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Archaeological Excavation at Jubilee Park, Kings Ripton, Huntingdon: Assessment and Updated Project Design

Client: Cemetery Development Services Ltd.

Schedule
Fieldwork: 27th August 2019-11th October 2019
Report: February 2020

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Client	Cemetery Development Services Ltd
National Grid Reference	NGR TL2534 7527
Address	Jubilee Park, Kings Ripton Road
Parish:	King's Ripton
Council	Huntingdon
Accession Number	ECB 5958
Planning Application No	18\01439/FUL
OASIS No	headland4-359102
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Jubilee Park, King's Ripton, Huntingdon

Archaeological Excavation

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted an archaeological excavation on land at Jubilee Park, King's Ripton, Huntingdon in response to a planning condition for the construction of a new crematorium and cemetery development. The investigation revealed some evidence for Neolithic activity and Late Iron Age activity on the site, along with a well-preserved, Roman agricultural system comprising north- west/south-east running bedding trenches. Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation with a possible contemporary boundary ditch was also identified.

This document is an assessment of the results of the excavation and includes an updated project design for the analysis and publication stages.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

Cemetery Development Services Ltd. submitted a planning application for a new crematorium and cemetery development including administration and café building, memorial gardens, traditional and natural burial area, car parking and landscaping within the DA (18\01439/FUL). Subsequently, the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) recommended that a condition be placed on planning consent, stating that a scheme of archaeological works was required (Condition 12) and produced a Design Brief (2019) outlining the required archaeological works.

The first stage of the works comprised a geophysical survey (SUMO 2018) followed by an archaeological trial trenching evaluation (Albion Archaeology 2018). Based on the evaluation results, the CHET required a programme of archaeological excavation in the north-eastern part of the site.

Cemetery Development Services Ltd. then commissioned Headland Archaeology UK Ltd. to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), undertake the required fieldwork and produce a report on the results.

This document is the 'Assessment and Updated Project Design', providing an assessment of the results from the excavation, the revised research objectives, and proposals for the analysis and publication stage based on these results.

1.2 Site Description

The site is Jubilee Park, King's Ripton, Huntingdon (centred on NGR TL2534 7527) (Illus 1). It is bounded by woodland to the south and west, to the east by Sapley road and arable farmland to the north.

The site lies on an area of low land, previously used for arable cultivation at an elevation of approximately 39m AOD.

The underlying geology of the site is recorded as Oxford Clay Formation - Mudstone and Oadby Member geology (www.bgs.ac.uk).

1.3 Archaeological Background

Select records from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) highlight the archaeological

potential of the DA and the area within a 1km radius of the site, referred to here as the 'study area' and detailed below. This information was provided as part of the CHET Design Brief (CHET 2019) and pre-application archaeological advice. An additional CHER search was conducted in July 2019.

A find-spot of Roman coins (HER 02754) c.800m to the north-east of the DA also suggests a Roman presence within the study area.

In support of the planning application an assessment of the significance of the adjacent scheduled monument known as 'The Moat' (NHLE 1009595/ HER 01765) and its setting was prepared (Albion Archaeology, 2018) and the most salient information is presented here.

The DA was situated on the eastern edge of Sapley Park (CB15327), a 16th century park that evolved out of Sapley Royal Hunting Forest (HER 02629). The forest of Sapley was one of three former royal demesnes, including Weybridge and Harthay, accepted by Henry II when he afforested the whole county of Huntingdonshire during his reign (1154– 89). A 1542 lease of the forest of Sapley and Weybridge indicates that they had a combined circuit of seven miles and were expected to contain 100 deer.

Other medieval heritage assets recorded within the study area comprise a findspot of 16th century pottery and Ridge and furrow cropmarks identified c530–830m to the south-west of the DA. These cropmarks most likely represent the medieval open field system associated with Sapley.

A geophysical survey conducted in the development area mapped medieval/postmediaeval ridge and furrow cultivation (SUMO 2018).

An archaeological trial trench evaluation within the DA related to Condition 12 of the decision notice for planning application 18/01439/FUL identified Roman bedding trenches (Albion Archaeology report number 2018/145, HER ECB5494), which are a form of organised agricultural practices likely intended to produce a surplus in the Early Roman period.

Further information about this area can be found in the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2019)

1.4 Objectives

The aim of this project was to preserve by record any archaeological remains encountered and to obtain useful information concerning their character, date, function, status and level of preservation.

The local and regional research contexts were taken from the Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England (Medlycott, 2011) and the ongoing East Anglia Research Framework Review: Medieval Rural (Martin 2017) and late Iron Age & Roman (Evans 2018).

Additional, specific research aims were identified prior to the commencement of fieldwork and were based on the results of the trial trenching evaluation.

Roman

To investigate patterns of intensive agriculture represented by parallel linear [bedding trench] features including:

- The apparent planning of the layout, geographical spread and productivity of these features.
- The relationship of these features to previous and contemporary activity.
- Paleoenvironmental sampling to evidence the nature, character and longevity of the agricultural activity and reasons for the abandonment of the land use.

- To examine, record and interpret the bedding trenches to determine if these differ with other examples across the region of East Anglia, contributing to our understanding of the impact of Romanisation.
- To examine any evidence of ditch and well irrigation or drainage systems.

Medieval to post-medieval

- Palaeoenvironmental sampling to evidence the nature, character and dating of extant historic landscape features such as field boundaries.

1.5 Fieldwork Methodology

The methodology underlying the archaeological excavation was outlined in the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (Headland Archaeology, 2019), and agreed with CHET.

Archaeological work was undertaken between 27/08/2019 and 13/09/2019 and involved the removal of overburden (topsoil/subsoil) by a 22 tonne, 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m ditching bucket until archaeological/natural levels were encountered. Excavation of archaeological features was carried out between 16/09/2019 and 11/10/2019.

All archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the code of practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and in line with the approved WSI (Headland, 2019). Slots were positioned across linear features to maximise recovery of dateable artefacts and environmental material. Features of clearly modern date were digitally photographically recorded and summarised on *pro forma* context sheets. Potential structural features such as postholes were 100% excavated and sampled. Non-structural features were half-sectioned and sampled where the likelihood of dateable material was available.

All archaeological features and deposits identified were given a unique number (context), a full summary of which is held in the archive and in Appendix 1.

All recording was undertaken on Headland Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

All finds from features, deposits and samples taken were bagged and labelled by context number, the full summary of which appears is held in the archive and in Appendix 2.

A full digital photographic record was taken of all features and working shots. An appropriately sized metric scale was positioned in record photographs.

An overall site plan, relative to the National Grid, was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS. Hand planning and sectioning drawing was also undertaken at scales of 1:20 and 1:10 where stratigraphic relationships were encountered, and multiple fills of features were observed.

2. ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

2.1 SUMMARY

Archaeological remains comprised evidence for Iron Age, Roman and Medieval activity. This included Iron Age ditches, Roman bedding trenches and Medieval furrows.

The remains have been divided into five phases:

1. Neolithic
2. Late Iron Age
3. Roman
4. Post- Medieval
5. Undated

These phases are based on an assessment of the contextual, finds, and environmental evidence. They are provisional and will be rigorously analysed in the next stage of work. Each of these phases will be discussed in turn, with Illustrations 3 –13 accompanying these.

All references to finds and environmental data derive from the finds and environmental reports reproduced in Section 3 and Appendix 3-4.

The overburden comprised mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil and light orange brown silty clay subsoil. There were no finds recovered from either of these deposits.

2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

2.2.1 Phase 1: Neolithic

Evidence for Neolithic activity on the site was only found in the fill of a truncated, suspected tree bole [1104] with a charcoal-rich fill (1108) in the northern area of the excavation and consisted of 37 sherds (17g) of pottery.

2.2.1.1 Burnt feature (Illus 11 - 13)

In the north of the site were several intercutting features identified as tree throws: [1093] was cut by [1104] which itself was cut by [1098], [1100] and [1102]. [1104] was oriented north-east/south west, was irregular in shape and had a curved base. It was 3.85m long, 1.20m wide and 0.21m deep and had 5 fills, each containing varying amounts of charcoal and stones. An assemblage of Neolithic Pottery (Table 3), burnt stone and CBM were found in context (1108) along with cereal grains and roundwood charcoal.

