


**LAND AT BLACK HORSE FARM,
OLD GREAT NORTH ROAD, SAWTRY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT
AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN**



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**LAND AT BLACK HORSE FARM,
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CAMBRIDGESHIRE****POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT
AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN**

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District: Huntingdonshire	Site Code: AS 857
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document provides for a Post Excavation Assessment (Part I) and Updated Project Design (Part II) for archaeological investigations undertaken at on Land at Black Horse Farm, Old Great North Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire (centred at NGR TL 1766 8337). The excavation was commissioned by Scandstick UK Ltd, in advance of the construction of a new manufacturing and headquarters unit with associated access and landscaping (Planning Ref. H/04/00797/FUL). The work was carried out by Archaeological Solutions Ltd in two stages: an evaluation and a targeted full strip excavation. This report should be read in conjunction with the evaluation report and the interim site narrative (Eddisford, O'Brien & Williamson 2004, and Weston & Nicholson 2006).

PART I POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Project background

2.1.1 Between November 2004 and January 2005 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation on Land at Black Horse Farm, Old Great North Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire (centred at NGR TL 1766 8337). The excavation followed a desk-based assessment (O'Brien 2002) and field evaluation (trial trenching) (Eddisford, O'Brien and Williamson 2004). The archaeological work was carried out as part of a planning condition required by the local planning authority (based on advice from the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice (CAPCA) section of Cambridgeshire County Council).

2.1.2 The excavation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by CAPCA, and a specification prepared by AS. The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001), as well as the relevant requirements of the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

2.2 Geology and topography

Full details of the geological and topographic setting are contained in the Interim Site Narrative (Weston and Nicholson 2006, Sections 2 & 3).

2.2.1 The site lies to the east the A1(M) and the Old North Road (B1043), just east of Sawtry, which is located about 25km south of Peterborough and 14km north west of Huntingdon. The site comprises 4.1ha of arable and vacant land. It lies at a height of c.5 m AOD to the north and about 3.68 m AOD to the south east. The area to the north east of the site is a playing field, and a plant nursery lies to the north. Also to the north lies Black Horse Farm, separated from the site by the roadway of Straight Drove. It is bounded to the east by the Middle Level Catchwater Drain and to the south by a further drainage ditch, beyond which lays arable land and the A1 southbound access roundabout.

2.2.2 The site lies in an area of Oxford Clay (SSEW 1983), on sloping ground, falling away to the east and south-east towards Sawtry Fen and Great Common. A geotechnical trial pit investigation (Foundations Investigations 2001) recorded that the area of proposed development lies in an area where the underlying geology of solid Oxford Clay formation is present at around 0.4 to 1m below ground level. Above the natural geology was a thin layer of subsoil, a firm grey silty clay; this was not present across the whole site. The subsoil generally lies at between 0.35 and 0.55m below ground level, and is overlain by clayey topsoil (Foundation Investigations 2001).

2.3 Archaeological and historic background

The local and regional archaeological and historical context of the site is detailed in the desk based assessment (O'Brien 2002). The following is a summary of the information relevant to the archaeology encountered on site.

2.3.1 Iron Age

2.3.1.1 Although many Iron Age sites are known on the Boulder Clay plateau to the south, for example around Abbot's- and King's Ripton, there is relatively little known evidence of contemporary activity around Sawtry. A settlement at Stocking Close, near Monks Wood, 4km to the south, was excavated by Garrod during the 1930s and produced evidence for activity from the La Tene period (3rd century BC) through to Roman times (HER 1566; Garrod 1937b). Belgic material was reported around Grange Farm, 3km to the south east, but no site was encountered here in the course of the Fenland Survey. Late Iron Age finds were also found on several sites where occupation continued into the Roman period.

2.3.1.2 Approximately 1km north-north-west of the site, at Tort Hill, lies a small enclosed farmstead of late Iron Age and Roman date (HER 11666; Garrod 1947). Excavations in the 1990s (Welsh 1994, Roberts 1995) revealed further evidence of very late Iron Age occupation to the west of the A1 and Roman occupation either side of it, c. 1.5km north of the current site. Late Iron Age features included a probable temporary stock enclosure and are thought to represent a farmstead (Welsh 1994).

2.3.2 Roman

2.3.2.1 The study area lies immediately east of Roman Ermine Street which linked the provincial capital at London to major urban centres in the north such as Lincoln (Viatores 1964). The road appears to provide the focus for Roman settlement around Sawtry, although there is also a site c. 4km east of the road around Wood Walton (Hall 1992). The fenland survey (Hall 1992, fig 20) suggests that the fen encroached west of the line of Ermine Street in the Roman (and medieval periods), covering the current site but not the area to its north.

2.3.2.2 The excavations on the Iron Age site of Tort Hill, mentioned above (Section 2.3.1.2), also revealed Roman occupation (1st to 4th century AD) either side of the A1, which is thought to approximate the route of Ermine Street. To the east of the A1, excavations revealed features, which are thought to have marked the boundaries of plots fronting Ermine Street, as well as 2nd to 4th century pits, cobbled areas and pottery kiln. This was a peripheral area of the Roman rural roadside settlement used for rubbish

disposal and also, possibly used for the small scale industrial processing of metal and leather (Welsh 1994; Roberts 1995). The extent of this occupation along Ermine Street is unknown, but it may have been part of the same settlement as the Tort Hill site excavated in the 1940s (Garrood 1940, 1947). West of the A1, the late Iron Age settlement/ farmstead (see Section 4.3.2) continued in use until the 2nd century AD (Welsh 1994).

2.3.2.3 There is little evidence about the nature and economics of the Roman settlement at Sawtry. However, an inscribed stone was found by Ermine Street, inscribed 'PVBLIC...'. It may have marked the limits of state owned land. This accords with the theory that the Roman state ran a monopoly salt industry and managed the fens as a centrally-planned imperial estate populated by controlled colonisation (Phillips 1970, 370). Evidence of Roman salt making has not yet come to light in Sawtry.

2.3.2.4 Excavations in Sawtry at St Andrews Church (Pearson and Murray 2000) and St Andrews Way (Lindsey Archaeological Services 1998), found sparse Roman features as well as medieval features. Other evidence for Roman activity in the Sawtry area is mainly in the form of stray finds of pottery and coins, though antiquarian sources note that a number of cremation urns were found 'in Sautre-field, near Ermine Street, about a mile from the village' in 1722 (HER 1339; Page et al 1926, 268). Two Barnack Stone coffins have also been discovered, possibly representing roadside burials (HER 1332); they were found approximately 1km north west of the current site, but their exact location is not known.

2.4 Archaeological evaluation

2.4.1 The site was evaluated by Archaeological Solutions Ltd in September and October 2004. The evaluation revealed significant archaeological features of later prehistoric date, sealed and well preserved beneath thick layers of later alluvium. Evidence suggested occupation of a raised sand promontory or 'island' above the surrounding wetland (focussed in the central southern part of the area of proposed development). At least one, and possibly two roundhouses or former barrows were identified as ring ditches. Direct evidence of occupation included pottery sherds, daub, animal bone and burnt stone. Initial dating evidence from the site was indicative of a probable Iron Age date and evidence of Romano-British activity was also recovered.

2.5 Summary of the original academic objectives of the project

2.5.1 The development site at Black Horse Farm has the potential to contribute to a number of regional research priorities. These are set out in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown & Glazebrook (2000). The original academic objectives of the project, as set out in AS's specification (29/10/04) were:

- Prehistoric settlement and economy of the fen edge
 - Given that an identified regional research framework for the prehistoric period addresses the integration/development of settlement, agricultural and ritual activity, it was particularly important on this site to identify any elements of middle or later Bronze Age activity, and any evidence of funerary activity and/or field systems.
 - It was important to identify crop growth and processing information, and

wider information regarding the local palaeoenvironment in the prehistoric period.

- It was also important to identify any metalworking activity, ceramic typology, and have provision for absolute dating in order to place the site within its regional context.
- Spatial and environmental reconstruction
 - The brief highlights the need to identify the development of the contemporary fen edge landscape, and its change over time due to man-made and natural causes.
 - It was particularly important to obtain a meaningful faunal assemblage from the site, given the results of the evaluation.
 - It was also particularly important to obtain information regarding the spatial layout of the settlement, with targeted excavation of elements of all feature types related to the settlement (buildings, boundary/enclosure ditches and any industrial features).

2.6 Results of the project to date

2.6.1 The excavation revealed evidence of middle Iron Age settlement consisting of two round houses with associated ring ditches and a larger ditched enclosure. The northern roundhouse was truncated by the ditched enclosure, suggesting that the structure had belonged to an earlier, unenclosed, phase of occupation. At the south-east aligned entrance to the southernmost ring ditch the skeleton of an infant was recovered from a shallow grave. The structures and ring ditches were securely dated to the 5th to 2nd centuries BC. This was in contrast to the wider ditched enclosure, which not only produced a large assemblage of 5th to 2nd century BC pottery but also a good amount of mid 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD pottery. The assemblages were well mixed suggesting that the ditch system was regularly re-cut, thus maintaining it beyond the time at which the settlement buildings were abandoned.

