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

RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report comprises the research archive for the excavations undertaken at Blackhorse Farm, Old Great North Road, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire (centred on NGR TL 1766 8337 and TL 1767 8345) (Fig. 1) by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) between November 2004 and January 2005 and November 2007 and February 2008. This report has been compiled in accordance with EH MAP 2, Section 7 and Appendix 6. It follows the interim site narratives (Marshall and Nicholson 2005 and Doyle and McCall 2008) and post excavation assessment and updated project design (Nicholson 2005), and anticipates the publication report.

1.2 Part I of the report comprises the analytical reports which have arisen from post-excavation research. This is supported by Part II, in which the relevant catalogues and other records are presented, as well as by illustrations drawn during finds analysis (Figs. 30-33), plan/section drawings (Figs. 3-18, 20-28 and 34) and finds distribution plans (Figs. 35-40).

PART I ANALYTICAL REPORTS

2 SITE NARRATIVE

2.1 Overview (Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8)

Phase	Date
1	Late early Iron to middle Iron Age *5th to 2nd centuries BC*
2	Late Iron Age *Late 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD*
3	Early Roman *Mid 1st century AD to mid 2nd century AD*
4	Roman *Mid 2nd century AD onwards*

Table 1: Phasing summary

Excavation revealed four distinct phases of activity, as identified through artefactual evidence, stratigraphic relationships between features, and spatial and functional associations. Phase 1 comprised features of late early Iron Age to middle Iron Age date (5th to 2nd centuries BC). Based on the stratigraphic evidence, Roundhouse 1 appears to have been the earliest feature onsite; going out of use later in this phase. A second, short-lived, structure, Roundhouse 2, was broadly contemporary with Roundhouse 1. A further circular structure, Round Structure 3, was constructed later in this phase. This replaced Roundhouses 1 and 2 and appears to have represented a shift in the function of the site. A boundary or enclosure appears to have been constructed in association with Round Structure 3; the boundary ditch was subsequently elaborated and enlarged on at least two sides of the compound. Round

Structure 3 was evidently a building of some importance. It had its own water-filled sub-enclosure and was at least partially constructed of stone; something which denotes it as significantly different from other contemporary round structures in the region. The use of stone may reflect a heavy investment in the construction of this particular building, as other building materials would probably have been more readily available and were much easier to transport and work. The deliberate demolition of Round Structure 3, and the subsequent accumulation of an abandonment layer, marked the end of Phase 1.

At the north of the Iron Age landscape recorded at Blackhorse Farm, lay further Roundhouses of Phase 1 date. Roundhouse 4 was the largest in diameter of all of the roundhouses recorded on site. To its south-east lay a much smaller circular structure, Roundhouse 5, which was represented only by a fragmented ring-gully. Directly to the north of Roundhouse 5, and to the north-east of Roundhouse 4, lay a further circular structure (Roundhouse 6). Although this cannot be definitively assigned to Phase 1, due to the complete lack of dateable material recovered from it, it clearly formed part of a coherent group of structures, with Roundhouses 4 and 5. Roundhouse 6 was almost identical in diameter to Roundhouse 5 and lies a similar distance from Roundhouse 4. Roundhouses 5 and 6 may have possibly been ancillary structures associated with larger Roundhouse 4. This group of structures lay to the north of a narrow, east to west aligned, boundary ditch.

Phase 2 comprised features of a late Iron Age date (1st century BC to the mid 1st century AD). Some of the earliest Phase 2 features (F2226 and F2152) related to the enclosure of the area formerly occupied by Phase 1 Roundhouse 2 and Round Structure 3. Both of these structures had fallen out of use by Phase 2, and Round Structure 3 was subsequently replaced by Timber Beam Slot Structure S2273 at this time. S2273 comprised a rectangular structure, which was unusual by regional standards (see Section 2.3.4). The western side of the Phase 2 enclosure was formed by Phase 1 boundary Ditch F2738; implying that this feature remained open into this later phase. In addition, a series of parallel gullies, forming a strip-field system, were laid out to the north-west of S2273 and its enclosure.

Other Phase 2 activity comprised the construction of two large partly parallel ditches (F2816=F2952=F2125 and F2798=F2285=F2943=F2846), which led from the northern corner of the Phase 2 enclosure (Grid Squares H6, I7), across the site, to the north-west. Together, these appear to have formed a droveway or a delineated trackway. F2816=F2952=F2125 cut the north-eastern corner of the strip-field system (F2959), suggesting that the strip field system, or at least this part of it, fell out of use after only a short period of time. Limited evidence for a Phase 2 boundary system was recorded to the north of Roundhouses 4, 5 and 6.

Phase 3 features dated to the early Romano-British period (mid 1st century AD onwards). Some Phase 3 features were isolated; Ditches F2818 and F2879 on the western side of the site, and Pit F2485 and Gully F2387 toward the centre of the site. The site appears to have been flooded midway through this phase (possibly the result of inundation from the fen to the south) and this left a distinct inundation deposit in the area around where Roundhouses 2 and 3 stood during Phase 1. This layer was subsequently cut by a series of pits. These represented the latest period of activity within this phase.

Phase 4 was represented by a single context, L2002; a buried ploughsoil of Romano-British date. This deposit was probably created in the mid 2nd century AD. It sealed all other archaeological deposits at the site.

A number of undated features were also recorded onsite, but as these lay beneath Deposit L2002, they were clearly earlier than, or contemporary with, Phase 4. Among these features were several which displayed spatial relationship suggestive of an Iron Age date. These features (which included Roundhouse 6) failed to produce any diagnostic evidence, and, as such, they remain recorded as undated/unphased Iron Age to early Roman.

2.2 Phase 1 (Figs 3, 9-18, 20,21)
(Context descriptions in sections 4.2-4.17)

2.2.1 The beginning of Phase 1 activity

Based upon the site's stratigraphic evidence, the earliest Phase 1 features were approximately located at the centre of the site (Grid Squares F5, G5, F6, G6); immediately to the south of the modern drainage ditch that bisected the southern area of the site. All of these features formed, or were associated with, Structure S2303; interpreted as Roundhouse 1. These features were assigned to Phase 1 on the basis of the 5th to 2nd century BC pottery recovered from their fills and/or their stratigraphic relationships with one another, which indicated that they were amongst the earliest at the site. This small group of features were located to the immediate north-west of Roundhouse 1.

2.2.2 Roundhouse 1 (Figs. 10 and 19)

Roundhouse 1 was defined by a gully (comprised by F2027, F2110, F2044 and F2190). F2110, which formed the north-western section of the ring ditch, terminated close to the terminus of Phase 2 Boundary Ditch F2325, which cut a large section of the southern and south-eastern part of the structure. The position of the terminus of F2110 may indicate a gap in the ring ditch, suggestive of an entranceway in the south-east of its circumference. South-east facing entrances are a common occurrence in Iron Age roundhouses and are often interpreted as maximising daylight and shelter within the structure (Pope pers. comm.) and/or as having cosmological significance (c.f. Oswald 1997; Parker Pearson 1999). F2027 and F2044 cut F2190 at the south-western part of the circumference of the ring gully. It has been suggested that this implied reworking to form a new entranceway at this point (Weston and Nicholson 2006, 12). It is difficult to state with any certainty whether the ring gully defining Roundhouse 1 was structural and represented the location of the building's walls, or if it was an enclosing drainage gully (Pope pers. comm.). F2466 was a short gully that was cut by Gully F2110 at its south-eastern terminus, indicating that it was probably cut either during or shortly after the construction of Roundhouse 1. In turn, Pit F2452 was cut by F2466 (Grid Square H6), indicating that this was probably also created early in the lifespan of Roundhouse 1.

Clay floor L2270 covered much of the area enclosed by the ring ditch. This has been interpreted as a floor surface or occupation layer. L2270 sealed several features,

including a cooking pit (F2622) and a cooking pit/hearth (F2620), which are suggestive of domestic activity within the roundhouse, prior to the deposition of L2270 (like L2270, neither of these features produced any finds). Domestic activity appears to have continued following the deposition of L2270; a number of features cut the floor surface, including: small Oven F2383; Hearth F2431; Post/Stakeholes F2239, F2251, F2253, F2255, F2320, F2398, F2400, F2415 and F2437; Post Pad F2249; and small Pits F2322, F2429 and F2499. Due to later truncation by Ditch F2325, the purpose of many of these features (whether structural or purely domestic features) was uncertain. No convincing structural configuration was apparent.

Other features, with no stratigraphic relationship to L2270, existed within the area encircled by the ring ditch of Roundhouse 1. Some of these represent domestic activity occurring in parts of the structure outside of the area covered by L2270, such as possible Hearth F2462 and Oven F2442 (both of these features produced single sherds of late 1st century BC to 1st century AD pottery, which must be considered as intrusive), while others would appear to have had a structural function. A line of postholes in the south-western part of the structure (F2231, F2233, F2235 and F2237; Grid Square G5) was suggested by Weston and Nicholson (2006, 12) to represent a fence line, used to guide entry into the roundhouse doorway at the south-east. However, it is possible that these features represented some kind of internal division.

Many of the remaining features comprised post or stakeholes (F2051, F2209, F2212, F2296, F2298, F2472) and may have had some kind of structural function. Several pits were identified within Roundhouse 1 (F2174, F2188, F2444 and F2470). These may have served any number of functions, although the low quantities of finds (51g pottery and 278g animal bone from F2188, and 59g pottery and 25g CBM from F2470) that came from them would appear to preclude their use as purely refuse pits. Roundhouse CS20 at Danebury displayed two large internal pits, that would have originally been roughly conical in shape with a narrow entrance hole that could have been simply and safely closed with a wicker or board cover (Cunliffe 1986, 98-99). Though speculative, it is possible that at least some of the pits within Roundhouse 1 may have functioned in similar way.

2.2.3 Roundhouse 2 (Figs. 11 and 19)

A group of features, including gullies (F2418, F2455 and possibly F2457), numerous post and stakeholes (F2522, F2524, F2554 F2555 F2757, F2591, F2692, F2694, F2696, F2698, F2700 and F2759), several pits (F2526, F2536, F2539, F2569, F2601, F2712, F2713 and F2731), a cooking pit (F2571) and several surfaces (L2502, L2514, L2563, L2564 and L2689), were located in Grid Squares H3, I3, H4. Together, these represent a second circular structure, interpreted as Roundhouse 2.

Only three features from Roundhouse 2 produced datable finds: F2571 (12g pottery), F2731 (36g pottery and 12g animal bone) and Pit F2731 (17g pot and 63g animal bone). These suggested a 5th to 2nd century BC date for the structure. On the whole, finds were present in low quantities in this structure; Gully F2418 produced 47g animal bone, 33g daub and 12g shell; Gully F2457 produced 19g animal bone; stakehole F2591 yielded 1g of animal bone but no other features produced artefactual evidence. The presence of a cooking pit within the building suggests that this may

have been a domestic structure; though the paucity in associated diagnostic finds prevents any firm conclusion on this.

Although there is not sufficient evidence to determine whether Roundhouse 1 was still standing when this structure was built, it seems likely that the two were contemporary, due to the construction and status of Round Structure 3 (see Section 2.2.5); Roundhouse 2 would have been removed prior to the construction of Round Structure 3, suggesting that Roundhouse 2 was broadly contemporary with Roundhouse 1. Roundhouse 2 appears to have been a much less substantial structure than Roundhouse 1. It was smaller in diameter (*c*. 9.00m compared to *c*. 11.00m) and had a less clearly definable ring gully. The ephemeral appearance of this ring gully (unlike that associated with Roundhouse 1, which was a more convincingly structural feature), the general paucity of finds and the lesser degree of occupational evidence from the structure, may suggest that this was a short lived structure in comparison to the larger Roundhouses recorded at the site. This raises the possibility that Roundhouse 2 was constructed after Roundhouse 1, but was demolished before or along with the earlier structure.

2.2.4 Development of the earliest Phase 1 enclosure

Round Structure 3 appears to have lain within an enclosure represented by two short sections of ditch; F2385 (Grid Square H6) and F2176 (Grid Square H7). These were located to the east and north-east of Roundhouse 1, and to the north of Roundhouses 2 and Round Structure 3, which they enclosed. Postholes F2389 and F2450 cut the base of F2385, suggesting the presence of a palisade, serving to emphasise it. Posthole F2223, located immediately to the south of the terminus of F2176 and Posthole F2390 (cut into the base of F2176), may also represent part of a palisade.

Although obscured by stratigraphically later Phase 1 features, the position of F2385 suggests that its south-westerly continuation may have cut features forming Roundhouse 1. This implies that Roundhouse 1 was no longer in use when Round Structure 3 was enclosed. However, it was not possible to tell if the enclosure was constructed before or after the construction of the later circular structure. Ditch F2385 contained 218g of pottery and 1254g of animal bone, while finds from Ditch Terminus F2176 comprised pottery (1308g), CBM (294g), animal bone (1719g), slag (933g), shell (17g) and flint (12g).

Ditches F2200 (Grid Squares I6, J6) and F2836 (Grid Squares J5, K5) contained pottery (that dated them to Phase 1) and animal bone; F2836 also contained 101g of slag. These features were located on the very eastern edge of the excavated area and appeared to run roughly parallel to one another. The western terminal ends of both of these features were truncated by Phase 2 Boundary Ditch F2152. The linear form of these features, coupled with their width (comparable to Ditches F2200 and F2836) has led to the tentative conclusion that they formed part of the earliest Phase 1 enclosure system.

2.2.5 Round Structure 3 and associated features

Form and structural components
(Figs. 12-16 and 19)

Features comprising Structure S2441 (Round Structure 3; Grid Squares H4, I4, H5, I5) lay within the circular Enclosure Ditch F2324. This feature had a diameter of *c*. 13.8m, making Round Structure 3, as a whole, slightly larger than Roundhouses 1 and 2. Finds from Ditch F2324 comprised pottery (6929g), CBM (165g), animal bone (4965g), shell (5g), flint (36g), burnt stone (16g), clay/fired clay (13g) and slag (621g). Roundhouses with similar enclosure ditches to that surrounding Round Structure 3 have been identified in Cambridgeshire and in neighbouring Northamptonshire. Silty fills and u-shaped profiles, as displayed by F2324, were characteristic of the ring gullies identified at Crick Covert Farm, Northamptonshire. These were interpreted as drainage features (Woodward and Hughes 2007, 190). There appears to be a correlation between ring gullies of this type and impermeable clay soils (*ibid*.). Pope (pers. comm.) has suggested that such features acted as storm-water gullies, designed to hold water during rains and also to keep the ground surface dry. On impermeable clay soils, of course, such a feature is unlikely to operate as an effective soakaway.

Ditches similar to F2324 have been recorded encircling/partly encircling, roundhouse buildings 3, 6 and 7 at the Haddenham V site in Cambridgeshire (Evans and Hodder 2006, fig. 5.46). Six circular structures have been elucidated at the Wardy Hill complex at Coveney, Ely, from the presence of similar circular or sub-circular ditches (Evans 2003, figs. 29, 30, 31). At both of these sites, the encircling ditches were described as 'eaves-gullies'; a definition which would appear to suggest that these were deliberately created features designed to catch rain-water run-off from the roof of the encircled building. At Wardy Hill, no structural evidence for the presence of the buildings was recorded. However, at Haddenham V, the outer wall of the roundhouse buildings was around 1.5m from the centre of the 'eaves-gully' (Evans and Hodder 2006, fig. 5.46; Evans and Serjeantson 1988, fig. 3) indicating that these features were close enough to the buildings to have functioned in the manner implied by this term. At the Iron Age site at Brigstock, Northamptonshire, the single roundhouse was encircled by a penannular drainage gully, the centre of which lay some 1.4m from the outer wall of the house, around most of its circumference (Jackson 1983, 17).

While the fen-edge location of the Blackhorse Farm site may indicate that drainage was an important consideration for its Iron Age inhabitants, it appears that F2324 may not have performed the same kind of function as the circular ditches at these comparable sites. It has been demonstrated (see Fryer, this report) that at some point, F2324 held standing water, and this may have been a deliberately encouraged aspect of the feature. At over 3m, the distance between the outer wall of Round Structure 3 and the centre of F2324 appears too great for the feature to have been placed to catch rain-water run-off from the roof of the building. The ditch surrounding Round Structure 3 clearly has some function other than drainage; the ditches surrounding the roundhouses at Haddenham, Wardy Hill and Brigstock may have had secondary functions denoting boundaries around their internal structures, whereas Ditch F2324 functioned solely and emphatically so.

In a similar way to Roundhouse 1, several sub-phases of activity were identified within Round Structure 3; primary structural features were cut into underlying natural deposit L2003. These features were sealed during the course of the Round Structure's occupation by the deposit L2494; a mid to dark yellowish brown firm silty clay, that covered the area enclosed by F2324 (measuring *c*. 11 x 11 m). Despite running baulks across Round Structure 3 during excavation, no distinct layers could be identified within this homogenous, *c*. 0.3m deep, deposit. Features were observed cut into underlying deposit L2003 and sealed by L2494. Features were also completely contained within L2494. Further features were cut in to the upper surface of L2494. Although it might be suggested that internal deposits are more likely to wear thin than accumulate (Pope Pers. comm.), this was not the case with L2494, suggesting that the deposit accumulated gradually over a prolonged period of activity within Round Structure 3. It was noted during initial analysis that the numerous pits, postholes, stakeholes, hearths and cooking pits present in association with L2494 formed a tangled mass of features that must have resulted from repeated remodelling over a prolonged period (see Weston and Nicholson 2006, 20). This has hampered the identification of a clear floor plan, however, Figures 12-16 demonstrate the features visible as the overlying layers and L2494 were removed. Stratigraphically early features, representing the walls of the structure, were also difficult to identify.

Gully F2506 appears to have been a structural component of Round Structure 3. F2506 was cut into the top of deposit L2494, indicating that it was a later development in the lifespan of Round Structure 3; one of the repeated remodelling events suggested by Weston and Nicholson (2006, 20). It probably held a line of wattle and daub walling and was found to contain 82g of animal bone. A group of postholes (F2781, F2779, F2861, F2850, F2785 and F2673) and pits (F2787, F2755, F2729, F2721, F2714 and F2671), also cut in to the top of occupation layer L2494, extended around the western/north-western part of the structure's wall. Finds from the postholes were quite limited, with 9g, 28g and 10g of animal bone coming from F2673, F2781 and F2850 respectively; while flint (11g) and burnt clay (17g) were recovered from F2779 and F2785. Four of the pits (F2787, F2755, F2721 and F2714) contained assorted finds while F2729 and F2671 were devoid of artefactual evidence. These pits and postholes may have held posts that supported a wooden wall in this area. However, these features were directly beneath F2477; a collection of river cobbles and flints. A similar layer of limestone slabs and glacial pebbles was noted inside, and following the line, of the wall on the north and west sides of the roundhouse at the Iron Age site at Brigstock in Northamptonshire (Jackson 1983).

Although the possibility of stone robbing makes interpretation difficult, several explanations have been offered for this spread of stone; it may represent the remains of a drystone wall that originally ran around the entire structure; it was possibly all that remained of a more extensive stone floor; or may have been part of a stone bench built around the inside of the building and used to keep beds or produce off the damp floor (Jackson 1983, 14). The bench interpretation may be discarded, as Iron Age peoples clearly had the ability to create more functional shelving from wood, however, these other explanations may be applied to the presence of F2477. The appearance of F2477 following the removal of the Demolition Layer L2459 would suggest that it was more probably the remnant of a stone wall, which lay on top of L2494. It is possible that at least some of the underlying pits and postholes held posts that supported the stone wall represented by F2477 or helped to anchor it in place.

The presence of F2477 indicates that Round Structure 3 was at least partially stone-built. This makes the structure extremely unusual for the fenland area, which, as with most Iron Age buildings from south-eastern England, was of wooden wattle and daub construction (Cunliffe 2005, 242). The use of stone within the construction of Round Structure 3 therefore represents a considerable investment and may suggest that this was a high status structure.

The stratigraphic relationship between Wall Footing F2477 and L2494 indicates that like Gully F2506, the stone wall probably represents a later phase of structural development in the buildings lifecourse; possibly intended to emphasise its importance, or to mark it as different from the other Iron Age buildings in the area.

F2477 was only present as a coherent wall footing in the north-western quadrant of the structure's circumference. This may indicate that it was only ever present in this part of the structure; over 1 kilogram of daub was recovered from features comprising Round Structure 3, suggesting that the remainder of the circumference may have been formed by wattle and daub walling.

Postholes F2558 and F2542 probably represent structural supports for a wall in the southern part of the building's circumference. Both of these features contained 5th to 2nd century BC pottery and animal bone. Other postholes (F2549, F2547, F2551 and F2605) lay to the north of these, appearing to be too far inside the wall's circumference to form part of it; though a structural association remains likely. Postholes F2551 and F2605 yielded quite high quantities of finds; F2551 contained 278g of pottery, 45g of animal bone and 4g of flint, while F2605 contained 157g of pottery, 1g of animal bone and 6g of flint.

A number of postholes (F2748, F2969, F2907, F2909, F2911, F2913, F2996 and F2998), a postpad (F2963) and a pit (F2917) were located in the centre of the Round Structure 3 complex, lying beneath floor surface L2494. With the exception of F2917 which produced 80g of animal bone, none of these features contained any finds. These features may have had a structural function in the earliest life of Round Structure 3, or may represent posts inserted to provide support during construction. Other pits and postholes (F2508, F2510, F2648, F2655, F2657, F2661, F2675 and F2823) were located close to the centre of the structure, and were cut within or into the top of L2494. Low quantities of finds, mainly 5th to 2nd century BC pottery, were recovered from these features, though F2823 produced three sherds of late 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD pottery and a small amount of animal bone. Again, these features may have provided structural support. However, Postholes F2675, F2648, F2655, F2657 and F2823 formed a line running south-east to north-west and may represent some kind of internal division; alternatively, they could have formed some kind of small structure associated with Hearth F2663.

