
War Ditches, Cherry Hinton: Revisiting an Iron Age Hillfort

Alexandra Pickstone and Richard Mortimer

with Rachel Ballantyne, Barry Bishop, Christopher Bronk Ramsey, Matt Brudenell,
Gordon Cook, Nina Crummy, Natasha Dodwell, Chris Faine, Alice Lyons, Peter
Marshall, John Meadows and Elizabeth C. Stafford. Illustrations by Gillian Greer

War Ditches is a large enclosure, lying on a spur of the Gog Magog hills to the south of Cambridge. Much of this originally circular monument was destroyed by chalk quarrying in the late 19th to mid 20th centuries, during which time a series of excavations was conducted, largely under the auspices of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Had the monument survived intact, it would undoubtedly have acquired scheduled status as one of the county's key prehistoric monuments.

Emergency archaeological work in 2009 was necessitated by ground works relating to the opening of the site to the public as a nature reserve. Excavation of a single large slot through the surviving ditch, in the area most at risk, was supplemented by test pits and auger surveys. Relatively large and well stratified finds and environmental assemblages were found which, allied with radiocarbon dating, have enabled the first accurate dating of the ditch infill sequence. It is now clear that the monument was constructed at the end of the 5th century BC or the beginning of the 4th century BC only to be destroyed before completion or shortly thereafter. The site was then abandoned until reoccupation in the middle of the 1st century BC. Final infilling of the upper part of the ditch probably occurred in the second half of the 1st century AD.

Introduction

During the summer of 2008 children playing within the East Pit, Cherry Hinton (Fig. 1, TL 484 555) discovered the legs and feet of a human burial, along with animal bones and Romano-British pottery, high up in the south-eastern corner of the quarry. Subsequent visits by members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (CAS), Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) and the parish archaeological warden (Michelle Bullivant) led to the recovery of further finds from the same location. Archaeological deposits along the top of the quarry edge were identified as surviving fills of a remnant of the War Ditches.

Before this 'rediscovery' the ring ditch was considered to be 'all but ... quarried away' (Evans and Knight 2002, 48). A series of excavations spanning some 70 years had previously taken place, the results

being published in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (PCAS)*. These are reviewed below in relation to the recent findings.

The Wildlife Trust's plans to open the East Pit as a nature reserve entailed significant landscaping at the quarry edge, including the area of the surviving monument. Since the Trust were unaware of the archaeological potential of the site, no provision for archaeological works existed within their budget and funding was therefore agreed with English Heritage for a targeted rescue excavation; this was conducted by Oxford Archaeology East between April and June 2009.

This article is designed as a synthesis of the excavated findings and is supplemented by the full analytical report which can be freely accessed at <http://library.thehumanjourney.net/view/subjects/UK-Iron-Age.html>.

A History of Excavation

War Ditches lies in a prominent position at c. 46m OD on a spur of the Gog Magog hills, with commanding views over the Cam valley and into the fens (Fig. 2). It holds an excellent vantage point over much of southern Cambridgeshire, with clear sight-lines to the contemporary Iron Age fort at Wandlebury to the south-east, to the contour fort at Borough Hill, Sawston to the south-west and to Arbury Camp to the north-west.

The first record of archaeological discoveries at War Ditches, which are located in Figs 3 and 4, came during excavation of the reservoir on Lime Kiln Hill in 1854. The *Cambridge Chronicle* reported the discovery of up to nine skeletons and noted that 'several of them were of large size, and were evidently the remains of men who reached to a greater height than ordinary men in the present day' (Filby 1995). Nearly 40 years later another skeleton was discovered in a new quarry pit opened by Messrs. Crawley and Tebbutt in 1893. This was reported to Professor Thomas McKenny Hughes, a very active member of the CAS who, with the help of Society members, embarked on an archaeological ex-



Figure 1. Location of War Ditches.

cavation in the area of 'Tebbutt's Pit'. A large ditch was identified, thought at the time to be one of the great East Anglian linear dykes. The name 'War Ditches' appears to have originated at this date (Hughes *et al.* 1894, 319). Although the ditch's function remained uncertain, its infilling was accurately recorded: the ditch 'got gradually filled up by natural operations during more than one long period, judging by the growth of humus at successive levels, but it must have also been filled in artificially on at least two occasions by throwing back the chalk which had been dug out of it' (Hughes *et al.* 1894, 318; see Figs 3 & 4).

During these preliminary excavations, Hughes discovered five skeletons, seemingly laid into the ditch (Fig. 5, No. 1). Spurred on by the initial findings it was proposed that the CAS should undertake systematic excavations under the direction of Professor Hughes and with the help of the newly formed Cambridge University Digging Club. In a short article Hughes stated 'Since my last report (Feb. 3) the course of the great fosse has been quite straight, pointing towards the centre of the reservoir, but now it is beginning to curve around to the east.' (Hughes 1902a, 234). Continued excavations in the same year confirmed its circular nature and by the time of Hughes' second more lengthy report (1902b) the monument was being compared to the ringworks at Wandlebury and Arbury: 'We found that the fosse curved steadily round as if to pass under the Reservoir...It also enabled us to estimate the size and position of our earthwork on the assumption that it was circular, like Ring Hill, Wandlebury and Arbury. This assumption proved to be correct, and even with my spud I verified the line of the fosse through Caius Chalk-pit' (Hughes 1902b). Hughes concluded that '...we had a deep circular fosse excavated in the chalk by pre-Roman people who had little pottery...The material thrown out of the fosse was heaped up on the inside to form a vallum. The crumble from the sides of the neglected ditch filled the bottom to a depth of four feet more or less' (Hughes 1902b, 480). He reported that there then followed an episode in which numerous skeletons were 'thrown' into the ditch. The ditch was subsequently filled '... by the accumulation of vegetable mould, by debris purposely thrown in and accidentally crumbling down the sides, by the refuse of people who occupied the fosse from time to time' (Hughes 1902b, 481). Hughes identified problems with dating some of the material but concluded that the pottery was made in 'Romano-English' times.

Four more skeletons were found outside the ditch during quarrying between 1907 and 1911 which were deemed to be pre-Roman in date (Walker 1908, 267, fig. 1; PCAS 1912, 5). In 1913 the CAS appealed for further excavation to be carried out at War Ditches as it had been: 'explored only partially; at least two-thirds of the circle of the camp remains untouched, as well as the cemetery belonging to this pre-Roman settlement' (PCAS 1913, 5). The Cambridge Digging Club were subsequently awarded a grant of £5 'to assist in the expenses of exploring the War Ditches' (PCAS 1917, 4).

By 1939 the quarry was advancing at a rapid rate

and the monument was at risk of being completely destroyed. The then Director of Excavations at the CAS, Mr T.C. Lethbridge, began excavating in the summer of 1939 with the assistance of Cambridge University staff and undergraduates. Two large trenches were opened, one to the east of Caius Pit, sited over Hughes' projected circle of the ring ditch and the other to the west between two sections previously excavated by Hughes. The western trench found the ditch as expected and showed a similar infill sequence to that recorded in Hughes' adjacent slots. Here, however, Lethbridge was the first to conclusively interpret the layer of skeletons towards the base of the ditch, which included a charred torso, as the result of a massacre. The eastern trench did not contain any traces of the ring ditch leading Lethbridge to conclude that 'what remains is either an unfinished work or something of a different character' (Lethbridge 1949, 118).

Excavation at the site intensified in the early 1950s and 60s but throughout this period the reporting of the findings became sporadic and in some cases inconsistent. The work of K.D.M Dauncy (Birmingham University) and C.H Houlder (Cambridge University Archaeological Field Club; CUAFC) identified the entrance to the ring monument and the overlying 2nd- to 4th-century AD settlement. The settlement evidence was published by D.A. White (1964a) but the report excluded the numerous segments excavated by Dauncy and Houlder along the north-eastern part of the ring work to the extent that White's publication (1964b, 13, fig.3) shows an insert of the settlement site over the area which they had investigated. The Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (CUMAA) hold the field notes from the 1949–1951 seasons which give detailed descriptions of the entrance and the excavated segments of the ditch: the entrance 'was at the E. side, marked by a gap 48ft. wide in the main ditch, which was here turned out at right angles, in the form of two parallel ditches about 15ft. wide; they can be traced for 20 ft. to the modern hedge, but beyond this nothing is visible' (CUMAA, CUAFC Records Box 31 G03/7/3: 2). The excavated segments had the same infill sequence as previously recorded but there were notable differences in the form of the ditch itself. Here it was considerably narrower and shallower with the ditch terminal formed by two parallel cuts leaving a large central baulk (CUMAA, CUAFC Records Box 31 G03/7/3). This potentially unfinished part of the ditch (Fig. 4, Section 7) had a W-shaped profile 6.1m wide, but was only 2.4m deep at its deepest point and indicated 'large rubble' as its primary fill. Some of the other sections (see Fig. 4, Section 6) also had – unlike the completed parts of the ditch – large rubble blocks dumped directly back into their bases with no evidence for any weathering having taken place. The evidence combines to suggest that the monument had been destroyed before completion.

A large semi-circular feature to the east of the ring ditch (White 1962, 13, fig.3; located in Fig. 3) is described in a series of 'Extracts from correspondence with L. Barfield' as 'A very unusual depression in the

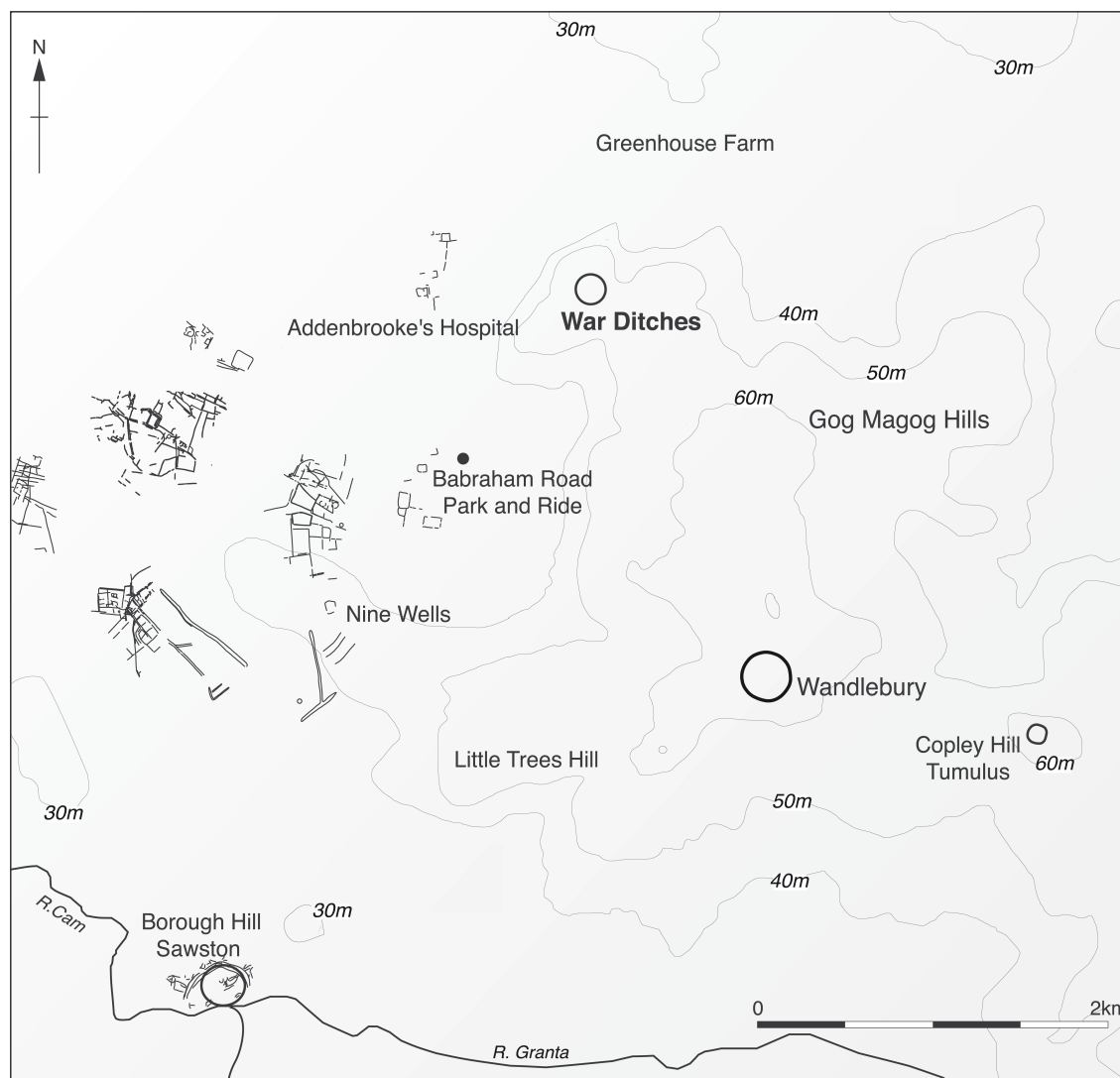


Figure 2. War Ditches and surrounding sites.

chalk; only part has been uncovered by bulldozing. It is approx. 3 ft. deep at its deepest point. The brown earth filling only produced a few sherds of Roman pottery near the surface. It is interesting to note that at the nearest point to it the main ditch narrows considerably as if it [i.e. the ditch] had been dug later' (CUMAA, Box 32 G03/7/6: 30.viii.58 F.).

