sandy loam with occasional gravel pebbles (Fig. 12). It exhibited no other horizonation and no sign of a former turf or organic Ah horizon being present. It ranges in thickness from about 12-20cm in thickness. It is buried by an homogeneous *c.* 25-35cm thickness of brown sandy loam soil beneath about 35cm of modern ploughsoil. Together these comprise a shallow hillwash deposit which is gradually thickening downslope. The hillwash/buried soil profile was recorded at four loci along its length and sampled at a downslope location (Profile 4) as the best exposure loci for micromorphological and geochemical analyses.

On the southern edge of the Traveller's Rest sub-site in the spring of 2014, the thin lowermost horizon of a buried soil is variably preserved beneath *c.* 50-80cm of hillwash and topsoil accumulation. This profile appears to have been substantially homogenised by Medieval (wide ridge and furrow) agriculture. The hillwash/Medieval cultivation horizon of overburden is composed of a brown, sandy/silt to sandy clay loam with an even mixture of fine flint gravel. Where Roman and Iron Age features were not cut into the underlying gravel substrate, there was *c.* 15-22cm thick survival of a buried B horizon. This is B horizon is generally a gleyed, greyish brown, sandy clay loam which becomes more sandy and gravelly with depth. Two soil profiles were recorded and sampled for micromorphological and geochemical analyses.

In addition, two hand-auger borehole transects (of 9 boreholes) were made through the woodland copse adjacent to the site's southern edge. Within less than 10m from the northern edge of the copse, the hillwash/Medieval agricultural soil quickly thinned from a depth of *c.* 75-85cm to *c.* 50-65cm, with no sign of more than a thin, weathered, buried B/C contact horizon and no sign of anthropogenic features. This suggests that the relatively deeply buried, waterlogged and feature-rich area within the 2014 area of excavations was very localised and probably constrained by a small, shallow, dry valley associated with a zone of former springs emerging from the clay/gravel geological contact in this location.

Brief profile descriptions are given below.

The Colluvial Record

In the area of Site II, the wide Medieval ridge-and-furrow appears to partly disguise a wide area of thinly colluviated upper hill-slope. The gently undulating contours of the shallow slope and the gravel/clay geological discontinuity located just below the upper edge of the slope (or just down-hill off the Girton Ridge) contribute variably to hillwash production and aggradation. Hillwash accumulations here are rarely more than *c.* 50-80cm, and are composed of eroded and re-worked (by Medieval cultivation) sandy loams and sandy clay loam soils that would have developed on the upper hill-side earlier in the Holocene.

Moving down-slope towards the Washpit Brook and M11 motorway (Site VI), the dip of slope increases slightly, and there is a down-slope water flushing and sorting effect from the spring-lines of the Girton Ridge gravels/Gault clay geological discontinuity. This has produced a thin veneer of stone-free colluvium, a *c.* 20-30cm thick greyish brown silty clay, across the lower two-thirds of the slope. At the base of the slope to the south in the narrow floodplain of the Washpit Brook, there is *c.* 30-50cm of stone-free, grey, alluvial silty clay with a probable hillwash input over a gleyed and weathered Gault clay valley bottom. No clear buried soils were evident on the lower slopes or Washpit Brook floodplain.

Given the lack of any existing soil micromorphological studies in this part of Cambridge except for limited studies at New Hall to the east and Vicar's Farm to the south (French 2009), it would be advantageous to examine these adjacent reasonably well-preserved soil profiles using micromorphological analysis and geo-chemical characterisation. Although it is only one small part of a much larger site complex, the colluviated soil in Site II and that associated with the Traveller's Rest sub-site are the best contexts that remain. Some observations should be possible as to the nature of the past soil types present and the composition and combined effects of colluviation and Medieval arable agriculture.

Soil Profile Descriptions

Southern Excavation Edge (2014)

Profile 1

0-25	dark greyish brown sandy loam with an even mix of gravel; modern Ap
25-55	brown sandy/silt loam with few gravel pebbles; hillwash and Medieval furrow accumulation
55-122	mottled grey/yellowish brown silty clay loam; gleyed ?B horizon
122-128	yellowish brown sandy loam and gravel; feature fill
128-135	dark greyish brown waterlogged sandy clay loam; feature fill
135+cm	yellow medium-coarse sand; C

Samples taken: three micromorphology blocks at 30-40, 50-61 and 100-108cm; four small bulk samples taken at 30-40, 45-55, 55-65 and 100-110cm

Profile 2

0-20	dark greyish brown sandy loam with an even mix of gravel; modern Ap
20-50	brown to reddish brown sandy/silt loam with few gravel pebbles; hillwash and Medieval furrow accumulation
50-75	greyish brown sandy clay loam; B horizon of buried soil
75+cm	yellowish orange medium-coarse sand and flint gravel

Samples taken: a micromorphology block at 55-70cm; two small bulk samples taken at 55-60 and 60-70cm

Auger Survey in Copse (2014)

BH1 (E 542 830.63/N 259 685.94)

0-35	dark brown organic sandy/silt loam; woodland Ah
35-55	medium brown sandy/silt loam with a few reddish orange mottles; hillwash and Medieval cultivation
55-80	yellowish brown sandy clay loam; ? hillwash
(70+	groundwater table)
80-90	greyish/yellowish brown sandy clay loam; gleyed B horizon of buried soil
90-95	yellowish brown coarse sand and fine gravel; B/C
95+cm	gravel; C

BH2 (E 542 836.07/N 259 696.82)

0-35	dark brown organic sandy/silt loam; woodland Ah
35-55	medium brown sandy/silt loam with a few reddish orange mottles; hillwash and Medieval cultivation
55-80	yellowish brown sandy clay loam; ? hillwash
80-90	greyish/yellowish brown sandy clay loam; ? B horizon of buried soil
90-120	yellowish brown coarse sand and fine gravel; B/C
120+cm	gravel; C

BH3 (E 542 843.45/N 259 701.98)

0-35	dark brown organic sandy/silt loam; woodland Ah
35-45	brown sandy clay loam with a few reddish orange mottles; hillwash and Medieval cultivation
45-85	pale yellowish brown sandy clay loam; ? hillwash
85-95	brown medium coarse sand; B horizon of buried soil
95+cm	yellowish brown coarse sand and fine gravel; B/C

BH4 (E 542 849.03/N 259 711.02)

0-35	dark brown organic sandy/silt loam; woodland Ah
35-85	dark brown sandy clay loam; hillwash and Medieval cultivation
85-95	yellowish brown sandy clay loam; B/C
95+cm	yellowish brown coarse sand; C

BH5 (E 542 821.02/N 259 684.80)

0-50	dark brown organic sandy/silt loam; woodland Ah
50-110	yellowish brown fine sandy clay loam, becoming more clay-rich with depth; hillwash and Medieval cultivation
110+cm	yellowish brown medium-coarse sand; groundwater table; C

BH6 (E542 866.08/N 259 698.55)

0-35	dark brown organic sandy/silt loam; woodland Ah
35-75	dark brown sandy loam, becoming more clay-rich with depth; hillwash and Medieval cultivation
75-85	mottled greyish/orangey brown sandy clay loam; partly gleyed buried B horizon of buried soil
85+cm	yellowish brown coarse sand; C

BH7 (E 542 860.31/N 259 695.19)

0-35	dark brown organic sandy/silt loam; woodland Ah
35-55	dark brown sandy clay loam, becoming more clay-rich with depth, with even mix of fine gravel; Medieval cultivation
55+cm	orange coarse sand and orangey brown sandy clay loam; B/C

BH8 (E 542 849.2/N 259 687.4)

0-35	dark brown organic sandy/silt loam; woodland Ah
35-55	dark brown sandy clay loam, becoming more clay-rich with depth; Medieval cultivation
55+cm	yellowish brown coarse sand; C

BH9 (E 542 842.20/N 259 680.47)

0-35	dark brown organic sandy/silt loam; woodland Ah
35-60	dark brown sandy clay loam, becoming more clay-rich with depth; Medieval cultivation
60+cm	yellowish brown coarse sand; C

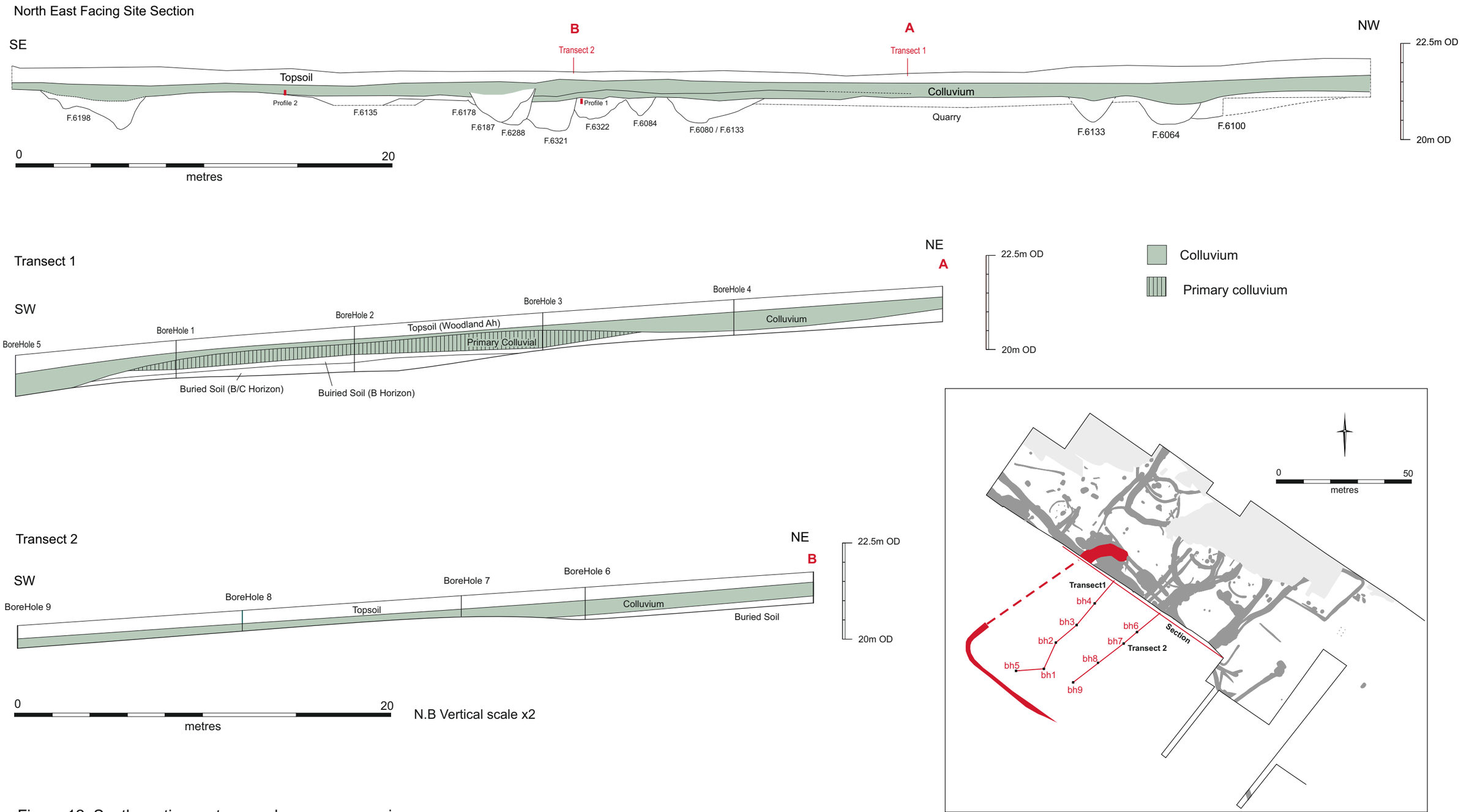


Figure 12. South section cartoon and copse-area coring

Figure 13. Site-area aerial photograph

Figure 14. Artworks poster

Figure 15. Pope and Guthrie's 'land-form' model as displayed in Kettle's Yard gallery; below, the artists and their model-works

Figure 16. Top, Cambridge Construction Forum site tour; below, site staff (plus training dig students)

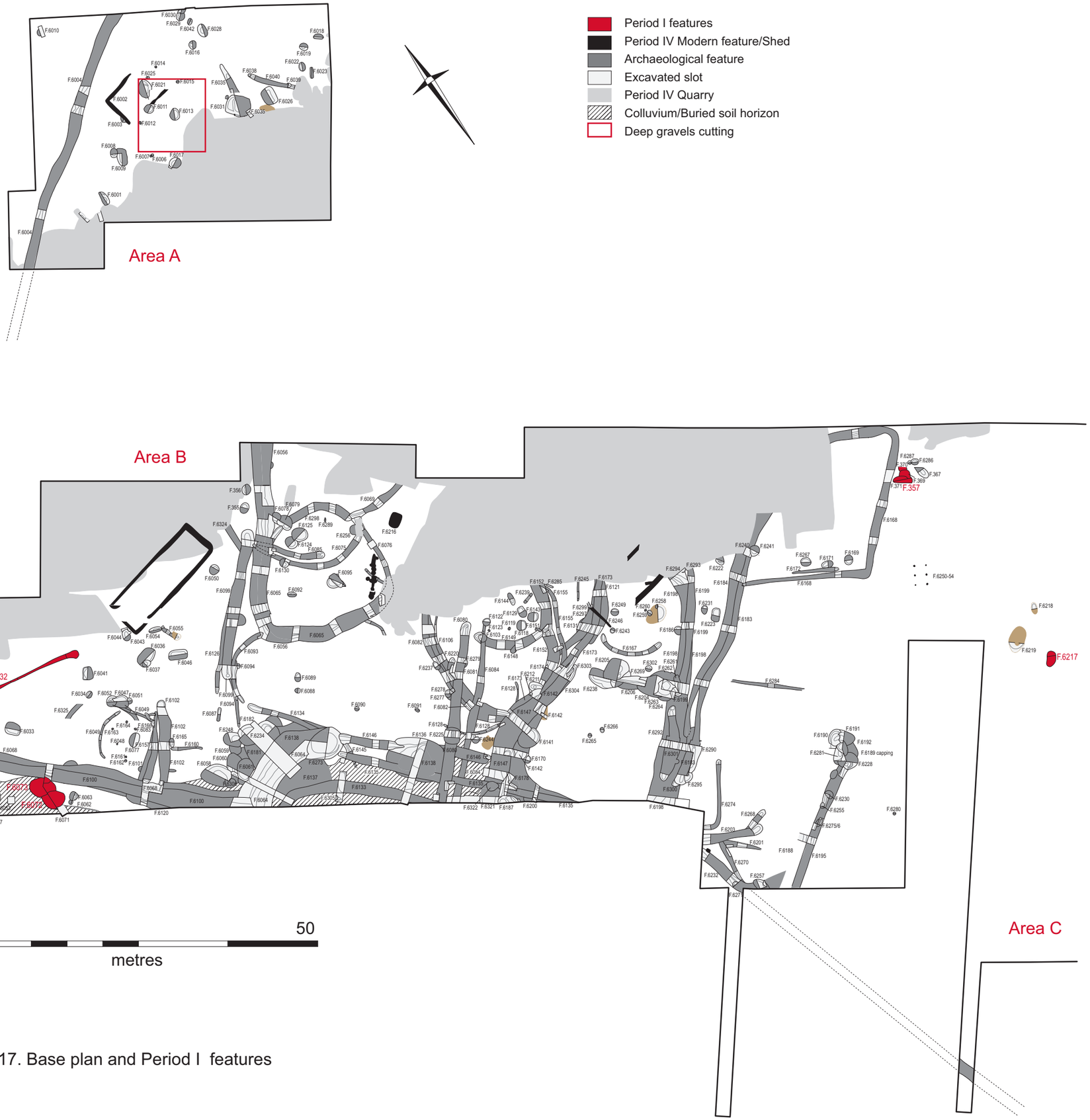


Figure 17. Base plan and Period I features

Excavation Results

On a number of accounts, this has proven a difficult site to disentangle and phase. Primarily, this is due to the intensity of its later Iron Age and Roman occupation, and that there was evidently direct continuity between the two (and with a high degree of finds residuality). To this needs also be added the combined problems of localised colluvial cover (see above) and the sheer density of intercut features along the site's southern edge-of-excavation, which at points could only realistically be collectively slot-dug (i.e. excavated by transect and this certainly does not abet the precise attribution of features.

Pre-Middle Iron Age Usage (Period I)

As related by Billington below, 140 worked flints were recovered. Of these, there was a definite Mesolithic component (including an 'Early' microlith), though some of the assemblage's fine blades might equally be of earlier Neolithic date. The majority of the material was, though, of later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Of the distirbtuion of this material, together with those from the southeastern third of Site II, the area saw the highest overall density from along the ridge's length. While occurring across the site – including Area A – the densities were highest along the southern terrace-slope. This must reflect two factors: the 'edge's' possible spring-line water sources and the effect of flint later being carried downslope through hillwash-action/colluviation.

Plotting of the 'early' flintwork (see Fig. 18) indicates that, widely dispersed, it occurred throughout Area B, with the only concentration being along the west side of Area C. It there occurred within three adjacent 'features', Numbers 6218-19, but which in reality seems to have just been remnant buried soil deposits caught in natural hollow. Extending over *c*. 1.20 x .70m (0.12m deep/thick), in addition to the Early Mesolithic microlith, the material from F.6127 included four fine blades.

Given the quantity of the site's later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint, it is surprising that further features of this time were not recovered. Indeed, the Grooved Ware-attributed pit excavated during the evaluation (F.357: Evans & Newman 2010, 21) remains the only one, though some of the site's other features that did not yield pottery dating evidence might be broadly contemporary.

The only definitely 'early' linear feature was a *c*. 19m-long length of a straight ditch along the western side of Area B, F.6032 (0.40m wide and 0.25m deep; Fig. 17). In effect, this represents, following a *c*. 20m-long 'interruption', the eastern continuation of the F.2727 boundary along the eastern side of Site II (Cessford & Evans 2014) and, as such, it is here assigned to the Middle Bronze Age (with flintwork of that date present on/in the site's adjacent terrace-edge colluivium/buried soil horizon; three idle Bronze Age sherds occurred, residually, within the fill of an Early

Roman well, F.6263/6204). By their overall length and orientation, together F.6032 and F.2727 (plus also F.2729) must amount to the equivalent of the enclosures assigned to that period in Sites II and IV. The immediate ditch setting here differed in that its boundaries were more minor and of less sub-rectangular plan-form than the previously excavated western enclosures. (The possibility has been fully considered that some of this site's other minor ditch lengths might be contemporary and that, together with F.6032, rather than an enclosure they actually constituted some manner of terrace-edge ditch system. Ditch F.6134 is the most likely candidate for such, but with Middle Iron Age pottery coming from it there would not seem any grounds to substantiate this.) Also, unlike the western enclosures of that date, no ring-ditches were found to accompany this ditch setting. That said, due to quarry-truncation little of the area behind/upslope of it was actually investigated; therefore, this cannot be considered as 'definite negative' as it were.

Lying beside the edge-of-excavation south of the F.6032 ditch-line, only two large pits, F.6072 and F.6073 (*c.* 0.60m and 0.68m deep, respectively), would seem to definitely be of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date and yielded assemblages of flint-tempered pottery. (Otherwise, single sherds of that type occurred residually within Iron Age ditch F.6134 and along the eastern side of Enclosure 1; see below.) Note that other undated features adjacent to these pits, and which could also be of the same attribution, such as postholes F.6053 and F.6071.

Middle/Late Iron Age (Period II)

Having a number of different 'component types', we will first consider the settlement's various parts before turning to their interrelationships and 'dynamics' (Fig. 19).

Structures

Evidently structurally related, eight various roundhouse gullies were identified (Fig. 20). Unsurprisingly, their assignation as such is not without a degree of ambiguity. One the one hand, in two instances what had been identified as slight 'structural' gullies during the evaluation did not actually appear in the excavation. This is thought likely to be the result of somewhat deeper machining depths, and here they are duly designated as Structures 1 and 8. Conversely, during the excavation two gullies that were thought to be roundhouse-related, but through post-excavation analysis have rather been demonstrated to have been enclosure-related (No.1; F.6075 & F.6085); accordingly these have been omitted from the listing below.

Structure 1

This refers to the northeastern terminal end of a *c.* 0.30–.35m wide gully that had been exposed in Evaluation Trench 216 (F.6323); due presumably to differential machining depths, it was not further seen in plan during the excavation-phase.

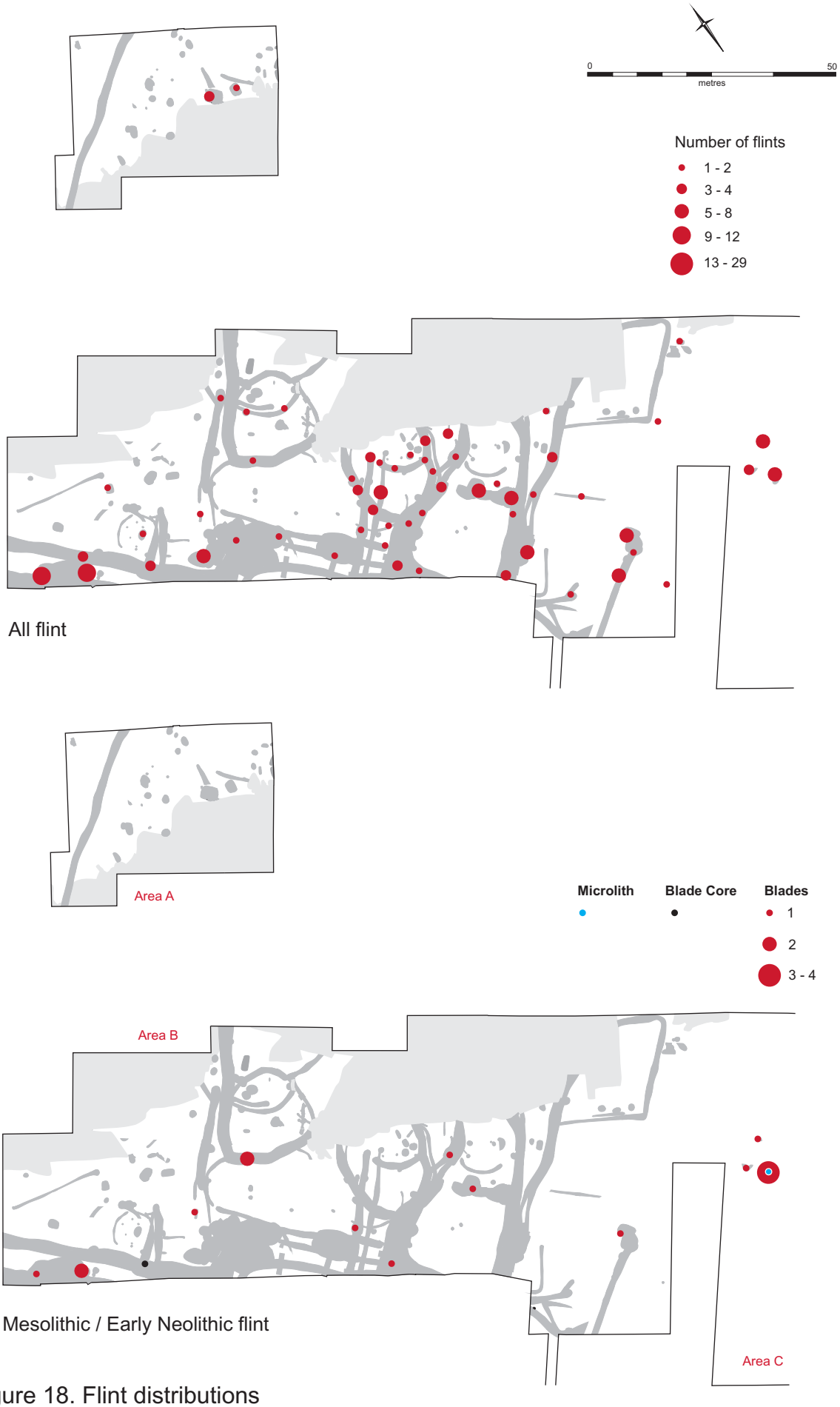


Figure 18. Flint distributions

Figure 19. Iron Age, Period II base plan

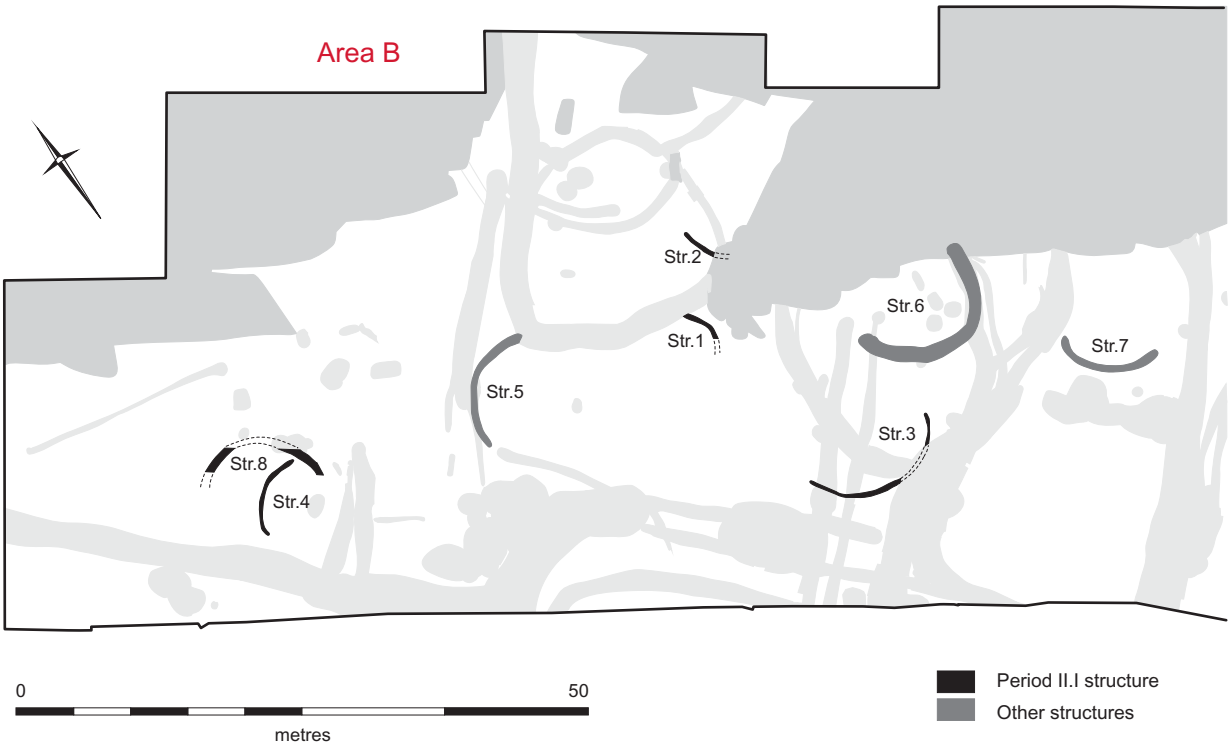


Figure 20. Aerial photograph of Iron Age settlement area (above); below, Iron Age roundhouses

Structure 2

This very slight and severely quarry-truncated feature appeared to represent the northwestern terminal-end of a gully (F. 6116; *c*. 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep); no dating evidence was forthcoming from it.

Structure 3

Severely truncated by ditches F.6080 and F.6084, as well as pit F.6225, this consisted of what seemed to be a wall-line, F.6128, with 15m of the southern arc surviving. This was some 0.22m to 0.4m wide and 0.1–.18m deep, with generally steep sides, a concave base and had a friable light grey brown sandy silt fill. Three sherds of Late Iron Age pottery (53g) were recovered in addition to two clay 'balls' (probably slingstones; 55g; see Timberlake below), three fragments of animal bone (5g), a residual piece of flint (24g) and some 300 fragments of 'structural' fire clay, with a total weight of 4.6kg. Although only partially surviving, the roundhouse would have been *c*. 13m in diameter, with the 'daub' providing the most convincing evidence from the excavation for a roundhouse wall-line. That said, as highlighted by Timberlake below, this would material would essentially seem represent oven fragments and not daub as such; therefore, this feature may have been an eavesgully gully

Structure 4

This was demarcated by a semi-circular gully, F.6049, with a projected diameter of 6.5m. This was very shallow, between 0.05m and 0.24m deep, and 0.3.–.36m wide. The fill consisted primarily of grey brown sandy silt with occasional orangey sandy silt. The gully was very ephemeral and may appears to have been truncated by Structure 8. Internal features include six postholes, F. 6048, F.6083, F.6161, F.6162, F.6163 & F.6164. These were between 0.05m and 0.15m deep and 0.2–.3m in diameter, and contained mainly very dark grey loose silt with occasional gravel. Centrally located within the structure was pit F.6077 (1.27 x 2m; 0.18m deep) that contained a similar fill to the postholes and from which two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery (54g) were recovered.

Structure 5

Cut by later ditches and missing its eastern sector, this survived as the western arc of semi-circular gully, F.6093 (cut by ditch F.6099 and apparently cutting small ditch F.6094), with a possibly associated posthole/pit, F.6127. The gully had relatively steep sides and a rounded/flat bottom and contained mainly dark grey and pale brown to blackish brown moist sandy silt with frequent medium-sized gravel inclusions. Between 0.3m and 1m wide, F.6093 was shallow (0.08–.33m deep) and no pottery was forthcoming from it. The F.6127 pit, 0.45–0.5m in diameter and 0.8–.15m deep, contained a pale brown sandy silt; no finds were recovered. Two pits, F.6088 and F.6089, may represent structural elements from a porch or entrance arrangement. These were between 0.93m and 1.3m in length, 0.5–.8m wide and *c*. 0.1m deep; having dark brown grey sandy silt fills, they had shallow sides and flattish bases. Six sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from F.6089 (82g).

Structure 6

This was demarcated by a steep-sided, 'U'-shaped eavesgully, F.6149. Having a friable mid orange brown to a dark brown sandy silt fill with moderate small- to medium-sized gravel, it was between 0.8m and 1.13m wide and 0.35–.43m deep. Cut by pit F.6103 and ditch F.6105, the relationship of the gully with the terminus of F.6105/F.6084 was unclear. Of note, six sherds of Late Iron Age (135g) and a sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (11g) was recovered from the gully (as well as 240 animal bone fragments); 19 sherds (304g) of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from pit F.6103, in addition to 10 sherds of Late Iron Age (33g). Several pits and two postholes, containing 30 sherds Late Iron Age pottery (470g), lay inside the gully's area, although their relationship to it is unclear.

Structure 7

Located within the interior of Enclosure 3 (see below) this consisted of an eavesgully, F.6167, with pits F.6249 and F.6243 located inside its projected floor-area. The gully was steep-sided with a rounded base. Containing a mainly dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent small gravel and rare charcoal fill, it varied in width from 0.4m to 0.95m and was 0.09–.24m deep; 18 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery (134g) was recovered from the feature, in addition to six pieces of slag (5g) and 12 fragments of animal bone (19g). With steep sides and concave bases, pits F.6249 and F.6243 had similar fills and were, respectively, 1.2m and 0.62m wide and 0.26–.12m deep; only four fragments of animal bone (32g) was recovered from F.6249.

Structure 8

Having a projected diameter of some 9.50m, this *c*. 0.60m wide gully (F.6235) was recorded in plan in Evaluation Trench 244.

The existence of further roundhouses on the site is also suspected. This would include, truncated by Enclosure 2, ditch F.6297. Still others could be posited (e.g. F.6285 & F.6220) and would one imagine that, in total, the site may have seen upwards of 15 roundhouses.

Mention should be made that, having a only a slight gully/trough but with a large diameter, the character of Structure 3 did seem rather different than the rest. Admittedly perhaps led by the quantity of possible 'daub' within its fills, this was thought to have been a building's wall-line rather than an eaves-/drip-gully (see above). If so, based on precedent one would suspect that it should be of a relatively early date: Early/Early–Middle Iron Age.

Enclosures

There were three main Iron Age-attributed enclosures on the site (Area B; Fig. 19). All were of 'organic' form and showed evidence of extensive recutting, though much of its was only partial/localised. While the first two (Enclosures 1 & 2) were of quasi-circular plan-form, in the east, Enclosure 3 – recutting Number 2 – was of more sub-rectangular layout. At this point the enclosures' components will simply be described, as much as possible, at face-value; only at the end of this period's text-section will development models for them be attempted.

Enclosure 1

Across the western third of Area B a 1.2–2.2m wide and *c*. 0.30–.80m deep ditch, F.6099, ran straight for 21m's length. What appeared to be the profile of an earlier version of this linear was apparent along its western side (F.6126) and this extended 'independently' for 10.50m south beyond F.6099, where it was 0.40–.70m wide and *c*. 0.10–.20m deep (see also *Pits and Other Features* below concerning the evidently related F.6094 'line'). Ditch F.6099 probably pre-dated Enclosure 1 itself and, while F.6099's northern end abutted its western side, it probably was not actually part of its layout *per se*. That said, there are factors that could point to their close interrelationship, and these will further outlined below (see *Amalgamating Parts …*)

Figure 21. Top, looking northeast to Enclosure 2 and Enclosure 3 west-side perimeter; below, looking southwest down the latter (F.6142 *et al*)

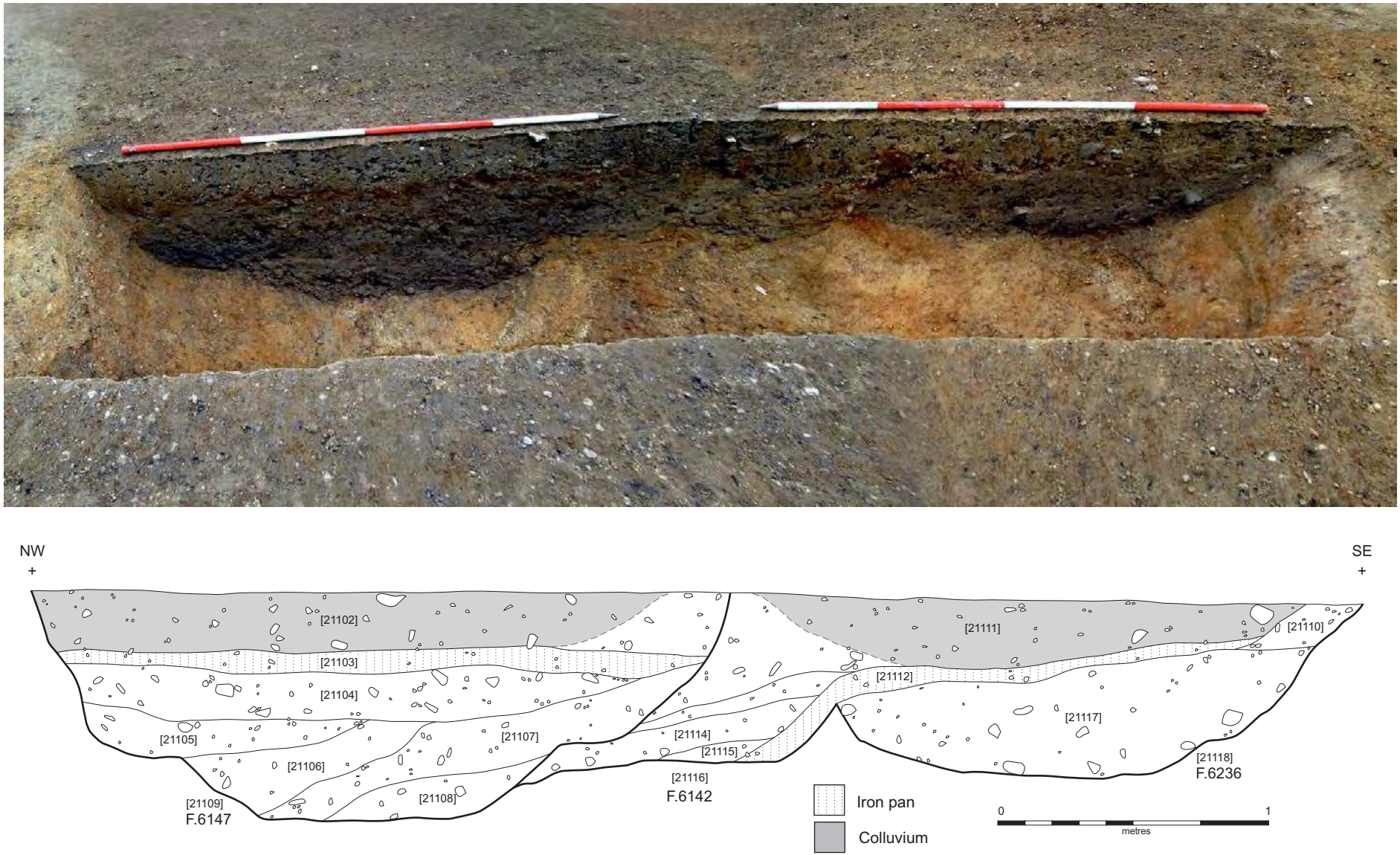


Figure 22. Enclosure 3, southwestern perimeter (F.6142/6147) and pit F.6236

Figure 23. Enclosure 3, southeast perimeter, below, with colluvium *in situ;* above, looking northeast upon its stripping

Figure 24. Enclosure 3, the F.6238 ditch-line; left, looking southeast (with pit F.6205); right, looking northwest (with well F.6263 in foreground)

Essentially, Enclosure 1 consisted of an 'L'-shaped configuration, having a 45m long 'arm' projecting eastward (for 18m's length) from the southwestern end of the main north-northeast to south-southwest oriented boundary (F.6056 & F.6065). Filled with dark brown/grey silt with gravel to orangey/pale brown sandy silt with gravel and seemingly recut along its length, this was up to *c*. 2.10m wide and 0.85m deep and generally had a steep 'U'- to 'V'-shaped profile. Laid-out in relationship to the ditch's southern 'L'-arrangement was a more curvilinear east/northeast ditch/gully (F.6076 & F.6298). This was more minor (0.4–1.2m wide and only up to *c*. 0.50m deep) and, together with F.6056/6065 defined a slightly triangular (sub-) 'circle', *c*. 18 x 20m across. Having only a very slight curvature, still another ditch-length – F.6089 (0.80m wide; 0.10 deep) – came off of the 'circle's' northeastern sector; whether it was part of the enclosure complex or an earlier element (possibly roundhouse-related) is uncertain.

Within the enclosure's interior were two concentrically arching ditches lengths and, as discussed above, initially these were thought to possible eavesgullies. Feature 6075, *c*. 1m wide (although surviving at points only up to 0.2m width) and 0.18–.4m, was the longer. It was cut by F.6065 at its western side (and continued beyond it to be truncated by F.6099) and F.6076 in east. It had relatively steep sides with a rounded base and had a dark brown grey sandy silt fill with frequent inclusions, occasional charcoal flecks and, in places, orange mottled sand. Twenty-two sherds (167g) of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the ditch; pit F6256, lying at the eastern end of the gully, also contained three sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (60g).

Running parallel to the north, F.6085 was between 0.7m and 0.84m wide and 0.24–.36m deep. It had a 'U'-shaped profile, steep sides and an irregular base, and contained a mid to dark grey or brown sandy silt that had occasional charcoal inclusions and frequent small- to medium-sized stones. Nine sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the feature (388g).

Sample excavated in 15 metre-long segments, altogether 183 sherds of pottery and 286 animal bones were recovered from the main enclosure's ditches; the latter included part of articulated remains of a dog (minus head and pelvis) that was found in the uppermost fill of ditch F.6056/6065 (Fig. 35).

Enclosure 2

Located southeast of Enclosure 1, this enclosure was of more ovoid form, with its ditches delineating an interior area 13m across, with an estimated total length of *c*. 19m. While in some respects seemingly more straightforward than Enclosure 1, the frequency of this configuration's recutting, plus the fact that its southern sector was truncated by Enclosure 3, makes it difficult to detail its sequence with any certainty.

In the main, its eastern portion, F.6152, had a 'U'-shaped profile and was *c*. 1.60m wide (0.35–0.60m deep). That said, what appears to have been an earlier 'ancestral' version of its line survived ('independently') along its eastern side (F.6155; 0.40–.70m wide and 0.10–.20m deep). (Both of these lengths truncated a curvilinear ditch-length, F.6287 – 0.20m wide and deep – which while conceivably relating to a primary version of the enclosure, was more likely unrelated and could even have been a roundhouse eavesgully.)

Collectively the enclosure's western perimeter (F.6082) was of comparable size to the F.6152 portion. However, its northern length was found to have been recut at least twice (as F.6981 & F.6106; the latter being quite minor: 0.43–.70m wide and only 0.40–.55m deep). Also surviving along the western arc's interior side was what appeared to be the butt-end of a still another ditch/gully (F.6220). This, and the fact that at F.6152's junction with Structure 6 separate segment-/terminal-ends were apparent in the main perimeter's basal profile, may provide insights into the enclosure's collective composition and 'dynamics'. It could be the case that at some point in the sequence its ovoid simply consisted of a large 'C'-shaped half-circle running from F.6220's terminal to F.6152 segment-end by Structure 6; whereas northward of that point the latter's gully-arc actually appeared to the continuous with F.6152 and, thus, may represent a recutting of this 'C'-configuration version. In short, while possibly originating as a relatively minor–scale ditched enclosure (e.g. primary F.6153 form), thereafter the enclosure's perimeter

was enlarged – and made irregular – by what where the accumulative arc-lengths of separate ditches/gullies.

Sample excavated in 10 metre-long segments, altogether 286 sherds of pottery and 607 animal bones were recovered from the enclosure's ditches.

Enclosure 3

This was certainly the most complex of the site's enclosures and saw the most extensive reworking of its boundaries. As more fully outlined below (see *Amalgamating Parts …*), while in its southern half this largely entailed successive recutting around an original sub-square 'unit'/compound, in the north there was a more radial shifting of its boundaries (and where initially its northwestern perimeter must have come off of the side of Enclosure 2).

South from the quarrying-area swathe, the eastern side of this enclosure (F.6198) ran straight, northeast–southwest across the full width of the site. It proved, however, very difficult to elucidate its southwestern half. There, in total up to 4.10m wide, this was due to the frequency of its recutting at this point and the colluvium within its upper profile (into which subsequent Roman-phase ditches had been dug). While in the south its overall depth was up to 0.90–1.30m, over its northern length this feature was only some 2.20m wide and 0.80m deep.

It needs to be stressed just how confusing (and near-unintelligible) the southern recut portion of this boundary proved to be. Whereas in the southernmost, edge-of-excavation section essentially only one ditch was apparent (the irregularity of its eastern profile did, though, hint of otherwise undetectable recutting; Fig. 12), in F.6198's next exposure to the north four major ditch-lines were present (this being apart from the two shallow recuts into the colluvium within their upper profile: F.6184 & F.6301; a distinct 0.55m deep step on their western side might still be another; Fig. 23). There, the main F.6198 cut was *c*. 3.60m wide and 1.20m deep, with a flat base 0.50m wide. On both sides this truncated earlier 'versions' – F.6260 and F.6291 – both of which were somewhat shallower (0.65m & 0.85m respectively). The latter of these was then also recut on its eastern side by a *c*. 1.80m wide ditch (F.6290), with a 'V'-shaped profile coming down to a flat 0.35m-wide base, 0.70m deep.

Ill-defined within the upper colluvial fills of F.6198 (*et al*.), a shallow ovoid pit, F.6295/6300, had itself been truncated by the terminal of ditch F.6183. The latter – definitely of Early Roman date – there alone included a quantity of Late Iron Age pottery (as well as horse skull fragments). Given the immediate area's entirely understandable stratigraphic ambiguity, it is presumed that these finds actually derived from the underlying pit and not the ditch.

There was a *c*. 11.50m long northwest–southeast oriented ditch running into the enclosure's western interior, F.6206/6238 (Fig. 24). Varying from 1.20–2.20m's width and 0.85–1.05m deep, this portion had been intentionally backfilled.

Cutting Enclosure 2's southern perimeter, the enclosure's original northwestern side was delineated by ditch terminal F.6303/6304. Having a *c*. 2.00m wide entranceway gap in relationship to the 'interior' ditch (F.6206/6238), F.6303/6304 's survival was limited as, just south of its end, it and the southwestern enclosure-side was recut as F.6142 (Figs 21 & 22). This recut boundary varied in width from 1.55m across at its northern terminal-end to 2.10m in the south, and over the same length its depth increased from *c*. 0.40m to 0.80m. What is singularly significant concerning its fills is that along its southern portion its upper profile had 0.25m of colluvium; as this was itself then subsequently recut, this indicates that colluviation/hillwash was occurring in later Iron Age times and was not just an Early Roman phenomenon. This secondary recut boundary (F.6147) – whose northern terminal lay some 6.00m south of the F.6142's (*et al*.) – was 1.10–3.15m wide and 0.60–.95 deep. Its layout varied from the original's; whereas in the south F.6142 was returning southeastward and had a rounded corner, F.6147 continued to run straight towards the southern edge-of-excavation (its line being truncated at the site's edge by a Roman-phase pit-well; see below).