F2663 lay at the centre of Round Structure 3 and has been interpreted as a hearth (see below); it contained no finds. Its presence is suggestive of domestic occupation within the structure. In light of the possible high status nature of the building, as suggested by wall fabric F2477 and the large circular enclosure in which it lay, the domestic activity represented by F2663 may indicate that Round Structure 3 was a high status residence. Despite the fact that Enclosure Ditch F2324 was slightly larger in diameter to those belonging to Roundhouses 1 and 2, the actual building comprising Round

Structure 3 was considerably smaller than both of its predecessors. To build an elite residence smaller than other residences may initially appear strange, however prestige may have been bestowed through the elaborate nature of this structure, rather than through living space.

Gullies F2515 and F2439, Postpad F2512 and Posthole F2534 formed a line that led from within the entrance of the ring ditch, turning through 90 degrees, to Pit F2433. This may represent a fence line augmenting the entranceway to the Roundhouse. At the very end of this fence line lay Pit F2433. This feature was 0.43m deep and displayed a lining of compact yellow-brown clay (L2436), which would have made it capable of holding a quite substantial quantity of water. With the exception of F2534, all of these features produced finds of pottery, animal bone, or both.

Activity within Round Structure 3

Internal features cast light on the kind of activities occurring within the Round Structure. F2663 was a hearth, and may be considered as representative of the kind of domestic activity likely to be found within a dwelling. This feature was cut within gradually accumulated occupation layer L2494. There were several pits of similar dimensions, which were sealed by, and cut into, the top of L2494. It is possible, though speculative, that these shared a similar function. Surviving patches of clay floor (L2603, L2768 and L2521) cutting the upper surface of layer L2494 indicate that an attempt was made to lay a good quality floor surface at some point later in the life span of the structure. Features within roundhouses or structures, including pits, may have had structural functions or may have been used for storage. The latter interpretation is certainly attested elsewhere during this period (Cunliffe 1986, 88).

Structured deposition and symbolic activity

Some pit features within Round Structure 3 may have had less inherently practical functions. F2773, a pit-like feature, was a recut of the northern-most terminus of the circular Enclosure Ditch F2324, on its inner margin. F2679 was also a recut of the inner part of F2324 and extended from its terminus (at the southern point of the entrance) back around much of its southern extent. Both of these features were found to contain near complete pottery vessels. These vessels were both ovoid/weak-shouldered jars; though they displayed differing types of decoration (see Peachey, this report). The discovery of a pair of similar vessels from two features on either side of the inner part of the entranceway of Round Structure 3, suggests that they were structurally deposited. Anyone entering the enclosure and Round Structure 3 would have had to pass between these two vessels and it is possible that they held some form of symbolic or ritual significance.

While perhaps coincidental, it may also be possible to regard Pit F2773 as forming another pairing with Pit F2624; a feature also located just within the entranceway to the circular structure. These two features contained the highest quantities of pot associated with Round Structure 3. The contents of F2624 (288g of pottery and 36g of animal bone) may be regarded as refuse material.

The ring gullies at Crick Covert Farm in Northamptonshire (Woodward and Hughes 2007) were (as with enclosing Ditch F2324) considered to have had a function

associated with drainage but were noted as lacking associated gullies that would carry water away from the structures that they surrounded. Without such drains, the ring ditches (which were cut in to clay soils) would have quickly become filled with water during wet weather. Woodward and Hughes (2007, 191) state that this implies that the ring ditches served as more than simple drainage features. It is possible that they represented a symbolic boundary; separating the private internal space of the Roundhouse, from the outside world. It is also possible that their association with water provided an architectural emphasis to this boundary. It is also possible that the boundary subsequently served a watery context for the deliberate deposition of artefacts (*ibid.*). Such an interpretation would appear to fit the Blackhorse Farm site equally well. It is possible that the rationale underpinning the structured deposition of the pair of ceramic vessels in F2773 and F2679, included the perceived notion of deliberate deposition into a watery context; perhaps being further associated with the symbolic division of private or domestic space. Iron Age peoples would very rarely come into contact with their own reflections (Lally pers comm.). The intentional and controlled containment of water, used to instigate a reflection, may have been of significance during the lifespan of Round Structure 3 (Lally, pers. comm.).

Environmental samples taken from the ring ditch demonstrate that F2324 contained standing water at some point in its lifespan; analysis confirmed the presence of seeds of aquatic plants, including gipsy wort (*Lycopus europaeus*), water crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*) and celery-leaved crowfoot (*R. sceleratus*). It has been noted that these plants are not commonly found closely associated with settlement features (Fryer, this report). Also present were henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) seeds. Henbane is extremely poisonous to both humans and animals, and it is very unlikely that its presence would have been tolerated within an inhabited area (*ibid.*). The presence of these seeds in a sample taken from F2324 may indicate that the circular gully had been allowed to fill with water after Round Structure 3 was deliberately destroyed; with this event occurring at the very end of Phase 1. It should be also considered though, that the presence of stagnant water and these plants, which are not usually associated with habitation, may demonstrate that Round Structure 3 was a building intended not to be inhabited as a normal domestic dwelling.

Pits F2497 and F2517 (Grid Square I4) were discovered just inside the entrance of Round Structure 3 (in its south-eastern quadrant), cut in to the top of deposit L2494. Pope (2007, 215) has demonstrated that pits are commonly found at the front of roundhouse structures. Both of these features abutted one another and were partially sealed by clay Floor L2521. Discounting Ditch F2324, these features contained the highest number of animal bone fragments associated with Round Structure 3; F2517 produced 352 fragments (2222g), which was more than the entire associated ring ditch. Animal bone recovered from F2517 represented the partial remains of at least 10 different individual sheep/goats, which appear to have been associated with zoned deposition practices (see below).

These animal remains displayed evidence indicative of skinning (see Phillips, this report). The 156 fragments (744g) of animal bone recovered from F2497 represented the partial remains of at least two sheep/goats. The deposition of the ten individual animals in Pit F2517 indicates that all of these were killed (or died) and were processed within a very short timeframe. It is possible that they represent mass slaughter in order to gain access to the products that they could supply, such as meat

or skins, or they may have died as a result of disease wiping out several members of the flock belonging to the inhabitants of the site (see Phillips, this report). The fact that they were at least partially articulated (Phillips, this report) may suggest that they were 'special deposits' (after Grant 1984a, 533). Similar factors may have resulted in the deposition of the two individuals in F2497.

Aside from a single sherd of pottery in F2497, only animal bone was recovered from these features. Coupled with the location of the pits within the Roundhouse, the nature and large quantity (both in terms of volume and number of individuals present) of animal bone contained within Pits F2497 and F2517 suggest that they are unusual. It is likely that the acts leading up to their formative deposits held symbolic or 'ritual' significance.

Internal division of activities, zoned deposition and orientation

Parker Pearson (1999, 49) has suggested that 'the division of diurnal activities within the Roundhouse mimics the movements of the sun, with the tasks of the daytime carried out in the south and the activities of the night-time in the north'; a point supported by Fitzpatrick (1994) and Woodward and Hughes (2007, 185). The distribution of finds, especially pottery and animal bone, in Round Structure 3 may conform to this pattern (see Figs. 24-29). More animal bone was recovered from the southern, right-hand half of the structure; the two large deposits in F2497 (744g) and F2517 (2222g) were also located in this part of the structure. Pottery was most densely present adjacent to the entrance within Circular Enclosure Ditch L2324; pottery was found across the structure, with the exception of the southern quadrant. The distribution of small finds within Round Structure 3 was also biased to the southern side of the structure. Flint showed a slight bias to the north-western, or rear, portion of Round Structure 3. Clearly the deposition of these objects was occurring in a specific location within the structure. Whether or not deposition resulted through the symbolic division of activities or through more inherently practical concerns, such as the optimum location for light and shelter, is a point of conjecture. However, that at least two of these deposits (those in F2497 and F2517) may be regarded as 'special deposits', and therefore associated with some kind of ritual activity, may indicate that the deposition within the southern right-hand half of the structure may also have been imbued with a concept of ritual significance.

In a similar way to Roundhouse 1, the entrance of Round Structure 3 was located in the south-eastern quadrant of its circumference (Grid Square I4). As Oswald (1997, 87) states, easterly and south-easterly aligned doorways are a common phenomenon in Iron Age Britain. Oswald (*ibid.*) further states that this relates more to symbolic or ritual factors than environmental ones. Parker Pearson (1996, 119) suggests that eastern aligned entrances may be related to sunrise and the daily rebirth of the cycle of light and darkness revolving around the house. He discounts the more practical suggestion of Hingley and Miles (1985, 63) that placing a doorway on the eastern side of a building was the best way of avoiding the prevailing winds. Parker Pearson (1996, 119 and 127) opines that the east or south-east was a propitious or sacred direction and that those houses known to have been aligned in the opposite direction were possibly unusual in ways other than just their alignment. Pope (2007, 222), however, argues that the cosmological model is methodologically unsound; it overlooks context, disregards taphonomy, agency and regional variation and does not

consider the environment sufficiently. Romankiewicz (2004, 12-13) demonstrates that the architectural tradition of building Roundhouses was heavily imbued with practicality; a circle is easy to lay out on the ground, a circular structure requires less building material in comparison to a rectilinear one, and will have less surface area facing directly in to the wind.

It would seem sensible to suggest that this practicality may conceivably extend to the orientation of the doorway of the structure. The reasons for easterly or south-easterly orientation may have been entirely practical. Parker Pearson's (1996, 119) suggestion of a connection with the cycle of the sun may be correct, but this may be practical connection rather than a mystical one. Indeed, Pope (2007) states that Roundhouse orientation between north-east and south-east was designed to maximise both shelter and light throughout the year. This would have been a very important aspect of the design of the building when the only source of light, other than a fire, was the entranceway.

Function of Round Structure 3

The nature and evidence for Round Structure 3 implies that it was a high status building. The degree of structured deposition associated with it, the control of water in an area where water and flooding would have been a major concern in everyday life and the differences in appearance to the other roundhouses at the site and in the wider region indicate that Round Structure 3 was an unusual, special structure. Aspects of its morphology make it comparable to roundhouses recorded in East Anglia at the Haddenham V site, and at Wardy Hill, Coveney. Among the roundhouses recorded at these sites, were three which were considered to be 'Great Houses' (Building 4 at Haddenham V and Structures I and IV at Wardy Hill (Evans 2003, fig. 138; Evans and Hodder 2006, 278)). Even in comparison to these structures, Round Structure 3 at Blackhorse Farm still stands out as having been unusual. The only evidence for ritual deposition at the Haddenham V site was associated with buildings 1 and 3 (Evans and Hodder 2006, 246). While at Wardy Hill, 'special' objects, including La Tène-style and Roman/Romano-British pottery and fragments of human skull, were recovered from the ditch belonging to Structure IV (Evans 2003, 44).

Despite being later in date, the 'shrine' structure identified at Maiden Castle (c.f. Cunliffe 2005) displayed certain similarities with Round Structure 3. The Maiden Castle structure was stone-built, as was (at least partially) Round Structure 3 at Sawtry. However, the most striking similarity between the two structures is that both displayed burials of infants outside their entranceways. Cunliffe (2005, 563) states that this is the only evidence of ritual activity associated with the Maiden Castle structure. The infant body associated with Round Structure 3 (SK2375) was recovered from unphased Iron Age Pit F2374 (see section 2.6.2), which was located directly opposite the south-east aligned entrance to the complex. Round Structure 3 may also be considered to be similar in status to Building 2 at Fison Way, Thetford, which is considered to be one of the Iron Age 'Great houses', as listed by both Evans (2003, fig. 138) and Evans and Hodder (2006, 278), but which has also been interpreted as a timber version of a Romano-Celtic temple (Gregory 1992, 199). The circumstantial evidence reinforces the interpretation that the function of Round Structure 3 was something other than solely residential. It is noted above that the seeds of henbane, a

plant that would not have been tolerated in an inhabited area, were recovered from the fill of F2324. Henbane may have grown in the water-filled ditch surrounding Round Structure 3 because the structure was *not* inhabited. In fact, such a plant may have been actively encouraged to grow in a location of ritual or symbolic significance because of its psychoactive and anaesthetic properties.

When viewed as a ritually significant structure, the similarities between Round Structure 3 and the Iron Age ritual shrine at Frilford, Berkshire, become apparent. At Frilford, a large horseshoe-shaped ditch, measuring *c*. 12 m across, and enclosing an area *c*. 6m in diameter, was recorded (Bradford and Goodchild 1939, 11-13). This feature, although of slightly different dimensions, and with its entrance aligned to the north-west, rather than the south-east, is very much like F2324; the circular enclosure ditch around Round Structure 3. Furthermore, the structure that lay within this enclosure, although not as elaborate in form as Round Structure 3, displayed evidence of ritual significance. An iron plough-share had been deliberately deposited prior to the construction of the building and a votive bronze sword and shield, along with fragments of an iron spearhead, a corn muller and late Iron Age pottery were recovered from a pit just inside the entrance of the enclosure (Bradford and Goodchild 1939, 11-13).

Structures interpreted as Iron Age shrines are not unknown in Cambridgeshire and have been recorded at sites such as Hauxton Road/Trumpington Park and Ride (Hinman 2004) and Little Paxton Quarry (Jones 2001, 5-27). Round Structure 3 is significantly more elaborate in its construction than these other local examples and, despite producing less 'votive' associated artefactual evidence than either Shrine 2 at Trumpington or the Little Paxton shrine, Round Structure 3 arguably displayed more evidence for non-mundane activity.

2.2.6 Embellishment and augmentation of the boundary system

Boundary System Form

Despite the fact that only 7.2m of its extent was visible before it was truncated by Ditch F2325, Ditch F2385 is considered (along with F2176, and possibly F2200 and F2836) to have formed an enclosure surrounding Round Structure 3. It appears that these features were the first element in a boundary system that was enlarged and augmented later in the same phase.

Ditches F2325 (Grid Squares F4, G4, F5, G5, G6, H6) and F2738=F2808 (Grid Squares H3, G3, G4, F4, F5, E5) may well have obliterated earlier boundary ditches corresponding to ditches F2385 and F2176. These ditches presumably formed an enclosure, the majority of which would have lain beyond the limits of the excavated area. It is also possible that these ditches may also have formed a sub-enclosure with possible ditch terminus F2105 (Grid Square G6), in the area of the modern drainage ditch, which bisected the site. Ditch F2385 was much narrower than F2325, which truncated it. The earlier feature would have been substantial enough to delineate a boundary and the presence of postholes (F2389 and F2450) cut in to its base indicate that it probably held a fence line that would have formed a physical barrier capable of keeping animals and non-aggressive humans out. The later Ditch, F2325, followed the same line as F2385, and this suggests that it was some kind of embellishment or

augmentation to the boundary. Ditch F2738=F2808, with which F2325 communicated, was of a similar scale, suggesting that it may have been a replacement for a narrower, less imposing ditch that followed the same line, in the same way Ditch F2325 replaced Ditch F2385.

These large features produced equally large quantities of finds. Ditch F2325 contained: pottery of both 5th to 2nd century BC, and late 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD date (see below); animal bone; a possible quernstone fragment; copper alloy fragments; burnt bone; daub; and human remains (SK2332; see below). Ditch F2738 produced a moderate amount of pottery, animal bone, slag, and very small amounts of burnt bone and clay. It also produced two Colchester-type brooches (see Crummy, this report). Ditch Terminus F2808 contained pottery, animal bone, shell and a piece of slag/ironstone.

Although dated firmly to Phase 1, the presence of later pottery in the upper fills of F2738 and F2325 appears to indicate that these features remained open in to later phases. The relationship of these features to Phase 2 features may confirm this, as F2738 appears to have formed the western side of the enclosure represented by F2226 and F2152 (see Section 2.3.2).

Ditch Terminus F2105 cut the northern edge of Roundhouse 1 and extended in a north-westerly direction before being truncated by the modern drainage ditch that bisected the southern area of the site. It contained five fills. The basal fill (L2109), a mid grey-brown firm silty clay, yielded 5th to 2nd century BC pottery (477g) and animal bone (1444g). Secondary fill L2108, a mid yellowish grey compact silty clay, was found to contain late 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD pottery (188g), daub (21g), slag (2g) and animal bone (125g). The mid to dark grey compact silty clay, L2151, that partially overlay this, produced a single sherd of 5th to 2nd century BC pottery (6g). Stratified above L2108 and L2151 was L2107, a mid reddish grey compact silty clay, which contained 5th to 2nd century BC pottery (99g) and animal bone (263g). The upper fill of F2105 (L2106), a mottled grey and reddish orange sticky silty clay yielded flint (43g), 5th to 2nd century BC pottery (291g), animal bone (209g) and slag (228g). While the presence of 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD pottery in the secondary fill of this feature might suggest that it was of Phase 2 date it is considered, due to its size and similarity with them to be associated with the large Phase 1 boundary ditches F2738=F2808 and F2325. This implies that, like these ditches, F2105 remained open and a recognised part of the landscape well into Phase 2, thus explaining the presence of this later pottery within L2108. It is thought possible that F2105 formed a secondary enclosure, adjacent to the main enclosure containing Round Structure 3, with F2325, on its north-western side, and F2808.

While it is possible that the widening of boundary ditches may have been associated with a greater need for defence in the past, this explanation does not marry with the Blackhorse Farm evidence. Ditches F2325 and F2738=F2808 do not appear to have been widened in the area where F2825 and F2176 formed an entrance to the enclosure; at just the point that would have been most important if the purpose behind the enlargement of the boundary ditches was a defensive one. Enclosure was an important aspect of the Iron Age landscape. The first millennium BC witnessed a shift in settlement patterns. In many areas, the enclosure of settlement space appears to have become socially important during this time (Thomas 1997, 212). As Hingley

(1990, 96) states, it is possible that in some contexts, a boundary may have had a variety of functions not directly associated with defence. If, as was the case in medieval society, the boundary was linked with the concept of status, enclosures may have been constructed on sites where there was no need for defence. The increase in the size of the boundaries may be a reflection of the status of Round Structure 3. The local Iron Age population may have considered that the importance of their structure needed to be reflected in expansive, imposing boundaries surrounding it. The arrangement and form of the boundary ditches, especially when the Phase 1 and Phase 2 ditches are viewed as a whole, is similar to that in evidence at the Wardy Hill site in Cambridgeshire (Evans 2003, fig. 137). The enclosures at Wardy Hill initially appear to have been boundaries around the settlement but an element of fortification is understood to have formed a part of their function later in the site's usage. In addition, these boundaries may also have been designed to be part of more subtle forms of spatial control (Evans 2003, 253).

Boundary associated structured deposition

Literary sources draw attention to the ritual and symbolic importance of boundaries to various Iron Age societies in northern Europe (Hingley 1990, 100). Indeed Evans (2003, 253) suggests that concentrically bounded spaces, like those evident at Wardy Hill, represent both ritual and defensive enclosures. The connection between the boundary features and Round Structure 3 may therefore, be seen to reflect the possible ritual significance of the structure. This concept of ritual and symbolic significance associated with the boundary ditches can also be seen in ritual or symbolic activity directly associated with the ditches themselves.

Pit F3000 (Grid Square G4), in the base of Ditch F2738, contained two fills. The basal fill, L3001, was a bluish grey compact clay, while the upper fill, L3002, was a dark blackish brown compact silty clay. L3001 yielded two sherds of 5th-2nd century BC pottery (64g), two fragmented cattle skulls (the degree of completeness of which suggests that they may have been complete when deposited, see Phillips, this report) and 23 pieces of Iron Age grey slag (377g). Upper fill L3002 contained a single fragment of daub, an unusual wooden board (see Crummy, and Taylor, this report) and 9 fragments of animal bone (290g); including a complete cattle metacarpal. Artefacts similar to the wooden board recovered from the upper fill of Pit F3000 have been identified as grave goods associated with late Iron Age and Roman burials, though this example came from a probable middle Iron Age context. This suggests that the deposition of such items carried symbolic meaning. Despite being deposited in different fills it appears possible that there may have been some kind of relationship between the placement of the two cattle skulls in to the base of Pit F3000 and the deposition of the wooden board in a second later on top of these. The insertion of such items within a pit cut into the base of a ditch may suggest that they were deliberately placed, one after the other, as a selected 'package' of objects (after Lally 2008a). It is also possible that other artefacts, aside from the skulls and board, that were present in this feature formed part of this deliberately selected set of objects; especially given the presence of a comparatively large quantity of slag for a feature of this size. It is not possible to ascertain why these artefacts were chosen or why they were placed in this pit. It is considered, however, that these depositions held some kind of symbolic importance to those individuals responsible for their deposition.

Two Colchester type brooches were found with a complete pottery vessel (see Peachey, this report) in the lowest fill of Ditch F2738 (L2885). Animal bone (231g) was also recovered from this context. The recovery of the two associated brooches suggests that they were deposited deliberately, along with the complete vessel. This group of objects may have been deposited as a form of closure deposit when the site was abandoned (see Crummy, this report). Several deposits dating to the mid and late 1st century that mark either the relocation of a settlement's population or a change in land use have been noted in the general area of Sawtry (see Hinman 2003, 627). These artefacts appear to form a 'package' (Lally 2008a) deliberately collected together and buried with one another. The deliberateness of this act implies some kind of ritual or symbolic activity.