2.6.2 An area of domestic activity was identified to the north of the southern roundhouse and its encompassing ring ditch. Pits, pit ovens and spreads of food production debris delineated the area. Some of the features contained 5th to 2nd century BC pottery, these, and the rest of the domestic features, were considered contemporary with occupation of the roundhouse.

2.6.3 A series of ditches marked narrow rectangular plots of a strip field system of mid 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD date in the north-west of the site. This was truncated within the same time period by the ditches of a droveway. The latter entered the site at the north-west corner and terminated at the edge of the ditched enclosure system, strongly suggesting that the enclosure ditches remained open and maintained at this time. The enclosure is thought to have been used as a corral for livestock, and possibly linked to the route of Ermine Street by the droveway.

2.6.4 A grave cut was identified directly to the north of the northern corral ditch. This unphased, 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD feature contained a single inhumation, analysis of which is ongoing.

2.6.5 During the mid 1st to 2nd century AD, the droveway was re-cut and the corral entrance was remodelled, though the ditch marking its western side was no longer open.

Of the features at the entranceway to the corral, a small section of gully produced the only conclusively Roman finds consisting of Samian and Colour Coated wares. A soil developed right across the southern half of the site during the latter stages of this period, which may represent a short-lived phase of agricultural activity before the site was inundated by a thick alluvial layer most likely caused by a rising of the water level in the fen just to the south of the site. It is this layer, up to 0.90m deep, which protected the underlying archaeology. No evidence of anything other than agricultural activity was recorded following this inundation.

3 STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 The excavation site was stripped of overburden under close archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Exposed surfaces were hand cleaned and all further excavation was undertaken manually. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets and drawn to scale in plan and section. Black and white, colour and digital photographs were taken as deemed appropriate. All feature sections were drawn to scale and the site was planned digitally using a total station theodolite (Nikon NPL 820). In addition, the excavation area and the spoil were checked and scanned for finds with a metal detector.

3.1.2 Linear features were excavated in slots providing a minimum of 10-20% coverage. Slots were positioned for optimal determination of inter feature relationships. Structural features, as well as many discrete features across the site, were half sectioned and recorded before being 100% excavated to gain as much information as possible. Three hundred and twenty bulk samples were taken from all dated and sealed deposit.

3.2 Quantitative Data

3.2.1 A total of 318 archaeological features consisting of two hundred and fifty-three postholes/stakeholes, four post pads, forty-one ditches, seven gullies, eight pit ovens, two hearths, two cremation pits and one grave were identified during the course of the excavation. The site was recorded using a single context system and all references have been cross-referenced and checked. Elements of the site archive are tabulated below:

Record type	Number
Context sheets	3012
Environmental sampling sheets	320
Small finds records	19
Plans (1:50)	22
Section drawings (1:10)	410
<i>Site photographs</i>	
Digital	340
Black and white	398
Colour slides	398

Table 1: Site Records Quantitative Data

3.3 Phasing

Archaeological features and layers were divided into eight phases, based on spot-dates and stratigraphic relationships. Full descriptions by phase of all archaeological features and deposits are contained in the interim site narrative (Weston & Nicholson 2006).

3.3.1 Phase 1. (5th to 2nd centuries BC)

3.3.1.1 This phase was represented by the northern roundhouse (ST2303), which comprised a series of pit and gully features and a clay floor within an area defined by Drip Gully F2027 (=F2110 and 2044), and a small structure (ST3012) associated with two pit ovens. Excavation of ST2303 produced pottery dating from the 5th to 2nd centuries BC. However, the stratigraphic position of ST2303 suggests its occupation was towards the earlier end of this range, as elements of this structure were truncated by Phase 3 enclosure ditches. It is thought that the settlement represented by ST2303 and its related features was unenclosed.

3.3.2 Phase 2 (5th to 2nd Centuries BC)

3.3.2.1 Phase 2 was represented by the southern roundhouse (ST2441), its encompassing ring ditch (F2324) and the associated outhouse (ST2487). Domestic features north of ST2441 consisting of pit ovens and spreads of cooking waste were also included in Phase 2. Ditch F2385, the earliest surviving section of the larger enclosure system also dated to Phase 2. An infant burial located immediately outside the entrance to the ring ditch (F2324) was included in this phase because of its spatial association with ST2441.

3.3.2.2 ST2441 produced a significant pottery assemblage, securely dating the roundhouse to the 5th to 2nd centuries BC. Conversely, ST2487 produced a very small finds assemblage, indicating the building likely served as an outhouse store or perhaps as an animal shelter. It is possible that occupation of ST2441 originated in Phase 1 as a neighbouring structure to ST2303; furthermore, many of ST2441's features may date to Phases 3 and 4 as occupation of the structure is thought to have extended in to these phases.

3.3.3 Phase 3 (5th to 2nd Centuries BC)

3.3.3.1 This phase is represented by the excavation of two large ditches forming the south-eastern edge of the enclosure (F2738=F2808) and half the north-western limit (F2325). A mixed finds assemblage, with a chronological range of the 5th century BC to the mid 1st century AD, was recovered from F2738 suggesting the feature was re-dug and maintained well into Phase 7. F2325 truncated elements of both Phase 1 and Phase 2. The remains of a neonate infant were recovered from the upper fill of F2325. The absence of a grave cut suggests the child may have been exposed or simply disposed of following death.

3.3.4 Phase 4 (5th to 2nd Centuries BC)

3.3.4.1 This phase saw the completion of the ditched enclosure. North-west to south-east aligned Phase 3 Ditch F2738 (=F2808) was maintained whilst the north-east to south-

west aligned Phase 3 Ditch F2325 was replaced by Ditch F2226. F2226 terminated opposite the terminus of F2152 to form an entrance to the ditched enclosure. F2152 continued north-east for approximately 14m before turning south-east to form the north-eastern limit of the ditched enclosure. A cremation pit was identified cut into L2427, a fill in Segment E of F2152. Three ditches (F2200, F2833 and F2836) were added to the north-east of the enclosure during Phase 4, all three of which extended beyond the north-eastern limit of the excavation. It is possibly that these features formed another enclosure, encompassing a neighbouring structure, or that they were simply linear land divisions.

3.3.4.2 The entrance to the enclosure was augmented by the imposition of three ditch sections F2075 (=F2080), F2360 and F2905, two large elongated pits, F2105 and F2179 and postholes, F2223 and F2390. Postholes cut into the base of F2176 and F2075 suggest that these features may have held a palisade, emphasising the enclosure entrance. A drainage gully, F2424, extending between the terminus of F2226 and the ring ditch F2324 was also opened during Phase 4.

3.3.5 *Significant unphased 5th to 2nd century BC features*

3.3.5.1 During the excavation of the Phase 3 enclosure Ditch F2738 it was found that the ditch had truncated a pit, also of 5th to 2nd century BC date. The pit's two basal fills had survived and were found to contain pottery, two complete cow skulls and a wooden "plate" with a handle.

3.3.6 *Phase 5 (mid 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD)*

3.3.6.1 A strip field system was opened during Phase 5 in the northern half of the site suggesting a short period of agricultural activity. Due to a complete absence of mid 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD finds in the features constituting ST2441, it is thought that the settlement had been abandoned by Phase 5. Conversely, the large ditched enclosure system of Phases 3 and 4 produced finds extending across the chronological spectrum of the site, indicating these features were maintained.

3.3.7 *Phase 6 (mid 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD)*

3.3.7.1 Two large parallel driveway ditches (F2152 (=F2816 & F2952) and F2285 (=F2846 & F2943)) entered the site from the north-west. They truncated the Phase 5 field system and ran up to the entrance of the ditched enclosure. It is thought that the enclosure was maintained and used as a stock corral. A beam-slot construction (ST2273) was raised during Phase 6 and overlay Phase 2 ST2441. The paucity of occupational debris associated with ST2273 suggests the structure served as a stable or animal shelter within the corral.

3.3.8 *Phase 7 (mid 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD)*

3.3.8.1 Ditch F2875 was dug to the south-west of the ditched enclosure and was excavated in Phase 7, and then recut as F2879. The entrance to the corral was modified by the imposition of three short ditch sections, F2162, F2164 and F2387 and the southern driveway ditch was recut, F2977. The northern driveway ditch also showed evidence of being recut but no dating evidence was recovered. Across the southern half

of the site a silty clay layer, L2060, also developed in this phase, probably as a result of intermittent flooding as water levels in Sawtry Fen rose and fell.

3.3.9 Significant unphased mid 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD features

3.3.9.1 A grave was located to the south-east of Area 2, just to the north of the driveway and orientated north-east to south-west. The grave cut was well executed, but intriguingly, excessively large (2.5 x 1.1m) for the deposited body. Furthermore, it was noticeable that great care had gone into the excavation of the grave prior to the rather haphazard deposition of the body.

3.3.10 Pre 2nd century AD

3.3.10.1 A series of randomly placed, waste disposal pits cut L2060 (which sealed Phase 7 features within the corral), and represented the final phase of human activity at the site (Phase 8). No discernable pattern was evident and the pits were interpreted as waste disposal features, perhaps dug by people using the corral.

3.3.10.2 Discrete features contained no datable finds and no stratigraphic relationships to dated features, other than being sealed by L2002 (see Section 3.3.10.3). Among these, the only significant feature was a cremation pit (F2092), located in the southern part of the site.