2.2.2 Phase 2: Late Iron Age

Phase 2 is the main phase of late Iron Age activity. This comprised a large ditch [1040], a smaller ditch [1058] and three parallel ditches [1091/1160], [1026/1153], [1024] with activity was concentrated towards the south-western corner of the site.

2.2.2.1 Posthole

Posthole [1095] was located near the northern limit of excavation. It was circular in shape and had a curved base. It was 0.65m wide, with a diameter of 0.71m and was 0.25m deep. It had two fills (1096) and (1097). Context (1096) contained pottery dating to the Late Iron Age. Sampling also identified the presence of magnetised gravels and charcoal within these deposits.

2.2.2.2 Suspected tree throws/woodland clearance?

Contexts [1009], [1048], [1050], [1056], [1063], [1122], [1124], [1133], [1159], [1164], [1174], [1172], [1176], [1181], [1182] and [1185] were widely distributed across the site and subsequently identified as tree throws. They were mostly sub-circular features, between 0.6m-0.4m, 0.5-1.1m in diameter and 0.08-

0.4m deep. They were filled with redeposited natural containing some charcoal and may be associated with a phase of woodland clearance. No finds were retrieved from any of these contexts.

2.2.2.3 Iron Age Ditch (Illus 3 - 4)

Located in the south-west corner of the excavation there was a large, v-shaped ditch [1040], [1072], [1189] and oriented north-west/south-east. It was 31.5m long, between 1.65-4.8m wide and 0.65-1m deep and is thought to be part of a larger enclosure ditch that runs further south-west beyond the Limit of Excavation (LOE). Late Iron Age pottery was collected from contexts (1041), (1042), and (1043).

2.2.2.4 Iron Age Ditch

Ditch [1058], [1128], [1145] and [1168] was also located in south-west corner of the site. It was oriented north-west/south-east, was 43.60m long, 0.62m-1.38m wide and 0.12-0.32m deep. It had one fill and appears to be an enclosure ditch related to the larger v-shaped ditch (2.2.2.2) to the west. Pottery dated to the Late Iron Age was recovered from [1058] (1059).

A small copper alloy ring made up of three loops (SF1004) was recovered from fill (1167) of [1166] and broadly dated to somewhere between the middle Bronze Age/Early Saxon periods. Marine shell was also found during sample processing.

2.2.2.5 Posthole

Posthole [1083] was located in south-western corner of the site, near to the Iron Age ditches previously described above. It was sub-circular in shape with a concave base. It is 0.51m wide, 0.52m in diameter and 0.20m deep. It contained one fill (1083) which was 100% sampled and found to contain charcoal and pottery dated to the Late Iron Age.

2.2.2.6 Three north-east running Ditches (Illus 5)

In the south-east and middle of the site there were three north-east/south-west-oriented ditches between 35m-37m apart [1014], [1016], [1024], [1026], [1032], [1092], [1133], [1153], [1160], [1168] and [1189]. They varied in length between 8.92m-47.91m, were between 0.76m-1.07m wide and 0.22m-0.25m deep with a concave profile. Pottery recovered in [1026] and [1032] suggest a late Iron Age date and may represent the remains of an early field system. Cereal grains, burnt bone and vole teeth were also found in the fill of [1026].

Ditch [1024], the most southerly of the three contained a piece of clay pipe suggesting a date between 18th-20 Century. It seems unlikely that this ditch belongs to a different phase and is thought most likely to be Iron Age in date; the clay pipe being intrusive into the context.

2.2.2.7 Intercutting pits (Illus 6)

Two intercutting pits [1035], and [1038] cut ditch [1032] at its western end and were cut by furrow [1052]. The most recent pit [1038] was sub-circular and had a rounded base. It was 1.1m long, 0.89m wide and 0.25m deep. It has one fill and is likely a tree throw. No finds were retrieved from these features.

The truncated pit [1035] was also sub-circular and had a rounded base. It was 1.65m long, 1.21m wide and 0.25m deep and had a single fill that contained charcoal and is thought to be dumped material from a hearth.

Two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were found during sample processing. The sample also contained magnetised gravels.

2.2.3 Phase 3: Roman

The Roman period was represented by the many bedding trenches that were found across the site.

2.2.3.1 Roman Bedding Trenches (Illus 7 - 10)

Roman bedding trenches orientated north-west/south east occurred across most of the site. These consisted of a series of regular, almost straight, parallel, linear ditches with rounded bases [1112], [1046], [1054], [1064], [1066], [1082], [1143] and [1151] several of which were seen to terminate or restart again; [1004], [1012], [1030], [1079], [1085], [1088], [1109], [1114], [1116], [1118], [1120], [1129], [1156], [1162] and [1195].

The longest trench measured 102.28m in length and was between 0.55m-0.75m wide - the average width of trenches across the whole exposed system being c.0.18m-0.24m. The width of the areas between the trenches varied between 3.33m- 6.79m with an average width of c.4.6m. Excavated sections through the trenches showed they contained single fills but produced no associated finds.

2.2.4 Phase 3: Medieval

2.2.4.1 Furrows

Below ground surface remains of medieval furrows [1006], [1068], [1131] and [1149] occurred across the site and have been identified as belonging to one of two distinct furlongs in the immediate area (Albion 2018). They are all north/south oriented and linear in plan with shallow flat-bottomed profiles and were between 28m-127m long, 1m-2.3m wide and 0.13m-0.26m deep. Finds included animal bone, pot, CBM, and slag and a single iron nail (SF1001). (SF1003) was a glass fragment which was dated as Post-Medieval/Modern. No samples were taken.

2.2.4.2 Boundary ditch

Situated alongside a furrow near the centre of site was a north-south orientated linear ditch thought to be a medieval field boundary [1070] and [1147]. It was 121.36m long, between 0.53m-1.16m wide and 0.25m-0.31m deep with a rounded base. There were no finds, but a small amount of industrial waste was recovered during environmental processing.

2.2.5 Phase 4: Undated

The following features produced no dateable evidence.

2.2.5.1 Tree Boles/Throws

Feature [1011] was sub-circular in shape and has an irregular base. It was 0.54m long, 0.48m diameter and 0.08m deep. It had one fill which was charcoal-rich and had small fragments of burnt bone present which was 100% sampled due to the burnt bone present. Analysis showed that it was not a cremation but it remains undated.

Feature [1093] was one of several features identified as tree throws located in the north of the site. It was sub-circular/linear in shape and was cut by [1104]. It had a rounded base and was 1.55m long, 0.64m wide and 0.12m deep with a silty clay fill. This feature produced no dating evidence although [1104] contained Neolithic pottery (see above).

There were also three smaller pit-like features that were cut into [1104]: [1098], [1100] and [1102]. Context [1098] was sub-circular in shape with a rounded base. It was 0.62m long, 0.52m wide and 0.13m deep with one silty clay fill. Context [1100] was circular in shape with a rounded base. It was 0.21m long, 0.20m wide and 0.07m deep with one silty clay fill which contained some fragments of roundwood charcoal. Feature [1102] was sub-circular in shape with a rounded base. It was 0.82m long, 0.33m wide and 0.10m deep with one silty clay fill (1103) which contained a hazel nutshell.

3. ANALYTICAL POTENTIAL OF THE DATA

3.1 Introduction

For the following discussion, the datasets recovered during the investigations have been divided into three main classes: contextual; artefactual; and ecofactual.

- **Contextual** data relate to the identification of individual events such as the digging of a ditch, its primary infilling *etc.* These have been recorded as context records during the open area excavation. All contexts have a detailed record sheet, many have a plan and section drawing, along with photographs.
- **Artefactual** data comprise manmade objects recovered during the open area excavation. These have been divided for ease of discussion into different materials *e.g.* pottery, flint, metal *etc.* (including registered artefacts and bulk finds, such as industrial residues).
- **Ecofactual** data comprise natural materials found within excavated deposits. These are able to yield information on the nature of past human activity and its environmental setting. They include animal bones and information obtained from environmental samples (*e.g.* plant remains).

Contextual data are discussed first in the following sections, as they have provided the framework for the preceding summary of results and the subsequent dataset discussions. The methodological approach taken with each dataset is discussed, followed by sections dealing with quantification, provenance (spatial and chronological) and also condition. All these factors are important in deciding the potential of the material for analysis.

3.2 Contextual Data

Quantity of records

Table 1 presents a breakdown of the total quantity and type of contextual records from the project. These comprise the written description/interpretation of a deposit/feature (context sheets), a map-like drawing showing the location and inter-relationship between features, including digital mapping (a plan), a profile drawing through a feature and its fills (section), and photographs.