During the excavation of Segment B of F2325, the skeleton of an infant (SK2332) was recovered from the Upper Fill L2361, a dark grey-black firm silty clay. There was no discernible grave cut associated with the skeleton and this suggests that the body was deposited directly into the ditch. Analysis of the remains (see Phillips, this report) indicates that this infant was a new-born. That this individual was not recovered from a formal grave may be interpreted as representing an act of deposition rather than the formal burial of the individual (see Lally 2008a; Watts 1989, 374). Lally (2008a) suggests that many deposits of human remains in ditches, and other features, may have been representative of acts of structured deposition; in which human remains were objectified and placed alongside other objects and materials. SK2332 may, therefore, be considered to have been deliberately deposited in F2325, as part of a symbolic act. However, the principal aspect of this act may not have been associated with 'burial' (after Lally 2008a), rather the body of the infant may have been perceived and deposited as a form of *object*; having been perceived and treated in a similar way to the other objects structurally deposited at the site; such as the wooden board, pottery vessel, cattle skulls and brooches recovered from Pit F3000 and the lower fill, L2885, of F2738 (Lally pers. comm.). That SK2332 was recovered from the upper fill of F2325 would suggest that this represents a deposit late in the lifespan of F2325, or a closure deposit to mark the final infilling of the boundary ditch. This would suggest that deposition of SK2332 occurred in Phase 2 rather than Phase 1. Radiocarbon dating of SK2332 has reinforced this interpretation; a calibrated date of 30 BC to AD 130 was returned, indicating that the remains were of a date contemporary with Phase 2 activity (see Newton/Beta Analytic, this report). Two sherds of 5th to 2nd century BC pottery (31g) and animal bone (11g) were also recovered from L2361. The early date of the pottery in comparison to the date provided by Radiocarbon dating for SK2332, suggest that they were not intentionally associated with the infant burial.

Associated features

F2736 (Grid Square G3) was a gully cut into the upper fills of F2738. It followed the line of the larger feature and would therefore appear to be a recut of the boundary ditch. This feature yielded pottery of 5th-2nd century date and on this basis was included in Phase 1, however, as F2738 remained open, this probably indicates that the pottery is residual and the true date of F2736 is considerably later.

Four features associated with the boundary system were located in the approximate area of Roundhouse 1 and cut features and layers associated with this structure. Linear

features F2905 and F2360 (Grid Square G6) contained pottery (18g and 76g respectively) dating from the 5th to 2nd century BC but were clearly stratigraphically more recent than boundary Ditch F2325; F2360 cut F2325. It appears that these linear features may have been a further augmentation to the boundary system. They follow the same approximate line as F2325 and the earlier boundary feature F2385. They would have been less substantial than Ditches F2738=F2808, F2325 and F2105 but this may emphasise the possible symbolic, rather than defensive, nature of the boundaries. Curvilinear Gully F2309 (Grid Square G6) cut Ditch F2325. It contained 5th to 2nd century BC pottery, animal bone, slag and fired clay, and may represent some kind of augmentation or embellishment to the boundary system. It is possible that this feature formed some kind of corralling system on the inner side of the gap between Ditches F2325 and F2105. The shallow depth of F2309 suggests that it would not have formed an impassable boundary unless enhanced with some kind of fencing; the only evidence for this is Posthole F2322.

Ditch F2075 (Grid Squares G7, H7) and Linear Terminus F2080 (Grid Square G6) were separated from one another by Phase 2 Ditch F2125. F2075 and F2080 were both aligned north-east/south-west and were probably the continuation of one another. Ditch F2075 contained 5th to 2nd century BC pottery, animal bone and daub, while F2080 was found to contain pottery, CBM, animal bone, and flint. These features approximately followed the same alignment as the other Phase 1 boundary features in this part of the site and may have formed part of the boundary system. The presence of Stakehole F2078 in the north-eastern end of F2075 suggests that these features may have held a fenceline or palisade and the positions of F2075 and F2080 themselves suggests that they may have formed part of the entrance to the enclosure.

2.2.7 Cooking pits and working surfaces

The group of features to the north and north-east of Round Structure 3 comprise four cooking pits (F2135, F2157, F2292 and F2335), with an occupation layer (L2478) and a layer of burnt stones (L2635), a clay floor (L2124) and a pit (F2290) (Grid Squares H5, H6). L2478 and L2635 contained material interpreted as cooking waste; including pottery and animal bone. Pottery of 5th to 2nd century BC date was recovered from all of these features/layers, with the exception of Cooking Pit F2292 and Floor L2124; the 102g of late 1st century BC to 1st century AD pottery in the upper fill of Cooking Pit F2335 was considered to be intrusive during initial analysis (Weston and Nicholson 2006, 28). It is possible that F2335, which yielded 5th-2nd century BC pottery, remained partially open into the late 1st century BC. This group of features was located close to Boundary Ditch F2385. Their location and spatial relationship with F2385 would suggest that it is unlikely that they were associated with Roundhouse 1, which would have gone out of use by the time they were created. L2635 was clearly cut by Ditch F2325, indicating that this layer, and therefore presumably the other features in the group, were earlier than the embellishment of the boundary system. This does not necessarily imply that these features went out of use following this enlargement of the ditches. Unphased features F2260 and F2103 may be related to this feature group but their lack of dateable finds and stratigraphic relationships meant that this could not be proven. Undated features cutting Cooking Pit F2335 have been excluded from the group. The group of features appears to have

been an open-air working area; no postholes indicating a shelter or similar structure were recorded.

This area of the site can be seen to display similar characteristics to the work floors identified by Clarke (1972, 823) at the Iron Age settlement at Glastonbury. These work floors were irregular areas stabilised with clay or timber, they displayed small hearths, were often located close to the surrounding palisade and displayed an absence of walling, doorways or substantial post patterns, indicating that they were open to the sky or covered only by lean-to roofs.

These features may represent a communal cooking area for the inhabitants of the Blackhorse Farm site. Communal feasting may have played an important part in social and political life in the Iron Age (Haselgrove and Pope 2007, 7). Redistribution of food surplus, which became an instrument of political manipulation in the early Iron Age, may have taken place at communal feasting events (Needham 2007, 56; Haselgrove and Pope 2007, 7). To hold such political events at a shrine - an important place in the landscape and in the consciousness of the local population - would appear logical. It should be noted that these ovens and surfaces were located to the north-west of Round Structure 3, at some distance from the entrance to the structure, with all of its structured deposits and possible ritual activity. It is possible that this may have been due to their associated risk with fire.

2.2.8 Roundhouse 4
(Figs. 17 and 19)

Roundhouse 4 (Grid Squares E20, F20, E21, F21) was comprised of an outer ring ditch (F1050) and an inner ring ditch (F1054). Within the area enclosed by Ring Ditch F1054, lay Postholes F1060, F1061, F1064, F1066, F1068, F1070 and F1072.

Ring Ditch F1050 yielded pottery of: 5th to 2nd century BC date (364g), late 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD (8g) and early Roman date (18g). It also contained cobbles, daub (1g) and animal bone (1571g). Ditch F1054 yielded a tiny amount of struck flint (1g), pottery of 5th to 2nd century BC (709g) and late 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD date (46g), further cobbles and animal bone (165g).

Ring Ditches F1050 and F1054 were considerably more substantial than the features forming the circular gully that surrounded Roundhouse 1. It is not possible to verify whether the features encircling Roundhouse 1 (F2027, F2110, F2044 and F2190) were structural features, cut to hold the walls of the structure, or if they represent a drainage gully, designed to catch water dripping from the eaves of the roundhouse. F1050 and F1054 were not as large and imposing as F2324, the circular enclosure ditch associated with Round Structure 3; nor did they display the same regular working and reworking as this feature. They did, however, display linings (L1088 a yellow-brown silt in F1050 and L1058 a grey-yellow clayey silt in F1054), that may have been deliberately to deposited to make them water retentive in a similar way to F2324.

Given their character, it seems more likely that Ring Ditches F1050 and F1054 were structural features representing the locations of walls of the structure. It was noted at the reconstructed roundhouses at Butser Ancient Farm, that rats tunnelled underneath

the walls, palpably altering the archaeological evidence and leaving the walls represented by a ring gully as opposed to the expected ring of postholes (Reynolds 1979, 36). The action of animals may explain the less than regular profiles recorded in the various sections of these features (see Fig. 17). The apparent 'lining' deposits present in these ring ditches may have been the result of loose material accumulating in the voids created beneath the walls in this way. Alternatively F1050 and F1054 may have been deliberately cut trenches into which the walling of the structure was placed.

Ring Ditches F1050 and F1054 displayed no direct stratigraphic relationships to indicate which of the two, if either, was earlier. Therefore, the suggestion that F1054 represented a later contraction of Roundhouse 4 (see Doyle and McCall 2008) can be dismissed. The small quantities of later Iron Age and Roman pottery recovered from both of these features must have become incorporated into their fills while the features were still visible in the landscape and not yet completely infilled. It seems possible, on the basis of the suggested formation processes of Ring Ditches F1050 and F1054, that they represent a double-walled structure, possibly with the inner wall, or both walls, supporting the roof. If this was the case, the structure would have had an inner chamber, with a large outer walkway, 2m across at its widest point. The wide entrance to the inner chamber, aligned facing the north-west, was slightly offset from the south-east aligned outer entrance to the structure.

The internal postholes of Roundhouse 4 produced very little artefactual material and no dateable evidence. At least some of these features would appear to have had a structural function. F1064, located close to the centre of the structure, may represent a central pillar. Posthole F1060, located close to the inner ring ditch in the south-western quadrant of the feature, contained a piece of worked sandstone which has been interpreted as a post-pad. This suggests that this feature may also have had a structural function. However, its location, in such close proximity to the feature (F1054) thought to represent the inner wall of the roundhouse, suggests that the structural value of F1060 would be limited. Additionally, it is possible that the post-pad stone was not in its original context when recovered. F1060 formed a pair with Posthole F1061 located just within the entrance to Roundhouse 4. The pairing of these features may be of some significance, as might the large quantity of burnt material recorded in F1060; however, the overall lack of artefactual evidence hampered interpretation. Postholes F1068 and and1072 formed a pairing, while to the north of these, F1066 and F1070 lay in close proximity to each other, but were dissimilar in both size and shape. Some of these features may have formed part of the roundhouse structure, while others may represent small storage pits.

Roundhouse 4 was clearly structurally different to the other two large round structures recorded at Blackhorse Farm. It is likely that its function was similar to that of Roundhouse 1, and therefore the structure has been interpreted as having been a domestic roundhouse. The limited artefactual evidence from Roundhouse 4 may be tentatively considered to support this interpretation. The majority of animal bone and pottery remains were concentrated in the southern part, or right hand side, of the structure, conforming to patterns of zoned deposition (c.f. Fitzpatrick 1994, Parker Pearson 1999, Woodward and Hughes 2007).

It was not possible to determine how Roundhouse 4 related to the chronological development of the site during Phase 1 to the south. Although speculative, it is possible that Roundhouse 4 represented a replacement for Roundhouse 1 and/or Roundhouse 2, when these were removed to make way for Round Structure 3. However, it is equally possible that Roundhouse 4 was directly unrelated to the reorganisation that occurred to the south, partway through Phase 1.

The spatial relationship that Roundhouse 4 displayed with Roundhouses 5 (F1086) and 6 (F1091 and F1093) (see Fig. 8) suggests that the three formed a group. Roundhouses 5 and 6, being smaller in size, might have been secondary structures within the group. A similar spatial arrangement of roundhouse structures was evident at Wardy Hill, between Structures I, III and V (Evans 2003, fig. 17).

Roundhouses 4, 5 and 6 displayed a marked lack of finds and firm evidence for domestic occupation, in comparison to Roundhouses 1 and 2. This lack of evidence is difficult to explain. It is possible that this group of Roundhouses were simply not as affluent as the Roundhouses to the south. However, it is possible that the differences in deposit model between the area in which Roundhouses 4, 5 and 6 lay and that to the south. The northern area excavated at Blackhorse Farm, despite displaying a layer of clay and gravel containing modern material and an alluvial deposit beneath the modern topsoil and above the natural into which the features were cut, did not display the buried ploughsoil that was present to the south. This buried ploughsoil, L2002, was deposited between the mid 1st and 2nd century AD and may have protected the Iron Age archaeology present in the southern part of the Blackhorse Farm site from disturbance due to agriculture activity in later periods. The lack of internal floors and the truncation to features F1109 and F1111 may indicate a lesser degree of preservation among the northern features.

2.2.9 Roundhouse 5
(Figs 18 and 19)

Roundhouse 5 (Grid Squares G19, H19, H20) was located *c*. 14m to the south-east of Roundhouse 4. It was represented by a fragmentary ring ditch, F1086, from which 3 sherds of 5th to 2nd century BC pottery (18g) were recovered. Only the northern half of the circuit of the ring ditch was present.

The location of Roundhouse 5 in relation to Roundhouses 4 and 6 suggests that it formed a coherent group with these other two structures; possibly belonging to the same family or household. Within the similar group of structures at Wardy Hill, the smaller structures (to which Roundhouses 5 and 6 correspond) were termed ‘minor buildings’ (Evans 2003, 39). These minor buildings displayed some evidence of domestic use and cannot be shown to be directly contemporary to the larger Structure I (a comparative to Roundhouse 4 at Blackhorse Farm). The same, of course, may be said of the structures at Blackhorse Farm. Indeed Roundhouse 6 produced no dateable material and cannot even be conclusively dated to the same phase as Roundhouses 4 and 5. However, their proximity to one another and convincing appearance as part of an interrelated group, suggest that if they were not all built at the same time they were at least all standing within the lifespan of the others.

All of the pottery recovered from F1086 came from Segment A of this feature. The south-western end of Segment A was rounded and contained burnt material. Doyle and McCall (2008) suggest that this implies that this was the original terminus of the ring ditch (rather than the result of truncation), and that there was, therefore, an entrance on the north-western side of this Roundhouse; in contradiction to the more traditional south-east.

This, of course, cannot be proven, as the lack of the southern part of the circuit of the ring ditch means that there is insufficient evidence to show if there was an entrance at the north-west, and indeed, to demonstrate whether or not an entrance existed in the south-east of the structure.

2.2.10 The northern boundary ditches

An east to west aligned ditch (F1074) traversed the site to the south of Roundhouses 4, 5 and 6. F1074 (Grid Squares D19, E19, E18, F18, F19, G19, H19) measured in excess of 40m in length and was 1m wide, at its widest point. Pottery of 5th to 2nd century BC date (4g), clearly intrusive Roman pottery (18g) and animal bone (8g) were recovered from the ditch.

F1074 was cut by the north to south aligned Ditch F1076 (Grid Square F18), at a point close to its centre. Ditch F1076 yielded no dateable material but was assigned to Phase 1 on the basis of its similarities and relationship with F1074. The two ditches were similar in dimensions and the respective fills were alike in colour and composition. Furthermore, the perpendicular angle at which F1076 met F1074 suggests that they formed part of the same boundary system.

F1080 (Grid Squares F19, G19, H19) was an irregular curving ditch, located 6.2m north of F1074 at its west end. It continued for a distance of *c*. 16m, at which point its eastern end met F1074. Although this feature produced 5th to 2nd century BC pottery, its appearance suggests that it did not form part of the same boundary system as Ditches F1074 and F1076. It also would have lain in immediate proximity to Roundhouse 5. This suggests that the dateable material recovered from this feature may have been residual, and that the ditch was in fact of a later date than artefactual evidence would suggest.

The size of boundary Ditches F1074 and F1076, especially in terms of width and depth was not as great as the boundary ditches associated with Round Structure. Even F2176 and F2385, the remnants of the earlier boundary ditches surrounding Round Structure 3, were of a more imposing scale. This suggests that Roundhouses 4, 5 and 6 were not of the same status as Round Structure 3.

The appearance of Ditches F1074 and F1076 would suggest that they formed the northern of edge of a field system enclosing land to the south of F1074 and either side of F1076. These ditches were clearly not settlement enclosure ditches like those associated with Round Structure 3. However, an agricultural function is suggested by their similarity in dimensions to the features forming the Phase 2 strip-field system (see Section 2.3.5).

2.2.11 Other Phase 1 Features and Contexts

Pit F2008 (Grid Square F5) was located *c*. 7m west-south-west of Roundhouse 1, and *c*. 2m from the terminus of enclosure Ditch F2738=F2808. It was a shallow feature, dated to Phase 1 by two pieces of pottery (5g) recovered from its fill. Its position in relation to the features forming undated possible four-post structure S3012 (see Sections 2.6.1 and 2.7.10), suggests that it may have related to that structure.

A small group of features to the east of Roundhouse 1 all contained pottery of 5th to 2nd century BC date and displayed stratigraphic relationships suggesting that they were probably contemporary with the earliest of the roundhouses at the site (Roundhouse 1). F2198 (Grid Square H6), a pit slightly to the north of F2385, is considered to be contemporary with Roundhouse 1 due to its location in proximity to the roundhouse structure. Gullies/Pits F2386 and F2388 (Grid Square H6) were heavily truncated by Boundary Ditch F2385, which made their functional relationship to Roundhouse 1 difficult to identify. However, on the basis of this stratigraphic relationship, they were firmly earlier than the boundary ditch, which probably cut Roundhouse 1. Both features contained pottery and animal bone, while F2386 also contained a fragment of slag and a bone needle.

Features F2274 and F2287 (Grid Square H7, I7, H8, I8) were a pair of roughly parallel running ditches. These ditches were entirely surrounded by Phase 2 features and were truncated by them at their eastern and western ends. It is possible that they were related to the Phase 1 boundary system but they formed no rational continuation to Phase 1 Boundary Ditch F2176. These features produced pottery and animal bone.

Pit F2474 (Grid Square I6) was located in very close proximity to Phase 2 Boundary Ditch F2152. The function of the feature is not known but some burnt material was present in its lowest fill (L2476). The upper fill (L2475) was cut by F2490 (Grid Square I6); a narrow, shallow linear gully, which extended for 2.53m in a south-south-east direction, where it met and cut F2200. 88g of 5th to 2nd century pottery was recovered from F2474.

Shallow Pit F2122 (Grid Square J5) was located on the western ('inner') side of Phase 2 Boundary Ditch F2152; approximately 4m to the east of Round Structure 3. In addition to the pottery that dated it to Phase 1, F2122 contained animal bone and CBM. Feature F2318 (Grid Square J4) was a sub-circular pit. It lay *c*. 0.25m to the east of Phase 2 Ditch F2152, and *c*. 3m to the south of Phase 1 Ditch F2836. To the north-east, lay undated Posthole F2311. The location of F2318 and the features surrounding it, give no indication as to its function. It contained a small amount of animal bone (17g), in addition to Phase 1 pottery (11g).

A small group of surfaces and features (Grid Squares G2, G3) lay to the western side of Boundary Ditch F2738=F2808. These may have formed a coherent group of features representing a particular activity; possibly similar to the oven and working surface area to the north-east of Round Structure 3. As a group, these features produced a concentration of slag, mostly of the Iron Age 'Grey' type. Pit F2148 produced the largest quantity of the features in this group (7 pieces (22g); see Fig. 38). Dating evidence from this group did nothing to associate them, as some elements were dated to Phase 1, others to Phase 2, while some were undatable.

Four of the features from this group were dated, using ceramic evidence, to Phase 1 (F2129, F2143, F2148 and F2158). F2129 was a shallow, circular pit which yielded a single sherd of 5th to 2nd century BC pottery. Pit F2143 was similarly shallow; it may have been truncated by later ploughing. F2215 and F2217 (Grid Square F4) were a pair of shallow intercutting pits, located *c*. 5m to the west of Boundary Ditch F2738=F2808, and adjacent to Phase 2 linear F2875.

Ditch F3005 (Grid Squares F9, G9) was the only Phase 1 feature located to the north of the modern drainage ditch, that bisected the southern area of the site. It ran on a north-east to south-west alignment, from the northern edge of the excavated area, for a distance of 3.5m, before it was cut by Phase 2 Ditch F2943. The fills of F3005 and F2943 were very similar, suggesting that they may have been contemporary with one another though this seems unlikely given their lack of a functional relationship.

Context L2206 (Grid Squares J3, J4, K4) was a layer located in the very south-eastern corner of the site. It was dark blackish, greyish, brown coarse gravelly sandy silt and may have been an inundation deposit. It is tentatively assigned to Phase 1 due to the presence of a single sherd of 5th to 2nd century BC pottery recovered from it.

2.2.12 The final events in Phase 1: the abandonment and demolition of Round Structure 3

Layer L2459 comprised river cobbles and unworked flint within a dark brown/grey silty clay matrix. It overlay L2494, the occupation layer within Round Structure 3, and did not extend beyond F2324; the circular enclosure ditch surrounding the structure. This layer appears to represent the demolition of Round Structure 3. Hand excavation of this layer produced 5th to 2nd century BC pottery (984g; 88 sherds) and late 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD pottery (54g; 5 sherds). The river cobbles and other stones were concentrated in the area of Wall Footing F2477 indicating that they represent tumbled material from this stone built section of walling present in Round Structure 3. L2459 appears to have been a demolition or abandonment layer, which accumulated once Round Structure 3 had gone out of regular use, incorporating the collapsed remains of Wall F2477. Although speculative, this may have been a deliberate act of demolition designed to mark the closing of the structure or to prevent its use for other purposes, either by humans or animals. Events that appear to mark the end of use of a Roundhouse structure are regularly identified. At Crick Covert Farm in Northamptonshire, deliberate placements of pottery in the ring gullies surrounding the roundhouse are regarded as having been carried out to mark the abandonment of the structures (Woodward and Hughes 2007, 201). This suggests that some of the structured deposition activity identified within Round Structure 3 may have been associated with the demolition of the structure. However, as the abandonment layer sealed all of the features within the structure. Identifying those that are potential closure deposits is almost impossible.