3.3.10.3 L2002, an organic soil built up over the southern half of the site, probably representing a period of agricultural activity. L2002 was test-pitted and contained mid 1st century BC to the mid 1st century AD finds. Following this, Sawtry Fen encroached onto the site, resulting in the deposition of a thick alluvial layer (L2001). It was this layer, up to 0.90m deep, which protected the underlying archaeology. No evidence of anything other than agricultural activity was recorded following this inundation.

3.4 Statement of potential (stratigraphic evidence)

3.4.1 The enclosure and its implications

3.4.1.1 The main potential of the site is to further the understanding of settlement shift from and along the fen edge during the Iron Age. The Phase 1 features that constitute ST2303 and ST3012 appear to have been unenclosed. It is possible that the Phase 2 features that form ST2441 may have been contemporary with the Phase 1 structures and became the sole focus of occupation when ST2303 went out of use. The pottery associated with these structures dates to the 5th to 2nd centuries BC suggesting an early to middle Iron Age date for the instigation of the settlement with continued occupation into the middle Iron Age. The unenclosed nature of the Phase 1 features is typical of what is known of early Iron Age (c.600-400/300 BC) settlement in the region (Bryant 1997, 23).

3.4.1.2 The stratigraphic evidence from Sawtry has the potential to clarify the point at which settlement patterns shifted from unenclosed to enclosed. This could be achieved by comparison with contemporary sites in the region such as Little Waltham, Essex (Drury 1978) and Cat's Water, Cambridgeshire (Pryor 1984) and with sites further a-field such as Winnall Down, Hampshire (Fasham 1980; 1985). Thomas (1997) and Hill

(1995) have examined the social and symbolic significance of the shift to enclosed settlement and their conclusions will be summarised and compared with the evidence from Sawtry.

3.4.1.3 The augmentation of the entrance to the ditched enclosure by the imposition of the two large elongated pits and the short sections of ditch with their associated postholes, suggests these features were perhaps palisaded and designed to emphasise the enclosure entrance. These features may reflect high status occupation of the site or perhaps they may have fulfilled a defensive function. Comparative sites suggesting a domestic purpose for enclosure include Werrington, Cambridgeshire (Mackreth 1988) and Kelvedon, Essex (Rodwell 1900) whilst a defensive interpretation has been suggested for enclosures at Thornham, Warham Burrows and Wighton, Norfolk (Gregory & Gurney 1986), and Wardy Hill Cambridgeshire (Evans 2003). The evidence from Sawtry will be considered with these sites.

3.4.2 Agricultural activity

3.4.2.1 The short-lived episode of arable activity on site, attested by the Phase 5 field system, appears to be an attempt to utilise the higher northern part of the site and may coincide with the abandonment of the settlement due to increasingly wet conditions. The Sawtry field system strongly resembles those identified at Roman sites at Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire (Wait 1991, 81-85), Stowmarket, Suffolk (Nicholson, forthcoming) and Takeley, Essex (Roberts 2003) in East Anglia and Thorley, Hertfordshire (Last and McDonald, forthcoming) and Grendon, Northamptonshire (Jackson 1995) in Eastern England. Like the Sawtry field system, the Stowmarket example may date to the late Iron Age rather than the early Roman period; a similar ditch system at East Waste, Milton, Cambridgeshire (Connor 1998) is thought to be of middle to late Iron Age date.

3.4.2.2 Following this brief phase of arable activity, the ditched enclosure continued in use as a stock corral. It is possible that the abandonment of the settlement in favour of arable activity followed by a stock management related landscape, indicates the emergence of a more aggregated settlement close by. Comparison with local and regional parallels regarding this shift in land use may prove useful in testing this hypothesis.

3.4.3 Evidence for ritual behaviour

3.4.3.1 The positioning of the infant burial at the entrance to the Ring Ditch F2324 has a parallel with the Fengate Cat's Water site (Pryor 1984). The burial at Sawtry was approximately aligned on the mid winter sunrise, as were the entrances to the ring ditches and the roundhouses suggesting a ritualistic concern with the cyclical year. Analysis of many Iron Age settlements has revealed a predominance of east/south facing roundhouses (Oswald 1997). Environmental factors have been suggested for this phenomenon such as avoiding the prevailing wind, increasing hours of daylight directed into the roundhouse and perhaps alignment on features within the landscape (Lambrick 1978; Hingley and Miles 1984). Conversely, Oswald (1997) and Parker-Pearson (1996) have suggested that the orientation of the Iron Age roundhouse is primarily concerned with the embedment of symbolic references into the architecture. The findings of these studies will be applied to the evidence from Sawtry and the results will be presented.

4 FINDS ASSESSMENT

4.1 Methodology

Finds were recovered by hand and are therefore subject to the usual biasing factors. They were recovered from pits, postholes, pit ovens, hearths and ditches on the site.

4.2 Quantitative Data

Find	Quantity
Pottery*	46 974g
Daub/building materials	1478g
Cu/Cu alloy objects*	3
Pb loom weight/spindle whorl *	1
Loom weight/spindle whorl*	1
Quernstone*	2
Slag*	7853g

Where possible, finds weights and numbers have been taken from completed specialists' reports rather than from the initial site concordance. * contains Small Finds.

Table 2: Finds, Quantitative Data.

Small Find	Description
1	Unusual fired clay, possibly briquetage
2	Kiln fragment with adhered slag
3	Loom weight/spindle whorl
4	Cu alloy strip
5	Worked/modified bone pin
6	Pb lead loom weight/spindle whorl
7	Possible kiln lining
8	Cu alloy fragment
9	Complete pottery vessel
10	Iron slag
11	Iron slag
12	Possible worked stone
13	Unidentified burnt material
14	Quernstone
15	Complete pottery vessel
16	Brooch
17	Brooch
18	Complete pottery vessel
19	Timber "plate" object

Table 3: Small finds

4.3 Specialist Assessments

4.3.1 Struck Flint

Assessment by Martin Tingle

4.3.1.1 Introduction

The assemblage is composed of 29 pieces of struck flint weighing 245g and 12 burnt fragments weighing 89g. The whole assemblage was recovered from 33 contexts from a variety of middle Iron Age features and some test pits dug into L2060. Most of the flint with surviving dorsal cortex appears to derive from river gravel. The flint is in very fresh condition, unpatinated and varies in colour from grey to orange/brown.

4.3.1.2 Composition and Technology

Find	Number	Weight
Broken Flakes	5	33
Secondary Flakes	3	14
Tertiary Flakes	17	159
Uncorticated Flakes	2	36
Blade	1	1
Scraper	1	12
Burnt flint	12	89

Table 4: The composition of the flint assemblage

The absence of primary flakes and any cores or core fragments suggests that flint reduction was not taking place *in situ*, although the high proportion of tertiary flakes suggests otherwise. The higher proportion of tertiary flakes compared to uncorticated flakes may reflect the smaller size of the flint nodules from which they were struck, alternatively, secondary and primary flakes may have been selected for tasks away from the site.

4.3.1.4 Distribution

The worked flint was derived from 33 contexts with the greatest concentration being four tertiary flakes in L2091. A total of 30 separate contexts contain a single piece of burnt or worked flint.

4.3.2 Pottery

Assessment by Andrew Peachey

4.3.2.1 Introduction

A total of 2587 sherds (46 974g) were recovered from 411 contexts. The bulk of the pottery (79.74% by sherd count, Table 5) comprises shell-tempered pottery from the mid-late Iron Age (5th – 2nd centuries BC), although some may have continued in use slightly later. The pottery is present in well-stratified, sealed groups that have not been subject to disturbance or intrusion, and are often present as considerable groups. Provisional dating of these groups has defined three phases of pottery use/supply to the

site. The earliest is the 5th – 2nd centuries BC and is principally defined by barrel shape jars in the 'East Midlands scored ware' tradition. The second is from the late 1st century BC – the mid 1st century AD and is defined by 'Belgic' cordoned bowls/jars alongside low quantities of possibly residual shell-tempered ware. The final phase is defined by low quantities of Roman fabrics, principally deriving from the mid 1st – 2nd centuries.

4.3.2.2 Statement of Potential

The mid-late Iron Age pottery is well preserved, in good condition and contains a high number of cross-joining sherds. While some of the shell-tempered fabrics have become vesiculated they have not become friable or fragile, however very little evidence of sooting on vessels remains, only small patches adhere to larger burnt areas. The Roman pottery is in a slightly abraded condition.

There is a narrow range of fabrics present; however, they are present in well-stratified groups with a high degree of diagnostic sherds. There is only a low degree of residuality evident in the pottery groups with possibly a very low quantity of the shell-tempered wares originating before the 5th century BC. Likewise some of the shell-tempered wares in late 1st century BC – mid 1st century AD contexts (Table 5) may pre-date the group but could also be contemporary or long-lived vessels alongside newer vessels.

4.3.2.3 Method Statement

For the assessment, the pottery from all contexts was quantified by sherd count and weight (g), and subject to a scan to identify spot dates, key groups, form types, preservation, and broad fabric groups.