Table 1: Quantity and type of contextual records

	Contexts	Plans	Sections	Photographs
Excavation	196	1	91	298

Nature of the recorded remains

The archaeological remains consisted of ditches, pits and a small number of postholes along with furrows and bedding trenches. The earliest dating material was recovered from the fill of a tree throw (1108) and consisted of a small assemblage of possible Neolithic pottery, while artefactual analysis of materials recovered from several ditches and pits, indicate a late Iron Age date. Roman activity on the site was represented by a series of well defined, regular, parallel linear ditches identified as bedding trenches, similar to examples known from other locations in the region. A system of medieval plough furrows cut across the bedding trenches and a possible boundary ditch towards the centre of the excavation was also thought to be medieval in date.

Survival and condition of remains encountered

The survival of archaeological features was good across the site apart from some truncated features due to four trial trenches previously excavated by Albion Archaeology. Topsoil deposits were between 0.08-0.17m deep and subsoil deposits were between 0.08-0.16m deep, sealing archaeological deposits. The system of bedding trenches, very clearly defined,

Potential and recommendations

Neolithic Pottery

The Neolithic pottery assemblage found in association with round wood charcoal in sufficient quantity for AMS radiocarbon dating has the potential to help to elucidate the *'apparent 'late start' to the Neolithic in the region.'*(Medlycott 2011,) and the *'chronological development of pottery could be improved by the application of....typological comparison, radio carbon and/or thermoluminescence'*(Medlycott 2011, p13).

Late Iron Age Pottery

The finds report concludes that the Late iron Age pottery assemblage has 'potential value for further work',

Roman Bedding Trenches

'...targeted excavation, scientific dating and environmental sampling of some of the large agricultural landscapes of potential Roman date...would potentially reveal significant information about the agricultural economy during this period (Medlycott 2011)

The investigation of Roman bedding trenches was the central theme of the original research aims for the project, and still represents an area where further analysis will be of value. The potential for this dataset to contribute to research aims is moderate to high and will particularly include questions concerning agricultural activity and economy during this period.

Analysis of the results of this excavation, in combination with the findings of previous archaeological investigations undertaken across a larger geographical area of the site (Albion Archaeology 2018), has the potential to broaden our knowledge of changing agricultural practises; especially during the transition from the Late Iron Age to the Roman period.

3.3 Finds assessment

by Amy Koonce and Sarah Percival

3.3.1 Summary

The finds assemblage numbered 177 sherds (641g) of pottery, one sherd (14g) of ceramic building material, one find each of copper alloy, iron, clay pipe, and glass and 44g of industrial waste. These were found in 25 separate features. The Neolithic, Iron Age, post-medieval and modern periods are represented. The most notable find is a spiral finger ring made of copper alloy. The finds are summarised by feature in Table 1 and a complete catalogue is given at the end.

Table 2. Summary of finds assemblage by feature with spot dating (dating is for finds in the backfill of these features and does not necessarily date the features; small assemblages should be used with particular caution for dating purposes).

Feature Type	Feature No	Pottery (PH) Count	Pottery (PH) Wgt (g)	Pottery (Mod) Count	Pottery (Mod) Wgt (g)	Copper Alloy Count	Iron Count	Clay Pipe Count	Glass Count	CBM Count	CBM Wgt (g)	Ind Waste Wgt (g)	Spot Date
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
furrow	1006	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	14	12	Mod
post-hole	1009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	?
ditch	1014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.5	?
linear	1024	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	18 th -e20 th
ditch	1026	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	LIA
ditch	1032	8	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LIA
pit	1035	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	LIA
ditch	1040	19	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LIA
ditch	1058	90	285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LIA
pit	1063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	?
furrow	1070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.5	?
ditch	1072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.5	?
post-hole	1083	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	LIA
tree throw	1093	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.5	?
pit	1095	8	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	LIA
tree throw	1098	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	?
tree throw	1100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.5	?
tree throw	1102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.5	?
tree throw	1104	37	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	Neol?
tree throw	1112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.5	?
pit	1124	2	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.5	LIA
furrow	1131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	PM/Mod
ditch	1133	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.5	LIA
ditch terminus	1160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	?
ditch	1166	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	MBA-eSax
Total	-	176	639	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	14	44	-

Methodology

The report includes both hand-collected finds and those from sample retents. The finds were collected, processed and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (CIfA 2014; Watkinson & Neal 1998). The finds were each assessed and recorded by appropriate specialists. The resultant data was then drawn together into one MS Access database. A copy of this data is given at the end of the report.

The pottery was examined visually, using x20 magnification where necessary. It was recorded according to standards set out by specialist bodies (PCRG 2010) and was divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Vessel form was recorded, and the sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, condition, food residues and sooting were also noted.

Prehistoric pottery

The prehistoric pottery assemblage numbered 176 sherds (639g). They were retrieved from ten features with the majority of sherds found in ditches.

Table 3 Prehistoric pottery type series

Fabric Code	Fabric	Dating	Sherds	Wgt (g)
GSMvoids	Moderate sparse sub-rounded grog with voids	Neolithic?	1	5
Q2	Sparse fine rounded quartz	350-150BC	7	15
Q3	Moderate fine rounded quartz	350-150BC	16	107
Q3OXS	Moderate fine rounded quartz with oxidised surfaces	350-150BC	99	333
QF	Sparse fine rounded quartz with sparse flint	350-150BC	4	2
QShAFOX	Sparse fine rounded quartz with abundant fine shell, reduced surfaces	350-150BC	1	3
QShAFRED	Sparse fine rounded quartz, reduced	350-150BC	8	27
QShAFREDOX	Sparse fine rounded quartz, reduced with oxidised surfaces	350-150BC	1	30
ShAF	Abundant fine shell	350-150BC	1	2
ShAFvoids	Abundant fine shell with voids	350-150BC	1	3
ShAMvoids	Abundant medium shell with voids	Neolithic? / 350-150BC	37	112
Total	-	-	176	639

A total of 37 sherds (107g) of possible Neolithic date were recovered from tree throw [1104]. The majority of the sherds are made of vacuous fabric with plate-shaped voids and remnant shell (ShAMvoids). One sherd contains moderate sparse sub-rounded grog (GSMvoids). No diagnostic body sherds were recovered. The fabrics are equivalent to that of Earlier Neolithic pottery found locally at Bobs Wood, Hinchingsbrooke (Percival 2008a).

The majority of the pottery assemblage (139 sherds, 532g) is Iron Age in date and includes a single rim and three base sherds. The assemblage is made of a mix of sandy and shell-tempered fabrics (Table 2). Shell tempered fabrics often make up a considerable proportion of Iron Age assemblages from western Cambridgeshire (Abrams & Ingham 2008, Fig 2.11). The shell tempered fabrics found at sites around Huntingdon are made from clays in which fossiliferous shell is naturally occurring sourced from local Jurassic formations (Percival 2008b).

The rim is flat and direct, probably from an upright rim jar (Hill 2003, Type A). The bases are simple. A total of 82 sherds (349g) retrieved from ditches [1040 and 1058] have scoring to the surface. One large body sherd from ditch [1040] has vertical incised scoring, a further 81 have coarse wiped surfaces. These sherds compare well with Iron Age scored pottery from Bobs Wood, Huntingdon (Percival 2008a) which date to the mid/late Iron Age.

A little over 90% of the assemblage was recovered from ditches (482g). A further 9% came from pits fills and the remainder from post-holes.

The Iron Age pottery dates to between 350BC and 150BC and compares well with assemblages recovered locally from Bobs Wood, Hinchingsbrooke, Grange Farm, Great Stukley and Ermine Business Park, The Stukleys (Percival 2008a; Lyons 2012; Stansbie 2009).

Modern pottery

A single sherd (2g) of creamware was retrieved from furrow [1006]. It dates c 1770-1830.

Metalwork

A spiral finger ring made of copper alloy was retrieved from ditch [1166]. It is made from a rod of rounded rectangular section bent into a spiral of at least two and a half turns. It is broken into three fragments and is incomplete. One end terminates into a square end with rounded corners. It has a relatively large internal diameter of 21mm though may have been distorted. Spiral finger rings are known from the middle Bronze age until the Anglo-Saxon period (Harding 2017, 171). It is possible that the ring is contemporary with the Iron Age pottery retrieved from site, though none was found associated with the ring.