L2420 overlay L2459 and comprised a dark grey blue silty clay layer. This deposit appears to have built up following the demolition of Round Structure 3. It is internal to the ring ditch (F2324) surrounding the structure and is considered to be an abandonment layer. It was found to contain pottery of both 5th to 2nd century BC (974g; 112 sherds) and late 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD (95g; 12 sherds) date.

A total of 1194g of daub was recovered from Round Structure 3. Only 135g of this came from demolition/abandonment layers L2459 and L2420. This may, therefore, indicate that Round Structure 3 was deliberately and carefully dismantled rather than being allowed to fall in to ruin.

It is possible that L2459 and L2420 formed very early in Phase 2 and this may explain why pottery of both Phase 1 and Phase 2 date was present within them. However, this is considered unlikely as they overlay features and deposits firmly assigned to Phase 1. It is more likely that they may have formed during the apparent hiatus in activity between the 2nd and late 1st centuries BC. However, as these layers mark the end of the lifespan of Round Structure 3 they are considered as the final events in Phase 1.

Despite a potential hiatus in activity, certain Phase 1 features were incorporated into the Phase 2 organisation of the site; most notably Boundary Ditches F2325 and F2738=F2808. Circular Enclosure Ditch F2324 (surrounding Round Structure 3) did not appear to have been affected by the demolition of the structure, and therefore seemingly remained open beyond the end of Phase 1 activity. It is at this point that the feature may have been colonised by plants that would traditionally not have been tolerated in proximity to domestic occupation. However, an argument that these may have been encouraged, or at least not discouraged, in proximity to Round Structure 3 is presented in Section 2.2.5. Unlike the large boundary ditches, F2324 was not incorporated into the Phase 2 site; it had become filled-in or silted up by the time of the construction of Phase 2 structure S2273 (see section 2.3.4).

2.3 Phase 2 (Figs. 3 and 22-24)

(Context descriptions in sections 4.18-4.24)

2.3.1 Phase 2 activity: an overview

On the basis of supportive stratigraphic or diagnostic finds evidence, a total of 45 features and layers recorded at the site were assigned to Phase 2. Phase 2 activity dated to the period between the late 1st century BC and the mid 1st century AD.

Phase 2 activity was somewhat different to that of the preceding phase, as no domestic occupation was evident. In addition, Phase 2 boasted some evidence for agricultural activity at the site. The layout and organisation of Phase 2 features did, however, incorporate some of the more important aspects of the Phase 1 site, suggesting that the former uses of the area were remembered and understood by the occupying population at this time, despite the possible hiatus in activity between the end of Phase 1 and the beginning of Phase 2.

2.3.2 The Enclosure

Ditches F2226 (Grid Squares G4, G5, H5) and F2152 (Grid Squares H6, I6, I5, J5, J4, J3) formed three sides of an enclosure. F2226 was found to contain moderate quantities of pottery, CBM, animal bone, slag, flint, an iron nail, a clay spindle whorl (see Crummy this report) and small quantities of burnt bone, burnt stone and burnt clay.

Ditch F2152 curved to form the north-western, north-eastern and south-eastern sides of a sub-square enclosure. A whole vessel and additional sherds were recovered from this feature (see Peachey, this report). Animal bone, CBM and small quantities of slag, flint and burnt clay were also recovered. At its southern extent, where it disappeared beyond the southern edge of the excavated area, it ran parallel to Phase 2 Ditch F2545 (Grid Squares J3, J4), which abutted it on the inner (enclosed area) side for a distance of *c*. 8m. Finds from F2545 comprised pottery, CBM, animal bone, slag and flint. Ditch F2545 was cut by Posthole F2503, which, in turn, was filled by L2505; a burnt deposit that extended beyond the confines of the posthole and contained 14g of burnt bone in addition to a small amount of pottery.

Pit F2227 cut Enclosure Ditch F2152, *c*. 4.4m to the north of the terminus of F2545, and appears to be in direct alignment with it. This suggests that Pit F2227 and Ditch F4545 may have had some functional relationship. Segment B revealed that F2152 had been re-cut in this area; the re-cut was designated F2160. Segment E of Ditch F2152 revealed Pit F2378. This pit cut L2427; the middle of three fills in this section of Boundary Ditch F2152. Pit F2378 was regarded as a cremation pit during excavation work but further analysis has shown that this was not the case. The feature contained charcoal and burnt and unburnt animal bone. It is possible that this represented some form of intentional deposit and may have been placed here for similar reasons to the structured deposits in the large Phase 1 boundary ditches (see above).

F2226 formed the remainder of the north-western edge of the enclosure and ran roughly parallel to large Phase 1 Boundary Ditch F2325, but was significantly narrower and much shallower than the earlier ditch. However, in a similar way to F2325, Ditch F2226 formed a 90 degree offshoot from the Phase 1 Boundary Ditch F2738=F2808. It was Phase 1 Ditch F2738=F2808 that formed the fourth (south-western) side of the enclosure, indicating that it remained open into Phase 2; an interpretation supported by the presence of pottery of Phase 2 date recovered from the upper fills of the feature. It is possible that some maintenance or re-establishment of the feature may have occurred in Phase 2; as suggested by the presence of Gully F2736, which was cut into its upper fills. Ditch F2325 (which communicated with F2738=F2808) also remained open into Phase 2. It also contained later pottery in its upper fills, and radiocarbon dating of SK2332 (recovered from this feature) provided a date indicating that it was deposited late in Phase 2 (see Newton/Beta Analytic, this report). These are not the only elements of the Phase 1 site to influence the layout and organisation of the site during Phase 2.

There is some evidence to suggest that circular water-filled Enclosure Ditch F2324 remained open into the early part of Phase 2. This had previously surrounded Round Structure 3 during Phase 1. Ditch F2424 ran through the area of the Phase 1 cooking pits and working surfaces to the north-north-west of Round Structure 3 (Grid Squares H5, I5), a curvilinear gully feature. Despite the 114g of 5th to 2nd century BC pottery recovered from its fill, this feature has been tentatively assigned to Phase 2 due to its association with F2226. F2424 ran between the circular Enclosure Ditch (F2324) of Round Structure 3 and the terminus of Phase 2 Ditch F2226 but no stratigraphic relationships to either of these features were discerned. This may suggest that both features were open when F2424 was cut and it is considered entirely possible that despite the different date ranges assigned to them, Ring Ditch F2324 remained open at

the time that F2226 was cut. It was suggested by Weston and Nicholson (2006, 38) that F2424 was cut as a drainage channel to allow water collected in the ring ditch around Round Structure 3 to drain into the larger enclosure ditch. This seems like an accurate interpretation but it is probably more likely that rather than an attempt to keep Enclosure Ditch F2324 free from water as Weston and Nicholson imply (2006, 38), that F2424 was cut to drain the already accumulated water from F2324 to facilitate the construction of S2273.

2.3.3 Droveway or processional approach; the delineated trackway

Two large partially parallel ditches ran to the north-west from the area to the immediate north of the Phase 2 enclosure, on a north-west to south-east alignment. The southern-most of these two ditches, F2816=F2952=F2125 (running from Grid Square A9 in the north-west to H6 in the south-east), terminated *c*. 3.5m due north of the terminus of Enclosure Ditch F2152. At this point it cut early Phase 1 Boundary Ditch F2385. A large proportion of the south-eastern length of this ditch had been truncated by the modern drainage ditch that bisected the site. Within this truncated area, F2816=F2952=F2125 appeared to bend sharply to the east-north-east, before resuming its original course, to avoid the north-westerly projection of Phase 1 Ditch Terminus F2105. Terminus F2105 was associated with the large Phase 1 Boundary Ditches and, like these large Phase 1 features, is likely to have remained open during Phase 2. The northern-most of the pair of large Phase 2 ditches, F2798=F2285=F2943=F2846 (running from Grid Square B10 in the north-west to I7 in the south-east), passed through the area truncated by the modern drainage ditch and entered the southern half of the site. Linear F2283 cut the northern edge of the ditch at its southern-most extent and would appear to be a recut of this part of the feature. Ditch F2300 was the continuation of F2798=F2285=F2943=F2846 and this turned to the north and disappeared beyond the eastern edge of the excavated area.

Ditches F2816=F2952=F2125 and F2798=F2285=F2943=F2846 delineated a corridor of land, *c*. 7m in width at its narrowest point. A bend to the east in F2798=F2285=F2943=F2846 opened this corridor up to *c*. 24m in width just before it reached the area truncated by the modern drainage ditch. Such a corridor of land may be seen to be a droveway or stock control system for managing the movement of livestock. It has been suggested (Weston and Nicholson 2006, 62) that the north-westerly direction in which the droveway left the site, indicates that it was linked to Ermine Street; now the route of the A1. A similar droveway linked to Ermine Street has been observed at Haddon, Peterborough (Hinman 2003, 59).

The fluctuations in width that this corridor displayed may be seen to reinforce the droveway theory; the widened area may be considered a mustering point for the livestock, whilst the narrowed area may have facilitated the sorting of animals. Ditches F2164 and F2162 (Grid Squares I6, I7), located at the end of the corridor of land formed by the pair of large ditches, may have been placed to prevent the progression of animals any further than this point, possibly sending them through the very small gap between F2152 and F2125 (Grid Square H6).

Stakeholes F2192, F2194 and F2196 cut into the second step of F2125 (Grid Squares G6, G7), on its northern side. These are suggestive of a fenceline lining the ditch. This may have been a high fence restricting the view and making for an imposing approach

to the enclosure, in a similar way to that discovered at Fison Way, Norfolk (Gregory 1992, fig. 153, Plate LIX). Alternatively, it may have been constructed to control the movement of animals in a droveway system; though further evidence of such fences is lacking along the length of both of these large ditches. Posthole F2204, located on the step above F2192, F2194 and F2196, may have been associated with a fenceline. Postholes F2281 and F2306 (Grids Squares A7 and B7) were the only features of this type associated with the ditches forming the northern side of the trackway. Neither of these appeared to have been associated with a fenceline.

If the delineated trackway were a droveway, the relationship between it and the Phase 2 enclosure would suggest that the two would not have functioned conjointly as a system of stock control. There appears to have been no direct access between the two and, while the gap between F2152 and F2125 was narrow enough to facilitate the kind of controlled movement required for the sorting of animals, any cattle/sheep/horses manoeuvred through this opening would not directly enter the Phase 2 enclosure. It is possible that Phase 1 ditches F2325, F2808=F2837 and F2105, which would have remained open at this time, formed further enclosures (as postulated in Section 2.2.6), in to which animals may have passed first, before entering the main Phase 2 enclosure; however, evidence for this does not exist due to the truncation of these features in this area by the modern drainage ditch. Furthermore, if this was the case, then the cutting of Phase 2 Ditch F2226 was effectively pointless; Ditch F2325 would have served sufficiently to separate the Phase 2 enclosure from any sub enclosures that may have existed adjacent to it. This would suggest that F2226 (and Ditch F2152) was cut to emphasise an act of enclosure rather than as an integral part of a field- or stock-management system. The turn to the north that F2798=F2285=F2943=F2846 displayed, becoming F2300, may indicate that the ditches were associated with enclosures beyond the eastern edge of the excavated area, rather than with the enclosure formed by Ditches F2226 and F2152.

Neither of these ditches (F2816=F2952=F2125 and F2798=F2285=F2943=F2846) produced large quantities of finds in any section, unlike those within the southern half of the site; large quantities of pottery, animal bone and other finds were recovered from F2125 and F2285. These were the parts of the ditches in closest proximity to the enclosure surrounding Structure S2273. This may be coincidental; the artefactual assemblages from these features do not appear to be suggestive of structured deposition, although it is possible that this quantity of material represents a different form of intentional depositional activity. Alternatively, this concentration of material may have resulted because these two parallel ditches were closest to regular human activity.

2.3.4 Structure 2273 (Fig.7)

Structure 2273 (Fig 7, Insert 3/Fig. 5; Grid Squares H5, H4, H4) was a timber beam slot construction. It was located directly over the western side of Phase 1 Round Structure 3, indicating that the circular enclosure gully must have been backfilled following the drainage of water from it, as facilitated by the cutting of Gully F2424.

The structural beam slots of S2273 were visible to the northern (F2139) and eastern (F2184) sides, with a posthole (F2266) at the southern end of the eastern beam. No structural elements were identified on the western or southern sides of the building,

although Pit F2304 was located on the line where the western wall would have run. It is possible that any posts belonging to a wall on the western side of the structure may have stood on post pads. It is equally possible that the structure was walled only on the two sides where features were evident, with the western and southern sides remaining open. Both F2139 and F2184 produced pottery dating to the 5th to 2nd centuries BC and animal bone (161g and 148g respectively). F2184 also yielded CBM (111g). Both of these features cut layers L2420 and L2459, which represented the demolition and subsequent abandonment of Round Structure 3. Two distinct layers (L2259 and L2295) were identified within the structure. L2295 comprised a reddish, orange-brown firm sandy silt, which did not produce any dateable material but was observed to overly the now backfilled circular Enclosure Ditch F2324. It was overlain by L2259; a dark greyish brown, plastic silty clay, which, along with all elements of S2273, was sealed by L2060. Like the structural beam slot features, L2259 produced pottery of 5th to 2nd century BC date.

Although all of the pottery recovered from S2273 was of 5th to 2nd century BC date - initially suggesting a Phase 1 date for the structure - this does not hamper the dating of S2273 to Phase 2. It was observed during excavation (see Weston and Nicholson 2006, 48) that the pottery recovered from the structure comprised small, well rolled sherds, suggesting that they were residual. Indeed, it is highly likely that this pottery was redeposited from layers L2459 and L2420, which the structural elements of S2273 cut. Furthermore, the pottery assemblage from S2273 is entirely composed of East Midlands scored ware style pottery. In the Lower Nene Valley, scored ware does not decline as Belgic pottery is introduced and the two types continue to co-exist in assemblages until the Roman Conquest (see Peachey, this report).

Given the possibility that the Phase 2 enclosure served as pen or corral for herd animals being moved down the delineated trackway/possible droveway, it is possible that S2273, which lacked any associated ovens, hearths or other features indicative of domestic use, was used as a shelter or stall for animals. The relationship between the Phase 2 enclosure and the delineated trackway/possible droveway has been called into question (see Section 2.3.3), as the two do not convincingly communicate. This does not completely rule out the possibility that the enclosure was used for containing animals but, as noted above, the cutting of F2226 would have been unnecessary if the enclosure was only used as an animal pen, as the larger F2325 (which remained open from Phase 1) lay immediately adjacent and would have served the same purpose as well, if not better. This has led to the suggestion that the Phase 2 enclosure was deliberately constructed to emphasise what lay at its centre; the site of Round Structure 3. The placement of Structure S2273 on the exact site of Round Structure 3 may, therefore, be significant.

Given the possible importance of Round Structure 3 and the fact that the Phase 2 enclosure clearly enclosed the site on which it lay, Structure S2273 may be considered to represent a marker to indicate the importance of this plot of land. In addition to this function, it is possible that S2273 also represented a continuation of the presence of a building of symbolic or ritual significance on the site. Many of the late Iron Age shrines identified in southern England (such as RS1 and RS2 at Danebury (Cunliffe 1983; 1984; 1995), Elms Farm in Essex (Atkinson and Preson 1998), the Heathrow shrine (Grimes and Close-Brooks 1993), the Muntham Court shrine in Sussex (Holleyman 1961; Drury 1980; Wait 1985), the South Cadbury 1 and South Cadbury

2 shrines (Alcock 1972; Downes 1997), that at Stansted in Essex (Brooks 1989), Uley in Gloucestershire (Woodward and Leach 1993), the shrines at Westhampnett in West Sussex (Fitzpatrick 1997) and that at Worth in Kent (Klein 1928)), are rectangular in form and were timber-built beam slot or posthole constructions (see Smith 2001, 167-186). Structure S2273 is comparable to these structures and may well represent a ritual structure built according to the same, or similar, traditions as these other rectangular examples. The structure may be seen to have been constructed on a south-east facing alignment. This alignment has been understood to have had auspicious or symbolic significance to Iron Age peoples (c.f. Wait 1985; Oswald 1997). However, south-east alignment is not a requirement for the interpretation of a building as one of ritual or religious significance. For example, none of the Westhampnett shrines in West Sussex lay on an exact south-east alignment and two were oriented with their entrances on an approximate south-south-west alignment (Fitzpatrick 1997, fig. 136). No evidence of structured deposits or other archaeologically identifiable activities that may be considered to have ritual connotations were noted in association with S2273.

Most structures suggested as being English Iron Age shrines are of an ephemeral wooden post-hole or beam-slot nature, which were subsequently replaced with more substantial structures during the Romano-British period. Such an event occurred at the Elms Farm site at Heybridge in Essex (see Atkinson and Preston 1998). The late Iron Age components (a circular structure measuring 5m in internal diameter and an adjacent 4.5m square structure containing a large pit) of the temple complex at this site were replaced in the late Iron Age to Roman transitional period with a series of four, concentrically arranged structures, the outermost measuring 15m square, and the innermost positioned directly on the site of the earlier circular building (Atkinson and Preston 1998, 92-95). At Frilford, Berkshire, the Iron Age ritual structure was systematically dismantled and its circular enclosure ditch, which was much like that of Round Structure 3, was filled in. The structure was replaced with a Roman stone-built rotunda, though the religious continuity was not broken (Bradford and Goodchild 1939, 15). At Sawtry this pattern was reversed; the late early Iron Age to middle Iron Age structure of substantial construction and obvious heavy investment in terms of resources and manpower from the local population was replaced by a more ephemeral construction during the later Iron Age.

2.3.5 Agricultural activity: the strip-field system

Occupying much of the western side of the southern area of the site (Grid Squares C9, B8, C8, D8, B7, C7, D7, B6, C6, D6, D4, E4), lay a series of parallel, approximately north-north-west to south-south-east aligned, linear ditches (F2825, F2827, F2829, F2865, F2915 and F2959) and a single west-south-west to east-north-east linear ditch (F2863) to their south. No stratigraphic relationship was discernible at the only observable intersection between a north-north-west to south-south-east ditch (F2915 and F2863), implying that they were contemporary with one another. These features formed what appeared to be a strip-field system. The long narrow plots that these ditches defined resemble those seen at Roman sites such as Godmanchester in Cambridgeshire (Wait 1991, 81-85), Takeley, Essex (Roberts 2003) and Grendon, Northamptonshire (Jackson 1995). This type of ditch system is though to provide drainage for lazy beds, used for arable crops or horticulture. It is possible that F2980 (the most easterly of the ditches forming the field system, and which has been dated to Phase 2), which lay *c*. 16m to the east of F2959, also formed part of this apparent

agricultural activity, though it is slightly narrower and on a slightly different alignment to the other ditches. Short undated linear F3013, which lay *c*. 5m east of F2959, may have also been part of the field system, but like F2980, it displayed no direct relationships with any of the other ditches in the field system and was on a slightly different alignment.

Despite appearing to be of Roman form, the ditches of this field system produced pottery of both 5th to 2nd century BC and mid 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD date. However, the quantity of earlier pottery recovered was low and its condition indicated that it was residual. Other finds from these features comprised small quantities of flint and CBM, the latter coming exclusively from F2863. The field system can therefore be securely dated to the mid 1st century BC to the 1st century AD; placing it firmly in Phase 2. Where it stratigraphically fits within the Phase 2 evidence is slightly more difficult to determine. The relationship between the most southerly of the ditches forming the field system (F2863) and Phase 1 Ditch F2738 was not recorded, but the former is thought to have cut the latter. This may indicate that the field system was later in date than the Phase 2 enclosure surrounding S2273 and the site of Round Structure 3; the ditches that formed this clearly incorporated and respected F2738, possibly indicating that it remained completely open when these were cut. However, it is clear that the field system was earlier than the large north-west to south-east aligned ditches that crossed the northern part of the site and the southern-most of these (F2816=F2952=F2125) cut Ditches F2829 and F2959, while the northern-most (F2798=F2285=F2943=F2846) cut possible field-system Ditch F2980.

2.3.6 Pit F2985 (Fig. 34)

Pit F2985 was located to the north of the delineated trackway (Grid Square G9). This was an almost perfectly rectangular feature, with rounded corners, near vertical sides and a flat base. The feature measured 2.50m in length, and was 1.10m wide and 0.40m deep. Within this feature lay SK2987; the substantially complete remains of a probable female aged 17 to 25 years of age (see Phillips, this report). The shape of the feature in plan may superficially appear to indicate that it was a deliberately cut grave but its large size would appear to suggest otherwise.

The position of the skeleton in the feature is reminiscent of the pit burials at Danebury (Cunliffe 1986, plates 85, 89 and 90). The body was positioned towards the south-western end of the feature, with the head wedged up against its north-western side, while the feet were positioned against the side of the south-western corner. The left arm was placed away from the body, with the elbow flexed, bringing the radius and ulna up towards the humerus. The hand was turned back towards the head. The right arm lay across the lower torso with the hand over the pelvis.

These pit burial 'depositions' (Lally 2008a) comprised whole or partial human skeletons (in some cases with animal remains and inanimate objects), deposited in pits that had previously been used for the storage of grain. The deposition of these remains is considered to represent the end of a complex symbolic and ritual act associated with the growing, cultivation and consumption of the grain (Green 2002, 132). Although feature F2985 displayed no evidence for having been used for crop storage, SK2987

may have been deposited within it under similar circumstances; though this remains speculative.

As with: the body of infant SK2332, found in Ditch F2325; the large number of sheep/goat in pits F2497 and F2517 in Round Structure 3; and the board and cattle skulls and the brooches in Ditch F2738, SK2987 may have been deposited through acts associated with ceremonial or religious behaviour. A horse metacarpal, four other animal bone fragments, CBM, daub, burnt bone, two pieces of slag/pumice and a piece of coal-like substance, were found in the backfill of this feature and it is possible, though speculative, that, together with SK2987, these may represent some form of structured deposit.