It is occasionally difficult to differentiate between the works of Dauncy, Houlder, Barfield and White from the archive and published material available. However, following Dr Lawrence Barfield's death in July 2009 his field notes and archive were handed to OA East. They show the positions of three further sections through the ditch and its entranceway (Fig. 3). The advancing quarry had truncated much of the ditch and in the case of Section I had exposed skeletal remains within the ditch fill (Fig. 5, No. 7). In 1961/2 White excavated two sections through the ring ditch, one directly to the south of the current excavations and the other on the southern arm of the entranceway. The ditch sections demonstrated the consistent

pattern of the infill sequence and also the variation in size between the main ditch (3.5m deep x 5m wide) and the entrance (2m deep x 3m wide). Human skeletal remains were recovered from the lower fills of both the sections (Fig. 5, Nos 8 and 9). White also reported upon an area to the south-west, within the enclosure corner, where up to nine apparently Early Iron Age pits covered an area of 40m in length and 10m wide. These were to be the last excavations at War Ditches for nearly half a century, until the spring of 2009.

Table 1 summarises the location and nature of the human remains recovered that correspond to the destruction of the monument (Fig. 5). The reporting from previous interventions is often sketchy but the table provides an overview from both published and archived data.

War Ditches and the Wider Landscape

Despite the fact that the monuments at Wandlebury and Arbury have been subject to a number of in-

No.	Date	Excavator & Publication	Location	Human Skeletal Remains
1	1893	Hughes Pub. 1894 and 1902b	Segment I	Five nearly complete skeletons lain in the ditch. (perhaps those reported in 1902b?) and an isolated skull. 2 adult male, 2 young females, 1 'aged' female 'they showed no traces of violence, it is probable that they died a natural death.' (Hughes 1894,)
2	1901	Hughes Pub.1902a	Segment I	One skeleton found in the extension to Segment I 'it appeared to have suffered rough treatment..the skull was gone and the legs doubled back on the body'
3	1901	Hughes Pub. 1902b	Segment II	A number of skeletons. 'bodies of young and old of both sexes'. 'we clearly established the fact that some of the bodies had been dismembered'
4	1939	Lethbridge Pub. 1949	Between Caius and Tebbutt's Pits	A charred human torso 'the head arms and legs were charred off.' Also charred skull fragments and another skull ?female.
5	1951	Houlder (CUAFC) unpublished	Cutting A1 NE side	An isolated human tibia with cut marks
6	1951	Houlder (CAFG) unpublished	Cutting D1	One female (?EU 1.3.213 in the Leverhulme Centre catalogue), a human skull with 'the frontal missing' and a human femur
7	1956	Barfield (CAFG) unpublished	Cutting I	Two disarticulated skeletons (?EU 1.3.211, ?EU 1.3.212), one skull
8	1961	White Pub. 1962	Directly to the south of 2009 excavation	Adult male, 20-25 years old, complete. Lay on his back with left arm over right shoulder and right arm lying across the chest. Both legs drawn up with knees together (EU 1.3.246)
9	1961	White Pub. 1962	Entrance ditch	Adult female, 30 years old. (EU 1.3.243)
10	1961	White Pub. 1962	Southwest part of Caius pit (recovered by mechanical grab)	Adult female, 20 years old. (EU 1.3.245)
11	2009	Pickstone and Mortimer		Left adult fibula shaft

Table 1. Human skeletal remains recovered from the Early Iron Age 'destruction' layer at War Ditches. The location of each observation appears in Fig. 5.

vestigations over the years, they remain enigmatic. Wandlebury lies just 2.5 km to the south-east of War Ditches and is positioned on the top of the chalk ridge of the Gog Magog Hills at c. 78m OD (Fig. 2). It consisted of an outer ring measuring c. 330m across constructed in the 5th century BC, with a much later (1st century BC) internal ditch and rampart which reduced the diameter to c. 218m (French 2004, 15). Wandlebury begs interpretation as a defensive structure with its substantial banks and ditches but is placed well away from the north-eastern scarp face of the hill which would have provided the more natural, defensive site. Its ditches would have been most visible from the southern, south-eastern and south-western sides leading French (2004) to suggest that the monument may have been linked culturally or tribally to the chalk downland to the south.

Arbury Camp sits on the edge of the Cam floodplain, 7 km to the north-west, at 14m OD. Its obvious similarities to War Ditches and Wandlebury lie in its circular form (c. 275m diameter) and its large ditch with an entranceway at the east. However, it is the ringwork's lowland location, its age and its lack of contemporary settlement that mark it out as different, and this difference leads to questions over the function of such monuments. Arbury appears to be perhaps shorter lived and of a later date than the oth-

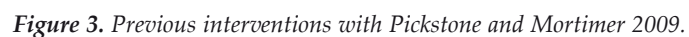
ers, having been in use somewhere between the 4th and 2nd centuries BC (Evans and Knight 2002, 44).

Borough Hill at Sawston, 6km directly to the south of War Ditches is the only true contour fort in the area, occupying a strategic location on a prominent chalk rise (24m OD) on the east bank of the Cam and above the river crossing at Whittlesford. The fort is roughly D-shaped and has double and triple ramparts with ditches up to 6m deep enclosing an area of around 7ha. It appears to have been constructed in the 5th or 4th centuries BC and to have contained contemporary occupation which may have continued through to the later Romano-British period (Mortimer 2001).

These four 'hillforts', including War Ditches, sit within an area of just 12.5km north to south and 2.75km west to east, and were all initially in use between the 5th and 3rd centuries BC. War Ditches was by far the smallest of the monuments (Table 2).

Table 2. Comparison of local hillfort sizes.

Site	War Ditches	Wandlebury	Arbury	Borough Hill, Sawston
Diameter (c. m)	150	330	275	260 x 370m
Enclosed area (c. ha)	1.75	6.25	5	7



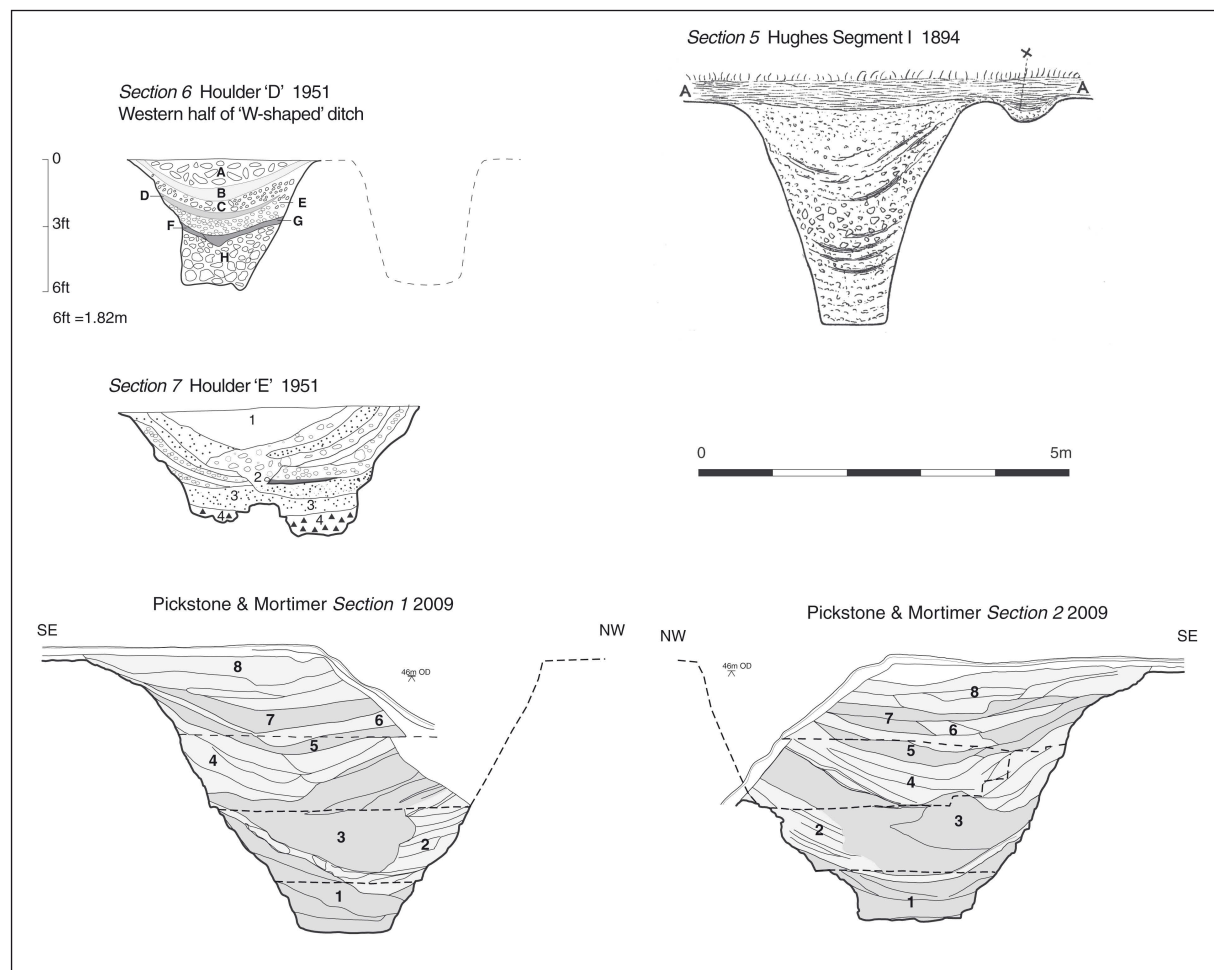


Figure 4. Sections recorded from previous interventions compared with Pickstone and Mortimer 2009.

The Excavation

Methodology

The field investigations of 2009 comprised the excavation of a single large section of the ditch, six 1m square test pits, a geophysical survey and an auger survey (Fig. 6). An area above the surviving ditch measuring 9m by 6m was de-turfed by hand and what little topsoil remained was removed (the area had been stripped of topsoil and subsoil prior to quarrying in the early 1960s). The upper, compacted and relatively sterile chalk rubble fill was excavated as a single context whilst all subsequent fills were divided into a checkerboard of 1m square spits for finds retrieval. The spits were either 0.1m or 0.2m deep depending on the fill type and the size of the chalk rubble. All spits were assigned a unique number linked to their relevant context (fill), and all contexts were assigned to a fill group, representing an archaeologically recognisable event. Each context was sampled (40 litres maximum) for the retrieval of environmental evidence.

Given the extremely precipitous character of the site when excavation commenced, work was conduct-

ed with the team wearing safety harnesses. Access to the ditch was made via a scaffold tower from the base of the quarry (Fig. 7).

The test pits were placed both inside and outside of the ring ditch to ascertain the levels of preservation of buried soils as well as to identify any surviving features. The auger survey sought to determine whether possible archaeological deposits visible in the chalk cliff were in fact the remains of the ring ditch or other features.

Site Phasing

Excavation revealed a well stratified sequence of fills spanning the period from c. 400 BC to c. AD 80 (Figs 8–10). Material from the test pits and other observations was assigned to Group 0. The ditch fills were grouped by event, each being radiocarbon dated. The radiocarbon results presented in *italics* below are based on the posterior density estimates or modelled dates detailed by Meadows *et al.* in later text. Pottery from the Early Iron Age fills dates to c. 600–300 BC, although refinement has been possible through scientific dating. The Iron Age reoccupation phase appears to start at around 50 BC (Group 5), largely on the basis



Figure 5. Location of human skeletal remains.