It is at this point that the shift of the enclosure's northern half-boundaries needs to be related (though, in part their usage would have overlapped with the southern portion's F.6142 and F.6147's recutting). Just appearing to cut into the colluvial fill of ditch F.6198's southern length was the terminal of F.6184, a rather sinuous north-northeast to south-southwest oriented boundary, *c*. 0.80–1.55m wide and 0.30–.45m deep. Just beyond the limits of excavation this must have returned northwestward and, after a distance of 18m, the enclosure's northwestern side would there correlate with ditches F.6121 and F.6173. The former of these – only 0.75–.90m wide and *c*. 0.25m deep – had a southern terminal, thereby defining a *c*. 3.60m wide entranceway in relationship to F.6303/6304 and F.6142 perimeter ditches. The F.6121 length was then truncated and this entranceway blocked by ditch F.6173. Some 0.63m wide and 0.50–.68m deep in the north, its size increased southward (to 0.90–1.20m width and 0.68m depth), where it truncated the F.6142 boundary (itself being recut by F.6147).

Within the northern half of the enclosure, and probably contemporary with its initial-phase layout, was Structure 8. Just south of it was a large pit, F.6205 (*c*. 3 x 3.85m; 1.10m deep) – just possibly a well – that had been sunk into the backfill of the 'interior' ditch.

Sample excavated in 14 metre-long segments, altogether 379 sherds of pottery and 561 animal bones were recovered from the enclosure's ditches.

The extraordinary complexity of the enclosures' recutting obviously demands that their description and interpretation must be highly qualified, and it is difficult to find an appropriate means to reasonably present their sequences. Equally, any resolution of their precise dating will have to await the presentation of the site's finds data below and, at this time, only a few general comments will be offered. First, there would be nothing to stop the two western enclosures – Numbers 1 and 2 – from being directly contemporary. Against this, Enclosure 3 truncated Number 2's southern side and must have been somewhat later. By the limited extent of 3's impingement upon Enclosure 2 there would be nothing to say that that the latter could not thereafter have still continued in use and, indeed, as will be argued below (see *Amalgamating Parts …*), portions of Enclosure 3 seems to have been laid-out in respect of it. Nevertheless, by the number of evidently Iron Age-dated pits within Enclosures 1 and 2's interiors – and that these are likely to have post-dated their respective functional usage (with at least one cutting the main enclosure's circuit) – then this means that later Iron Age occupation must have continued within the settlement after the effective dis-use of those enclosures. Secondly, while Enclosures 1 and 2 have a basic similarity inasmuch as they essentially consisted of sub-circular/-ovoid forms, with its sub-rectangular layout and greater size, Enclosure 3 seems of a different character and this will be further explored below.

Pits and Other Features

This really amounts to little more than a 'catch-all' category, in which features not outlined above can be considered (Fig. 19).

Within Area B 45 pits are attributed to the site's Iron Age usage. These varied from 0.30–2.80m across and 0.10–1.20m deep, with most falling between 0.50–1.40m's

length/diameter and 0.20–0.70m's depth. The larger pits in Area B were generally located within the curvature or angle of enclosure ditches, with the exception of those pits located beyond the westernmost enclosure (No. 1); these contained between two and 29 sherds of pottery. Truncating the Enclosure 3's southwestern primary-phase boundary (F.6142), the largest pit, F.6141, some 2.8m in diameter and 0.85m deep, had nine fills. The upper fills consisted of silty pale sand and, the lower, more silty grey brown and mottled sand, with only moderate or occasional stones; 11 sherds of pottery were forthcoming from that it. (Attesting to earlier such activity – possibly contemporary with Enclosure 2's primary usage – nearby the F.6142 ditch had itself truncated a large pit, F.6236, that was some 1.90m across and 0.65m deep; 58 Middle Iron Age sherds were recovered from it.) Generally, the quantities of finds within the pits low, with for example the larger one having just 8.3 sherds each on average (134g).

Also present within the area were a number of troughs/minor ditch lengths. In the west of the area this would include F.6087 – possibly an extension of F.6126's line (see Enclosure 1, above) – and, running parallel with it and cut by Structure 4, F.6094. To the southwest, the F.6160 length may also have been related; however, with no dating evidence forthcoming it could just as easily have been contemporary with the Roman-phase ditches there.

Truncated by quarries along the area's north-central margin were two other minor troughs: F.6245 running straight (north-northeast to south-southwest), while F.6285 had a slight arc and was possibly roundhouse-related. (Described above in relationship to Enclosure 2, ditch F.6155 – of comparable scale to the F.6134/8145 line – might also fall within this category.) Of these, and also the various west-area 'troughs', Iron Age pottery was forthcoming from all but F.6145 and F.6285.

As further discussed below, only one of the many pits scattered across Area A would seem to have been of Roman attribution (F.6017). Nine on the other hand had Late Iron Age pottery, as did also the F.6035 ditch-length, and all of the features here – aside from the main Roman-phase boundary (F.6004) – would otherwise seem to have been Iron Age. It was the larger pits there that generally yielded the more substantial pottery assemblages: F.6009 (2.20 x 1.20m; 0.40m deep), 20 sherds; F.6026 (1.40 x 2.50m; 0.40m deep), nine; F.6031 (3.50 x 3.50m; 0.70m deep), 16. Of the smaller such features – ranging in size from *c*. 0.60–1.20 x 0.90–1.30m and 0.20-.35m depth – F.6042 had the largest assemblage: six sherds.

Given its alignment/location, it is conceivable that the F.6035 ditch-line (0.45m wide and *c*. 0.20m deep) actually represents the northern end of Enclosure 1's western boundary. No pottery dating evidence was forthcoming from the only other ditch/gully in this area, F.6040 (0.65m wide and *c*. 0.20m deep).

How far north across the field the site's Iron Age settlement extended is further demonstrated by the area's evaluation trenching and in what few 'islands' of archaeology survived amid the later intense quarrying. East of Area A, in Trench 223, the cluster of features investigated, two pits (F.305 & F.321) and a series or northeast-southwest oriented linears (F.301, F.302, F.304 & F.319) – as well as a possibly structural curvilinear ditch-length (F.303) – all apparently produced only Late Iron Age pottery. That said, the occurrence of a fragment of puddingstone quern within F.303, as well as the alignment of the linears, might rather suggest a Roman date. While the information is not at hand to detail their sequence, the widespread occurrence of Late Iron Age wares at this point would certainly indicate that occupation of the date then extended to this area. (North of Area A, the cluster of features in the eastern end of Trench 217 – two pits (F.359 & F.360) and two ditches (F.360 & F.361) – yielded no dating evidence; based on their alignment, it is equally possible that the ditches were also Roman.)

Amalgamating Parts - Organic Logic

As a result of the enclosures only partial exposure and intense but circuit-localised recutting, the site's Iron Age has proven extraordinarily difficult to both disentangle and phase. Indeed, in the course of post-excavation analysis many of the assumptions and co-relationships that were held during the fieldwork were shown to be erroneous: we simply couldn't get the sequence to 'work'. By the same measure, in the first weeks of post-excavation we worked through the enclosures' recutting sequences from the 'bottom upward' (i.e. earliest to latest) and this failed to yield satisfactory result. In the end, it was realised that they also had to approached from the opposite direction. That is 'top-downwards' and by attempting to understand (and project beyond the site's limits) the totality of their final forms, and then attempt to comprehend what trajectories would have generated their plans. The key point being is that there was a logic behind their layouts and sequence, but that it was 'organic' and cumulative. While admittedly there are still points of ambiguity, via this round-about manner we seem to have eventually 'cracked' the sequence's basics.

Trying to establish a suitable phasing structure must hinge upon the enclosures' development. Yet, at the same time, it must be 'fluid' or flexible inasmuch as the recutting/-working sequence of one enclosure need not have had any obvious correlates with the others. Yes, Enclosure 2's sequence was tied into Number 3's, but neither had any kind of direct linkage to Enclosure 1's development. A four-fold phasing has, therefore, been devised (Figs 25 & 26):

1 - 'Open' settlement with Structures 1–4 and 8.

2 - 'Ancestral' enclosure elements (including Structures 5 & 6).

3 - Main enclosure construction and usage (including Structure 7).

4 - Late-phase elaborations of Enclosure 3 (with disuse of Enclosures 1 & 2).

As we will see, this is far from absolute and there are points of significant ambiguity; particularly, some of the Phase 1-assigned roundhouses – which generated negligible dating evidence – might have overlapped with the second phase's enclosure-'ancestral' elements. The eastward-opening arcs of Structures 4 and 5, for example, have a basic similarity and it is possible that they had a 'paired' ancillary relationship. Equally, by its size/diameter Structure 8's gully – apparently replacing that of Number 4 – does seem comparable to Numbers 5's; but, then, its probably southward orientation would differ from that building's. As moreover will be evident below, in some instances, especially Structures 1 and 2, there would be nothing to stop their usage from being contemporary with the early development stages of the enclosure whose final layout truncated their arcs (Enclosure 1). Indeed, the same is also true of the Phase 2 Structure 5, as it could conceivably be contemporary with Enclosure 1's primary stage (i.e. be of Phase 3 attribution). Only in the case of Structure 3, which based on its size/morphology might possibly be of earlier date than the rest of the site's buildings, can we be assured that it definitely pre-dated Enclosure 2.

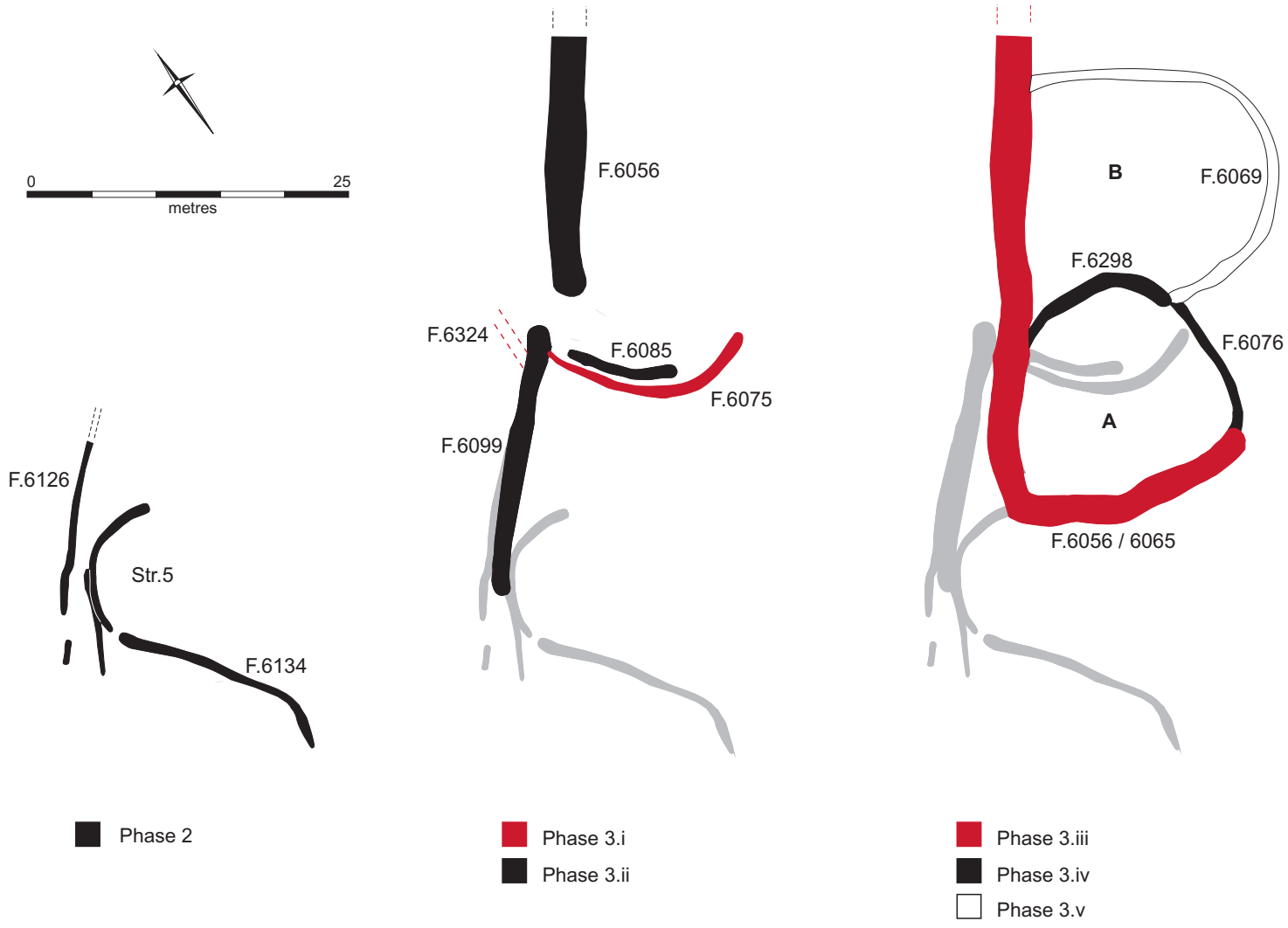


Figure 25. Enclosure I phasing

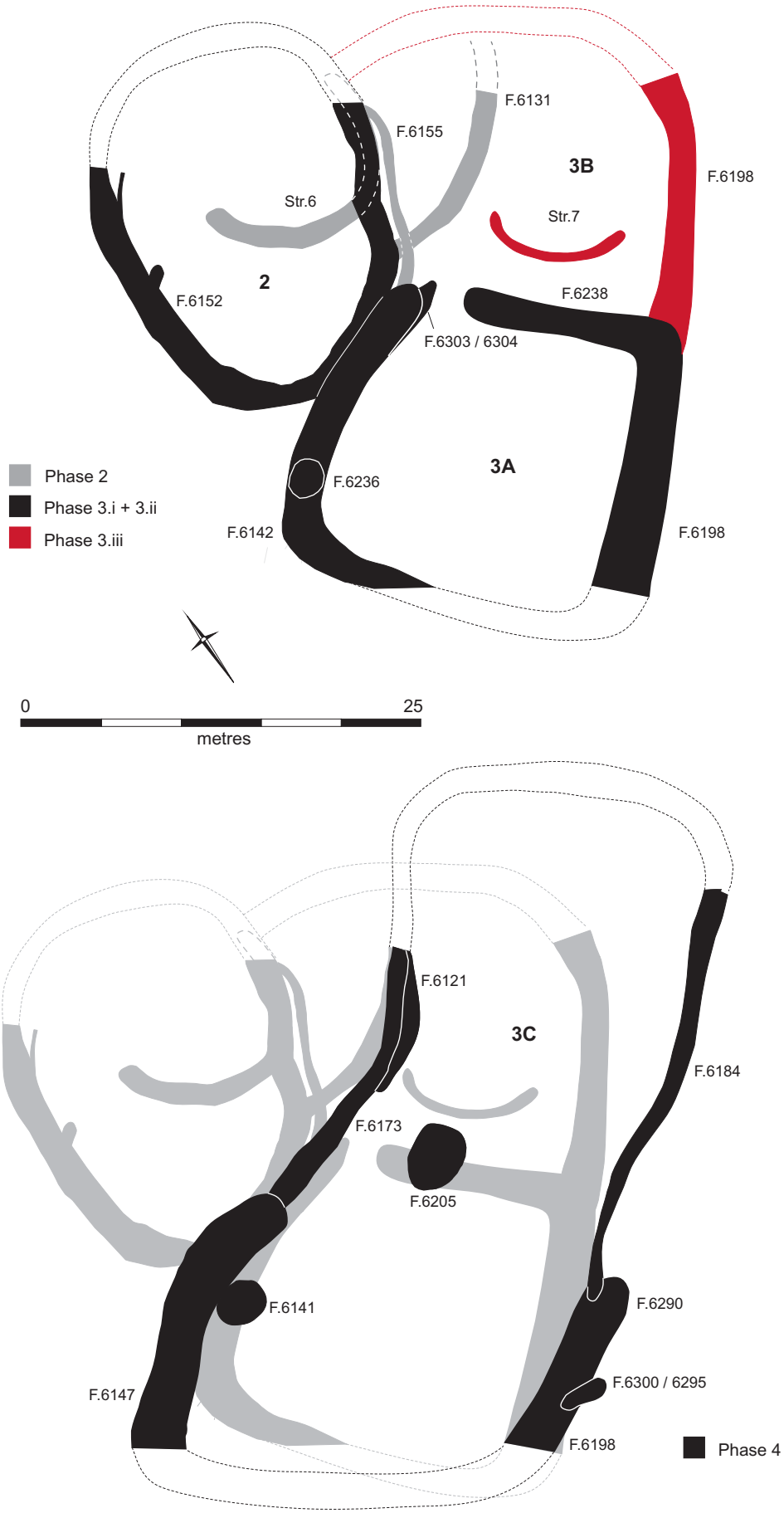


Figure 26. Enclosures 2 and 3 phasing

Given the shortcomings of the data at hand, all we can do is to duly acknowledged these early-phase caveats and now proceed to consider the enclosures' sequences themselves. In doing this we will here outline Phase 2-4 developments as a whole and, because of their 'linkages', present Enclosures 2 and 3 sequences together. While more sub-divisions could always be distinguished, for Enclosure 1 this involves six main 'stages' and, for Enclosures 2 and 3, five. Again, though, it must be stressed that this need not imply any direct co-relationship or contemporaneity between the sequences' shared-number stages. Paramount in this regard is the fact that Phase 4 was solely restricted to Enclosure 3; for reasons already well-rehearsed, this was the latest manifestation of the site's enclosures and, by that time/stage, Enclosures 1 and 3 were no longer maintained.

Enclosure 1

In its final form this would seem to define two sub-circular units/cells (A & B; 205 & 270 sqm respectively) arranged along a major (straight) ditch boundary (F.6056). Aside from the latter's relationship with the adjacent F.6099 ditch, a major issue has been trying to comprehend the status of the two gully-like ditches arcing through the northern portion of the southern cell (F.6075 & F.6085). Crucial in this has been the recognition of the 'L'-like configuration of the main F.6056/6065 ditch and that its southwestern portion was of an entirely different scale than the remainder of Cell A's circuit.

Phase 2 - The saw the Structure 5 roundhouse – whose southeastern end seemed to terminate in relationship to the F.6134 ditch – that appeared sympathetic with the minor F.6126 ditch/trough and which was directly ancestral to the main F.6099 boundary.

Phase 3.i - This was marked by the establishment of the F.6075/6324 gully-like ditch and which may have been a separate primary enclosure in its own right. (Note that there would be nothing to stop it being contemporary with the Phase 2 components.)

Phase 3.ii - This saw the 'robust' F.6099 ditch-line truncate all of the previous Phase 2/3.i elements. It may well have been contemporary with the more minor (and parallel) version of the Phase 3.i gully – F.6085 – and, in which case, describing an 'L'-like arrangement, the northwestern portion of the F.6056 ditch-line may then have existed (it being recut away by its Phase 3.iii manifestation).

Phase 3.iii - Seeing the establishment of the main 'L'-setting of the F.6056/6065 boundary, it is conceivable that the F.6085 was then still operational.

Phase 3.iv - This was marked by the laying out of the southwestern sub-circular cell (A), whose ditch-line (F.6076/6298) appeared laid out in relationship to the 3.iii boundary.

Phase 3.v - Appended to Cell A, this saw the establishment of the northeastern cell (B) by ditch F.6069.

Enclosures 2 and 3

Collective extending over some *c*. 1500sqm, in its largest single-phase manifestation (3.iii) this involved three compounds/cells: Enclosure 2's ovoid (*c*. 260sqm; with Phase 2's Structure 6 still standing), the original southwestern square compound of Enclosure 3 (A; *c*. 270sqm) – impinging upon Enclosure 2's circuit but which was still operational – and Enclosure 3's subsequently added northeastern cell (B; with Structure 7 in its interior) the northern end of whose perimeter must have come off of the side of Enclosure 2 and

which, therefore, implies that the latter was still functioning. Phase IV saw a radial rearrangement of Enclosure 3's northeastern cell and, together with the recutting of its southwestern portion, formed a single 790sqm unit/enclosure (3C); by this time, Enclosure 2 (like also Enclosure 1) had ceased to function.

Phase 2 - Localised to the southern sector (and adjacent exterior) of the subsequent Enclosure 2-area, the elements here seem somewhat confused and their stratigraphic relations may not have been fully realised; also, more than one 'stage' is likely to be represented. This saw the establishment of Structure 6, whose gully is presumed to have originated as a full 'C' but that its northeastern length has subsequently been recut by Enclosure 2's main perimeter. The more minor ditch, F.6155, is understood to have had an ancestral relationship to the latter. That said, it apparently truncated ditch F.6131, which was most likely another primary enclosure element, whose 'arc' would compliment Structure 6 and it even seems to have determined the sinuous 'S'-line of Enclosure 3's Phase 4 northern end.

Phase 3.i - This is allocated to Enclosure 2's ovoid perimeter; as detailed above, though, in reality this consisted of multiple recuts and surely went through a number of different manifestations.

Phase 3.ii - Impinging upon Enclosure 2's perimeter, this is marked by the establishment of Enclosure 3's southwestern sub-square cell/compound (A) as defined by ditches F.6303/6304 and F.6142 (northwestern and southwestern sides); F.6198 (southeast) and F.6206/6238 (northeast); it had an entranceway in its northeastern corner.

Phase 3.iii - The establishment of Enclosure 3's northeastern cell (B; 265sqm) with the extension of the F.6198 boundary; beyond the area of excavation this must have returned northwestward to conjoin Enclosure 2's perimeter. Lying in its near-centre, Structure 7 is understood to have been contemporary.

Phase 4 - This saw Enclosure 3 reworked as a single sub-rectangular unit and involved a major recutting of its northwestern and southwestern perimeter (F.6147). Cell A's northeastern ditch was backfilled (as must also have been the northeastern portion of ditch F.6198); Cell B's area was extensively altered though the addition of rather 'sinuous' ditch-lines (north, F.6121 & F.6173; south, F.6184). Delineating an area of *c.* 790sqm, this new enclosure-unit originally had an entranceway midway along its north side (subsequently blocked with F.6173) and probably another close to its southwestern corner. Given its proximity to the northern perimeter, it seems unlikely that Structure 7 could have then still functioned. Of Iron Age date, two major pits were cut into what had been Cell A's perimeter – F.6141 and F.6205 – and, thereby, relate to Phase 4 activity.

Roman (Period III)

Although with its main phases only spanning the mid first to later second centuries AD (Phase 3 evidently dating thereafter), at points the site saw a relatively high density/build-up of ditch boundaries. Accordingly, its 'terrace-edge' sequence is not entirely straightforward. That said, of singular importance is the character of its Conquest Period layout (Phase 1; Fig. 27) and its unassailable evidence of direct settlement continuity. Equally, relevant to the Introduction's arguments concerning the survival and wet nature of the copse's land immediately to the south, is the final Roman-phase usage. Thought likely to relate to the cropmark visible in the field beyond (see Fig. 12) and possibly also to water-supply rather than settlement as such, it may well have much wider landscape implications.

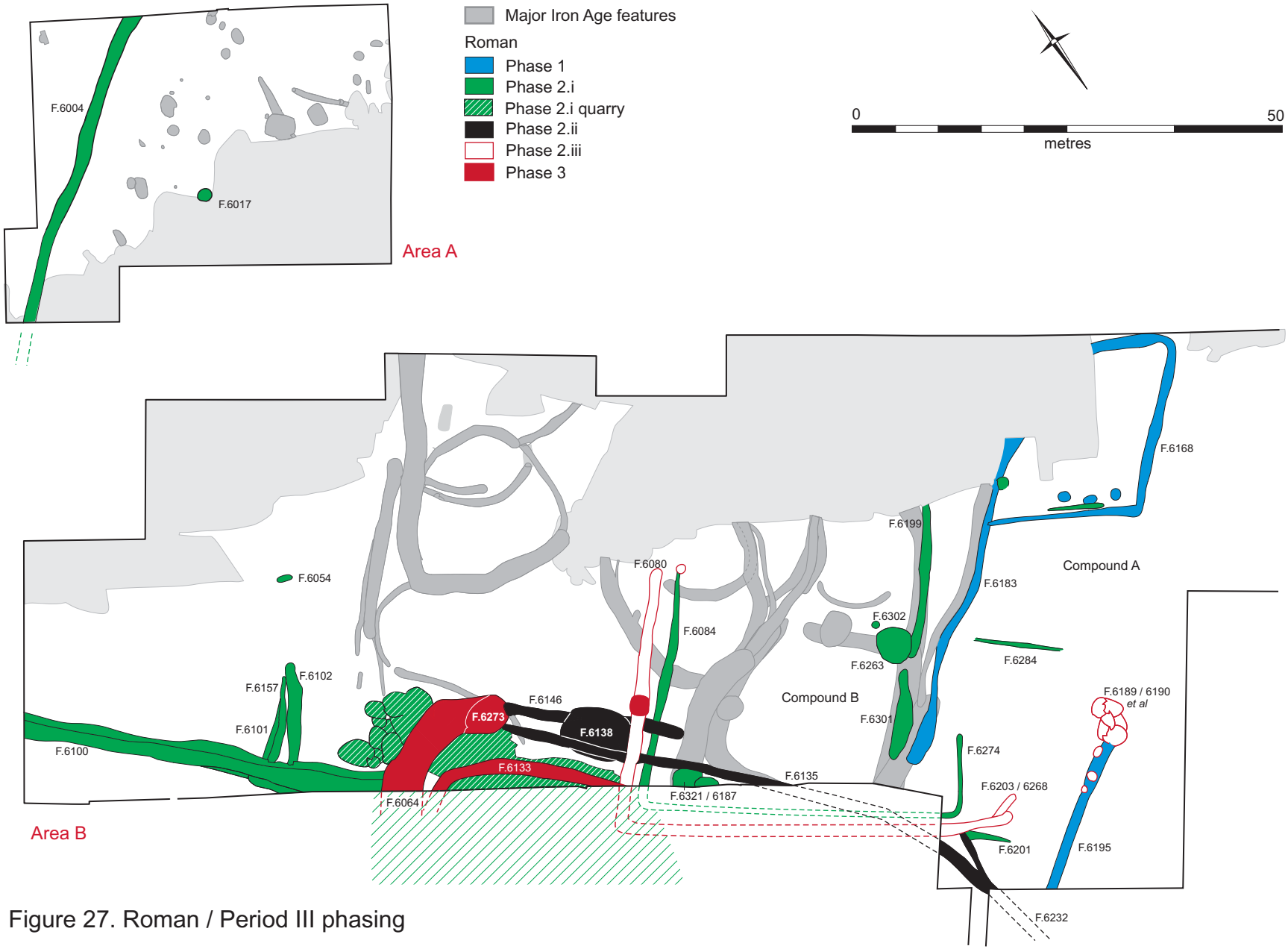


Figure 27. Roman / Period III phasing

Figure 28. Well F.6263 (with quern stones)

Phase 1

The main basis of recognising a Conquest Period-phase of usage – and with it, direct settlement continuity across 'the transition' – stems from F.6183's direct east-side recutting of Enclosure 3's secondary and rather sinuous eastern boundary (F.6184; Fig. 27). While Late Iron Age wares in considerable quantities was only forthcoming from the latter, aside from one such sherd, its F.6183 recutting had only first century AD Early Roman pottery (138 sherds). How far northeastward this ditch, and with it 'the system', extended is unknown.

With its southern side just seemingly abutting F.6183, a three-sided, sub-square (*c*. 17m across) ditched paddock, F.6168, appeared to have been constructed in relationship to that boundary**.** Three pits occurred along the southern side of the paddock's interior and are likely to be contemporary (F.6171, F.6189 & F.6287). While it is conceivable that the paddock actually related to later, Phase 2 developments, after long consideration this seems unlikely. In this capacity attention should be drawn to the occurrence of one of the Phase 2 agricultural 'trough's within F.6168's southern interior (F.6172) and which presumably related to the paddock's disuse.

Also in this portion of the site, was the 18m-length of ditch F.6195, whose alignment basically matched that of F.6183/6184 boundary (rather than F.6232's). Generally c. 1.10m wide and 0.35m deep, at it northeastern end were a series of large intercut pits, with some likely to have served as wells and likely to have been contemporary with its usage (F.6190-6192, F.6228 & F.6281; F.6189 capping fill 'layer'; Fig. 31). Alternatively, a series of minor pits – F.6255, F. 6275 and F.6276 – cut the ditch and were, therefore, certainly later (i.e. Phase 2). Common to these and the terminal end's pits/wells (especially F.6190/6191) were very high artefact densities and they seem to have been backfilled with midden deposits.

Though what is described here can, at best, only amount to a very 'open' system located along the eastern side of the latest Iron Age enclosure, all oriented somewhat off-alignment with the main Phase 2 Roman system, this hereafter will be collectively referred to as Compound A.

Phase 2

Running across the southwestern third of Area B, a recut ditch-line, F.6100/F.6068/F.6120 (Fig. 27), certainly represents the direct continuation of Site II's F.2583/F.2735 boundary and, together, it therefore ran straight for some 180m. Here it was some 2.50m wide and 0.85m deep; two seemingly contemporary ditches – F.6102 and F.6101/6157 – ran for *c*. 12m northeast from it (the former of these having a seemingly complete pig carcass deposited within its upper fills). Of comparable size to F.6100 (*et al*.), a ditch traversing the northwestern side of Area A (F.6004) lay on a right-angle return axis and the two must have been related. (In the course of the evaluation this ditch did not appear to extend north into Trench 216. Indeed, no features whatsoever were present along that trench's western three-quarters and where, if projected, F.6004 should have lain. The geology there was, though, described as 'dirty gravels' and in all likelihood this attests to quarry backfilling.) Given the 'formality'/regularity of their layout, these ditches seem to relate to a system of large-scale 'land-blocking', with F.6100 marking the 'terrace-edge/spine' and, perhaps, F.6004 the divide between the Site II and Traveller's Rest Site settlements' holdings. (If the line of F.6004 is projected southwestward it would, unfortunately, fall into the gap that had to be maintained between the two sub-sites.)

Some 55m east of where the F.6100 boundary entered the site's southern limits (and was there truncated; see below), a more minor, Early Roman-attributed boundary, F.6084 (1.70m wide and 0.50m deep), ran at an approximate right-angle for *c*. 52m upslope into the site. Occurring roughly parallel to this, some 30m to the east (but not continuing as far southwest/downslope), this would relate to a ditch, F.6199, that recut the line of Enclosure 3's primary-layout's eastern side; after a 2m 'interruption' from its southwestern terminal, this continued as F.6301, which cut into the colluvium within the upper profile of that enclosure's perimeter.

Figure 29. Looking southwest with ditch F.6135 cut into colluvium

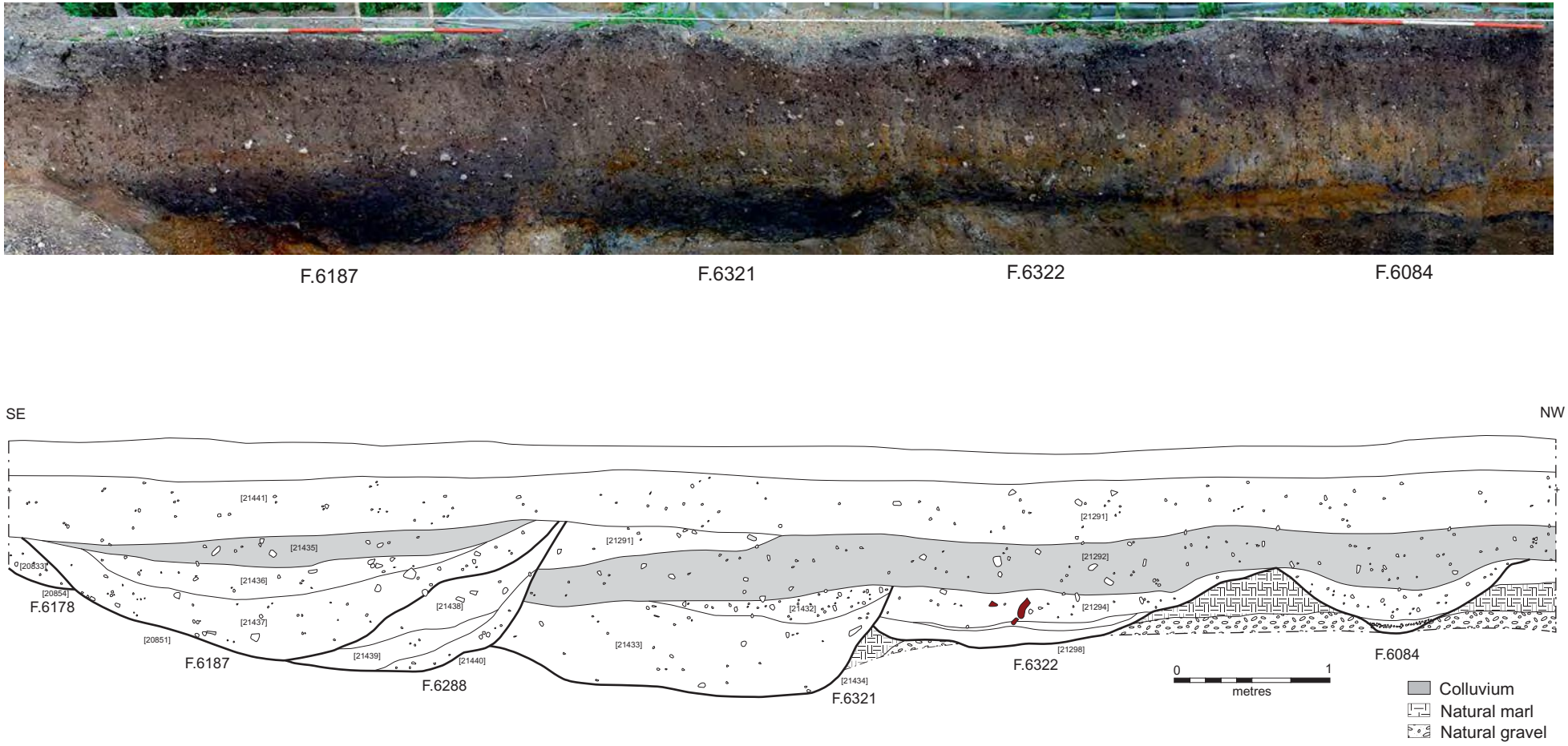


Figure 30. Southern edge-of-excavation section with colluvium indicated

Figure 31. Above, the F.6190 (*et al*) pit cluster; left, pottery dumped into the F.6203 boundary

Figure 32. The Phase 3 compound with F.6273 in the foreground and, behind, the F.6064 boundary

Within the area's eastern quarter, in the south the F.6274 ditch-corner's setting would appear to mark F.6084's return axis. Together with F.6199/6301, these would seem to delineate a separate enclosure-compound and hereafter will be referred to as 'B'. Impinging upon the area of Compound A were two rather minor ditch lengths – F.6284 and F.6172 – and, just south of F.6274's corner, F.6201 could also have been related/contemporary. Of comparable size to F.6274 and of sympathetic alignment to Compound B's boundaries, these are also thought to have been related and of 'open' character, perhaps suggesting an agricultural-plot function.

Adjacent to the F.6199 ditch-line – and like the possible Iron Age well beside it (F.6205), also sunk into Enclosure 3's backfilled 'cross-ditch' – was a major well, F.6263, some 4m in diameter and 2.15m deep (Fig. 28). That only a few sherds of Early Roman pottery were forthcoming from it (plus two of Iron Age date and, also, Hunsbury-type rotary querns; see Timberlake below) could suggest that this did lie within an area of dense settlement. It, nevertheless, was a major feature and the deepest of the site's wells.

Within the central-southern portion of Area B were two parallel northwest-southeast oriented ditches (1–2m apart), F.6146 and F.6135 (Fig. 29), both of which truncated the F.6084 boundary. Yet, despite this relationship and their parallel arrangement these two ditches could not have been contemporary as F.6146 was truncated by a large watering hole, F.6136 (*c*. 6.40m across and 1.10m deep), while ditch F.6135 cut its fills; the watering hole seems to have been short-lived and backfilled. The F.6146 boundary actually appeared to terminate just short of what had been the line of Enclosure 3, whereas the latter cut directly across it before entering the southern edge-of-excavation.

There is some doubt concerning F.6135's continuation within the eastern portion of the area (where its limits extended further southward), as a number of possible 'candidates' occurred there. The most likely was F.6232. Some 1.60m wide and 0.30m deep, if the equivalent to F.6135 it would then have involved a marked kinking of its line as it ran south-southeast and it was its line that was exposed in the trench taken south from Area C; if projected, as outlined in the Introduction it would run towards the area of Trinity Conduit Head. (Although its attribution to this phase is far from certain, it seems likely that, also in this area, a minor ditch, F.6270, was related to F.6100 'activity'.)

The F.6135 ditch was cut by ditch F.6080. Some 1.30m wide and 0.45m deep, this would seem to mark the re-establishment of the earlier F.6084 boundary (itself cut by the double-ditches). Indeed, lying parallel, 1–2m apart, both terminated at the same point in the northeast. Although certainty is not possible, based on size and shared high pottery densities (see Perrin, below), in the site's eastern quarter F.6203/6268 is held to be a likely equivalent for F.6080's return (Fig. 31). (Note that, based on these features' finds densities and dates, it is likely that it was at this time that the above-mentioned pits cutting the Phase 1 F.6195 ditch-line were dug and subsequently backfilled; as were all the larger wells/pits at it end.)

Although the sequence that has thus far been described has involved considerable recutting and replacement of boundaries, it is the direct correspondence in the lines of the F.6080 and F.6084 ditches that indicates that all this activity – following the site's Conquest Period-phase (1) – related to the same basic settlement structure/layout (i.e. development of Compound B settlement) and, accordingly, can together be held to be part of the secondary phase of the site's Romano-British settlement.

Phase 3

The southern end of F.6080 was truncated by ditch F.6133 (Fig. 27). This was some 1.55m wide and 0.45m deep; while in the main its alignment matched that of the earlier F.6135 and F.6148 boundaries, its western end returned southwestward in a tight corner. In respect of the latter, this would mirror the line of ditch F.6064/6138 and, therefore, the two must have been broadly contemporary and interrelated. Feature F.6064 was substantial, *c*. 4.15m wide and 0.60-.70m deep (Fig. 32). It had a distinct primary fill consisting of a black peaty loam, which evidently attested to standing water within its

profile (S. Boreham, on-site observation). These watery conditions were further evinced in a very large pit-well/watering hole at its terminal, F.6273. This was some 4.40m across and 1.10m deep, and pollen of aquatic plant species was found to present in a column from its lower fills (see Boreham, below).

Mention needs to be made that, given the Introduction's arguments concerning the potential 'ancient relic' status of the copse just south of the site and, also, that plot's 'wet' character – in addition to the plan-layout of the Phase 3 compound – the possibly that it might have instead been a Medieval moat has been fully considered. While by the paucity of its dating evidence there must remain a degree if doubt, ditch F.6133 lay so closely parallel with the terrace-edge's Roman-phase boundaries (F.6135 & F.6146) that this is considered highly unlikely

Other Features

Of the site's other Roman period-assigned features, this would include only one pit in Area A, F.6017 (dated early second century AD; see *Iron Age* above for the occurrence of other possible Roman-phase ditches within the evaluation trenches adjacent to this area). In Area B, pit F.6225 cut the F.6080 ditch and, therefore, should be assigned as a late-phase feature despite that it yielded late first/early second century AD pottery; nearby, pit F.6277 also had pottery of that date. Although lacking dating evidence as such, pits F.6122 and F.6241 are assigned to this period on the grounds that they both cut Roman-attributed ditches.

Within the interior-area of Compound B, a small pit had some Roman pottery (F.6302), as did also F.6062 and F.6054 west of the settlement.

Likely to have been a well/watering hole was an Early Roman-attributed feature, F.6187, along the site's southern edge-of-excavation. This was *c*. 3.10m across and 0.70m deep. In section it was observed to truncate a comparable feature on its western side, F.6321. Some 2.50m+ wide and 0.80m deep, this flattish concave-profiled feature was originally thought to be the southwestward continuation of Enclosure 3's western boundary; however, final-phase stripping of the colluvium from this area showed it to be a discrete pit/well cutting that ditch. Although no pottery is attributed to it, F.6132 is held to have been Roman on the grounds that it truncated the Late Iron Age boundary. It, in turn, was observed to be cut by a small pit, F.6322; while sealed beneath the F.6135 ditch, it too must be of Roman date. That said, it is equally conceivable that these various pit-features actually related to a dense intercut cluster of quarry pits present within the southwestern portion of the area (F.6059–6061, F.6181, F.6182, F.6234, F.6248 & F.6306). Half-sectioning of a large pit at the clusters southwestern end, F.6058, yielded a high quantity of pottery (50+ sherds). Note though that, as shown on Figure 27, this quarry cluster clearly extended further south and eastward adjacent to the edge-of-excavation. In both of the main excavation slots taken across ditch F.6133 rather amorphous 'hollows' were found sealed below it and cutting into the natural gravels. They were generically assigned the Feature Number F.6137 and referred to as 'pond fill' (i.e. stained sandy silts). Yet in truth, seemingly consisting of intercut but discrete hallows/pits, these were also surely quarries. Eventually we stripped the colluvial horizon from off of this area, and found that these quarries pits ran as a semi-continuous band east to and beyond the F. 6084 ditch-line.

As far as can be established, Phase 1 would span the Conquest Period (*c*. AD50–70), with Phase 2 dating from later first to later second centuries AD and, Phase 3, later second into the third/fourth century AD. The latter attribution is based on 'sequence logic', rather than firm dating and, aside from the two coins (SF1701 & SF1702; see below), there was almost no pottery from its features. This, of course, must tell of a very different form of usage (i.e. non-settlement-related *per se*).

Figure 33. Period IV features

Post-Medieval (Period IV)

North-northeast to south-southwest oriented agricultural furrows were present across the eastern quarter of Area B and in Area C. One cut across the top of the Roman-phase pits/wells at the end of the F.6195 ditch-line. As discussed by Perrin below, this agricultural activity must have been the means by which a Late Saxon sherd was introduced into their 'capping layer' (F.6189).

In the course of the excavation no attempt was made to test the quarry pits, which extended throughout the southern half of Area A and across most of the northern third of Area B (Fig. 33). Aside from a few small pits (e.g. F.6216) and what appeared to be a length of a recent fence-line (F.6108 *et al*.), the main features investigated of this attribution related to the chicken sheds; the process of their identification as such being fully outlined within the Introduction. Of these, the one with the most complete plan recovered occurred along the western side of Area B (F.6150). Fragments of its foundation trench had there been found in the evaluation (but then thought to relate to a Late Iron Age/Roman timber-frame-building); most significant, the outline of its footprint was visible in the geophysical plot. As exposed, this feature's rectangular foundation trench extended over 16.30 x 5.70m. It was 0.50–.70m wide and 0.15–.20m deep (Figs 9 & 33); as mentioned, both chicken wire and chicken bones were amongst the finds retrieved from its fills.

To the east in that area, the western wall-line of the southern of the four sheds was test-dug (F.6246), with parts of its northern and southern sides drawn. Within Area A, portions of the western third of the northern shed were present; the wall-trench of the southwestern corner of the easternmost shed had been exposed in one of the evaluation trenches (No. 223; F.318).

Otherwise, two other 'late' features warrant notice. One was a pit having, along with nineteenth century pottery, two calve carcasses set side-by-side within it (F.6233), and which had been cut into the top of the Roman-phase ditch F.6232. The other was a 'six-poster' along the site's eastern side (F.6250–54). While possibly an 'early' raised granary setting, the excavator thought it probably to be of recent date; this seems likely as it occurred isolated and at a remove from any of the site's Late Bronze/Early Iron Age features and artefact distributions.

Material Culture

As outlined in the Introduction, the site's intensive excavation strategy was intended to retrieve substantial finds assemblages. Having succeeded in this, here they warrant fulsome inclusion.