Recording for the production of an archive and publication report will expand this to conclusively define fabric groups at x20 magnification. A fabric series will be developed using the systems developed for prehistoric pottery (PCRG 1995) and for the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998), and comparisons will be identified with other key assemblages in the region. The assessment also indicates that these regional assemblages: Werrington (Rollo 1988), Wakerley (Jackson & Ambrose 1978), Longthorpe (Dannel and Wild 1987), Monument 97 (Rollo 2001) and Fengate (Pryor 1884) will provide comparisons of the prehistoric pottery forms. The latter owing to their very well preserved and hand made character will also be illustrated (potentially up to 60 vessels or parts of).

4.3.2.4 Fabrics

The pottery was divided into three major fabric groups for the purposes of the assessment. The first were handmade shell-tempered wares from the mid-late Iron Age that can potentially be divided further into groups defined by coarseness, sorting and possibly related forms. The second group comprises hand and wheel made fabrics from the late 1st century BC to the mid 1st century AD and principally associated with 'Belgic' forms. This fabric group is dominated by sand-tempered fabrics, although low quantities of variants containing grog or shell are also present. The third group is a general category for the small quantities of Roman pottery in the assemblage. No attempt was made to define individual fabrics but a note was made of those, notably fine wares, which provided a spot date.

Spot date	No. of contexts	Fabric groups			
		M-LIA shell-tempered	'Belgic'	Early Roman	Total
5 th -2 nd c.BC	295	1573/28212g	-	-	1573/28212g
Late 1 st c.BC-Mid 1 st c.AD	96	415/8345g	393/6968g	-	808/15313g
Mid 1 st -2 nd c.AD	20	75/897g	19/211g	112/2341g	206/3449g
Total	411	2063/37454g	412/7179g	112/2341g	2587/46974g

Table 5: Quantification of fabric groups by sherd count/weight (g) in stratified contexts

4.3.2.7 Regional context and research potential

The scan revealed that the bulk of the prehistoric pottery was manufactured in the 'East Midlands scored ware' tradition (Knight 2002, 131-6), with dense random patterns of scored and brushed decoration on the exterior surfaces of a high number of sherds. On occasional examples the scoring is neater and confined to crude lattices. This style of pottery corresponds with the Breedon-Ancaster group (Cunliffe 1974, 362), and has extensive parallels with assemblages at Werrington, Cambs (Rollo 1988) and Wakerley, Northants (Jackson & Ambrose 1978). Comparisons are also apparent with assemblages from Fengate (Pryor 1984 & 1980), Maxey (Pryor et al 1985), Monument 97 (Rollo 2001) and Longthorpe (Dannel and Wild 1987)

The importance of the Sawtry assemblage is that it is a significant assemblage located between the Great Ouse and Nene rivers on the southern margins of the known distribution areas of this type of pottery. The main sites that provide parallels (above) lie to the north, and in comparison to the illustrated material from these sites the Sawtry assemblage may contain slightly fewer vessels but those that are present frequently have more complete/substantial proportions. The Sawtry assemblage may help to address or further several questions:

- Can the well preserved and stratified groups provide a firm chronology for the site?
- What elements of the pottery assemblage are characteristic of the site, and do they reflect the type of site?
- Are the types of 'scored ware' present in the assemblage limited by the character of the features/site that they were recovered from? (Is the popularity of certain types of jars due to very common every day domestic use or have these types been deliberately selected for deposition in ring-ditches/termini or round houses? Furthermore, do they correspond with deposits of other materials e.g. animal bone?)
- Is there any spatial bias to the distribution of the pottery across the site?
- Can the chronology of the form types be narrowed by the presence or absence of other known types such as the scroll/curvilinear pattern decorated vessels found to the north and west in the East Midlands style zone?
- Is there a relationship with the wheel made vessels and 'Belgic' style vessels in the 1st century BC, and is there any evidence that the 'scored wares' persist into this period?

While the Sawtry assemblage is dominated by 'East Midlands' style pottery, yet on the margins of its distribution area, there are tantalising and small elements in the assemblage that relate to other shell-tempered mid-late Iron Age pottery that was

produced to the south of Sawtry. These elements correspond to the Ivinghoe-Sandy group of pottery (Cunliffe 1974, 354) notably rim sherds comparable to vessels from Stonea Grange, Cambs (Jackson & Potter 1996) and Gretton, Northants (Jackson & Knight 1985). This style of pottery began in the 6th century BC and may predate the bulk of the assemblage, but the preservation of sherds in this style indicates that they are at least contemporary and probably represent a limited influence and input from pottery manufacturing traditions to the south of Sawtry

The 'Belgic' material has a very high ratio of diagnostic sherds to the quantity of pottery, and demonstrates a very narrow range of forms comprising cordoned bowls with globular or slightly carinated bodies. The forms correspond to types in the series of grog-tempered wares for south-eastern Britain (Thompson 1982). Sawtry lies on the northern extremity of this survey area (the north of Zone 9: Cambridgeshire) and near Zone 8 (Northamptonshire) where the occurrence of a generally orange, sand-tempered fabric is noted alongside grog-tempered wares. At Sawtry sand-tempered sherds (often also with shell) are abundant, and grog-tempered pottery rare. The Sawtry assemblage could provide a valuable insight into how these wares occur alongside the 'East Midlands style' pottery, and possibly how they replace them. The 'Belgic' form types are closely paralleled at Werrington (Rollo 1988), Wakerley (Jackson & Ambrose 1978) and Longthorpe (Dannel & Wild 1987). Some of the Roman pottery may be contemporary with the latest 'Belgic' forms in the mid 1st century AD and bears close comparisons with pottery from the early Roman military depot at Longthorpe (Dannel & Wild 1987) but the Roman groups may be too small to allow conclusions on any relationships or trade. Further elements of the Roman pottery clearly date to after this period and their relationship with the remainder of the assemblage is unclear.

4.3.3 Ceramic building material and daub *Assessment by Andrew Peachey*

4.3.3.1 A total of 334 fragments (2900g) of prehistoric daub and 42 fragments (3268g) of Romano-British CBM were recovered from stratified features (Table 6). The preservation of the daub is exceptionally poor due to the extremely wet conditions prevalent on the site. As a result the daub has a low average fragment weight, 8.68g for the whole assemblage; a figure that is slightly inflated by a small number of fragments significantly above the average weight. Also due to these conditions only occasional and very small, intact impressions and surfaces were recorded.

	Daub		Other CBM	
	Fragment Count	Weight (g)	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Phase 1	21	169		
Phase 2: Structure F2441	117	1303		
Phase 2: Other features	12	69		
Phase 3	30	331	39	1517
Phase 4	42	208	1	822
Unphased: Middle Iron Age	12	82		
Phase 5	2	5		
Phase 6	5	131		
Unphased: mid 1 st century BC/AD	27	181		
Phase 7	15	54		
Phase 8	8	33		
Unphased: sealed by Layer L2002	2	8		
Layer L2002	41	326	2	29
<i>Total</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>2900</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>2368</i>

Table 6: Distribution of Daub in phased feature groups

4.3.3.2 The daub does not demonstrate any consistency in its manufacture. The fabric of the daub frequently contains natural fine silty sand, while fragments may contain sparse to abundant quantities of medium to coarse shell or organic temper.

4.3.3.3 With the exception of ST2442 the daub is sparsely distributed in the stratigraphic phases (Table 6), does not correlate with any of the structures on the site and has a very low potential for any further analysis. Phase 2 Structure F2441 accounts for 35.03% of the daub in the assemblage by fragment count (44.93% by weight). It must also be noted that the largest fragment of daub in the assemblage was recovered from Beam Slot F2184, L2185 Seg. B, part of Phase 6 ST2273, but is otherwise part of a small daub group.

4.3.3.4 The small quantities of CBM in the assemblage are abraded fragments of Romano-British CBM recovered from ditches that may have been open throughout the site's occupation, and from Layer L2002 that seals the site. The largest fragments were recovered from features dated to Phases 3 & 4 (middle Iron Age), but these were recovered from upper fills of Ditches F2325, L2367 & L2382 (Phase 3), and F2152, L2155 (Phase 4), and probably reflect the open nature and longevity of these features.

4.3.4 Small Finds

Assessment by Nina Crummy

4.3.4.1 Two brooches of Colchester Type, which date to the first half of the 1st century AD, were recovered from the basal fill of the large south-western enclosure Ditch F2738. The larger brooch (SF 16) is plain apart from ribbed side-wings, and belongs to Type Cc at King Harry Lane, Verulamium. A reasonably early date in the period of production is more likely for SF 16 as it is large and had an elaborately fretted catchplate. SF 17 is completely plain, and the catchplate was probably less elaborately fretted. It belongs to King Harry Lane Type Cd.

4.3.4.2 The recovery of two such brooches together in the primary fill of F2738 suggests that they were deposited deliberately, especially as they were associated with a complete pottery vessel. This group of objects may perhaps represent the abandonment

of the site. Several deposits dating to the mid and late 1st century that mark either the relocation of a settlement's population or a change of land use have been noted in the general area of Sawtry (Hinman 2003, 627).