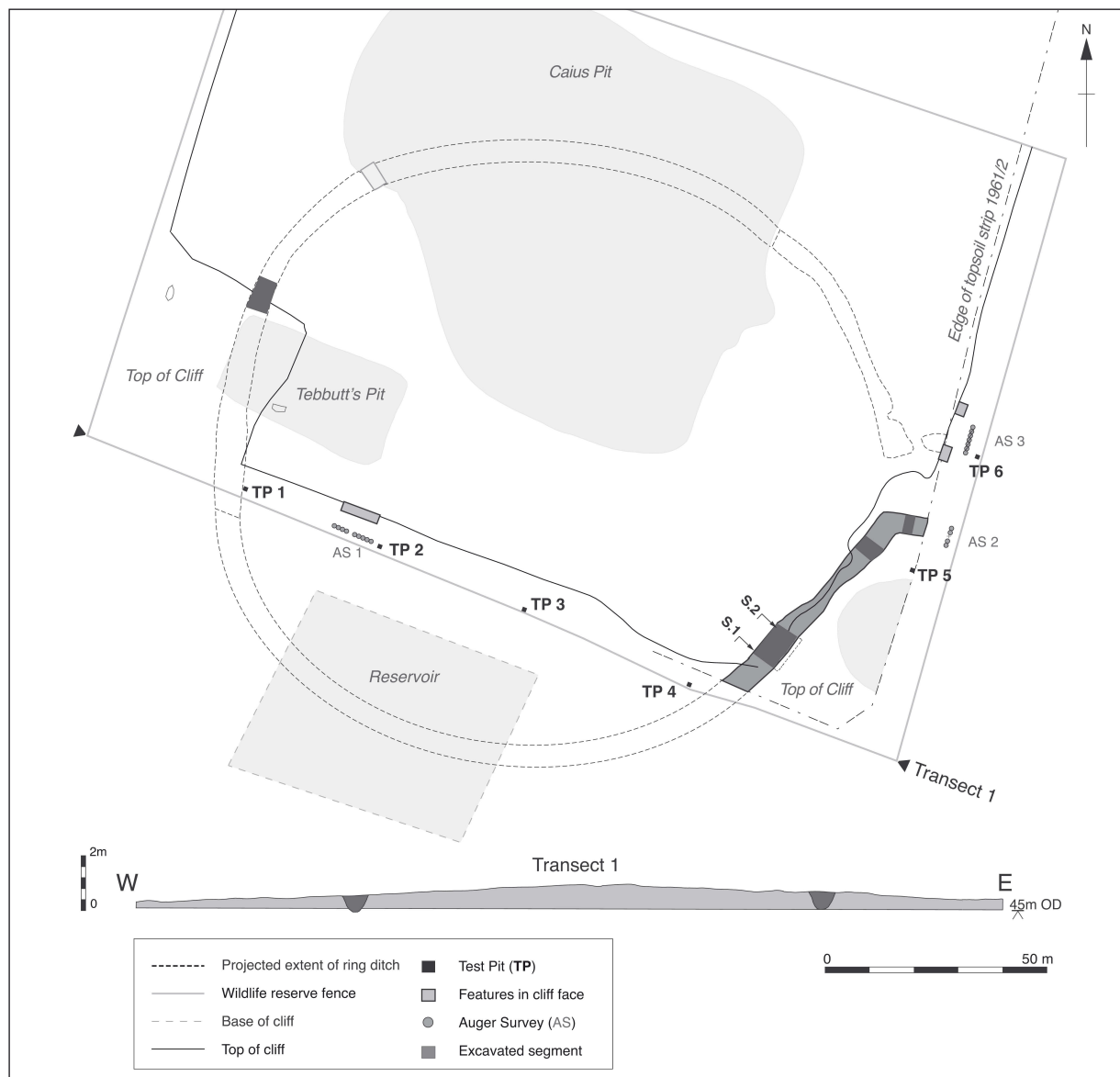


Figure 6. Location of excavated segments and test pits.

of the pottery, while the modelled radiocarbon dates indicate that this occurred in 245–110 *cal BC* indicating an anomaly. The date of Groups 6–7 given below is based on the pottery evidence, while the final infilling (Group 8) dates to *c. cal AD 55–150* (68% probability) on the basis of the modelled radiocarbon dating, but can be refined to *c. AD 50–80* on the basis of the pottery.

Early Iron Age

- Group 1: Construction and initial weathering/infilling, 455–390 *cal BC* (68% probability)
 Group 2/3: Bank destruction, 405–380/465–385 *cal BC* (95% probability)
 Group 4: Abandonment *c. 380 to 50 BC*

Later Iron Age to Early Roman

- Group 5: Later Iron Age reoccupation, *c. 50 BC*
 Group 6/7: Continued settlement, *c. 50 BC to AD 50*
 Group 8: Final infilling and levelling, *c. AD 50–80*

The groups are illustrated in Fig. 8, with contexts being indicated in Fig. 9.

Early Iron Age

Internal features

Test pitting along the southern edge of the quarry revealed a single feature inside the ring monument itself (TP 2, Fig. 6). This possible pit was 0.8m wide and 0.34m deep, and contained two fills, the uppermost of which contained 38 sherds (0.313kg) of Early Iron Age pottery including a single sherd of 'Chinnor-Wandlebury' style fineware.



Figure 7. The excavated ditch viewed from the south.

Monument construction and initial use:
455–390 cal BC (68% probability)

The excavated ring ditch measured 4m deep and c. 6m wide, with very steep sides; the base of the ditch was flat and narrow measuring 1.2m across, creating an almost V-shaped cut into the natural chalk (Figs 8–10). The infill sequence indicates that the bank would have been above the inner, western ditch edge. The sides of the ditch were rough and fractured, partly as a result of their original excavation and partly due to the effects of weathering; representing this process were six primary fills (Group 1) consisting of poorly sorted layers containing at least 70% chalk fragments in varying quantities of chalky silt. These accumulated to a total depth of c. 0.75m at the centre of the ditch and 1.1m on the eastern side. A very small finds assemblage was recovered toward the base of the fill, including eight sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, 417g of animal bone (chiefly a single horse jaw) and 15 pieces of struck flint. The horse jawbone was found close to the ditch base, on the interface between fills 266/267 and 264 (Fig. 9); radiocarbon dating returned a date of 495–385 cal. BC (SUERC-30936, at 95% confidence). The derivation of the small number of finds within these early fills must be considered. The material could have come from earlier features which had eroded and weathered, from the original land surface through which the ditch was cut, or from the occupation of the area during the monument's construction and initial use.

Monument destruction/levelling:

405–380/465–385 cal BC (95% probability)

Above the basal fills was a clear change in the character of infilling, representing the rampart's rapid destruction and levelling. Twelve thin, lens-like fills lay on the western, bank side of the ditch (Group 2) – the proportion of large chalk fragments within these fills was noticeably low, with a corresponding increase in small chalk fragments, silt and pea grit. Some of the lenses were darker and soil-rich, while others consisted of fine chalky silt – the former deposits had the appearance of turf but were unconsolidated, suggesting an origin as loose soil run-off rather than soil growth. These lenses interleaved with the more substantial fills of Group 3 which comprised dumps of chalk rubble (up to 90% of the fill), in loose silty matrices with frequent voids and medium to large charcoal fragments. The rubble consisted of medium to very large chalk fragments suggesting that the fill was not the result of weathering but was a deliberate backfilling episode in which part of the bank material had been redeposited into the ditch. The interleaving of the two fill groups would have occurred as the large fragments of chalk rubble rolled or were thrown into the centre of the ditch, whilst the lighter turf and soils were caught on the edge.

Charcoal fragments found within the Group 3 fills could suggest a burnt structure, perhaps associated with the rampart. Similar evidence has been recorded in most of the earlier ditch observations, demonstrating a destructive event that was monument-wide. A single adult fibula shaft was recovered from these fills: most of the human remains found in previous investigations came from this level (Fig. 5, Table 1).

Few finds came from these fills, suggesting that little domestic waste was being produced at the site, or at least entering the ditch, during this period. A total of 125 sherds of pottery came from Groups 1–3 with an average sherd weight of 5g. The articulating foot bones of a sheep from context 263 (Group 2) were radiocarbon dated and gave a mean weighted date of 405–380 cal. BC at 95% confidence (OxA-23231, OxA-23232, SUERC-30935).

Abandonment: c. 380–50BC

Six fills (Group 4) were recorded infilling the hollow created by the redeposited bank at the ditch's eastern edge. They consisted of small to medium-sized chalk rubble in relatively dense silty chalk matrices and were interspersed with possible *in situ* turf lines. The total depth of these deposits was between 0.85m on the eastern edge and 0.2m on the truncated western edge; they gradually levelled up the uneven slope of the ditch fill left by the slighting of the bank. An assemblage of 210 sherds of pottery weighing just over 1kg, 3.5kg of animal bone, 1.6kg of burnt flint and 93 struck flints were recovered from these fills, nearly twice the weight of pottery and seven times the weight of bone recovered from the preceding fills (in Groups 1–3). There was, however, still a dearth of domestic or craft waste such as fired clay, loom weights or quern stones. Most of the finds may re-

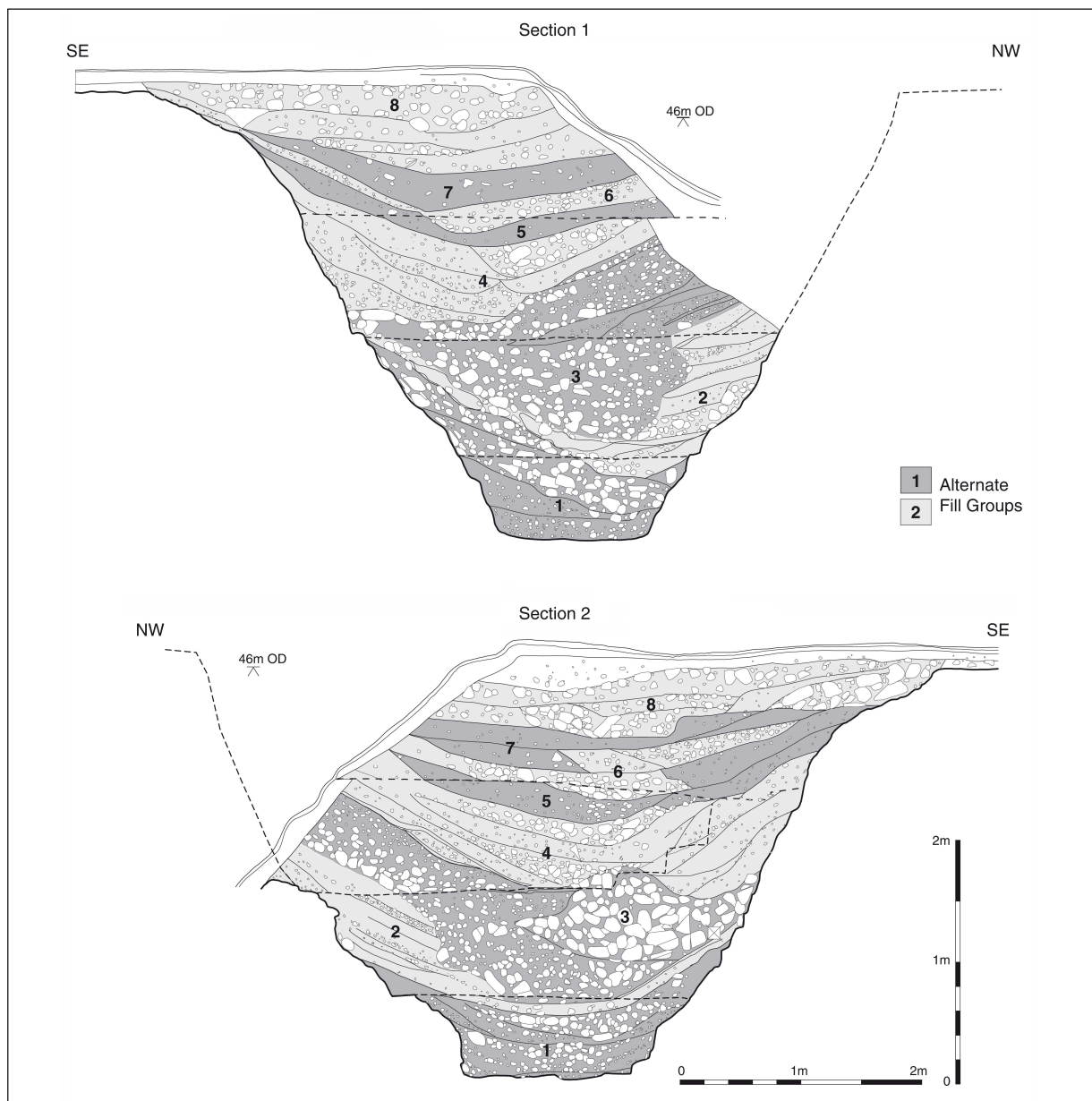


Figure 8. Sections 1 and 2.

sult from the long period of time it took for these fills to form; gradual erosion of the ditch edges and the subsequent inclusion of surface scatter material may account for the entire assemblage.

Later Iron Age and Early Roman

Later Iron Age reoccupation: c. 50 BC

A single darker, somewhat siltier fill with frequent chalk fragments and pea grit inclusions represented the later Iron Age reoccupation of the monument (Group 5); the start of this activity is dated by pottery to c. 50 BC. It had a maximum thickness of 0.3m and contained 430 sherds (3.33kg) of Late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery, 2.3 kg of fired clay and 3.4kg of animal bone. Much of the animal bone was spread along the

length of ditch within a single layer, perhaps representing an episode of disposal. Bones of both sheep and cow were radiocarbon dated, returning results of 95 cal BC – cal AD 30 (OxA-23230, 95% confidence) and 120 cal BC – cal AD 30 (SUERC-30933, 95% confidence) respectively.