Worked Flint Lawrence Billington

A total of 140 worked flints and 223 (511.3g) unworked burnt flints were recovered from the excavations. The worked flint was thinly distributed across 51 individual excavated slots and only three slots, 4045, 4069 and 4170, had 10 or more pieces.

Type	No.
chip	9
irregular waste	12
flake	86
narrow flake	4
blade	10
bladelet	4
blade like flake	3
end scraper	1
end and side scraper	1
microlith	1
barbed and tanged arrowhead	1
retouched flake	1
irregular core	3
opposed platform core	1
core fragment	2
minimally worked core	1
Total worked	**140**
burnt unworked flint	223 (511.3g)

Table 1: Flint Assemblage.

Twelve flints were collected from the surface of colluvium/buried soil in the in the site's western corner-area ([20148]). Aside from a single fine Mesolithic bladelet this entire assemblage is likely to relate to later prehistoric flintworking (Middle Bronze Age or later) and may represent a chronologically discreet assemblage. The ten worked flints from slot 4069 that was also cut across the colluvium/buried soil in the western corner, were mostly derived from two features, F.6072 and F.6074. Both were apparently of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date and that from F.6072 included several flakes that seem to derive from the same nodule of raw material. The flintwork from pit/'hollow' F.6217 (which inadvertently had becoming 'mixed' with that another context, but whose assemblages can be 'reconstructed') appears to consist of five flints, four fine unretouched blade-based removals and a single Mesolithic microlith. The microlith is a large obliquely blunted point (Jacobi's 1978 type 1a) and is almost certainly of Early

Mesolithic date. The unretouched blades and bladelets are less diagnostic, being characteristic of both Early Neolithic and Mesolithic technologies, but it seems likely that some or all of these pieces might relate to broadly contemporary activity.

Aside from these few contexts, the majority of the worked flint represents residual material inadvertently incorporated into the fills of later features.

Condition and Raw Materials

The condition of the worked flint is varied but generally fairly good, severe edge damage is rare although many pieces bear rounded/lightly spalled edges. Thirteen of the worked flints displayed recortication ('patination') varying from a light blue to a heavy white. A large proportion of the recorticated material is made up of blade based material of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date but is not a reliable chronological indicator.

The entire worked flint assemblage is made up of flint, generally good quality fine grained and translucent, although there are significant differences in the quality of flint and the occurrence of thermal flaws which would have rendered working difficult. Surviving cortical surfaces suggest the vast majority of the flint is derived from secondary deposits, probably of glacio-fluvial gravels including those in the immediate environs of the site. Two pieces, a flake from F.6147 and a scraper from the same Iron Age ditch bear a relatively fresh cortex suggestive of a primary source of flint from the chalk.

Dating

The assemblage is clearly chronologically mixed, reflecting activity from the Mesolithic into later prehistory. Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic activity is relatively well represented by 17 fine blade based removals. These include fine prismatic bladelets and more irregular broader blades and are likely to represent activity across these two periods. A single exhausted opposed platform bladelet core was recovered from F.6068 and is likely to be Mesolithic in date. The only retouched form which can be associated with this early material is a large (l = 49mm, w = 16mm) obliquely blunted microlith of Jacobi's (1978) type 1a and Clark's (1934) type A. This piece is almost certainly of Early Mesolithic date (*c*. 9500 – 7500 BC).

The bulk of the assemblage is made up of relatively systematically produced flake based material, hard hammer struck from plain striking platforms and tending towards relatively broad and squat morphologies. Whilst not strongly chronologically diagnostic this material is likely to relate to Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity. Retouched tools probably belonging to this broad period include a side and end scraper (with chalky cortex) from F.6147, and a fine invasively retouched end scraper from F.6262. A large (l = 49mm, w = 25mm) Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was recovered as SF 1710. This piece is complete aside from a small break to its tip, which might represent impact damage (Fig. 34.2).

A small but significant component of the assemblage bears technological traits characteristic of later prehistoric flint working, including evidence for a lack of control over the reduction sequence, ad hoc production and use of tools and the use of inferior raw materials (see Ford *et al*. 1984; Ballin 2002). This material includes eleven flints collected from the [20148] colluvium/buried and an informally retouched thermally fractured piece from F.6217.

The assemblage is closely comparable to the material recovered from earlier phases of excavation at North West Cambridge and includes evidence for prehistoric activity from the Mesolithic into later prehistory. Whilst no significant or substantial chronologically unmixed assemblages were identified, several highly diagnostic retouched pieces were recovered, notably an Early Mesolithic microlith and an Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead.

Later Prehistoric Pottery Paul R. Sealey

The excavations produced 2,024 sherds of later prehistoric pottery weighing 31.394 kg. Quantification by estimated vessel equivalents gives a total of 17.885 eves. The pottery includes a small group of Late Bronze Age material, but most of it is Middle and Late Iron Age. There is nothing to bridge the gap between the Late Bronze Age and the Middle Iron Age material. A summary is given in Table 2. Contexts with both Middle and Late Iron Age pottery are indicated by MIA + LIA. Table 3 gives the number of contexts for each ceramic phase, and the categories of context from which pottery was retrieved are listed in Table 4.

Ceramic phase	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Mean sherd weight
LBA	25	481	19.2
MIA	713	10,872	15.2
MIA + LIA	405	6,979	17.2
LIA	870	12,915	14.8
unidentified	11	147	13.4
totals	2024	31,394	15.5

Table 2: Summary of the Prehistoric Pottery (weights are in grammes).

Ceramic phase	Number of contexts
LBA	5
MIA	145
MIA + LIA	35
LIA	86
total	271

Table 3: Number of Contexts with Prehistoric Pottery by Ceramic Phase.

Context type	Number of contexts
ditches	147
pits	86
watering holes or wells	7
gullies	10
unspecified	8
surface cleaning	5
ponds	4
ditch spread	2
posthole	1
linear slot	1
total	271

Table 4: Number of Contexts by Feature Type.

Prehistoric Pottery Fabrics

The fabrics present are described in summary form in Table 5. Ethnographic studies suggest that early potters drew supplies of clay from no further afield than a few kilometres (Sealey 2007b, 58 with refs) and so one may presume that most of the pottery at NWC13 was made on site. Features regularly reached the underlying clay, and indeed some of the pits may have begun life as quarries for the potters. Clays with shell are apparently not present in the far south of the county (Percival 2011, 58; Webley & Anderson 2008, 64) and the two shell-tempered fabrics should be regarded as non-local in origin. At least one other fabric may also be exotic, Fabric G. One says this because its red, black and grey grog pellets in a clean clay matrix without sand stand out from the companion fabrics, and would be more at home in Hertfordshire than Cambridgeshire.

Fabric code	Details of temper or inclusions
S1	fine sand < 0.5mm
S2	coarser sand > 0.5mm
S3	sand with oxidized surfaces, Late Iron Age only
SI	sand + rounded ironstone pellets
SIC	sand + rounded ironstone pellets + chalk
SV	sand + vegetable matter
F	flint
FS	flint + sand
FSV	flint + sand + vegetable matter
G	grog pellets in a clean clay matrix
GC	grog pellets + chalk
GS	grog pellets + sand
GSV	grog pellets + sand + vegetable matter
SH	shell
SHS	shell + sand

Table 5: Prehistoric Pottery Fabrics.

The incidence of fabrics by period is given in Tables 6-9. Changes over time are clear and striking. The Late Bronze Age pottery is predominantly flint-tempered, and the number of fabrics is limited. Fabric diversity comes into its own in the Middle Iron Age, with thirteen fabrics. Then the distinctive Fabric SV is the most important single fabric with 44.44 % by weight, closely followed by the exclusively sand-tempered pottery of Fabrics S1 and S2, with 41.18 %. By now, flint-tempered fabrics have dwindled to less than 1 %. The two shell-tempered fabrics occupy a significant niche at 6.23 %. Grog makes its first faltering appearance, although never on its own yet but with other tempers. Quantities are negligible. The Late Iron Age sees major changes. Fabrics tempered exclusively with sand rise to 65.79 % of the total. In addition, the sand-tempered Fabric S3 with its oxidized surfaces makes its debut, contributing a further 17.75 %. Grog-tempered wares become more important, with 10.34 %. Meanwhile the important Middle Iron Age Fabric SV disappears altogether, as do the flint and shell-tempered wares. By now the number of fabrics has fallen from the Middle Iron Age total of thirteen to nine. This shift in Late Iron Age fabrics echoes the major changes in pottery typology and fabrication unfolding at the same time.

Fabric	Sherd count	Percentage	Sherd weight	Percentage
S2	5	20	36	7.4
F	3	12	14	2.9
FS	16	64	293	60.9
FSV	1	4	138	28.6
totals	25		481	

Table 6: Fabric Quantification for Late Bronze Age Contexts.

Fabric	Sherd count	Percentage	Sherd weight	Percentage
S1	269	37.73	3,376	31.05
S2	90	12.62	1,101	10.13
S3				
SC	26	3.65	535	4.92
SI	6	0.84	89	0.82
SIC	3	0.42	13	0.12
SV	281	39.41	4,831	44.44
F	2	0.28	10	0.09
FS	5	0.70	88	0.81
FSV				
G				
GC	1	0.14	8	0.07
GS	3	0.42	102	0.94
GSV	1	0.14	41	0.38
SH	11	1.54	296	2.72
SHS	15	2.10	382	3.51
totals	713		10,872	

Table 7: Fabric Quantification for Middle Iron Age Contexts.

Fabric	Sherd count	Percentage	Sherd weight	Percentage
S1	162	40	2362	33.84
S2	153	37.78	2379	34.09
S3	13	3.21	174	2.49
SC	6	1.48	84	1.2
SI	25	6.17	913	13.08
SIC				
SV	17	4.2	260	3.73
F	3	0.74	39	0.56
FS	3	0.74	17	0.24
FSV	1	0.25	11	0.16
G	2	0.49	245	3.51
GC				
GS	12	2.96	338	4.84
GSV				
SH	2	0.49	25	0.36
SHS	6	1.48	132	1.89
totals	405		6979	

Table 8: Fabric Quantification for Contexts with Middle and Late Iron Age Pottery.

Fabric	Sherd count	Percentage	Sherd weight	Percentage
S1	446	51.26	4,498	34.83
S2	205	23.56	3,999	30.96
S3	140	16.09	2,292	17.75
SC	2	0.23	25	0.19
SV				
SI	34	3.91	736	5.70
SIC	1	0.11	29	0.22
F				
FS				
FSV				
G	11	1.26	350	2.71
GC	1	0.11	7	0.05
GS	30	3.45	979	7.58
GSV				
SH				
SHS				
totals	870		12,915	

Table 9: Fabric Quantification for Late Iron Age Contexts.

Late Bronze Age Pottery

The earliest pottery is a small body of material in flint-tempered wares. Details are given in Table 6. Bearing in mind the modest quantity involved, it should be explained how it was recognised as early. Pit F.6072 had two flat base sherds in Fabric FS with a spread of flint rough-casting across the underside, a typical feature of post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery (O'Connell 1986, 62). A scrap of oxidized rim in the Middle Iron Age ditch F.6076 has a bevelled interior with incised decoration; comparanda include a rim from West Longstanton in a Late Bronze Age plain ware assemblage (Brudenell 2011, fig.14 no.23). A body sherd in the Fabric FSV from the terminal of ditch F.6134 has a consistently oxidized outer surface, a common feature of Late Bronze Age assemblages (Hall 1992, 69-70). Although an earliest Iron Age date cannot be ruled out for some of this pottery, the rim suggests we are dealing with Late Bronze Age material dateable *c*. 1150-850 BC (Needham 2007, 55; Brudenell 2011, 26).

Although no flint-tempered wares were reported from later Iron Age Duxford (Percival 2011, 60) and the Hutchinson site at Cambridge (Webley & Anderson 2008, 64), there is no need to suppose that the Middle Iron Age pottery at NWC13 was contaminated to any great extent with residual flint-tempered ware. A rim of Middle Iron Age form in a flint-tempered fabric shows it was still current at a developed stage of the Iron Age; and indeed very limited quantities of these fabrics at Caldecote (Sealey 2011, 73) and in Cambridge at the Cra'ster

enclosure (Brudenell & Anderson 2012, 108) show they remained active elsewhere until late in the period.

Typology of the Middle Iron Age Pottery

Two bases are very slightly dished. Otherwise they are consistently flat, although the hand-made technique can leave the undersurface uneven such that it would have wobbled on a flat surface. In one case the base is much thicker than the wall that rises steeply from it. The typical Middle Iron Age pot is a deep bowl with curved sides rising to a rounded high shoulder below a shallow neck with a short rim. Sometimes a carination marks the junction of shoulder and neck. Rims generally curve gently outwards; some rise vertically from the shoulder. Vessels without necks are present. Some rims rise vertically from such neck-less pots. In general the rims of Middle Iron Age pots are short and gently flexed. Very often the rim has been patted to give it a more or less flat upper surface; at least one may have been trimmed with a knife. Rounded bodies below the rim suggest vessels that are more globular in profile than the standard 'S'-profiled bowl. A few vessels stand out by virtue of their size. It is not so much the thickness of the wall as the girth of the pot. These may not unreasonably been seen as storage jars; and the rim diameter of the latter at 40cms matches that of the biggest Late Iron Age storage jars. Other forms are less common. The deep ovoid dish from F.6229 is unique at NWC13. It is thin-walled with convex sides rising steeply from a flat base towards a plain rim with no neck. There is a parallel for this rare form at nearby Arbury Camp (Webley 2008, fig.9 no.2).

Decoration of the Middle Iron Age Pottery

One vessel has a row of shallow fingertip impressions along the edge of a carinated shoulder. Another has them just below the rim. Otherwise most of the Middle Iron Age pots have plain, undecorated bodies. The only significant exceptions are those vessels with scored decoration in the style of East Midlands Scored Ware (Elsdon 1992). Such pots bear incised tramlines made with a sharp tool, quite often cut deeply into the surface. Scoring runs vertically or obliquely down the pot; sometimes the tramlines intersect to give a jumble of rectangular shapes.

There are 37 sherds with such decoration, 5.1 % of the Middle Iron Age total. It is now known that the East Midlands Scored Ware style zone extended further southeast than formerly realized, towards Haddenham and Earith in Cambridgeshire. In the far south and west of the county the percentage of scored sherds falls away steeply, and our site fits the pattern (Webley 2013, 195).

Scored ware is Middle Iron Age. At NWC13 it was present in fourteen contexts where only Middle Iron Age pottery was present, and in only two where both Middle and Late Iron Age pottery was present. It is absent from contexts that consist exclusively of Late Iron Age wares; and the eclipse of the tradition well before the end of the Iron Age reported elsewhere in south Cambridgeshire is repeated here (*ibid*. 195-6). Quantification of scored ware by sherd count by fabric for Middle Iron Age contexts is given in Table 10. Scored ware sherds in shell-tempered fabrics may well be actual products of East Midlands Scored Ware zone. Scored ware in other fabrics bear the appearance of local versions, as at nearby Duxford (Lyons 2011, 121).

Fabric	Sherd count
S1	4
S2	4
SI	1
SV	19
FS	1
SH	4
SHS	4
total	37

Table 10: The Incidence of Scored Ware by Fabric in Middle Iron Age Contexts.

There is also a group of seven Middle Iron Age sherds in Fabric S1 with combed surfaces. The combing is close-set and shallow, so shallow that it is best seen in a raking light. This rare decorative idiom is distinct from the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition. It has no affinities with the combing found on Late Iron Age pottery.

Otherwise decoration is only common on the tops of the rims. Twenty-five of the ninety-three rim sherds from Middle Iron Age contexts had decoration of some sort, a comparable level to many other Cambridgeshire sites with Middle Iron Age pottery (Hill & Braddock 2006, 168). It includes fingertip and fingertip-with-nail impressions, as well as straight incised lines cut obliquely across the top of the rim. Some of the fingertip impressions tend towards the amorphous and are little more than casual mouldings. It only remains to draw attention to an unusual vessel decorated with a neatly incised pattern of triangles within a horizontal band below the rim.

Fabrication of the Middle Iron Age Pottery

Where the fabrication technique of Middle Iron Age pottery could be established, it is always hand-made. Signs of the technique are the lumpiness of surfaces – especially on the insides – and a general lack of symmetry. Many rims have an irregular line on the inside where clay had been pinched over to secure it to the wall. It is noticeable how on some vessels the wall thins as the rim is approached where the clay has been pulled up to complete the vessel; presumably the pot was made from the base up. Vertical smear marks on the insides of pots show where the coils had been smoothed by the fingers. Cloth marks on the outsides of vessels show where they had been wiped with a cloth while still damp. Burnishing is seldom found. An exception is from F.6301, with its pronounced horizontal burnishing facets. Some pots have fire spalls where the rapid escape of steam has left an oval or circular removal from the surface caused by a rapid rise in temperature in a clamp or bonfire firing, although that did not necessarily relegate them as discards (Percival 2007, 53). An inability or reluctance to control the firing conditions in the clamps or bonfires used to make such pottery has left the pots with mottled surface colouring. Seldom is there the same surface colour on both the inside and the outside of the pot. Surfaces are mottled and variegated, with black, brown or grey patches. Some intense black patches look like fire clouds.

Typology of the Late Iron Age Pottery

The most immediately striking features of Late Iron Age pottery of Aylesford-Swarling type include the corrugations or ripples on shoulders, and a predilection for cordons and grooves. Cordons are found on vessels large and small, and are sometimes defined by grooves above and below. These are all techniques made easier by production on the wheel.

The typological repertoire at NWC13 is dominated by necked bowls or jars. No compete profile is present, so it is not possible to say if any given vessel was a jar or a bowl. Neither term enjoys precise definition in the vernacular or in archaeological discourse as a precise technical term, and they are used here simply to indicate closed or open forms respectively. The necks and rims can be emphatic features with pronounced and graceful curves. A few rims are slightly thickened at their extremities. Some are undercut. One vessel has a true bead rim. Not all necks are curved; one is step and almost straight. Squat carinated bowls are exemplified by the vessel with a ledge half way down the body.

One of the many typological innovations that came with the introduction of Aylesford-Swarling pottery are the robust and substantial pots with thick walls that presumably served as storage jars. fourteen rims were present. No two are the same, and it is clear that fourteen different vessels are represented. Rim diameters range from 28-40 centimetres, but with most at the upper end of the range: ten have diameters in excess of 35 centimetres, with three of those reaching 42 centimetres. Some rims are swollen and expanded. One is undercut to give an overhang. Very often one or more grooves were cut towards the base of the neck. On one the grooves demarcate cordons. Rims are thrust emphatically outwards from the neck, sometimes at a shallow angle.

Some vessels have little in the way of a neck. One has a shallow groove for the neck. Another two have no neck at all. These sherds suggest more globular forms, as is most apparent with a neckless vessel with a tiny pointed rim.

Thirty-six Late Iron Age base sherds were recovered. They are flat, apart from six foot-rings and a solitary pedestal urn base. The pedestal base is shallow with a slight groove around the outside of the splayed foot, Type 2C3 at King Harry Lane (Rigby 1989, fig.63), and part of the large A5 trumpet pedestal urn series described by Thompson (1982, 65-9). Pedestal urns are the Aylesford-Swarling form *par excellence*, with very many examples known (Rigby 1989, 175, 177). In Cambridgeshire the form never enjoyed the vogue it did elsewhere; and its rarity at NWC13 is mirrored by the nearby Hutchinson site where only two examples were reported in a much larger group of material (Webley & Anderson 2008, 65).

Three lids are present. One is shallow with a vertical flanged edge, a rare form. Thompson (1982, 557 no.2) illustrates one from Ardleigh (Essex). There is another one from Skeleton Green (Hertfordshire; Partridge 1981, fig.38 no.12). The second lid is from a tall and domed product with a shallow groove immediately above the rim (Fig.00 no.30). The third is very similar. No pots were found with seating for a lid, so it has not been possible to link our lids with vessels to make matching pairs. Lids are seldom found in Aylesford-Swarling graves but they are common in settlement assemblages from Hertfordshire, nowhere more so than at Skeleton Green (*ibid*. fig. 25 nos 127-30, fig.31 nos 90-6, fig. 35 no.21, fig.37 no.19, fig.38 no.12, fig.43 no.15, fig.50 nos 114-23). Grave 397 at King Harry Lane confirms our No.30 as a lid because there one capped a cordoned jar (Stead & Rigby 1989, 374, fig. 171 no.5). Lids are rare in Essex. None at all were present in the large Late Iron Age assemblage from Stansted airport, just across the county boundary in Essex (Going 2004).

Decoration of the Late Iron Age Pottery

One pot has a body decorated with two parallel rows of tiny pimples. Occasionally burnishing is present. Otherwise decoration on Aylesford-Swarling vessels is confined to combing. Tables 11-12 give the incidence of combing by phase. It is noticeable that the technique is more common in exclusively Late Iron Age contexts.

Fabric	Sherd count	Percentage
S1	12	2.9
S2	23	5.6
S3	1	0.2
GS	2	0.4
total	38	9.3
Middle and Late Iron Age sherd count	405	

Table 11: Combed Sherd Counts by Fabric for Contexts with Middle and Late Iron Age Pottery.

Fabric	Sherd count	Percentage
S1	70	8
S2	63	7.2
S3	35	4
SC	2	0.2
SI	5	0.5
G	2	0.2
GS	9	1
total	186	21.3
Late Iron Age sherd count	870	

Table 12: Combed Sherd Counts by Fabric for Contexts with Late Iron Age Pottery.

Combing on Aylesford-Swarling pottery is commonplace: a fifth of all sherds from Late Iron Age contexts have some form of this surface treatment. In general it is found in neat horizontal lines on the body from the shoulder downwards, on pots large and small. On one storage jar body sherd the comb responsible had at least ten teeth with 'U'-shaped ends, and gave deep and neat incisions. It has been suggested that the combs included bracken stalks

(Rook 1968, 56-7). Deep combing is the norm, but shallow versions are also found. Although horizontal combing is the most common, it sometimes takes the form of a series of short arcs. Vertical combing is also seen, and one pot even has the combing on the underside of the base, running concentric with the edge.

Fabrication of the Late Iron Age pottery

Late Iron Age pottery is predominantly wheel-thrown, although some vessels of Aylesford-Swarling typology were still made by hand; one is illustrated. A pottery using the wheel can make pots in a fraction of the time it takes to make them by hand. Ethnographic data shows that the increase in output can be quite staggering (Arnold 1985, 208-11). An increase in output explains why the mean sherd weight per context is twice as high in Late Iron Age contexts when the wheel was in the ascendant, compared to Middle Iron Age contexts.

Date	Number of contexts	Sherd weight	Mean sherd weight
LBA	5	481	96.2
MIA	146	10,872	74.4
MIA + LIA	35	6,979	199
LIA	86	12,915	150

Table 13: Mean Context Sherd Weights by Ceramic Phase.

Quantified data on the percentages of hand and wheel-made vessels are available for Cambridgeshire sites, but reservations about the validity of the exercise are understandable. Criteria for distinguishing the two techniques are not made explicit, and sherds from hand-made vessels with wheel-finished necks and rims (Rigby 1989, 146) would distort the data. The best indicator of production on the wheel is the presence of horizontal throw marks, usually on the interior. But a competent potter can leave no such marks, and the small size of Middle and Late Iron Age sherds furnishes too few with diagnostic signs of fabrication technique. The mechanical symmetry of so much of the Late Iron Age pottery at NWC13 certainly looks wheel-made but it is important to bear in mind that perfectly symmetrical pots can be made by hand as well provided sufficient care is taken. For these reasons quantified data on fabrication techniques is not offered here. All one can say is that the *impression* given is that most is wheel-thrown and that demonstrably hand-made Aylesford-Swarling pots are rare.

Late Iron Age pottery can have the mottled surface colouring typical of bonfire or clamp-fired pottery, although it is less pronounced than on the Middle Iron Age pottery at NWC13. Indeed, the impression given is that the potters involved attempted to control the firing process to minimize or eliminate variegated surfaces altogether. Some Late Iron Age pots have consistently oxidized surfaces. This red finish has been noted at other sites, in Hertfordshire, where it is common (Thompson 2009, 10; Rigby 1989, 146). There is no doubt the red surface was deliberate, and it may ultimately have been inspired by the finish of some imported Roman wares. With care, this effect can be achieved with bonfire or clamps (Rigby 1989, 146) but the homogeneity of finish does raise the possibility that some of these vessels were kiln-fired products (Thompson 1982, 22-3). In many instances the dark surfaced Late Iron Age pots at NWC13 also have a consistently even surface colour. There has been a reluctance to entertain a knowledge of kiln technology in Late Iron Age Britain despite the compelling – if circumstantial – evidence for rudimentary kilns (Swan 1984, 55-9); and it is quite possible that some of the pre-Conquest Iron Age pottery at our site was actually fired in what Swan called her La Tène kilns.

Evidence of Use on Middle and Late Iron Age Pottery

Only one clear instance of limescale from boiling water in a pot was noted (Hill & Horne 2003, 181 for a possible explanation). The vessel is Late Iron Age. Much more common are the black residues on the exteriors and interiors of pots interpreted as traces of burnt foodstuffs. Details are given in Tables 14-16.

Fabric	MIA	MIA + LIA	LIA
S1	9	10	16
S2	7	6	19
S3			2
SC		1	
SV	10	1	
GS		1	2
totals	26	19	39
percentage by sherd count	3.6	4.6	4.4

Table 14: Burnt Resides by Fabric and Ceramic Phase.

Position	MIA	MIA + LIA	LIA
interior surface of body sherd	9	10	8
exterior surface of body sherd	12	4	27
interior surface of rim		2	1
exterior surface of rim	4	2	3
both surfaces of rim	1	1	
totals	26	19	39

Table 15: Burnt Residue Position by Ceramic Phase.

Ceramic phase	Fabric	Diameter in cms
MIA	S1	9
MIA	S2	14
MIA	S2	16
MIA	SV	11
MIA	SV	14
MIA + LIA	S1	15
MIA + LIA	S2	18
MIA + LIA	S2	22
MIA + LIA	S2	12
MIA + LIA	SV	12
LIA	S1	15
LIA	S1	15
LIA	S1	14
LIA	S1	11

Table 16: Rim Diameters of Sherds with Burnt Residues.

The great majority of the burnt residues are present on the three most common fabrics. Rim sherds with burnt residues do not show the bias towards smaller vessels noted at Wardy Hill (Cambridgeshire); Hill & Horne 2003, 181-2) and conform to the picture at Haddenham V, where the only pots without residues were the very largest (Hill & Braddock 2006, 170). The incidence of burnt residues is fractionally higher in Late Iron Age contexts than Middle Iron Age contexts, although the data is distorted by one combed vessel where much of the exterior had been smeared in a residue. Quite the opposite has been reported from some other Cambridgeshire sites, with possible implications for vessel usage there (Lyons 2011, 121; Webley 2013, 196).

Vessel use also encompasses perforated bases. Details are given in Table 17. Presumably such vessels had been used for steaming foodstuffs or removing additives from a fluid. There is a discussion of the topic in a Cambridgeshire context by Lyons (2008, 36-7).

Ceramic phase	Fabric	Pre-firing	Post-firing
MIA	S1		yes
MIA + LIA	S3	yes	
MIA + LIA	S1	yes	
LIA	S1		yes

Table 17: Details of Perforated Base Sherds.

Middle and Late Iron Age Pottery Compared

The differences between Middle and Late Iron Age pottery in south Cambridgeshire are stark. For the first time pottery made on the wheel makes its appearance with Late Iron Age pottery; this lends the finished product a symmetry and professionalism of finish far removed from the artlessness of its Middle Iron Age predecessors. The arrival of the wheel and of Aylesford-Swarling ended the stasis into which Middle Iron Age pottery had drifted. A whole new range of vessel forms appears, dominated by necked jars and bowls, and including massive storage pots and the occasional pedestal urn. Potters shaped vessels with ripples or corrugations on the shoulder or with cordons, features never found on Middle Iron Age wares. The varied typological suite of vessels in Aylesford-Swarling pottery makes the Middle Iron Age tradition look limited and monotonous. Some of our pottery even looks to have been kiln-fired. There is also a radical shift in decoration. On Aylesford-Swarling type, the rim decoration of Middle Iron Age vessels is never found. Incised decoration of East Midlands Scored Ware type disappears; henceforth decoration is more or less confined to combed surfaces. Such a surface finish is seldom found before and, in any case, is quite different to the deep and emphatic combing on Aylesford-Swarling. Many of the traditional fabric types fall out of use. As a tempering ingredient grog makes its first significant appearance, although the dominant fabrics remained sand-tempered as elsewhere in the Cambridge region, unlike other Aylesford-Swarling provinces (Thompson 1982, 17).

Middle and Late Iron Age Pottery and Culture Change

The discontinuity between Middle and Late Iron Age pottery in south Cambridgeshire marks a revolution, at least in ceramic terms. Aylesford-Swarling did not evolve organically from Middle Iron Age pottery in the county. It was a completely new idiom adopted from elsewhere and which - at our site at least - displaced Middle Iron Age pottery before the Roman invasion.

There are thirty-five contexts at NWC13 with both pottery of Middle and Late Iron Age type marking a period of undefined duration in which both wares were in contemporaneous production and use. Ethnography can provide parallels and explanations for the sustained production and coexistence of hand-made and wheel-thrown pottery in the same community (Arnold 1985, 222, 237), but what is remarkable here is the lack of interaction between the two traditions. There is next to nothing that is a fusion of these styles of potting. There are only two possible exceptions. One is a wheel-thrown Aylesford-Swarling rim in a fabric tempered with sand and chalk, Fabric SC. The other is a hand-made sherd with Aylesford-Swarling corrugations in Fabric SHS. Both fabrics were in retreat after the initial introduction of Aylesford-Swarling and these two pots may be viewed as innovating vessels made in traditional fabrics. Otherwise there is no hint of pots that might be described as a fusion of the two traditions. A rare exception elsewhere is published by Webley (2013, 194, Fig.5.26 no.54, a wheel-made Middle Iron Age form from Earith). However, the potters responsible for Aylesford-Swarling at NWC13 made no attempt to replicate on the wheel forms current in the Middle Iron Age, and a dearth of Aylesford-Swarling vessels in traditional fabrics made by hand shows that the two ceramic traditions kept their distance. The absence of a hybrid ceramic style is a powerful argument for thinking that the overlap between Middle and later Iron Age pottery was shorter, rather than longer. The implications for chronology are explored more fully below.

Aspects of the Aylesford-Swarling pottery at NWC13 allow the origins of the tradition to be located. Combed surfaces are common. There is also a sizeable body of material which was fired to give an even red surface finish on both the inside and the outside of the vessel, Fabric S3. Three lids are also present. All these components of Aylesford-Swarling pottery are absent or poorly represented in Essex, but are common in Hertfordshire; and it is in the latter county that one should seek the source of the Cambridgeshire Late Iron Age ceramic tradition. This linkage with Hertfordshire finds further expression in the numismatic record; one need look no further afield than two Cambridge sites with four coins of Tasciovanus (Sekulla *et al*. 2000, 109; Popescu 2008).

Chronology of the Middle and Late Iron Age Pottery

It is best to begin at the end and work backwards. There are no associations between Late Iron Age pottery of Aylesford-Swarling type and pre-Conquest Roman imports. If there was a interlude between AD 43 and the introduction of specifically and identifiably Roman ceramics on the site there is every possibility that assemblages that look Late Iron Age might be as late as the fifties AD. Just such a phenomenon is indeed known in the south of the county (Willis 2008, 61; Anderson & Brudenell 2012, 127), and for that reason the terminal date for contexts with Late Iron Age pottery of Aylesford-Swarling type should be put at *c*. AD 50.

Only six sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were present in Roman contexts; evidently the Middle Iron Age ceramic tradition was defunct by the time of the Conquest. Middle Iron Age pottery had also come to an end by the Conquest Period at Castle Street in Cambridge (Anderson & Brudenell 2010, 48). As our site has the association of Aylesford-Swarling pottery with Middle Iron Age wares, it follows that Aylesford-Swarling was current on the site before AD 43 and that contexts with pottery exclusively of Late Iron Age type are by and large just that - contexts created in the decades before the invasion.

Contexts with pottery of both Middle and Late Iron Age type will belong to an overlap period when both wares were in contemporary production and use. The marked disparity in the number of contexts with both Middle and Late Iron Age pottery (thirty-five) and those with only Late Iron Age pottery (eighty-six) suggests the period in question was by no means protracted.

The overlap period leads to the question of the introduction of Aylesford-Swarling pottery to Cambridgeshire. We need to address that before we can estimate a date for the start of the overlap period. There were no associations of coins or brooches with the Middle and Late Iron Age pottery to elucidate chronology. Such associations are in fact rare anywhere in the county. The first brooch regularly associated with Aylesford-Swarling is the *Knotenfibel*, now dated *c*. 100-25 BC (Crummy 2007, 314-15). There are only two graves in Cambridgeshire where such brooches are found with Aylesford-Swarling pottery, Guilden Morden and Hinxton (Stead 1976, fig.3 no.5, 408, 413 no.17; Hill *et al*. 1999, 255). Both are in the far south of the county, not far from the boundaries with Essex and Hertfordshire. Indeed, south Cambridgeshire lies right on the edge of the Aylesford-Swarling province (Hill *et al*. 1999, 268) and it has long been felt that the introduction of such pottery here was late (Thompson 1982, 17).

Cambridgeshire is noteworthy for the number of contexts where Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age pottery of Aylesford-Swarling pottery are associated. In neighbouring counties north of the Thames, where Aylesford-Swarling is earlier, that association is unusual; and truly transitional assemblages in those counties are few and far between. Ditch 350 at Kelvedon (Essex) remains the most important exception (Rodwell 1988, 103-7). At Kelvedon, Aylesford-Swarling is inchoate and incipient; on Cambridgeshire settlement sites, on the other hand, Aylesford-Swarling appears fully developed, and therefore later. Aylesford-Swarling pottery did not begin to impact significantly on settlement sites in neighbouring counties until *c*. 50-25 BC, although it is – unfathomably – found earlier than that in graves (Sealey 2007a, 27-31). On this view it might not be unreasonable to place the start of the overlap period between Middle and Late Iron Age pottery at NWC13 later, at – let us say – *c*. 25 BC, and to estimate *c*. 25-1 BC for its duration. That would leave us *c*. AD 1-50 for an ultimate Late Iron Age, with contexts of exclusively Aylesford-Swarling pottery.

In some parts of Cambridgeshire and East Anglia, Middle Iron Age pottery lasted until the Roman invasion and beyond (Hill *et al*. 1999, 268-9; Hill 2002; Sealey 2007, 30). Coupled with a demonstrable overlap there between pottery of Middle Iron Age and Aylesford-Swarling type, there has been an understandable reluctance to utilize pottery to the full as a chronological tool. It has been further suggested that selective deposition of different pottery types could obscure details of site chronology (Webley 2013, 194). Such misgivings are exacerbated by finds of Middle Iron Age pottery stratified *above* pottery of Late Iron Age type in south Cambridgeshire (Sealey 2011, 74; Lyons 2011, 120). But if cultural factors were at work in context formation they need to be proven on a site-by-site basis, and not assumed at the outset as necessarily distorting factors.

The proposition that there was a chronological progression from Middle to Late Iron Age pottery at NWC13 was tested by relating context to stratigraphy. Five pits with Late Iron Age Aylesford-Swarling pottery or with contexts with both Aylesford-Swarling and Middle Iron Age pottery cut features which had contexts with Middle Iron Age or with Middle and Late Iron Age pottery such that the stratigraphy supported the proposed chronological progression of pottery types. The only exception was pit F.6225 which cut the Late Iron Age ditch F.6080, but its pottery was only a single Fabric SV sherd of Middle Iron Age type.

The procedure was extended to examine features with stratigraphical sequences which had pottery of Middle and Late Iron Age type. Surprisingly, there were few such sequences but the evidence vindicated a chronological progression from pottery of Middle to Late Iron Age type. Details of a sequence in Ditch F.6173 are given in Table 18 as an example of the technique; the uppermost context is at the top of the table.

Context	Ceramic phase	Sherd count	Sherd weight
20937	MIA + LIA	6	608
20938	MIA	3	27
20940	MIA	20	582
20953	MIA	11	80

Table 18: Stratigraphy and Pottery in Ditch F.6173.

Working back from our Middle to Late Iron Age overlap period into the Middle Iron Age, it is even more hazardous gauging when Middle Iron Age activity on the site commenced. Two considerations may be relevant. The dearth of flint-tempered ware suggests it happened at an advanced stage of the period. There were more Middle Iron Age contexts than those for the other ceramic phases put together, 145 to 121 contexts. Taken at face-value this suggests a Middle Iron Age phase of some duration. Mindful of the frailty of the evidence, *c*. 100 BC might not be unreasonable for the first appearance of Middle Iron Age pottery on the site.

Roman Pottery Rob Perrin

Pottery was recovered from 45 features, comprising 25 ditches, two capping layers over ditches, 15 pits, a pit or well, a pond and a gully. A number of the features contain both Iron Age and Roman pottery; the Iron Age pottery is discussed separately (Sealey, above). Four of the features contain over 2.5 kilos of pottery, two just over one kilo and five between 0.5 and 1 kilo.

The methodology follows that used for the processing and analysis of the pottery, including the fabric coding, from the 2012 North West Cambridge excavations (Anderson 2014). The only variations will relate to matching the identification of the various local reduced and oxidised wares. This will not present a major problem, however, as they are usually amalgamated into larger groups for analysis because many are from unknown sources and there is often little to distinguish between their fabrics.

Assemblage Composition

Some 1895 sherds of Roman pottery weighing over 25.5 kilos and with a rim estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) of just over 20 were recovered. Table 19 shows the entire assemblage by fabric group. Continental imports comprise an amphora sherd, probably of Baetican origin (BAET), a sherd of Lower Rhineland roughcast ware (LRCC) and South and Central Gaullish samian ware (SGS, CGS). The only regional imports are buff and cream sherds of Verulamium region ware (VER).

Fabric	NoSh	%	Wgt	%	Rim EVE	%
GROG	111	5.9	619	2.4	19	
BLKSL	161	8.5	1772	6.9	288	14.2
CSGW	443	23.4	4920	19.3	606	29.8
CSMGW	291	15.4	4027	15.8	344	16.9
CSMRDU	251	13.2	3252	12.7	217	10.7
CSRDU	17		183		22	
FSGW	72	3.8	589	2.3		
FSMBLK	24	1.3	273		60	2.9
FSMGW	4		68			
GW	2		15			
Metallic GW	7		178		31	
Q1?	12		104		17	
Q3?	1		182		42	
QG1	1		13			
BUFF	2		16			
BUFF/CSGW	3		127		26	
BUFFM	1		10			
CREAM	1		5			
FSOX	2		7			
CSOX	16		205		22	
CSMOX	43	2.3	593	2.3	57	2.8
OXIS	11		75		2	
HORNGW	25	1.3	1130	4.4	113	5.6
HORNOX	255	13.5	5750	22.5	148	7.3
SHELL	3		32		8	
VER	103	5.4	946	3.7	8	
LRCC	1		3			
SAMCG	11		152		14	
SAMSG	9		125			
BAET	1		59			
Total	**1895**		**25519**		**2034**	

Table 19: Assemblage by fabric.

Local reduced and oxidised wares, including Horningsea vessels (HORNGW, HORNOX) are the most common fabrics. These are all quartz gritted and a number contain visible mica. Most of the grog-tempered ware (GROG) is pale brown in colour, sometimes with a dark grey core. A similar fabric is very common in the Upper Nene valley. Occasional pieces of grog, flint, shell or limestone occur in the fabrics (Q1, Q3, QG1) of some vessels in addition to the usual quartz and mica. Buff and cream wares similar to those made in the Verulamium region were made in Godmanchester (Evans 2003), so some of the vessels in these fabrics may be from this more local source.

Site soil conditions have had a subsequent affect on some of the pottery, with many sherds seemingly having lost their surface, allowing the core or core edge colour, usually reddish yellow or reddish brown, to predominate. It is possible, however, that this lack or loss of surface may be the result of firing conditions, with the vessels all being inferior products from one local source. The appearance of some sherds has also been affected to a limited extent by usage.

A minimum of 166 different vessels were recovered (based on the number of individual rims and bases, and some other diagnostic sherds). Table 20 shows these by main vessel class and fabric.

Fabric	J	J/B	B	D	C	BKR	J/BKR	F	L	L/D	Other	Total
GROG	1		1				1					**3**
BLKSL	8	3		3							1	**15**
CSGW	30	3		1			1		1		1	**37**
CSMGW	11	2		2		1			5	2	1	**24**
CSMRDU	18	3							2		1	**24**
CSRDU	1											**1**
FSMBLK			2									**2**
FSGW							1					**1**
FSMGW		1										**1**
Metallic GW	1			1								**2**
Q1?	1											**1**
Q3?	1											**1**
BUFF/CSGW		1										**1**
CREAM								1				**1**
CSOX	1											**1**
CSMOX				1								**1**
OXIS											1	**1**
HORNGW	3											**3**
HORNOX	13											**13**
SHELL	1											**1**
VER								13	1		1	**15**
LRCC						1						**1**
SAMCG			3	2	2						1	**8**
SAMSG			2	4	1							**7**
BAET											1	**1**
Total	**90**	**13**	**8**	**14**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**14**	**9**	**2**	**8**	**166**

Table 20: Main vessel class and fabric.

Jars are by far the most common vessel class, occurring in various local reduced and oxidised wares; forms include storage-type (mainly in HORNGW and HORNOX) and narrow-mouthed; the grog- and shell-tempered jars have slight lid–seating. Some jars have 'Belgic' characteristics and the vessels which may be either jars or bowls occur mainly in late Iron Age/early Roman forms. The two bowls in the fine, micaceous, possibly slipped, ware (FSMBLK) are reminiscent of 'London-type' ware. Both are imitations of samian ware forms (Drag. 30 & 37). The grog-tempered ware bowl is similar in form to vessels on Upper Nene Valley sites (e.g. Hardwick Park: Foster, Harper and Watkins, fig 18, 64). Four of the samian ware bowls are form Drag. 37; the other is of uncertain form. Six of the grey ware dishes have flat-topped rims, one has a bead rim and another with a plain rim is of Gallo-Belgic form. The samian ware dishes comprise two Drag. 15/17 or 18, a Drag. 18 with a stamped base (see below) and a Drag. 35/36 in SGS and a Drag. 18/31 and one of uncertain form in CGS. The cups in samian ware are a SGS Knorr 78 and a Drag. 27, and one of uncertain form, in CGS.

The grey ware beaker and the grog-tempered beaker and jar/beaker are all similar to Gallo-Belgic forms. The flagons are only represented by base or body sherds, so some may be from the same vessels. The lids are all in standard forms, but some vessels could also be used as shallow dishes; the number present seems unusually high. The eight other forms comprise a Southern Spanish amphora, a mortarium, a collander, a jar or flask and a cauldron-type vessel in grey ware, a reduced ware possible flask, a Verulamium region large flagon or amphora-type vessel and a small sherd from a CGS vessel of uncertain form. The cauldron-type vessel comprises a pierced suspension lug-handle which projects above the rim. Similar

vessels are known from a number of sites, mainly occurring in grog- or shell-tempered fabrics (e.g. Piddington: Friendship-Taylor 1999, fig, 72, 1; Baldock: Stead and Rigby 1986, fig. 112, 107). The most unusual feature of this handle is the external lip below the pierced hole and the closest parallels for this are found on Saxon-period vessels, where the feature is described as a 'swallow's nest' lug (e.g. Mucking: Hamerow 1993, 41-2. fig. 26, fig. 163, 13, fig. 186, 15; Shakenoak: Berisford 1972, 58, fig. 24, 399-402, fig. 25, a-c).

The HORNGW and HORNOX storage jars have the usual combed decoration and other jars have horizontal rilling, while one jar or beaker has traces of a panel of barbotine dots. Some of the more 'Belgic' types have neck and/or cordons or grooves and, occasionally, burnished lattice or wavy line decoration on the neck or shoulder. One sherd has a narrow horizontal band of impressed small circles. Both the bowls reminiscent of 'London-type' ware types have decoration comprising rouletted bands of 'pin-prick' indentations and some of the dishes have facet-style burnishing. The LRCC beaker has roughcast decoration.

Most of the Roman pottery dates from the mid first to early second century, but many of the forms and fabrics are long-lasting and the samian ware (see below) includes later vessels. The only definite non-Roman pottery is one small sherd of Medieval date, which makes the presence of a possible Saxon cauldron somewhat puzzling; it was though apparently recovered from the top of a feature that had been cut by an agricultural furrow and was probably thereby introduced.