4.3.4.3 The function of the handled wooden board is not certain but it might have served a specialised agricultural or culinary purpose. A number of wooden tray-like objects have been recovered from Late Iron Age or early Roman graves, though details of their form are not known due to poor preservation. Similar boards or trays have come from pre-conquest graves at King Harry Lane, Verulamium (Stead & Rigby 1989, fig. 109.118, 6-7, fig. 144, 10). However, all these objects could have accommodated several serving vessels on the surface, whilst the Sawtry board is only large enough to hold a single platter or dish, or to have been used as a platter itself. There is no obvious damage to the surfaces, which precludes use as a chopping board.

4.3.4.4 The remaining small finds are currently being analysed by finds specialist Nina Crummy. On site identification of these objects was as a possible piece of briquetage, two probable loom weights/spindle whorls, one ceramic the other lead, three Cu alloy fragments, three fragmented vessels, a bone needle, a quernstone and several fragments of possible slag.

4.3.5 Slag

Assessment by Phil Weston

Probable slag fragments were recovered from several contexts across the site. If confirmed, these artefacts may indicate that metalworking was taking place on or close to the site; no kiln or forge-like feature was identified.

4.4 Statement of potential (Finds)

4.4.1 Site chronology

4.4.1.1 Further analysis of the pottery assemblage fabrics may allow a firm occupational chronology to be established for the site. The East Anglian region has produced only a small number of Iron Age pottery assemblages that have been fully analysed and quantified (Bryant 2000) and so the Sawtry assemblage could provide the region with a reference collection to aid inter-site comparison.

4.4.1.2 Stratigraphic analysis of the 6th century BC Ivinghoe-Sandy group of pottery has the potential to identify the earliest features on site, refining the site chronology. At the site-specific level, further analysis of the types and characteristics of the recovered vessels may shed light on the type of activities undertaken on site.

4.4.2 On site activities

4.4.2.1 Securely dated flint-work assemblages from Iron Age contexts, without contamination from earlier periods, are extremely rare and as a result, proposed Iron Age assemblages are generally dismissed (Butler 2005). The possibility exists that the flint is residual, originating from earlier prehistoric periods. However, the complete absence of any features or finds belonging to earlier periods reduces the chances of this. Furthermore, the specialist report states the flint is "very fresh" and "unpatinated";

strongly suggesting the flint had not been rolled in the topsoil before deposition. Therefore the flint assemblage, though small, has the potential to elucidate flint-working practices during the Iron Age. Contextual and spatial analysis of the flint-work has the potential to securely date the assemblage to the Iron Age thus providing the region with a reference collection, providing the quantities are sufficient.

4.4.2.2 SF 1, which has not yet been analysed, is possibly a piece of briquetage. If this is indeed the case, then its presence may indicate that the occupants of the site were extracting salt from the fen in order to trade it for other goods. The probable fragments of slag may suggest more industry in the form of on-site production of metal, though no kiln or forge-like like features were identified during the excavation.

4.4.2.3 The loom weights/spindle whorls and bone needle suggest on-site production and processing of textiles. This suggests the inhabitants of the site were either raising sheep or goats for the procurement of wool or perhaps importing the raw material into the settlement through trade links.

4.4.3 Evidence of ritual behaviour

4.4.3.1 Examples of artefacts similar to the wooden “plate” recovered from the basal fill of Pit F3000 have so far, only been identified as grave goods associated with late Iron Age and Roman burials. This suggests that the deposition of such items carried symbolic meaning. Therefore, as the Sawtry plate was associated with two complete cow skulls the whole deposit may represent an episode of structured deposition at an earlier date as 5th to 2nd century pottery was also recovered. Inter-site comparison has the potential to refute or confirm the suggestion that these items carried symbolic meaning with them as they were deposited.

4.4.3.2 Further analysis of the pottery assemblage may identify whether specific pottery fabrics and/or types were specially selected for structured deposition in particular contexts such as ring ditch termini. Examples of complete vessels were identified in Ring Ditch F2324, in a pit cut through the northern terminus of the Ring Ditch and associated with the two brooches recovered from segment B of the Phase 3 enclosure Ditch F2738. This final example may represent an abandonment deposit as postulated by Hinman (2003) (see section 4.3.4.2).

4.4.3.3 The infant burial placed at the entrance to the Ring Ditch and aligned on the mid winter sunrise also supports the theory that ritual behaviour was integral to life on site (see section 3.4.3.1 and 5.4).

5 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

5.1 Sampling Methodology

5.1.1 Ditches were excavated in segments up to 2m long, providing 20% coverage, in order to obtain adequate diagnostic, stratigraphic and environmental evidence. 50% of discrete archaeological features (such as pits) were excavated, whilst structural features and other features within structures were 100% excavated. Animal bone and shell were recovered by hand during the excavation, thus favouring larger elements.

5.1.2 Bulk environmental samples were taken for the recovery of carbonised plant macrofossils and other environmental remains. It followed guidelines issued by Dr P. Murphy of the University of East Anglia and English Heritage (2002). Samples were obtained from postholes, pits, pit ovens, hearths and ditches encountered during the excavation.

5.2 Quantitative Data

Material	Quantity
Human bone	5 individuals represented (3 inhumations, 2 cremations)
Animal bone	2700 fragments
Environmental samples	320

Table 7: Environmental Quantitative Data

5.3 Specialist Assessments

5.3.1 Human Bone

Assessment by Carina Phillips, MA

5.3.2.1 Introduction

Human bone was recovered from four contexts during the excavation: L2093, L2332, L2375, L2987. Cremated bone was recovered from only one context. Preservation of the bone varied between contexts. As cremated bone has a greater mechanical strength than non-cremated bone, this was well preserved (Mays 1998, 209). The other non-cremated bone was of varying degrees of preservation; however, post-depositional fragmentation occurred in all contexts. Concretion caused by the bone lying in a wet anaerobic environment was also present on some of the fragments. The poor condition of the bone is likely to hinder analysis to some extent, particularly affecting measurement of the bone. The hand recovery technique used to lift the bone may have biased the survival of larger bones or bone fragments.

5.3.2.2 Assemblage composition

The cremated bone recovered from Sawtry consists of only six fragments. However, most were of a fairly large size, possibly due to the hand recovery technique (see above). It will be possible to identify some of the fragments to skeletal element and possibly estimate age (i.e. infant, juvenile or adult). The other human bones consisted of articulated remains. A scan indicates the remains consist of one adult and two infants.

5.3.2.3 Method statement

The human bone will be examined to assess completeness of the remains and to, if possible, assess age, sex and stature. The sexual traits of the pelvis and cranium (see Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994 for details) are used to estimate sex of adult remains, this will not be possible for immature remains. Age estimations for adult skeletons will be based on cranial and pelvic features and are supported by any degenerative changes in the skeleton such as osteoarthritis (see Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994 for details). Dental attrition ages for adults will also be considered following Miles (1963). The ages of immature remains will be assessed considering dental eruption (Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994), bone fusion (Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994) and long bone length (Ubelaker 1999 & Scheuer et al 1980).

When possible measurements of the bones will be taken following Buikstra & Ubelaker (1994). Dentition will be recorded, including details of dental pathologies. Other skeletal pathologies and non-metric traits will be recorded when present.

For cremated remains, fragments will be identified to bone when possible, fragment size and colour will also be recorded and indicators of age will be assessed if present.

5.3.2.4 Statement of potential

Further analysis of the human bone will provide estimation of age, sex and height when possible for adult remains and estimation of age for immature remains. Considering the fragmentation of the adult bone it is likely that some of the analysis will be restricted. Analysis of the cremated human bone will when possible identify bone to element. Assessment of size and other age indicators may provide a broad age range of the individual. The colour of the bone may indicate the temperature used during cremation of the body.

The presence of both a cremation and inhumations indicates that both burial practices were in use. The use of these two practices should be considered, however it will be necessary to date the features containing human bone, before this can be carried out.

5.3.2 Animal Bone

Assessment by Carina Phillips MA

5.3.2.1 Introduction

A scan of the animal bone from Sawtry was carried out in order to assess the quantity, preservation and gather a general idea of the composition of the assemblage in order to assess the potential of a full analysis.

A moderate assemblage of approximately 2700 fragments of animal bone was recovered from 170 features at Sawtry. Spot dates indicate that *c.* 50% of the assemblage dates to the 5th-2nd century BC and *c.* 20% dates to the late 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD. The remainder dated to the 8th-5th century BC, 2nd-1st century BC and mid 1st-2nd century AD. Preservation of the bone was poor-moderate. Concretion of salts to the bone had occurred in a majority of contexts, caused by the bone lying in a wet,

anaerobic environment. Scaled erosion of the bone surface had also taken place on a proportion of the assemblage caused by acidic conditions. Fragmentation of the bone was also frequent. The poor preservation and frequent fragmentation of the bone is likely to hinder identification to species during the analysis stage, which will result in a high proportion of unidentifiable bone fragments. The concretion and scaled erosion of the bone may also have obliterated butchery marks, particularly cut marks. The hand recovery technique used may be biased towards the recovery of larger bones, possibly resulting in an under-representation of small species particularly bird, fish and small mammals.

5.3.2.2 Assemblage composition

The scan of the assemblage has indicated that over 50% of the bone is unidentifiable to species, a factor related to poor preservation (see above). Those bones that were identifiable to species consisted mainly of domestic animals. Sheep/goat bones appear to be most frequent. Positive identifications of both sheep and goat were made on a small number of bones. Cattle bones are indicated to have been present in slightly lower numbers. Horse, pig and dog were also noted in the assemblage. Roe deer and a fish bone from a member of the cod family (*gadus* sp.) were the only wild species to be identified in the scan. Domestic duck or mallard was also identified.