The settlement evidence: c. 50 BC – AD 50

Subsequent fills also date to the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age to Early Roman period, closely dated by pottery to c. 50 BC to AD 50. The composition of fill 95 (Group 6) was nearly 100% small to medium chalk rubble compared to the siltier matrix of preceding fills, although it was relatively finds-rich with 421 sherds (4kg) of pottery, 1kg of fired clay and 1.6kg of animal bone. Fill 52 (Group 7) which was up to 0.4m thick

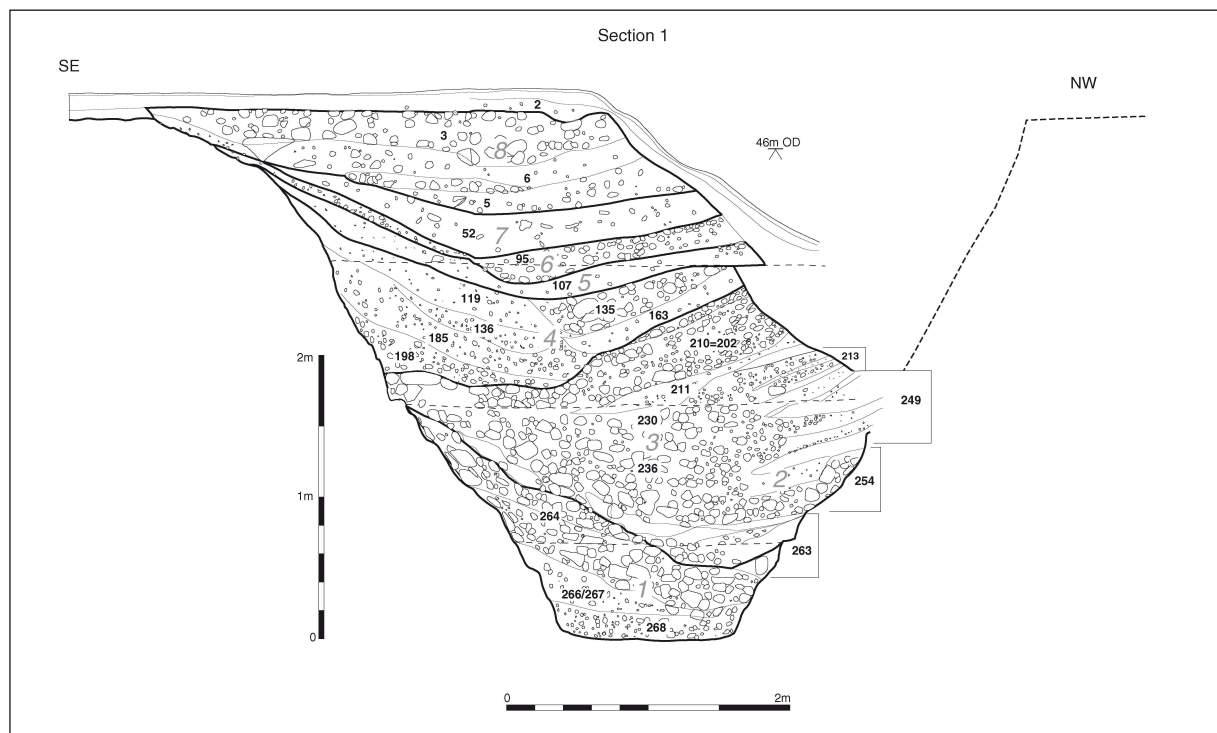


Figure 9. Section 1, showing contexts by fill group.



Figure 10. Section 1.

was similar in composition to fill 95 in Group 6 albeit slightly darker, more charcoal-rich and with a higher frequency of larger chalk pieces. The most obvious difference between the two was the vast increase in the quantities of finds from the later fill; over 20kg of pottery (2,703 sherds), 6.4kg of fired clay and 8kg of animal bone were recovered. A small unurned cremation was also cut into this layer, as was, presumably, the inhumation found by the children at the top of the slope; a bone from this skeleton was radiocarbon dated to 35 cal BC–cal AD 65 at 95% confidence (OxA-23233).

The final infilling: c. AD 50 –AD 80

Four chalk rubble deposits filled the upper 0.7m of the ditch (Group 8). The size of the chalk pieces suggests a second deliberate episode of backfilling, probably utilising the remainder of the bank inside the monument, since very few finds came from these fills and many of them were residual. A total of six fragments of Early Iron Age pottery and 49 sherds of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery came from the group. Two samples from a small area of ashy charcoal were sent for radiocarbon dating and showed that the charcoal had been incorporated into the chalk at or before the construction/destruction phase and was residual within this context; the tightest date was obtained by dating one sample twice, giving a weighted mean date of 520–395 cal BC at 95% confidence (OxA-23234, OxA-23235).

Finds and Environmental Evidence

Introduction

Finds are quantified by fill group in Table 3. The artefactual and ecofactual evidence is summarised below, with full details by fill group being available in the downloadable report.

Table 3. Finds quantification by group

Group	Pottery (kg)	Fired Clay (kg)	Animal Bone (kg)	Burnt Flint (kg)	Struck Flint (no.)
1	0.052		0.417		15
2/3	0.578		0.435	0.057	25
4	1.024	0.030	3.542	1.598	93
5	3.330	2.296	3.468		29
6	3.959	1.016	1.638	0.110	7
7	20.310	6.357	8.080	0.366	43
8	0.616	0.004	0.059		3
Total	29.869	9.703	17.639	2.131	215

Struck and Burnt Flint

Barry Bishop

Most of the assemblage of 226 pieces of struck flint came from ditch fills, although four pieces came from Test Pit 2 and seven others were unstratified, giving

a total stratified assemblage of 215 items. There was a small number of residual recorticated and abraded pieces, but the remainder of the assemblage appears to be of Iron Age date and broadly contemporary with the ditch's infilling. The characteristics of flintworking during this period have been much discussed (Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2003; 2004; 2007) with the result that Iron Age flintworking has been identified as a research priority (Haselgrove *et al.* 2001). Definition of the specific typological and technological changes in struck flint industries through the late 2nd and the 1st millennia BC remains poorly understood, meaning that the sealed and dated assemblage from War Ditches is of some significance.

The raw material is typical of flint nodules from the New Pit Chalk Formation, which outcrops c. 1km to the south-east. Similar flint is likely to be present within remnants of glacial till and can be found as 'erratics' in the local topsoil. No flint was encountered in the chalk sides of the ditch, nor observed in the quarry faces.

The struck assemblage is technologically homogeneous, consisting of a very simple flake and core industry. Flakes account for nearly a third of the assemblage with flake fragments contributing a further 15%. The lack of micro-debitage suggests that the material was dumped into the ditch rather than knapped *in situ*. The recovered flakes are variable in shape and size, tending to be small but thick; they average around 30mm in both length and breadth and 9mm in width. Their small size reflects both the limitations of the raw materials and a lack of flaking skill. Hard hammer percussion appears to have been exclusively used. A small proportion of flakes provide macroscopic evidence for light utilisation, in the form of unifacial or bifacial spalling that probably arose from cutting or scraping soft to moderately hard materials (Tringham *et al.* 1974).

Cores were very simply reduced, some having been utilised as heavy duty scrapers, or for chopping or boring. Conchoidal chunks formed the largest single category of struck flint. Most are fragments of cores that disintegrated during reduction due to the presence of thermal faults. Many of these have sharp edges and again may have been used for tasks such as cutting or scraping.

Burnt flint (2.14kg) was present throughout much of the ditch's profile. Some of the assemblage may have been residual, but the bulk of it is probably associated with activity occurring in the vicinity of the ditch during its infilling.

Flintworking was clearly being undertaken at the site during the Early Iron Age and appears to have continued into the Late Iron Age. The quantities present in the excavated portion of the ditch suggest that a great quantity of flintwork was made and used at the monument. Varying degrees of competency in flint tool production are apparent; none of it was very skilfully reduced and it is unlikely to have been made by skilled workers. No formal tools were produced; rather, the objective of flint reduction appears to have been the production of either sharp or steeply angled

edges on pieces of flint for tasks such as cutting, chopping, whittling and scraping.

The flintwork from War Ditches conforms to the pattern of slowly decreasing elaboration in flintworking techniques that, in broad terms, can be traced from the Mesolithic and into the Bronze Age (Ford *et al.* 1984; Ford 1987; Pitts 1978a; 1978b; Pitts and Jacobi 1979). A key feature of many of these studies is the observation that flakes tend to become broader over time, indicating a diminution of skill in producing pieces with long useful working-edges. The War Ditches material certainly conforms to this pattern as can be seen in a comparison with a sample of dated assemblages as given in Pitts (1978b, 194) and as modified from Pitts and Jacobi (1979, 166) (Table 4). Included in this table is the substantial assemblage from Sawston Police Station that has been dated to the Late Bronze Age. This site is located less than 4km to the south of War Ditches and the flint assemblage used similarly flawed raw materials, which allows the technological aspects to be more accurately compared. Overall, these two assemblages are remarkably similar, the main differences being a greater percentage of conchoidal chunks and a small reduction in the proportion of flakes amongst the material from War Ditches.

Early Iron Age pottery

Matt Brudenell

The investigations yielded 440 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (2359g): two pieces of residual Early Bronze Age pottery (14g, one possibly Beaker) were also recovered. The assemblage primarily derived from the ditch fills (the majority from Groups 1–4), with small quantities being recovered from Test Pit 2. Overall, the material is dominated by highly fragmented sherds, the assemblage as a whole having a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of just 5.4g. Radiocarbon determination suggests that the earliest pottery was deposited during the mid 5th to early 4th century BC, equating to the closing stages of the Early Iron Age. The assemblage can therefore be regarded as one of the most securely and ‘tightly’ dated groups of Early Iron Age pottery from Cambridgeshire.

A diverse range of pottery fabrics was encountered,

with 21 Early Iron Age fabric types being distinguished, belonging to eight main groups. By weight, around two thirds of the pottery (63%) was tempered with burnt flint and sand, whilst the remaining third was shared amongst ‘minor’ fabric groups with sand with flint (10%), flint (6%), sand (6%), shelly limestone and flint (6%), shell (5%), sand with flint, grog and limestone (4%), and flint and quartzite (<1%). This range and frequency of fabrics is best paralleled at Wandlebury, where 57% of the pottery is recorded as flint-tempered (Webley 2005, 39). Burnt flint and sand tempered fabrics tend to typify Early Iron Age assemblages in southern and western Cambridgeshire, although the relative frequencies of other ‘minor’ fabric groups are generally more variable. The clays and tempering agents required to produce the War Ditches Early Iron Age pottery were all available within the local landscape. Petrological analysis of nine thin-sectioned sherds submitted from this group revealed that all the raw materials could have been procured relatively close to the site (see Lyons, below).

As with all Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery assemblages, the ceramics divide into burnished finewares and un-burnished coarsewares (Barrett 1980). Some 58 sherds were identified as being burnished, polished or carefully smoothed (326g; 13.8% by weight, or 13.2% by sherd count). As is usual, this form of surface treatment was most prevalent on sandy wares, and those vessels made with well-sorted and finely crushed inclusions.

Few vessel profiles could be reconstructed and only five vessels were assigned to form (48 sherds, 353g), including three coarseware shouldered jars and two hemispherical bowls: one a fineware, one a coarseware. Based on the minimum number of different identifiable rims and bases, the assemblage is estimated to contain fragments of at least 38 different vessels (26 different rims – EVE 0.50; 12 different bases – EVE 1.18). The ten coarseware bases included in this number all have simple flat feet (where surviving), whilst the two fineware examples are of pedestal form. The latter are chronologically significant as they do not appear in the ceramic repertoire before 600 BC (Hodson 1962, 142; Barrett 1978, 286–287). Most of the rims have flat or rounded lips; some of which are slightly expanded or rounded externally and/or

Table 4. Complete flake breadth(B)/length(L) ratios compared with those recorded by Pitts (1978) and at Sawston Police Station. Presented as percentages of the total assemblage.

		Narrow blades	Blades	Narrow flakes	Flakes	Broad flakes
B/L	<0.2	0.21–0.4	0.41–0.6	0.61–0.8	0.81–1.0	1.0+
Pitts 1978, 194						
E. Meso	2	43	27	13	6.5	9
L. Meso	0.5	15.5	30.5	22	14.5	17
E. Neo	0	11	33	27.5	14.5	13
L. Neo	0	4	21.5	29	20	25.5
Chalcolithic	0	2.5	15	24	24	35
Bronze Age	0	3.5	14.5	23	23	35.5
Sawston	0	0.8	8.8	20.8	24.4	45.2
War Ditches	0	0	6.0	11.9	26.9	55.2

internally, with the two fineware examples being more carefully moulded. Though none of the form-assigned vessels are ornamented, 33 decorated sherds were identified (227g). The un-burnished coarsewares are ornamented on the rim-top, exterior rim-edge, shoulder, or less commonly, the neck or body. These zones are adorned by single rows of either fingertip/nail marks or tooled impressions; eight of the 18 different coarseware rims being decorated. Noteworthy are two unusual, but residual decorated sherds (refitting) from context 77 (Group 7) (25g, fabric QFGCH1), adorned by a series of pin-prick like impressed dots. The sherds have a rim/lip, and appear to belong to ladle or crude coarseware spoon, which is hard to parallel. It is certainly unlike the unpublished examples from Linton or Exning, Suffolk (Brudenell forthcoming), and may in fact prove to be Early Bronze Age.