Features

Only 11 of the 42 features contain more than 0.5 kilos of pottery. The majority have a similar range of fabrics and vessel types, which is to be expected given the preponderance of certain fabrics and form classes in the assemblage as a whole. Tables 21 and 22 show the fabric amounts (sherd count and weight) and form range (minimum numbers of vessels) for the six features with the most pottery.

Feature	**Ditch 6080**		**Ditch 6183**		**Ditch 6203**		**Pit 6190**		**Pit 6230**		**'Layer' 6189**	
Fabric	**NoSh**	**Wgt**	**NoSh**	**Wgt**	**NoSh**	**Wgt**	**NoSh**	**Wgt**	**NoSh**	**Wgt**	**NoSh**	**Wgt**
GROG					2	24					2	82
BLKSL	15	198	29	350	23	255	6	77	1	36		
CSGW	48	528	1	42	130	1920	4	238	62	706	5	215
CSMGW	1	13	70	401			27	566	18	114	74	1411
CSMOX							3	137	16	167		
CSMRDU	7	73	1	4	36	382	2	23	19	424	10	233
CSRDU	10	45							2	11		
FSGW			48	395								
FSMGW	1	22										
FSOX			5	28								
GW	2	15										
QG1?	1	13										
BUFF	2	16										
BUFF/CSGW	3	127										
OXIS							2	58				
HORNGW	2	97			13	755						
HORNOX	2	31			15	376	41	1723	99	1604	24	425
SHELL			2	19								
VER	2	22	1	3	29	130	3	13	16	351	13	157
LRCC									1	**3**		
SAMCG											2	47
SAMSG					2	47			1	1	2	55
Total	**96**	**1200**	**157**	**1242**	**250**	**3889**	**88**	**2835**	**225**	**3417**	**132**	**2625**

Table 21: fabric amounts (sherd count and weight) for the six features with the most pottery.

Feature	J	J/B	B	D	C	BKR	J/BKR	F	F/A	L	M	CAL	Total
Ditch 6080	4	2											**6**
Ditch 6183	2	1					1						**4**
Ditch 6203	16	1		1				1			2		**21**
Pit 6190	7									2	1		**10**
Pit 6230	4			5		1		4					**14**
'Layer' 6189	9	3	1	1	1			2	1	4		1	**23**

Table 22: Form range (minimum numbers of vessels) for the six features with the most pottery.

The pottery from the adjacent RB1 settlement investigated in 2012 (Cessford & Evans 2014) has been assessed by Anderson (2014), with the Site II Central-portion pottery has been reported on separately (Perrin 2014). The settlement investigated in 2012 is broadly divided into three separate areas; RB1 East, RB1 West and Cemetery 5. The pottery assemblage (Anderson 2014) from RB1 East suggests that this area was earlier in date (AD43-120) and shorter-lived than RB1 West (mid-later Roman). Cemetery 5 was also earlier Roman in date and, therefore, contemporary with activity on RB1 East and the earliest phases of RB1 West. A plot of the pottery from Settlement RB1 by its earliest date shows a peak in activity between AD150-200, with a smaller peak between AD100-120. Evidence of activity post-AD200 was very limited and suggested a definite decline at this time. Coarse sandy greywares accounted for the largest fabric group in the other RB1 pottery, and Romano-British coarseware fabrics dominated the assemblage. Samian wares were the most commonly occurring continental ware, and other imports comprised Baetican amphora and Lower Rhineland colour-coated ware. Jars were the most commonly occurring vessel form, and dishes, beakers and bowls were also well represented.

Local reduced and oxidised wares are also the most common fabrics in the Site II Central assemblage, and jars are again by far the most common vessel class. Site II Central, however, has a noticeable amount of third century material, represented by Lower Nene Valley and Oxfordshire colour-coated wares (Perrin 2014).

The Traveller's Rest assemblage is clearly similar to those from both the main RB1 settlement and Site II Central exposure, particularly in terms of the main fabrics and forms and their proportions. The main differences in the assemblages are that Site II Central has third century fabrics and forms. The assemblages appear to have derived from activities that were mainly domestic in nature, with a range of vessels used for the storage, preparation and serving of foodstuffs. The number of lids in the Traveller's Rest assemblage is of interest. The background scatter of samian hints at a focus for late first and second century occupation in the immediate area, although clearly the main areas of domestic rubbish disposal were not located during these excavations.

Samian Ware J.M. Mills

The small collection of samian submitted for dating and identification comprises 19 sherds weighing 276g from a maximum of 15 vessels. The material ranges in date from Flavian to late second century AD and comes from production sites in South and Central Gaul: La Graufesenque (eight sherds, 124g); Les Martres-de-Veyre (one sherd, 8g), and Lezoux (10 sherds, 144g). In general the condition of the material is fair with most slip remaining, one extreme example from F.6220 had no slip remaining and is very abraded, but this is the exception in the group. With so few sherds generalizations can be misleading, but it should be stated that signs of heavy use-wear or repair were noted. Naturally, the range of forms represented is limited in such a small group; however, decorated forms appear to be more numerous than one might expect: four of the 15 vessels identified are decorated forms, three Flavian examples from La Graufesenque, and a large section from a late Antonine bowl attributed to Censorinus of Lezoux. A single stamped base was recovered, from a plain-ware dish in typical South Gaulish fabric; its mid-late Flavian date confirms its contemporaneity with the decorated wares from La Graufesenque.

Potters' Stamp:

S1 Sulpicius, 8a, Drag. 18, La Graufesenque. SVLPICI. A stamp used only on plain wares, recorded at La Graufesenque, Nijmegen and Gloucester. AD 85-110, F.6203, [21236].

Decorated Wares:

S2 Drag. 37, La Graufesenque. Small sherd from the base of the decorated zone showing only a chevron wreath. Flavian. [20348], F.6058.

S3 Drag. 37, La Graufesenque. Sherd from a bowl decorated in panels. The extant decoration includes a boar (O.1685) running right in a panel bordered by bead rows with rosette terminals, above a panel infilled with bead rows flanking a triangle of leaf tips surmounted by a small rosette. The style is typical of Flavian potters including M Crestio who used the boar and the infill panels. Flavian [20842], F.6189.

S4 The base, probably from a Knorr 78 cup. No decoration survives. The interior of the base is flat and unstamped. The foot is very shallow, almost a disc with a central concavity. It seems that very little shaping/turning was done to form this foot, there is a shallow groove around it. Flavian. [20263], F.6273.

S5 Drag. 37, Lezoux. Panelled body sherd with stand Rogers Q 7 above a single ovolo impression leaf motif Rogers L2, gladiator O.1057 and Mars O.152; below, ovolo Rogers B.105 and an astragalus border. Q7 and L2 are shared by Ivliccus, Censorinus and Quintillanus group. Ovolo B105 was used by several potters including by Censorinus, characteristically with an astragalus border below it. A second sherd with the legs of Venus (O.282) undoubtably belongs to the same vessel. Neither the Mars figure or the gladiator are recorded by Rogers for Censorinus, but the Venus is, appearing on a vessel from Lezoux which also has the stand: (http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm, MP0013042). *c*. AD 160-90 [21410], SF1724, F.6080.

1

2

3

Figure 34. Selected finds

Metalwork Andrew Hall and Grahame Appleby

A total nine pieces of copper alloy (26g), one piece of scrap lead (17g) and 27 pieces of iron (240g) were recovered from the site. With the exception of seven pieces retrieved from archaeological features, all of the other pieces were found during metal detecting. Of the metal detected ironwork assemblage, this consists of hand-made nails (including a large square-headed stud; Cat. No. 1660; length 85.8mm, weight 96g) and a tack or possible hobnail (Cat. No. 1671; 3g). The items are not commented upon further, but are retained in the archive. Ironwork recovered from features is described below.

Copper Alloy

<1654> F.6188, [20840], Slot 4143. Short, cast copper alloy binding strip with three integral rivets (one missing). Length 41.37mm. width 9.9mm, weight 4g.

<1655> SF1701; F.6133. Heavily corroded copper alloy coin, possibly a Barbarous Radiate of the third century AD. Diameter 17.8mm, weight 4g.

<1656> SF1702; F.6064. Small coin, heavily corroded nummus, probably fourth century in date. Diameter 13mm, weight 1g.

<1657> SF1703; F.6100. Small copper alloy coin, of 10.9mm diameter; no surface detail present. Roman or possibly earlier, weight 1g.

<1659> SF1705. Small, circular tombak button of *c.* 17mm diameter, eighteenth-nineteenth century. Diameter 18.4mm, weight 3g.

<1663> SF 1700; F.6147 (Fig. 34.3). A complete copper alloy brooch 58 mm in height, made from a single piece of metal. The brooch is an example of a La Tène type III Nauhiem Derivative, with a four coil bilateral spring and tapering pin intact if slightly bent. The main body or bow is decorated with a central vertical groove with feint inscribed zigzag within the chamfer. Two further incised vertical lines run parallel to the edges of the bow, meeting in a point just above the footplate, which is solid and undecorated. Of note is the distinctive light green surface patina. This may be a result of a particular metallic composition, such as a high tin content within the alloy.

Similar examples have been recorded from across southern Britain (Crummy 1983, 7) with close parallels from Colchester (*ibid*.) and Saham Toney (Brown 1986). The consensus is that they originate pre-Conquest, dying out in the pre-Flavian period.

<1665> SF1712. A small, circular plain button with traces of gilding, nineteenth century. Diameter 16mm, weight 3g.

<1666> SF1713. Heavily worn copper alloy Victoria half-penny, late nineteenth century. Diameter 25.8mm, weight 5g.

<1667> SF1714. Nuremberg jetton Hans-Krauwinkel type, dating to the late sixteenth–early seventh century. Obverse inscription: HANNS KRAVWINCKEL IN NVR; reverse inscription: GOTES REICH BLIEB. Minted *c.* 1586-1635. These have a variety of suggested functions, including use as gaming tokens and on exchequer boards. Diameter 20.7mm, weight 2g. These are common finds, with examples recovered from London and numerous other sites (Egan 2005, 172).

Ironwork

<1651> F.6023, [20064], slot 4018. Complete, delaminating hand-made nail with rectangular, tapering cross-section shank and rectangular shaped cuboid head; length 52.3mm, weight 9g.

<1652> F.6065, [20294], slot 4062. Two items (can crumbs/corrosion products): a) corroded and delaminating bent hand-made nail, missing its tip, with small rectangular(?) cuboid head and rectangular cross-section shank, length *c*. 56mm, weight 6g; b) heavily corroded and roughly circular cross-sectioned bar or rod, possibly a pin, length 63.5mm, weight 4g.

<1653> F.6075, [20371], slot 4052. Small, corroded square cross-sectioned rod, probably a nail shank; length 33.6mm, weight 1g.

<1675> F.6041, [20119], slot 4033. Heavily corroded and concreted fragment of a potentially riveted bracket or fitting with a bar or plate set at right-angles to the bracket; weight 24g. X-ray would aid identification of this item and potential function or use.

<4872> F.6183, [21037], slot 4194. Fragment of a small very corroded nail, tack or possible hobnail; length 17mm, weight <1g.

<4873> F.6233, [21057], slot 4198. Corroded and bent shank from a large, square cross-sectioned nail or stud; length *c*. 58mm, weight 24g.

Burnt and Worked Clay Simon Timberlake

A total of 6.541kg of burnt clay (including 166g from environmental sample residues) and 1.964kg of worked clay was recovered. In addition there was another 2.756kg of vitrified clay (which was originally labelled as 'slag'). Vitrified clay in this case appears to be the product of the high temperature fusing of daub with 'fuel ash' formed as a result of the intentional or accidental burning of thatch-roofed wood and daub structures (Bayley *et al*. 2001, 21), most likely being dwellings or granaries. Given that the latter material was originally daub, the total amount of burnt and worked clay recovered from these two sites is actually 11.261kg.

Amongst (the non-vitrified) burnt clay assemblage was found 0.282kg of daub wall plaster finish and painted (whitewashed) daub, most of it probably being Romano-British in date. Yet another category of burnt clay is the clay oven material, which accounts for a further 4.73kg, the majority of this coming from just one feature (F.6128) associated with Structure 3.

Of the 1.964kg of worked clay identified, a minimum of 1.9kg appears to be composed of partial or completely fragmented loomweights. Given its friability it seems possible these may be under-represented in the analysis, and in some cases labelled as wall daub. Better identification of this material has resulted from paying much closer attention to the clay fabrics, in particular through the recognition sometimes of two or more different clay fabric types within the same object i.e. oxidized streaky and gritty clay exteriors (e.g. Fabric 2) combined with a reduced and sometimes visibly organic-rich interior (Fabric 1).

Some 15 different burnt clay fabrics were recognized, ranging from variegated streaky mixed-pink and yellow clays with flow lines (e.g. Fabrics 2+3) to the generally much harder pale grey coloured moulded clay used in the construction of loomweights *etc*. (i.e. Fabric 4). A good number of these may have been made from alluvium mixed with silt and sand derived from the gravels, although the darker fabrics would have included more organic matter and probably charcoal (Fabrics 1 & 14). Although not exactly matching the burnt clay fabrics recovered from Sites II and IV (NWC12), some gross

similarities were noted between them, and it seems likely therefore that all were locally made. For example, Fabric 3 appeared similar to Fabric 3 (NWC12) and Fabric 5 to Fabric 15 (NWC12), whilst Fabric 4 resembled Fabric 1 (NWC13, Site V) and Fabric 8 resembled Fabric 4 (NWC13, Site V).

Fabrics

Burnt

Fabric 1	dark grey-black clay fabric hard-crumbly and full of small voids
Fabric 2	mixed variegated yellow-white to pink clay with flow lines but no inclusions
Fabric 3	pinkish-red to white or grey fine grain clay daub with some grog and flint inclusions and voids from burnt-out organic (chaff) as well as clay flow lines (NWC12 Fabric 3))
Fabric 4	hard light grey fine grained clay fabric with burnt-out chaff and/or small chalk inclusions and a cream grey coloured – yellow/buff to pink colour surface patina (NWC13Site V Fabric 1): loomweights?
Fabric 5	mid to dark grey brown medium coarse lumpy clay with burnt shell, grog and flint inclusions and uneven exterior with light brown to pink patina (NWC12 Fabric 15)
Fabric 6	hard pale cream-white to slightly pinky grey chalky clay fabric with few voids and no inclusions except for burnt-out sticks
Fabric 7	a slightly porous but dense sandy chalky clay with few inclusions, some of grit
Fabric 8	moderately hard pink silty-gritty-sandy clay with some small inclusions of reddish clay grog, occasionally chalk and flint, + minor mica with a porous structure (similar to Fabric 4 NWC13 Site V): daub plaster
Fabric 9	similar to Fabric 8 but hard-fired, with almost a terracotta fabric in places
Fabric 10	similar to Fabric 4 but much paler colour internally and with a particular flaky and folded heterogenous structure
Fabric 11	a slightly conglomeratic lumpy pale cream-light grey coloured clay fabric with chalky grog and much grit as inclusion
Fabric 12	pinky red to brick red hard tile-like fabric with many small burnt-out voids (chaff?) and slightly grey interior
Fabric 13	a fine pinkish-brown-grey silty clay fabric without any visible inclusions: clay slingstone
Fabric 14	fine sandy-gritty buff-dark grey coloured clay with small (<1mm) chalk inclusions and small voids (<2 mm) from burnt-out organic

Vitrified

Fabric 15	a cream white to light grey coloured lightweight chalky-sandy pumice-like fabric, occasionally with greyer vitrified to sub-glassy textured surfaces coating the larger void areas. Contains 5-10% of inclusions, mostly consisting now of angular calcined flint (10-20mm diameter) but with some less altered burnt flint and small fragments of burnt stone and some softer calcined chalk in places

Wattle and Daub (Structural Daub)

If one includes all the vitrified clay (Fabric 15) formed out of the highly-fired remnants of wood post- wattle and daub panels dumped from a burnt house, barn or granary fire(s), the material identified here as structural daub is made up of a number of different burnt clay fabric types, principally Fabrics 6, 5 and 12, but possibly others as well. In total this may amount to some 4kg, including material recovered from the environmental residues. Few of the burnt clay daub fragments contain impressions of wattle (just small pieces coming from

F.6209 and F.6230: typically with <20mm diameter sticks – probably of hazel). Fortunately some of the vitrified clay lumps that appear once to have been chalky daub wall(s) (up to 100-200mm thick in some pieces e.g. <4482> F.6142) do seem to have preserved the burnt-out traces of wood elements. This includes one example of what was presumably an upright wooden post for a building which measured between 90–100mm in the round, plus several examples of split and possibly squared thin timber slats measuring 70 x 30mm, the latter perhaps used as horizontal structural wall elements, and indicative perhaps of Romano-British-style vernacular structures. Most of these pieces with the mould impressions of burnt wood came from F.6142, although two smaller moulds some 30 x 15mm square appear to have been formed from a similar wattle elements present within this vitrified clay from F.6229 and F.6327. This is a small but still useful amount of information to have concerning the nature of the wattle and daub wooden buildings on this site, and it might be useful therefore to look again at the individual diameters of small posthole settings which might relate to the presence of dwelling or shelter structures.

Moulded Daub – Oven or kiln walling?

The burnt clay assemblage (4.63kg) from F.6128 appears to be made up of the moulded clay surface and parts of the walling of an oven or kiln, or perhaps the carefully-fashioned surface of a round-edged wall that was broken-up, burnt and dumped (this came from Structure 3 which was interpreted on site as being part of a 'wall lining'). The minimum 'wall' thickness suggested by these pieces is about 40–60mm, with the possible maximum around the 'rim' being 100mm. Some parts of this (possibly those fragments of the internal face?) were strongly fired. However, there was no evidence within these pieces form any sort of wattle panel to which daub had been applied. For example, only one (15mm diameter) stick impression was seen; this may have been a rim reinforcement for the top of an open structure, or for an arch constructed within an oven or kiln. Just one fragment had some evidence of internal curvature that might have suggested a round or domed structure. Unfortunately, the size of these pieces did not clearly suggest this either way. It was not possible therefore to provide any sort of definitive interpretation of Structure 3 based just on the clay assemblage examined. However, the probability is that this was part of an oven, kiln, or moulded clay (basinal) hearth, rather than just fragments of a daub-lined wall of a dwelling. What is more certain is that this carefully moulded surface had been repaired on several occasions using slightly different clay daub mixes, therefore these fragments were all part of the same structure. The presence of yet other crudely moulded rims within this burnt clay assemblage may also be interpreted as fragments of oven or kiln arch (or alternatively as parts of thin-walled (<40mm) 'window openings' into daub-walled dwellings). This identification of other moulded daub pieces (apart from just worked clay objects) would seem to suggest a more widespread distribution of fragmentary daub wall and oven across the site (e.g. F.6104).

Daub Wall Plasters and Painted Daub

The daub plasters consisted of various pieces of burnt clay just 25-30mm thick which were both compact as well as flat, having the appearance of 'wall' or 'floor' plaster (e.g. Fabrics 7, 8 + 9) in a style rather similar to that encountered within later Roman buildings (where these would have been fabricated instead out of a formula-type lime plaster recipe such as *opus caementicum* and *terra sigillata*). For example, there is at least one example of a white painted (whitewashed) coated fragment of a daub plaster-finished fragment of walling from F.6081 [20755] (<1308> see Figure). In all probability then we are looking at a Romano-British vernacular style which *may* have involved keying and pargeting daub, laying a daub skim on top, followed by limewashing or painting. In terms of other local examples, something similar was noted recently at Northstowe (Site E), where the use of a 'painted' daub plaster was found associated with early Conquest Period – Romano-British structures (see Timberlake 2014). Whilst not necessarily an uncommon practice, there seems to be few detailed references to the use of this technique in Roman Britain, although Wallace (2014, p.85) does refer to the use of keyed daub in association with Roman painted plaster (though not painted daub) at Ludgate Hill Road, Cornhill, London, and there are likewise numerous brief references to the practice of limewashing or painting daub walls in lower status Roman houses (see Bishop 2012, 40; Perring 2014).

Clay Loomweights

The clay loomweight fragments from this site represent a minimum recovery of at least three flat-triangular shape (Fabric Types 1–2) loomweights (the latter consisting of two partial to nearly complete examples plus fragments from several others) alongside other pieces from a maximum of eight (but a minimum of 2-3) smaller rectangular to pyramidal-triangular shaped loomweights (Fabric 4). These latter forms are probably similar to the rather more complete examples found during the nearby excavations at NW Cambridge Prehistoric Sites 1 and 2 in 2012 (see Timberlake 2012). These objects therefore resemble Late Bronze Age - Iron Age and particularly earlier Iron Age loomweight types, with other similar local examples being described from Wardy Hill, Cambridgeshire (Gdaniec & Lucas in Evans 2003, 194 & fig. 93), and closer still from High Cross, West Cambridge (see Timberlake 2010). Given that these objects appear to be variants of what are after all generically common forms typical of the Late Bronze Age–Early/Middle Iron Age, there is some justification in claiming that these loomweight designs are also inherently conservative and much longer-lived, with suggestions for instance that their use continued into the Late Iron Age and the Roman period (see Lambrick 2010 re. fired clay loomweights from Mounts Farm, Dorchester). The occurrence of scoring upon the moulded clay surface of just one of these pieces (see catalogue below for <4811> F.6267) has been noted elsewhere, and is interesting also in the context of the 'wavy tooth comb' impressions found upon the cylindrical loomweights from Latton Lands, Dorset which was matched to that found on associated Middle Bronze Age Deveril-Rimbury pottery (see Edwards in Stansbie & Laws 2004, 106–43).

The better preserved examples of flat triangular fired clay loomweights from the site form an altogether better match with what are commonly referred to as 'typical Iron Age equilateral triangular 'loomweight'' types (Lambrick 2010), though similarly it was noted that these forms are sometimes found also within Romano-British features, suggesting that they either survived redeposition, or more likely continued in use into the Early Roman period (Lambrick & Allen 2004, 343, 400).

Another relevant issue currently in discussion amongst fired clay specialists is whether or not these moulded perforated objects assumed to be loomweights might in fact be several different objects, with a variety use functions represented (Wild 2003, 3). For instance, in volume 6 of Cunliffe's Danebury series, Poole demonstrated reasonable doubt as to the function of triangular, pierced clay objects (Poole 1995, 285–6), and furthermore provided the results of research (based on a number of large assemblages throughout the southwest) which suggested a tendency for such objects to be associated with oven structure, daub and clay rather than with other textile related objects. Poole made a distinction between chalk and clay triangular objects; use wear of a sort consistent with that expected on a loomweight is often observed on the former, but rarely on the latter. This remains a conundum in terms of the current assemblage, since both oven material and a supposed 'loomweight' occur within reasonably close proximity to one another. Nevertheless, some of the perforations examined did show signs of wear (i.e. the smooth and round 'cone-shaped' aperture seen at one end of the perforation in the rectangular–triangular 'loomweight' fragment <4547> from F.6082), whilst others didn't (i.e. the 'fresh-looking' perforation(s) seen penetrating the corners of the equilateral triangular (Iron Age) 'loomweight' <4848> recovered from F.6137). On balance therefore it seems prudent to assume that these objects are in fact loomweights, with the proviso that a good many of these (sometimes friable) moulded fired clay pieces broke either before, or else during, the early stages of their use.

The occurrence of 'loomweight' at this site doesn't appear to be that high, but is in fact moderately abundant, with particular associations of material coming from Features 6079, 6080, 6082, 6134, 6137, 6262 and 6267. The incidence for the use of this loomweight may accord with the evidence for the processing of sheep on site.

Clay Slingstones

Two carefully-moulded and more or less undamaged (possibly unused?) oval-shaped baked clay slingstones were recovered from F.6128, [20528] (Fig. 34.1); the same feature associated with Structure 3 and the broken-up clay walling of the potential oven or kiln (see above). Though found together, both objects had been moulded out of quite different clay fabrics (i.e. Fabrics 13 & 14). Of the two slingstones, <1400a> was the more rounded and 'rugby ball'

shaped projectile (dimensions 40mm long x 30mm in diameter: weight 26g), with <1400b> being the more elongated projectile type with a more round-square rather than circular x-sectional profile (dimensions 45 x 24mm: weight 28g). Their shape compares well with the single example of a clay slingstone recovered from Ham Hill in 2013, though the latter was a little smaller (i.e. 35 x 22mm) and weighed just 16g (Timberlake 2013). It might be noted that this Ham Hill example in many respects conformed to the size/weight category of stone slingshot form this Late Iron Age hillfort.

Moulded clay slingstones are sufficiently rare to warrant some sort of mention when they are found. This is particularly the case where these occur outside of a hillfort or other large Late Iron Age defended settlement setting. Cunliffe (2006, 489) refers to the rare occurrence of clay slingstone amongst stone slingshot at Danebury, whilst a single example was also found at Poundbury (Ancient Monument Lab Report No. 4148). The Poundbury clay slingstone was thin-sectioned and then compared to examples made experimentally from clays dug on the hillfort, thus shown to be of local manufacture. A recent study of slingstones used in Late Iron Age warfare has similarly documented the occurrence of clay slingstone alongside stone, and has also looked at the consistency in their form (Finney 2005). More interesting and relevant perhaps to the occurrence of these clay slingstones within the Iron Age settlement at North West Cambridge are ideas regarding their use in small game hunting. The occurrence of clay slingstones during the Late Iron Age at the Glastonbury Lake Village was noted by McIntosh (2006, 149) as having possible associations with wildfowl hunting, as was also observed by Harding (2012, 195) who commented on their increased (but still rare) occurrence at non-hillfort settlements, where 'softer' slingshot might be more preferable in non-mortal combat, and particularly when hunting small animals. Unfortunately, such an assumption does not really hold, since stone slingshot far outnumbers clay slingstone at similarly dated settings such as at Meare Lake Village. Equally there was no particular advantage to manufacturing projectiles from clay when stone slingshot was being transported in very large amounts over significant distances to the various points of use (as was the case with Danebury, Maiden Castle and Ham Hill forts… and with numerous other examples (see Timberlake 2013). The apparent ready availability of flint gravel at North West Cambridge from which to choose suitably sized small pebbles for use as slingshot likewise doesn't really explain the necessity for its manufacture from clay. Nevertheless, wherever it does occur the ('rugby ball') shape of moulded baked clay slingstone really is distinctive, and one can only assume therefore that this particular shape has distinct aerodynamic advantages when used as a sling projectile (see Finney 2005).

Cat. no	Site	Feature	Context/ enviro no	Wt. (g)	Nos. pieces	Fabric type	Inclusions	WC?	Notes
1108	E	6009	20024	20	4	2			
1694	E	6026	20074 <902>	12	9	1+5+2+10			residue
1698	E	6031	20079 <903>	6	8	1+5			residue
1161	E	6046	20130	26	1	4			
1165	E	6049	20718	16	1	12			
1165	E	6049	20718	18	1				
1786	E	6056	20213 <940>	2	2				residue
1235	E	6065	20398	10	2	2			smooth textured exterior
1859	E	6065	21541 <962>	6	1	2			residue
1265a	E	6076	20201	618	52	5			
4838	TD	6079	21168	530	3	1+2	organic +burnt out grass		*c.* 40% of a split flat triangular loomweight; similar to <4848>) with two warp perforation holes across each protrude corner (sides 130mm + orig height c.50-60mm) Tapers in downwards
1828	E	6080	20415 <951>	12	11				residue
4519a+b	TD	6080	20412	94	8	2+4		incl	large piece (Fabric 4) may be

								WC?	part of side of loomweight?
1804	E	6081	21240 <944>	26	15				residue
1308	E	6081	20755	68	1	8			flat external surface with daub plaster attached?
1309	E	6081	20557	10	1	1			
1715	E	6081	20382 <908>	34	11	11			residue
4539	TD	6081	21230	4	1	1			
4547	TD	6082	21040	46	1	4	hard fired with chalk + red clay grog incl + b o straw	WC	corner of loomweight outer surface with angular + cone-shape warp thread perforation (10-15mm diam ext)
4556	TD	6082	21137	108	4	4	similar to <4547>	WC?	loomweight frags incl poss base (non-diagnost) ; part of <4547>?
1332	E	6085	20400	8	3	2			
1781	E	6093	20577 <939>	2	2				residue
1726	E	6095	20507 <913>	18	16	6?			residue
1377	E	6103	20455	216	6	4		WC?	like<1519>shows evidence of moulding – non-diagnostic fragment from loomweight?
1379	E	6104	20457	102	14	10			part of 'rim' of daub panel?
1396	E	6128	20528	4630	>100	6+11+9	chalk + calcined flint (<10mm) + calcined bone (<20mm) + grog (<10mm) + organic	?	large broken assemblage with moulded round extern surface pieces (Fabric 6) and lumpy internal (Fabric 11), and also v well-fired pieces (Fabric 9). Evidence for repair of original walling, with re-cemented surface pieces. Probable thickness 40-60mm. Could be part of an oven, but poss wall? Structure3
1400a+b	E	6128	20528	56	2	13 + 14		WC	x2 complete ovoid (rugby ball shaped) clay slingstones: (a) 40 x 30mm (26g); (b) 45 x 24mm (28g)
1730	E	6130	20555 <914>	2	1	10			
4569	TD	6134	21025	102	3	1 + 4	organic	WC?	poss one side of a rough-moulded loomweight (i.e. v.similar to <4556>)
4848	TD	6137	21224	586	1	1+2	organic fine charcoal + plant material	WC	50-60% of a flat triangular edge-perforat loomweight (120-130 mm sides) with 3 warp thread holes (20-12mm diam)
1456	E	6141	20626	14	1	4			
1701	E	6141	20625 <904>	8	8	5			
1464	E	6144	20634	84	58	4+2			BS also
1474	E	6146	20783	42	1	8			
1851	E	6147	21108 <959>	2	2				residue
1797	E	6149	21037 <943>	1	1				residue
1519	E	6155	20709	144	1	4		WC?	fingerprints on one side – a non-diagnostic fragment

									from loomweight?
1537	E	6173	20787	14	1	2			
1541	E	6175	20789	12	1	2			fingerprints on one side
1546	E	6175	20799	100	1	7	grit		v flat and smooth extern surface – suggests floor plaster or wall
4623	TD	6183	21036	3	1	12			
4624	TD	6183	20136	2	1	1			
1708	E	6189	20842 <906>	4	11	2+3			residue
1766	E	6192	21387 <928>	8	9				residue
4659	TD	6198	21273	16	3	2			
4665	TD	6198	21474	72	1	8	sand and red clay well fired		painted daub plaster with remnant whitewash
4682	TD	6203	21236	10	1	2?		WC?	possibly small frag flat surface of loomweight?
1770	E	6205	20919 <934>	6	10				residue
1811	E	6205	21320 <947>	4	3				residue
1644	E	6205	20920	70	4	7			
4695	TD	6205	20921	10	1	2			
4688	TD	6205	20920	22	3	1 + 2			
1676	E	6209	20943	110	1	6			stick (wattle impressions in 2d) - daub walling
4709	TD	6223	20979	4	2	2			
4734	TD	6230	21022	4	1	2			
4730	TD	6230	21021	6	1	1			stick impression?
4756	TD	6238	21309	4	1	7			
4791	TD	6262	21277	34	1	4		WC	moulded round corner with trace of angular warp thread perforation: small frag triangular-rectangular loomweight
4811	TD	6267	21330	46	2	3		WC	moulded round corner of a loomweight? with lightly scored surface and reduced grey with stick impress NOT perfor
1864	E	6301 <963> env	21552	8	6		grit		residue

Table 23: Catalogue of Fired Clay.

Cat. no	Site	Feature	Context/ enviro no	Wt. (g)	Nos. pieces	Fabric type	inclusions	WC?	Notes
1177	E	F.6056	20151	104	1	15			glassy frothy + composed of a v fused chalky flinty clay
4520	TD	F.6080	20412	92	5	15			
4521	TD	F.6080	21006	196	4	15			
4558	TD	F.6082	21137	160	3	15	calc flint		
4552	TD	F.6082	21047	6	1	15			
1376	E	F.6103	20455	120	3	15			fused glassy chalky flinty daub
4852	TD	F.6142	21531	1180	8	15	calcined flint <20mm diam		at least 4 large pieces (largest 130mm) have semi-cylindrical voids suggesting burnt out timber incl an upright(?) roundwood post of c.90-100mm diameter +

									x3 'squared' wooden ends *c*. 70 x 30mm
4615	TD	F.6167	20992	6	6	15			
4625	TD	F.6183	21036	4	2	15			
1581	E	F.6190	20845	152	1	15			includes large lumps of calcined flint
4653	TD	F.6198	21273	20	1	15			
1643	E	F.6205	20920	162	2	15			rather more eroded lump of frothy v c
4690	E	F.6205	20920	180	5	15	burnt chalk + calc flint		
4724	TD	F.6229	21020	166	3	15	calcined flint + BS		
4721	TD	F.6229	21016	140	5	15	BF + cal flint		poss wood impression in one (30 x 15mm)
4751	TD	F.6237	21119	64	3	15			poss wattle? void of c.15mm
4798	TD	F.6263	21280	4	1	15	BF		

Table 24: Catalogue of Vitrified Clay.

Tile Grahame Appleby

Some 14 fragments of tile (173g) were recovered during excavation, including one surface find from Late Iron Age ditch F.6076. With the exception of three pieces, the fragments consist of thin, buff pieces (*c*. 11-14mm thickness) with evident oxidation. Of the remaining orange (oxidised) fragments, two are of a similar thickness to the pieces described above, the third piece measuring *c*. 16mm thick. This last piece, from furrow F.6283, has mortar adhering to one edge and may be Medieval or later in origin. Three pieces from post-Medieval pit F.6041 may also be later, although all these fragments, due to their small size, may be residual.

Slag Simon Timberlake

Just 190g of iron slag was recovered, consisting of two small and quite weathered lumps of dense iron slag and one possible fragment of vitrified hearth lining, the latter with some evidence of secondary use. One of the small dense slag pieces is clearly part of a small smithing hearth base (SHB) associated with forging, whilst the other slag lump which includes some denser slag runnel is perhaps from smithing activity, but also may be from iron smelting (see Bayley *et al*. 2001). Both pieces show significant evidence of weathering and abrasion, suggesting that the ironworking activity was not immediately local to this part of the site.

Cat. No.	Feature/ context/ site	No. piece	Weight (g)	Magnetic (scale 0 >4)	Iron smith slag	Fe concretion (N= natural, F=fuel ash S?= smith)	Notes
1372	F.6103 [6103]	1	130	0	?		fused glassy VHL with remnant of flint and chalk inclus – possibly x2 relining
1421	F.6133 [20934]	7	48	0		N	nat concretion with iron oxide
1479	F.6147 [20747]	1	42	3	Y		SSL moderately weathered piece
4656	F.6198 [21382]	1	18	2	?		iron smelting or smithing slag – v weathered

Table 25: Slag Pieces.

Worked Stone Simon Timberlake

Some 27kg of worked stone was recovered. Of this, 22.16kg consisted of rotary (hand mill) quern, 3.228kg of saddlequern and rubbing stone, hammerstone 0.816kg, anvil stone 0.654kg and stone spindlewhorl just 0.128kg.

Hammerstone
<4799> F.6263 Sl. 4159 [21280]. A flattened-oval shaped weathered and frost-pitted cobble of micaceous quartzitic sandstone with a burnt reddened external patina which appears subsequently to have been used opportunistically for a very short time as a hammerstone. This has been broken (i.e. usewear flaked) at both ends, one end having a small (i.e. 20mm diam) area of pounding/pitting associated with it. There are also two pitted areas immediately opposite each other on the long sides which suggests notching for what could have been a withy handle, and on the corresponding part of the edge some bruising/ minor flaking, perhaps for the same. Dimensions: 150 x 60 x 70mm; weight 816g.

Anvil Stone
<1405> F.6129 Sl.4102 [20530]. x2 adjoining edge pieces of small saddlequern (?) used as anvil. Original dimensions: 100 x 100 x 40-45mm; combined weight pieces 654g. Possesses one smooth worked surface with indentation (<5mm).

Spindlewhorl
<1575> F.6189 Sl.4153 [20842]. Possibly a partly-worked stone blank disc for an (unfinished) spindlewhorl. Made of fissile micaceous sandstone crudely chipped around the edges to a disc shape (75mm in diameter). A very small hole (2-3mm diameter and 1.5mm deep) has been pecked out in the exact centre of the worked (pecked) side of this stone, but has not perforated it. Dimensions: 70-75 x 10-15mm (thick); weight128g.

Quernstone

Saddlequern
<4826> F.6290 Sl.4260 [21467]. A small fragment from the edge of a thin fine-grained sandstone saddlequern with a well worn/ polished grinding surface (60 x 60mm). Dimensions: 60 x 60-50 x 25mm; weight 182g.

<4525> F.6080 Sl.4245 [21410]. Fragment of a thin slab saddlequern made of a flat boulder of flaggy slightly micaceous sandstone (Greensand?). The top shows signs of having been dressed to a flat surface through extensive pecking, yet has also experienced a moderate amount of quern use with some areas of polish (grinding surface up to 173 sq cm). One of the edges of the slab has been roughly shaped. Dimensions: 200 x 150 x 35-45mm (middle); 1410 g.

<4828> F.6291 Sl.4260 [21470]. Edge fragment of thin slab boulder saddlequern which shows signs of having been worked (shaped) around edge, also fair amount of wear polish on grinding surface (80mmx40mm grinding area). Dimensions: 90 x 70 x 40mm; weight 288g.

<4548> F.6082 Sl.4073 [21046]. Possibly an edge fragment of a small slab saddlequern. Shaped around rim on one side? Grinding area 1600sqmm. Dimensions: 80 x 50 x 50mm; weight 216g.

<4691> c F.6205 Sl.4691 [20920]. Edge of a small, worn, boulder slab saddlequern (grinding area = 4200 sq mm) with flat horiz planar well-polished and strongly patinated grinding surface. Edges of squarish slab are naturally rounded. Rock seems to be a metasandstone, perhaps an ORS. Dimensions: 85 x 80 x 45mm; weight 594g.

Rubbing Stone
<4661> F.6198 Sl.4260 [21476]. Small, flat well-polished rubbing stone made from a small pebble slab of pinkish quartzite. Grinding surface is fairly homogenous (70 x 95mm grinding area). Dimensions: 70 x 100 x 22mm; weight 332g.

<4747b> F.6236 Sl.4207 [2117]. x2 halves of small rubbing stone. Dimensions: 80 x 60 x 20mm; weight 204g. Oval-triangular shaped small flat slab. Arkosic – Palaeozoic – Precambrian? Flat to slight convex grinding wear surface. Grinding wear area 3850sqmm. Weight 206g.

Rotary Quern
<1575> F.6189 Sl.4153 [20842]. Rim fragment from (probably) the upper stone of a flat-topped rotary quern (Type 2 (Shaffrey 2006)) made from a medium-grained non-conglomeratic Millstone Grit. The top surface has been dressed using a spaced pecking pattern, whilst the lower grinding surface is fairly worn and polished from wear, and also slightly sloping /concave in profile. Suggested original size of stone 35mm diameter; weight 654g.

<1578> F.6190 Sl.4153 [20844]. Non-diagnostic rounded fragments of Niedermendig lava quern formed from the weathering of worn and discarded pieces. 10+ small fragments; weight 186g.

<1585> F.6190 Sl.4153 [20846]. An eroded fragment from the edge of a fairly coarse-grained Millstone Grit flat-topped quern (upper stone?). The grinding surface is not particularly worn, at least traces of the spaced pecking pattern dressing on the grinding surface is still visible. Dimensions: 150 x 95 x 55mm; weight 942g.

<1204> F.6064 Sl.4055 [20195]. A fragment detached from close to the rim of an upper stone of a puddingstone-type Early Roman rotary quern. Typically this is made of Hertfordshire Puddingstone conglomerate (Tertiary), the curvature present on the flat bottom grinding surface suggesting a diameter of circa. 250mm. Dimensions of piece: 70 x 30 x 60mm; weight 146g.

<1210> F.6272 Sl.4063 [20261]. Small basal rim fragment detached from the upper stone of a 'Hunsbury' Late Iron Age-Early Roman rotary quern hand mill, perhaps of the 'Folkestone type' (Keller 1989). This may be a detached fragment from one of the more complete rotary quern stones recovered from F.6263 (i.e.<4807>). There are suggestions in this piece of a shaped side and flat base. Made of a coarse gritty Lower Greensand such as was quarried at East Wear bay, Folkestone (Kent). Dimensions: 80 x 40 x 40mm; weight 198g.

<4806 a > F.6263 (Fig. 28; Sl. 4159, [21504]). Approximately 30-40% of an upper stone of a 'Hunsbury' Early Roman rotary quern hand mill, probably of the 'Folkestone type' (see Keller 1989) quarried at East Wear Bay, Folkestone. This has a typically flat and moderately well-worn grinding surface with traces of the pecked dressing surface still visible. The original diameter of this stone (and hence the rotary hand mill) would have been around 270mm, with a typically narrow spindle hole at the base of this stone of around 34mm. This evidently narrows further some 60mm into the stone, the actual grain feed eye being missing altogether due to breakage. One interesting feature of this and quern stone <4807> is the presence of a sloping picked groove (20-40mm wide and 2-4mm deep declining at an angle of about 10°) around the outer circumference. This may have been added as a consequence of the acentric orientation and wear which has been noted in some Hunsbury type Iron Age querns (see Curwen 1941, 17, Figs 1 & 3). Almost certainly this was not a feature of its manufacture, but possibly instead as a result of the failure of its wooden handle/ socket. Dimensions: 250mm diameter x 170mm tall x 150mm thick; weight > 5kg.

<4806 b> F.6263 (Fig. 28; Sl.4159, [21504]). Approximately 45-50% of the upper stone of a 'Hunsbury' Early Roman rotary quern hand mill, probably of the 'Folkestone type' (see Keller 1989), similar to the above. The grinding surface is smooth, flat, and slightly concave, with only the small rounded flint grit clasts proud of the surface of the sandstone. The axle hole is slightly declined (i.e. at 85° rather than 90° to the horizontal grinding plane) and is cone-shaped with a wide funnel-like grain-feed eye at the top (of between 110-70mm diameter) narrowing to the spindle hole of around 20mm diameter at the base. The wear on this suggests a slightly acentric motion (or wobble) during grinding. The broken section reveals the presence of a wooden handle hole which penetrates the central axle shaft – a quite typical feature in Hunsbury querns. A good analogy for this type can be seen in Curwen *ibid.* Figure 2. The handle hole is *c.* 90mm deep by 17-30mm wide, suggesting the use of a slightly triangular-shaped peg. Manufacture from this Folkestone Greensand source dates the quern to the first century BC – first century AD. Dimensions: 275 x 160mm high; weight > 5kg.

<4807> F.6263 Fig. 28; Sl.4159, [21283]). Approx. 55-60% of the upper stone of a 'Hunsbury' Early Roman rotary quern hand mill, probably of the 'Folkestone type' (see Keller 1989), similar to the above. The stone has been burnt, and thus is heavily cracked and sooted towards the top, the form of this suggesting that the stone was whole and useable prior to it being affected by fire. Originally of a similar diameter (i.e. 280mm) but probably taller (i.e. 220mm) than either <4806 a+b>, this example is characteristic of the type with two opposing handle holes, both penetrating the central the central funnel-shaped conical eye and axle hole (100 x 20mm diameter). A comparison may be made with the Hunsbury querns from Thurmaston, Leicester (Leicester Museum) and Northampton Museum illustrated in Curwen 1941 (17, figs 3 & 11). The presence of two handles has been suggested as an argument for this being used two-handled with a push-pull action indicating oscillatory rather than truly rotational movement in milling (Watts 2002). Just as interesting here is a further modification in the form of an angled pecked-out groove around the middle circumference of the stone (as also in <4806a>). This is suggested by Watts (*ibid*. 32) as a modification more typical of the East Anglian type ('Puddingstone') querns, here being adopted for use in the cross-over Folkestone form, transgressing both spheres of influence through trade connections as well as the transferral of ideas. In this case it seems likely that an iron band was attached to the exterior of the stone as a repair or modification following the failure of the handles (either through wear of the holes or breakage). The 75-80° angle of the central spindle hole to the flat grinding face perhaps explains the reason for the angle of the groove; the grinding face of the lower or basal stone was either cut to, or had worn down to, an angle of about 25°. The grinding surface of this stone exhibits a moderate amount of wear, but has remained perfectly flat. Traces of the last dressing of this stone (in the form of a pecking pattern) are still visible.