Butchery evidence was seen on a small number of fragments, indicating that some survived the effects of poor preservation. Fragmentation of the bone resulted in very few complete elements, however it was noted that a few bones mainly from cattle and horse could be used to calculate withers height measurements. Age estimations based on bone fusion are likely to be restricted by the fragmentation of much of the assemblage. The use of teeth wear and eruption is likely to be limited for cattle, pig and horse considering the small number of complete mandibles. The initial scan however indicates it may be possible to assess enough sheep/goat mandibles to produce an age profile. The partial skeleton of one young dog and possibly five sheep/goat skeletons were also noted during the scan.

5.3.2.3 Method statement

Full analysis of the bone assemblage will include identification to species and element when possible. When it is not possible to identify the bone to species, the long bone fragments will be categorised as 'large sized', consisting of cattle (*Bos* sp.), large deer, and horse (*Equus* sp.), sized fragments and 'small sized' consisting of sheep/goat, pig (*Sus* sp.) and dog (*Canis familiaris*) sized bone fragments. All other bone fragments will be recorded as unidentifiable.

Butchery marks will be recorded when evident, along with preservation and taphonomic evidence. Measurements will be taken when possible following von den Driesch (1976) and Jones et al (1976). Using these measurements withers heights will be calculated for cattle following Matolcsi (1970), sheep/goat following Teichert (1975) and horse following Kiewewalter (in Driesch & Bosseneck 1974). Dog shoulder heights will be estimated using the method of Harcourt (1974). Bone fusion state will be recorded when available and ages will be assigned following Silver (1969). Dental eruption and wear will be recorded for cattle, sheep/goat and pig following Grant (1982) and ages will be calculated following Hambleton (1999) and/or Crabtree (1989). Dental ages for horses

will be assigned following *Farbenfabriken* (1994) and/or *Levine* (1982). Quantification of the species identified will be calculated for the Number of Identified Specimens/fragments (NISP) and the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI).

5.3.2.4 Statement of Potential

The Sawtry animal bone assemblage has the potential to indicate the type and proportion of species on site in the Iron Age, particularly the 5th-2nd century phase of occupation. Utilisation of the species will be indicated by the age profile of the domestic species and the presence and position of butchery marks. It is possible that the analysis of both these factors may be restricted to some degree by the poor preservation of the bone. Size of the domestic species will be indicated by a small amount of the assemblage. All these areas of analysis will help to establish an idea of the husbandry pattern in use during occupation of the site. It will be necessary to compare the established husbandry pattern with those of similar/closely situated sites (see below).

The bone may also provide environmental indicators of the site during occupation, through the identification of wild species and their habitats and the consideration of the best suited grazing ground for the domestic species recorded on site. Trade information may be indicated by absence of certain skeletal elements or the presence of unusual species, such as the salt-water fish identified during the scan of the assemblage. Deliberate/special deposits should also be considered; a possibility highlighted by the presence of the articulated remains identified during the scan. Further analysis of these, associated with other archaeological factors may help to conclude these whether these remains are deliberate deposits.

5.3.2.5 Research comparisons

The Iron Age assemblage from Monument 97, Orton Longueville, Cambridgeshire (*Davies & King* 2001) and Wakerly, Northamptonshire (*Jones* 1978) indicated a husbandry based on similar numbers of cattle and sheep. In contrast, the Iron Age bone from Werrington, Cambridgeshire (*King* 1988) illustrates a husbandry pattern involving more sheep than cattle. At both sites, other domestic species including pigs were recorded in small numbers. It will be useful to compare the husbandry pattern at Sawtry, indicated by future analysis of the bone, with the above sites and other Iron Age sites in the area. Comparisons will indicate similarities in the type and use of the animals present, and may be indicative of similar environments during the occupation period. The size and possible breed of the domestic species should also be compared. The possibility of trade of meat was indicated at Werrington (*King* 1988) and would be useful comparison if such results should be found at Sawtry.

Deliberate or special deposits have been discussed and deliberated on at a number of Iron Age sites and the identification of them continues to be problematic. In further analysis and discussion of the possible deliberate/special deposits at Sawtry the criteria discussed by *Grant* (1984) and *Wilson* (1992) should be considered.

Considerations to be made during assemblage comparisons:

- The types of species present, i.e. domestic and/or wild species?
- The quantities of domestic animals and wild species
- The utilisation of these domestic species, i.e. meat production, wool production

- The butchery: method used; industrial, domestic waste?
- Indications of trade, i.e. absence of meaty joints, presence of unusual species.
- The identification and type of deliberate deposits if present.

5.3.3 *Shell*

Assessment by Carina Phillips MA

5.3.3.1 Assemblage composition

Only ten fragments of shell were recovered. The entire assemblage consisted of fossilised shell fragments. Mineralisation occurs when chemically mobile mineral salts available. All shell dated to the (5th to 2nd century BC). Eight fragments came from Phase 2, and Phases 3 and 4 each contained only one fragment of shell.

5.3.3.2 Methods statement

The shell will be identified to species. Single shells will be quantified. For bivalve shells, the upper and lower valves will be identified before quantification. If only fragments are present these will be counted and recorded as fragments. Preservation will be recorded. Evidence of opening will be recorded if present. A record was also made if there was evidence of a parasite having been present on the shell. A height measurement will be taken of complete shells. Minimum numbers of oysters will be calculated from the most frequent upper or lower valve total.

5.3.3.3 Statement of Potential

The shell assemblage is likely to consist of the remains of shellfish used for food consumption. The identification of shell species in archaeological assemblages can indicate the species utilised and transportation/trade of species (i.e. salt water species). In large assemblages the size of oyster shells may indicate if over exploitation of oyster beds has occurred.

The small size and poor condition of the assemblage is likely to restrict analysis. However some of the assemblage should be identifiable to species.

5.3.4 *Environmental Samples* *Assessment by Val Fryer*

5.3.4.1 One hundred and forty seven samples were submitted for analysis. Cereal grains, chaff and seeds of common weeds and grassland plants were present at a low to moderate density within all but thirty-six samples. Preservation was moderately poor; a high proportion of the charred grains and seeds were puffed and distorted (possibly as a result of combustion at high temperatures), whilst many of the rarely identified chaff elements were fragmented and abraded.

5.3.4.2 Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring most frequently. Of the closely identifiable wheat grains, most were of an elongated 'drop-form' type typical of spelt (*T. spelta*), and although chaff was very rare, spelt glume bases were also recorded from thirteen assemblages. A single possible emmer (*T. dicoccum*) glume base was noted within sample 129.

5.3.4.3 Although charred weed seeds were recovered, most were present as single specimens within an assemblage. Grasses (*Poaceae*) and grassland herbs including brome (*Bromus* sp.), small legumes (*Fabaceae*), medick/ clover/ trefoil (*Medicago/ Trifolium/ Lotus* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.) type, were predominant throughout, although rare specimens of common cereal crop contaminants (namely fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) were also recorded. Occasional charred fruits of sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.), both wetland plants, were also present, and a single possible hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) seed was noted within the assemblages from sample 238.

5.3.4.4 Charcoal fragments were present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Other charred plant macrofossils were rare, but did include pieces of root/stem (including rare fragments of heather (*Ericaceae*) stem), buds and culm nodes. Bone and fish bone fragments were recorded, but at an insufficient density to be indicative of dietary refuse.

5.4 **Statement of Potential (Environmental)**

5.4.1 *Evidence of site subsistence regime*

The environmental evidence has the potential to elucidate on-site food production and examine what, if any, agricultural activity was undertaken locally. Low density of cereal grains and chaff may indicate that the occupants of the site were following a pastoral regime, and were relying on imported batches of prime grain to meet their dietary needs. A pastoral regime would be better suited to the fen edge environment as it would provide summer grazing on the seasonally flooded pastures. Livestock may then have been moved to higher ground in the winter months. Inter-site comparison may help to refine our understanding of the subsistence regime practised on similar fen edge sites.

Further analysis of the animal bone assemblage has the potential to identify the quantities of domesticates and wild species exploited on site. In addition, analysis may identify how these species were utilised, i.e. wool production and/or meat production. Trade links may be indicated by the lack of meaty joints in the bone assemblage and also

by the presence of sea fish remains. Analysis of wild species remains has the potential to further our understanding of the local environment. Comparison with contemporary sites in the region has the potential to identify and clarify special or structured deposits of animal remains on the site; a practice known to have been practiced in the Iron Age (Grant 1984, Wait 1985, Hill 1995).

5.4.2 Evidence of funerary activity on site

The treatment of human remains varies across the chronological range of the site. A probable cremation was recorded as well as three inhumations. The cremation was deposited in a pit cut into the natural and can only be dated by the overlying layer. It appears to have been placed straight into an open pit or perhaps in to an organic, possibly leather, container.

The skeleton of a neonate was recovered from the upper fill of F3225; Segment B. The body appeared to have been treated with little care and it is possible the child was exposed or simply disposed of following death. The body will be dated by the pottery within the deposit. The neonate skeleton recovered from a shallow pit aligned with the entrance to Ring Ditch F2324 suggests a ritualistic aspect to its deposition. Parallels from across the region and nation will be examined for the publication report.