Evidence for vessel use was identified in the form of limescale (interior of one sherd, 16g) and thin carbonised residues adhering to sherd surfaces (15 sherds, 145g). The latter were classified as traces of sooting; five on sherd exterior surfaces, eight on sherd interiors, and two on rim-tops. Three carbonised residues adhering to the interior of Iron Age pottery from Groups 2 and 5 were submitted for radiocarbon dating (see Meadows *et al.* below).

The radiocarbon determinations have refined the dating of the Early Iron Age ceramics, which could only be placed in a broad chronological bracket between c. 600–350 BC on typological grounds alone (Brudenell 2010). More importantly, owing to the petrological analysis, we can be much more certain about where the clays and tempering agents used in the pottery derive from. This is particularly significant, as it is the first time since the Fengate Project (Pryor 1984, 134) that thin-section analysis has been conducted on sherds of Early Iron Age ceramic from Cambridgeshire. Here the results suggest that raw materials were all potentially collected from the local landscape. The exact location of these procurement sites is unknown, but several sources appear to have been used, judging by the variations in the shelly limestone fabrics. That said, many of the materials needed for potting could have been exposed and obtained along the Cam Valley and its tributaries to the west and north-west, where the watercourses would have cut into the varied deposits flanking their route.

Only six of the burnished fineware sherds are ornamented (72g); three with horizontal grooves/furrows; one with a cordon; one with a row of closely spaced dimples, and one with an incised double chevron. The chevron motif is particularly characteristic of fineware ceramics belonging to the 'Chinnor-Wandlebury' style group (Cunliffe 2005, 101–102), and is prevalent in a number of assemblages across the Chilterns and southern Cambridgeshire, including local examples at Wandlebury (Hartley 1957, 16, fig. 7, no. 9; Webley 2005, 42, fig. 2, no. 9), Trumpington Park and Ride/Meadows (Brudenell and Dickens 2007; Brudenell forthcoming), the Addenbrooke's Link Road Site 1 (Brudenell 2007) and the Milton Landfill Site (Brudenell and Philips 2008). Also significant is a

single residual sherd of red 'haematite' coated pottery recovered from fill 5 (Group 7; 1g). Haematite-coated ceramics are regularly encountered in Early Iron Age assemblages in Wessex, parts of the Thames valley and Kent, but are rare in Eastern England, suggesting they were probably non-local imports obtained through exchange networks linked back to southern Britain. The only sites from Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk thus far known to yield such wares are War Ditches, Wandlebury (Cambs; Hill 2003), Fordham (Cambs.; Braddock and Hill forthcoming), Exning (Suffolk; unpublished), Snettisham (Norfolk; unpublished), Aylsham (Norfolk; unpublished) and Darmsden (Suffolk; Cunliffe 1968). All but the last two are located on a line approximating to the path of the Icknield Way, suggesting that this may have been the route along which material was exchanged.

Late Pre-Roman Iron Age and Early Roman Pottery Alice Lyons

Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery constituting 3617 sherds, weighing 27.223kg, with an estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) of c. 25 vessels was recovered from the surviving section of the encircling ditch (largely from Groups 5–8, the majority coming from fills assigned to Group 7). The material is severely abraded with a MSW of only c. 7.5g; despite this, some evidence for wear and use survives. Since most of the assemblage consists of body and base sherds only, the Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE: based on rim measurement) is severely under representative; the minimum vessel count is significantly higher at c. 500 vessels. Most of the pottery consists of latest Iron Age and Early Roman locally produced reduced ware jars and bowls (often cordoned and carinated), many of which are certainly contemporary within the Transitional Romanising period (between the Iron Age and Roman). Small amounts of imported Gaulish grey ware beakers and Terra Rubra dishes were also found, as were single fragments of a South Gaulish samian dish (Dr18) and the foot from a Spanish olive oil amphora (Dr20). In the latest deposits fine wares thought to have been produced at the nearby kilns at Cherry Hinton were also found. The assemblage is remarkable in that much of it appears to have been deposited within a relatively short period of time between 50 BC and AD 50 and as such is one of the most closely dated pre-conquest assemblages excavated in south Cambridgeshire. Carbonised residues adhering to a Late pre-Roman Iron Age vessel and an Early Roman Horningsea-type jar were submitted for radiocarbon dating (see Meadows *et al.* below).

The majority of the assemblage consists largely of handmade (and to a lesser extent wheelmade) locally produced utilitarian reduced ware jars and bowls (Thompson 1982, type B-1), which were usually either undecorated or externally burnished, although some were decorated with fine combed lines. Most frequent within these reduced wares are quartz-tempered fabrics, although grog as the main temper was also common, while flint-tempered clays and clay

with naturally occurring fossilised shell were also used to a lesser extent.

Diagnostic vessel-types are poorly represented although in the quartz- and grog-tempered fabrics several examples were identified, including a handmade reduced ware wide-mouthed bowl with a rippled shoulder and a domestic copy of a Gaulish butt beaker (Thompson 1982, 507–528). In addition to these vessels were two examples of carinated wide mouthed cups (Thompson 1982, E1–2) in both handmade and wheel-made versions and a related although squatter and less distinctly carinated wheelmade form (Thompson 1982, E2–1). The latter vessel was particularly intriguing as the different joining fragments of the cup were quite different colours, suggesting they had undergone varying post-use processes (one was burnt) before they were deposited within the same context. It is also noteworthy that several vessels in this group show signs of adaptation and secondary use: one has a post-firing hole drilled in the neck, others have had post-firing holes drilled in the base. It is interesting that all the adapted vessels are wheelmade – perhaps the method of manufacture meant they were strong enough to withstand secondary working.

While no flint-tempered vessel types could be identified, all of the fossilised shell-tempered fabric sherds could be assigned to one specific form, a globular lid-seated jar (Thompson 1982, type C5-1) in use from the Late Iron Age with little change. The external surfaces of these pots are commonly marked with smoke and are thought to have been primarily used as cooking pots. These vessels can be handmade or wheelmade, although the wheelmade versions are frequently decorated with a fine horizontal rilling.

Small amounts of proto (pre-industrialised) grey wares were also found – within this group of material wheelmade technology is clearly more widely used as 56% (by weight) were made in this way. Most are undecorated, although many have an exterior burnish, while combed motifs also appear. Combed decorative techniques are known to have been a trait of the pottery previously identified as being produced at the War Ditches site (Webley with Anderson 2008, 69), so its presence here may be significant. Most of the handmade material can be assigned to the undiagnostic wide mouthed jar/bowl category, although storage jars were also found. The wheel made vessels are mostly utilitarian jar/bowl forms, although a handmade carinated cup and a necked bowl were also found. Another grey ware sub-group is distinctive and is primarily tempered with grog, this clay mix having been used exclusively to produce wheel-made jars and Gaulish-type platters.

Several grey ware fragments are quite fine with oxidised burnished surfaces additionally decorated with fine rouletting. This fabric seems to be very closely associated with the butt beaker form and may indeed be fragments of imported Gaulish (Tomber and Dore 1998, 74) vessels, although some indigenous copies were also present. Other fine grey wares have similar surface treatment but are decorated with 'arcs' or 'zig-zags' depicted in red paint. Vessels decorated

with similar red paint designs were also found at the Hutchinson Site at Addenbrooke's (Webley with Anderson 2008, 71) and may have been produced in Colchester before the Boudican revolt (AD 61–65).

The white ware material includes a small amount of a quartz-rich gritty fabric found as undiagnostic jar/flagon body sherds, consistent with domestically produced Verulamium white wares (Tomber and Dore 1998, 154). The white ware material that cannot be assigned to a manufacturing source includes several beakers. Medium mouthed jar sherds are the most common form. Included here are several body and base sherds that are consistent with Gaulish amphora-class flagons (Tomber and Dore 1998, 93). A single piece (a foot) from a Spanish DR20 amphora (Tyers 1996, 87–89) was also found.

Several sherds of Gallia-Belgica Terra Rubra (Tomber and Dore 1998, 17–21) platters were recovered (Tyers 1996, 162, fig 198). Of the two samples sent for thin-section analysis from this stratigraphic group, one was a genuine import; the other was a local (unsourced) copy.

Fine wares were found in small quantities. Of particular interest are the fine red ware sherds that are distinctively decorated with a barbotine red slip 'ring and dot' motif. This is similar to vessels found at War Ditches previously (Evans *et al.* 2008, 103, fig. 1) and may well have been produced at the early (AD 55–90) fineware production centre at Cherry Hinton (Evans 1990), located only a short distance away. Also worthy of note – because it was the only piece found – is a single sherd of South Gaulish La Graufesenque samian from a Dr18 type platter (Tyers 1996, 109, fig 93), which dates between AD 50–110. That so little samian was recovered is a real indicator that the majority of this deposit was laid down before this material became a common import (even to rural areas) in the third quarter of the 1st century AD (Tyers 1996, 56).

It is noteworthy that the War Ditches' assemblage is largely utilitarian in character; tablewares are rare, as are specialist products. No tazzas (a carinated cup form) were recovered and only one pedestal urn (Thompson 1982, 33). This dearth may indicate that the assemblage largely post-dated the period when these vessel types were most prolific (early-to-mid 1st century AD), or rather that the settlement was not of sufficient status to use these impressive vessels. Single sherds only of Spanish olive oil amphora and South Gaulish samian were found, which again might reflect status, as well as the chronology of the site and cultural choices, while mortaria (Romanised mixing bowls) (Tyers 1996, 116–135) are totally absent from the assemblage. Different ceramic wares were not always available (samian supply is known to have fluctuated during the 1st century; Tyers 1996, 56), meaning that the absence in an assemblage of any traded ware can be an indicator of disturbed trade conditions rather than consumer choice and/or status. Moreover, many (particularly the wheelmade sherds) had been adapted for a secondary purpose either as a drainers (?possibly steamers), spindlewhorls or as lids – which shows a society willing, or having,

to improvise by using the materials available to them.

Establishing the status of those who deposited this material is not a straightforward process. These people had the resources to produce and use large amounts of household ceramic wares, with some (limited) access to both domestic and international imports from the wider Roman Empire. They were not without the means to benefit from trade but perhaps did not choose (for economic or cultural reasons) to invest much of their surplus in certain ceramic goods or the consumables which they contained. It can be said, however, that the pattern of pottery production and use recorded at War Ditches appears typical for this distinctive transitional period in the small area of southern Cambridgeshire in which it was located.

Ceramic Petrology

Alice Lyons

The War Ditches lie on the edge of the Upper Cretaceous Holywell nodular (shelly) chalk formation in an area that has been heavily quarried in recent times. To the north is the narrow Zig Zag (grey) chalk band which joins the West Marly chalk formation, within which are limestone layers and beneath which are the glauconitic Cambridge Greensands. This geology overlies Gault clay deposits that are suitable for pottery production and would have been available from the river valleys where water erosion would have revealed suitable deposits. The nearest natural outcrops of Gault clay (away from the river valleys) occur 3km to the north and the north-west (British Geological Survey 2002). Flint nodules may also have been retrieved from the river valleys or from glacial deposits on top of the Gog Magog Hills 1km to the south south-west.

The ceramic assemblage can be loosely grouped into calciferous lime-rich fabrics, (including fossilised shell) and quartz-based fabrics, although variations within these groups demonstrate that there are several different (mostly local) clay sources, and possibly production centres, represented here. The local geology could have provided the raw materials for the majority of the pottery, the distance falling well within our understanding of the distances potters were prepared to travel to collect clay: a c. 7km radius can be considered local (Arnold 1985; Morris 1996).

There is considerable variety in the levels of clay preparation at War Ditches (within both the handmade and wheelmade sherds) indicating that different potters were at work, with differing interest (or skill levels) in how well the clay was prepared. The sherds containing glauconite belong to both the handmade and wheelmade fabrics. This contrasts with findings at Wardy Hill (Williams 2003) in the north of the region (where glauconite was associated with wheel made products only), probably reflecting the proximity of the Greensand deposits and the high levels of local pottery found here.

Grog (previously fired clay deliberately broken and introduced into the clay by the potter) was in use, both in the Iron Age and Early Roman fabrics, but in

none was grog the sole temper. Sometimes only a few pieces were included and it appears to have become a 'socially embedded' practice. All the grog pieces contain similar material (quartz, quartz and flint) to the clay matrix in which they were found, demonstrating a certain level of continuity of production method.

Some of the Proto grey ware fabrics can be compared with clays used at local kilns sites (such as Addenbrooke's (Webley with Anderson 2008 (Fabric K)) or Greenhouse Farm (Gibson and Lucas 2002 (Fabric OX2)) and may have been prepared there. At least one kiln, however, has been found within the War Ditches perimeter (White 1964, 5; see below). Analysis of the Terra Rubra fabrics suggests that both genuine and local copies were in use.

Fired Clay

Alice Lyons

Most of the assemblage of fired clay came from deposits assigned to the transitional period. Of particular interest are a number of plate fragments: these are solid (unperforated) with fumed surfaces that are between 31 and 35mm thick and have a curved outer edge. They are all made from the sandier fabrics (Fabrics 2, 3 and 4) and are consistent with the portable or temporary kiln floor plates that were used as kiln furniture in the Late pre-Roman Iron Age and Early Roman period (Swan 1984, 64–65). At least one pottery kiln has previously been identified at War Ditches (Evans *et al.* 2008, 102–106) and it is possible that these plates are associated with that kiln or others yet to be located (Swan 1984, 61).