Burnt Stone Simon Timberlake

A total of 90.650kg of burnt and broken stone (consisting of 246 complete or fragmentary cobbles) was recovered from the excavations; almost half of which consisted of large (>100mm diameter) cobbles, the largest amounts of which were recovered from feature(s) F.6236 (14.72kg), F.6205 (12.05kg), F.6263 (10.084kg), F.6152 (8.056kg) and F.6076 (5.986kg).

All of this burnt stone was recovered from confirmed features/ contexts, with very little of this (<4%) being discarded and recycled worked stone (i.e. broken and burnt saddlequern etc.) such as has been found at a number of other near-Cambridge Early-Middle Iron Age settlements such as Trumpington Meadows (Patten 2012) and Barleycroft Farm (Evans & Tabor 2012). The large size of the burnt cobbles and the occurrence of incipient cracking within some of the finer-grained lithologies suggests the selection and use of these as large potboilers for cooking within clay-lined or impervious hearth basins in water; in other words, a phenomena typical of the earlier Iron Age – such as we find at the Broom EIA-MIA settlement near Sandy in Bedfordshire (see Slater 2008) – yet persisting into the Late Iron Age in other places. Almost exclusively at these sites we find the selection of large sarsen (quartzitic or quartz-cemented sandstone) cobbles/small boulders for this purpose, with only minor evidence for the use of the denser but generally more suitable igneous rock cobbles such as dolerite.

Interestingly, we find certain similarities between the current site and the distribution/ occurrence of burnt stone within the adjacent North West Cambridge Sites II and IV excavated in 2012 (see Timberlake in Cessford & Evans 2014). At the latter, 82% of the stone consists of large fragments/cobbles of sandstone/sarsen, most of which came from the fill of the Romano-British enclosure ditch, almost certainly as redeposited material.

Cat. No.	Feature/ SF/ enviro <>	Slot	Context	Nos frags	Size (mm)	Weight (g)	Geology	Notes
4830	6295	4260	21494	1	100x90x50	486	quartzitic sandstone grit	
4828	6291	4260	21470	3	100x95x65 + 80x80x50	1126	fine gr grey quartz sstn + medium gr orthoquartz sstn	x1 edge of saddlequern (>WS)
4799	6263	4159	21280	5	150x70x65 + 130x80x55 + 80x80x80	2186	qtzitic micac sstn (sarsen) + micac sstn (2) + micac sstn (Greensand) + dolerite	x1 peck hammers? (> WS)
4805	6263	4159	21504		180x145x90 + 160x120x75 + 125x90x60 +145x95x110	7122	dolerite + dense sstn (2) + meta-sandstone/ quartzite	
4803	6263	4159	21284	4	70x95x60 + 70x55x50 + 65x40x40) 30x30x20	778	basalt + quartzite + qtzit sstn + decalcify lmstn/chert	
4793	6262	4159	21277	2	70x60x50 + 70x35x7	268	dolerite + volc tuff	
4792	6262	4159	21277	1	82x45x35	256	micac lamin sstn (greensand?)	
4787	6259	4229	21248	1	60x40x25	94	metaquartzite (Bunter?)	cracked pebble
4783	6256	4199	21219	1	30x35x15	20	quartzitic sstn	
4775	6246	4216	21163	1	40x25x20	38	sstn	
4774	6245	4215	21161	2	110x80x47 + 70x70x60	1134	micac qtz sstn + dense med gr sstn (Mesozoic)	
4767	6240-2	4212	21147	2	70x65x55	182	Fe-rich sstn	adj frags,;reduced
4757	6238	4209	21309	1	120x90x50	494	sl micac qtz sstn	
4762	6238	4209	21312	2	105x60x50	602	soft sstn + qtzitic sstn	
4747	6236	4207	2117	1	240x165x105	4754	quartz schist (Dalradian – Scotland?)	boulder
4747 b	6236	4207	2117	23	largest 150x120x120 smallest 40x30x25	9966	micac quartzite + orthoquartz sstn + sarsen cobble + fossil sstn + greensand + fossilif quartzit sstn + metasandstone (Torridonian?)	incl rubbing stone (>WS)
4731	6230	4189	21021	2	28x25x8	10	spherulitic rhyolite?	
4738	6230	4189	21023	1	25	10	coarse sstn	
4712	6225	4182	21008	1	80x70x30	196	micac flaggy sstn	
1683	6217	4170	20148	3	largest 40x30x20	80	pale orthoquartz fine gr sstn	
1620	6208	4167	20937	1	110x80x30	314	fine gr micac sstn	
1648	6206	4166	20913	1	30x15x10	6	fine qtz sstn	

4698	6205	4166	20922	1	40x25x15	18	carstone (LGS)	
4694	6205	4166	20921	2	60x45x20	72	decalcif sstn	
4691a	6205	4691	20920	16	85x90x80	3512	fine gr micac sstn + fine gr grey sstn (4) + micac flaggy sstn + micac qtz sstn + dolomit grit sstn + quartzite sstn + meta quartzite (Bunter)	1of 3
4691 b	6205	4691	20920	15	largest 100x60x35 smallest 50x35x25	3602	med grey micac qtz sstn (5) + quartz sstn (4) + pale ganister sstn (fossil rootlet)	2 of 3
4691c	6205	4691	20920	19	85x80x45	4936	micac quartzite + micac flaggy sstn + pale hard sstn (greensand) + yellow ssstn + metasandstone?	3 of 3 incl part saddlequern (>WS)
4871	6204	4159	21506	1	100x80x55	366	micac siltstone/ fine gr sstn	
1599	6199	4159	20892	3	largest 155x150x80 smallest 60x60x29	3286	granodiorite + red metasandstone + metaquartzite	
4668	6198	4206	2180	1	120x100x75	938	hard sl micac sstn (greensand?)	
4651	6198	4159	21273	7	105x70x45 + 90x80x35 + 75	1184	dense ferrug sstn (3) + pale med gr quartz sstn + pinkish micac qtz sstn	
4652	6198	4159	21273	1	40mm diam	76	round flint nodule	poss not burnt?
1582	6190	4153	20845	1	110x90x50	622	pale quartzitic sstn	
1709	6189	4153	20842	2	25	12	sstn	
4635	6184	4194	21035	4	80x60x45	432	coarse sstn+ fine gr micac soft sstn + ferrug sstn	
1520	6155	4123	20709	2	160x110x60	1816	dolerite boulder + micac sstn	
1523	6155	4139	20763	1	130x90x40	932	quartzite sarsen	
46127	6152	4230	21259	1	50x30x4	14	fine gr sstn	
1513	6152	4167	20951	1	155x165x90	2966	fine gr grey sstn	boulder
1514	6152	4167	20951	1	180x145x85	2638	fine gr grey sstn	boulder
1509	6152	4167	20950	2	130x100x50 + 95x50x55	1190	micaceous sstn + decalcif micac sstn	
1498	6152	4117	20684	3	largest 110x75x65 smallest 70x50x45	1262	coarse and med gr qtz sstns	
4606	6149	4195	21041	4	105x90x55 + 45x90x60 + 70 (x3)	1892	grey fine-med sstn + white sstn + fossilif micac sstn +Palaeoz. greywacke grit? + Bunter? metaquartzite	
4603	6149	4195	21039	3	90x70x40 + 95x55x60 + 85x50x85	1394	dolerite? + fine grained laminmicac sstn + quartzit sstn/ siltstn	

4857	6147	4261	21515	1	80x60x35	230	v coarse grain orthoquartzite	
4599	6147	4207	21107	4	80x70x35	220	decalcif fossilif sstn + metaquartzite	
1465	6144	4114	20634	2	115x70x55 + 75x55x45	706	silicified quartzite/ metasandstone	
4581	6142	4257	21446	1	105x60x50	392	white-light grey sstn	
4578	6138	4063	21341	3	150x100x60 + 95x75x80 + 110x70x60	2168	flaggy micac grey quartzitic sstn + qtzit siltstone	
4576	6138	4234	21266	1	80x70x40	412	flaggy micac quartz sstn (sarsen)	
1432	6136	4109	20592	1	80x70x60	440	soft lithic sstn grit (LGS ?)	
4573	6135	4257	21444	1	55x42x30	50	decalcif sstn (greensand?)	
1424	6134	4106	20574	2	60x30x35	128	pale soft sstn + dolomit sstn	
1405	6129	4102	20530	4	largest 110x55x40 smallest 60x35x40	1120	lithic metasandstone (ORS Devonian?)(2) + micac sstn (2)	x2 adj piece anvil stone (>WS)
1396	6125	4099	20526	3	largest 190x75x45 smallest 90x85x40	1986	volcanic tuff + micac sstn (2)	
4845	6106	4208	21140	1	65x35x30	88	micac med gr sstn	
1368	6102 <1722>	4137	20736	2	70x35x30	92	BF	
1363	6101	4127	20712	3	120x55x60 + 85x65x50+ 85x45x45	1224	fine grn qtz-lithic sstn + med gr qtz sstn sarsen + clastic breccia	
1354	6100	4085	20438	1	120x85x45	650	quartzitic med g sstn (sarsen)	
1348	6079	4100	20534	1	80x70x35	194	micac qtz sstn (sarsen)	
4565	6099	4179	20986	2	65x45x40	270	micac fossilif sstn (Mesozoic) + volcanic tuff (Palaeozoic)	edge of poss saddlequern (>WS)
1346	6099	4082	20423	1	70x65x40	202	silicified sstn (sarsen)	
4563	6084	4184	2604	1	70x55x50	206	dolerite	
4548	6082	4073	21046	1	80x50x50	214	metasandstone – Devonian ORS?	saddlequern ?(>WS)
4557	6082	4208	21137	4	70x65x35	312	tourmalinized fractured qtz veined microgranite (SW England Cornwall?) + micac fine gr sstn + micac fossilif sstn	
4535	6081	4224	21229	1	55x445x40	170	micac sstn	
4538	6081	4224	21230	1	25x20x12	10	black sst with mafic minerals	
4525	6080	4245	2140	1	200x150x35-45	1410	flaggy micac sandston (greensand)	slab saddlequern (> WS)
4839	6079	4056	21168	7	120x90x70 + 105x70x40 + 100x90x50 + 90 (x3)	2632	rhyolitic tuff + quartzit micac sstn (x3) + dense sstn (x2)	

1278	6079	4058	20367	3	largest 90x80x40 smallest 75x65x40	914	flaggy micac sstn(2) + qtz sstn	
	6085	4077	20400	1	60x60x30	114	fine qtz sstn w foss pl (Jur Est Ser?)	
1320	6082	4088	20468	1	60x45x20	68	fine qtz siltstone wit foss pl	
1716	6081	4073	20382	2	15	4	sstn	
1266a	6076	4058	2021	1	190x135x13 5	4212	fine quartzitic siltstone/ sandstone with plant foss (M.Jurass Estuarine Series?)	
1266 b	6076	4058	2021	5	largest 130x90x50 smallest 75x55x20	1774	dolomitised decalif calc fossil sstn + qutz siltstn +chert + sstn	
1255	6072	4069	20338	1	80x50x30	226	dolerite/ microdiorite	
4505	6065	4206	21090	2	90x60x20 + 50x40	244	flaggy micac sstn	
1237	6065	4058	20497	11	largest 90x70x40	512	soft micac sstn + decalcif sstn	
1221	6065	4058	20201	2	70x70x37	276	silicif quartzite with plant foss (Jur Est Ser?)	
1230	6065	4065	20314	1	55x40x25	60	micaceous siltstn/sstn	
4501	6056	4174	20971	2	110x105x65	1384	hard med gr sstn + mic qtz sstn	
1699	6031 <903> >4mm.	4024	20079	2	20	8	sstn	
1109	6009	4005	20024	9	largest 100x60x60 smallest 35x25x25	1486	metaquartzite (Bunter?) (4)+ quartzite + sstn (sarsen)	heat-cracked small cobbles
1105	6008	4005	20022	1	95x80x50	562	fine gr brown quartzitic sstn	

Table 26: Burnt Stone Catalogue.

Environmental and Economic Data

Although not fully report herein, an insect sample from Roman-phase well F.6263 was studied by David Smith (University of Birmingham) and who reports:

> As was the case with the insect faunas that were recovered from the Roman wells excavated at North West Cambridge in 2012 (Smith 2014), the majority of the terrestrial species of beetle recovered are indicators for the presence of pasture and grassland. *Geotrupes, Onthophagus* and *Aphodius* 'dung beetles'. These account for a relatively large proportion, at least 20%, of the terrestrial fauna recovered suggesting that substantial pasture existed in the area (see Whitehouse & Smith 2010; Smith *et al.* 2012, 2014). Many of the plant feeding species of beetle recovered commonly occur in grassland. These include a range of *Sitona* 'clover' weevils, the weevil *Ceutorhynchus eryisimi*, which is associated Shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik.), and *Ceutorhynchus troglodytes* and *Mecinus pyraster* which are both associated with plantains (*Plantago* spp.; Morris 2008).
>
> Many of the carabid 'ground beetles' recovered also are associated with open grassland, farmland and waste areas; for example *Nebria brevicollis, Notiophilus biguttatus*, *Clivina fossor, Bembidion lampros, B. guttula, Pterostichus melanarius, Calathus*

fuscipes, C. melanocephalus, Platynus dorsalis, Amara aenea, A. bifrons (Luff 2007). Perhaps the best indicator for grassland is the recovery two species of 'chaffer', *Phyllopertha horticola* and *Hoplia philanthus* (Jessop 1986).

Like the Romano-British wells encountered in the 2012 excavations, these wells produced few indicators for the presence of woodland, except for the odd individual of the woodworm *Anobium punctatum*, suggesting that the landscape in this area essentially was cleared of woodland throughout the period of time represented by these deposits.

Animal Bone Lorraine Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)

This report details the results of an assessment of the site's animal bone assemblage. The total assemblage comprises 5398 fragments (70.821kg) of animal bone; however once conjoins are taken into account this falls to 2710 fragments. Most (99.6% by weight) of the animal bone was recovered by hand during the normal course of excavation and the remainder was retrieved from the sieved residues of 40 bulk soil samples. The assemblage includes material of Iron Age and Romano-British date (Table 27), and comes from a range of feature types including enclosure ditches, roundhouse structures and pits.

The assemblage was assessed by rapid scanning and quantified in terms of the number of identified specimens present (or NISP). Complete and partial skeletons were counted as one specimen each. Notes were also made about the preservation condition and skeletal element representation of bones from individual contexts and/or features. Information such as fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, pathology and non-metric traits was quantified but not recorded in detail. This information was directly recorded into a spreadsheet and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

Species	**IA**	**RB**	**Total**
cattle	214	191	405
sheep/goat	245	118	363
pig	27	15	42
horse	62	56	118
dog	6	31	37
red deer	1		1
hare	1		1
polecat		1	1
domestic fowl		2	2
duck	1		1
fish	1		1
anura		30	30
Total identified	**558**	**444**	**1002**
large mammal	491	399	890
medium mammal	298	146	444
small mammal	13	2	15
mammal	165	194	359
Total unidentifiable	**967**	**741**	**1708**
Overall total	**1525**	**1185**	**2710**

Table 27: Number of identified specimens present (or NISP).

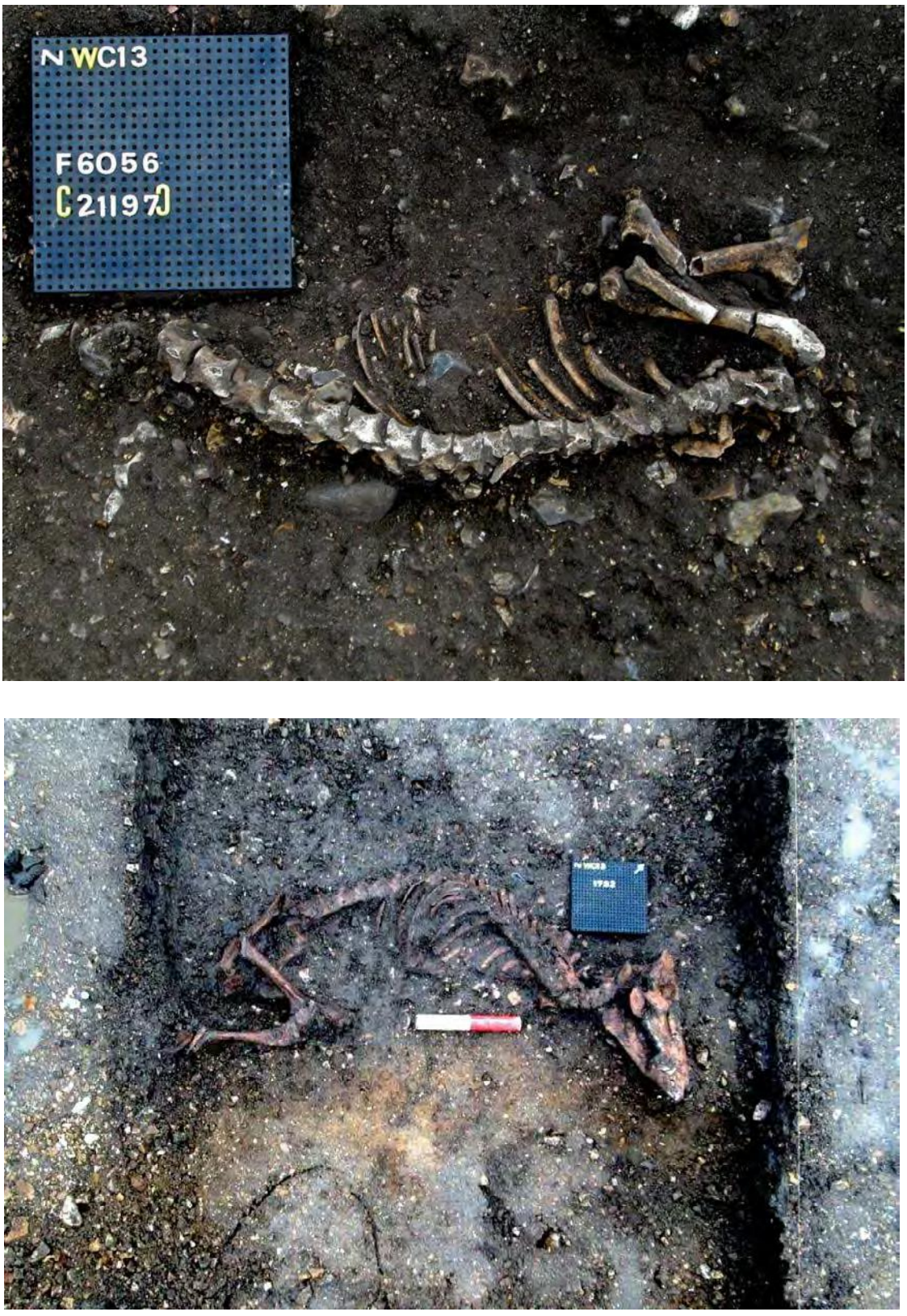
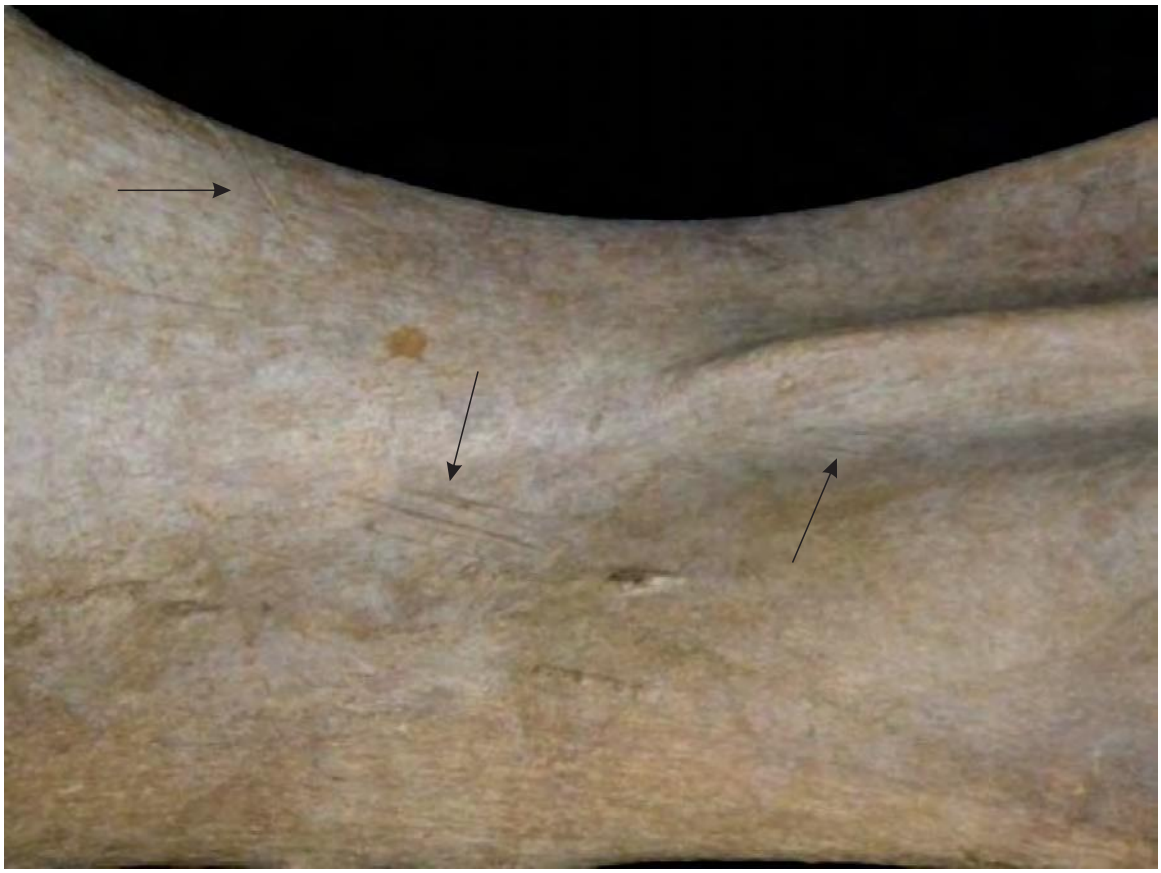


Figure 35. Animal carcasses: top, articulated dog skeleton parts in Iron Age ditch F.6056; below, pig in Roman ditch F.6102



Filleting marks on neck and around origin of spine on horse scapula from F6134

Filleting marks on medial side of horse scapula blade from F6134

Figure 36. Horse butchery

The number of gnawed bones is quite low at just 7% and bone preservation varies from good to fair but is generally consistent within individual contexts. Indeed, differences in preservation condition were noted for only 19 contexts from eight separate features (F.6190, F.6192, F.6195, F.6198, F.6203, F.6228, F.6230 & F.6255) and these contexts are likely to include residual fragments that have been reworked from earlier contexts.

Approximately 38% of fragments are identifiable to species (Table 27). The assemblage is dominated by bones from domestic animals, in particular livestock and horse. Other identified species include dog, red deer, hare, polecat, domestic fowl, duck and fish. A small number of frog (anura) bones were also identified but these are just part of the general environmental background to the site and are not further considered.

Iron Age

The Iron Age assemblage comprises 1525 fragments and was recovered from a range of feature types including Enclosures 1-3 and Structures 3,4, 6 and 7. Relatively large amounts of animal bone were recovered from Enclosures 2 (in particular, slot 4073) and 3 (see Table 28), and from F.6212 and F.6233.

Species	**Enc. 1**	**Enc. 2**	**Enc. 3**	**Struc.**	**other**	**Total**
cattle	15	26	84	6	83	214
sheep/goat	3	51	69	9	113	245
pig	3	2	12		10	27
horse	3	6	17		36	62
dog	1		2		3	6
red deer			1			1
hare				1		1
duck	1					1
fish			1			1
Total identified	**26**	**85**	**186**	**16**	**245**	**558**
Total (raw) fragment count	*242*	*252*	*636*	*112*	*1389*	*2631*
Total weight (grams)	*1555*	*3552*	*13228*	*814*	*14757*	*33906*
Average weight per fragment (grams)	*71*	*212*	*297*	*86*	*317*	*244*

Table 28: Number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by Iron Age enclosure, structure and other feature type.

Thirty-seven percent of fragments recovered from Iron Age contexts are identifiable to species and skeletal element. The following species have been identified and are listed in order of relative abundance: sheep/goat, cattle, horse, pig, dog, red deer, hare, duck and fish.

In terms of the relative importance of livestock species, sheep/goat bones are marginally more common than cattle bones at 50% NISP compared to 44% for cattle. This suggests a mixed pastoral economy but perhaps with slightly more emphasis on sheep-farming. Pig was of minor importance, but this could be due to a lack of suitable pannage in the vicinity of the site, probably because the landscape had already been opened up to arable cultivation and to provide pasture for sheep/goat and cattle grazing.

Local sites with high sheep/goat bone frequencies similar to this site's include the Middle and Late Iron Age enclosed settlements at Colne Fen, Earith (Higbee 2013a), Haddenham V (Serjeantson 2006) and Wardy Hill (Davis 2003), and the open settlement at Edix Hill (Davis 1995).

Comparison of species proportions between feature types (Table 28) indicates that the assemblages from Enclosures 1 and 3 are both dominated by cattle bones (58% and 45% respectively) while the assemblage from Enclosure 2 is dominated by sheep/goat bones (60%). The Enclosure 3 assemblage also includes significant number of horse bones (*c.* 9 % of the total). These basic differences might be related to different types of activity taking place in

the individual enclosures or spatial differences in the disposal of certain types of waste. Very little bone was recovered from structures; however, it is worth noting that most of the identifiable bones belong to sheep/goat and that the only hare bone from the entire Iron Age assemblage is from Structure 6. This type of spatial patterning (i.e. cattle-sized bones from ditches and sheep-sized bones from domestic structures) has been noted at other Iron Age sites (see Wilson 1996). Sheep/goat bones dominate the assemblage from other features, followed by cattle, and then horse bones.

It is clear from the range of age classes that livestock were bred and reared locally. Many of the sheep/goat mandibles are from yearlings (i.e. Dp4 present and in early wear) and this suggests a deliberate cull policy to reduce flock size prior to winter (see Hambleton 1999, 70), a pattern that is common at many contemporary sites in the region (see for example Serjeantson 2006, 218-221).

The range of body parts represented indicates that the bone waste deposited at the site includes material from all stages in the carcass reduction sequence, from butchery through to consumption. There are even a few small discrete deposits of butchery waste from the seasonal slaughter of yearlings (e.g. F.6212) and older sheep (e.g. F.6173). A complete, but disarticulated, calf skeleton from was recovered from F.6220, Enclosure 2 (slot 4073).

Horse bones account for 11% NISP. In general, most other local Iron Age sites have horse bone frequencies of between 5%-8% (Higbee 2013a, 204). The range of skeletal elements and butchery evidence indicates that horse carcasses were processed at the site for their hides and meat. The butchery evidence includes filleting marks on a scapula from F.6134 (Fig. 36). The locations of the cut marks on the neck, around the origin of the spine and on the medial side of the blade are identical to those commonly seen on cattle scapula. There is also evidence that horse bones were utilised to make objects, for example several sawn sections of long bone shaft and a crude spatula-type implement fashioned from a scapula blade were noted, and the latter is from Enclosure 3 (slot 4166). Also of note amongst the horse bone assemblage is an articulating section of spine from F.6144.

Dog is represented by a few disarticulated bones, and two partial skeletons from Enclosures 1 and 3 (Fig. 35). Both dogs are small to medium-sized adult animals with shoulder heights of 0.43m and 0.49m.

The rare occurrence of red deer, hare, duck and fish bones in the assemblage indicates at least some involvement in hunting, coursing, fowling and fishing.

Romano-British

Approximately 37% of the 1185 fragments recovered from Romano-British pits and ditches are identifiable to species and skeletal element. The following species have been identified and are listed in terms of their relative frequency: cattle, sheep, horse, dog, pig, domestic fowl and polecat.

In contrast to the Iron Age assemblage, the Romano-British assemblage is dominated by cattle bones, which account for 60% of livestock compared to 27% for sheep/goat and only 3% for pig. The importance of cattle to the Romano-British economy and diet is well-known (King 1978, 1984 and 1999) and many local sites have cattle-dominated assemblages including Camp Ground, Earith (Higbee 2013b), Orton Hall Farm (King 1996), and Orton Longueville (Davis 2001).

Despite the apparent shift in the economy from sheep/goat to cattle, the Romano-British assemblage shares many similarities with the Iron Age assemblage. The most obvious is that both comprise mixed bone waste from different stages in the carcass reduction sequence; however, unlike the Iron Age assemblage no concentrations of butchery waste were noted. The age structure of livestock is also similar, in particular the prevalence of sheep/goat mandibles from yearlings. This evidence implies that the management strategy for livestock remained largely unchanged despite the apparent shift in emphasis from sheep to cattle-farming.

Of note is the near complete skeleton of a 21-27 month old pig from F.6102 (slot 4137; Fig. 35). There are no obvious signs of butchery or pathology on any of the bones; however, the animal could have died of infection or disease effecting the soft tissues and therefore unfit for human consumption.

Horse is the third most common species in the assemblage, at 13% NISP. Cut marks were evident on a distal humerus from F.6137 and nick marks were noted on a proximal radius from F.6135. This evidence marks another point of similarity with the Iron Age assemblage and indicates that horse carcasses continued to be processed at the Site.

Most of the dog bones are disarticulated elements or small groups of bones that could potentially be from the same animal but do not articulate with each other; for example, the dog bones recovered from F.6205 include a pair of mandibles, a humerus, several metapodials and baculum (or *os penis*). Skinning marks were noted on a distal tibia from F.6139.

Two domestic fowl bones were identified, both are from F.6273. The only other identified species is polecat, which is represented by a complete femur from F.6263.

Post-Medieval

The remains of two near complete calf skeletons were recovered from F.6233 (slot 4198).

The excavations have produced a large, well-preserved and securely stratified assemblage of animal bones that merit further more detailed analysis and comparison with contemporary sites in the region. Points of interest highlighted by the assessment results include changes to the pastoral economy of the Site, subtle differences in the composition of the assemblage between the main Iron Age enclosures, and similarities in the husbandry strategy between periods, and other local and regional sites.

The quantity and type of detailed information available for further study is shown in Table 29. This data, which includes epiphyseal fusion, tooth eruption/wear, biometry and butchery, will enhance the Site archive and form the basis for a detailed publication report that characterises the assemblage and addresses the points outlined above.

Information type	IA	RB	Total
Age - fusion	178	113	291
Age - mandible 2+ teeth	42	30	72
Biometry	61	56	117
Butchery	41	28	69

Table 29: Quantity and type of detailed information available from further study.

Environmental Remains Rachel Ballantyne

A rich Iron Age to Early Roman assemblage of 17 samples with numerous charred plant macrofossils – mostly spelt wheat grain, chaff and likely arable weeds – was present. In addition, a further 29 samples contain very low quantities of charred plant macrofossils, with waterlogged seeds and insects in the base of pit F.6263. There is wide variation in the composition and

concentration of charred plant macrofossils, indicating good potential for recognising past activity areas and/or associated refuse. Finds-rich fill [20842] F.6189 includes several charred wild seeds consistent with hay, which is often regarded as a later Roman innovation in Britain. Wood charcoal is heavily fragmented and in low quantities, whilst single seeds of great fen sedge and black bog-rush hint at wetland resources. A diverse range of other small artefactual debris includes bone fragments and burnt flint, with lower amounts of pottery, burnt clay, burnt stone, worked flint and slag.

Forty-six dry bulk samples of 2–23 litres were flotation sieved at the CAU by Jacqui Hutton, using a modified version of the Sīraf tank (Williams 1973). Flots were collected in 300μm nylon mesh, and residues washed over 1mm mesh. The dried flots were sorted by the author using a Leica MS5 (x6.3–x50) binocular microscope at the Pitt-Rivers Laboratory for Bioarchaeology, University of Cambridge. The dried heavy residues (>2mm) were sorted by Jacqui Hutton at the CAU, with the 1–2 mm residue fractions kept unsorted for now.

Full raw data is summarised in Tables 30 (samples with >10 charred plant macrofossils) and 31 (<10 charred plant macrofossils) at the end of this report. Identifications were made using the reference collections of the Pitt-Rivers Laboratory. Plant nomenclature follows the morphological taxonomies in Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals, Stace (1997) for all other plants. Provisional identification of the mollusc shells is based upon the descriptions in Beedham (1972) and the updated taxonomy of Anderson (2008).

Results key: * 1 or 2 items, + <10 items, ++ 10-50 items, +++ >50 items
u untransformed (probably recent), w waterlogged
brackets indicate items sorted from the heavy residues

There are good charred plant macrofossil remains in eighteen of the forty-six samples; however, wood charcoal is always highly fragmented and in low quantities. There are moderately good waterlogged insect remains in F.6263 that are slightly fragmented, probably due to the flot being dried. This sample also includes a low number of waterlogged plant macrofossils. Mollusc shell is infrequent across the assemblage and may be recent in origin.

Most charred plant macrofossils are moderately well preserved with some fragmentation and surface abrasion leading to the loss of identifying characteristics. Many of the charred plants are also likely to be displaced in space and/or time from the original charring events, as suggested by diverse, unburnt small artefactual debris in the same contexts. Some samples have clayey sediment adhering to the charred plant macrofossils, which has affected their buoyancy during flotation – as demonstrated by the sometimes numerous charred plant macrofossils and charcoal in the residues.

Clearly, waterlogged plant macrofossils occur solely in pit [21503] F.6263, with 17 taxa dominated by types with durable, woody seeds; past dry episodes may have skewed the surviving plant and insect remains towards more durable types. Possible waterlogged plant macrofossils also occur in ?pond fill [21522] F.6137, with six taxa that include two aquatic plants. Transient water bodies are suggested by mineral-rich seeds of duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) in Iron Age pit [20507] F.6095 and ditch [20932] F.6064, and in Early Roman fill [20842] F.6189, ditch [21269] F.6135 and gully [20771] F.6167. Damp soils may also be indicated by moderate quantities of durable elder seeds (*Sambucus nigra*) in Iron Age ditch [20932] F.6064 and pit [20269] F.6273.

Many other untransformed seeds and fruits are likely to have been introduced during excavation, sample storage or flotation. The main types are fruits of silver birch (*Betula pendula*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), and seeds of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) and prickly sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper*).

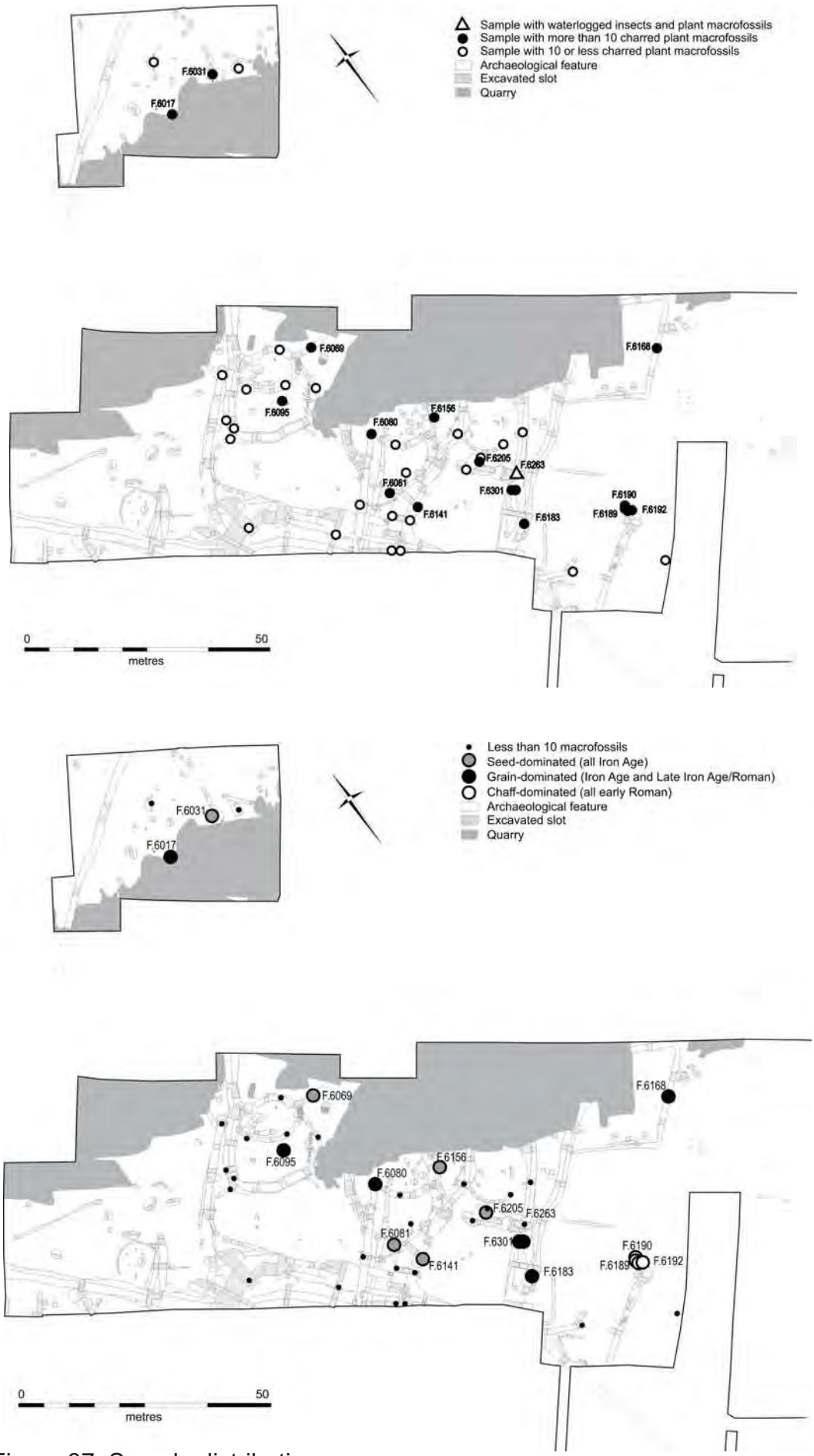


Figure 37. Sample distributions

Results

The samples are subdivided below by phase: Late Iron Age (31 samples), Iron Age/Roman (three samples), Early Roman (11 samples) and undated (one sample). The results are heavily dominated by charred plant macrofossils, most of which can be linked to spelt wheat processing. The calculations presented alongside these results are summarised in Table 32 at the end of this report. The distribution of samples is illustrated in Figure 37.

Late Iron Age

A third of the Iron Age samples (10/32%) contain ten to a hundred charred plant macrofossils. Both barley and hulled wheat are present, which is identifiable as hulled six-rowed barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) when chaff items and grain are well preserved. The cereals appear to have been exposed equally to charring, with 35 barley grains occurring across 15 samples, compared to 39 wheat grains occurring across 12 samples.

The role of wild plants is ambiguous, with a single hazel nutshell fragment (*Corylus avellana*) in ditch [21108] F.6147 and a seed of great fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) in ditch [20864] F.6168. In each case, these finds could represent specific resources in their own right, or chance inclusions within other resources such as, respectively, brushwood fuel or thatching/strewing materials. There are many charred wild seeds, mostly of likely arable weeds that would have been gathered with the harvest.

The most abundant and well preserved remains occur in pit [20919] F.6205, which is dominated by small and grain-sized heavy seeds of likely arable weeds, with lesser quantities of barley and hulled wheat. There are twenty-six seeds of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), five of redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*), five of cat's-tail (*Phleum* sp.), five of brome (*Bromus* sp.), three of clovers/medicks (*Trifolium/Medicago* spp.) and three of cleavers (*Galium aparine*). Other plants are represented by single seeds and include black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). Single seeds of blinks (*Montia fontana* ssp. *chondrosperma*) and two different sedge types (*Carex* spp.) may represent weeds of damp cultivated land or another plant resource.

Hulled wheat grain and chaff are of broadly equal, low quantities in F.6205, but this excludes many unquantifiable, small fragments of grain. Interpreting the remains in this sample is difficult as two morphological groups of seeds are present. Grain-sized seeds (brome, black bindweed and wild radish) are hard to remove and tend to be retained with cleaned grain; in contrast, small heavy types such as fat hen, redshank, cat's-tail and clovers/medicks are usually removed during a sieving stage (Hillman 1984; Jones 1984). The most plausible explanation is that this is a mixture of charred remains from more than one charring stage, for example a sieving by-product, with some grain from a later stage such as food preparation. The materials may have been mixed either prior to/at charring, or later when deposited as ash. An alternative explanation would be that the abundant fat hen and redshank seeds could represent foodstuffs, as comparable seeds are known from the stomach contents of Iron Age bog bodies (Out 2009, 355).

Samples with similar but less abundant remains to F.6205 (seed-dominated, with some grain and little or absent chaff) are pit [20079] F.6031 and pit/ditch [20625] F.6141. Other samples with 10 to 20 macrofossils that may be tentatively ascribed to this group are F.6156 ([20705; Enclosure 2), F.6981 ([21240]; Enclosure 2) and F.6069 ([20390]; Enclosure 1).

The four other Iron Age samples with more than ten macrofossils are all grain-dominated, with low or equal quantities of chaff and few wild seeds. Comparable, moderately abundant remains occur in pit [20043] F.6017 with 25 grain and eight seeds, and ditch [21036] F.6183

with twenty-five grain, three chaff items and three seeds. As with the seed-rich samples, above, barley and wheat grain appear to have been equally exposed to charring, although in there are also many unidentifiable grains in these two samples. The wild seeds all occur as single cases, and represent a narrowed version of those described above for the seed-rich samples; most are small types, such as goosefoot, blinks, redshank, vetch/wild pea, meadow-grass, with occasional grain-sized wild grass seeds, notably brome. Two other samples with ten to twenty macrofossils that may be tentatively ascribed to this group of grain-dominated samples are ditch [20864] F.6168 and pit [20507] F.6095.

Wood charcoal is highly fragmented and in low quantities across all the of the Iron Age samples. The greatest quantity is 8ml in pit F.6205, with 6ml in ditch F.6149 and 5ml in pit F.6017, F.6081 and ditch F.6082. When these quantities are adjusted for sample volume, the highest concentration of charcoal occurs in pit F.6205 with 1.3ml per litre of sediment, whilst all other samples contain less than 1ml per litre. These results suggest that all the charcoal is likely to be heavily displaced from its original charring context and is therefore likely to be very mixed and only broadly indicative of trends in fuel use, such as the species and timber forms being used.

As noted under 'preservation' several Iron Age contexts contain possible waterlogged remains; however, the high incidence of clearly recent, untransformed plant material across the assemblage makes it hard to identify possible damp contexts. Both ditch [20932] F.6064 and pit [20269] F.6273 have numerous durable elder seeds that may be waterlogged. ?Pond fill [21522] F.6137 has single seeds of the aquatic plants fool's-water-cress (*Apium nodiflorum*) and water starwort (*Callitriche* sp.), that may be recent or archaeological in origin.

Late Iron Age/Roman

Two of the three samples have more than ten charred macrofossils; Samples <956> and <963> of ditch [21552] F.6301, which are both grain-dominated with low amounts of chaff and grain-sized seeds. Both hulled barley and spelt wheat are present and these compositions are most similar to the four grain-dominated Iron Age samples discussed above, rather than the Early Roman samples that are all chaff-dominated when rich. However there are similarities across all the phases, such as the good representation of brome (*Bromus* cf. *secalinus*) and frequent presence of sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), red bartsia (*Odontites vernus*) and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*).

The third sample, from pit [21503] F.6263 has almost no charred plant remains, but is noteworthy for its relatively diverse waterlogged seeds and insects. The most abundant type is henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), followed by black horehound (*Ballota nigra*) and orache (*Atriplex patula/prostrata*). The good representation of henbane is comparable to several later Roman well/watering-hole bases in the North West Cambridge project, notably on Settlement RB.2 (de Vareilles 2012) and associated Site IV North (Ballantyne 2014a). In these latter examples, the presence of henbane has been linked to likely accumulations of manure, probably from congregations of livestock, as the plant is warmth-loving and often found in farmyards and on dung heaps. The insect remains in F.6263 are capable of providing more detail on the local environment.