The only other metal find retrieved was a near complete nail from furrow [1006]. It is probably contemporary with the modern finds in this feature.

Glass

A single body sherd from a green wine bottle was retrieved from furrow [1131]. It is badly laminating and is probably of 17th or 18th-century date.

Clay pipe

A single fragment of clay pipe stem was retrieved from linear [1024]. It has a narrow bore and dates from the 18th to early 20th century.

Ceramic building material

A single roof tile was retrieved from furrow [1006]. It is 14mm thick and comprised of a buff-coloured fabric. Part of a peg hole is present. It may be of medieval or post-medieval date.

Industrial waste

A total of 44g of industrial waste was retrieved. This includes 12g of slag from furrow [1006] and magnetised gravels from 18 other features. Magnetised gravels can occur naturally and indicate no more than burning on site. The slag is runned and probably derives from iron smelting. It is associated with modern finds. It probably relates to the dumping of industrial waste and does not necessarily indicate industrial activity in the vicinity.

Discussion

Neolithic activity is suggested by the nature of the pottery in tree throw [1104]. However, the context is poor and the sherds abraded, suggesting any Neolithic deposits have been disturbed by later activity or tree roots. There were no worked lithics or any other accompanying finds of this date.

The main period of activity is late Iron Age. Again, the dating evidence derives from pottery which suggests activity between c 350 and 150 BC. It is possible that the spiral finger ring also belongs to this phase, though was unfortunately found in isolation. The finds suggest Iron Age dating for most of the ditches on site [1026, 1032, 1040, 1058, 1133, ?1166] as well as several pits [1035, 1095, 1124] and a post-hole [1083].

The only other finds from the site are modern and probably derive from 18th/19th century manuring. They all derived from furrows [1006, 1131] and linear [1024].

Recommendations for further work

The Iron Age assemblage provides the only area of potential value for further work though its small size and poor-quality limits this potential. Should the site be published, a specialist report should be prepared on the finger ring, with illustration. A short note should be included on the Iron Age pottery with potentially 2-3 sherds selected for illustration. The copper alloy finger ring should be sent for conservation as soon as possible as it is suffering from bronze disease.

Recommendations for archive

The pottery and finger ring should be retained. If no further work is undertaken on the site, it is recommended the remaining assemblage be discarded. The archive has been prepared in accordance with professional standards (AAF 2011) and the specific requirements of the Cambridgeshire County Council's Historical Environment Team (CHET) (Croft et al 2019).

3.4 Ecofactual Data

By Laura Bailey

Introduction

Twenty-two samples, ranging in volume from 4 to 35 litres, and hand collected animal bone recovered from archaeological excavation at Jubilee Park, Ripton, Huntingdon, were received for environmental assessment. Excavation revealed features dating to the Iron age, Roman agricultural activity and medieval furrows. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains and to determine the potential of the material for indicating the character and significance of the deposit.

Method

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers *et al.* (2006) and Zohary *et al.* (2012); nomenclature for wild taxa follows Stace (1997).

Faunal remains were examined by eye or under low magnification and, as far as possible, identified to species and skeletal element, with reference to Schmid (1972), and Hillson (1992), and any marks of butchery were noted.

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Tables 1 (Environmental sample results) and 2 (Animal remains).

Cereal grains

Very heavily abraded, vesicular, indeterminate cereal grains were recovered from fill (1028) of ditch [1026] and fill (1108) of tree throw [1104].

Wild taxa

Occasional charred orache/goosefoots (*Atriplex sp./Chenopodium sp.*) were present in deposit (1103), the fill of a tree throw and deposit (1010), the fill of a pit.

Other plant remains

A small amount (<0.1g) of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was recovered from tree throw fill (1103).

Wood charcoal

Wood charcoal was present in varying quantities in 18 samples (Table 1). Both oak and non-oak charcoal was present. Small fragments of roundwood charcoal were present in deposits (1108), (1101) and (1105). The charcoal was comparatively well preserved and contained fragments of a size sufficient for AMS radiocarbon dating.

Molluscs

Terrestrial molluscs including common garden snail *Cornu aspersum* and other molluscs from the Helicidae family were present in varying quantities in 11 samples (Table 1). It is likely, given the abundance of modern roots and their excellent condition, that the molluscs are modern.

Single, poorly preserved, marine shells were present in pit fill (1127) and posthole fill (1084).

Animal bone

Animal bone was hand collected from four deposits and recovered from two environmental samples (Tables 1 & 2). The bone was generally moderately well preserved but heavily fragmented. Identifiable elements included cow scapula, teeth and mandible fragments and a horse tooth. Vole teeth were recovered from fill (1028) of ditch [1026] together with burnt bone. The burnt bone ranged from partially charred to fully calcined. Most of the burnt bone was heavily fragmented and lacked any of the diagnostic features required for identification; however, a fragment of sheep astragalus was present.

Scientific dating potential of the remains

The dating potential of the remains will be dependent on the nature of the research questions posed. The environmental remains that offer the best potential for AMS radiocarbon dating are the non-oak charcoal fragments.

Discussion and recommendations

The environmental assemblage offered very little information on site economy. The majority of samples and animal bones were collected from currently undated features. Given the abraded nature of the environmental material and animal bones it is likely that it was incidentally incorporated into the features and does not relate to their original function. The paucity of remains precludes further analysis.

4. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES FOR ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

Following assessment of the various datasets, it has been possible to refine the original objectives and to identify those that are no longer relevant (Table 4). The ways in which these research objectives will be addressed are listed below and in Table 5, with reference to the research frameworks.

Table 4. Original research objectives

	Original Objectives	Findings (following mitigation)
1	To examine, record and interpret the bedding trenches to determine if these differ with other examples across the region of East Anglia, contributing to our understanding of the impact of Romanisation	The system at Kings Ripton was recorded in detail, through targeted excavation and survey and the resulting data will be analysed regarding its wider landscape, regional and cultural setting.

2	Roman bedding trenches: The apparent planning of the layout, geographical spread and productivity of these features.	Features extend across most of the site and are well preserved.
2	The relationship of these features to previous and contemporary activity.	Only three north-east/south-west ditches are cut by the Roman bedding trenches and no contemporary Roman features were identified. This is no longer a further research objective
3	Paleoenvironmental sampling to evidence the nature, character and longevity of the agricultural activity and reasons for the abandonment of the land use.	Samples were taken and await detailed analysis
4	To examine any evidence of ditch and well irrigation or drainage systems	No well was present at the site.
5	Medieval to post-medieval: Paleoenvironmental sampling to evidence the nature, character and dating of extant historic landscape features such as field boundaries.	Remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were observed across the site along with one central ditch thought to be of medieval date. Unfortunately, no dateable finds were retrieved, and this is no longer a research objective.

4.2 Revised Research Objectives

Table 5 summarises the potential (Low, Moderate, High) of each dataset to contribute to the revised research objectives for analysis. The text below discusses each of these objectives in turn, with reference to the research agendas and how the objectives will be answered.

Late Prehistoric: Chronology

Though not included initially, the evidence for Late Prehistoric activity at the site has added to the research objectives for the site:

Although an initial idea of the date of activity across the site has been gained, there is some uncertainty as to the precise dating of the late prehistoric activity. Dating has been based on broad pottery dates, and it is possible that a closer date range could be achieved.

Carbon 14 dates from charcoal retrieved from fill (1108) of tree throw [1104] which contained Neolithic pottery, would provide an opportunity to investigate the '*apparent 'late start' to the Neolithic in the region*' and an opportunity to further refine the '*chronological development of [Neolithic] pottery...by the application of radio carbon and/or thermoluminescence*' (Medlycott 2011, p13).

Iron Age pottery

The finds assessment included in this report (Koonce & Percival) concludes that the Late iron Age pottery assemblage has potential value for further work. This would include chronological development and typological analysis in comparison with assemblages from other sites in the area and detailed macroscopic descriptions of fabric and forms.

Roman Economy

1. To examine, record and interpret the bedding trenches to determine if these differ with other examples

across the region of East Anglia, contributing to our understanding of the impact of Romanisation

Roman bedding trenches have been recorded on several locations in Cambridgeshire with recent examples found during archaeological works on the A14 Huntingdon to Cambridge Improvement Scheme (MHI, 2018). Seventeen such sites are mentioned in *The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain* (Smith et al, 2016).