Feature F2985 has been assigned to Phase 2 on the basis of its ceramic evidence. Radiocarbon dating has been carried out on SK2987 and this dated the skeleton to 190 BC to AD 10 (calibrated date) (see Newton/Beta Analytic, this report). This indicates that the skeleton dates from the earlier part of Phase 2, and potentially to the hiatus in activity between Phases 1 and 2.

2.3.7 Possible Phase 2 boundaries to the north of Roundhouses 4, 5 and 6

Ditch F1089 (Grid Squares H21, H22) ran on north-north-west to south-south-east alignment, to the north-east of Roundhouse 4. This feature was dated to Phase 2 on the basis of the single sherd (7g) of late 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD pottery, recovered from its single fill, L1090. F1089 was similar in dimension to Phase 1 Ditch F1074, which lay to the south of Roundhouses 4 and 5. This may suggest that it was associated with this ditch and that the dating evidence recovered from it was misleading. If such a relationship did exist, this may indicate that a small, insubstantial boundary enclosed Roundhouses 4, 5 and 6. However, without physical stratigraphic evidence of a relationship between F1089 and F1074, and due to the conflicting, if minimal, dating evidence from F1089, this remains speculative. Indeed, Ditch F1089 was not dissimilar in size to the ditches that formed the Phase 2 strip-field system to the south. It is therefore equally possible that this ditch formed the western extent (with the rest to the north-east) of a second strip-field system at the northern extent of the Blackhorse Farm Iron Age landscape. It is also possible that it formed the boundary of a larger, possibly pastoral, field.

Ditch F1111 lay to the west of Ditch F1089 (Grid Square E22). This was a short length of ditch, aligned north-east to south-west. F1111 was slightly narrower than Ditch F1089, measuring 0.80m at its widest point, in comparison to the 0.95m of Ditch F1089. It was noted during excavation that F1111 was probably originally much longer but had suffered a degree of truncation. Two sherds (4g) of late 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD pottery were recovered from this feature. F1109 lay to the south-east of, and ran parallel to, F1111 (Grid Squares E21, E22). This feature contained no datable artefactual evidence but was tentatively assigned to Phase 2 due to its similarities in both dimensions and alignment. F1111 and F1109 lay at a distance of *c*. 4m from one another. They may have formed part of a small enclosure or pen, or may have been part of a further strip-field system.

2.3.8 Other Phase 2 Features and Deposits

Layer L2150 was located among the Phase 1 features that displayed a concentration of slag to the south of Ditch F2738=F2808 (Grid Square G3). Comprising compact dark grey silty clay, L2150 contained a small quantity of animal bone, two pieces of slag and piece of burnt clay. Its spatial associations with the adjacent Phase 1 features, and the presence of slag within it, suggest that it was related and therefore possibly contemporary with them. However, as L2150 overlay L2145 (a layer that is undated but probably stratigraphically contemporary with the surrounding Phase 1 pits), and because of the small quantity (38g) of 1st century BC to 1st century AD pottery recovered from it, L2150 has been tentatively assigned to Phase 2.

Located to the south-west of Roundhouse 1, to the north-east of Phase 1 Ditch F2738, and to the west of Ditch F2325, Pit F2004 (Grid Square F5) was dated to Phase 2 by a single piece of pottery. F2004 also contained a small piece of CBM. This suggests that this small shallow pit was an isolated Phase 2 feature within a part of the site (to the west of the strip field system) where little other activity of this date was found. The pit displayed no discernible relationships to other features in this area. Dating evidence based on a single piece of pottery is, of course, far from conclusive.

Ditch F2875 (Grid Squares E3, F3, F4) entered the site from the west and continued up to within 1.5m of the Phase 1 Ditch F2738. The feature contained a small amount of pottery (92g) dating from the 1st century BC to 1st century AD. Despite laying in close proximity to the Phase 2 strip-field system, the dimensions of Ditch F2875 indicate that it was unlikely to have formed part of this field system or a similar one. In width, F2875 was very similar to Phase 2 Enclosure Ditch F2226, it was also over twice the depth of F2226, indicating that it would have formed an effective boundary. This may suggest that Ditch F2875 represented part of a second Phase 2 enclosure to the west of, and incorporating (like the Phase 2 enclosure formed by Ditches F2226 and F2152), Phase 1 Boundary Ditch F2738=F2808. Ditch F2875 was truncated on its southern edge by Phase 3 linear F2879, which ran approximately parallel to it. This feature contained a single fragment of human skull (see Phillips, this report), animal bone and slag.

Pit F2092 (Grid Square G3) lay in close proximity to the features within which a concentration of slag was identified and which may be considered to form a possible working area in the south-west corner of the site but it appears unlikely that the feature belonged to this group. Pit F2092 boasted 856.1g of burnt human bone. No cremation vessel was present. While this feature is stratigraphically undated, the cremated bone recovered from it has been subject to radiocarbon dating. This dating has produced results indicating a calibrated date of 50 BC to AD 120, indicating that the human remains contained in F2092 may be contemporary with Phase 2 or possibly Phase 3 activity. The feature is relatively isolated and no links between it and any features of a contemporary date can be made.

2.4 Phase 3 (Figs. 3 and 25)
(Context descriptions in Sections 4.25 to 4.29)

2.4.1 Phase 3: a brief overview

Phase 3 (early Roman) activity comprised twenty-six features and a single layer dated to the mid 1st century AD onwards. The features assigned to Phase 3 can be roughly divided into three groups: features stratigraphically earlier than layer L2060; features with no relationship to L2060; and features stratigraphically later than layer L2060.

Although two of the larger Phase 3 features may be considered to be re-cuts of Phase 2 features, the early Roman activity that Phase 3 represents appears not to be a Romanised continuation of the late Iron Age activity evidenced in Phase 2.

2.4.2 Feature stratigraphically earlier than layer L2060

Pit F2485 (Grid Square I5) lay within the area enclosed by the Phase 1 circular enclosure Ditch F2324. It cut through L2420 (the abandonment layer that formed over the Phase 1 structure Round Structure 3 following its demolition), L2459 (the layer of demolition debris from Round Structure 3) and L2494 (the gradually accumulated occupation layer present in the circular structure). No finds other than the five sherds of mid 1st century AD pottery (that dated it to Phase 3) were recovered from the feature and it had no obvious spatial or functional relationships with any other features.

2.4.3 Features with no stratigraphic relationship to L2060

Linear F2818=F2821=F2977=F3008 (Grid Squares A9 in the north-west to E7 in the south-east) was not present in the area affected by layer L2060 and therefore had no stratigraphic relationship to it. Although linear F2818=F2821=F2977=F3008 appears to be a later re-cut of F2816=F2952=F2125, its function was certainly not the same as that of the earlier feature; which was clearly part of a pair of similar ditches. As the portion of the feature designated F3008 entered the site on a completely different alignment, before turning to follow the line of F2816=F2952=F2125, it would appear that it may have represented the corner of an enclosure. By the time F2818=F2821=F2977=F3008 was dug, the Phase 2 feature that it appeared to follow would have been back filled. It is possible, however, that it was still visible as a hollow or depression and this may have influenced the positioning of the later Roman period boundary F2818=F2821=F2977=F3008.

Ditch F2879 (Grid Squares E2, E3, F3, G4) ran parallel to Phase 2 linear feature F2875, and truncated part of its southern edge. Although dating evidence for Ditch F2879 is limited to a single sherd of pottery (the feature also yielded CBM and animal bone) its stratigraphic relationships support its inclusion in Phase 3; it not only truncated Phase 2 feature F2875 but it also cut large Ditch F2738=F2808. This indicates that the feature must have been created after the end of Iron Age activity at the site, as Ditch F2738=F2808 was an important aspect of the site during both Phases 1 and 2. Ditch F2879 may have been a boundary ditch and its dimensions would support such an interpretation. Ditch F2879 may have replaced F2875 and this would suggest that the Iron Age activity in the area had a degree of influence on the development and morphology of the Roman landscape, despite the lack of evidence for a direct continuation of activity. Like F2875, F2879 may have formed the northern

most boundary of an enclosure, extending to the south-west from the main focus of Iron Age activity at the site.

Gully F2387 was located between Enclosure Ditch F2226 and Ditch F2125 (Grid Square H6). The gully ran parallel to Phase 1 Gullies F2385 and F2386, suggesting some kind of relationship; although this was not identified stratigraphically. During excavation, it appeared that F2387 may have been cut by F2385 but this was not conclusively proven. Despite these possible relationships to Phase 1 features, the fill of F2387 (L2409) produced 491g of pottery, which suggested a 2nd century AD date; this quantity of pottery seems too large to be intrusive. 100g of animal bone was also recovered from this feature. The feature was isolated and appeared to have no distinct function or purpose.

Posthole F2421 (Fig. 7, Insert 2) was located within the confines of Phase 1 Roundhouse 1. It cut L2270, the occupation layer within Roundhouse 1, and the natural (L2003) beneath it. The feature has been assigned to Phase 3 on the basis of two sherds (25g) of mid 1st to 2nd century AD pottery that were recovered from its upper fill; this was the only dating evidence recovered from the feature.

2.4.4 Inundation layer L2060

Layer L2060 comprised a mid to light grey-brown highly silty clay. It was located within the enclosure formed by Phase 2 Ditches L2226 and L2152 and did not spread beyond this area. L2060 sealed all of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 features in the area it covered, as well as the stratigraphically earlier Phase 3 Pit F2485. These relationships indicate that L2060 was broadly contemporary with F2818=F2821=F2977=F3008, F2879 and F2387, and therefore appears to have been of a mid 1st century AD date.

During the excavation, L2060 was considered to have formed as the site got progressively wetter, due to sporadic flooding as water levels in Sawtry Fen to the south rose and fell. The presence of this layer suggests that flooding was a problem at the site in the early Roman period and may explain why the Iron Age occupation displays no continuous development in to a Romanised site.

Pottery recovered from L2060 was mainly of 5th to 2nd century BC date, although there were pottery types present that were considered to be of mid 1st century BC to mid first century AD. The presence of early pottery within L2060 is difficult to explain. It may be possible that the recurrent flooding of the site caused pottery to be removed from its original depositional context and the difference in proportions between earlier and later pot may be explained by the greater quantity of 5th to 2nd century BC pottery already present at the site. The layer also produced CBM, animal bone, flint and slag. Only around 10 per cent of the animal bone recovered from L2060 displayed concretion indicative of having lain in waterlogged anaerobic conditions for any length of time. While water-worn pieces of slag were present in L2124, F2490 (L2491) and F2545 (L2546) Cowgill (this report) does not specifically identify the Iron Age Grey slag from L2060 as having been water-worn or eroded

2.4.5 Pits cutting layer L2060

A group of 20 (F2030, F2032, F2034, F2037, F2038, F2040, F2042, F2055, F2058, F2061, F2065, F2068, F2073, F2084, F2086, F2088, F2090, F2094, F2096 and F2098; Fig.6, Insert 1) apparently randomly located pits, of varying size and shape, cut inundation layer L2060. The cuts of 13 of these features (F2030, F2038, F2040, F2055, F2058, F2061, F2068, F2073, F2084, F2086, F2088, F2096 and F2098) extended through L2060 and cut the underlying natural, L2003. With the exception of Pit F2094, which cut features F2185 and F2139 (that formed part of S2273), none of these features appeared to impact upon any of the earlier features in the area covered by inundation layer L2060. A small amount of pottery was recovered from these features. This pottery assemblage was of a broad date range, and like the pottery present in L2060, this appears to have been residual. All of the features that cut L2060 were clearly of a mid 1st century AD or later date. Many of these features showed signs of possible truncation, possibly caused by the ploughing activity that created the Phase 4 deposit L2002. In addition to the largely residual pottery, the pits contained a small assemblage of animal bone, including cow, pig and sheep bones. It is possible that the pits were used for waste disposal.

2.5 Phase 4 (Fig. 29)

(Context description in Section 4.35)

2.5.1 Buried soil L2002

Phase 4 was represented by a single context; layer L2002. L2002 was a mid to dark grey/brown silty clay that covered the extent of the area to the south of the modern drainage ditch. The deposit may be a ploughsoil; the apparent truncation of Phase 3 pits cutting L2060 may support this. L2002 would therefore appear to represent a short lived phase of agricultural activity, following the human occupation of the site; before the site was inundated by a thick alluvial layer (L2001), which was probably caused by an increase in the water level in the fen just to the south of the site. All archaeological features were sealed by L2002 and no features were stratigraphically later than it.

L2002 was subjected to a test pit survey designed specifically to date the deposit (see Fig. 29). Test pits were hand dug using a five-metre grid in Area 1 and a ten-meter grid in Area 2, where the deposit was less well developed. The test pits produced a large quantity of dateable material, the vast majority of which indicated that the deposit had developed towards the end of the mid 1st century BC to mid 1st or 2nd century AD. Stratigraphic relationships have refined this date and the deposit can be seen to be of mid 1st to 2nd century AD date.

2.6 Unphased Iron Age (Figs. 3 and 26-28)

(Context descriptions in Sections 4.30 to 4.32)

2.6.1 Possible four-post structure S3012

A group of four postholes (F2010, F2014, F2018 and F2020; Grid Square F5), to the west of Roundhouse 1, were aligned in a sub-square formation. This configuration suggests that they are likely to have formed some kind of simple structure (S3012), possibly associated with the features that lay close by. None of the features produced

any kind of dating evidence but, due to their location, it is presumed that they were associated with Roundhouse 1.

At many Iron Age sites, arrangements of four or five postholes are interpreted as granary structures, on the basis of ethnographic evidence (Reynolds 1979, 80). Alternatively, similar, but slightly less substantial structures may be considered to be *ricks*, in which corn or barley, that had been cut damp, could be stored and allowed to dry prior to threshing (Cunliffe 1986). Two-post structures, of which these postholes may conceivably form a pair, have been explained as drying racks for grain or skins (Megaw and Simpson 1981, 382). In addition to the uses suggested above, a four-post structure such as this, in the fenland, may conceivably have been used for storing and drying reeds for thatching or basket weaving.

Several features in close proximity to the four-post structure were potentially related to it. Undated Postholes F2012 and F2024 lay in positions very close to the structure, possibly indicating that they formed part of the structure. Feature F2008, a Phase 1 feature immediately to the north-west, and undated F2006, which lay a short distance to the south, were both recognised as cooking pits. Also included in this group, was F2016, an undated pit which lay close enough to suggest that it was associated. F2004, which lay a little to the south of F2016, may also have been associated with this group of features but contained pottery of late 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD date.

Cooking Pits F2008 and F2006, and the other nearby features, may be considered to have formed an external cooking area related to Roundhouse 1. It is possible that four-post Structure S2012 represented a small shelter or preparation area associated with these ovens. Alternatively, this area may be seen as having some kind of small-scale industrial function involving ovens, although no slag or other classes of finds associated with extreme heating were recovered from either of the cooking pits.

2.6.2 Grave F2374 (Fig. 34)

The deposits of animal bone and pottery discussed in section 2.2.5 are not the only unusual deposits associated with Round Structure 3. Grave F2374 (Grid Square J4) contained no dateable artefacts and had no stratigraphic relationships with any other features, although like the earliest features of Round Structure 3, it did cut L2003, the natural deposit. F2374 was sealed by inundation layer L2060, indicating that the feature had a *terminus ante quem* of mid 1st century AD. It is considered to be of Iron Age date (unphased Iron Age), possibly having been created during Phase 1, due to its location 4m directly opposite the entrance to Round Structure 3, and its associated finds assemblage. The feature contained a partial infant skeleton (SK2375). Analysis indicates that the individual was a neonate (see Phillips, this report). Finds of Iron Age infant remains in Cambridgeshire are rare, although an early Iron Age 6 month old in a pit and an early to middle Iron Age infant from a cemetery context, have been recorded Greenhouse Farm (Lally, Pers. Comm.); Iron Age infant remains have also been recorded at the Hauxton Road/Trumpington Park and Ride site (Hinman 2004).

The location of the infant body outside of the entrance to Round Structure 3 marks it as unusual. This strongly suggests that there was some kind of relationship between F2374 and Round Structure 3 (Lally pers. com.). The circular stone-built structure at

Maiden Castle displayed an infant burial in a similar location (Cunliffe 2005, 563), however, this was significantly later than Round Structure 3 and may therefore not represent comparable activity. In many cases human remains recovered from Iron Age sites can be seen to have become objectified and therefore treated and perceived in the same way as other materials included in features containing structured deposits (Lally 2008a). In these cases the deposits of human remains were not formal burials, and the process by which they entered the burial environment may not have been directly related to funerary rituals (Lally 2008a).

The feature appears to have been a deliberately created to receive the infant body. This implies that the feature represented a formal burial rather than a structured deposit (after Lally 2008a). Given the apparent high status of Round Structure 3, SK2375 may have been a high status infant, buried in close proximity to this important building due to its position in the local community. In addition to its relationship with the shrine structure as a whole, the burial may have had associations with particular elements of the shrine structure, such as the structured deposits of animal remains in Pits F2497 and F2517 and the complete pottery vessels deposited in the terminal ends of Enclosure Ditch F2324. This may indicate ritual or ceremonial influences in the burial of the body. As the alignment of Roundhouse doorways to the south-east has been regarded by some to be of symbolic significance (c.f. Oswald 1997; Parker Pearson 1999) the relative positioning of F2374 and SK2375 to Round Structure 3 may further support the idea of a symbolic or ritual significance in this relationship.

2.6.3 Roundhouse 6

The sixth circular structure to be recorded at Blackhorse Farm (Roundhouse 6) was represented by a fragmentary ring gully (F1091; Grid Squares G21, H21, G22, H22) and a single posthole (F1093; Grid Squares G21, H21, G22, H22), which cut the inner margin of the northern circuit of the ring gully. Neither feature produced any finds, preventing the dating of the structure. For the same reason, its function cannot be ascertained with any certainty. There is no evidence for domestic activity within the structure; the title 'Roundhouse 6' is therefore only applied for ease of reference. The appearance of Roundhouse 6 and its proximity to other Iron Age features suggests it was of an Iron Age date; defined as unphased Iron Age.

Roundhouse 6 had a diameter of *c*. 6m, approximately the same as that of Roundhouse 5, which lay to the south. This similarity, and the proximity of Roundhouse 4, is sufficient to suggest that Roundhouse 6 formed part of a coherent group with these other Roundhouse structures. Although it cannot be proven that all three of these structures were built at the same time, they were probably broadly contemporary. Therefore, although Roundhouse 6 remains unphased, it seems likely that it was constructed during Phase 1.

Roundhouses 5 and 6 were both small ephemeral structures in comparison to the other roundhouses recorded at Blackhorse Farm. Roundhouses 4, 5 and 6 displayed very little evidence of occupation. This appears unusual given the quantity of evidence to suggest domestic activity recorded in Roundhouses 1, 2 and 3. Roundhouse 4 was of a similar size to Roundhouse 1, suggesting that, despite this dearth of evidence, its function was probably also domestic. Given their size, the lack of evidence for

domestic activity from Roundhouses 5 and 6 may be considered unsurprising. It is possible that Roundhouses 5 and 6 were ancillary structures. The layout of these structures, as discussed above, was similar to the layout of roundhouse structures at Wardy Hill (Evans 2003), where they appeared to have functioned as workshops or stores.

2.7 Undated features (Figs. 3, 26 and 28)

(Context descriptions in Section 4.33 to 4.34)

2.7.1 Overview

66 of the features recorded at the site were not assigned a date, due to a lack of dateable finds or stratigraphic relationships. These features were, however, clearly earlier than the Phase 4 buried soil L2002, which sealed all features in the southern half of the southern area of excavation, and, although less well developed, covered much of the northern half of the southern area of excavation.

A further six features, and two layers were recorded in the northern area of the excavation. Buried soil L2002 was not present in this part of the site and so it was not possible to confirm whether or not they were earlier than the mid 1st to 2nd century AD date that L2002 represents.

2.7.2 Linear features in proximity to the Phase 2 delineated trackway

Ditch F2848 (Grid Squares B10, C10, C9, D9) ran on a broadly north-west to south-east alignment, roughly parallel with Phase 2 Ditch F2798=F2285=F2943=F2846, for much of the length of the portion designated F2846. The exact stratigraphic relationship between these two features was not recorded but it appears that F2846 cut F2848 at both the northern and southern visible extents of the latter feature. This suggests that F2848 may have been an earlier, shallower boundary to the delineated corridor of land that Ditch F2798=F2285=F2943=F2846 demarcated, and that the larger Phase 2 ditch replaced the earlier ditch, leaving F2848 as its only remnant. Alternatively, this arrangement of features may represent fairly localised remodelling of F2798=F2285=F2943=F2846, presumably to make the space between it and F2816=F2952=F2125 narrower at this point.

Two postholes (F2989 and F2991) were cut into the base of Ditch F2848. These features contained no finds and therefore remain unphased (Grid Square C10). Posthole F2991, measuring 0.45m in length and 0.22m in width, was slightly larger than F2989. The presence of these features suggests that the ditch may have been augmented with a fence. This suggests that F2798=F2285=F2943=F2846 may also have displayed a fenceline. Postholes cut into the stepped base of F2125, suggested that the southern of the two parallel Phase 2 ditches (F2816=F2952=F2125) may have had a fence but no evidence to support this was recorded anywhere else along the length of either ditch that defined the route/droveway.

Undated linear F3006 (Grid Squares C10, D10, D11) was aligned at an approximate right-angle to F2848 (and F2846). F3006 ran for a length of 14m, from a location *c*. 1m from F2848 in a north-eastern direction, before disappearing beyond the edge of the excavated area. The width (0.70m) and depth (0.25m) suggest that F3006 may

have functioned as a boundary ditch. It may have formed part of an enclosure attached to ditch F2798=F2285=F2943=F2846 or could be earlier; it ran on a similar alignment to the Phase 1 feature F3005, and may be related to this earlier feature.