Early Roman

Nearly half of the samples (five, or 45%) contain ten to several hundred charred plant macrofossils. Possible seasonally-wet conditions are indicated by mineral-rich seeds of duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) in ditch [21269] F.6135, gully [20771] F.6167 and finds-rich fill [20842] F.6189, and single shells of the marsh snail *Galba truncatula* and shade/damp-loving *Vertigo pygmaea* in pit [20908] F.6203.

All five samples with good charred plant remains are chaff-dominated, with hundreds of hulled wheat glume bases that are clearly of spelt wheat when well preserved. There are also good remains of barley and wheat grain, although always in lesser proportions to cereal chaff. The few wild seeds are dominated by likely arable weeds with grain-sized seeds, notably brome grass and fescues (*Festuca* sp.).

The most abundant chaff occur in fills [21387] and [20084] of pit F.6192, which appear to be ash dumps from the dehusking of spelt wheat. This type of waste is common on Roman rural settlements in the East of England, where it appears to be linked with a shift in the scale and organisation of cereal processing (Stevens 2003a). Whilst occasional grains show germination, the very low proportions affected suggest this was natural wastage and not malting.

Similar but less abundant chaff-rich ash occurs nearby in finds rich fill [20842] F.6189 and basal fill [20846] F.6190. F.6189 is also notable for containing two flax seeds (*Linum usitatissimum*) and possible charred evidence of hay or similar animal fodder; there are four seeds of sedges, three of sheep's sorrel, three of red bartsia, one of selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*), one of rushes (*Juncus* sp.), one of heath-grass (*Danthonia decumbens*) and a possible seed of yellow-rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*). This range of grassland plants is comparable to remains at Great Holts Farm (Murphy *et al*. 2000), where they were thought to represent hay or possibly weeds of poorly-tilled land. A very similar range of charred seeds is also present in late Roman ditch fills at Site VII, North West Cambridge (Ballantyne 2014b); the possibility of hay/fodder will require more detailed consideration at full analysis.

Two introduced plants are also more usually found in later Roman periods: a seed of corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*) in F.6189 and a seed of cotton thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*) in F.6080. Corncockle is an arable weed that is likely to have been accidentally introduced with seed corn from continental Europe, whilst cotton thistle is an economic plant with culinary properties similar to globe artichokes and cardoons, and its seeds are oil-rich. Waterlogged seeds of cotton thistle are abundant in several late Roman features at site RB.2 (de Vareilles 2012) and Site IV North (Ballantyne 2014a).

All other samples from the Early Roman period contain very low quantities of plant macrofossils, mostly cereals, which do not provide clear evidence of any particular crop husbandry or processing activities. Wood charcoal also occurs in low quantities throughout. The highest quantities occur with 4ml in ditch [20415] F.6080, 3ml in gully [20771] F.6167, 3ml in [20884] F.6192. However the highest concentration of charcoal occurs in gully [20544] F.6128, with 1ml per litre of sediment, followed by ashy pit fill [21387] F.6192, with 0.8ml per litre. The two gullies, F.6128 and F.6167, appear particularly associated with fuel ash as they contain, in addition to relatively high quantities of charcoal, remains of oak wood (*Quercus* sp.) and roundwood. Feature 6128 also includes numerous tiny fragments of vesicular silica-rich white ash. As a group, these charcoal and mineral ash types are most commonly associated with ovens or kilns (oven-lining fragments occurred within F.6128; see Timberlake above).

Undated

Pit fill [21546] F.6280 has generated with two cereal grains, eight wild grass seeds and 1ml of highly fragmented, mostly vitrified charcoal. These remains are equivocal and cannot be linked to other results for the Iron Age or Early Roman periods.[1]

The eleven samples with more than twenty plant macrofossils are illustrated in Figure 37 (lower; distribution of charred plant compositions), Figure 38 (variation in concentrations of grain, chaff and seeds) and Figure 39 (variation in proportions of grain, chaff and seeds). Three distinct ash types appear to be present across the samples, with the following Types 1 and 2 found in varying proportions across the Iron Age samples and Type 3 found only in the Early Roman samples:

[1] Subsequent post-excavation analysis has shown this feature to be Roman.

1. Low concentrations of charred plant macrofossils that are dominated by small, heavy, weed seeds from a sieving stage of cereal processing. This could be domestic refuse from preparing spikelets for storage, or the post-storage processing of spikelets. This signature is strongest in F.6205, followed by F.6031 and F.6141.
2. Low concentrations of charred plant macrofossils that are dominated by cereal grain with lesser amounts of cereal chaff and grain-sized weed seeds. This could be domestic refuse from late stage grain dehusking and/or cooking. This signature is strongest in F.6017 and F.6183.
3. Very high concentrations of charred spelt wheat chaff, probably from bulk dehusking of stored spikelets – this could be either a domestic activity or organised at a more complex level. The ash is greatest in F.6192, followed by F.6189 and F.6190.

It is difficult to contrast the Iron Age and Early Roman seeds in terms of crop husbandry, since the two phases clearly represent different stages of crop processing and thus favour different seed morphologies. However, despite this, there is much consistency in the seed types from both periods, which suggests that shift in charred plant composition is due solely to changes in processing and/or charring events on-site and not major changes in crop husbandry. A number of the species indicate cultivation of light, free-draining soils, such as sheep's sorrel, wild radish and scentless mayweed.

The charred plant remains at the site are much more abundant and frequent compared to nearby Early Roman 'Settlement RB.1' (de Vareilles 2012), where scanning of twenty-nine samples identified only two samples with more than 20 charred plant macrofossils (7%). The very poor preservation at this latter site precludes much comparison of the assemblages, since there is very little available to compare. However, both assemblages do include spelt wheat and likely arable weed seeds, and the preservation of wood charcoal and mollusc shell is consistently poor. Both sites also include waterlogged insect remains in some basal fills of deeper features.

There are a wide range of sites in the region with similar later Iron Age charred plant assemblages, notably a southern fen-edge group identified by Stevens (2003a; 2009) that is dominated by small-seeded arable weeds: Wardy Hill, Hurst Lane near Ely, Colne Fen at Earith, Greenhouse Farm, and North Cambridge. These sites are thought to have stored hulled wheat as partly clean spikelets (husked grain) with later processing piecemeal at the household level. In contrast, other sites such as Cambourne (*ibid*.) are dominated by chaff and large-seeded arable weeds that suggest spikelets were more thoroughly cleaned at storage, with later processing organised more collectively, as becomes widespread in the Roman period.

Wardy Hill (Murphy 2003; Stevens 2003b) is particularly similar, with charred plants dominated by frequent but low concentrations of small, heavy seeds of likely arable weed seeds. Many of the southern fen-edge sites also share limited evidence for other charred plant resources, such as flax (for linseed and/or linen), hazelnuts, and an unknown wetland resource that could be gathered sedges or peat fuel. Whilst this assessment synthesis is invariably brief, it is sufficient to illustrate that the site's plant remains broadly fits a particular regional pattern.

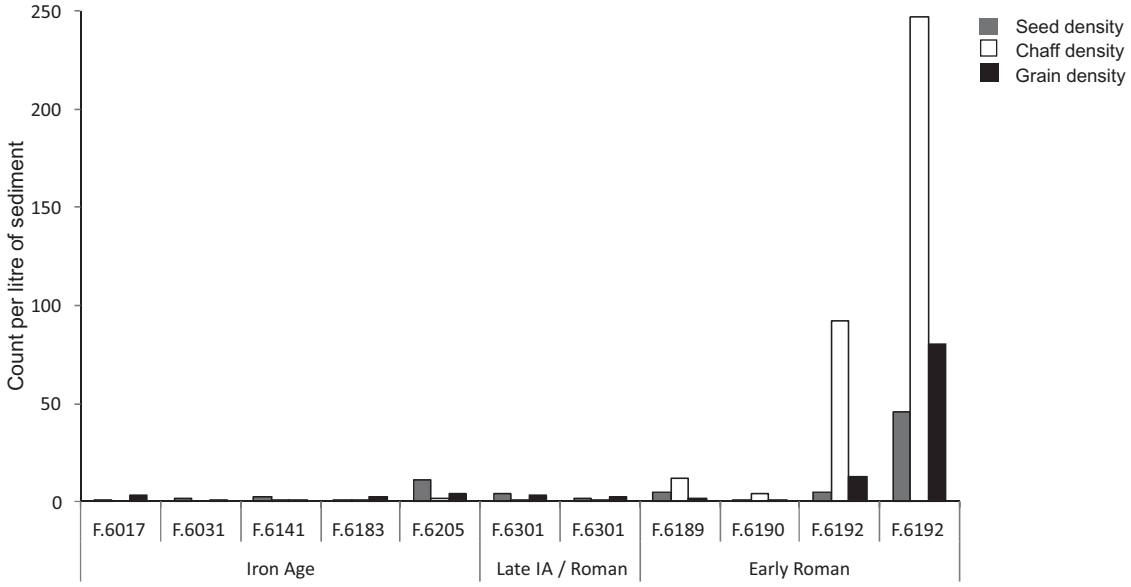


Figure 38. Concentrations of grain, chaff and seeds in samples with over twenty items

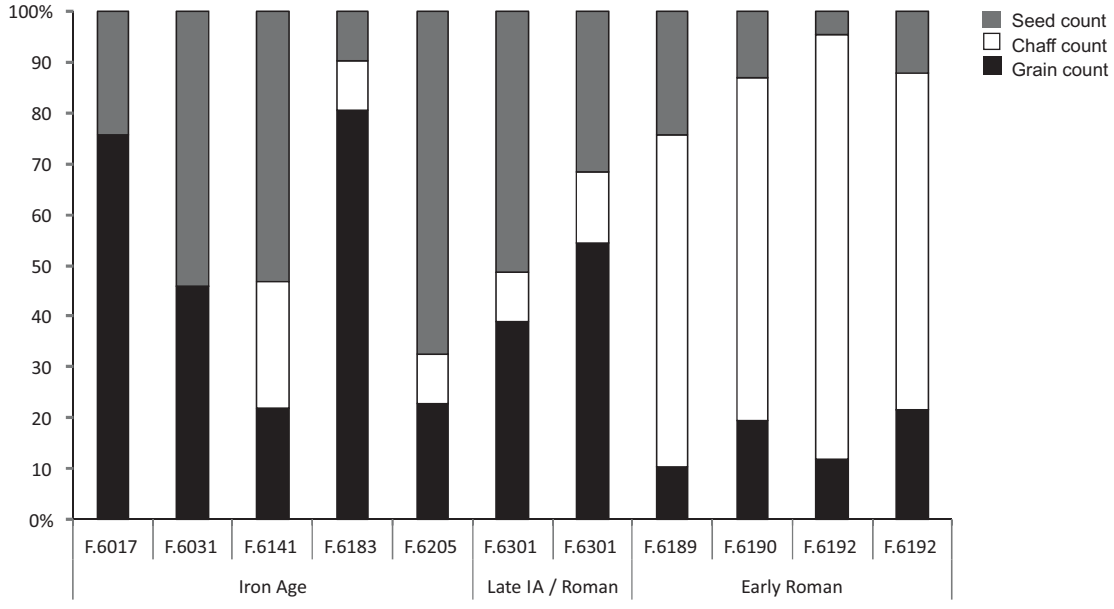


Figure 39. Proportions of grain, chaff and seeds in samples with over twenty items

The diverse, varying range of other artefactual debris in the samples is consistent with a settlement (e.g. Ballantyne 2013) and suggests there is good potential to unravel space use and refuse more closely. The patterning of debris may also explain the apparent presence of two different ash types in the Iron Age contexts, due to multiple tips or dumps of refuse. Redeposited midden material is probably indicated by the diverse range of charred plants and small artefactual debris in Roman F.6189 pit-capping deposit ([20842]; capping F.6190 *et al*.).

As also noted for Site VII (Ballantyne 2014b), the possible presence of hay in F.6189 is worthy of further attention as the advent of scythes and hay meadows in Britain is regarded as one of several late Roman agricultural innovations (Jones 1991; Millett 1990). Examples of charred hay remains have been reported confidently from a diverse range of flora at Culver Street, Colchester (Murphy 1992); however, further consideration is required as to whether the few similar seeds at North West Cambridge could alternatively represent grassy margins of arable land or weeds of a crop rotation system that included periods of fallow. At present, it is felt that these latter explanations are less likely since the relevant seeds of grassland or 'hay' species *co-occur* in individual samples, and are not dispersed widely throughout the crop processing debris.

In conclusion, low density charred debris occurs in many of the Iron Age samples and is probably from piecemeal, domestic cereal processing and cooking. In contrast, a small cluster of Early Roman samples are dominated by abundant spelt wheat chaff ash. These remains fit known regional patterns for later Iron Age charred plant remains, most notably sites on the southern fen-edge. The charred remains of corncockle, cotton thistle, and possible hay/fodder, are of particular interest due to their apparently Early Roman date, which requires further investigation.

Broad phase		Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Late IA / Early Roman	Late IA / Early Roman	Early Roman	Early Roman	Early Roman	Early Roman	Early Roman
Feature		F.6017	F.6031	F.6141	F.6156	F.6095	F.6205	F.6081	F.6183	F.6069	F.6168	F.6301	F.6301	F.6190	F.6189	F.6192	F.6192	F.6080
Context		[20043]	[20079]	[20625]	[20705]	[20507]	[20919]	[21240]	[21036]	[20390]	[20864]	[21552]	[21552]	[20846]	[20842]	[20884]	[21387]	[20415]
Sample no.		**<901>**	**<903>**	**<904>**	**<909>**	**<913>**	**<934>**	**<944>**	**<949>**	**<950>**	**<953>**	**<956>**	**<963>**	**<905>**	**<906>**	**<911>**	**<928>**	**<951>**
Slot		4013	4024	4112	4122	4089	4166	4226	4149	4071	4144	4266	4266	4153	4153	4153	4153	4081
Volume/ litres		8	10	8	6	8	6	10	10	8	4	5	23	10	12	6	10	10
Flot fraction sorted		1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	**1/8**	1/1
Description		Dark fill of pit	Stony dark fill of pit	Fill of pit/ditch terminal	Charcoal rich fill	Dark fill of pit	Fill of pit-organic?	Fill of ring ditch	Fill of ditch	Fill of ditch	Fill of encl ditch	Fill of ditch	Fill of ditch	Basal fill	Finds rich fill	Black organic fill of pit	Fill of pit	Fill of ditch
CHARRED CEREAL GRAIN																		
Hulled *Hordeum vulgare* L. twisted caryopsis	Hulled 6-rowed Barley grain		1															
Hulled *Hordeum vulgare* L. caryopsis	Hulled Barley grain			1 (+1)			1	1					5					
Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis	Barley grain	1	5	1		4	7		5	1		6	7		6 (1g)	3	4	2
Triticum cf. *spelta* L. caryopsis	Spelt Wheat						2						11	(1+3g)	(1)	(2g)	4+5g	
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./*spelta* L. caryopsis	Emmer/Spelt Wheat grain					3	5		2			3	10	(4)	3 (6)	4g+9	29+4g	
Triticum sp. caryopsis	Wheat grain	2		2	1	2			6		4		4		(1)	(4)		1
Hordeum/Triticum sp. caryopsis	Barley/Wheat grain	1					4	1	4		2	4	14		1	5	4	
Cereal indet. caryopsis	Indeterminate grain	21	5		1	2	4	1	8	3	3	3	11	1	3	22 (6)	42	5
Cereal indet. heavily fragmented caryopsis	Indeterminate grain	+		2			++					++	++			+++	++	
Cereal indet. scutella (?*Triticum*)	Detached embryo area of a grain													2				
Cereal indet. coleoptile	First shoot of a germinating grain													1	1	9	8	
CHARRED CEREAL CHAFF																		
Hordeum vulgare ssp. *vulgare* rachis internode	6-rowed Barley chaff			1	1										1			
Triticum spelta L. glume base	Spelt Wheat chaff			3	3	1	2		2		2		7	4	9	65	74	
Triticum dicoccum/spelta spikelet fork	Emmer/Spelt Wheat chaff						2		1		8		2		1	3	1	
Triticum dicoccum/spelta glume base	Emmer/Spelt Wheat chaff			4	2	1	5	1				4	7	38	129	485	234	
Triticum dicoccum/spelta rachis internode	Emmer/Spelt Wheat chaff														3			1
Cereal indet. culm node	Cereal straw joint														1			
Cereal indet. basal culm node	Cereal straw base with roots						1											
CHARRED OTHER CULTIVARS																		
Linum usitatissimum L. seed	Flax														1+1 cf.			
CHARRED WILD FRUITS/SEEDS																		
Ranunculus acris L./*bulbosus* L./*repens* L. achene	Buttercups											1	1	1 cf.				
Papaver somniferum L. seed	Opium poppy												1					
Papaver dubium L. seed	Long-headed Poppy												1					
Corylus avellana L. nutshell fragment	Hazel nutshell												1					
Chenopodium polyspermum L. seed	Many-seeded Goosefoot														3			
Chenopodium album L. seed	Fat-hen						26								1			
Chenopodium sp. seed	Goosefoot	1																
Atriplex prostrata Boucher ex DC./ *patula* L. seed	Common/Spear-leaved Orache														14	1	5	
Montia fontana L. ssp. *chondrosperma* seed	Blinks	1			1		1											

Table 30: Samples with more than 10 charred plant macrofossils at Site II East, North West Cambridge (page 1 of 2).
* 1 or 2 items, + <10 items, ++ 10-50 items, +++ >50 items .
u untransformed, w waterlogged, brackets indicate plant remains from the heavy residues >2mm.

Feature		F.6017	F.6031	F.6141	F.6156	F.6095	F.6205	F.6081	F.6183	F.6069	F.6168	F.6301	F.6301	F.6190	F.6189	F.6192	F.6192	F.6080
Context		[20043]	[20079]	[20625]	[20705]	[20507]	[20919]	[21240]	[21036]	[20390]	[20864]	[21552]	[21552]	[20846]	[20842]	[20884]	[21387]	[20415]
Sample no.		**<901>**	**<903>**	**<904>**	**<909>**	**<913>**	**<934>**	**<944>**	**<949>**	**<950>**	**<953>**	**<956>**	**<963>**	**<905>**	**<906>**	**<911>**	**<928>**	**<951>**
Stellaria media (L.) Vill. seed	Chickweed						1			1								
cf. *Agrostemma githago* L. seed	Corncockle														1			
Caryophyllaceae indet. small endosperm	Pinks Family small seed									1								
Persicaria maculosa Gray achene	Redshank	1			1		5											
Polygonum aviculare L. achene	Knotgrass			1			1								2			
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve achene	Black-bindweed						1							1			1	
Rumex acetosella L. achene	Sheep's Sorrel	1	2	1									1		3			
Rumex sp. small achene	small-seeded Dock type			1			1	1		1			1		3	1	4	1
Malva sp. nutlet	Mallow		1	2									1					
Brassic nigra (L.) W.D.J. Koch seed	Black Mustard				1										1			
Raphanus raphanistrum L. capsule fragment	Wild Radish						1											
Potentilla sp.	Cinquefoil							1		1								
Vicia/Lathyrus sp. seed [3-4mm]	Medium-sized Vetch/Wild Pea														2			
Vicia/Lathyrus sp. seed [<3mm]	Small-sized Vetch/Wild Pea						3		1						1	2		
Trifolium sp. seed [<3mm]	Clover		1	1		1	2						2					
Medicago/Trifolium sp. seed [3-4mm]	Medick/Clover seed						1								2			
Apiaceae indet. mericarp centre	Cow Parsley Family			1														
Hyoscyamus niger L. seed	Henbane							1										
Prunella vulgaris L. nutlet	Selfheal														1			
Lamiaceae indet. nutlet	Mint Family												1		1			
Plantago major L. seed	Greater Plantain							1										
Odontites vernus (Bellardi) Dumort. seed	Red Bartsia							1	1			1	3	1	3			1
cf. *Rhinanthus minor* L. seed	cf. Yellow-rattle														1			
Sherardia arvensis L. nutlet	Field Madder														1			
Galium aparine L. nutlet	Cleavers						3											
Carduus/Cirsium sp. achene	Thistles													1 cf.				
Onopordum acanthium L. achene	Cotton Thistle																	1
Asteraceae indet. small achene [<2mm]	Daisy Family						1							1				
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Sch. Bip. achene	Scentless Mayweed											1		1	1	2	5	
Juncus sp. seed	Rushes														1			
Schoenus nigricans L. nut	Black Bog-rush													1				
Cladium mariscus (L.) Pohl. nut	Great Fen-sedge										1							
Carex sp. trigonous small nut	True Sedge triangular nut				1													
Carex sp. trigonous large nut	True Sedge triangular nut		1				1								1			
Carex sp. lenticular elongate small nut	True Sedge flat nut		1															
Carex sp. lenticular large nut	True Sedge flat nut			1			1	2		1					3			
Cyperaceae indet. nut	Sedge Family			1														
Festuca sp. caryopsis	Fescue											1				4	9	
Poa sp. caryopsis	Meadow-grass	2	1									3			2			
Avena sp. caryopsis	Wild/Cultivated Oats	1 cf.														2		
Phleum sp. caryopsis	Cat's-tail		3	1		1	5	1										
Bromus sp. caryopsis	Brome	1		5	5	2	5	1	1	3		12	22			12	17	1
Danthonia decumbens (L.) DC. caryopsis	Heath-grass														1			

Table 30: Samples with more than 10 charred plant macrofossils at Site II East, North West Cambridge (page 2 of 4).

Feature		F.6017	F.6031	F.6141	F.6156	F.6095	F.6205	F.6081	F.6183	F.6069	F.6168	F.6301	F.6301	F.6190	F.6189	F.6192	F.6192	F.6080
Context		[20043]	[20079]	[20625]	[20705]	[20507]	[20919]	[21240]	[21036]	[20390]	[20864]	[21552]	[21552]	[20846]	[20842]	[20884]	[21387]	[20415]
Sample no.		**<901>**	**<903>**	**<904>**	**<909>**	**<913>**	**<934>**	**<944>**	**<949>**	**<950>**	**<953>**	**<956>**	**<963>**	**<905>**	**<906>**	**<911>**	**<928>**	**<951>**
Poaceae indet. caryopsis [<4mm]	Large-sized grass seed				1		5			1		1		1	5	1	5	
Poaceae indet. caryopsis [2-4mm]	Medium-sized grass seed	1		1	1		1						1			4	10	
Indeterminate small seed			3	1		2	3	1				1					1	
Estimated charcoal volume/ millilitres		**5 ml**	**<1 ml**	**4 ml**	**2 ml**	**2 ml**	**8 ml**	**5 ml**	**3 ml**	**4 ml**	**<1 ml**	**3 ml**	**2 ml**	**<1 ml**	**2 ml**	**3 ml**	**1 ml**	**4 ml**
Charcoal >4mm		(+)	* (+)	+ (+)	* (+)	*	++ (+)	* (++)		+	*	+	*		*	* (+)	(*)	* (+)
Charcoal 2-4mm		++	+	++	+	++	++	+++	++	++	+	+++	++	+	++	+	+	++
Charcoal <2mm		++	+	+++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	+	+++	+++	+	+++
Quercus sp. charcoal	Oak charcoal	*		*														*
Roundwood charcoal								(+)										*
Twig charcoal				* (*)			*	*				*	*					
Vitrified charcoal		++	*	*			*	+	+	+	+	+	++	*		+		*
Charred concretion		*						+	+	+	+	++	+			*		+
Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) P. Beauv. ex J. & C. Presl var *bulbosum* (Willd.) St-Amans basal culm node	Onion Couch												3					
Poaceae indet. culm node															1			
Poaceae indet. culm fragment	Grass Family stem fragment				+									*				
Vesicular silica ash/slag						+ white	+ white											
MINERAL-REPLACED WILD FRUITS/SEEDS																		
Trifolium sp. seed [<3mm]	Clover	1																
UNTRANSFORMED OR WATERLOGGED PLANTS																		
Betula pendula Roth. fruit	Silver birch	* u		* u	* u	+ u		* u										
Betula pendula Roth. bract	Silver birch					* u												
Chenopodium album L. seed	Fat-hen	++ u		+ u		+ u	+ u/w	+ u	++ u	++ u	+ u	* u	++ u	* u		+ u	+ u	++ u
Atriplex prostrata Boucher ex DC./ *patula* L. seed	Common/Spear-leaved Orache			* u		* u												
Stellaria media (L.) Vill. seed	Chickweed	* u																
Viola sp.	Violet					* u												
Salix sp. seed	Willow/Sallow				* u													
Solanum nigrum L. seed	Black Nightshade		+ u			* u	+ u			+ u	+ u		* u	* u				+ u
Lithospermum arvense L. nutlet	Field Gromwell								* u/w									
Stachys sp. nutlet	Woundwort					* u												
Callitriche sp. fruit	Water-starwort							+ u										* u
Fraxinus excelsior L. fruit	Ash					+ u				+ u								
Veronica hederifolia L. seed	Ivy-leaved Speedwell		* u							* u						* u		
Odontites vernus (Bellardi) Dumort. seed	Red Bartsia													* u/w				
Sambucus nigra L. seed	Elder	* u/w											* u/w					
Onopordum acanthium L. achene	Cotton Thistle		* u/w															
Soncus asper (L.) Hill achene	Prickly Sow-thistle							* u		* u								* u
Taraxacum spp.	Dandelion						* u											
Lemna sp. seed	Duckweed					+ u/w									+ u/w			
Wood and bark fragments																		* u
Leaf litter						+ u		* u		++ u	++ u							+++ u
Rootlets						+ u			* u									

Table 30: Samples with more than 10 charred plant macrofossils at Site II East, North West Cambridge (page 3 of 4).

Feature		F.6017	F.6031	F.6141	F.6156	F.6095	F.6205	F.6081	F.6183	F.6069	F.6168	F.6301	F.6301	F.6190	F.6189	F.6192	F.6192	F.6080
Context		[20043]	[20079]	[20625]	[20705]	[20507]	[20919]	[21240]	[21036]	[20390]	[20864]	[21552]	[21552]	[20846]	[20842]	[20884]	[21387]	[20415]
Sample no.		**<901>**	**<903>**	**<904>**	**<909>**	**<913>**	**<934>**	**<944>**	**<949>**	**<950>**	**<953>**	**<956>**	**<963>**	**<905>**	**<906>**	**<911>**	**<928>**	**<951>**
MOLLUSC SHELL																		
Vertigo pygmaea (Draparnaud)	Widespread, esp. shady/damp						3 ch								*			
Vallonia pulchella (Müller)/*exentrica* Sterki	Open land, dry to damp								*						*		*	
Cecilioides acicula (Müller)	Burrowing, may be intrusive			*		*	*	*	++					*	+	++	+	*
Trochulus sp.	Widespread						*											
Aegopinella /Oxychilus sp.	Shady damp places															*		
OTHER ARTEFACTS - mostly from heavy residues >2mm																		
Potsherd		*			+		*	++	+	*		++	*	++	++		*	++
Burnt clay			+	+		++	+	++					*		++		+	++
Burnt flint		++	++		++		++	++		+		+	+	+	++		++	++
Burnt stone			+						*		*		+		+			*
Worked flint			*		+				+			*						+
Slag								+										+
Cinder											*							
Bone fragments		++	+	++		+	++	++	++	+		++	++	+	++		+	++
Burnt bone fragments		+	*				+	*					*				+	*
Small bone		+					+	+	+			* bird		*	*			
Amphibian bone				*					*									

Table 30: Samples with more than 10 charred plant macrofossils at Site II East, North West Cambridge (page 4 of 4).

Broad phase		Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age
Feature		F.6021	F.6026	F.6082	F.6081	F.6185	F.6130	F.6064	F.6137	F.6273	F.6093	F.6056	F.6075	F.6298	F.6149	F.6205	F.6238	F.6099	F.6076	F.6147
Context		[20054]	[20074]	[20385]	[20559]	[20928]	[20555]	[20932]	[21522]	[20269]	[20577]	[20213]	[21076]	[21135]	[21037]	[21320]	[21313]	[20426]	[21130]	[21108]
Sample no.		**<900>**	**<902>**	**<908>**	**<910>**	**<912>**	**<914>**	**<920>**	**<936>**	**<937>**	**<939>**	**<940>**	**<941>**	**<942>**	**<943>**	**<947>**	**<948>**	**<952>**	**<955>**	**<959>**
Slot		4015	4020	4073	4105	4155	4103	4154	4261	4063	4107	4057	4202	4206	4195	4166	4209	4082	4211	4257
Volume/ litres		8	10	6	6	4	5	10	16.5	11	10	6	8	8	9	4.5	10	7	8	8
Flot fraction sorted		1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
Description		Dark fill of pit	Dark fill of pit	Base of encl ditch	Dark basal fill	Basal fill of ditch	Basal fill of pit	Fill of ditch	Pond fill?	Fill of large pit	Fill of ditch	Fill of Ring Ditch	Fill of gully	Fill of ditch	Fill of ditch	Fill of pit/ well	Fill of large pit	Fill of ditch	Fill of encl ditch	Fill of ditch
CHARRED CEREAL GRAIN																				
Hulled *Hordeum vulgare* L. caryopsis	Hulled Barley grain															1				
Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis	Barley grain	1	1		1				1						1					
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./*spelta* L. caryopsis	Emmer/Spelt Wheat grain											1		1	4					
Triticum sp. caryopsis	Wheat grain		1									2	1							
Hordeum/Triticum sp. caryopsis	Barley/Wheat grain		2												1					
Cereal indet. caryopsis	Indeterminate grain	1	2	1	2			1				2		1	1	1			3	3
CHARRED CEREAL CHAFF																				
Triticum dicoccum/spelta glume base	Emmer/Spelt Wheat chaff					1		1	1								1			1
Triticum dicoccum/spelta rachis internode	Emmer/Spelt Wheat chaff															1				
CHARRED WILD FRUITS/SEEDS																				
Ranunculus acris L./*bulbosus* L./*repens* L. achene	Buttercups																			
Ranunculus flammula L. achene	Lesser Spearwort														1					
Corylus avellana L. nutshell fragment	Hazel nutshell																			1
Atriplex prostrata Boucher ex DC./ *patula* L. seed	Common/Spear-leaved Orache																			
Persicaria maculosa Gray achene	Redshank														1					
Polygonum aviculare L. achene	Knotgrass												1						1	
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve achene	Black-bindweed					1														
Medicago/Trifolium sp. seed [3-4mm]	Medick/Clover seed																			1
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Sch. Bip. achene	Scentless Mayweed																			
Poa sp. caryopsis	Meadow-grass																			
Phleum sp. caryopsis	Cat's-tail	1												1						
Bromus sp. caryopsis	Brome													2						
Poaceae indet. caryopsis [<4mm]	Large-sized grass seed	1																		1
Poaceae indet. caryopsis [2-4mm]	Medium-sized grass seed		1																	
Poaceae indet. caryopsis [<2mm]	Small-sized grass seed	1																		
Indeterminate small seed				1					1											1
Estimated charcoal volume/ millilitres		**1 ml**	**<1 ml**	**5 ml**	**1 ml**	**<1 ml**	**3 ml**	**1 ml**	**1 ml**	**<1 ml**	**3 ml**	**1 ml**	**2 ml**	**3 ml**	**6 ml**	**3 ml**	**4 ml**	**1 ml**	**3 ml**	**<1 ml**
Charcoal >4mm		*	(*)	(++)	(+)		(+)	*	*	*	*	* (+)	+	* (+)	+ (++)	+	* (++)		+	(*)
Charcoal 2-4mm		+			*	+	++	*	+	*	++	+	++	++	+++	++	+	+	++	*
Charcoal <2mm		++	+	+	+	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	++	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	++

Table 31: Samples with 10 or less charred plant macrofossils at Site II East, North West Cambridge (page 1 of 6).

* 1 or 2 items, + <10 items, ++ 10-50 items, +++ >50 items .

u untransformed, w waterlogged, brackets indicate plant remains from the heavy residues >2mm.

Feature		F.6021	F.6026	F.6082	F.6081	F.6185	F.6130	F.6064	F.6137	F.6273	F.6093	F.6056	F.6075	F.6298	F.6149	F.6205	F.6238	F.6099	F.6076	F.6147
Context		[20054]	[20074]	[20385]	[20559]	[20928]	[20555]	[20932]	[21522]	[20269]	[20577]	[20213]	[21076]	[21135]	[21037]	[21320]	[21313]	[20426]	[21130]	[21108]
Sample no.		**<900>**	**<902>**	**<908>**	**<910>**	**<912>**	**<914>**	**<920>**	**<936>**	**<937>**	**<939>**	**<940>**	**<941>**	**<942>**	**<943>**	**<947>**	**<948>**	**<952>**	**<955>**	**<959>**
Quercus sp. charcoal	Oak charcoal																			
Roundwood charcoal				(+)												*				
Twig charcoal				*	(*)		*													
Vitrified charcoal		++	+	*	*	+	++		++		++	+	++	+++	++	*	*	*	++	
Charred concretion				1 br			*		+	*	+	*	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	
Poaceae indet. culm fragment	Grass Family stem fragment													*						
Fungal sclerotium	Underground fungal body										*									
Vesicular silica ash/slag												(+ grey)		* pink						
UNTRANSFORMED OR WATERLOGGED PLANTS																				
Ranunculus acris L./*bulbosus* L./*repens* L. achene	Buttercups																			
Urtica dioica L. achene	Stinging Nettle																			
Urtica urens L. achene	Lesser Nettle													* u			* u			
Betula pendula Roth. fruit	Silver birch	* u			* u		* u													* u
Betula pendula Roth. bract	Silver birch				* u															
Chenopodium album L. seed	Fat-hen	+ u		* u			+ u	* u/w	+ u		+ u	++ u	++ u		++ u		++ u	++ u	++ u	+ u
Atriplex prostrata Boucher ex DC./ *patula* L. seed	Common/Spear-leaved Orache					* u		* u/w	* u	* u/w	* u									
Stellaria media (L.) Vill. seed	Chickweed		* u																	
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve achene	Black-bindweed											* u	* u							
Rumex conglomeratus Murray/*sanguineus* L./ *obtus*	Docks											* u							* u/w	
Malva sylvestris L. intact nutlets	Common Mallow																			
Viola sp.	Violet														* u					
Thlaspi arvense L. seed	Field Penny-cress																			
Rubus subgen. *Rubus* seed	Brambles																			
Rosa sp. achene	Rose																		* u	
Anthriscus caucalis M. Bieb. mericarp	Bur Chervil																			
Conium maculatum L. mericarp	Hemlock									* u/w										
Apium nodiflorum (L.) Lag. mericarp	Fool's-water-cress								* u/w											
Solanum nigrum L. seed	Black Nightshade	+ u					* u		* u	* u	+ u	++ u	+ u		+ u			++ u	* u	
Hyoscyamus niger L. seed	Henbane																			
Convolvulus arvensis L. seed	Field Bindweed								* u/w											
Ballota nigra L. nutlet	Black Horehound																			
Callitriche sp. fruit	Water-starwort								* u/w						+ u					
Fraxinus excelsior L. fruit	Ash											++ u				+ u			* u	
Veronica hederifolia L. seed	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	* u					* u							* u					* u	
Sambucus nigra L. seed	Elder							++ u/w		++ u/w								* u		
Carduus/Cirsium sp. achene	Thistles																			
Sonchus oleraceus L. achene	Smooth Sow-thistle													* u				* u		
Soncus asper (L.) Hill achene	Prickly Sow-thistle									* u	* u							+ u	* u	
Taraxacum spp.	Dandelion										* u									
Lemna sp. seed	Duckweed			* u/w				+++ u/w												

Table 31: Samples with 10 or less charred plant macrofossils at Site II East, North West Cambridge (page 2 of 6).

Feature		F.6021	F.6026	F.6082	F.6081	F.6185	F.6130	F.6064	F.6137	F.6273	F.6093	F.6056	F.6075	F.6298	F.6149	F.6205	F.6238	F.6099	F.6076	F.6147
Context		[20054]	[20074]	[20385]	[20559]	[20928]	[20555]	[20932]	[21522]	[20269]	[20577]	[20213]	[21076]	[21135]	[21037]	[21320]	[21313]	[20426]	[21130]	[21108]
Sample no.		**<900>**	**<902>**	**<908>**	**<910>**	**<912>**	**<914>**	**<920>**	**<936>**	**<937>**	**<939>**	**<940>**	**<941>**	**<942>**	**<943>**	**<947>**	**<948>**	**<952>**	**<955>**	**<959>**
Carex sp. tiny, trigonous nut [<3mm]	True Sedge - triangular seed																			
Carex sp. elongate, trigonous nut [~4mm]	True Sedge - triangular seed																			
Wood and bark fragments			* u/w																	
Leaf litter												+++ u			+ u	+ u			+++ u	
Rootlets				+ u				++ u/w	++ u/w					++ u	+ u	* u		+ u	+ u	
INSECTS																				
Cladoceran epphipia	Water Flea winter-eggs			* u/w																
Coleopteran exoskeleton (no of frags / no of types)	Beetles							+ / *		+ u			* u							
Dipteran puparia and adults	Fly puparia and hatched adults									+++ u							+++ u			+ u
MOLLUSC SHELL																				
Galba truncatula (Müller)	Marshy, very shallow water																			
Carychium minimum (Müller)/*tridentatum* (Risso)	Wide range of damp places																			
Cochlicopa lubrica (Müller)/*lubricella* (Rossmässler)	Widespread in damp moss, rotting leaves, damp turf																			
Vertigo pygmaea (Draparnaud)	Widespread, esp. shady/damp																			
Vallonia pulchella (Müller)/*exentrica* Sterki	Open land, dry to damp																			
Cecilioides acicula (Müller)	Burrowing, may be intrusive													*						
Trochulus sp.	Widespread																			
OTHER ARTEFACTS - mostly from heavy residues >2mm																				
Potsherd		*	*	+	+		+	+		+		*	*		+	+	*	*	*	+
Burnt clay			++	+			*				*	*			*					*
Burnt flint		++	++	+	++	+		+		+	+	+		+	++				++	*
Burnt stone				+						+					*	*		*		
Worked flint			*				*			*			*		*					*
Glass																				
Slag														*	*		++			
Cinder											+	+			*					
Bone fragments		+	++	++	+	+	+	-	++	++	+	+	+	-	++		+	+		+
Burnt bone fragments			*	*	*			++			*			*	*			*		
Small bone					*				+	++		* u					*			
Amphibian bone																				

Table 31: Samples with 10 or less charred plant macrofossils at Site II East, North West Cambridge (page 3 of 6).

Broad phase	Iron Age	Iron Age	Late IA / Early Roman	Early Roman	Early Roman	Early Roman	Early Roman	Early Roman	Early Roman	No date
Feature	F.6236	F.6065	F.6263	F.6056	F.6135	F.6128	F.6167	F.6203	F.6187	F.6280
Context	[21118]	[21541]	[21503]	[20257]	[21269]	[20544]	[20771]	[20908]	[21437]	[21546]
Sample no.	**<960>**	**<962>**	**<933>**	**<907>**	**<938>**	**<945>**	**<946>**	**<954>**	**<961>**	**<957>**
Slot	4207	4262	4159	4061	4232	4104	4142	4165	4157	4246
Volume/ litres	7	10	8	6	5	2	7	6	11	6
Flot fraction sorted	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
Description	Fill of large pit	Fill of ditch	Fill of pit	Base of encl ditch	Fill of ditch	Fill of gully	Fill of gully	Fill of ditch	Fill of pit	Fill of small pit
CHARRED CEREAL GRAIN										
Hulled *Hordeum vulgare* L. caryopsis										
Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis										
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./*spelta* L. caryopsis					1					1
Triticum sp. caryopsis			1							
Hordeum/Triticum sp. caryopsis										
Cereal indet. caryopsis										1
CHARRED CEREAL CHAFF										
Triticum dicoccum/spelta glume base	1	2								
Triticum dicoccum/spelta rachis internode										
CHARRED WILD FRUITS/SEEDS										
Ranunculus acris L./*bulbosus* L./*repens* L. achene							1			
Ranunculus flammula L. achene										
Corylus avellana L. nutshell fragment										
Atriplex prostrata Boucher ex DC./ *patula* L. seed					2					
Persicaria maculosa Gray achene										
Polygonum aviculare L. achene										
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve achene								1		
Medicago/Trifolium sp. seed [3-4mm]										
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Sch. Bip. achene		1								
Poa sp. caryopsis										1
Phleum sp. caryopsis										1
Bromus sp. caryopsis			1			1				
Poaceae indet. caryopsis [<4mm]	1									6
Poaceae indet. caryopsis [2-4mm]										
Poaceae indet. caryopsis [<2mm]		1								
Indeterminate small seed										
Estimated charcoal volume/ millilitres	**1 ml**	**1 ml**	**<1 ml**	**<1 ml**	**<1 ml**	**2 ml**	**3 ml**	**1 ml**	**<1 ml**	**1 ml**
Charcoal >4mm	*	(*)	*	* (+)		+ (+)	+		*	* (*)
Charcoal 2-4mm	+	+	+	*	+	+	++	++	*	++
Charcoal <2mm	+++	++	++	*	+	++	+++	++	+	++

Table 31: Samples with 10 or less charred plant macrofossils at Site II East, North West Cambridge (page 4 of 6).

Feature	F.6236	F.6065	F.6263	F.6056	F.6135	F.6128	F.6167	F.6203	F.6187	F.6280
Context	[21118]	[21541]	[21503]	[20257]	[21269]	[20544]	[20771]	[20908]	[21437]	[21546]
Sample no.	**<960>**	**<962>**	**<933>**	**<907>**	**<938>**	**<945>**	**<946>**	**<954>**	**<961>**	**<957>**
Quercus sp. charcoal							*			
Roundwood charcoal							*			
Twig charcoal										
Vitrified charcoal		+		+		+	+	+		++
Charred concretion						+	+			
Poaceae indet. culm fragment										
Fungal sclerotium										
Vesicular silica ash/slag							+++			
UNTRANSFORMED OR WATERLOGGED PLANTS										
Ranunculus acris L./*bulbosus* L./*repens* L. achene			* w							
Urtica dioica L. achene			* w							
Urtica urens L. achene										
Betula pendula Roth. fruit				* u					* u	
Betula pendula Roth. bract	* u								* u	
Chenopodium album L. seed	++ u	+ u	* u/w		+ u	* u	++ u	* u	* u	
Atriplex prostrata Boucher ex DC./ *patula* L. seed	+ u		+ u/w							* u
Stellaria media (L.) Vill. seed			* u/w							
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve achene										
Rumex conglomeratus Murray/*sanguineus* L./ *obtusifolius* L. achene			* w							
Malva sylvestris L. intact nutlets			* w frag							
Viola sp.										
Thlaspi arvense L. seed			* w							
Rubus subgen. *Rubus* seed			+ w							
Rosa sp. achene										
Anthriscus caucalis M. Bieb. mericarp			* w							
Conium maculatum L. mericarp										
Apium nodiflorum (L.) Lag. mericarp			* w							
Solanum nigrum L. seed		* u					* u			
Hyoscyamus niger L. seed			++ w		* u					
Convolvulus arvensis L. seed										
Ballota nigra L. nutlet			+ w							
Callitriche sp. fruit										
Fraxinus excelsior L. fruit					++ u	+ u				
Veronica hederifolia L. seed		* u								
Sambucus nigra L. seed								* u/w		
Carduus/Cirsium sp. achene			* w							
Sonchus oleraceus L. achene										
Soncus asper (L.) Hill achene	* u						* u			
Taraxacum spp.			* u/w							
Lemna sp. seed					++ u/w		+ u/w			

Table 31: Samples with 10 or less charred plant macrofossils at Site II East, North West Cambridge (page 5 of 6).

Feature	F.6236	F.6065	F.6263	F.6056	F.6135	F.6128	F.6167	F.6203	F.6187	F.6280
Context	[21118]	[21541]	[21503]	[20257]	[21269]	[20544]	[20771]	[20908]	[21437]	[21546]
Sample no.	**<960>**	**<962>**	**<933>**	**<907>**	**<938>**	**<945>**	**<946>**	**<954>**	**<961>**	**<957>**
Carex sp. tiny, trigonous nut [<3mm]			* w							
Carex sp. elongate, trigonous nut [~4mm]			* w							
Wood and bark fragments					* u					
Leaf litter	++ u				++ u	++ u	+ u	+ u		
Rootlets			++ u/w						+++ u	
INSECTS										
Cladoceran epphipia					+ u/w					
Coleopteran exoskeleton (no of frags / no of types)			+++ /							
Dipteran puparia and adults										
MOLLUSC SHELL										
Galba truncatula (Müller)								*		
Carychium minimum (Müller)/*tridentatum* (Risso)										*
Cochlicopa lubrica (Müller)/*lubricella* (Rossmässler)										*
Vertigo pygmaea (Draparnaud)								*		
Vallonia pulchella (Müller)/*exentrica* Sterki										*
Cecilioides acicula (Müller)								*		*
Trochulus sp.			* u/w					++		++
OTHER ARTEFACTS - mostly from heavy residues >2mm										
Potsherd	+	*		*				*	*	
Burnt clay		*								
Burnt flint		+					++	+		
Burnt stone		*					*			
Worked flint										*
Glass		*								
Slag							++			
Cinder										
Bone fragments	-	+		-	-		+	+		+
Burnt bone fragments										
Small bone										*
Amphibian bone								*		*

Table 31: Samples with 10 or less charred plant macrofossils at Site II East, North West Cambridge (page 6 of 6).