2. Roman bedding trenches: The apparent planning of the layout, geographical spread and productivity of these features.

The layout, geographical/geological and topographical location of these systems, along with the nature of soils will be compared to other complexes in the region. How the system operated, its inclination/elevation, water management and aspect of slope, will also be investigated and compared with other known sites and previous investigations.

Their Proximity/relationship to contemporary Iron Age/Roman settlement and their impact on earlier field/agricultural systems will also be investigated.

3. Paleoenvironmental sampling to evidence the nature, character and longevity of the agricultural activity and reasons for the abandonment of the land use.

Research and Archaeology Revisited: a Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott M. 2011) contains the following research topic *'targeted excavation, scientific dating and environmental sampling of some of the large agricultural landscapes of potential Roman date...would potentially reveal significant information about the agricultural economy during this period'*.

Full analysis of the samples taken from bedding trenches will be undertaken to help further characterise the agricultural economy. The archaeobotanical results will be analysed to provide a detailed record of plant species present in the sample and the possible productivity achieved by this method of agriculture. Given the lack of detailed information on this topic so far obtained from previous investigations (Lodwick 2017, 74. MHI, 2018.), it is possible that pollen analysis may be more successful in determining what plants were being produced.

Finger ring (Middle Bronze Age – Early Saxon?)

If the site is published, the finds report recommends that the finger ring be analysed by a specialist to place it within existing typologies and dating frameworks.

Research questions:

Table 5: Research objectives for analysis and potential of datasets

	Objective	Contextual	Pottery	Lithics	Environmental Samples
1	Neolithic pottery assemblage: <i>Dating of deposit (1108) by AMS C14 – investigate 'late start' to the Neolithic in the region' (Medlycott 2011, p 13)</i>	Low	Low	N/A	Moderate

	Objective	Contextual	Pottery	Lithics	Environmental Samples
2	Iron Age pottery assemblage: chronology /typology – ‘area of potential value for further work’ (HA finds assessment - Koonce & Percival).	Low	Low	N/A	Low
3	Roman agriculture: ‘scientific dating and environmental sampling.....would potentially reveal significant information about the agricultural economy during the period’ (Medlycott 2011, p47)	Moderate - High	N/A	N/A	Moderate - High
4	Analysis of finger ring by a specialist to place it within existing typologies and dating frameworks	Moderate	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Historic landscape: study of the changing nature of agricultural practices and land use. Iron Age/Roman settlement/economy and their impact on earlier field/agricultural systems will also be investigated	Moderate	N/A	N/A	N/A

- High Dataset is able to contribute direct, significant data which can expand our knowledge in this area.
- Moderate Dataset can contribute direct data which will be relatively standard for this chronological period and region.
- Low Dataset has a relatively low potential to augment our knowledge of this subject. It may be of only minor relevance to the research aim or may help to add to a database of ‘less significant evidence’ which, when combined, is useful in recognising patterns, e.g. pottery assemblages, settlement types.
- Dataset has no potential to provide useful information on this subject.

5. UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

This section provides a task list for the analysis, publication and archiving programme. Table 6 provides a description of the tasks associated with analysing each dataset, and summarises the tasks associated with publication, archiving and overall project management. Table 7 details the proposed timescale for completion of each key stage in the project and Table 8 describes the project team and lists their initials.

5.1 Summary of Post Excavation Analysis

Additional research

Contextual

Roman agriculture – bedding trenches

- Comparison of other complexes in the region; geographical/geological/topographical location, comparison of soils
- Historic landscape: study of the changing nature of agricultural practices and land use. Iron Age/Roman transition, settlement and economy and impact on earlier field/agricultural systems will also be investigated

- Relationship to other landscape features; towns/villages and contemporary infrastructure; distances from roman towns/military sites
- Further understanding of how system operated; situation, inclination/drop of elevation across system, water management – comparisons with other known sites and previous investigations

Artefactual Assemblage:

Neolithic pottery assemblage

- Neolithic pottery – c14 dates from charcoal samples retrieved from associated context (1105) Will investigate the *'apparent 'late start' to the Neolithic in the region'* (Research Objective 1)

Iron Age Pottery

- Detailed macroscopic descriptions of fabrics and forms (Research Objective 2 – Chronology/typology).

Metal work - finger ring (Middle Bronze Age – Early Saxon?)

- Metalwork – analysis of finger ring by a specialist to place it within existing typologies and dating frameworks (Research Objective 4)

Ecofactual Assemblage

- Archaeobotanical remains - further analysis of plant pollen sampled from secure contexts within the bedding trenches (Research Objective 3)
- Archaeobotanical remains – comparison of plant species identified in samples taken from bedding trenches at the site with other contemporary agricultural systems in the area (Research Objective 3 – Roman economy).

Scientific dating

- AMS radiocarbon dating of context: (1105) Neolithic pottery assemblage (Research Objective 1 – Chronology)

Table 6: Summary of all tasks associated with Analysis, Publication and Archiving

Task Names divided by Key Stage	Description of Task	Title/ Organisation initials	Person Days
Ongoing liaison and meetings	On-going discussion will take place between the principal members of the project team throughout the analysis and publication stages. These will involve discussion over the nature of the work required, as well as commissioning the work and addressing any queries that arise during the course of the analysis.	PO	1
Contextual analysis	Further analysis of the contextual information will focus on the Roman agricultural system	PO	2
Additional research	The Historic Environment Record and other sources of documentary material will be visited to provide background information on archaeological sites in the vicinity. The focus will be on Iron Age and Romano-British sites in the vicinity, in relation to the siting of Roman agricultural systems.	PO	3
AMS Radiocarbon Dating	AMS dates will be obtained, potentially from context (1108) which contained an assemblage of Neolithic pottery. This will enable closer dating of Neolithic activity on the site.	SUERC	N/A
Finds analysis	Further analysis of the pottery (research into Iron Age pottery assemblages from nearby contemporary sites, more detailed analysis of certain fabric types, and consideration of the information it provides about domestic activity	Specialist	1
Environmental analysis	Further analysis of archaeobotanical remains from the bedding trenches, plotting results spatially, comparison with contemporary sites.	ED	2
Key stage 1: completion of analysis			
Specialist liaison	Each specialist will receive information concerning the required format of their publication text, and any other information that they may require to produce their section of the publication article.	PO	1
Illustration	Mock-up publication illustrations will be produced. This will include plans showing the features in each phase and group, and representative sections and photos. These will utilise the figures provided in this Assessment and modify these where needed.	GD	3
Finds	Specialist publication text for finds will be undertaken.	FM	1

Task Names divided by Key Stage	Description of Task	Title/ Organisation initials	Person Days
Environmental	Specialist publication text for environmental remains will be undertaken.	EM	1
Key stage 2: completion of all specialist text			
Production of narrative report	site The site narrative will form the basis of the descriptive section of the publication text. This will be structured as outlined in Table 7 below.	PO	2
Assistance with narrative report	site The Project Manager will assist the Project Officer where necessary. Input may be given by other individuals with experience of similar sites etc.	PM	1
Amendments and queries in consultation with specialists during article preparation	The Project Officer will work in consultation with specialists in integrating reports into the article. The synthetic narrative of the article will set the tone and direction with specialist contributions serving this aim. Certain technical data may be saved to the project archive rather than appear in print in order to ensure an un-cluttered and interesting narrative.	PO	1
Production of synthesis / discussion	The assessment suggests that the discussion will concentrate on Roman agricultural systems in the region, but also include settlement and arable agricultural evidence in the region from the Iron Age and Romano-British period.	PO	1
Editing publication text		PM/PO	1.5
Key stage 3: completion of 1st Draft			
First submission of journal article	The journal article and all illustrations will be submitted to be included in the Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society	PO	-
Amendments from editor's comments	Any changes based on the editor's comments will be made.	PO	0.5
Proof reading	A final proof-read of the article will be done.	PO	0.25
Final submission of journal article	The final article will be submitted to the journal.	PO	-

Task Names divided by Description of Task Key Stage	Title/ Organisation initials	Person Days
Key stage 4: Submission of journal article		
Archive preparation	On publication of the final report the archive of materials (subject to the landowner's permission) and accompanying records will be deposited with (Event Number ECB5958). This will include the paper records, digital records, and finds and environmental samples.	AO 2
Archive transfer	The completed archive will be transferred to Cambridge County Council Historic Environment Team	AO 0.5
Project management (Headland)	The management of the project includes monitoring the task budgets, programming tasks, checking timetables, and liaising with all members of the project team.	PM 1
Key stage 5: end of project		

5.2 Publication Synopsis

An article will be submitted to the editors of the *Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* and will contain the following sections. These are derived from the Revised Research Objectives in Section 4, Table 5. Analysis and the creation of the publication article is an iterative task, and so the following outline is subject to change as ideas evolve and new ideas are generated.