2.7.3 Undated features to the north of the Phase 2 enclosure

Several undated pits and postholes were recorded in the area to the north of the Phase 2 enclosure (formed by Ditches F2152 and F2226). F2117 (Grid Square H6) was an isolated posthole. It may have been associated with early Phase 1 boundary Ditch F2385, and may have constituted part of a palisade or fence associated with this feature.

Feature F2127 (Grid Square H7) may have been a linear pit, but was truncated by the modern drainage ditch that separated Area 1 and Area 2. No finds were recovered from F2127 and its function remains uncertain; it displayed no obvious spatial relationships with any other feature.

Posthole F2177 (Grid Square H7) cut the upper fill (L2179) of Phase 1 Ditch Terminus F2176, indicating that it was later than Phase 1. Its distance from Phase 2 Ditch F2300 suggests that it is unlikely to be associated with any fence or palisade augmenting this feature. It lay approximately midway between the two ditches defining the Phase 2 droveway/delineated trackway, and it is possible that it held a marker or tether-post or had some other function associated with this aspect of the site. It contained no finds but packing stones were present within its fill.

Posthole F2166 (Grid Square I7) was located midway along the length of Phase 2 Ditch F2162. It cut the upper fill of the ditch, and was therefore clearly later in date. Posthole F2166 might have been contemporary with Phase 3 features, but may simply have been cut very late in Phase 2. Its position to the east of Posthole F2177 suggests that the two features may have shared a functional relationship, but the distance of 6m that separates them indicates that this only a very slight possibility. Posthole F2306 (Grid Square I7) also cut the upper fill of Phase 2 Ditch F2300. F2306 contained no dateable finds, and like Posthole F2166 may have been of very late Phase 2 date or may have belonged in Phase 3.

Pit F2120 (Grid Square I7) lay to the immediate south of Phase 1 linear features F2287 and F2274, and close to the inside edge of the curve of Phase 2 Ditch F2300 and its recut, F2283. However, it shared no stratigraphic relationships with any of these features. Pit F2120 was shallow and its fill, L2121, contained moderate charcoal inclusions.

2.7.4 Undated features cutting Phase 1 Boundary Ditches

Feature F2448 (Grid Square H6) was a large posthole that cut L2407 (the upper fill of the early Phase 1 Boundary Ditch F2385). To the south-west of Posthole F2448, at a distance of *c*. 4.25m, lay similarly dimensioned, though not quite as deep, Posthole F2464 (Grid Square H6). Posthole F2464 cut the upper fill of large Phase 1 Boundary Ditch F2325, and contained a single piece of daub. Radiocarbon dating of SK2332 indicated that F2325 remained open during Phase 2. It therefore appears likely that Posthole F2464 was contemporary with very late Phase 2 to Phase 3 activity. Posthole

F2448 may have been earlier in date; it cut a feature that went out of use and probably became in-filled much earlier. However, the two postholes were conceivably related; they may have formed some kind of very late Phase 2 embellishment or augmentation to the entrance of the Phase 2 enclosure formed by Ditches F2226 and F2152, as they both lay adjacent to the terminal ends of these ditch features.

2.7.5 Undated features associated with the Phase 1 Cooking Pit group

Cooking Pit F2292 (Grid Square H5) was undated but was located among the other Phase 1 Cooking Pits, which were situated to the north-west of Round Structure 3. This implies that the feature was of Phase 1 date, but the lack of dateable evidence and stratigraphic relationships makes this uncertain. Likewise, undated features F2260 and F2103 may be related to this group of features but their lack of finds and stratigraphic relationships meant that this could not be proven. Other undated features within this part of the site (Posthole F2333, Pit F2339, Pit/PostholeF2341 and Pit F2345) may also be of a Phase 1 date, due to their location among these other phased features. However, F2333, F2339, F2341 and F2345 all cut Phase 1 Cooking Pit F2335 and were therefore potentially later. None of these features contained any finds.

2.7.6 Undated features within Phase 2 enclosure, not sealed by layer L2060

On the western side of the Phase 2 enclosure (Grid Squares G4), in the area between Ditch F2226 and Ditch F2738, was a small space, measuring *c*. 10m in length and *c*. 5m at its widest point, which was not covered by inundation layer L2060. A group of shallow pits lay within this area. These Pits (F2047, F2049, F2063, F2100 and F2172) were truncated; possibly as a result of plough damage associated with the generation of Ploughsoil L2002. These features produced very few finds; a single piece of flint (3g) was recovered from Pit F2047, animal bone (1g) was recovered from F2100 (the deepest of this group of features) and F2063 (64g); however, no dateable artefacts were recovered. These features may be of any date prior to the deposition of ploughsoil L2002. Identifying their function was as equally problematic as discerning their date; the lack of finds suggests that they were not refuse pits, although they could have contained perishable organic waste.

2.7.7 Undated features on the eastern side of the Phase 2 enclosure

Several small features on the eastern side of the Phase 2 enclosure lacked dateable artefactual and stratigraphic evidence. Small Pit F2113 (Grid Square J4) lay immediately to the south-east of Pit F2374. It was cut to the north by larger Pit F2115 (Grid Square J4), which also remains undated. The proximity of these features to Round Structure 3 may indicate that they were associated with it. Like Pit F2374 (which contained SK2375), these features lay immediately opposite the entrance to the possible shrine structure. This, of course, may be entirely coincidental; unlike F2374, they do not have aspects unusual enough to suggest an association. F2113 produced no finds, while Pit F2115 contained just 5g of animal bone.

F2394 (Grid Square J4) lay to the south of intercutting Pits F2113 and F2115. This comprised a shallow stakehole. This feature contained no finds and did not appear to form part of a group of features suggestive of a structure or fenceline. However,

Stakehole F2394 was situated *c*. 2m from Ditch F2545, and if this bore a fence or palisade, then it is possible that the stakehole may represent some kind of structure on the inner side of this. Pit F2229 lay further to the north (Grid Square J4, J5) and comprised a very shallow feature which cut the Phase 2 Pit F2227; which in turn cut Enclosure Ditch F2152. Although undated and containing no finds, Pit F2229 cannot have been earlier than Phase 2, as it cut features firmly dated to this phase. In addition, it could have originated no later than very early Phase 3 (and therefore contemporary with Pit F2485) as it was stratigraphically earlier than inundation layer L2060.

Two further undated features lay to the east of the Phase 2 enclosure; Posthole F2311 (Grid Square J4) and linear F2833 (F2833 lay to the north of F2311 (Grid Squares J4, J5, K4, K5)). Feature F2833 ran parallel to F2836 and was truncated along the entire length of its northern edge by the Phase 1 feature. This indicates that F2836 was most likely a recut of F2833, suggesting that the latter originated during Phase 1. However, due to the lack of dating evidence from F2833, and the very slim possibility that it may entirely predate Phase 1 activity, the feature remains undated.

2.7.8 Undated features in the south-western corner of the site

Finds distribution analysis (see Section 3.12 and Fig. 38) has demonstrated a concentration of slag was found in a group of features and contexts (Grid Square G2, G3) situated to the immediate west of Phase 1 Boundary Ditch F2738. This slag, like the majority recovered from the site, was Iron Age Grey slag, a type produced through an unknown, probably non-metallurgical, high-temperature process (see Cowgill, this report). These features and layers had no coherent structural formation and as a result cannot be conclusively associated with one another. They may, however, be seen to resemble the work floors identified by Clarke (1972, 823) at the Iron Age settlement at Glastonbury, which are described as irregular areas stabilised with clay and timber, carrying small hearths and lacking any substantial substructure or superstructure. Some elements of this group were dated to Phase 1, a single layer was dated to Phase 2 and other elements (Pit F2131, Posthole F2133, Pit F2141, Surface L2145, Pits F2354 and F2356, Posthole F2358, Pit F2362, Pit F2392 and Posthole F2402) remain unphased. Of the undated features in this area, only one was found to contain slag; Posthole F2401, which yielded two pieces (58g combined).

2.7.9 Undated pits close to Ditches F2875 and F2879

Pit F2186 lay to the south of broadly parallel Phase 2 and Phase 3 Ditches F2875 and F2879 (Grid Square F3). Pit F2186 cut Phase 1 deposit L2211 in this area. The function of this feature remains unknown.

Pit F2873 lay on the northern side of Ditches F2875 and F2879 (Grid Square F4). The southern edge of this feature was cut by Phase 2 Ditch F2875, indicating that the pit dated to Phase 2 or earlier. It contained no artefactual evidence to support or refine this assumption. To the south-west of F2873 was a group of six small pits (F2742, F2743, F2744, F2745, F2746 and F2747; Grid Squares E3, F3). All of these pits exhibited a similar silty clay fill; although the colour varied between them. To the north of these features was elongated Pit F2776 (Grid Square E3).

2.7.10 Undated features close to possible four-post structure S3012

Four features, lying in close proximity to unphased Iron Age four-post structure S3012 (see Section 2.6.1), could not be assigned a date (Grid Square F5). Postholes F2012 and F2024 were very similar to those that form S3012. This may indicate that S3012 was comprised of more than just four posts, although the positions of F2012 and F2024 would not appear to form a coherent structural configuration with the other postholes.

Although undated, Feature F2006 was interpreted as a cooking pit and is one of the features (in conjunction with Cooking Pit F2008) which led to the suggestion that S3012 may have been a shelter associated with an area in which food was prepared. F2006 contained 35g of animal bone.

F2016 was a shallow pit which lay to the east of possible four-post structure S3012. It contained no finds and displayed no evidence to hint at its function.

2.7.11 Undated features and contexts in proximity to Roundhouses 4, 5 and 6

Irregular Ditch F1097 (Grid Square H18, H19; dimensions: 2.40m long x 0.80m wide x 0.17m deep) cut Phase 1 Ditch F1080 at the point at which it intersected Phase 1 Boundary Ditch F1074. Ditch F1097 clearly post-dated the two Phase 1 ditches but the lack of artefactual evidence from this feature and its lack of a clear functional relationship with any feature, mean that it cannot be assigned to a particular phase. Its function was equally difficult to determine. It may have been a recut of Ditch F1080, but as this had no clear function and did not appear to have been part of the boundary system formed by Ditches F1074 and F1076, the function of F1097 remains uncertain.

Posthole F1082 (Grid Square G19) was sub-oval in shape, with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1083, was mid grey-brown clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions. F1082 cut the north side of Ditch F1080.

A group of four postholes (F1099, F1101, F1103 and F1105; Grid Square H18) lay to the south of Roundhouse 5, on the southern side of Phase 1 Ditch F1074. They formed a loose line running north to south. However, this alignment did not form a convincing structural configuration. Immediately adjacent (to the north-east) of the southern-most of these postholes, lay short linear F1107 (Grid Square H18).

Isolated Pit F1047 (Grid Square F20) lay *c*. 3.20m to the south-east of Roundhouse 4. It yielded no finds. Its upper fill, L1048, comprised dark brown-grey silty clay with orange mottling, while its lower fill, L1049, comprised dark grey-brown silty clay. Its location may indicate that it was in some way associated with Roundhouse 4 but due to the lack of associated dateable artefacts to confirm its contemporaneity with the structure, this remains speculative.

Two undated layers, L1095 and L1096 (Grid Square G22), were recorded to the north-west of Roundhouse 6. Neither of these layers produced any finds. Despite being recorded as distinct layers, Doyle and McCall (2008, 30) suggested that these may in fact have been pockets of the overlying alluvial subsoil, which survived the

initial machine stripping of the site, as they were trapped in undulations within the natural substrate.

2.7.12 Other undated features

Pit F2804 (Grid Square E4) was similar in size to the undated pits that lay to the south-east of it; although it was significantly deeper, measuring 0.80m in depth. It contained no finds. To the south-west of this feature lay linear F2806 (Grid Square E3) and what must have been the terminus of this feature, F2805 (Grid Square D3). Ditch F2805=F2806 may have formed part of an enclosure with either F2875 or F2879, to the east. Posthole F2807 was cut into the base of F2806. No finds were recovered form F2806 but Posthole F2807 contained a single piece of flint.

Posthole F2867 lay at the junction of Ditches F2863 and F2865 (both of which formed part of the Phase 2 strip-field system) (Grid Square E4). The posthole cut the upper fill of Ditch F2863 (L2864) and so must have been later than the strip-field system. It would appear that Posthole F2867 shared no stratigraphic relationship with any other feature. It yielded no finds.

Pit F2955 (Grid Square C8) cut the Phase 3 Linear F2818 that followed the line of the southern ditch of the Phase 2 delineated trackway. This would indicate that Pit F2955 was contemporary with either late Phase 3 activity or with the activities associated with the generation of Phase 4 ploughsoil L2002. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Linear feature F3013 (Grid Squares D6, D7, D8) was identified late during the excavation and therefore remained unexcavated. It was situated *c*. 10m to the west of Phase 2 Ditch F2980 and ran parallel to this feature. Despite lying on a slightly different alignment to the other features that formed it, Ditch F2980 was considered to have possibly been part of the Phase 2 strip-field system. Linear F3013, which lay closer to the main body of the field system than F2980, would therefore also appear to have been part of the strip-field system.

3 ARTEFACT AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

3.1 The Flint

Martin Tingle with Andrew Peachey

Introduction

The assemblage is composed of 42 pieces, weighing 225g, although if burnt but apparently unworked flint is excluded, the worked flint totals 30 pieces, weighing 246g. The whole assemblage was recovered from 34 contexts forming components recorded during the test pit survey of L2002 and a variety of Iron Age features.

Raw Materials

Most of the flint with surviving dorsal cortex appears to derive from river gravel. The flint is in very fresh condition, unpatinated and varies in colour from grey to orange/brown.

Composition and Technology

Find	Number	Weight (g)
Broken Flakes	5	33
Secondary Flakes	3	14
Tertiary Flakes	17	159
Uncorticated Flakes	2	36
Retouched Flake (Blade?)	1	1
Blade	1	1
Scraper	1	12
Burnt flint	12	89

Table 2: The composition of the assemblage

The absence of primary flakes and any cores or core fragments suggests that flint reduction was not taking place in situ. The high proportion of Tertiary flakes within the assemblage compared to uncorticated flakes may simply reflect the size of the flint nodules from which they were made.

Distribution

The worked flint derived from 34 contexts, with the greatest concentration being 4 Tertiary flakes in Context 2091. A total of 31 separate contexts contain a single piece of burnt or worked flint.

Dating

There are no diagnostic pieces within the assemblage, although the presence of a single blade may indicate the presence of an early prehistoric element.

Conclusion

It would seem likely that most of the assemblage formed part of an unstratified deposit that became incorporated within the fills of later features. There is, however, due to the small size of the assemblage, insufficient evidence to conclusively state if this assemblage is residual or if it represents Iron Age lithic utilisation.

Terminology

Throughout this analysis the term ‘cortex’ refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint while ‘patination’ denotes the colouration of the flaked surfaces exposed by human or natural agency. Following Andrefsky (1998, 104) dorsal cortex is divided into four categories; the term primary flake refers to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face while secondary flakes have cortex on between 50% to 99% of the dorsal face. Tertiary flakes have cortex on 1% to 49% of the dorsal face while flakes with no dorsal cortex are referred to as non cortical.

A blade is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as its breadth. These often have parallel dorsal flake scars, a feature that can assist in the

identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio.

3.2 The Pottery

Andrew Peachey

Excavations produced a total of 2791 sherds (50604g) of pottery. The assemblage is broadly of middle to late Iron Age date with small elements of Romano-British pottery in the latest phase of the assemblage. The pottery is grouped and discussed by phase (Table 3), with major stratified groups associated with phases 1 and 2. The assemblage is generally well-preserved with a substantial quantity of diagnostic fragments that reflect the range of types of middle to late Iron Age 'East Midlands scored ware' and late pre-Roman Iron Age (or 'Belgic') pottery present in northern Cambridgeshire.

Phase	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
1	1713	32309	6.7
2	647	13543	6.25
3	175	2895	1.30
L2002	249	1770	1.07
Unstratified	7	87	0
Total	2791	50604	15.32

Table 3: Quantification of pottery in phased groups by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE

Methodology

The pottery was examined at x8 and x20 magnification in order to categorise fabric groups, and quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE in accordance with guidelines detailed by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995). All prehistoric fabric groups are described below, while Romano-British fabrics may be referenced to published examples. All form and fabric quantification data was entered in to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Representative examples of all handmade Fabric 1 and 2 form types were selected for illustration (depending on preservation), while all 'Belgic' forms are referenced to the typology (and form codes) developed by Thompson (1982). In addition to specific illustration/referencing, form types were allocated a site specific Form No. so that handmade types could be grouped together and other more fragmentary diagnostic sherds could be allocated a probable type and included in quantification and for analysis.

Fabric Descriptions

Fabric 1: Poorly-sorted, common to abundant, coarse shell (1-10mm), often laminate or with voids. Sparse quartz and iron rich inclusions also present. Handmade, reduced (Black/dark grey/dark brown) or oxidised (red-brown). Comparable to Werrington fabric SG4 (Rollo 1988, 112).

Fabric 2: Moderately-sorted, common to abundant, medium shell (1-4mm, occasionally larger), often with voids. Sparse quartz, grog and iron rich inclusions are also present (<2mm). Surfaces are generally oxidised (orange to dark red-brown) but may also be partially reduced (pale brown), while the core is either partially or wholly reduced (dark brown to dark grey). Hand made, although some 'Belgic' imitation forms may have been finished on a wheel. Surfaces may be slightly abrasive or slightly soapy. Comparable to Werrington fabric SG3 (Rollo 1988, 112).

Fabric 3: Well-sorted, common fine shell (<1mm) with sparse quartz, iron rich and grey grog inclusions (<1.5mm). The fabric is hand made, moderate to hard with an irregular fracture and smooth surfaces. Surfaces are oxidised (orange red) and the core partially or completely reduced.

Fabric 4: Moderately sorted common quartz (0.1-0.4mm) with sparse grog (1-2.5mm) and sparse shell (1-4mm). The fabric is handmade but may have been finished on a slow wheel. It is hard with an irregular, slightly granular fracture and soapy (slightly granular feel). Surfaces are black or dark red-brown with slightly contrasting very dark grey/brown core and margins.

Fabric 5: Well-sorted common quartz and fine shell, sparse black iron ore (0.1-0.3mm), with sparse to occasional larger iron ore and shell inclusions (<4mm). The fabric is handmade but may have been finished on a slow wheel. It is hard with an irregular, fracture and soapy to slightly sandy feel. The surfaces are oxidised orange brown and the core a range of mid greys.

Fabric 6: Moderately-sorted common quartz (0.1-0.25mm) and grey grog (0.25-1mm), with occasional iron rich and shell/calcareous inclusions. The fabric is wheel made, very hard with an irregular fracture and soapy feel. Surface colours vary between oxidised and reduced; however the core is usually reduced dark grey with well defined margins that contrast with both.

Fabric 7: well sorted common fine sand and iron rich grains (<0.15mm) with sparse yellow-brown and grey grog (0.25-1mm), sparse calcareous inclusions (<0.25) and sparse mica. Hard with an irregular fracture and soapy feel. Surfaces are in very pale reduced tones with the core reduced mid-grey.

Fabric 8: common mid-dark grey (matrix coloured) grog (0.2-2.5mm), common black iron rich inclusions (0.1-0.25mm), sparse clear and white quartz (0.1-0.5mm) and sparse fine mica (<0.2mm). Hard, wheel made with a slightly lumpy surface and an irregular fracture. Surfaces are in paler grey tones that fade to mid grey cores.

Fabric 9: common shell and red grog (both 0.2-1.25mm). The grog may be crushed shell-tempered pottery (i.e. Fabrics 1-3). Surfaces and core are black to very dark brown with a reddish tint. The fabric is handmade, hard and has a slightly soapy feel. Early-Middle Iron Age.

ROB SH: LIA/Romano-British transitional shell-tempered ware. Hand made, locally produced storage jar fabric (Evans 2003, 71 and 113: type C12; Dannell 1987, 153)
BSW: abundant quartz (0.1-0.3mm), sparse grog (0.1-0.15mm). Wheel made, black surfaces, dark grey to black core

GRS: common moderately sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm) with sparse iron rich grains (0.1-0.5mm). Hard, wheel-made, reduced tones throughout, slightly abrasive.
OXS: as GRS in pale oxidised tones.
SOC CC: South Carlton colour-coated ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 161)
LEZ SA2: Lezoux samian ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 32)

Fabric commentary

The distribution of fabrics in Phase groups 1-3 (Table 4) is discussed and demonstrated using sherd count (%) although similar values are reflected in quantification of weight (%). Above all this demonstrates the overarching dominance of Fabric 2 in all phases, and the flourit of Fabric 1 in Phase 1 after which it is reduced to a small presence (possibly residual).