The adult skeleton recovered from the grave cut north of the driveway dates to the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD and similar, contemporary examples associated with driveways will be researched. In addition, the haphazard nature of the burial in a well-executed grave has a parallel with an early Roman grave in a cemetery at Great Casterton, Rutland (McConnell and Grassam 2005). Further examples will be sought, and if found, compared with the Sawtry example.

5.4.3 The fen edge environment

Aquatic plant remains in the assemblage indicate that the site was becoming progressively wetter; analysis of samples containing such environmental remains from securely dated deposits may help to define and confirm an abandonment date for the settlement.

The fenland survey series of reports from East Anglian Archaeology will be consulted for contemporary fen edge sites that became progressively wetter towards the end of the Iron Age, in order to understand the effects of this process on such settlements and the one at Sawtry. Potentially useful sites for analysis will include Plant's Farm, Maxey (Simpson *et al.* 1993), Colne Fen, Earith (Knight and McFadyen. 1998) and Cat's Water (Pryor. 1984) all in Cambridgeshire.

6 STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 The project archive will follow guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992). It will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store, Cambridge.

PART II UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

7 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

7.1 Archaeological investigations at Black Horse Farm, Cambridgeshire have revealed nine principal phases of activity on the site. The majority of this activity took place in the middle to late Iron Age (5th to 2nd centuries BC) with some utilisation of the site extending into the early Romano-British period (mid 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD). The first five phases are all concerned with Iron Age occupation of the site. The earliest elements on site suggest the presence of an unenclosed roundhouse, which was then superseded by another roundhouse contained within an extensive ditched enclosure system. This structure appears to have been in use for a substantial period, attested to by the deep build-up of an occupation layer.

7.2 Following the abandonment of the settlement towards the end of the 5th to 2nd centuries BC period, a small strip field system was initiated on the northern half of the site in the mid 1st century BC to the mid 1st century AD. As the site as a whole slopes gently down to the south and Sawtry Fen, it is likely that the settlement went out of use as water levels rose and the field system may be interpreted as an attempt to employ the slightly higher ground in crop production.

7.3 The agricultural activity on site was short-lived and the field system was superseded by drove-way ditches and the reuse of the ditched enclosure as a stock corral. A beam-slot building was erected within the corral and probably served as a stable or animal shelter. Again, this activity dated to the mid 1st century BC to the mid 1st century AD and may indicate that in this period, for a short while at least, the Fen water levels dropped.

7.4 Eventually, the southern half of the site was overlain by a soil layer. This deposit contained a substantial quantity of 1st century BC to 1st century AD pottery and also, a 2nd century AD assemblage. This soil layer likely represents a final episode of agricultural activity on the site before the whole area was inundated by a thick layer of alluvium

7.5 Ultimately, the site has the potential to increase our understanding of the nature of Iron Age activity and landscape development along the fen edge. Further analysis of the finds assemblage may provide tighter dating for the identified phases. This could provide a better date for the shift from unenclosed to enclosed settlement and also for the abandonment of the settlement in favour of stock rearing. Further analysis of the finds assemblage may also indicate local and regional trade networks.

7.6 There is potential evidence of ritual activity on site concerned with the structured deposition of animal bone, brooches, pottery, a wooden plate and a child burial. At the time of writing, a partial timber "plate" has been recovered from the Archaeological Solutions site at Broadlands in Peterborough. The plate was found in a pit and was associated with a horse skull and early Romano-British pottery. This example and further comparisons with contemporary sites will be made to support or refute the supposition that episodes of structured deposition were a part of the ritual life of the site.

8 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Relevant Data

See sections 2.3 (Archaeological and Historical Background), 3.4 (Stratigraphic Assessment: Statement of Potential), 4.3 (Specialists assessments), 5.3 (Specialist assessments)

8.1 The nature and scope of the site's potential

8.1.1 The excavation of this site has revealed middle Iron Age occupation shifting near the beginning of its life from unenclosed to enclosed form. Occupation within the enclosure seems to have been long lived (5th to 2nd century BC) but did not extend into the late Iron Age. The shift from occupation to (short lived) arable farming and then to livestock rearing in the 1st centuries BC/ AD coincides with the instigation of settlement in the Tort Hill area to the north of the site, and the construction of Roman Ermine Street. The site was abandoned by the 2nd century AD and a thick alluvial deposit attests inundation at this time, reflecting the growth of Sawtry Fen.

8.1.2 As a well preserved middle Iron Age settlement on the fen edge this site has the potential to be informative regarding questions of subsistence, activity and ritual/ structured behaviour, as well as general trends in settlement form and land use. The research questions listed below are organised thematically, but the scope/ significance of each is also indicated (S = site specific; L = local; R = regional; N = national).

8.2 Refining the site's chronology

- Does the presence of Ivinghoe-Sandy group pottery on site indicate an early Iron Age origin for site occupation? (S)
 - Is the Ivinghoe-Sandy group pottery restricted to 1st Phase features?
- Can a more in-depth study of the pottery assemblage and comparison with assemblages from contemporary sites in the region allow for the more accurate dating of the phases of activity on site? (S)
- Does the timing of major events at this site (the abandonment of ST2441, the switch to arable farming and back pastoral, the final abandonment and inundation of the site) relate to the timing of changes in activity (type or intensity) at other sites in the local/ regional area? (L/R)
- If the changes in use of the site reflect a more widespread pattern, can this be used to refine the dating of these changes through comparison to other sites? (S/L/R)

8.3 The shift from unenclosed to enclosed settlement

- Does the shift from unenclosed to enclosed settlement reflect a similar trend on a region- wide/ nation- wide scale (see Sections 3.4.1.1, 3.4.1.2)? (R/N)
 - Can this shift be dated by comparison with other sites in the region?
 - On the fen edge, can this shift be related to changing environmental conditions?
 - What is the accepted interpretation of any such relationship?
 - Is there a regionally/ nationally attested link between the shift towards enclosed settlement and the emergence of more aggregated settlements and Hill Forts?

8.4 Subsistence, production and trade

- What subsistence regime was employed on site during the occupation of the roundhouse? (S)
 - Is the lack of cereals indicative of a pastoral regime?
 - Does the composition of the faunal assemblage indicate trade in livestock?
 - Was the subsistence regime of this site typical of the region at this time?
- If the interpretation of the Phase 5 parallel ditches as indicative of arable production is correct, what is the significance of this brief shift away from pastoral farming? (S/L)
 - How does the subsistence strategy of the site (and changes in it over time) relate to the changing local environment, with particular reference to the growth of Sawtry Fen?
- How does the construction of the north-east leading droveway in Phase 6 relate to the construction of Ermine Street and the increase in activity at the Tort Hill sites to the north? (L)
 - Does the construction of the droveway indicate an animal husbandry regime significantly different to that which had prevailed in the middle Iron Age?
 - Does the shift in land use from settlement to agricultural and then to stock management indicate the emergence of a larger, more aggregated settlement locally which drew people to it?
 - Could such a settlement indicate the emergence of a local elite that held some control over the proposed trade links?
- Does the shift from occupation to arable farming then livestock rearing at the site reflect a more widespread change in the way that land was used on the fen edge/ in the region? (R)
 - Can this shift be dated by comparison with other sites in the region?
 - Are environmental, social or other factors likely to have been most influential in causing the attested changes in the site's agricultural regime?
- Is there evidence for production other than agricultural at the site? (S)
 - If its identification is confirmed, does the briquetage (SF1) indicate that the site's occupants were engaged in salt extraction from the fen?
 - If its identification is confirmed, does the slag indicate metal working at the site?

- Is the slag trodden in to clay floor L2150 indicative of a metal working area outside of the settlement enclosure?
 - What is the significance of this, and what parallels exist (both at known Iron Age sites and ethnographically)?
- Would trade of surplus livestock (and other produce) during the middle Iron Age support the supposition that, in the Sawtry area, Roman Ermine Street followed a pre-existing prehistoric trade route? (L/R)
- How extensive were any trade networks in which the site's occupants were engaged? (L/R)
 - Do the codfish bones suggest trade links with the coast?
 - What route through the landscape would such a link take (north, towards the Wash)?
 - How extensive a trade network is suggested by the forms and fabrics present in the pottery assemblage?
 - Are the Roman pottery vessels evidence of trade links extending to the continent prior to the Roman Conquest?