Metalwork

Nina Crummy

Fill 107 (Group 5) yielded a one-piece Colchester brooch, dating to c. AD 10–50. These are a Catuvellanian/Trinovantian type and were made in considerable numbers; at Verulamium and Camulodunum, they are the principal type present before the conquest (Hull forthcoming, Type 90; Stead and Rigby 1986, 112; Niblett 2006, figs 9–10; Hawkes and Hull 1947, 308–10).

A proto-Rosette brooch from fill 52 (Group 7) is an imported type that is rare in Britain. This form is the forerunner of the Rosette or Thistle brooch and is generally considered to be Augustan, although Feugère has suggested a revised dating (1985, 269). A date-range of 30 BC to AD 30 is offered by Hattatt (1987). Most of the British examples are from the eastern region: those closest in form to the War Ditches brooch come from Camulodunum in Essex, Braughing and Skeleton Green in Hertfordshire (two), and Bradwell in Norfolk (Hull forthcoming, Type 25A-B; Mackreth 1981, fig. 70, 41; Hattatt 1987, 31).

Human Remains

Natasha Dodwell

The surviving articulated elements of the burial found by children in 2008 included both left and right tibiae,

fibulae, and patellae and most of the bones from both feet. The distal halves of both femora were also recovered. The upper part of the body probably eroded out from the quarry face. All of the skeletal elements were extremely well preserved and very gracile. No traces of the epiphyseal line of fusion were observed on the limb bones indicating that this individual was over the age of 18 or 20 years when he/she died. No pathological lesions were observed.

During excavation of the ditch in 2009 a disarticulated left adult fibula shaft was recovered from fill 259 (Group 2). A cremation burial was identified in fill 89 (Group 7). Only 215g of cremated adult bone was recovered with the majority (87.9%) being >10mm (the largest fragment was 89.4mm). All body parts are represented, and the burnt bone is predominantly a buff white colour indicative of complete oxidation.

Faunal Remains

Chris Faine

A total of 19.600kg of faunal material came from the excavation, yielding 653 'countable' bones. Of the total group, 17.639kg came from stratified deposits. The assemblage is dominated by the domestic mammals, with cattle and sheep/goat being the most prevalent taxa.

Cattle dominate the Early Iron Age assemblage, with by far the largest group being recovered from the Group 4 fills: 42% of the countable bones in Group 4 were cattle, with 28% pig and 17% sheep/goat. Only one dog bone fragment was recovered from the Early Iron Age sample in the form of a fragmentary maxilla and the only evidence for wild mammal is a portion of red deer antler from context 157 (Group 4). Numerous small mammal and amphibian remains came from environmental samples, the majority clearly being intrusive. The cattle assemblage consisted mainly of forelimb elements, along with loose teeth, cranial fragments and lower limb elements. Whilst some tibia fragments were recovered, hind limbs are somewhat under-represented. Epiphyseal fusion data suggests the majority of animals were around 3–3.5 years of age at death; no neonatal elements or ageable mandibles were recovered.

The Late Iron Age to Early Roman phases (Groups 5–8) show a reversal with sheep/goat remains most prevalent, followed by cattle and with very few pig bones. The sheep/goat assemblage shows a wide variety of body parts, albeit with a greater ratio of hind limb to forelimb elements. Epiphyseal fusion data suggests the majority of the animals were around 2.5–3.5 years of age at death, with a single mandible being recovered from an animal around 1–2 years of age. Juvenile remains were recorded in three contexts. Cattle body part distribution shows a much greater instance of hind limb elements than did the Early Iron Age assemblage, the latter perhaps being a result of the varying sample sizes rather than differing husbandry strategies. Epiphyseal fusion data again suggests that the majority of animals were around 3–3.5 years of age at death, with two man-

dibles being recovered from animals aged around 1.5–2.5 and 2.5–3.5 years respectively. Two measurable metapodia from fills 50 and 112 (Groups 7 and 5) came from animals with withers heights of 1.09 and 1.3m. Metrical and morphological analysis (after Grigson 1982) suggests that the elements derived from a steer and bull respectively. A number of horse bones (Number of Identified Specimens (NISP): 14) were recovered along with dog teeth, cranial and mandible fragments (NISP: 11).

Whilst faunal remains had been recovered from earlier work on the site (Phillipson 1963), little published data is available to add to the information presented here. Other comparable sites in the area such as Wandlebury (French 2004), Arbury Camp (Evans and Knight 2002) and Wardy Hill (Davis 2003) were the subject of much larger areas of excavation which included surrounding features aside from the earthworks themselves. This provided greater understanding of land use and settlement activity than is available at War Ditches, which has implications when comparing assemblages. Despite these limitations several conclusions can tentatively be drawn about animal husbandry at the War Ditches. Both cattle and sheep body part distribution suggest the presence of whole carcasses (if not live animals) especially during the later Iron Age phases, and most of these remains are from young adult animals suggesting exploitation for meat. There is evidence for the presence of juvenile sheep if not necessarily on-site breeding. Any questions of further exploitation for secondary products (i.e. dairying) remain unanswered due to the lack of ageable mandibles and sexable elements in particular. Unusually for the Late Iron Age, pig remains are scarce (Hambleton 1999).

Settlement in the wider landscape of the War Ditches is well attested (Hinman 1998; Evans *et al.* 2008) and it is possible that the domestic mammal assemblage found in the ditch fills represents livestock brought from the surrounding area or managed in or near the ringwork itself. There is no evidence of specialised husbandry, in contrast to sites such as Wardy Hill which shows clear evidence of breeding of cattle, sheep/goat and pigs (Davis 2003). The lack of ageable elements prevents further analysis of possible seasonal use of the area.

Charred Environmental Remains

Rachel Ballantyne

Charred plant assemblages of differing character were recovered from all fill levels within the ditch. Samples from Group 1 and 2 fills and those in the mid/lower part of Group 3 contain no charred plant remains other than fine wood charcoal, and indicate very rapid infilling. The upper fills from Group 3 and lower fills from Group 4 are charcoal-rich; the charred wild plant seeds and mollusc shells in fills 206 and 208 (Group 3) almost certainly represent *in situ* charring, interpreted as a possible destruction event. Seeds of medick/clover (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), buttercups (*Ranunculus acris/bulbosus*)

repens), meadow-grass (*Poa* sp.) and ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) are all consistent with open grassland, as are most of the charred and uncharred molluscs (Stafford, below). Single charred seeds of fat hen/orache (*Atriplex/Chenopodium* sp.) and brambles (*Rubus* subgen. *Rubus*) in context 208 may represent plants colonising disturbed soils. Plants of damp to wet ground occur in very low numbers, with two types of sedge seed (*Carex* spp.) and rushes (*Juncus* sp.). The free-draining chalk bedrock and elevated location of the ring monument suggests these plants are probably a gathered wetland resource such as thatching, strewing material or animal fodder (cf. Friday and Harvey 1997). Whilst such low numbers of charred seeds require cautious interpretation, some of the Group 1–3 mollusc types noted by Stafford (below) also suggest the presence of gathered wetland plants. The charred plant remains, when viewed in conjunction with charred and uncharred molluscs, reveal that the ring ditch was open grassland at the time of the destruction event.

The central Group 4 fills again contained only very low amounts of comminuted wood charcoal but the upper/mid fills included low amounts of grain, chaff and wild seeds very similar to overlying Group 5 fills. As some items may have moved down the porous chalk rubble matrix, the upper samples have not been pursued further.

The Late Iron Age reoccupation fills (Group 5) contain moderate quantities of hulled wheat and barley grain with occasional chaff items. Cereal types are spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and hulled 6-rowed barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Wild seeds are numerous and dominated by types associated with open grassland and disturbed soils. Many are arable types, notably chickweed (*Stellaria media*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), orache (*Atriplex patula/prostrata*), oats (*Avena* sp.) and rye brome (*Bromus secalinus*). Of these, chickweed, fat hen and orache are all indicators of nutrient-rich soil, which is consistent with the chalk downland and could further indicate a form of manuring. Many of the other wild seeds are grassland types that could be found on the margins of arable land or perhaps as weeds of fallow land within a rotation system; clover (*Trifolium* sp.), meadow-grasses (*Poa* sp.) and cat's-tail (*Phleum* sp.).

Small numbers of wetland seeds must represent resources brought to the ring monument, as they could not grow on the free-draining chalk hillside. Great fen-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) and black bog-rush (*Schoenus nigricans*) are both associated in Cambridgeshire with base-rich fen peats, particularly along springs and watercourses of the chalk downland (Perring *et al.* 1964).

The Early Roman contexts (Group 7) again contain spelt and emmer wheat, confirmed by chaff fragments, with moderate amounts of hulled wheat and barley grains. Occasional hulled and twisted barley grains again suggest the hulled 6-rowed variety. No other domesticated food plants are present.

The many wild seeds are dominated by types associated with open grassland and disturbed soils,

including indicators of both nutrient-rich and nutrient-poor soils. There are slight differences in composition between Groups 5 and 7; brome grass and fat hen are no longer represented, and instead there are seeds of goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), fescues (*Festuca* sp.) and clover/medicks (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.). Many types occur as single seeds, of which stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) indicates nutrient-rich soils, fairy flax (*Linum catharticum*) indicates calcareous grassland and field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*) arable land or disturbed soil.

Domestic activities, notably the later stage processing of hulled wheats and barley, are only represented in the reoccupation fills. The range of cereals and arable weeds is consistent with many other later Iron Age/conquest settlements in Cambridgeshire, although the gathered wetland plants only compare well to the nearby Hutchinson site, Addenbrooke's (Roberts 2008). Overall, the plant remains reveal that this ring monument occupied a strategic location in terms of ecology, as well as topography; on a promontory of open, probably farmed, chalk downland above a small spring-fed wetland.

Land Snails

Elizabeth C. Stafford

Overall 21 individual species of mollusca were recorded (Table 5), with modern contamination evident in most samples. Shell was most abundant in Group 2 (up to c. 550 per litre) and some of the Group 4 and 5 samples (up to c. 650 per litre). Shell abundance is significantly lower in the Group 1 and Group 8 deposits.

Shell numbers are very low in the basal samples from contexts 264 and 266 (Group 1), probably reflecting the rapid rate of accumulation of chalk rubble in the base of the feature immediately after it was cut. Shell abundance and species diversity rapidly increased in the lower secondary fills (Group 2, contexts 251 and 252) suggesting some stabilisation of the feature edges. The base of the ditch itself may have provided a more mesic (moderately moist) environment and this is reflected in the small shade-demanding and catholic component. *Trichia hispida* can become very abundant in the base of features where conditions are slightly more humid.

The hygrophilous (damp or wet-loving) group of species in the lower fills appear to be out of place with rest of the assemblage and may represent shells brought to the site attached to vegetation collected from a wetland environment. It seems less likely the ditch would have held standing water given the low numbers, geology, elevated location and the absence of other taxa usually associated with such conditions. The species identified usually inhabit environments such as damp grassland found on floodplain marsh or fen. The rare species *Vertigo angustior* is a notable record, although it was probably more widespread in the past, inhabiting open wet base-rich meadows. *Vertigo antivertigo* is a species restricted to lowland wetlands, fens and reed swamps and it avoids places where water levels fluctuate (Kerney 1999, 92–101).