Phase	Fabric (% of total sherd count in each phase, to 2dp)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Other fabrics	Romano-British
1	25.80	66.96	1.75	1.58	1.40	1.93	0.17	0.41
2	7.26	50.54	5.41	11.59	11.13	10.36	1.39	2.32
3	6.86	52.00	1.14	4.57	8.00	2.86	4.00	20.57

Table 4: The distribution of fabrics by % sherd count in Phase groups1-3

In Phase 1, a total of 92.76% of the pottery is accounted for by the middle to late Iron Age shell-tempered Fabrics 1 and 2, with a further 0.17% represented by a single early to middle Iron Age Fabric 9 sherd. The remaining 7.07% of the Phase 1 pottery is accounted for by relatively low quantities of 'Belgic' and Romano-British sherds, not reflective of the chronology of the phase, recovered almost entirely from the Phase 1 Enclosure ditches, which remained open through subsequent phases, and from features associated with the abandonment of Structure S2441 and therefore representing sherds intrusive to Phase 1. In Phase 2 Fabric 2 remains dominant but only slightly over a total of 39.88% of 'Belgic' fabrics (and this margin is narrowed further still if the 'Belgic' fabrics categorised in the Phase 1 enclosure ditches, but likely deposited in Phase 2, are taken into account). Of the 'Belgic' fabrics in Phase 2 Fabrics 4, 5 and 6 are broadly equally distributed with lesser quantities of Fabric 3 and very low quantities of Fabrics 7 and 8 (the Phase 2 'other fabrics'). Phase 3 produced substantially less pottery in total than the previous phases, of which Romano-British fabrics account for just over a fifth of the pottery. The remaining fabrics in Phase 3 were all also present in earlier phases and would appear to be largely residual, although this judgement is impossible to verify.

Phase 1

Phase 1 features produced a total of 1540 sherds (31072g), with a total R.EVE of 6.4 (Table 5). Of the Phase 1 pottery group 40.05% by sherd count (49.22% by weight) is present in the 'features forming part of Roundhouse 3 S2441' group. This group included a minimum of 14 vessels and formed a very homogenous middle Iron Age group. A further 20.26% by sherd count (22.50% by weight) of the Phase 1 pottery was present in the 'enclosure ditches and associated features' group. This group does not share the same homogenous nature as the 'features forming part of Roundhouse 3 S2441' group and represents an accumulation of pottery in features that were opened

in Phase 1 but remained open for a substantial duration, into Phase 2 and possibly Phase 3. As a result, although the 'enclosure ditches and associated features' group contains a minimum of 33 vessels a significant number of these vessels are 'Belgic' type vessels typical of Phase 2 that are not associated with the chronology or character of the Phase 1 pottery but cannot be differentiated stratigraphically into a separate Phase 2 group. The remaining Phase 1 pottery is also discussed but compared to the two groups outlined above has a very low diagnostic element.

Phase 1 Feature Group	Fabrics 1and2		Other Fabrics		Total R.EVE
	sc	w	sc	w	
Roundhouse 1 S2303 ring gulley and internal features	53	542	3	28	0.10
Features forming Roundhouse 2 S2487	4	52	0	0	0
Features forming Roundhouse 3 S2441	677	15778	9	125	2.16
Enclosure ditches and associated features	267	5185	80	2083	3.34
Features associated with the abandonment of Roundhouse 3 S2441	218	2257	16	100	0.16
Features in northern area (AS1111)	169	1212	9	25	0.3
Other Phase 1 features	201	4687	12	235	0.64
Total	*1589*	*29713*	*124*	*2596*	*6.70*

Table 5: Distribution of sherds in Phase 1 feature groups

The pottery group from 'features forming part of Roundhouse 3 S2441' displays a range of forms typical of the 5th-2nd centuries BC, notably the barrel-shape forms in the East Midlands scored ware tradition that dominate all the Phase 1 pottery forms (Table 6: Forms 5 and 6) and that will be detailed further below. However, also present in the 'Roundhouse 3 S2441' group are four vessels with characteristics that are 5th century BC at the latest (early/middle Iron Age) and a single isolated early Iron Age vessel, that form the typologically earliest elements of the whole assemblage, and with the exception of a single further vessel in the 'enclosure ditches' group are exclusively distributed in the 'features forming part of Roundhouse 3 S2441' and therefore will be discussed first. These typologically 'earlier' vessels may represent the beginning of continued deposition throughout the duration of Phase 1, longevity of use of either surviving or revered vessels, or the deliberate manufacture of 'antique-style' vessels for a specific purpose/use. The presence of sherds with an affinity to early Iron Age types in middle Iron Age assemblages dominated by ovoid vessels with restricted or scored decoration has been observed (Knight 2002, 135) and interpreted as possibly transitional between ceramic styles, supporting the former suggestion that these vessels represent 5th century BC types deposited, presumably, near the beginning of Phase 1.

The isolated fragments of an early Iron Age vessel were recovered from Ditch F2773, alongside a complete vessel and sherds representing another typologically 'early' middle Iron Age vessel. The early Iron Age vessel comprises a single rim and body sherd from a plain, wide-mouthed, round-shouldered bowl (Form No.1/Fig.30.6). This vessel is unique in fabric (Fabric 9) in Phase 1 and the whole assemblage, and despite its grog-temper, is substantially different from the grog-tempered fabrics that appear in Phases 2-3. The bowl is comparable to early Iron Age examples at Gretton (Jackson and Knight 1985, fig.7.35 and 42) and Werrington (Rollo 1988, fig.25.23)

that approximately date to the 5th century BC, and therefore may be contemporary with the typologically earliest vessels in Fabrics 1 and 2 (see below) and with the beginning of Phase 1. The occurrence of this vessel in Ditch F2773 is an important chronological indicator within the Phase 1 pottery but is probably of limited contextual importance. As with the other fragmented sherds in the context, it was probably re-deposited when Ditch F2773 was opened to allow the deposition of the complete vessel (discussed below) and thus also represents a re-cut of Ditch F2324, whose primary fill may have originally contained these sherds.

The four vessels in the 'Roundhouse 3 S2441' group that appear typologically earlier (with characteristics that appear 5th century BC at the latest) are Form No.s 2 and 3 (Table 6), and were recovered from Ring Ditch F2324 L2315 (Fig.30.1), L2315 Seg.Q (Fig.30.3), L2315 Seg.V (Fig.30.2), Ditch F2679 L2680 and Posthole F2705 L2763. A further comparable vessel to these types was present in Pit F2385 L2404, part of the Phase 1 'Enclosure' and is included in this discussion. These vessels are comparable to a post-Deverel-Rimbury (8th-5th century BC) vessel recorded at Stonea (Needham 1996, fig.86.51) and similar to further vessels at Stonea (Needham 1996, fig.86.53), Maxey (Pryor 1985, fig.75.16) and Gretton (Jackson and Knight 1985, fig.6.22 and fig.8.69-73). None of these comparisons provides a precise match for the extensive finger-nail decoration present on the Phase 2 examples, possibly due to the chronologically later nature of the Phase 2 vessels compared to the generally earlier Iron Age focus of the comparative assemblages (except Maxey). However it is also pertinent that similar vessels in middle/late Iron Age assemblages from the region (Fengate and Werrington, Cambs; Wakerley, Weekley and Moulton Park, N'Hants) appear absent. Sawtry is located on the southern edge of the East Midlands and the scored ware style zone (approximately 10km south of the River Nene and Peterborough), and this form and its decorative characteristics may further reflect the fact that changes in the ceramic sequence occurred at different rates and did not affect all parts of the region equally (Knight 2002, 121). It is notable that all the typologically 'earlier' vessels in shell-tempered fabrics are significantly larger (in rim diameter, height is not extant) than those that are typologically 'later', but also exhibit some scored decoration (unfortunately on non-joining body sherds). The typologically 'earlier' vessels have an average rim diameter of 37.2cm (5 vessels) compared to 18.36cm (29 vessels) for the typologically 'later' vessels. Such a divergence in rim diameter size between form types may be indicative of differing functions rather than transitional styles. The later development of these form types remains unresolved and these vessels may continue (with modifications) in use into the 4th century BC (Knight 2002, 127), therefore the possibility that potters in the Sawtry locality/region, south of the River Nene, retained rim/decorative elements from an earlier potting tradition in their repertoire for use on larger vessel types should be considered.

Returning to Ditch F2773 (L2772), the other potentially early (5th century BC) and residual fragments recovered from around the deliberately deposited complete vessel comprise the rim of a barrel shape jar with a slightly everted rim and restricted finger-tip decoration on the rim (Fig. 30.4). In terms of form type this vessel is similar to the near complete vessel (Form No.5, discussed below) but is thicker walled and is the only vessel to have restricted finger-tip decoration, rather than restricted finger-nail decoration. The vessel is comparable to examples at Wardy Hill (Evans et al 2003, fig.75.6and7), while vessels with similar finger-tip decoration are present at Maxey

(Pryor 1985, 75.16and17) and Weekley (Jackson and Dix fig.29.16), all of which indicate a date towards the beginning of Phase 1 in the early/middle Iron Age.

Form No.	Fig. No	Rim/Vessel type and Decoration	Present in fabrics	MNV	Total R.EVE
1	30.6	Wide mouthed, round-shouldered, plain	9	1	0.12
2	30.3	Lid-seated, extensive finger-nail decoration (rim only)	1	1	0.15
3	30.1-30.2	Lid-seated, extensive finger-nail decoration (rim only), scored body	1and2	4	0.24
4	30.7	Slightly everted rim, restricted finger-nail decoration (rim and shoulder), scored body	1	1	1.00
5	30.4, 30.8-30.9,30.15	Slightly everted/upright rim, barrel jar, restricted finger-nail decoration (rim only), plain or scored body	1and2	11	0.68
6	30.5, 30.10-30.13, 30.16-30.20, 30.25-30.27, 30.29-30.32	Slightly everted/upright rim, barrel jar, plain or scored body	1and2	22	2.16
7	30.14	Tub shape vessel with flattened, slightly delineated rim	2	1	0.05
14	30.21	Wide-mouthed vessel with thickened, flat topped rim	2	1	0.10
8		Thom.B1-1: necked jar/bowl with faint shoulder cordon	3and6	2	0.38
16		Thom.B2-3: Jar with small everted rim and corrugated shoulder (small fragment)	2	1	0.05
9		Thom.D1-1/1-2: necked bowl with single, narrow cordon on neck (rim and neck only)	2, 3, 4, 5 and 6	7	0.51
10		Thom.D2-1: wide-mouthed, carinated bowl with neck cordon	3	1	0.17
11		Thom.E1-2: carinated bowl/cup with a double cordon	6	1	0.25
12		Thom.G5-1: butt-beaker with barrel shape body	2	2	0.25
na		Other forms	3, BSW and ROB	3	0.59

			SH		
Total				*59*	*6.70*

Table 6: Quantification of forms and their characteristics in the Phase 1 pottery group by minimum number of vessels (MNV) and R.EVE

The remaining vessels in Phase 1 exhibit a much greater frequency and are characteristic of the East Midlands scored ware tradition of pottery manufacture, that is characteristic of the 5th to 2nd centuries BC and probably persists in this region into the early 1st century AD (see Phase 2). These vessels include ovoid/barrel shaped jars in Fabrics 1 and 2 (Form No.s 5and6) as well as isolated variants (Form No.s 7 and 14). One of the most intact vessels of these types was the near complete, deliberately deposited vessel from Ditch F2773 (L2772), around which Form No.s 1 and 4 were present. This near complete vessel is an ovoid/weak shouldered jar with restricted finger-nail decoration on the slightly elongate rim, and scoring on the body (Form No.5/Fig. 30.9) in Fabric 2. The form type is common in the Phase 2 pottery group (Form No.5) and is comparable to a vessel at Wardy Hill (Evans *et al* 2003, fig.75.1). Comparable vessel profiles are also present at Weekley (Jackson and Dix 1987, fig.31.41 and 43) and Fengate (Pryor 1984, fig.102.1) but lack decoration, while restricted finger-nail decoration is common on scored ware, ovoid jars in the region.

Ditch F2773 is located on the inner margin of the northern terminus of the Ring Ditch for Structure ST2441 (Ditch F2324). Ditch F2679 (L2680) is located just on the inside of the southern terminus of the same Ring Ditch and also contains a near complete vessel that was also probably deliberately deposited, mirroring Ditch F2773. The vessel in Ditch F2679 (Fig. 30.7) is also an ovoid/weak-shouldered jar but has finger nail decoration on the top of the rim and on the widest extent of the shoulder, above scoring on the body (Form No.4). The style of this vessel is largely comparable to vessels from Stonea (Needham 1996, fig.82.12) and Fengate (Hawkes and Hull 1943, fig.3.D3, also similar to figs.3.F2, 4.I2 and 8.S3) that approximately date to the 5th century BC but this vessel has a significantly higher shoulder thus can reasonably be dated as 5th century BC at the earliest or probably slightly later, into the succeeding centuries (Phase 1). This vessel is probably associated with the earlier half of Phase 1 and further suggests that some early Iron Age characteristics were retained into the 5th to 2nd centuries BC, hence possibly why the rims of the vessels in Pit/Ditch F2773 and Ditch F2679 appear slightly elongate and slightly everted reminiscent of typologically earlier vessels with lower carinations/shoulders and longer rims/necks.

In both the 'features forming S2441' and the 'enclosure ditches' pottery groups, as well as in the total Phase 1 pottery assemblage the most common form is the ovoid/barrel shape jar with either a plain or scored body and with or without restricted finger-nail decoration on the rim (Form No.s 5 and 6). The 'features forming S2441' group contains a minimum of five Form No. 5 vessels and three Form No. 6 vessels; the 'enclosure ditches' group three Form No. 5 vessels and 11 Form No.6 vessels (although some may have been deposited in Phase 2), while the total Phase 1 pottery assemblage contains 11 Form No. 5 vessels and 21 Form No. 6 vessels. However both form types of ovoid/barrel jar are certainly under represented in the Table 6 quantification (in both MNV and R.EVE). These vessels are typically smaller and proportionally thinner walled than other types, resulting in a higher degree of fragmentation. The bulk of Phase 1 body sherds, both plain and scored, are probably derived from these types of vessel but it is not possible to estimate a realistic

minimum number of vessels. Nor has any attempt been made to assign scored or plain body sherds to minimum numbers of vessels though it appears a greater proportion of vessels in Phase 1 were scored. The only other form of decoration is restricted finger-nail decoration on the top of rims. Form No.s 5 and 6 exhibit a wide range of slight variations due to their crude handmade manufacture including flattened rims (Fig. 30.5, 30.10, 31.30), upright or slightly everted rims (Fig. 30.8, 30.11-3013, 30.16-30.17, 31.26-31.27, 31.29, 31.32), and shorter rims that tend towards bead like (Fig. 30.15, 30.18-31.20). The forms are widely paralleled in 5th to 2nd century BC and late Iron Age assemblages from the region including Wakerley (Jackson and Ambrose 1978, fig.36.1, 4, 21 and 27), Werrington (Rollo 1988, fig.26.55, 59 and 89), Weekley (Jackson and Dix 1987, fig.29.10-15), Moulton Park and Blackthorn (Williams 1974, fig.13.1-15 and fig. 34.2-13) and Monument 97 (Rollo 2001, fig. 32.7-8).

A Form No. 6 vessel in Linear F2439 (L2440), one of the 'features forming S2441' is of particular interest because it exhibits a consistent and intact band of soot extending from the exterior of the top of the rim down to the maximum girth of the shoulder/body (Fig.31.25) suggesting that the vessel may have been partially buried and had a lid before having hot stones/embers packed around it. There are no traces of soot on the remainder of the vessel, internal or external. Body sherds in the assemblage the exhibit traces of soot on their exterior surfaces are relatively common, and although these are almost certainly associated with Form No.s 2-6, none can suggest a 'wear pattern' on a vessel.

In the Phase 1 features outside of the 'features forming S2441' and 'enclosure ditches', groups Form No.s 5 and 6 are present in Pit F2470 (2 examples) - part of Roundhouse 1 S2303; Layer L2459 (four examples) - associated with the abandonment of Roundhouse 3 S2441; Ring Ditch F1054 (L1056) Seg. M (in the northern area (AS1111)), Ditches F2274 (L2275), F2287 (L2288), Oven F2335 (L2338) and Layer L2478. Of particular value is a near complete, small barrel jar with a slightly everted, pinched rim in Ditch F2274 (L2275) (Fig.31.31), in Fabric 2. The vessel is 95cm high with a rim diameter of 12cm, compared to an average rim diameter of 19.04cm for all Form No. 5 and 6 vessels in Phase 1 but is nevertheless important for its intact profile including a well defined base. Also notable because of its occurrence is a Form No.6 vessel recovered from Ring Ditch F1054 (L1056) Seg. M (in the northern area (AS1111)) which comprised the bulk of a single vessel, presumably deposited complete, and constituted the bulk of the pottery recovered from the entirety of Ring Ditch F1054. While undoubtedly contemporary with other 5th century BC pottery in Phase 1, Form No.s 5 and 6 are present in later phases and there can be little doubt they continued in use, in the Lower Nene Valley region, to the end of Phase 2, into the 1st century AD (Knight 2002, 134; Rollo 2001, 55) with little evolution in form.

Variants (Form No.s 7 and 14) on the ovoid/barrel shape jars (Form No.s 5 and 6) are present in the 'enclosure ditches' group but due to these features apparently remaining open into Phase 2, evidenced by the presence of 'Belgic' style pottery, these forms can only be tentatively ascribed to Phase 1. Form No. 7 (Fig.30.14), a Fabric 2 'tub-shape' vessel, in Ditch F2325 (L2328) is probably a wide-mouthed variant of the ovoid/barrel shape jars (Form No.5 and 6), comparable to examples at Wakerley (Jackson and Ambrose 1978, fig.37.29) and Monument 97 (Rollo 2001, fig.33.20).

Form No. 14 (Fig.31.21), a Fabric 2 vessel in Ditch F2105, is an exceptionally large, thick-walled vessel type in the assemblage with an approximate diameter of 40-50cm, though limited rim fragment survival and lack of associated body sherds in Ditch F2105 (L2106 and L2107) do not allow for further speculation on dimensions or function.

Within the 'enclosure ditches' group the principal concentrations of pottery were present in Ditches F2325 (163 sherds, 2935g), F2738 (64 sherds, 1967g) and F2105 (56 sherds, 1061g). The pottery recovered from each feature, and others within the 'enclosure ditches' group is dominated by East Midlands scored ware in terms of quantity, however the low but significant quantities of 'Belgic' style pottery in the group provide an approximately equal proportion of the diagnostic sherds (as quantified by R.EVE) for the group. These sherds are generally relatively small with diagnostic sherds limited to rim and neck only, and were almost certainly deposited in Phase 2. Though quantified in Table 4 they not discussed in further detail here beyond that all types are present in Phase 2 and Form No.9 is the most frequently occurring vessel type as in Phase 2. The occurrence of these forms in Phase 1 will be used to supplement the discussion in Phase 2.

Despite the high quantity of pottery associated with Structure S2441 and the features of the surrounding settlement, the features associated with the abandonment of Roundhouse 3 S2441, proved far less productive. Layers L2420 and L2459 produced only relatively sparse distributions of sherds relative to their extent. Layer L2420 produced a total of 124 sherds (1069g), predominantly Fabric 2 with occasional Fabric 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 sherds with no diagnostic sherds in any fabric. The pottery distribution in Layer L2420 exhibits a slight concentration in its south-eastern corner. Layer L2459 produced a total of 93 sherds (1038g) comprised of nearly entirely Fabric 2 sherds with low quantities of Fabric 1 sherds and an isolated occurrence of small Fabric 6 sherds. Four ovoid/barrel shape jars (both Forms 5 and 6) were recorded in L2549, all of which were recovered from the south-eastern corner of Layer L2459 (RH 164 and 177). Overall the pottery in Layer L2459 exhibits a faint bias to its eastern half.

Phase 2

Phase 2 features produced a total of 647 sherds (13543g) with significant concentrations recovered from the Phase 2 'Enclosure Ditches' and 'Droveway Ditches' (Table 7). The 'Enclosure Ditches' group comprises two extensive features: Ditches F2152 and F2226 that both produced significant quantities of pottery. The bulk of the pottery in the 'Droveway Ditches' group is concentrated in Ditches F2125 and F2285 with low quantities also present in Ditches F2943 and F2952. The vessel types in Phase 2 are dominated by 'Belgic' form types, however there is still a significant element of forms in the 'East Midlands scored ware' style that probably represent vessel types that continued in use, and demonstrate indications of form evolution from Phase 1, as well as small quantities of residual or re-deposited pottery. The range of forms and fabrics discussed below suggests a chronology for Phase 2 that begins in the 1st century BC and continues to the mid 1st century AD spanning the emergence and flourit of 'Belgic' form types that continued to be supplemented by cruder form types in the style that dominated in Phase 1.

Phase 2 Feature Group	Fabrics 1and2		Other Fabrics		Total R.EVE
	sc	w	sc	w	
Strip Field System	2	11	15	95	0
Enclosure Ditches and associated features	209	4184	166	3793	3.05
Features forming S2273	22	212	0	0	0.07
Droveway ditches and associated features	126	2009	78	2948	3.08
Features in northern area (AS1111)	0	0	3	11	0
Other Phase 2 features	15	127	11	153	0.12
Total	*374*	*6543*	*270*	*6989*	*6.25*

Table 7: Distribution of sherds in Phase 2 feature groups

The East Midlands scored ware style vessels present in Phase 2 are dominated by Form No.6 (Table 8), of which six examples of were recovered from the 'Enclosure Ditches' and five from the 'Droveway Ditches', but none from the remaining groups of pottery. In the 'Enclosure Ditches' group Form No.6 is present in Ditches F2152 (L2154, Fig.31.28; L2841), F2226 (L2242, Fig.31.22; L2263; L2265) and F2545 (L2546). In the 'Droveway Ditches' group, Form No.6 is present in Ditches F2125 (L2126, two examples) and F2285 (L2286, three examples, including Fig.31.33-31.34). In both groups every example occurs alongside Belgic form types. Form No.5, a decorated version of Form No.6 appears rarer in Phase 2 than in Phase 1, possibly indicating a shift away from restricted nail decoration on the East Midlands scored ware style vessels that continued in use in Phase 2. Examples of Form No.5 in Phase 2 were found in 'Droveway Ditches' F2125 (L2126) and F2285 (L2286), as well as in Layer L2259; part of Structure S2273. It may be notable that the scarce quantity of pottery recovered from the features that comprise Structure ST2273 is entirely composed of Fabric 2 East Midlands scored ware style pottery, and that the only diagnostic vessel recovered from features in this group is the Form No.5 jar from Layer L2259. However the dating and development of these types is complicated by the fact that, in the Lower Nene Valley, scored ware does not decline as Belgic pottery is introduced, and the two types continue to co-exist in assemblages until the Roman Conquest period (Rollo 2001, 55). The relatively low numbers of vessels in each phase may reflect variations typical of handmade pottery or may indeed be chronologically sensitive in this assemblage, as the sparse appearance of East Midlands scored ware vessel types: Form No.s 15 and 20 in Phase 2 may suggest.