Table 7: Structure of proposed publication article

	Section	Pages	Illustrations
Introduction	Project background, site location and description	0.5	1
	Archaeological and historical background	0.5	
Iron Age/Romano-British land use	Introduction, context and comparative analysis with other sites	1	1
	How do these systems of agriculture relate to regional patterns for the Roman period? Analysis of the development and form of field systems and their relationship to Roman cultivation trenches?	3	2
	Analysis of primary archaeobotanical assemblages to determine species representation/crop choice over time and comparisons with wider regional dataset.	1	
Conclusions	Narrative of the evolved landscape. Importance of the site in contributing to knowledge of Roman agricultural systems, their siting, methods of use and crops grown	0.5	-
	What this suggests about general land use and economy of this area over time	0.5	-
References		0.5	-

5.3 The Project Team

To ensure a consistency of approach, the same specialists will be used (as far as possible) who have been involved in the assessment stage of the project.

Table 8: The project team

Task	Organisation, Title and Name	Initials of Title
Daily management	Headland Archaeology (HA), Project Manager (Michael Tierney) and Project Officer (Tom Hodgson/Beth Doyle)	Project PM/PO
Radio-carbon dating	Specialist	SP
Structural analysis	HA, Project Officer (Tom Hodgson/Beth Doyle)	PO
Pottery analysis	HA, Finds Specialist (Julie Lochrie)	FS
Illustration	HA, Graphics Department	GD
Archiving	HA, Archive Officer	AO

5.4 Timetable

Following acceptance by the client and AO of the Assessment and Updated Project Design, Headland would like to proceed rapidly with analysis and publication of the results. This would ensure that project momentum is maintained.

Table 8 sets out the five key stages within the analysis and publication programme. An indication of the time required to reach the first three key stages is indicated, and these could serve as appropriate monitoring points, if required.

Table 9: Provisional timetable to complete the project

Task	Anticipated date of completion
Further research	March 2020
Radio-carbon dates	April 2020
Structural analysis	April 2020
Pottery analysis	April 2020
Completion of KEY STAGE 1	April 2020
Compilation of specialist reports	May 2020
Completion of KEY STAGE 2	May 2020
Compilation of 1st draft	June 2020
Completion of KEY STAGE 3	June 2020
Refereeing	June 2020
Completion of KEY STAGE 4	June 2020

Publication of report*	Late 2020
Deposition of archive	Late 2020
Completion of KEY STAGE 5	Late 2020

*Publication, and therefore deposition of the archive with Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team, will be dependent on the publication timetable of the *Cambridge Antiquarian Society*.

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Appendix 1 Context register

Context	Type	Description
1001	Deposit	Topsoil
1002	Deposit	Subsoil
1003	Deposit	Natural
1004	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench terminus
1005	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench terminus
1006	Cut	Cut of furrow
1007	Fill	Fill of furrow
1008	Fill	Fill of post hole
1009	Cut	Cut of post hole
1010	Fill	Fill of post hole
1011	Cut	Cut of post hole
1012	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench terminus
1013	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench terminus
1014	Cut	Cut of ditch
1015	Fill	Fill of ditch
1016	Cut	Cut of ditch
1017	Fill	Fill of ditch
1018	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench
1019	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench
1020	Fill	Fill of pit
1021	Cut	Cut of pit
1022	Fill	Fill of ditch
1023	Cut	Cut of ditch
1024	Cut	Cut of ditch
1025	Fill	Fill of ditch
1026	Cut	Cut of ditch
1027	Fill	Fill of ditch
1028	Fill	Fill of ditch
1029	Fill	Fill of ditch
1030	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench terminus
1031	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench terminus
1032	Cut	Cut of ditch
1033	Fill	Fill of ditch
1034	Fill	Fill of ditch
1035	Cut	Cut of pit
1036	Fill	Fill of pit
1037	Fill	Fill of pit
1038	Cut	Cut of pit
1039	Fill	Fill of pit
1040	Cut	Cut of ditch
1041	Fill	Basal blue clay fill of ditch
1042	Fill	Chalky clay fill of ditch
1043	Fill	Fill of ditch

1044	Fill	Upper fill of ditch
1045	Fill	Cut of ditch
1046	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench
1047	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench
1048	Cut	Cut of gully
1049	Fill	Fill of gully
1050	Cut	Cut of gully
1051	Fill	Fill of gully
1052	Cut	Cut of furrow
1053	Fill	Fill of furrow
1054	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus
1055	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus
1056	Cut	Cut of ditch
1057	Fill	Fill of ditch
1058	Cut	Cut of ditch
1059	Fill	Fill of ditch
1060	Cut	Cut of post hole
1061	Fill	Fill of post hole
1062	Fill	Fill of pit
1063	Cut	Cut of pit
1064	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench
1065	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench
1066	Cut	Cut of post hole
1067	Fill	Fill of post hole
1068	Cut	Cut of furrow
1069	Fill	Fill of furrow
1070	Cut	Cut of furrow
1071	Fill	Fill of furrow
1072	Cut	Cut of ditch
1073	Fill	Fill of ditch
1074	Fill	Fill of ditch
1075	Fill	Fill of ditch
1076	Cut	Cut of plough scar
1077	Fill	Fill of plough scar
1078	Layer	VOID
1079	Cut	Cut of gully
1080	Fill	Fill of gully
1081	Cut	Cut of gully
1082	Fill	Fill of gully
1083	Cut	Fill of post hole
1084	Fill	Fill of post hole
1085	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench terminus
1086	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench terminus
1087	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench terminus
1088	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench terminus
1089	Cut	Cut of linear

1090	Fill	Fill of linear
1091	Cut	Cut of ditch
1092	Fill	Fill of ditch
1093	Cut	Cut of tree throw
1094	Fill	Fill of tree throw
1095	Cut	Cut of pit
1096	Fill	Fill of pit
1097	Fill	Fill of pit
1098	Cut	Cut of tree throw
1099	Fill	Fill of tree throw
1100	Cut	Cut of tree throw
1101	Fill	Fill of tree throw
1102	Cut	Cut of tree throw
1103	Fill	Fill of tree throw
1104	Cut	Cut of tree throw
1105	Fill	Fill of tree throw
1106	Fill	Fill of tree throw
1107	Fill	Fill of tree throw
1108	Fill	Fill of tree throw
1109	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench terminus
1110	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench terminus
1111	Fill	Fill of tree throw
1112	Cut	Cut of tree throw
1113	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench terminus
1114	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench terminus
1115	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench terminus
1116	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench terminus
1117	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench terminus
1118	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench terminus
1119	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench terminus
1120	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench terminus
1121	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench terminus
1122	Cut	Cut of pit
1123	Fill	Fill of pit
1124	Cut	Cut of pit
1125	Fill	Fill of pit
1126	Fill	Fill of pit
1127	Fill	Fill of pit
1128	Cut	Cut of ditch
1129	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench terminus
1130	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench terminus
1131	Cut	Cut of furrow
1132	Fill	Fill of furrow
1133	Cut	Cut of ditch
1134	Fill	Fill of ditch
1135	Fill	Fill of ditch