Fill Group	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
Context	264	266	251	252	206	230	130	183	116	122	96	104	32	67	3	6
Sample	63	65	52	53	42	47	27	38	21	26	19	20	5	12	1	3
MARSH																
<i>Carychium</i> cf. <i>minimum</i> (Müller)	+	+	+++ +	+++ +	+	++					+				+	
<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> (Müller)			+													
<i>Vertigo antvertigo</i> (Draparnaud)				+												
<i>Vertigo angustior</i> (Jeffreys)	+		++	+											+	+
<i>Vallonia</i> cf. <i>pulchella</i> (Müller)	+		+++	+++	+											
CATHOLIC																
<i>Cochlicopa</i> spp.	+	+	+++ +	+++ +	++	++	++	+	+	+++	++				+	
<i>Punctum pygmaea</i> (Draparnaud)	+	+	+++	+++	+	++		+	+	+	+			+	+	
<i>Vitrina pellucida</i> (Müller)				+			++			+++						
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i> (Strøm)	+		++	++	+						+					+
<i>Euconulus fulvus</i> (Müller)			+	+												
<i>Trichia hispida</i> (Linnaeus)	+	+	+++ +++	+++ +++	+++ +	+++ +	+++ ++	+++ +	+++ +	+++ ++	+++ +	+++ ++	+++ ++	+++ ++	+	+
SHADE-DEMANDING																
<i>Zonitidae</i> indet.				++	+	+	++	+	+	++	+					
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.			+													
<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i> (Draparnaud)	+						+			+						
<i>Oxychilus</i> cf. <i>cellarius</i> (Müller)										++						
OPEN-COUNTRY																
<i>Truncatellina cylindrica</i> (Férussac)		+					++		+	+	++	+	+	+		
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i> (Draparnaud)	+		+++ ++	+++ ++	++	+++		++	+						+	+
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (Linnaeus)	+	+	+++ ++	+++ ++	+++ +	+++	+++ +++	+++ +	+++ +++	+++ ++	+++ +	+++	+++ +	+++ +++	++	+++
<i>Vallonia</i> spp.	+	+	+++ +++	+++ ++	+++ +	+++ ++	+++ +++	+++ +	+++ +++	+++ +++	+++ +++	+++	+++ ++	+++ +++	+	+++
<i>Vallonia costata</i> (Müller)	+	+	+++	+++ +	+++	++	+++ +++	+++	+++ ++	+++ ++	+++ +	++	+++ ++	+++ +++	+	++
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i> (Sterki)	+	+	+++ +	+++ +	++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	++	+	+	+++		+
<i>Helicella itala</i> (Linnaeus)	+		+	++	++	+	+++	++	+++	++		+	+	+++	+	+

Table 5. Molluscs by fill group and environment type. Shells of each species were recorded on a sliding scale (+ = 1-4, ++ = 5-12, +++ = 13-25, ++++ = 26-50, +++++ = 51-100, ++++++ = 101-500)

Group 3 deposits have been interpreted as a deliberate backfilling episode in which part of the bank material was pushed into the ditch with silty lenses suggestive of the turf and soils which would have developed over the bank prior to its partial destruction. Shell numbers and diversity decrease markedly during Groups 3 and 4 which is consistent with an increase in the rate of sediment accumulation. Groups 4 and 5 are characterised by a further increase in shell abundance suggesting a slow down in accumulation. Species diversity, however, remains low. The increase in *Vallonia costata* and appearance of *Truncatellina cylindrica* during Group 4 suggest the local environment of the ditch became drier during the later stages of infilling as the feature became shallower. The assemblages here may be more representative of the surrounding environment. *Truncatellina cylindrica* today is a rare and local xerophile species that inhabits dry and exposed places, particularly calcareous grass-

land (Kerney 1999: 89), and it has also been suggested that dryness, as well as some disruption of the soil surface, favours *Vallonia costata* over *Vallonia excentrica* (Evans 1972). Shell numbers fluctuate within Groups 6 to 8 although the species composition remains relatively constant. This probably reflects episodes of erosion and the presence of unstable/stable surfaces.

Overall the dominance of the terrestrial open-country group suggests a local environment during the initial stages of infilling of well-established short-turfed (grazed) grassland. The presence of numerous xerophiles (*Vallonia excentrica*, *Vallonia costata*, *Vertigo pygmaea*, *Pupilla muscorum* and *Helicella itala*) suggests this was quite dry and open. There was some indication that vegetation cover in the immediate vicinity was not complete as *P. muscorum* tends to proliferate where there are broken surfaces bare of vegetation (Evans 1972, 146). The damp-loving species in the lower fills contrast with rest of the assemblage and

may represent shells brought to the site attached to vegetation collected from a wetland environment.

Radiocarbon Dating

John Meadows, Christopher Bronk Ramsey, Gordon Cook and Peter Marshall

Sixteen AMS radiocarbon measurements were obtained on 13 single entity (Ashmore 1999) samples, of animal and human bone, charcoal, and carbonised residues adhering to the interior of ceramic

sherds, from the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) and the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit (OxA). The radiocarbon results (Table 6) are quoted in accordance with the international standard known as the Trondheim convention (Stuiver and Kra 1986). They are conventional radiocarbon ages (Stuiver and Polach 1977).

The calibrations of the results, relating the radiocarbon measurements directly to calendar dates, are given in Table 6 and in outline in Fig. 11. All have been calculated using the calibration curve of Reimer

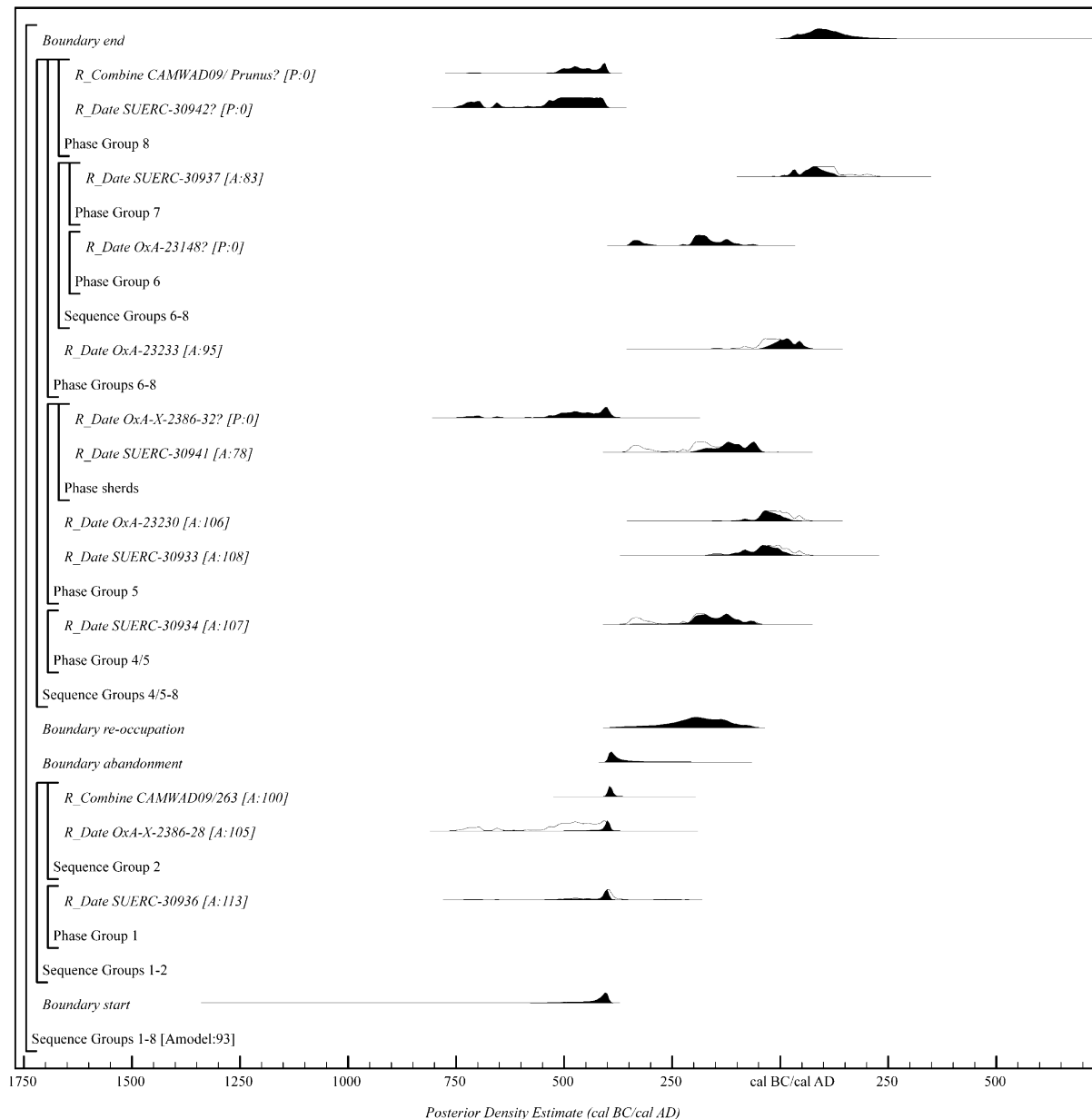


Figure 11. Probability distributions of radiocarbon dates from War Ditches. Each distribution represents the relative probability that an event occurs at a particular time. For each radiocarbon date, two distributions have been plotted: one in outline which is the result of simple radiocarbon calibration, and a solid one based on the chronological model used. The other distributions correspond to aspects of the model. For example, the distribution 'Boundary start' is the estimate for when construction of the ditch started. Measurements followed by a ? have been excluded from the model. The large square brackets down the left-hand side of the diagram and the OxCal keywords define the overall model exactly.

Laboratory number	Group	Sample number	Material dated	Radiocarbon age (BP)	Weighted Mean	Calendar date (95% confidence)	Posterior Density Estimate (95% probability)
SUERC-30936	1	CAMWAD09/265	Animal bone, horse mandible (not articulated) from primary fill of ditch; context 265.	2340 ± 35		480–370 cal BC	495–385 cal BC
OxA-X-2386-28	2	CAMWAD09/270	Carbonised residue adhering to the interior of sherd. One of six wall sherds from an Early Iron Age flint and sand tempered jar, including three clear conjoins from context 270.	2390 ± 40		740–390 cal BC	465–385 cal BC
OxA-23231	2	CAMWAD09/263	Animal bone, sheep/goat calcaneum (articulating with phalanges) from context 263.	2310 ± 30	2318 ± 18 BP (T'=1.3; v=2; T'(5%)=6.0; Ward and Wilson 1978)	405–380 cal BC	405–380 cal BC
OxA-23232				2299 ± 30			
SUERC-30935				2345 ± 30			
SUERC-30934	4/5	CAMWAD09/133/134	Animal bone, humerus of articulated juvenile pig from context 133.	2140 ± 35		360–50 cal BC	230–55 cal BC
OxA-23230	5	CAMWAD09/107/105a	Animal bone, articulating sheep femur and epiphyseal plate (epiphyseal plate sampled) from context (107). This was a well stratified dump of animal bone spread along the length of the excavated segment with 3.33kg of pottery.	2011 ± 28		90 cal BC–cal AD 60	95 cal BC–cal AD 30
SUERC-30933	5	CAMWAD09/107/105b	Animal bone, articulating cow pelvic bone and femoral head (femur sampled) from context 107.	2025 ± 35		160–50 cal BC	155–135 (2%) or 120 cal BC–cal AD 30
SUERC-30941	5	CAMWAD09/107/108	Carbonised residue adhering to the interior of base sherd fragment of an Iron Age reduced ware handmade jar/bowl from context 107.	2140 ± 35		360–50 cal BC	190–45 cal BC

Table 6. Radiocarbon results (continued below). *v* = degrees of freedom.

Laboratory number	Group	Sample number	Material dated	Radiocarbon age (BP)	Weighted Mean	Calendar date (95% confidence)	Posterior Density Estimate (95% probability)
OxA-X-2386-32	5	CAMWAD09/107/109	Carbonised residue adhering to the interior of base sherd of an Iron Age reduced ware handmade bowl/jar from context 107. The sample was recovered from a different spit to sample CAMWAD09/107/108.	2370 ± 40		710–380 cal BC	-
OxA-23233	6–8	CAMWAD09/601	Human bone, left calcaneus, from articulated lower limbs of skeleton. The upper part of the skeleton was truncated by the quarry and the lower part discovered by children. Its context is unstratified (601) but from layer groups 6-8.	2013 ± 29		90 cal BC–cal AD 60	35 cal BC–cal AD 65
OxA-23148	6	CAMWAD09/95/101	Carbonised residue adhering to the interior of sherd. One perforated Early Roman Horningsea-type ware handmade jar sherd, from 27 sherds in context 95 attributed to the same vessel.	2141 ± 26		350–90 cal BC	-
SUERC-30937	7	CAMWAD09/5/9	Carbonised residue adhering to the interior on single sherd of Late pre-Roman Iron Age sandy coarse ware jar/bowl base; one of three conjoining pieces of a base from context 5.	1895 ± 30		cal AD 50–220	cal AD 1-135
SUERC-30942	8	CAMWAD09/4 Acer	Charcoal, <i>Acer</i> sp. single fragment from context 4. Context 4 was a sub-circular area containing charcoal & burnt grain sandwiched between fills 3 and 6.	2420 ± 30		750–390 cal BC	-
OxA-23234	8	CAMWAD09/ Prunus	Charcoal, <i>Prunus</i> sp. single fragment from context 4.	2388 ± 29	2390 ± 21 BP (T'=1.3; v=2; T'(5%)=6.0; Ward and Wilson 1978)	520–395 cal BC	-
OxA-23235				2392 ± 29			

Table 6. Radiocarbon results, continued.

et al. (2009) and the computer program OxCal v4.1 (Bronk Ramsey 2009). The calibrated date ranges (95% confidence) in plain type in the table have been calculated according to the maximum intercept method (Stuiver and Reimer 1986) and are quoted in the form recommended by Mook (1986). The ranges quoted in italics are posterior density estimates derived from mathematical modelling of archaeological problems (Bayliss *et al.* 2007). All other ranges are derived from the probability method (Stuiver and Reimer 1993).

A Bayesian approach (Buck *et al.* 1996) in which the calibrated radiocarbon dates are combined with the relative dating of the samples given by the stratigraphic sequence of ditch fills (see Table 6) has been used for the interpretation of the ditch's chronology. The model (Fig. 11) shows good agreement between the radiocarbon dates and the stratigraphy ($A_{\text{model}}=93\%$) (although see note in relation to scientific and pottery dates in earlier text) and provides an estimate for the digging of the ditch of 575–385 *cal BC* (95% probability; Boundary start) and probably 455–390 *cal BC* (68% probability). The initial weathering of the exposed chalk sides of the ditch (Group 1) and subsequent infilling (Groups 2 and 3) by destruction of the bank appears to have been a very rapid process that took 1–30 years (68% probability).