Broad phase	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Iron Age	Late IA / Roman	Late IA / Roman	Early Roman	Early Roman	Early Roman	Early Roman	Early Roman
Feature	F.6017	F.6031	F.6141	F.6156	F.6095	F.6205	F.6081	F.6183	F.6069	F.6168	F.6301	F.6301	F.6190	F.6189	F.6192	F.6192	F.6080
Context	[20043]	[20079]	[20625]	[20705]	[20507]	[20919]	[21240]	[21036]	[20390]	[20864]	[21552]	[21552]	[20846]	[20842]	[20884]	[21387]	[20415]
Sample no.	**<901>**	**<903>**	**<904>**	**<909>**	**<913>**	**<934>**	**<944>**	**<949>**	**<950>**	**<953>**	**<956>**	**<963>**	**<905>**	**<906>**	**<911>**	**<928>**	**<951>**
Slot	4013	4024	4112	4122	4089	4166	4226	4149	4071	4144	4266	4266	4153	4153	4153	4153	4081
Volume/ litres	8	10	8	6	8	6	10	10	8	4	5	23	10	12	6	10	10
Flot fraction sorted	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/8	1/1
Description	Dark fill of pit	Stony dark fill of pit	Fill of pit/ditch terminal	Charcoal rich fill	Dark fill of pit	Fill of pit	Fill of Ring Ditch	Fill of ditch	Fill of ditch	Fill of Encl Ditch	Fill of ditch	Fill of ditch	Basal fill	Finds rich fill	Black organic fill of pit	Fill of pit	Fill of ditch
TOTAL CHARRED MACROFOSSIL COUNT	**33**	**24**	**32**	**19**	**19**	**101**	**14**	**31**	**13**	**20**	**41**	**114**	**62**	**221**	**660**	**466**	**13**
Total grain	**25**	**11**	**7**	**2**	**11**	**23**	**3**	**25**	**4**	**9**	**16**	**62**	**12**	**23**	**78**	**100**	**8**
Total chaff items	**0**	**0**	**8**	**6**	**2**	**10**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**10**	**4**	**16**	**42**	**144**	**553**	**309**	**1**
Total seeds	**8**	**13**	**17**	**11**	**6**	**68**	**10**	**3**	**9**	**1**	**21**	**36**	**8**	**54**	**29**	**57**	**4**
Grain per litre	3.13	1.10	0.88	0.33	1.38	3.83	0.30	2.50	0.50	2.25	3.20	2.70	1.20	1.92	13.00	80.00	0.80
Chaff items per litre	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.25	1.67	0.10	0.30	0.00	2.50	0.80	0.70	4.20	12.00	92.17	247.20	0.10
Seeds per litre	1.00	1.30	2.13	1.83	0.75	11.33	1.00	0.30	1.13	0.25	4.20	1.57	0.80	4.50	4.83	45.60	0.40
Grain:chaff ratio	-	-	0.88	n/a	5.50	2.30	n/a	8.33	n/a	0.90	4.00	3.88	0.29	0.16	0.14	0.32	n/a
Grain: seed ratio	3.13	0.85	0.41	0.18	1.83	0.34	0.30	8.33	0.44	9.00	0.76	1.72	1.50	0.43	2.69	1.75	2.00
Charcoal/ ml	5	0.5	4	2	2	8	5	3	4	0.5	3	2	0.5	2	3	1	4
Charcoal / ml per litre	0.63	0.05	0.50	0.33	0.25	1.33	0.50	0.30	0.50	0.13	0.60	0.09	0.05	0.17	0.50	0.80	0.40

Table 32: Summary of basic calculations for samples with greater than 10 charred plant macrofossils.
Samples with 10–20 macrofossils are shown in grey due to the lower confidence in these results.

Pollen Analysis Steve Boreham

This report presents the results of assessment pollen analyses of three sub-samples of sediment taken from two archaeological features. Sample <970> from Iron Age ditch F.6198 (southernmost section 1340; slot 4151; [20905]) was a 50cm monolith. The basal part of the sequence (0–15cm) comprised a grey silty clay with some mottling. A single pollen sub-sample was taken from this relatively unoxidised unit at 8cm. Overlying this (15–39cm) was a grey brown silty sand with occasional pebbles. The upper part of the sequence (39–50cm) comprised an orange brown silty sand with gravel.

The sample from F.6273 was a 30cm monolith from a pit/well (]21350]) situated at the end of the F.6064 ditch. The basal part of the sequence (0–14cm) comprised a dark grey sandy silt with occasional flints. A single pollen sub-sample was taken from this unit at 7cm. Overlying this (14–18cm) was a band of grey sand with flint gravel. The upper part of the sequence (18–30cm) comprised dark grey silty sand. A single pollen sub-sample was taken from this unit at 24cm.

The three sub-samples were prepared using the standard hydrofluoric acid technique, and counted for pollen using a high-power stereo microscope at x400 magnification. The percentage pollen data from these three sub-samples is presented in Table 33.

Unfortunately, the pollen sub-sample from 8cm <970> from F.6198 was barren. It seems most probable that the absence of pollen in this sub-sample is the result of post-depositional microbial oxidation of organic material.

The remaining two pollen sub-samples had pollen concentrations that ranged between 28,847 and 28,922 grains per ml. Pollen preservation was rather variable in these sub-samples and finely divided organic material and abundant charcoal hampered pollen counting to some degree. Assessment pollen counts were made from single slides for these sub-samples. The pollen sums achieved for these slides were above 50 grains, although none exceeded the statistically desirable total of 300 pollen grains main sum. As a consequence caution must be employed during the interpretation of these results.

7cm; F.6273 pit/well

This pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (33.0%), and had significant amounts of both Asteraceae pollen (members of the thistle and lettuce families; 13.6%) and undifferentiated Pteropsid fern spores (14.8%). Elevated proportions of robust Asteraceae pollen and undifferentiated fern spores is often indicative of the first stages of post-depositional oxidation, which can lead to the modification of the pollen spectrum. In addition to the Asteraceae, a range of herbs were present including sedges (Cyperaceae; 5.7%), members of the bean family (Fabaceae; 3.4%), trefoil or vetch (*Lotus*; 3.4%) and speedwell (*Veronica*; 3.4%). Arboreal taxa were represented by alder (*Alnus*; 4.5%), hazel (*Corylus*; 2.3%), birch (*Betula*; 2.3%), oak (*Quercus*; 1.1%) and beech (*Fagus*; 1.1%). Spores of the *Sphagnum moss* were present at 1.1% and obligate aquatic plants were represented by white water-lily (*Nymphaea*; 1.1%), yellow water-lily (*Nuphar*; 1.1%) and bur-reed (*Sparganium*; 4.5%).

Table 33: North West Cambridge (NWC 13) - Percentages.

Sample/Feature	**F.6198**	**F.6273**	**F.6273**
Location	ditch	pit/well/ditch	pit/well/ditch
Pollen sub-sample	8cm	7cm	24cm
Trees & Shrubs			
Betula		2.3	1.0
Quercus		1.1	2.1
Alnus		4.5	2.1
Fagus		1.1	0.0
Fraxinus		0.0	1.0
Corylus		2.3	1.0
Herbs			
Poaceae		33.0	40.6
Cyperaceae		5.7	4.2
Asteraceae (Lactuceae) undif.		13.6	17.7
Centaurea nigra type		2.3	1.0
Chenopodiaceae		2.3	2.1
Brassicaceae		1.1	2.1
Fabaceae		3.4	1.0
Filipendula		1.1	1.0
Plantago lanceolata	*barren*	0.0	1.0
Ranunculus type		1.1	1.0
Lotus type		3.4	1.0
Urtica		1.1	2.1
Liliaceae		2.3	0.0
Veronica type		3.4	3.1
Lower plants			
Pteropsida (monolete) undif.		14.8	12.5
Sphagnum		1.1	0.0
Aquatics			
Nymphaea		1.1	0.0
Nuphar		1.1	0.0
Sparganium type		4.5	4.2
Sum trees		9.1	6.3
Sum shrubs		2.3	1.0
Sum herbs		73.9	80.2
Sum spores		14.8	12.5
Main Sum	-	88	96
Concentration (grains per ml)	1052	28922	28847

24cm; F.6273 pit/well

This pollen sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) pollen (40.6%), and also had significant amounts of both Asteraceae pollen (17.7%) and undifferentiated Pteropsid fern spores (12.5%). Elevated proportions of both Asteraceae pollen and Pteropsid spores is often indicative of the first stages of post-depositional oxidation. In addition to the Asteraceae, a range of herbs were present including sedges (Cyperaceae; 4.2%), speedwell (*Veronica*; 3.1%), the fat-hen family (Chenopodiaceae; 2.1%), the cabbage family (Brassicaceae; 2.1%) and nettle (*Urtica*; 2.1%). The disturbed ground indicator ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) was present at 1%. Arboreal taxa were represented by alder (*Alnus*; 2.1%), oak (*Quercus*; 2.1%), birch (*Betula*), ash (*Fraxinus*) and hazel (*Corylus*; all 1%). Obligate aquatic plants were represented by bur-reed (*Sparganium*; 4.2%).

Whilst both pollen sub-samples from the F.6273 pit/well have quite similar pollen and represent post-clearance assemblages with evidence for a mosaic of habitats including meadows, tall herb communities and riparian (bank side) habitats, there are a number of differences between them. The basal sample from 7cm has several plants associated with bare ground or short (heavily grazed) turf (speedwell, trefoil/vetch), but with little evidence for ground disturbance. In particular, the presence of water-lily pollen suggests open water in the feature at least 1.5m deep during the growing season, and *Sphagnum* moss spores suggest perennially wet or waterlogged areas close by. It is possible to envision a deep 'lily pool' or 'water hole' fringed with emergent plants such as bur-weed, sedges and common reed (*Phragmites*) surrounded by bare or trampled ground, and set in a mosaic landscape of meadows. The evidence for tree cover is limited to a little wet woodland (alder carr) and hedgerow trees. There is no evidence here for arable activity close to the site. In contrast, the upper sample (24cm) has a sparse herb flora with slightly more emphasis on ruderal 'weeds' and tall-herbs, and with no indicators of deep open water. The disturbed ground indicator ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) is present in this sample, and it is notable that stinging nettle (*Urtica*), a eutrophication indicator (perhaps here representing cattle), is present in both samples. It is clear that the 'water-hole' became filled-in over time, perhaps forming a seasonally wet area.

This snapshot of the area's Roman landscape provides a useful reference in the wider context of North West Cambridge, but also shows the relatively short functional lifespan for some of the excavated features. As always with assessment pollen counts, it is important not to over-interpret, especially where there is evidence for the post-depositional degradation of the palynomorphs.

Discussion

Due to the intensity of the site's occupation, the frequent recutting of both its Iron Age and Romano-British settlements' ditches (especially the former's only localised recutting) – as well as only the partial exposure of the full-area plans of both – it has proven impossible to apply a strict/hard-edged phasing structure upon the site's sequence. Instead, what is offered here is a somewhat more 'fluid' growth model. This accounts for most of their respective ditched settings, but does not attempt to incorporate all of the periods' pits/wells. Reflective of the site's long usage/duration, what is charted here is a four-period sequence that encompasses 12 main phases. Beyond this, in the case of its Middle/Late Iron Age and Romano-British usage, these are further sub-divided into 'stages' or sub-phases. Yet, even this does little justice to the site's complexity and the highly organic character of its enclosures/compounds; in the end, this effectively amounts to 'cartooning' and surely omits numerous other occupation 'events' (Figs 40 & 41).

Earlier Prehistoric (I)

I.1 - Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age usage, including the F.357 Grooved Ware-attributed pit.

I.2 - The Middle Bronze Age ditch-line, F.6032.

I.3 - Late Bronze/Early Iron Age features.

Middle/Late Iron Age (II)

II.1 - 'Open' settlement with Structures 1–4 and 8.

II.2 - 'Ancestral' elements of Enclosures 1 and 2 (including Structures 5 & 6).

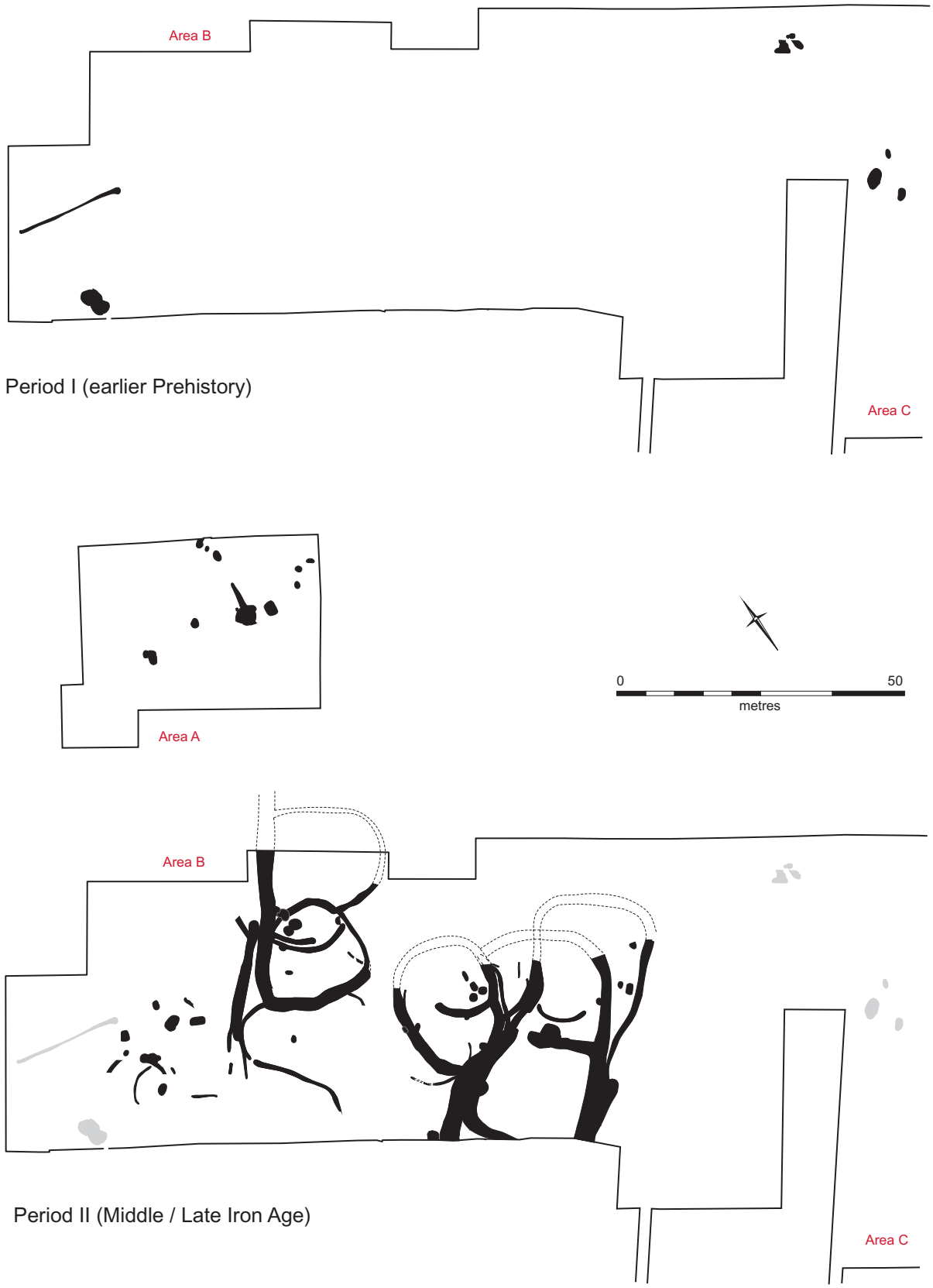
II.3 - Main enclosure construction and usage (including Structure 7). As detailed above (see *Amalgamating Parts* …), for Enclosure 1 this involved five sub-phases/stages; for Enclosures 2 and 3's sequence together, this entailed just three such sub-divisions.

II.4 - Late-phase elaborations of Enclosure 3 (with disuse of Enclosures 1 & 2).

Roman (III)

III.1 - This is assigned to the site's Conquest Period-usage as marked by the establishment, on its western side, by ditch F.6183 (with F.6168 paddock at its northeastern end) and, in the southeast, ditches F.6195 and F.6270. Amounting to only a very 'open' system located directly alongside and recutting the site's latest Iron Age enclosure (No. 3C), this has been termed Compound A.

III.2.i - This saw the laying out of the F.6100 (*et al.*) 'spine-ditch' boundary across the site's southwestern margin and running east into the area from Site II and its road. Broadly contemporary was the establishment of the Compound B settlement as delineated by ditches F.6084 (thought to return eastward in the south as F.6274) and F.6199/6301. This enclosure-compound would, therefore, have been some 30m wide (*c.* 70m if including the western F.6101/6102 ditches); well F.6263 is thought to have been associated and it is also likely that the western quarry cluster is generally contemporary.



Period I (earlier Prehistory)

Period II (Middle / Late Iron Age)

Figure 40. Phasing Periods I + II

Figure 41. Phasing Periods III + IV

III.2.ii - The latter is thought to have come off of/relate to the eastward (and kinking) F.6135/6232 'spine-ditch' extension. Based, however, on the stratigraphic sequence as it was realised, this though must post-date both the F.6148 ditch – parallel with the F.6135 boundary and cutting the western side of Compound B – and the F.6138 watering hole (which ditch F.6135 apparently later cut).

III.2.iii - Cutting across the F.6135 boundary, this was marked by the re-establishment of Compound B' western side in the form of ditch F.6084, whose southeastern return axis is thought to correlate to ditch F.6203.

III.3 - This saw the development of the southern downslope compound (C) as defined by ditches F.6133 and F.6064, and also the latter's related F.6273 watering hole.

Post-Medieval/Modern (IV)

IV.1 - Nineteenth and twentieth century quarries.

IV.2 - The twentieth century chicken sheds and other features.

Distributions

Some comments are here warranted concerning the site's gross finds-category distributions. With the site's flintwork distributions discussed above (Fig. 18), Figure 42 shows that site's Middle and Late Iron Age pottery (blocked together). What it clearly indicates is just how low the values were within Enclosure 1 and its associated features. Indeed, consistently high levels only occurred in relationship to Enclosure 2 (and Structure 6), the central portions of Enclosure 3 and its eastern F.6184 boundary. As mentioned, the latter was actually one of a pair of parallel/bordering ditches: F.6184 and, on its eastern side, F.6183. While some 85 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from F.6184, only one was forthcoming from F.6183; however, it had 139 Early Roman sherds. This is enormously important as it is in the two 'versions' of this ditch-line that the Roman Conquest's transition is evinced.

Though relatively low in Area B, the site's Roman pottery levels can certainly be considered respectable (Fig. 42) and, locally, they are comparable to those within Sites II and IV's settlement cores. In truth, and as highlighted by Perrin above, only from very few features were particularly high densities recovered. These were largely restricted to the area's eastern quarter: ditches F.6183 and F.6203, as well as the pits/wells associated with the easternmost F.6195 boundary. The exceptions to this were, in the west of the site, Compound B's final-phase western ditch (F.6080) and, beyond it in that direction, pit F.6058 and even the main F.6100 boundary itself. In this regard, the site's Roman pottery distributions seem closest to Site II's and it evidently witnessed the redeposition of midden material within selected features upon the settlement's closure (or a phase thereof). The main difference is that here we seem to be seeing middening 'halos' along both the settlement's eastern and western margins. It is the latter side's that is arguably the most telling. West of ditches F.6101/6102 high pottery values continued over 35m+ along the F.6100 spine-boundary, with such locally high levels continuing into that ditch's westernmost-dug segment in Site II. The occurrence of these finds densities would suggest that extensive middens lay immediately beyond the ditch-defined settlement limits in that direction.

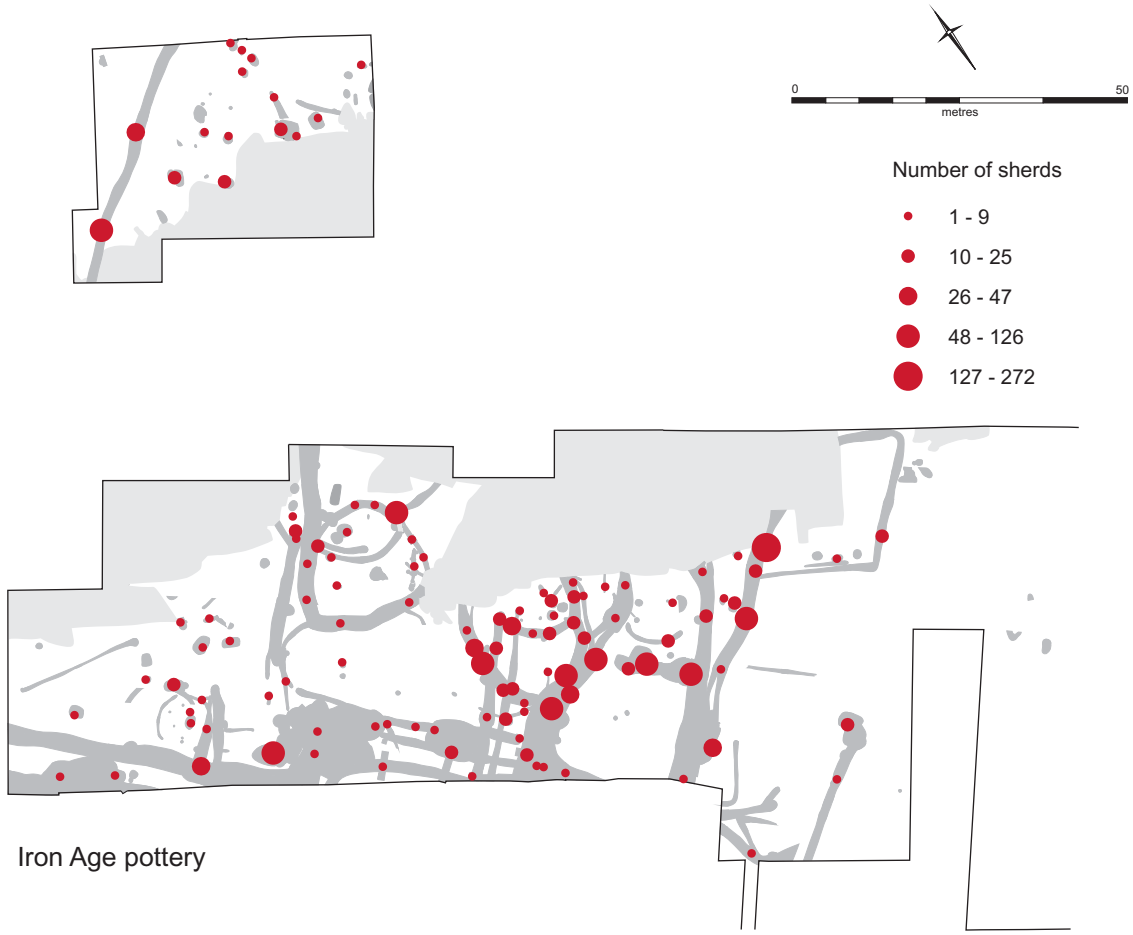


Figure 42. Distributions (1), pottery

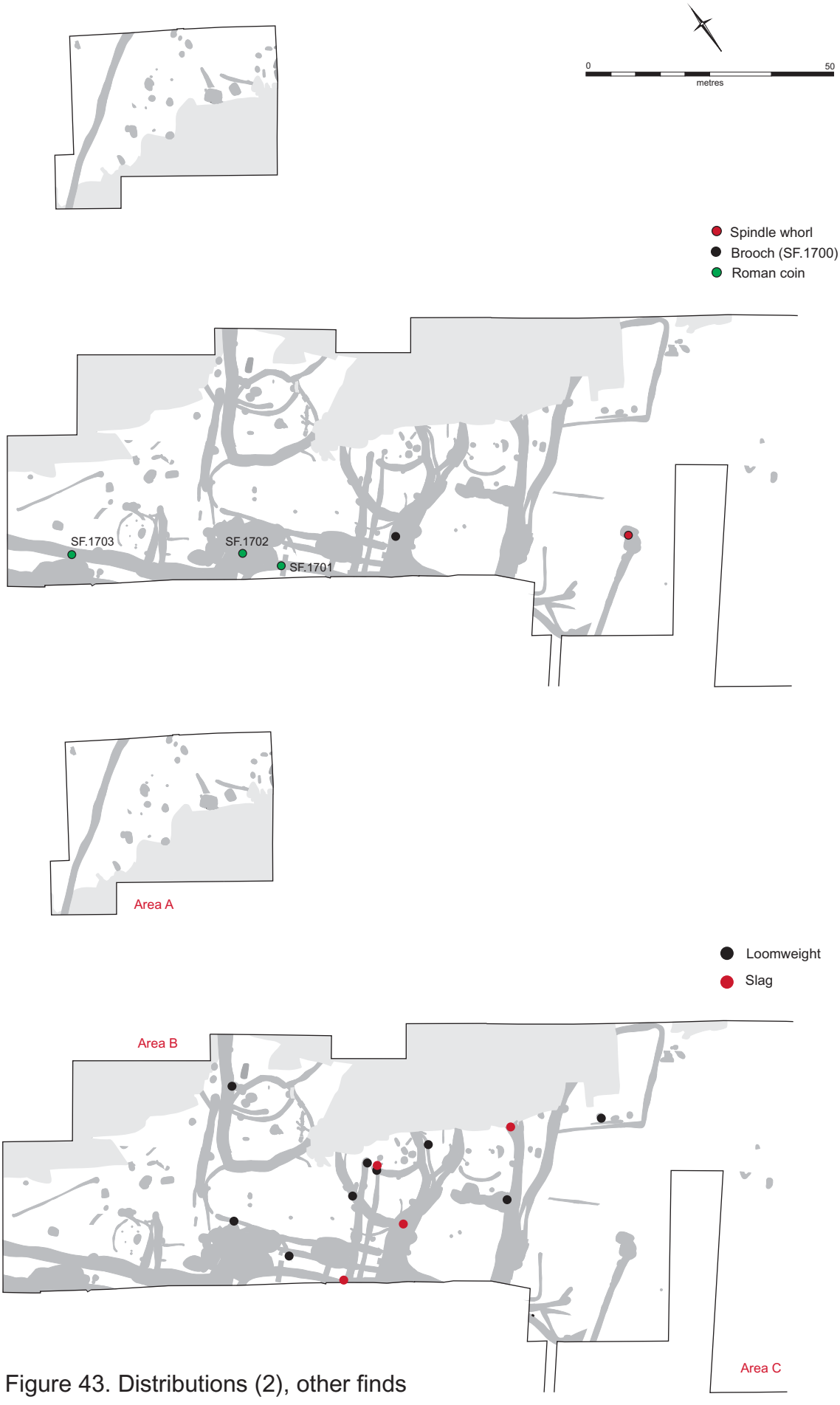


Figure 43. Distributions (2), other finds

Attention should be drawn to the occurrence of a few Roman sherds within Iron Age Enclosure 2's perimeter and Enclosure 3's western boundaries. Presumably deriving from their upper profiles, this is only to be expected as this area also coincided with the interior of (Roman-phase) Compound B.

Of the dateable metalwork items (at least those relevant to the site's main Iron Age/Romano-British phases; see Hall & Appleby, above), their distributions well-compliment the sequence (Fig. 43). The La Tène III brooch (SF1700) came from Enclosure 3's F.6147 boundary; the two Late Roman coins – SF1701 and 1702 – were forthcoming from ditches F.6133 and F.6064, with SF1703's generic Roman or earlier issue coming from the F.6100 'terrace-spine' boundary.

Of the distribution of other potentially 'significant' artefact-types, unfortunately their numbers are too low to be insightful (Fig. 43). While the loomweights show some concentration within the area of Enclosure 2 – perhaps there corresponding to its enhance sheep/goat ratios *viz*. textile production – this is not particularly convincing. The same is also true of the slag. Though two pieces came from Enclosure 3's perimeter, with another from a pit cutting Enclosure 2's Structure 6, the last piece came from one of the Roman Phase 3 ditches (F.6133).

Earlier Prehistoric

Unlike during the evaluation-phase in this general area, no Palaeolithic flintwork was forthcoming. This would seem to coincide with the negative results of the 'deep gravels cutting' and suggests that the terrace's depositional/stratigraphic sequence at this point differed from where Burkitt and Marr had their findings.

Aside from the F.6032 boundary, no other definite pre-Late Bronze Age features were recovered, which was somewhat surprising given that Grooved Ware was forthcoming during the evaluation and with one so-attributed pit was identified. Nevertheless, a relatively substantial assemblage of worked flint was recovered. When combined with the material from the southeastern portion of Site II, this is the most extensive high density flint distribution/spread encountered within the project. Reflective of this – as well as the area's lighter soils – flintwork also occurred within the ploughsoil and this was one of two areas targeted for intensive gird-collection during the evaluation (Area A; Anderson & Hall 2008). At that time, 36 pieces were retrieved from across the 1.17ha collection area. While representing an average density of just 0.3 flints per $10m^2$, the flint was clearly concentrated within the western half of the area (*ibid*., fig. 2).

There is a close correspondence between the evaluation- and excavation-phase assemblages. Both show definite evidence of Mesolithic activity, with an opposed platform bladed core and a microlith likely to be of that date (the latter, 'Early'); this is also true of a number of site's fine blades, though some

of these are possibly earlier Neolithic. Against this, the vast majority of the flintwork is later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (amongst which is barbed and tanged arrowhead of certain Early Bronze Age date), but also included some later material.

As outlined above, although the Middle Bronze Age-assigned ditch length, F.6032, differed in some respects from the terrace's other enclosures of that date (PE1-3; Cessford & Evans 2012, fig. 2.04), together with the F.2727 and F.2729 boundaries in Site II it must represent a broadly comparable setting (its somewhat more minor and locally curvilinear form perhaps being due to its proximity to the terrace's edge); accordingly, these will here be referred to as Prehistoric Enclosure 4. As such, the fact that no other contemporary feature arrangements were found east of this point – in neither the evaluation or excavations – is surely significant, as it suggests that this marked the eastern limits of the terrace's Middle Bronze Age 'enclave'.

With only two Late Bronze/Early Iron Age pits present in the west of Area B, and there being relatively little pottery of that date occurring generally, the site-area clearly lay along the eastern extent of Site II's Late Bronze/Early Iron Age settlement cluster (PSI; Cessford & Evans 2014, fig. 2.04). To all intends and purposes this coincided with the western limits of this site's Middle/Late Iron Age features and, therefore, it is conceivable that this 'close-bordering' reflects an eastward settlement shift. Presumably determined by either 'respect' or intentional avoidance of previous feature-pitted and/or 'occupation-polluted' areas, by the same measure, as we will see below so too could the 'parallel' interrelationship of the site's final Late Iron Age enclosure (3C) and the primary Roman-/Conquest Period-phase compound (A) indicate the same. If so, the latter then marked the end of that process/trend, as the ensuing Phase 2 Roman settlement then 'doubled-back' and reoccupied the area spanned by the site's Iron Age enclosures.

Middle/Late Iron Age

The functional usage/character of the site's enclosures first requires address. Given the occurrence of roundhouses within Enclosures 2 and 3 (respectively, Structures 6 & 7), and also their finds numbers – *c*. 285 and 380 sherds and 605 and 560 animal bones, respectively – there can be little doubt that both were occupied as such. The same, however, cannot be said of Enclosure 1. With only some 180 sherds and 285 bones recovered – despite being dug to a comparative intensity as the other two enclosures[2] – its numbers simply seem too low and, instead, it may have been for stock.

As to the enclosure's chronology, it should not come as a surprise that this is not a matter of hard-and-fast boundary-stages, but propensity. Essentially, Enclosure 1 – in all of its sub-phases/stages – would be the earliest and Middle Iron Age throughout. Both Middle and Late wares were forthcoming from Enclosure 2. While its early usage may well have overlapped with

[2] In truth, for pragmatic reasons Enclosure 3 – especially its eastern perimeter – was dug at a somewhat lower intensity than the rest. If attempting to compensate for this, then the enclosure's recovery-figures should probably be increased by *c*. 10-20%.

Enclosure 1, it clearly was 'active' after the latter had stopped being maintained. To some extent the same is also true of Enclosure 3's sequence, though a higher proportion of its Middle Iron Age material is likely to have been residual and, therefore, perhaps even derive from Enclosure 2's early occupation. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that, in its final Phase 4 manifestation, Enclosure 3 was Late Iron Age, with its final-phase eastern boundary – ditch F.6184 – producing what can only be considered a hallmark or 'classic' assemblage of the time.

Analogous to the main 'drift' of the site's settlement sequence as a whole, what this describes is an west to east enclosure development. Yet, it needs to be stressed that the site's 'Late' usage was certainly not just restricted to the Phase 4, Enclosure 3-area. A number of the pits along the western side of Area B, as well as almost all of them in Area A, had assemblages of this date. Accordingly, a substantive amount of 'open' settlement must have accompanied the final-phase enclosure's usage. Indeed, the quantity of evidently redeposited/residual Late Iron Age wares occurring within the F.6004 Roman boundary in Area A would suggest that this 'Late' usage must have also involved dense horizontal finds spreads/middens.

Although there was no other evidence of substantive Middle Iron Age occupation along the terrace-ridge, the origins of Site IV's main/sprawling Romano-British settlement complex lay in the Late Iron Age (RB.2B.1 phase; Cessford & Evans 2014, 147–49, fig. 3.13). Lying some 600m to the northwest, its layout and location suggested a link to the along-ridge trackway (Way 3) and, therefore, an Iron Age origin for that routeway. While no structures of that date were there recovered, the sub-circular/locally curvilinear form of its enclosures were close to that of the Traveller's Rest settlement's. (While entirely redeposited within Late/post-Medieval quarry pits, some 400m to the southeast quantities of Late Iron Age and Early Roman – plus, also, Early Iron Age – pottery were also forthcoming from the Kavli Institute Site in the grounds of the University Observatory; Evans & Newman 2011.)

As discussed within this report's Introduction, the site's Iron Age enclosures would seem to have had affinities with those which Alexander and Pullinger partially exposed within Cambridge's Castle Hill and the later footprint of its Roman town (Evans & Ten Harkel 2010). Yet, such compounded 'organic' plan later Iron Age enclosures are common within the region and have, for example, been found on Cambridgeshire's clays (Fig. 44; e.g. Wright *et al*. 2009 and Abrams & Ingham 2008) or Colne Fen's fen-edge gravels (Evans *et al*. 2013). What seems somewhat distinct within the site's settlement architecture are its 'C'-shaped roundhouse plans. While such 'partial' eavesgully settings are widely encountered, it is unusual for an Iron Age settlement to only have such house/gully plans and to have them occur in such numbers. Admittedly, plough-truncation might in part to responsible (i.e. deeper 'ring'-length survival only), nevertheless here they occurred in both the western and southern sectors of their projected circles (Structures 4 & 5 and 1–3, 6 & 7 respectively), with Number 8 potentially having a northern arc. This would argue against topographic factors being the sole cause of this (i.e. ground slope *viz*. differential plough-damage) and, otherwise, why this should be the case seems inexplicable.

Figure 44. Comparative enclosures

The scale of the site's Iron Age enclosures warrants notice. At 790sqm, only the Phase 4 Enclosure 3C-form was relatively large, with the rest all delineating areas of *c*. 260–270sqm, with Enclosure 1A's 'cell' being even smaller at 205sqm. These would contrast with, for example, the *c*. 1,000–2,000sqm area of the usually more robustly ditched Middle Iron Age sub-square enclosures that dot the region's fen-edge and whose distribution extends northwestward into the Midlands (see e.g. Evans & Hodder 2006). Aside from the household's residential building(s), the latter compounds would have seen the penning of some livestock; the smaller 'Late' multiple-cell/organic-form enclosures such as on this site suggest separate house and livestock enclosures, and thereby quite a different basis of settlement organisation.

As this area's saw the project's only substantive Middle Iron Age occupation, it is intriguing that this was the only of its many settlements which had higher numbers of sheep/goats as opposed to cattle – 50 *vs*. 44% NISP – and for Enclosure 2's context this rose to 60% (in its Romano-British phase this reverted to the usual cattle dominance: 27 *vs*. 60% NISP). This is unlikely to relate to the 'light' qualities of its immediate geology, and perhaps is better seen as a specific economic adaption or 'landscape trial'. Another possible explanation relates to the relative paucity of contemporary occupation upon the ridge-top proper, and it is conceivably that there then could have been sufficient pasture upon its gravels so that the sheep did not have to go onto the wetter clays. That said, while sheep/ovicaprids were also dominant in the Late Iron Age phase at the Castle Street Site, within the area of Roman Cambridge itself – 34.6 *vs*. 30.8% cattle – interestingly there they also had the greatest frequency in its subsequent Conquest Period/Early Roman phases: 54.9 *vs*. 26.8% and 60.2 *vs*. 15.1% respectively (Rajkovaca in Evans & Ten Harkel 2010).

Although the Castle Street's assemblage numbers were low, it may be telling of the status of that site's Iron Age settlement that its frequency of pig was relatively high: 15.4% (with horse occurring at the same level). While that species' values were also high there in the Conquest Period-phase (12.7%), in Early Roman times this had dropped to 4.1% (*ibid*.). At the Traveller's Rest settlement, pig only amounted to 4.8% of the Iron Age assemblage (*vs*. 3.4% Roman). As noted by Higbee above, horse, though, was relatively frequent within its Iron Age contexts: 11% (*vs*. 13% Roman.

Somewhat belaying the results of site's admitted limited insect remains and pollen sampling (both from Romano-British features), which lacked any evidence of arable activity, the cereal grains and chaff from the environmental samples of both its Iron Age and Romano-British phases – as well as also the quernstone assemblage – would indicate arable production. This would, moreover, be definitely confirmed in the site's colluvial horizons, much of it evidently coming downslope in Late Iron Age/Early Roman times.

The evidence of the settlement's sheep-based economy resonates with recovery of loomweights and suggests textile manufacture (the site's only spindlewhorl, <1575>, came from a Roman-phase feature: F.6189).

A noteworthy omission needs to be acknowledged and which is that no human bone was present, as 'loose' human remains are widely found on the period's sites (e.g. Evans 2013) and occurred in some quantities at Site V (see Brittain 2014). There is little that can be said concerning this 'negative', expect to note that nor were there any obviously 'placed' ritual deposits (except for the querns in the F.6263 Roman-phase well; that phase's ditch F.6102 pig carcass being thought to represent the pragmatic disposal of a sick animal).

Roman

Crucially important is the manner in which the Roman Conquest's transition is expressed on the site. Ditch F.6183's Early Roman recutting of the southeastern Late Iron Age Enclosure 3 boundary and, by inference, its association with the rest of Compound A's features attests to direct continuity in the middle decades of the first century AD and suggests that the transition involved rapid material culture change/uptake. Against this, it is only in the subsequent Roman phase that, as marked by the F.6100 'terrace-spine' boundary (running east from Site II's 'model' farmstead) – plus the establishment of the Compound B system – we see significant change in the area's landscape organisation/layout and which is held to date to Flavian times. Nonetheless, the relationship between the two main Early Roman paddock systems would suggest uninterrupted settlement continuity.

Directly linked by/sharing the F.6100 terrace-edge ditch-line running southeastward from Site II, what is singularly remarkable concerning the site's Roman archaeology is the settlement's very existence and that it should lie within just 150m of Site II's farmstead (with the F.6004 boundary possibly marking the divided between the two's lands). With its rectilinear boundaries and sub-square northeastern paddock, this settlement's main secondary Roman-phase layout was similar to that of Site II.

Mention should be made that, though they may not have been laid-out at the same time, the boundary running southward from the settlement proper – F.6232 – must effectively represent the continuation of the F.6100 terrace-edge ditch-line, with its alignment though kinking markedly southwards. As related in this report's introductory section, this boundary would appear to run towards the area of Trinity Conduit Head, located some 100m to the south and where the next terrace-edge Roman-period settlement is presumed to lie.

Seeming essentially a 'late' development (RB Phase 3), the rectilinear system (Compound C) located along the site's southwestern edge differs from Site II's layout; primarily, that its centre/focus would seem to lie within the area of the long-extant copse and that much further downslope. With parallel

double-ditches forming its northeastern perimeter, F.6133 and F.6064 – with the latter corresponding to the cropmark boundary along the copse's southern side (see Fig. 12) – this would seem to relate to a large sub-square enclosure. While possibly defining still another settlement in its own right, given its downslope location and the arguments mounted above concerning the copse's survival and land's wet character at this point, it is equally possible that this arrangement may have had to do with a major water-supply source. In this regard, it is conceivable that it actually pertained to the establishment of Site VII's villa and, with it, different head-management practices within the area (i.e. larger stock-holding patterns and potentially their *en masse* watering).

No buildings as such were recovered from the Roman-phase settlement. This probably simply reflects that either any associated structures may have lain upslope from Area B or that their traces simply did not survive plough-truncation. Certainly the midden-like finds densities forthcoming from, for example, the pits/wells along the easternmost ditch-length (F.6195) – plus the overall frequency of querns and cereal remains – would indicate occupation as such, and not just pastoral usage or the like.

Having such a meagre metalwork assemblage (e.g. just three coins), only negligible quantities of tile (14 pieces) and with few continental imports within its pottery assemblage (1.2%), by no means can this be considered a high status settlement. That said, as highlighted by Perrin above, its pottery assemblage was very similar to that from Site II's farmstead, apart from the fact that the latter had some third century wares. At *c*. 2400 sherds (including those from the 2014 fieldwork phase there; see Cessford 2015), it was somewhat larger than the 1895 sherds recovered here, but was so was its area-exposure (and which had more limited quarry-truncation); at Site II continental imports occurred at *c*. 1.7%. Of their economic/livestock profile, while Site II's and this settlement's cattle and sheep/goat ratios are broadly similar – 47and 24% *vs*. 60 and 27% (NISP) respectively – Site II had no pig and 24% horse, with the Travellers Rest's having 3% pig and 13% horse. (The number of identified animal bones at Site II – 38 – being though far lower than the 464 here; in total, the Site II Roman-phase settlement had 119 bone fragments as opposed to Travellers Rest's 1200; see Higbee in Cessford 2015, 10.)

As mentioned above, the occurrence of the pig carcass within ditch F.6102 is here thought to relate to the disposal of a sick animal (i.e. not ritually placed) and, in that capacity, is considered comparable to the post-Medieval F.6233's calve burials (and the many such recent animal deposits found at Site V: Brittain 2014). As such, and without similar deposits apparently forthcoming from the project's later prehistoric settlements (with F.6220's calf skeleton being disarticulated; see Higbee below), this could reflect differential standards of livestock management and, possibly, Roman-phase stock-raising intensification, as well as concepts of health/hygiene. If a valid interpretation then this could correlate with the fact that, at Site V (*ibid*.), human remains were associated with its Late Bronze/Early Iron Age pit-wells, but not with comparable Romano-British features.