1136	Fill	Fill of ditch
1137	Cut	Cut of tree throw
1138	Fill	Fill of tree throw
1139	Cut	VOID
1140	Fill	VOID
1141	Fill	VOID
1142	Fill	VOID
1143	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench
1144	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench
1145	Cut	Cut of ditch
1146	Fill	Fill of ditch
1147	Cut	Cut of furrow
1148	Fill	Fill of furrow
1149	Cut	Cut of furrow
1150	Fill	Fill of furrow
1151	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench
1152	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench
1153	Cut	Cut of ditch
1154	Fill	Fill of ditch
1155	Layer	VOID
1156	Cut	Cut of ditch
1157	Fill	Fill of ditch
1158	Fill	Fill of tree bole
1159	Cut	Cut of tree bole
1160	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus
1161	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus
1162	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench terminus
1163	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench terminus
1164	Cut	Cut of pit
1165	Fill	Fill of pit
1166	Cut	Cut of ditch
1167	Fill	Fill of ditch
1168	Cut	Cut of ditch
1169	Fill	Fill of ditch
1170	Cut	Cut of pit
1171	Fill	Fill of pit
1172	Cut	Cut of pit
1173	Fill	Fill of pit
1174	Cut	Cut of pit
1175	Fill	Fill of pit
1176	Cut	Cut of tree throw
1177	Fill	Fill of tree throw
1178	Cut	Cut of tree throw
1179	Fill	Fill of tree throw
1180	Fill	Fill of post hole
1181	Fill	Fill of post hole

1182	Cut	Cut of tree bole
1183	Cut	Cut of ditch
1184	Fill	Fill of ditch
1185	Cut	Cut of pit
1186	Fill	Fill of pit
1187	Cut	Cut of pit
1188	Fill	Fill of pit
1189	Cut	Cut of ditch
1190	Fill	Fill of ditch
1191	Fill	Fill of ditch
1192	Fill	Fill of ditch
1193	Cut	Cut of ditch
1194	Fill	Fill of ditch
1195	Cut	Cut of probable bedding trench terminus
1196	Fill	Fill of probable bedding trench terminus
1197	Cut	Cut of ditch
1198	Fill	Fill of ditch
1199	Fill	Fill of ditch
1200	Cut	Cut of furrow
1201	Fill	Fill of furrow

Appendix 2 Finds catalogue

Context	Cut No	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
1007	1006	-	-	1	2	Pottery (Mod)	Creamware	Jar rim sherd	1770-1830
1007	1006	-	-	-	12	Industrial Waste	Slag	Vitrified, runned appearance	-
1007	1006	-	-	1	14	CBM	Roof tile	Peg hole present, abraded, buff fabric, max thickness 14mm	-
1007	1006	1001	-	1	5	Iron	Nail	Near complete	-
1008	1009	-	15	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1015	1014	-	56	-	0	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1025	1024	-	-	1	1	Clay Pipe	Stem	Narrow bore	18th-e20th
1028	1026	-	1	-	2	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1028	1026	-	-	4	6	Pottery (PH)	Q2	-	LIA
1028	1026	-	10	4	2	Pottery (PH)	QF	Very abraded	LIA
1033	1032	-	-	8	17	Pottery (PH)	Q3	Abraded, simple base type	LIA
1036	1035	-	2	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-

Context	Cut No	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
1036	1035	-	2	1	5	Pottery (PH)	Q3OXS	-	LIA
1036	1035	-	2	1	2	Pottery (PH)	ShAF	Abraded	LIA
1041	1040	-	-	7	48	Pottery (PH)	Q3	Wiped scored decoration, abraded, limescale residue	LIA
1042	1040	-	-	4	15	Pottery (PH)	Q3OXS	Abraded	LIA
1043	1040	-	-	4	28	Pottery (PH)	Q3OXS	-	LIA
1043	1040	-	-	1	42	Pottery (PH)	Q3	Incised vertical scored decoration, abraded	LIA
1043	1040	-	-	3	9	Pottery (PH)	Q2	Very abraded	LIA
1059	1058	-	-	74	259	Pottery (PH)	Q3OXS	Wiped scored decoration	LIA
1059	1058	-	-	3	13	Pottery (PH)	Q3OXS	Jar type A, direct flat rim type, diam. 160mm, two refits	LIA
1059	1058	-	-	13	13	Pottery (PH)	Q3OXS	Very abraded	LIA
1062	1063	-	3	-	3	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1071	1070	-	20	-	0	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1073	1072	-	69	-	0	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1084	1083	-	23	-	3	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1084	1083	-	-	1	3	Pottery (PH)	ShAFvoids	Very abraded	LIA
1094	1093	-	38	-	0	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1096	1095	-	33	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1096	1095	-	-	1	10	Pottery (PH)	ShAMvoids	Abraded, two refits	LIA
1097	1095	-	34	-	1	Industrial waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1097	1095	-	34	2	3	Pottery (PH)	QShAFRED	Abraded	LIA
1097	1095	-	34	4	5	Pottery (PH)	QShAFRED	Abraded	LIA
1097	1095	-	34	1	3	Pottery (PH)	QShAFox	Abraded	LIA
1099	1098	-	40	-	2	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1101	1100	-	36	-	0	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1103	1102	-	37	-	0	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-

Context	Cut No	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
1105	1104	-	44	-	3	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1107	1104	-	43	-	8	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1108	1104	-	35	-	6	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1108	1104	-	-	31	93	Pottery (PH)	ShAMvoids	-	Neol?
1108	1104	-	35	5	9	Pottery (PH)	ShAMvoids	Abraded	Neol?
1108	1104	-	-	1	5	Pottery (PH)	GSMvoids	-	Neol?
1111	1112	-	42	-	0	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1126	1124	-	-	2	19	Pottery (PH)	QShAFRED	-	LIA
1127	1124	-	41	-	0	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1132	1131	1003	-	1	8	Glass	Bottle	Green body sherd, badly laminating	17th-18th
1136	1133	-	70	-	0	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1136	1133	-	-	1	30	Pottery (PH)	QShAFREDOX	Abraded, two refits, simple base type	LIA
1161	1160	-	55	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag res	Magnetised gravels	-
1167	1166	1004	-	1	8	Copper Alloy	Ring	Plain wire looped into a spiral with at least 2.5 turns, in three pieces, no visible decoration, bright blue exterior, ext. diam. 24mm, int diam. 21mm, wire 2-4mm wide, overall height 10mm (but incomplete), possibly bronze diseased	MBA-AS

Feature	Pres	NISP	Weight (g)	Countable							Ageable					Measurable		Burnt bone			Comments
				Large mammal	Medium mammal	Very small mammal	Horse		Cattle		Horse		Cattle			Horse	Cattle	Preservation	Weight (g)	Number of fragments	
				Bones	Bones	Teeth	Teeth	Bones	Teeth	Bones	Mandibles	Teeth	Mandibles	Teeth	Bones	All	All				
Fill of furrow	Mod	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet. bone fragment
Fill of ditch [1026]	Mod	12	8	-	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mod	4	10	Indet. med mammal bone fragments. Vole teeth. Burnt bone fully calcined and partially charred- includes sheep astragalus fragment
Fill of ditch [1026]	Mod	3	71	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cow teeth and mandible fragments
Fill of ditch [1040]	Mod	2	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cow scapula
Fill of ditch [1072]	Mod	1	58	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragment
Fill of ditch [1133]	Mod		24	-	-	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Appendix 4 Animal Bone results

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUS 1 SITE LOCATION

ILLUS 2 PHASE PLAN

ILLUS 3 PHOTO OF SOUTH FACING SECTION OF DITCH [1040]

ILLUS 4 SOUTH FACING SECTION OF DITCH [1040]

ILLUS 5 EAST FACING SECTION OF DITCH [1026]

ILLUS 6 SOUTH FACING SECTION OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PIT [1038], PIT [1035] AND DITCH [1032]

ILLUS 7 NORTH FACING OF ALTERNATING SECTIONS OF DITCH [1066]

ILLUS 8 SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF DITCH [1079]

ILLUS 9 NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION OF DITCH [1081]

ILLUS 10 SOUTH-WEST FACING LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF TERMINUS [1088]

ILLUS 11 SOUTH-EAST FACING PHOTO OF BURNT PIT [1102] AND [1104]

ILLUS 12 PHOTO OF WEST FACING SECTION OF BURNT PIT [1102] AND [1104]

ILLUS 13 WEST FACING SECTION OF BURNT PIT [1102] AND [1104]