Following a period of abandonment (Group 4) that probably lasted 120–270 years (68% probability) re-occupation occurred in 330 *cal BC*–*cal AD* 70 (95% probability; Boundary re-occupation) and probably 245–110 *cal BC* (68% probability). The final infilling of the ditch occurred in *cal AD* 5–225 (95% probability; Boundary end) and probably *cal AD* 55–150 (68% probability).

Samples of pottery with traces of residues from Groups 2 and 5–7 were examined. The carbonaceous fractions extracted physically and chemically from the inside of the sherds are assumed to represent organic-rich food remains, and thus should date the last use of the vessel in question. However, in this case two of the five dated carbonised residues (OxA-X-2386-32 and OxA-23148) are clearly much too old for the pottery types in question. OxA-X-2386-32 had a very low % carbon yield following pre-treatment and the laboratory advised caution in the interpretation of the result. For OxA-23148 the inadvertent sampling of the clay fabric that may contain appreciable amounts of 'old' carbon even after firing (Nakamura *et al.* 2001) may provide an explanation for the discrepancy.

Discussion

Pre-Monument Settlement?

The Early Iron Age storage pits recorded by White within the monument in the 1960s, along with the single pit excavated in the recent work, are characteristic of settlement at this period and could equally date to a pre-monument phase or to the immediate occupation of the monument itself. At Wandlebury an extensive and apparently unenclosed Early Iron

Age settlement existed on the hilltop (French 2004), although the limited evidence at War Ditches does not suggest the presence of substantial settlement here. The relatively small number of sherds, and the level of attrition, would suggest that the material is secondary in its context and could represent a general scatter of surface material in the area created either prior to or during the monument's construction. This scatter must have been widespread, however, with Early Iron Age material recovered from most the excavated ditch segments. A crucial factor at War Ditches is that it is an exposed and dry place with the main water source being the chalk springs at the bottom of the hill to the north-west. The chalk upland would perhaps have been better used for grazing or arable land than for settlement.

Monument Construction, Use and Function

The catalyst behind construction of the War Ditches may have been local social tensions. Very little is known of the peoples or boundaries of the region in the Early to Middle Iron Age, although the construction of so many defensive and/or communal sites such as War Ditches, Wandlebury (French 2004) and Sawston (Mortimer 2001) within such a limited geographical area could suggest that it was a time of shifting boundaries and allegiances producing inter-tribal conflicts. The causes of these tensions remain supposition, but may have included increasing population resulting in pressure on farming land or perhaps an influx of peoples from the continent.

Previous interventions confirm that War Ditches was broadly circular, with an entranceway at the east measuring some 13m across. Ditches set out at right angles to the entrance created a causeway leading to the monument, the full length of which has not been revealed. The main enclosing ditch was on average 6m wide and 4m deep, but at and around the eastern entrance was found to be significantly narrower and shallower. It is estimated that six to seven thousand cubic metres of chalk would have been excavated from the ditch to form the internal bank or rampart; there may also have been a smaller counterscarp bank, but the infill sequence indicates that the main bank was internal. Very little was found within the ditch fills to aid interpretations of construction methods, although some of the environmental evidence from the lower fills may provide clues about the rampart's construction. Small amounts of sedge were associated with the bank's destruction, along with large numbers of aquatic snail species that probably lived on the plant. These species must have been brought to the site from the nearest sedge fen down the hill to the north. It is possible that, in what may have been a substantially cleared landscape, timber was scarce and that sedge could have been layered between the rubble of the rampart to bind and stabilise it.

Two main functions are normally attributed to hillforts and ring monuments: as defensive structures and/or defended settlements or as locations for trade, religion, politics and gatherings/celebrations. Such

monuments may have had wide ranging uses, providing a focus of social cohesion in troubled times. Considerable organisation would be necessary to construct such a monument, indicating that its initiators were able to command significant influence and/or control over the surrounding populace.

Both the War Ditches location and its general morphology suggest a defensive function, although the limited finds and environmental assemblage, together with the relatively small size of the area enclosed, suggest that it was not a defended settlement. As the ditch approaches the eastern entranceway it becomes markedly narrower and shallower, remaining so throughout the flanking entrance ditches. In a defended site the weakest point will generally be the entranceway(s) and the earthworks here would be expected to be amongst the most effective. The excavations of the 1950s and 60s, however, attest to the potentially unfinished nature of the ditch, at and around the entranceway which suggests that the monument was destroyed before becoming firmly established.

Monument Destruction

A potentially violent end to the monument has been suggested since the earliest archaeological interventions: its short life was first identified from what appeared to be the 'unfinished nature' of parts of the ring ditch. In at least two of the earlier excavated segments a central baulk of chalk remained upstanding; others were recorded as shallow and having been excavated in 'an irregular system of steps' (White 1964a, 10). These would appear to represent unfinished parts of the ditch where excavation had suddenly ceased. Some of these sections had large rubble blocks as their primary fill, with no evidence for any earlier weathering having taken place. Since the first excavations at the end of the 19th century most of the excavated segments have contained this thick rubble layer, consisting of the original upcast bank material which had been pushed back into the ditch, above an initial weathering fill. This does not appear to have been a case of the monument going out of use and gradually eroding: the displacement of the bank was clearly a rapid and uniform event. Large pieces of charcoal have also been recovered from within the rubble matrix at all points around the ditch circuit, suggesting a significant burning event prior to or at the time of this infilling. The charcoal may represent the remains of the timbers and other organic materials used in the bank's construction. Radiocarbon dating now confirms that this took place before or soon after its completion.

The nature of the monument's destruction is clearly demonstrated by the human remains, occasionally burnt and/or disarticulated, that have been recovered consistently from the level of the bank's destruction. The greatest numbers of articulated or semi-articulated individuals were found along the heavily investigated western side. Taken as a whole, the evidence suggests that large numbers of people were interred

within the ditch at the time of its rapid infilling.

The violence which may have occurred at the War Ditches did not go unnoticed by its earliest excavators, although Hughes (1902b) remained uncertain as to 'whether we have traces of a massacre or of a time when the residents used the neglected fosse to throw their dead into'. He failed to identify the 'fires' or episodes of burning as a destructive event but was led by a suggestion that the fires had been used for cooking, even though they extended for 4m or more along the lower level of the ditch. The massacre theory was cemented by Lethbridge (1949) with the discovery of the charred torso and the presence of charcoal mixed in with the bank material which was interpreted as the destruction of the rampart. Cut marks were also observed on some of the bones (Cutting A1 – CUAFC records Box 31 G03/7/3; CUMAA). It is difficult to argue against the interpretation of a violent destruction event, even with the modern archaeologist's wider knowledge of the 'burial' practices of the Early Iron Age and recent trends in thinking which have tended to suggest that hillforts were not necessarily central places nor related to defence at all (Hill 1995). The findings at War Ditches, however, resonate with those recently made at the hillfort of Fin Cop, Derbyshire, where 'the martial nature of the site and the violent end implied by the discovery of the corpse [and others recently found] stands as a corrective to the pacification of these monuments, and the Iron Age groups who inhabited them, in the academic literature of the past decade or so' (Waddington 2010, 56).

Following its destruction, the War Ditches ringwork appears to have been abandoned for some considerable time: no cultural material was recovered from the Middle or Later Iron Age (until c. 50 BC) suggesting a period of abandonment of around 300 years. The accumulation of material which built up above the displaced bank material (Group 4) comes from the gradual infilling and erosion of the ditch. There is no evidence that the area became scrub or woodland and it was presumably still grazed over this period. While there is a relative abundance of artefactual material in these fills, it is of a consistent date, type and character as the assemblages recovered from the earlier fills, suggesting the gradual incorporation of surface material into the ditch.

Reoccupation

Reoccupation of the War Ditches occurred c. 50 BC, on the basis of recovered pottery. The upper ditch fills contained debris from the period between approximately 50 BC to AD 50–80, after which the ditch was deliberately and completely, infilled. The corresponding fills demonstrate the initial reoccupation (Group 5), a small-scale period of change, perhaps a minor levelling or 'tidying' of the bank area (Group 6) and the main period of settlement activity in the environs (Group 7).

When these settlers arrived, the site would have been a turf-covered earthwork with a small, probably wide, bank and a ditch of up to 1.4m deep. The

limited area within the ring ditch could suggest that the new settlement was established both within and outside the monument, disregarding rather than deliberately utilising the ring ditch itself; there was certainly no attempt to recut or remake the monument as a defensive structure. Spatial analysis of the finds assemblage and the nature of the fill sequence suggest that material was probably entering the ditch from both sides at this time. The large and reasonably varied finds assemblage contains significant quantities of domestic waste, in clear contrast to the Early Iron Age material. The presence of quernstones and kiln debris demonstrate that both domestic and semi-industrial activities were occurring on the site. The remaining hollow of the ditch (although not utilised as such in the area of the 2009 excavations) was elsewhere used as a sheltered working area, for fires, a kiln and further burials. A 'Belgic pit' dating to c. 20 BC – AD 40 was identified in the 1950s along the line of the ditch to the north of the 2009 excavation and appears to be one of the few known features (excluding the kilns and potentially contemporary burials) relating to the Later Iron Age settlement.

During the latter half of the 1st century AD the final 0.7m depth of the ditch hollow was deliberately backfilled with the remnants of the bank. It is difficult to gauge the precise date for the final infilling of the feature, but the pottery assemblage suggests it occurred between 50 and 80AD. Cambridge lay on the border of Icenian lands and the eradication of the last vestiges of such a prominent hillfort was perhaps linked to a reaction to the Boudican revolt of AD 61–65.

Open area excavations carried out by White and others (between 1949–51) close to the entrance of the ring ditch revealed large posthole structures and field systems associated with a 2nd- to 4th-century AD farmstead, following the final infilling of the ditch. This settlement completely disregarded the position of the ring ditch, with later ditches cutting straight across it.

Conclusions

The objectives of the recent excavations at the War Ditches were effectively threefold: to excavate and record that part of the monument most threatened by the remedial works in the quarry and in doing so to utilise modern archaeological techniques unavailable to earlier excavators; to attempt to answer the questions around the monument's potential antecedents, its construction and demise; to integrate the results with a review of the findings of past excavators. The first objective has been an unqualified success, since the precise nature of modern excavation and recording techniques have produced the most detailed picture of the ditch and its infilling thus far; radiocarbon dating has successfully enabled those phases of the ditch not well-dated by pottery to be precisely dated. This in turn assists with the research objective of furthering understanding of Iron Age chronology.

Another key objective was to clarify the date of the monument's construction, whether it had significantly earlier origins, as suggested by Lethbridge and others, or was simply an earlier Iron Age construct. The nature and rapidity of the monument's demise was also questionable. Antiquarian interpretations had cleaved to violence, war and massacre in relation to the skeletons, fires and rubble they recorded in the ditch, interpretations that in recent decades the academic literature has tended to deny, stressing instead the atypical nature of Iron Age mortuary practices. In this instance, however, a cataclysmic event does seem to have occurred at the site.

The developmental sequence at the War Ditches appears to have been relatively simple: the monument was constructed in the late 5th to early 4th century BC and was largely destroyed, with some loss of life, towards the end of its construction period. The site was then abandoned, half infilled in an area of open grassland for c. 300 years until reoccupied, as a farmstead, around the middle of the 1st century BC. This occupation continued through into the second half of the 1st century AD when the upper part of the ditch was filled in and the site levelled. Occupation continued into the 2nd century AD and beyond but with no further evidence of material having entered the ditch, even the *in situ* burial that came from the upper levels of the ditch in 2008, the discovery that brought about the excavation, dates to 35 *cal* BC – *cal* AD 65 (95% probability).

A limited number Early Iron Age sites have been excavated in the region and few have been precisely dated: Wandlebury itself has only been broadly assigned a possible construction date in the 5th to 4th centuries BC, reworked in the 1st century BC. One major contribution of the War Ditches project is that it has given the construction and destruction of an Early Iron Age hillfort an accurate date for the first time: 455–390 *cal* BC (68% probability). At present none of the similar, contemporary sites have been accurately dated in the area; Arbury Camp has been dated to the Middle Iron Age and further afield both Stonea Camp (Potter and Jackson 1982) and Borough Fen (Malim and McKenna 1994) are likely to be of similar or later date; a large hilltop ditch at Exning to the east of War Ditches, has been dated to the 8th or early 7th centuries BC (Jo Caruth, pers. comm.). The results from War Ditches only serve to highlight that the political and cultural landscape of the area at this time is neither well dated nor well understood, but they offer a starting point for further investigation and discussion.

Perhaps the overriding result of the excavation has been that the use of modern techniques and approaches serve both to confirm many of observations of past excavators and to add considerable layers of detail to these earlier findings.

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