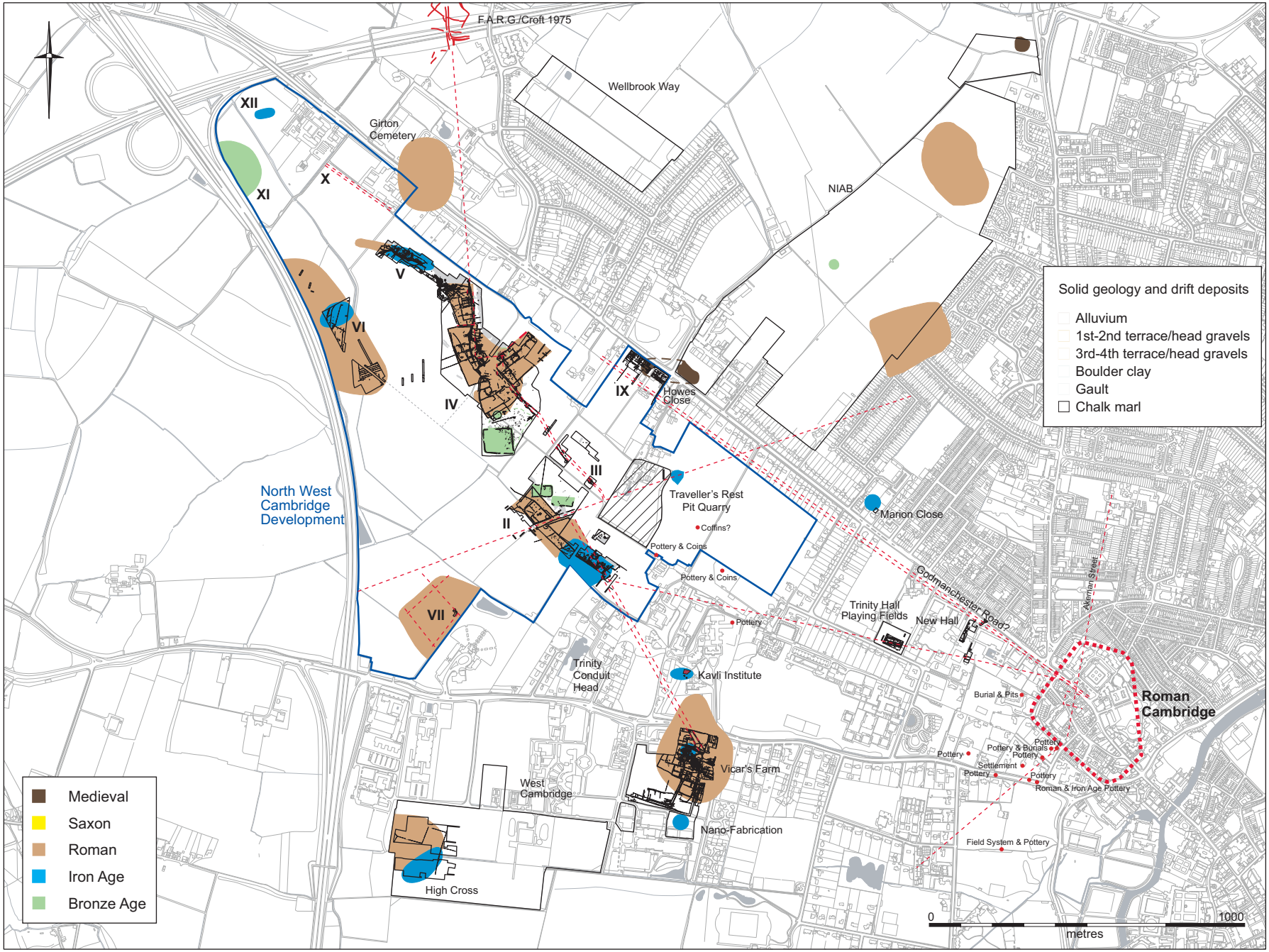


Figure 45. North West Cambridge, project and environs sites

Finally, something needs to be said concerning the Roman-phase quarries, as their scale/extent with the south-centre of Area B came as something of a surprise. Indeed, this quarry-field, rather than a natural pond or the like, was probably responsible for the copse-area's hollow. While possibly dug at this location with a secondary aim of water-source prospection/'release', the intensity of the Roman quarry-extraction does not seem immediately explicable by the character of the site's Romano-British occupation. Given this, one interpretation is that they relate to the area's Roman roads. Here, as outlined in the first of the project's reports (Cessford & Evans 2014), the projected line of the road running southwest from New Hall and Trinity Hall Playing Fields should, if projected, have crossed the area just south of the copse. No feature-based indication of its route was detected during the evaluation; however, based on precedent, this does not preclude its existence as, when exterior to settlements, the period's roads are often not ditch-flanked/-marked. In this capacity it warrants mention that, though the Traveller's Rest settlement's boundaries would not reflect its alignment, the southeastward kinking portion of the F.6232 ditch – whose realignment is thought to relate to the 'lie' of the terrace-edge and another putative contemporary settlement in the area of Trinity Conduit Head – lay at right-angles to this road's projected route.

Due to the impact of earlier quarrying upon the area's archaeology, as well as the fact that the settlements' downslope components could not be fully exposed, it has proven impossible to satisfactorily resolve all aspects of the site's Iron Age and Romano-British occupation. The excavations, nevertheless, have provided crucial information. Not only does this stem from the demonstration of still another Romano-British terrace-edge settlement and what that tells of the ridge's occupation densities and 'proximities', but has also further highlighted the crucial role of water resourcing for such 'inland' settlement locales. Yet, perhaps even more important has been the site's Middle/Late Iron Age phases, as it effectively 'rounds off' the area's archaeology and provides crucial data for what would otherwise have been a major 'gap' in the larger project's land-use sequence. Equally is the site's contribution to the understanding of the impact of early agricultural practices within the landscape and the insights it provides concerning the dynamics of plough-induced colluviation/hillwash.

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The machining was skilfully undertaken under extremely challenging circumstances by the staff of LOC and we particularly thank Mick Mufritt.

Managed by Evans, the excavations were directed by Michael Tierney**.** The efforts of the CAU excavation team were only sterling, and its many staff members are thanked, particularly Tony Baker, Selina Davenport, Katie Hutton, Dan Lovelace, Chris Wakefield, Matthew Wood, and Leanne Zeki. and Laura Watson.

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Appendix: Feature List

Feature	Slot(s)	Cut(s)	Fill(s)	Feature type	Length (m)	Width (m) min, max	Depth (m) min, max	Pottery Dating	Broad Period	Phase
6001	4000	20003	20001, 20002	Pit	2	1	0.35		Undated	Undated
6002	4001	20005	2004	Beam slot-linear	10.2	0.4	0.14		Modern	Modern
6003	4001	2006	2007	Posthole	0.6	0.45	0.27		Modern	Modern
6004	4002, 4003	20011	20008, 20009, 20010, 20018, 20019, 20020, 20033, 20034	Ditch		1.65	0.35-0.39	MIA/LIA	Roman	Roman
6006	4004	20013	20012	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.12		IA	LIA
6007	4004	20015	20014	Posthole	0.45	0.3	0.15		IA	LIA
6008	4005	20023	20022	Pit	1	1	0.28		IA	LIA
6009	4005	20026	20024, 20025	Pit	2.2	1.2	0.4	LIA	IA	LIA
6010	4006	20017	20016	Pit	0.96	0.78	0.18		Undated	Undated
6011	4007	20028	20027	Pit	1.25	1.1	0.2	LIA	IA	LIA
6012	4008	20030	20029	Posthole	0.3	0.4	0.08		Undated	Undated
6013	4009	20032	20031	Pit	1.7	0.9	0.16	LIA	IA	LIA
6014	4010	20036	20035	Posthole	0.28	0.28	0.21		Undated	Undated
6015	4011	20038	20037	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.24		Undated	Undated
6016	4012	20040	20039	Pit	1.18	1.06	0.28	LIA	IA	LIA
6017	4013	20046	20041, 20042, 20043, 20044, 20045	Pit	1.55	1.15	0.72	LIA/Roman	Roman	LIA/ER
6018	4014	20048	20047	Pit	1.45	0.78	0.24	LIA	IA	LIA
6019	4016	20051	20049, 20050	Pit	0.95	1.05	0.39		IA	LIA
6021	4015	20055	20054	Pit	1	1.3	0.42		Undated	Undated
6022	4017	20057	20056	Pit	1.28	0.85	0.14		IA	IA
6023	4018	20059	20058, 20060, 20061, 20064	Pit	1.54	0.36	0.27		Modern	Modern
6025	4019	20063	20062	Posthole	0.3	0.35	0.23		Modern	Modern
6026	4020	20076	20073, 20074, 20075	Pit	2.35	1.4	0.42	LIA	IA	LIA
6027	4021	20077	20065, 20066	Pit	0.86	0.93	0.18		Undated	Undated
6028	4022	20068	20067	Pit	1.3	1.17	0.36	LIA	IA	LIA
6029	4023	20070	20069	Pit	1.18	1.1	0.25	LIA	IA	LIA
6030	4023	20072	20071	Pit	0.46 ex	0.65 ex	0.18		IA	LIA
6031	4024	20081	20078, 20079, 20080	Pit	3.5	3.5	0.69	LIA	IA	LIA
6032	4025	20083	20082	Ditch		0.4	0.27		Undated	Undated

6033	4026	20084	20084	Pit	2.3	1.68	0.26		Undated	Undated
6034	4027	20087	20086	Pit	0.96	0.77	0.45	LIA	IA	IA
6035	4024, 4035	20091, 20116	20090, 20115	Ditch	0.5 +	0.45	0.21	LIA	IA	LIA
6036	4030	20107	20105, 20106	Pit	nd	2.4	0.28	LIA	IA	LIA
6037	4030	20110	20108, 20109	Pit	nd	nd	0.48	LIA	IA	LIA
6038	4031	20098	20097	Posthole	0.7	0.7	0.3		Undated	Undated
6039	4032	20102	20101	Posthole	0.65	0.65	0.4		Undated	Undated
6040	4031	20100	20099	Ditch	xx	0.65	0.18		Undated	Undated
6041	4033	20114	20119, 20120	Pit	1.89	1.2	0.48	Post-Med	Modern	Modern
6042	4034	20113	20112	Pit	0.9	0.6	0.28	LIA	IA	LIA
6043	4038	20121	20122	Pit		0.27	0.12	LIA	IA	LIA
6044	4038	20125	20123, 20125	Pit	1.6	1.02	0.27	LIA	IA	LIA
6045	4039	20129	20128	Ditch		0.55	0.12		IA	MIA?
6046	4040	20132	20130, 20131	Pit	2.6	1.1	0.3	LIA	IA	LIA
6047	4041	20133	20142, 20143	Pit	1.9	1.65	0.39	LIA	IA	LIA
6048	4248	20135	20134	Posthole	0.24	0.18	0.14		Undated	Undated
6049	4043, 4067, 4068, 4128, 4134	20717, 20304, 20332, 20961, 20730	20718, 20303, 20331, 20729	Gully	5.2	0.36	0.24	LIA	IA	LIA
6050	4044	20138	20136, 20137	Pit	0.4	1.3	0.3		Undated	Undated
6051	4041	20139	20141	Pit	0.67	0.68	0.15		IA	LIA
6052	4041	20140	20144, 20145, 20146	Pit	1.5	0.59	0.45	LIA	IA	LIA
6053	4047	20150	20149	Posthole	0.24	0.19	0.19		Modern?	Undated
6054	4048	20156	20154, 20155	Pit	0.8	1.8	0.47		IA	LIA
6055	4048, 4054	20154, 21070	20157, 20158, 20169	Gully		0.37	0.28	LIA	IA	LIA
6056	4057, 4058, 4059, 4060, 4061, 4065, 4066, 4082, 4107, 4174, 4242	20214, 20223,20243,20289,20313, 20329, 20363, 20419, 20582, 20973, 21535	20207, 20208, 20209, 20210, 20211, 20212, 20213, 20221, 20222, 20239, 20240, 20241, 20242, 20247, 20248, 20249, 20250, 202510, 20252, 20253, 20254,20312, 20318, 20319, 20320, 20321, 20322, 20323, 20324, 20325, 20326, 20327, 20328, 20360, 20361, 20362, 20417, 20418, 20579, 20580, 20581, 20970, 20971, 20972, 21197, 21536	Ditch		2.9	0.95	MIA/LIA	IA	MIA
6057	4045	20161	20160	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.2		Undated	Undated
6058	4055	20174	20171, 20172, 20173, 20378, 20379	Pit	3.5	3	0.5	LIA/Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6059	4055	20178	20175, 20176, 20177	Pit		1.55	0.65	LIA	IA	LIA

6060	4055	20181	20179, 20180	Pit		1.2	0.55	LIA	IA	LIA
6061	4055	20187	20182, 20183, 20184, 20185, 20186	Pit	2.2	0.3	0.7	LIA	IA	LIA
6062	4056	20189	20188	Pit	0.3	0.3	0.24		Undated	Undated
6063	4056	20192	20190, 20191	Pit		1.35	0.33		Undated	Undated
6064	4055, 4118, 4151, 4200, 4233, 4253	20198, 20649, 20833, 21101, 21287, 21355	20193, 20194, 20195, 20196, 20197, 20647, 20648, 20830, 20830, 20832, 21072, 21073, 21100, 21285, 21286, 21354	Ditch		4.2	0.7	LIA	Roman	Roman
6065	4049, 4057, 4058, 4059, 4060, 4061, 4065, 4066, 4077, 4107, 4174, 4199, 4206, 4262	20206, 20218, 20238, 20246, 20311, 20317, 20359, 20399, 20499, 20582, 20970, 21196, 21264, 21081, 21136, 21535	20203, 20204, 20205, 20217, 20219, 20220, 20237, 20244, 20245, 20497, 20498, 20309, 20310, 20314 20315, 20316, 20357, 20358, 20398, 20970, 20971, 20972, 21197, 21186, 21187, 21192, 21193, 21194, 21195, 21263, 21080, 21132, 21133 21134, 21135, 21538, 21539, 21340, 21541, 21542	Ditch	2.6	1.9	0.63 – 0.74	MIA/LIA	IA	LIA
6067	4057	20235	20215	Pit		1.23	0.35		IA	LIA
6068	4064, 4085	20289, 20441	20283, 20284, 20285, 20286, 20287, 20288, 20440	Ditch		2.5	0.86	LIA	Roman	Early Roman
6069	4062, 4074, 4199, 4206	20271, 20389, 21062, 21189	20274, 20275, 20276, 20277, 20278, 20279, 20371, 20387, 20388, 20389, 20390, 20391, 21059, 21060, 21061, 21068, 21069, 21070, 21188	Ditch		1.36	0.55	MIA/LIA	IA	MIA
6070	4066	20308	20305, 203060, 20307	Quarrying					Modern	Modern
6071	4069	20334	20333	Posthole	0.22	0.22	0.17		IA	LIA
6072	4069	20342	20338, 20339, 20340 2341	Pit			0.59	LIA	IA	LIA
6073	4069, 4096, 4105	20347, 20514, 20560	20343, 20344, 20345, 20346, 20354, 20512, 20513, 20557, 20558, 20559	Ditch		1.18	0.68	LIA	IA	LIA
6074	4059	20353	20350, 20351, 20352	Pit			0.4	MIA	IA	LIA
6075	4070, 4076, 4077, 4082, 4103, 4202	20335, 20393, 20397, 20421, 20548, 21077	20335, 20392, 20396, 20420, 20556, 21076	Gully		0.98	0.28	MIA	IA	LIA
6076	4049, 4052, 4058, 4062, 4199, 4211	20153, 20166, 20200, 20202, 20272, 21064, 21131	20151, 20152, 20167, 20168, 20199, 20216, 20201, 20299, 20273, 20301 20302, 20300, 21063, 21130	Ditch		0.75	0.47	MIA	IA	LIA
6077	4072	20356	20355	Pit	2	1.27	0.18	LIA	IA	LIA
6078	4058	20365	20364	Pit	1.55	1.2	0.3		IA	LIA
6079	4058	20368	20366, 20367	Pit	1.9	2.3	0.6		IA	LIA
6080	4073, 4081, 4182, 4244, 4245,	20380, 20416, 20990, 21082, 21125, 21396, 21409	20379, 20412, 20413, 20414, 20415, 21083, 21084, 21006, 21007, 21124, 21395, 21410, 21411, 21412	Ditch		1.3	0.43	LIA/Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6081	4073, 4075, 4088, 4112, 4149, 4208, 4224, 4226, 4250	20375, 20383, 20466, 20766, 20808, 21045, 21127, 21232, 21241, 21422	20373, 20374, 20381, 20382, 20463, 20464, 20465, 20755, 20756, 20757 20758, 20759, 20807, 21044, 21126, 21229, 21230, 21231, 21238, 21239,	Ditch		1.1	0.6	MIA/LIA/ Roman	Roman	Roman

			21243							
6082	4073,4088, 4208, 4224, 4244, 4250	20386,20470, 21048, 21129, 21228, 21242, 21398	20384, 20385, 20467, 20468, 20469, 21046, 21047, 21137, 21138, 21227, 21425, 21397	Ditch		1.4	0.63	MIA/LIA	IA	MIA
6083	4074	20370	20369	Posthole	0.31	0.3	0.15		Undated	Undated
6084	4075, 4157, 4184, 4214, 4224	20377, 21005, 21302, 21154, 21234	20376, 21299, 21300, 21301, 21152, 21153, 21233, 21004	Ditch		1.7	0.48	LIA/Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6085	4076, 4077, 4259	20395, 20401, 21402	20394, 20400, 21103, 21466	Gully		0.84	0.36	MIA	IA	MIA
6086	4062	20272	20291, 20292, 20293, 20294, 20295, 20296, 20297, 20298, 20371	Ditch		1.24	0.35		IA	LIA
6087	4078	20403	20402, 20408	Pit	1.9	0.41	0.21	LIA	IA	LIA
6088	4079, 4080	20404	20406	Pit	0.94	0.58	0.11		Undated	Undated
6089	4080	20405	20407	Pit	1.3	0.8	0.1	LIA	IA	LIA
6090	4083	20409	20410, 20411	Pit	0.57	0.65	0.19		Undated	Undated
6091	4084	-	20428	Natural					Undated	Undated
6092	4086	20429	20430, 20431, 20432	Pit	0.3	1.27	0.34	LIA	IA	LIA
6093	4087, 4100, 4107, 4107, 4185, 4191	20434, 20539, 20578, 20578, 21011, 21027	20433, 20538, 20576 20577, 21185, 21010, 21027, 21028, 21029	Gully	6.56	0.35	0.33		IA	LIA
6094	4087, 4100	20437, 20541, 20613	20435, 20436, 20540, 20612	Ditch		0.9	0.23	LIA	IA	LIA
6095	4089	20506	20507, 20508, 20509, 20510, 20511	Pit	2.6	1.2	0.28		Undated	Undated
6099	4082, 4100, 4179, 4256	20427, 20537, 20986, 21443	20422, 20423, 20424, 20425, 20406, 20534, 20535, 20536, 20987, 20988, 20989, 21442	Ditch		2.3	0.6	MIA/LIA	IA	LIA
6100	4064, 4085, 4118, 4233	20282, 20439, 20654, 21290	202810, 20281, 20438, 20650, 20651, 20652, 20653, 21288, 21289	Ditch		1.8	0.46	LIA/Roman	Roman	Roman
6101	4085, 4127, 4128, 4208	20443, 20714, 20719, 21141	20442, 20712, 20713, 20720, 21140	Ditch		0.7	0.55	LIA/Roman	Roman	LIA/Roman
6102	4085, 4137	20448, 20735	20444, 20445, 20446, 20447, 20736	Ditch		1.7	0.43	Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6103	4090	20456	20453, 20454, 20455	Pit	1.4	1.1	0.4	MIA/LIA	IA	LIA
6104	Same as F.6149	20456	20457, 20458	Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-
6105	4090	20460	20459	Ditch		0.3	0.1		Roman	Early Roman
6106	4088	20462	20461	Linear		0.43	0.38	MIA	IA	MIA
6107	4091	20472	20471	Linear	5.83		0.23	LIA	Modern	Modern
6108	4093	20476	20473, 20474, 20475	Posthole		0.7	0.55		Modern	Modern
6109	4091	20478	20477	Posthole		0.4	0.24		Modern	Modern
6110	4091	20480	20479	Pit		0.94	0.2	LIA	Modern	Modern
6111	4091	20482	20481	Posthole		0.47	0.44		Modern	Modern
6112	4091	20483	20483	Posthole		0.56	0.2		Modern	Modern

6113	4091	20484	20485	Posthole		0.55	0.2		Modern	Modern
6114	4091	20486	20487	Posthole		0.62	0.24		Modern	Modern
6115	4091	20488	20489	Posthole		0.8	0.1		Modern	Modern
6116	4091, 4092	20494, 20496	20493, 20495	Gully		0.38	0.16		Undated	Undated
6117	4091	20492	20491	Posthole		0.38	0.26		Modern	Modern
6118	4094	20501	20500	Pit	1.4	1.35	1.2	LIA	IA	LIA
6119	4095	20505	20502, 20503, 20504	Pit	0.39	0.37	0.21		Undated	Undated
6120	4085	20547	20546	Ditch	3.4	1.1	0.4	Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6121	4096, 4105, 4149,	20518, 20565, 20805	20517, 20564, 20824	Ditch	18	0.88	0.24	LIA/Roman	IA	LIA
6122	4097	20520	20519	Pit	1.05	1.1	0.12	LIA	IA	LIA
6123	4098	20522	20521	Posthole	0.3	0.15	0.11		Undated	Undated
6124	4099	20525	20523, 20524	Pit	1.48	0.44	0.34	LIA	IA	LIA
6125	4099	20527	20526	Pit	1.85	2.38	0.3	LIA	IA	LIA
6126	4100, 4131	20533, 20724	20532, 20723	Gully		0.7	0.19		IA	MIA
6127	4100	20543	20542	Discrete	0.5	0.5	0.15		IA	LIA
6128	4101, 4119,4120, 4121, 4217	20529, 20545, 20655, 21160	20528, 20544, 20657, 21159	Gully		0.44	0.13	LIA	IA	MIA?
6129	4102	20531	20530	Pit	1.56	1.06	0.29	LIA	IA	LIA
6130	4103	20549	20550, 20551, 20552, 20553, 20554 20555	Pit	1.48	1.23	0.89	LIA	IA	LIA
6131	4105	20567	20566	Pit		0.37	0.24		IA	LIA
6132	4105	20569	20568	Ditch		0.6	0.18	LIA	IA	LIA
6133	4108, 4055, 4109, 4162	20608, 20615, 20585, 20933	20606, 20607, 20614, 20583 20584, 20934	Ditch		1.55	0.45	LIA	Roman	Early Roman
6134	4106, 4190	20575, 21026	20570, 20571, 20572, 20573, 20574, 21025	Ditch		0.7	0.4	LIA	IA	LIA
6135	4109,4160,4168, 4152,4257	20590, 20644, 20813, 20895, 21452	20589, 20643, 20811, 20812, 20894, 21451	Ditch		0.81	0.43	LIA/Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6136	4109, 4116, 4232	20596, 20646, 21270	20591, 20592, 20593, 20594, 20595, 20645, 21267, 21268, 21269	Watering-hole		6.4	0.9	LIA	Roman	Early Roman
6137	4055, 4108, 4109, 4150, 4154, 4157, 4214, 4253, 4257, 4261	20621, 20611, 20605, 20786, 20829, 21160, 21226, 21298, 21357, 21465,	20616, 20617, 20618, 20619, 20620, 20609, 20610, 20597, 20598, 20599, 20600, 20601, 20602, 20603, 20604, 20785, 20825, 20826, 20827, 20828, 20852, 20855, 20854, 20855, 20858, 21159, 21221, 21222, 21223	Watering-hole	3.07 ex		0.64	MIA/LIA/ Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6138	4109, 4232, 4253	20588, 21342	20586, 20587, 21266, 21341	Layer	5.97 ex	4.58 ex	0.46	LIA	Roman	Early Roman
6141	4112	20631	20622, 20623, 20624, 20625, 20626, 20627, 20678, 20629, 20630	Pit	3.15	2.8	0.9	LIA	IA	LIA

6142	4207, 4146, 4160, 4112, 4257,4261, 4263	20666, 20776, 20898, 21116, 21461, 21521, 21534	20662, 20663, 20664, 20665, 20775, 20898, 21110, 21111, 21112, 21113, 21114, 21115, 21459, 21460, 21519, 21520, 21531, 21532, 21533	Ditch		1.65	0.8	MIA/LIA	IA	MIA
6143	4113	20633	20632	Pit	1.3	1.3	0.1		IA	LIA
6144	4114	20636	20634, 20635	Pit	1.85	0.68	0.26	LIA	IA	LIA
6145	4116, 4197	20642, 21052	20641, 21051	Ditch		0.6	0.3		IA	LIA
6146	4116, 4150, 4196, 4232	20604, 20784, 21050, 21305	20637, 20638, 20639, 20783, 21049, 21303, 21304	Ditch		1.2	0.28	MIA/LIA	IA	Roman
6147	4157, 4160, 4112, 4167, 4207, 4257, 4261, 4263	20754, 20897, 21434, 21109, 21456, 21518, 21526, 21530	20747, 20748, 20749, 20750, 20751, 20752, 20753, 20896, 21291, 21432, 21433, 21102, 21103, 21104, 21105, 21106, 21107, 21108, 21453, 21454, 21455, 21512, 21513, 21514, 21516, 21517, 21523, 21524, 21525, 21527, 21528, 21829	Ditch		3.15	0.94	MIA/LIA/ Roman	Roman	LIA
6148	4124	20672	20671	Pit		0.95	0.1	LIA	IA	LIA
6149	4090, 4117, 4124, 4188, 4203	20458, 20676, 20680, 21019, 21078	20457, 20673, 20674, 20675, 20677, 20678, 20679, 21020, 21079	Ditch		1.2	0.4	MIA/LIA	IA	LIA
6150	4125, 4126,	20668, 20670	20667, 20669	Foundation trench		0.7	0.3		Modern	Modern
6151	4117	20682	20681	Discrete	0.8	0.3	0.12		IA	LIA
6152	4117, 4122, 4139, 4149, 4167, 4230	20687, 20702, 20762, 20795, 20952, 21260	20683, 20684, 20685, 20686, 20698, 20699, 206700, 20671, 20761, 20792, 20793, 20794, 20950, 207951, 21257, 21258, 21259	Ditch		1.6	0.5	MIA/LIA	IA	LIA
6153	4117	20693	20688, 20689, 20690, 20691, 20692,	Ditch		1.4	0.7		IA	LIA
6154	4117	20697	20694, 20695, 20696	Ditch		1.4	0.7		IA	LIA
6155	4123, 4139, 4192, 4230	20711, 20765, 21030, 21252	20709, 20710, 20763, 20764, 21030, 21031, 21251	Gully		0.7	0.23	LIA	IA	MIA
6156	4122	20708	20703, 20704, 20705, 20706, 20707	Ditch	7.4	1.4	0.7	LIA	IA	MIA
6157	4127	20716	20715	Gully		0.53	0.23		Roman	Early Roman
6159	4128	20721	20722	Gully		0.3	0.13		Undated	Undated
6160	4129, 4130	20740, 20742	20739, 20741	Gully		0.55	0.16		Undated	Undated
6161	4132	20726	20725	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.05		Undated	Undated
6162	4133	20728	20727	Pit/Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.15		Undated	Undated
6163	4135	20732	20731	Posthole	0.28	0.28	0.12		Undated	Undated
6164	4136	20724	20733	Pit/Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.05		Undated	Undated
6165	4137	20738	20737	Pit		0.7	0.24		Undated	Undated
6166	4138	20743	20744	Pit	0.67		0.21		Undated	Undated
6167	4140, 4141, 4142, 4181,	20768, 20770, 20772,	20767, 20769, 20771, 20984, 20993	Gully		0.6	0.2	LIA	IA	LIA

	4183	20985, 20992								
6168	4143, 4144, 4147, 4180	20777, 20778, 20780, 20983	20860, 20861, 20864, 20865, 20866, 20982	Ditch		1.24	0.29	LIA/Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6169	4145	20779	20863	Pit	1.34	1.1	0.33		Undated	Undated
6170	4146	20774	20773	Pit	1.04	0.76	0.18		Undated	Undated
6171	4148	20782	20862	Pit	1.6	0.8	0.3	LIA	IA	LIA
6172	4147	20781	20859	Ditch		0.4	0.14		Undated	Undated
6173	4149	20791	20787, 20788, 20789, 20790	Ditch			0.68	LIA/Roman	IA	LIA
6174	4149	20797	20796	Ditch			0.43	LIA	IA	LIA
6175	4149	20802	20798, 20799, 20800, 20801	Pit			0.65	MIA/LIA	IA	LIA
6176	4149	20804	20803	Slump		0.38	0.4		IA	LIA
6177	4149	20806	20805	Slump		0.22	0.24		IA	LIA
6178	4152, 4157, 4257	20816, 20854, 21458	20814, 20815, 20853, 21457	Ditch	2.35 ex	0.9	0.26	LIA	IA	LIA
6179	4151	20820, 21003	20818, 20819, 21001, 21002	Ditch		2	0.55	MIA/LIA/ Roman	Roman	LIA/Early Roman
6180	4149	20823	20821, 20822	Ditch		0.5	0.35	LIA	IA	IA
6181	4154	20836	20834, 20835	Pit		4	0.45		Roman	Early Roman
6182	4154	20839	20837, 20838	Pit	1.4	1.05	0.61		Roman	Early Roman
6183	4156, 4194	20871, 21037	20925, 21169, 21036	Ditch		1.23	0.25	Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6184	4156, 4194, 4201	20870, 21034, 21075, 21359	20924, 21035, 21074, 21358	Ditch		1.54	0.46	LIA	IA	LIA
6185	4155	20865	20928, 20929	Ditch		1.44	0.78	LIA	IA	LIA
6186	4155	20869	20927	Pit	1.14	1.1	0.27	LIA	IA	LIA
6187	4157	20851	20848, 20849, 20850, 21435, 21436, 21437	Pit	3.7	3.13	0.9	Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6188	4153, 4158, 4169	20841, 20875, 20962	20840, 20873, 20963	Furrow		1	0.1		Modern	Modern
6190	4153	20847	20844, 20845, 20846, 21551	Pit	2.5	1.8	0.9		Roman	Early Roman
6189	4153	'Capping layer over F.6192' (and F.6281 & F.6228)	20842						Roman	Roman
6191	4153	20883	20877, 20878, 20879, 20880, 20881, 20882, 20843	Pit		1.6	0.75	LIA/Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6192	4153	21388	21385, 21386, 21387	Pit			0.45	LIA/Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6193	4155	20867	20930	Ditch		0.85	0.53			
6195	4158, 4187, 4189, 4241, 4242	20876, 21665, 21214, 21371, 21377	20875, 21014, 21212, 21213, 21369, 21370, 21376	Ditch	16.7	1.1	0.37	LIA/Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6196	Aas F.6243							LIA	IA	LIA
6197	4159	20889	20888	Pit		1.55	0.26	LIA	IA	LIA

6198	4151, 4159, 4243, 4260	21000, 21381, 21274, 21482	20996, 20997, 20998, 20999, 21273, 21382, 21383, 21384, 21496, 21497, 21474, 21475, 21476, 21477, 21478, 21479, 21480, 21481	Ditch		3.64-4.08	1.21	LIA/Roman	Roman	Roman
6199	4159, 4243	21276, 21378	21275, 21379, 21380	Ditch		1.1 ex	0.91		IA	LIA
6200	4160	20902	20900, 20901	Pit		0.6	0.45		IA	LIA
6201	4164	20804	20803	Ditch		0.8	0.14	Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6202	= 6198			Ditch						
6203	4165, 4225	20909, 20910, 21237	20907, 20908, 21235, 21236	Ditch		1.6	0.55	Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6204	4166, 4159	20912, 21509	20910, 20911, 20912, 21506, 21507, 21508	Pit	3.6	2.4	1.00 +	LIA	IA	LIA
6205	4166, 4290	20923	20919, 20920, 20921, 20922, 21315, 21316, 21317, 21318, 21319, 21320	Pit	3.85	c. 3.00	1.2	MIA/LIA	Roman	Early Roman
6206	4166	20918	20913, 20914, 20915, 20916, 20917	Pit	4 ex	1.19 ex	1.03	LIA	IA	LIA
6207	4161	20932	20931	Quarrying		1.1	0.11	Post-Med	Modern	Modern
6208	4167	20941	20938, 20939, 20940	Pit		1.68	0.67	LIA	IA	LIA
6209	4167	20946	20943, 20944, 20945	Watering hole			0.64	LIA	IA	LIA
6210	4167	20949	20947, 20948	Watering hole			0.47		IA	LIA
6211	4167	20955	20953, 20954	Pit	1.3	1.36	0.85	LIA	IA	LIA
6212	4167	20957	20956	Pit		0.35	0.33		IA	LIA
6216	4199	21067	21065, 21066	Quarrying	2.4	0.85			Modern	Modern
6217	4045, 4046, 4050,4051, 4170	20965	20148, 20162, 20163, 20162, 20148, 20964	Layer	25	5	0.12		Undated	Undated
6217	4170	20965	20964	Hollow	1.19	0.72	0.12		Undated	Undated
6218	4171	20967	20966	Hollow		0.92	0.12		Undated	Undated
6219	4721	20969	20968	Hollow	2.2		0.9		Undated	Undated
6220	4073, 4173	21056	21035, 21054, 21055	Pit	1.00 ex	0.6	0.82	LIA/Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6221	4175	20977	20974, 20975, 20976	Ditch		2.2	0.79		IA	LIA
6222	4176	20980	20981	Pit	0.85	0.85	0.39	LIA	IA	LIA
6223	4177	20978	20979	Pit				LIA	IA	LIA
6225	4182	20991	21008, 21009	Pit	1.00 ex	1.78	0.25	MIA/Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6226	4145	20995	20994	Ditch	0.95 ex	2.55	0.37	LIA	Roman	Early Roman
6227	4186	21013	21012	Gully	0.9 ex	0.29	0.1		Undated	Undated
6228	4153 4187	21394, 21516	21166, 21167, 21394, 21390, 21391, 21392, 21393	Pit	1.00 ex	1.00 ex	0.92	LIA/Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6229	Same as F.6103	21017	21016, 21018	Pit		0.65	0.29	MIA	IA	LIA
6230	4189	21024	21021, 21022, 21023, 21010, 21011	Pit		0.68	0.45	Roman	Roman	Early Roman

6231	4189	21032	21033	Pit	0.75	0.75	0.12	LIA	Roman	Early Roman
6232	4231, 4227, 4238	21262, 21334, 21336	21261, 21333, 21335	Ditch		1.6	0.3	Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6234	4205	21099	21092, 21093, 21034, 21095, 21096, 21098	Pit		1.4	0.7		Undated	Undated
6235	4205	21089	21088	Ditch		2.5	0.26		Undated	Undated
6236	4207	21118	21117	Pit		c.1.76	0.44	MIA	IA	LIA
6237	4208	21123	21119, 21120, 21121, 21122	Pit	1	0.67	0.58	MIA	IA	MIA
6238	4209	21314	21309, 21310, 21311, 21312, 21313	Pit		2.6+	0.84	MIA	IA	MIA
6239	4210	21129	21128	Gully		0.21	0.3		IA	LIA
6240	4212	21142	21143	Pit	1.1	1.1	0.45	LIA/Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6241	4212	21144	21145, 21146	Pit	1.85	1.85	0.42	LIA/Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6242	4212		21147	Layer	0.7		0.2	LIA/Roman	Alluvium	Alluvium
6243	4213	21149	21148	Pit		0.62	0.12		Undated	Undated
6244	4214	21156	21155	Pit	0.87	0.83	0.2	MIA	IA	MIA
6245	4215	26112	21161, 21162	Pit	1.48	0.89	0.11	MIA	IA	MIA
6246	4216	61164	21163	Gully	1.3	0.25	0.05		IA	MIA
6247	Same as F.6281									
6248	4217	21176	21177, 21178, 21179, 21180, 21181, 21181, 21182, 21183, 21184	Pit	1.1	1.35	0.52		Roman	Early Roman
6249	4218	21199	21198	Pit		1.2	0.26		Undated	Undated
6250	4219	21201	21200	Posthole	0.21	0.22	0.12		Modern	Modern
6251	4220	21203	21202	Posthole	0.21	0.2	0.12		Modern	Modern
6252	4221	21205	21204	Posthole	0.25	0.2	0.18		Modern	Modern
6253	4222	21207	21206	Posthole	0.22	0.19	0.11		Modern	Modern
6254	4223	21209	21208	Posthole	0.18	0.15	0.07		Modern	Modern
6255	4189	21218	21215, 21216, 21217	Pit		0.78	0.5	LIA/Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6256	4199	21220	21219	Pit	1.3	0.71	0.42	MIA	IA	MIA
6257	4227	21244	21242, 21243	Pit		1.3	0.5	Post-Med	Modern	Modern
6258	4228	21246	21245	Pit	0.7	0.55	0.28		Undated	Undated
6259	4229	21248	21247	Pit	0.76	1.07	0.15	MIA	IA	MIA
6260	4229	21250	21249	Posthole	0.25	0.29	0.14		Undated	Undated
6261	4159	21272	21271	Pit		1.4	0.38		Roman	Early Roman
6262	4159	21278	21277	Pit		1.24	0.94		IA	LIA
6263	4159	21306	21279, 21280, 21281, 21282, 21283, 21284, 21498, 21499, 21500, 21501,	Pit well	c. 4,00	c. 4.00	2.14	MIA/Roman	Roman	Early Roman

			21502, 21503, 21504, 21505							
6264	4159	21308	21307	Pit	Truncated			MIA	IA	MIA
6265	4235	21326	21325	Pit	0.6	0.54	0.09		Undated	Undated
6266	4236	21328	21327	Pit	0.8	0.65	0.07		Undated	Undated
6267	4237	21330	21329	Pit	1.5	1.2	0.4	Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6268	4165, 4239	21324, 21363	21323, 21361, 21362	Ditch		0.9	0.14	Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6269	4166	21322	21321	Pit	Not seen in section				IA	MIA
6270	4238	21228	21337	Ditch		0.5	0.12	Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6271	4238	21340	21339	Pit		0.7	0.34	LIA	Roman	Early Roman
6272	4063, 4253	21346, 21366	20260, 20261, 20262, 21343, 21344, 21345	Pit	1.00 ex	4.58 ex	0.33	LIA	Roman	Early Roman
6273	4253	21353	21347, 21348, 21329, 21350, 21351, 21352	Pit	3.12 ex	2.11 ex	0.97	LIA/Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6274	4240	21364	21365	Ditch		0.59	0.3	Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6275	4241	21373	21372	Gully		0.25	0.4		Roman	Early Roman
6276	4241, 4142	21368, 21375	21367, 21374	Pit	0.6	0.3	0.9		Roman	Early Roman
6277	4244	21400	21399	Pit	1.16	0.78	0.22	Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6278	4244	21404	21401, 21402, 21403	Pit	1.37	0.39 ex	0.34		Roman	Early Roman
6279	4245	21407	21408	Pit	0.81	0.73	0.24	MIA	IA	MIA
6280	4246	21406	21404 21405	Pit/Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.35		Undated	Undated
6281	41,534,216	21170, 21415	21171, 21172, 21173, 21174, 21175, 21413, 21414	Pit	1.4	1.05	0.61		Roman	Early Roman
6282	4248	21417	21416	Discrete	0.6	0.4	0.25		Roman	Early Roman
6283	4249	21418	21419	Furrow		0.42	0.18		Modern	Modern
6284	4251	21421	21420	Gully		0.55	0.18		Roman	Early Roman
6285	4252	21426	21427	Gully		0.23	0.06		Undated	Undated
6286	4254	21249	21426	Pit					Undated	Undated
6287	4254	21431	21430	Pit					Undated	Undated
6288	4157	21440	21438 21439	Pit		1.7 ex	0.84	Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6289	4258	21449	21450	Gully		0.23	0.06		Undated	Undated
6290	4260	211469	21467, 21468	Ditch		1.79	0.73	LIA/Roman	LIA/Roman	Early Roman
6291	4260	21473	21470, 21471, 21472	Ditch		1.24	0.88 ex		Roman	Early Roman
6293	4243	21491	21492	Pit	1.34	0.32	0.18		IA	LIA
6294	4243	21490	21489	Quarrying					IA	LIA

6295	4260	21495	21494	Pit	1.5	1.1	0.3	Roman	Roman	Early Roman
6297	4046,4105, 4230	20516, 20563, 21256	20515, 20561 20562, 21253 21254 21255	Ditch		1.25	0.52		IA	LIA
6298		20153	20151, 20152	Ditch		1.9	0.4		IA	LIA
6299	4250	21424	21425	Gully	0.64	0.44	0.2		IA	MIA
6300	4204	21544	21543	Pit	0.9	0.8	0.08		Undated	Undated
6301	4266	21553	21552	Ditch		1	0.2	Roman	LIA/Early Roman	Early Roman
6302	4269	21557	21556		0.9	1	0.18	Roman	LIA/Early Roman	Early Roman
6303	4149	20633							LIA/Early Roman	Early Roman
6304	4149	20805							LIA/Early Roman	Early Roman
6305	4108	21580							LIA/Early Roman	Early Roman
6306	4055	21590							LIA/Early Roman	Early Roman
6307	4179	20986							LIA/Early Roman	Early Roman
6311		Recorded in plan only		Pit					IA	LIA
6312		Recorded in plan only		Pit					IA	LIA
6313		Recorded in plan only		Pit					IA	LIA
6314		Recorded in plan only		Pi					IA	LIA
6315		Recorded in plan only		Pit					IA	LIA
6316	4283	21607	21606	Pit					LIA/Early Roman	Early Roman
6317	4157			Pit					LIA/Early Roman	Early Roman
6318	4157			Pit					LIA/Early Roman	Early Roman
6319	4157			Pit					LIA/Early Roman	Early Roman
6320	Unexc.			Pit					LIA/Early Roman	Early Roman
6321	4157	21434 (originally assigned as F. 6147 but further stripping showed this to be a pit cutting that ditch along the edge of excavation)		Pit						Early Roman
6322	Unexc.	Found in 2nd-stage stripping, appears to cut pit F.6321								?Early Roman

6323	Eval.	Number assigned to unnumbered gully in evaluation trench 216		gully						
6324	Unexc.	Gully/ditch seen in plan on NW side of Enclosure 1 but couldn't be excavated due to spoil heap								
6325	Unexc.	Gully observed in Evaluation trench 244								
Layer	4151		20817	Layer					Roman	Early Roman

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OASIS ID: cambridg3-200954

Project details

Project name	NORTH WEST CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGY University of Cambridge 2013-14 Excavations - Traveller's Rest Sub-site
Short description of the project	This was the last of the current North-West Cambridge sites excavated. Against background Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic and later Neolithic/Bronze Age flintwork a few Bronze Age features extended into the area's southwestern margin. These were associated with Site II's MBA paddock/enclosure system and Late Bronze/Early Iron Age settlement cluster. The main phases of occupation were Middle/Late Iron Age and Romano-British, both with substantial assemblages. Of the former, aside from a few 'open' settlement-phase roundhouses, this was manifest by recut enclosures, two with roundhouses, of sub-circular form and of Middle Iron Age date; the third, 'Late' one, was much larger and sub-rectangular. The site saw continuity of settlement into Early Roman times and, during the first century AD, rectangular compounds were established; associated with the eastern end of a terrace-edge/boundary that ran across much of Site II. Associated with this Early Roman usage was a quarry-field. Based on LiDAR and borehole data, this quarrying possibly resulted in a large wet hollow, which - never subject to later arable production - was responsible for the existence of the copse bordering the site's southern side. During the later second century AD many 'Early'-phase features had been backfilled with finds-rich midden deposits. Extending along its south-central edge were two sub-rectangular ditch-lines. These appeared to be a part of a third century compound that must run under the copse. With the site beside the former Traveller's Rest Pit Quarry - where Palaeolithic flintwork was recovered - a machine-dug cutting was taken down into the gravels to test for other such finds.
Project dates	Start: 31-03-2014 End: 30-06-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	4114 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	4178 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Iron Age
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Roman
Monument type	PIT Iron Age

Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSE Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	BROOCH Iron Age
Significant Finds	IRONWORK Roman
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	JETTON Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""""Augering"""","""Environmental Sampling"""","""Measured Survey"""","""Metal Detectors"""","""Topographic Survey"""","""Visual Inspection"""
Development type	Not recorded
Development type	University Campus
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE NORTH WEST CAMBRIDGE Traveller’s Rest Sub-site
Postcode	CB3 0FU
Study area	1.30 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 4288 2597 51.9134493104 0.0775714469259 51 54 48 N 000 04 39 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 20.00m Max: 24.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Christopher Evans
Project director/manager	Chris Evans
Project supervisor	Christopher Evans
Type of sponsor/funding body	University of Cambridge
Name of sponsor/funding body	Univesity of Cambridge

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Archive ID	NWC13
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Archive ID	NWC13
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Geophysics","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Archive ID	NWC13
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	NORTH WEST CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGY University of Cambridge 2013-14 Excavations - Traveller's Rest Sub-site
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