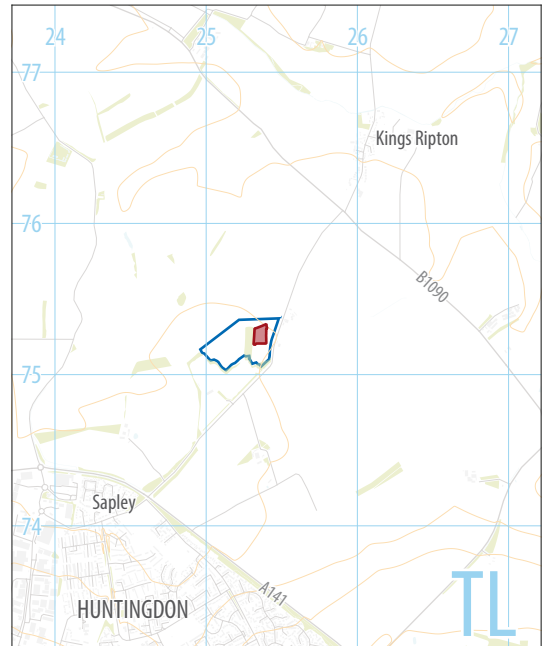
ILLUS 14 OVERHEAD SHOT OF SITE

ILLUS 15 NORTH-WEST FACING SHOT OVERLOOKING SITE

Land at Jubilee Park
Kings Ripton Road
Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire



0 200km
1:12,500,000 @ A4

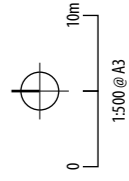
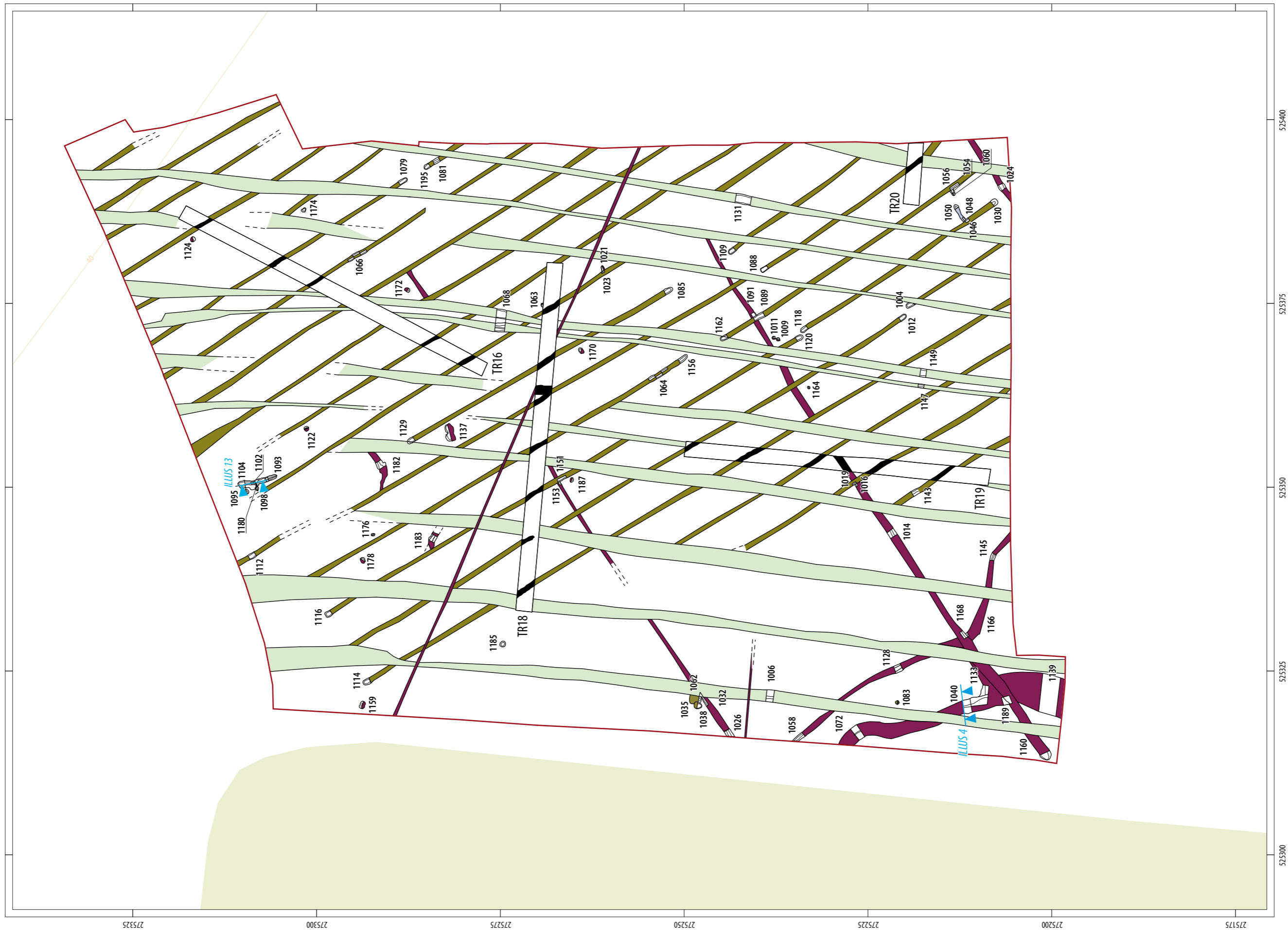


0 50m
1:3,500 @ A4

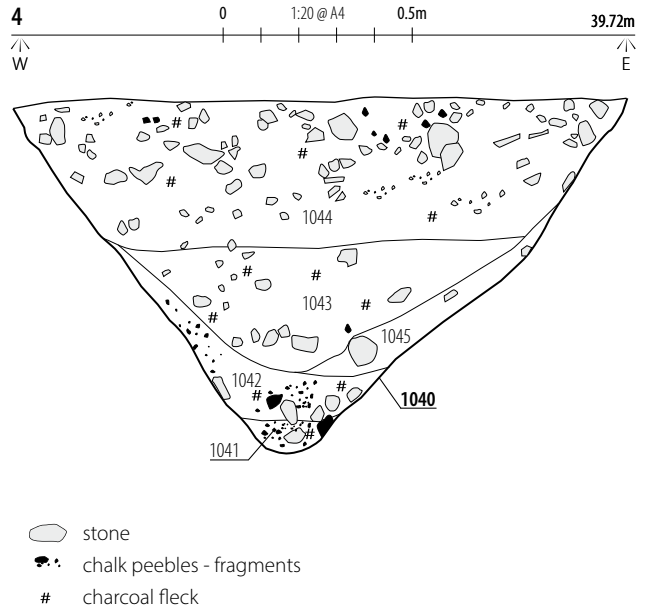
- excavation area
- archaeological feature
- development boundary
- Albion trial trench location (2018)



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- development boundary
- trial trench location (2018)
- archaeological feature trial trenching (2018)
- PHASING**
- Iron Age
- Roman
- post-medieval
- unknown date
- tree throw/bole



ILLUS 3 Photo of south facing section of ditch [1040] **ILLUS 4** South facing section of ditch [1040]



ILLUS 5 East facing section of ditch [1026] **ILLUS 6** South facing section of relationship between pit [1038], pit [1035] and ditch [1032]



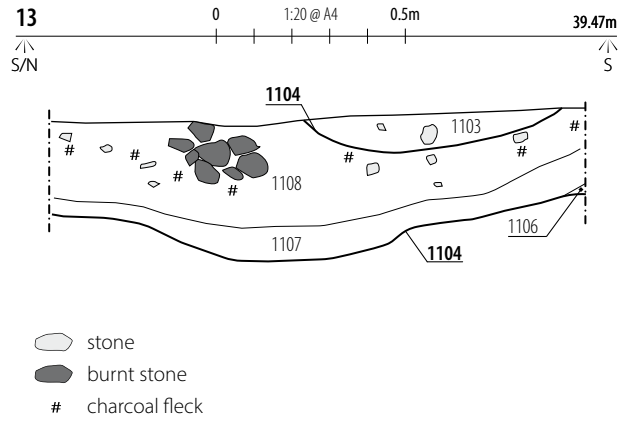
ILLUS 7 North facing of alternating sections of ditch [1066] **ILLUS 8** South-east facing section of ditch [1079]



ILLUS 9 North-west facing section of ditch [1081] **ILLUS 10** South-west facing longitudinal section of terminus [1088]



ILLUS 11 South-east facing photo of burnt pit [1102] and [1104]



ILLUS 12 Photo of west facing section of burnt pit [1102] and [1104] **ILLUS 13** West facing section of burnt pit [1102] and [1104]



ILLUS 14 Overhead shot of site **ILLUS 15** North-west facing shot overlooking site