8.5 Ritual behaviour and funerary activity

- Is there evidence for structural deposition taking place on site? (S)
 - Are specific pottery types being selected for deposition in ditch termini?
 - Do the brooches represent a closure deposit as postulated by Hinman (2003)?
 - Do the disarticulated animal remains recovered from pits within ST2441 constitute episodes of structured deposition?
 - Do the timber "plate" and the two cow skulls constitute an episode of structured deposit?
 - Does the infant burial at the entrance to the ring ditch constitute an episode of structured deposition?
- What is the significance of such deposits? (R)
 - Are such deposits common in the regions?
 - Do any of them have direct parallels at regional sites?
 - Can these episodes of deposition be related to environmental deterioration (and hence increased pressure on site resources)?
- Do the burial practices represented by the single cremation and adult inhumation at the site reflect a change in normal funerary practice from the middle Iron Age to late Iron Age? (R)
 - Is such a change attested at other site locally/ regionally?
- What parallels exist (regionally and nationally) for the alignment of the ring ditch entrance on the mid winter sunrise? (R/N)
 - What is the significance of this alignment?
 - The alignment is emphasised by the infant burial; what is the significance of using a newborn to mark the alignment?
- Was the infant burial at the entrance to the ring ditch representative of a well attested Iron Age practice? (R/N)
 - What parallels exist for this regionally (Catswater; Pryor 1984) and nationally?
- What is the significance of the different treatment in death of the two infants whose skeletons were recovered at the site? (R)

9 PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS

9.1 Summary

This report will comprise a discussion of the background of the project, description, analysis and illustrations of features and finds, as well as a synthesis of the site's development in comparison to other excavated sites in the region. Relevant observations from the specialist reports will be integrated into the main text, with their overall summary presented before the final site discussion. The report will be submitted for publication to *East Anglian Archaeology*.

Estimated summary statistics of report

Words	C.30 000 – 35 000
Figures	6-10
Plates	6-10
Tables	As required by specialists

9.2 Report breakdown

9.2.1 *Abstract/summary* (c. 400 words)

Contents:	Summary of the project circumstances, features, key finds and interpretations.
Tables:	None
Figures:	None
Plates:	None

9.2.2 *Introduction* (c. 250 words)

Contents:	Project circumstances and objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give statutory background• Describe phases of investigation<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Summarise previous work at Black Horse Farm, Cambs (the evaluation)
Tables:	None
Figures:	None
Plates:	None

9.2.3 *Site location, topography and geology* (c. 300 words)

Contents:	Description of the site location <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boundaries• Recent land use Description of site topography and geology <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Solid and superficial geology• Height and slope
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Tables:	None.
Figures:	Figure 1: Site Location Plan
Plates:	None.

9.2.4 Archaeological and historical background (c. 700 words)

Contents:	<p>Historical/ archaeological background (relevant periods only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistoric (Iron Age) • Early Romano-British <p>Sites in the immediate site vicinity Sites in the wider region (i.e. the landscape setting for the site's archaeology)</p>
Tables:	None.
Figures:	Figure 2: Location of other sites mentioned in the text
Plates:	None.

9.2.5 Excavation and recording methodology (c. 150 words)

Contents:	Methodology of archaeological evaluation and excavation, method of stripping, recording, sampling
Tables:	None.
Figures:	None.
Plates:	None.

9.2.6 Summary of excavation results (c. 10 000 words)

Contents:	<p>Description of features and finds by phase:</p> <p><i>Phase 1 (5th to 2nd centuries BC)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Unenclosed mid Iron Age roundhouse ST2303</i> <p><i>Phase 2 (5th to 2nd Centuries BC)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Iron Age roundhouse ST2441, outhouse ST2487 and associated domestic features. Infant burial at ring ditch entrance</i> <p><i>Phase 3 (5th to 2nd Centuries BC)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Two large ditches, first phase of enclosure</i> <p><i>Phase 4 (5th to 2nd Centuries BC)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Completion of more extensive ditch system</i> <p><i>Unphased Features (5th to 2nd centuries BC)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Particularly, probable votive pit F3000 which contained timber plate and cow skulls</i> <p><i>Phase 5 (Mid 1st century to Mid 1st century AD)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Strip field system to north of site</i> <p><i>Phase 6 (Mid 1st century to Mid 1st century AD)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Droeway ditches leading up to corral</i> <p><i>Phase 7 (Mid 1st century to Mid 1st century AD)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Recut of southern droeway ditch and augmentation of corral entrance</i>
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	<p><i>Phase 8 (Pre 2nd century AD)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Series of rubbish pits cut through L2060</i> <p><i>Unphased Features (Mid 1st century to Mid 1st century AD)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Particularly, the grave located to the north of the droveway</i>
Tables:	1: Summary of phases
Figures:	<p>Figure 3: The archaeology combined phase plan</p> <p>Figure 4: The archaeology by phase</p> <p>Figure 5: ST2441 progressively excavated</p> <p>Figure 6: Plan of infant burial SK2375</p> <p>Figure 7: Plan of burial SK2987 north of Droveway Ditch F2943</p>
Plates:	<p>Plate 1: General shot of Area 1</p> <p>Plate 2: ST2441 under excavation</p> <p>Plate 3: Excavation of Wall F2477 in ST2441</p> <p>Plate 4: Small Find 9 in Ring Ditch F2679</p> <p>Plate 5: In situ pot in Pit F2772 cut through terminus of Ring Ditch F2324</p> <p>Plate 6: Infant burial (SK2375) at entrance to Ring Ditch F2324</p> <p>Plate 7: ST2303 under excavation</p> <p>Plate 8: Pit Oven F2006 typical of similar features across the site</p> <p>Plate 9: Probable votive Pit F2530</p> <p>Plate 10: Droveway Ditch F2125 showing post and stake holes of palisade</p> <p>Plate 11: Burial north of droveway</p>

9.2.7 Specialist Reports (c. 7000 – 10 000 words)

Contents:	<p>The Flint by <i>Martin Tingle</i></p> <p>The Pottery by <i>Andrew Peachey</i></p> <p>The Building material by <i>Andrew Peachey</i></p> <p>The Human bone by <i>Carina Philips</i></p> <p>The Animal bone by <i>Carina Philips</i></p> <p>Shell by <i>Carina Philips</i></p> <p>Charred plant macrofossils and other remains by <i>Val Fryer</i></p> <p>Small finds by <i>Nina Crummy</i></p> <p>The Slag (<i>specialist to be confirmed</i>)</p>
Tables:	As requested by specialists
Figures:	As requested by specialists
Plates:	As requested by specialists

9.2.8 Discussion (c. 5000 words)

Contents:	<p>Discussion of the excavated site</p> <p>Discussion of the site in its regional setting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the significance of shifts in land-use patterns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unenclosed settlement to enclosed settlement ○ Settlement to agricultural ○ Agricultural to live stock rearing • Address the evidence for trade • Address the evidence for the subsistence regime practiced on site
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the evidence for structured deposition • Address the significance of the funerary activity on site <p>How do the types of features and finds identified fit with the known archaeology of the region?</p>
Tables:	None.
Figures:	None.
Plates:	None.

9.2.9 Conclusion (c. 1000 words)

Contents:	<p>A recap of the important conclusions drawn from the discussion and how the research has improved our understanding of fen edge settlement during the middle to late Iron Age</p> <p>Suggestion of areas for future research that fall beyond the scope of this investigation</p>
Tables:	None
Figures:	None.
Plates:	None.

9.2.10 Acknowledgements

9.2.11 Bibliography

(See Section 11 for UPD bibliography)

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10 STAFFING

10.1 Formats

The post excavation and publication work will be based on this Updated Project Design and will adhere to

- i) MAP2 Appendix 6: *Research Archive Specification*
- ii) MAP2 Appendix 7: *Guidelines for the preparation of published reports*

10.2 Staffing

PO (Project Officer, AS)

Introduction, Site background, Excavation and recording, Description of results, Discussion and conclusions.

Claire Wallace (Archive and Finds officer, AS)

Finds coordination

Martin Tingle (Consultant Specialist)

Struck flint

Andrew Peachey (Pottery Researcher, AS)

Pottery

Andrew Peachey (Pottery Researcher, AS)

Building materials/daub

Carina Phillips (Osteologist, AS)

Human Bone

Carina Phillips (Osteologist, AS)

Animal bone

Graphics officer/ Illustrator (AS)

Plans, sections, finds illustrations

Nina Crummy (Consultant Specialist)

Small finds

Val Fryer (Consultant Specialist)

Environmental samples

Consultant specialist to be confirmed

Slag

10.3 Task list

Task no.	Days	Task	Performed by
In house specialists			
1	15	Animal bone report	Carina Phillips
2	4	Human bone report	Carina Phillips
3	45	Prehistoric and Romano-British pottery report	Andrew Peachy
4	2	Building materials/daub	Andrew Peachy
Outside specialist consultants			
5	4	Struck Flint report	Martin Tingle
6	8	Small find analysis	Nina Crummy
7	8	Environmental samples report	Val Fryer
Archaeological analysis and writing			
8	70	Main text	PO
	15	Research	PO
	10	Introduction, background and methodology	PO
	20	Archaeological data	PO
	25	Discussion	PO
9	5	Prepare information for illustrator	PO
10	32	Prepare illustrations	Graphics officer/illustrator
	2	Site location and detailed site location	Graphics officer/illustrator
	20	Plans and sections, plates finds illustrations	Graphics officer/illustrator
	10	Paste-ups/formatting	Graphics officer/illustrator
Editing and publication			
11	9	Integrate specialist reports, edit text, assemble report	PO (edit)
12	3	Edit illustrations	Graphics officer/illustrator
13	10	Article submission and liaison with journal	PO (edit)
14	10	Correction, revision and checking proofs	PO (edit)
Archive			
15	3	Prepare archive	Claire Wallace
16	3	Deposit records and finds	Claire Wallace
Management			
17	Continuous	Liaison and management	PO (edit) PM/Director

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