Two examples of Form No.15 (Fig.31.23-31.24) were recovered as part of the 'Enclosure Ditches' group, from Ditches F2152 (L2316D) and F2226 (L2369). Form No. 15 is similar in style to Form No. 6 but with a cup-shaped profile and no discernable definition of neck or rim from body, similar to a vessel dated to the first half of the 1st century AD at Moulton Park (Williams 1974, fig.23.196). These vessels have a similar diameter (16cm) to the Form No.5 and 6 vessels in the assemblage and probably represents a variant of these forms, possibly crudely imitating the wide-mouth of Belgic bowls, rather than representing a 'cup' with an alternative function. Two examples of Form No.20 were recovered as part of the 'Droveway Ditches' group, from Ditches F2125 (L2126) and F2285 (L2286). Form No.20 (Fig.31.35-31.36) is a Fabric 2 wheel-made jar with a small everted rim and three grooves on the shoulder. Form No.20 is comparable to wheel-made, shell-tempered examples at Werrington (Rollo 1988, fig.29.105) and Longthorpe (Dannell 1987, fig.42.72) and

similar to Thompson's (1982) rilled jar form C7 but is not in a Belgic (or related) fabric. This jar type appears to be a wheel made development from the late Iron Age hand made barrel jars common in this and the previous phases and may have emerged in the second quarter of the 1st century AD.

Form No.	Fig. No	Rim/Vessel type and Decoration	Present in fabrics	MNV	Total R.EVE
5		Slightly everted/upright rim, barrel jar, restricted finger-nail decoration (rim only), plain or scored body	2	4	0.24
6	31.22, 31.28, 31.33-31.34	Slightly everted/upright rim, barrel jar, plain or scored body	1and2	11	1.37
15	31.23-31.24	Cup-shape vessel with restricted finger-nail decoration (rim only)	2	2	0.08
20	31.35-31.36	Wheel-made, ovoid jar small everted rim and on some examples faint grooves on the shoulder	2	2	0.32
8		Thom.B1-1: necked jar/bowl with faint shoulder cordon	5	1	0.20
16		Thom.B2-1: Jar/Bowl with stubby everted rim and ?corrugated body	2	1	0.05
17		Thom.B3-1: Wide-mouthed, everted rim jar with bulges between shoulder cordon and body	6	1	0.05
22		Thom.B3-8: Tall, necked, narrow-mouthed jar	5	1	0.3
18		Thom.C7-1: Handmade jar with everted rim and crudely rilled body	5	1	0.1
9		Thom.D1-1/1-2: necked bowl with single, narrow cordon on neck (rim and neck only)	3, 4, 5 and 6	24	2.54
13		Thom.D2-3: Bowl with deep, vertical, cordoned neck, and slightly rounded carination	5	1	0.4
19		Thom.G4: carinated girth beaker with multiple cordons and zones decorated with vertical combing	6	1	0.25
12		Thom.G5-1: butt-beaker with barrel shape body	2	1	0.15
na		Other forms	2 and ROB SH	2	0.20
Total				*53*	*6.25*

Table 8: Quantification of forms and their characteristics in the Phase 2 pottery group by minimum number of vessels (MNV) and R.EVE

While the importance of the East Midlands scored ware style pottery as a component of the Phase 2 pottery group cannot be overlooked; the Phase 2 pottery group is dominated by a relatively limited range of Belgic vessels: in total 34 vessels, supplemented by 17 vessels quantified in the Phase 1 'Enclosure Ditches' but probably deposited in Phase 2 (as the features remained open). Similar to the distribution of the East Midlands scored ware diagnostic forms in Phase 2, diagnostic sherds of Belgic forms in Phase 2 were, with a single exception, recovered entirely from the 'Enclosure Ditches' and 'Droveway Ditches' groups.

It is difficult to form a balanced appraisal of the Belgic forms in the Phase 2 pottery group (Form No.s 8, 9, 12, 13, 16-19, 22) as diagnostic fragment survival is generally limited to relatively small rim and neck fragments that blur the boundaries between forms, especially those assigned to the dominant Form No. 9 (Thompson 1982, types D1-1/1-2). In total, Phase 2 (including the Belgic vessels quantified in the Phase 1 'Enclosure Ditches' group) produced 31 Form No. 9 vessels in a diverse range of fabrics. Of the Form No. 9 vessels eight each were present in Fabrics 5 and 6, seven in Fabric 4, five in Fabric 3 and three in Fabric 2, probably reflecting the site's location on the northern edge of Thompson's (1982) style zone 8 where 'classic' Belgic fabrics are less common and locally produced sand/shell-tempered 'imitation' fabrics dominate, a mixture typical of early 1st century AD assemblages in the region (Rollo 2001, 56).

The rim sherds recorded clearly define the Form No. 9 vessels as having an off-set necked form with a plain or beaded rim and a narrow ridge or cordon on the shoulder/base of neck. These features are most consistent to Thompson's D1-1/1-2 bowl forms but could also be applied, in the absence of further dimensions or detail to B1-1 jars or E1-1/3-1 cups with closely related profiles. Regardless of an exact type classification it is clear that this related group dominates. The D1-1 bowl and related types are long-lived forms, confirmed as appearing in approximately 20BC in Hertfordshire (Thompson 1982, 300), but possibly not appearing in northern Cambridgeshire until the second quarter of the 1st century AD (Rollo 2001, 56) however it is not possible to confirm this date range at Sawtry. Only a single Form No. 9 vessel was recovered with a near complete (reconstructed) profile, in Ditch F2226 L2369 and Fabric 4. The complete lower body of a Form No. 9 vessel was also recovered from Ditch F2152 L2842 with 3 holes in a triangular arrangement perforating the base, comparable to an example recorded at Wardy Hill (Evans et al 2003, 177 and fig. 83.1).

The other Belgic vessels recorded in the Phase 2 group occur as either isolated or scarce examples of their type in the assemblage and though fragmentary are considerably less so than the Form No. 9 sherds. The pattern of breakage, particularly the high fragmentation of Form No. 9 vessels compared to the other Belgic forms cannot be explained by the robustness of vessels or the type of feature they were recovered from, and may reflect a pattern of use where necked bowl forms were subject to a high degree of every-day use (though none show signs of cooking) and/or deliberately comprehensively while the relatively low quantity of other types were reserved for alternative functions. Despite the dominance of the Form No.9 vessels and the variation in the remaining Belgic forms (outlined below), all these Belgic forms fall into a relatively narrow range of forms – basic open bowl forms (including carinated bowls and cups, and necked bowls) that are typical in terms of presence and

absence (of other Belgic forms) of the northern East Anglian region (Hill 2002, 158; Thompson 1982). Similar patterns have previously been recorded at Monument 97 (Rollo 2001, 56) where a very similar range of forms was recorded, as they were at Werrington (Rollo 1988), Wakerley (Jackson and Ambrose 1978) and Moulton Park (Williams 1974).

In the Phase 2 'Enclosure Ditches' group are five further vessel types to supplement the 18 Form No. 9 vessels in the group, comprising Form No.s 16, 17, 18, 19 and a late Iron Age storage jar (in Fabric 2). Particularly notable amongst these vessels is Form No.19: a near complete carinated girth beaker in Ditch F2152 (L2843). This vessel is the only one of two Belgic vessels decorated with decoration other than plain cordons, in this case 3 cordons of vertical combing. It is also a form type that was not in circulation beyond the mid 1st century AD (Thompson 1982, type G4). The other decorated Belgic vessel in the assemblage is also in this group, in Ditch F2152 (L2155), and comprises Form No. 18 a jar decorated (possibly for a functional reason) with crude rilling on the body. The remaining three Belgic forms in the Phase 2 'Enclosure Ditches' group are represented by small rim fragments only and include fragments from handmade, everted rim storage jars comparable to examples at Haddon (Evans 2003, fig.33.5) and Tort Hill West (Hancocks et al 1998, fig. 23.P23.5-6) that probably date to the first half of the 1st century AD consistent with the chronology of the classic 'Belgic' forms.

The Phase 2 'Droveway Ditches' group also includes five further vessel types to supplement the dominant Form No.9 vessels, comprising Form No.s 8, 12, 13, 22 and a late Iron Age/early Roman storage jar (in fabric ROB SH). The only one of these vessels that is present beyond rim and neck sherds is Form No.13 in Fabric 5, recovered from Ditch F2125 (L2126B), a ditch terminus containing the highest concentration of pottery in Phase 2. The ROB SH storage jar, in Ditch F2285 (L2286C) and comparable to examples recorded alongside Roman Ermine Street in Cambridgeshire (Hancocks et al 1998, 47: type C12.13), may be contemporary with these forms in the mid 1st century AD, but could also reflect continuous deposition into the early Roman period as Ditches F2285C and F2952 (L2953) also contain very low quantities of Romanised fabrics (fabrics BSW and GRS).

Supplementing the range of Belgic vessel types in these groups are further variants recovered from the Phase 1 'Enclosure Ditches' (Table 6) which remained open into Phase 2 and produced forms typical of the period. As well as Form No.s 8, 9 and 12 already encountered in the above Phase 2 groups, these included Form No.s 10, 11 and 19. Notable amongst these forms is the well-dated Form No.10, recovered from Phase 1 'Enclosure Ditch' F2325 (L2900), but typical of the first half of the 1st century AD. Form No. 10 is a wide-mouthed, carinated bowl with a plain neck cordon that corresponds with Thompson (1982) type D2-1, as well as with vessels recorded at Wakerley (Jackson and Ambrose 1978, fig.38.57) and Moulton Park (Williams 1974, fig19.146). The chronology of the remaining forms in this group is less clear with production potentially commencing in the final quarter of the 1st century BC with long-lived types such as Form No.s 9 and 10 continuing to be produced in the Lower Nene Valley in Romanising fabrics into the mid 1st century AD (Rollo 2001, 56).

Phase 3

Phase 3 features produced a total group of 175 fragments (2895g) of pottery, including a concentration in Gully F2387 (Table 9), which indicates an overall date range for Phase 3 spanning the mid 1st to 2nd centuries AD. The stratigraphically earliest features in Phase 3 produced a mixture of 'Belgic' fabrics and GRS sherds with a only a single diagnostic sherd recovered from Pit F2485 L2486C comprising a thin, 3-bar strap handle probably from a mid 1st century AD flagon.

Phase 3 Feature Group	Fabrics 1and2		Other Fabrics		Total R.EVE
	sc	w	sc	w	
Layer L2060	67	615	3	97	0
Pits cutting Layer L2060	26	326	22	1250	0.76
Gully F2387	8	144	35	358	0.54
Other Phase 3 features	2	20	12	85	0
Total	103	1105	72	1790	1.3

Table 9: Distribution of sherds in Phase 3 feature groups

The concentration in Gully F2387 (L2409) is relatively small (43 sherds, 502g) but significant and includes quantities of late Iron Age Fabrics 1 and 4 alongside Belgic/Romanising fabrics (Fabrics 7 and 8) and early Roman fabrics (OXS, BSW, ROB SH, SOC CC and LEZ SA2) that suggest a date in the 2nd century AD. Key to this dating are the presence of a single small sherd of Central Gaulish samian ware (LEZ SA2) and the base of a rough cast beaker in SOC CC. Diagnostic rim fragments are limited to forms that were produced from the late 1st century AD and include a necked jar in BSW comparable to am example recorded at Maxey (Gurney 1985, fig.83.70) and an everted rim jar with a rilled body comparable to those at Longthorpe (Dannell 1987, fig.42.68b).

Elsewhere in Phase 3, Layer L2060 produced a modest quantity of pottery, almost entirely Fabric 2 sherds with sparse Fabric 1 and 4 sherds also present; however these sherds are scattered without any notable concentrations and include no diagnostic sherds. Of the 'Pits cutting Layer L2060', only Pit F2061 contains pottery in any quantity, while the remainder produced a very sparse scatter of sherds. Pit F2061 contains the remnants, though not the rim, of a large storage jar in Fabric 5 that could conceivably have been produced in the late Iron Age or early Roman period. Also present and contemporary with Phase 3 is a GRS vessel in Pit F2032 (L2033) comparable to examples at Longthorpe (Dannell 1987, 155 and fig.42.84a-c) dated to the mid 1st to 2nd centuries AD. Other vessels that may be contemporary with the beginning of Phase 3 in the 'Pits cutting Layer L2060' but are probably residual include a Form No.20 jar in Pit F2040 (L2041, Fig.31.37), Form No.9 sherds in Pit F2065 and Linear F2096 and a Form No.12 rim sherd in Linear F2096, while the handmade Fabric 2 Form No.6 vessels are almost certainly residual.

Layer L2002

Layer L2002 contained a total of 249 sherds (1770g) recovered from test pit excavation. The bulk of these sherds, 75.50% by sherd count (72.71% by weight) are in Fabric 2 and are substantially abraded with a low average sherd weight of 6.85g.

Also present are sparsely sherds in Belgic fabrics (Fabrics 3, 4, 5 and 6) and low quantities of Roman pottery. The Roman pottery includes abraded sherds of GRS and BSW with two sherds (10g) of LNV CC that probably date from the mid 2nd century AD onwards. Diagnostic sherds are limited to highly fragmented sherds from forms common in the assemblage: Form No.s 5, 6 and 9.

Conclusions

The pottery assemblage from Black Horse Farm, Sawtry represents a single, continual occupation from approximately the 5th century BC to the beginning of the Romano-British period, and provides a further ceramic profile of material culture in the region for this chronological span that is consistent with assemblages previously recorded at Werrington (Rollo 1988), Monument 97 (Rollo 2001) and Wakerley (Jackson and Ambrose 1978). The assemblage aptly illustrates two important associations of ceramic form/fabric types. The first, in Phase 1, is the continuation of some middle Iron Age styles in Fabrics 1 and 2 parallel to the more typical late Iron Age East Midlands scored ware tradition, and the second, in Phase 2 is the emergence of, probably locally produced, Belgic fabrics that supplement but never replace the East Midlands scored ware pottery with both styles continuing into the mid 1st century AD.

The assemblage incorporates a major element of seemingly mundane and utilitarian pottery, reflected by the large numbers of consistent vessel types: Forms 5, 6 and 9 (in various phases) that all demonstrate a high degree of breakage/fragmentation, with a lesser element of 'ritual' activity involving the deposition of generally larger, more elaborate, complete vessels in ditch termini that may represent phases of re-building or specific events that formed an important part of the occupants perception of the structure of the site whether they were ceremonial or not.

List of Illustrations (grouped by Form No.)

Form No.1
Fig. 30.6, Fabric 9, Ditch terminus re-cut F2773 (L2772), Phase 1

Form No.2
Fig. 30.3, Fabric 1, Ring Ditch F2324 (L2315) Seg.Q, Phase 1

Form No.3
Fig. 30.1, Fabric 2, Ring Ditch F2324 (L2315), Phase 1
Fig. 30.2, Fabric 1, Ring Ditch F2324 (L2315) Seg.V, Phase 1

Form No.4
Fig. 30.7, Fabric 1, Ditch F2679 (L2680), Phase 1

Form No.5
Fig. 30.4, Fabric 2, Ditch terminus re-cut F2773 (L2772), Phase 1
Fig. 30.8, Fabric 2, Ring Ditch F2324 (L2315) Seg. T, Phase 1
Fig. 30.9, Fabric 2, Ditch terminus re-cut F2773 (L2772), Phase 1
Fig. 30.15, Fabric 2, Ditch F2738 (L2887) Seg.C, Phase 1

Form No.6
Fig. 30.5, Fabric 2, Ring Ditch F2324 (L2315), Phase 1
Fig. 30.10, Fabric 2, Ring Ditch F2324 (L2315) Seg. T, Phase 1
Fig. 30.11, Fabric 2, Oven F2335 (L2338), Phase 1
Fig. 30.12, Fabric 2, Layer L2459, Phase 1
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Fig. 31.20, Fabric 2, Ditch F2325 (L2366), Phase 1
Fig. 31.22, Fabric 2, Ditch F2226 (L2242), Phase 2
Fig. 31.25, Fabric 2, Linear F2439 (L2440), Phase 1
Fig. 31.26, Fabric 2, Ditch F2325 (L2361) Seg.D, Phase 1
Fig. 31.27, Fabric 2, Ditch F2105 (L2109), Phase 1
Fig. 31.28, Fabric 2, Ditch F2152 (L2841), Phase 2
Fig. 31.29, Fabric 2, Ditch F2287 (L2288), Phase 1
Fig. 31.30, Fabric 2, Linear F2439 (L2440), Phase 1
Fig. 31.31, Fabric 2, Ditch F2274 (L2275) Seg.C, Phase 1
Fig. 31.32, Fabric 2, Gully F2490 (L2491) Seg.A, Phase 1
Fig. 31.33, Fabric 2, Ditch F2285 (L2286) Seg.D, Phase 2
Fig. 31.34, Fabric 2, Ditch F2285 (L2286) Seg.D, Phase 2

Form No.7
Fig. 30.14, Fabric 2, Ditch F2325 (L2328), Phase 1

Form No.14
Fig. 31.21, Fabric 2, Ditch F2105 (L2106), Phase 1

Form No.15
Fig. 31.23, Fabric 2, Ditch F2152 (L2316) Seg.D, Phase 2
Fig. 31.24, Fabric 2, Ditch F2226 (L2369), Phase 2

Form No.20
Fig. 31.35, Fabric 2, Ditch F2943 (L2944) Seg.C, Phase 2
Fig. 31.36, Fabric 2, Ditch F2125 (L2126) Seg.B, Phase 2
Fig. 31.37, Fabric 2, Pit F2040 (L2041), Phase 3

3.3 The Daub and Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

A total of 349 fragments (3056g) of prehistoric daub and 43 fragments (2418g) of Romano-British CBM were recovered from stratified features (Table 10). Both materials were quantified by fragment count and weight, with all data entered on to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which will be deposited as part of the archive. The general preservation of the daub is exceptionably poor, due to the extremely wet conditions prevalent on the site; although scarce larger fragments were recorded. The fabric of the daub was examined at x20 magnification, but was found to demonstrate little consistency in its manufacture. The sun-dried fabric of the daub frequently contains natural fine silty sand, while fragments may contain sparse to abundant

quantities of medium to coarse shell or organic temper. The CBM was sparsely scattered and present as highly abraded fragments in the upper fills of ditches, and not related to significant activity on the site. In conclusion the only significant group in the assemblage is within the Phase 1 group, associated with Round Structure 3, but a commentary by phase of all material is included below.

Phase	Daub		Other CBM	
	Fragment Count	Weight (g)	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Phase 1	222	2194	39	1517
Phase 2	70	472	1	822
Phase 3	13	56	1	50
Layer L2002	41	326	2	29
Unphased	3	8	0	0
Total	*349*	*3056*	*43*	*2418*

Table 10: Quantification of daub and CBM in phases

Phase 1

Phase 1 features produced a total of 222 fragments (2194g) of daub (Table 11), with the largest group by a significant margin recovered from 'features forming Roundhouse 3 S2441', which accounted for 36.49% of the Phase 1 daub by fragment count (54.42% by weight).

Phase	Daub		Other CBM	
	Fragment Count	Weight (g)	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Features forming Roundhouse 3 S2441	81	1194	0	0
Features associated with the abandonment of Roundhouse 3 S2441	40	135	0	0
Enclosure Ditches	42	435	39	1517
Other features	59	430	0	0
Total	*222*	*2194*	*39*	*1517*

Table 11: Phase 1 distribution of daub in feature groups

The bulk of the daub from Roundhouse 3 (S2441) was present as a sparse distribution in the sections of Ring Ditch F2324, with similar quantities also present in ten Pit/Posthole features that formed part of the structure (Table 12). The Pit/Posthole features that contained daub included Pits F2755 and F2787 and Postholes F2510, F2643, 2646, F2655, F2687, F2705, F2785 and F2950. There was a notable concentration of daub in Pit F2787 (L2788) (18 fragments, 191g), with slightly smaller groups from Posthole F2643 (L2645) (6 fragments, 121g) and Posthole F2646 (L2647) (9 fragments, 141g), that may be related to structural features. The average fragment weight of the daub recovered from both Ring Ditch F2324 and the Pit/Posthole features is relatively high, and noticeably better preserved than that recovered from Ditch F2773; which also comprised part of Roundhouse 3 (S2441).

Only minute intact areas of surface are visible and there are no visible structural impressions.

Feature Type within ST2441	Fragment Count	Weight (g)	Average Fragment Weight (g)
Ring Ditch F2324	34	580	17.01
Pit/Posthole features	44	597	13.57
Other Ditch (F2773)	3	17	5.67
Total	*81*	*1194*	*14.74*

Table 12: Distribution of daub within features that make up Structure ST2441

Also in Phase 1 and associated with Roundhouse 3 are 'abandonment' Layers L2420 and L2459 that produced a total of 40 fragments of daub (135g). The distribution of the daub in Layers L2420 and L2459 does not demonstrate any pattern or concentrations that could be related to structural elements or areas of activity and there are only minute intact areas of surface and no visible structural impressions in the daub.

Two further structures: Roundhouse 1 and Roundhouse 2 are present in Phase 1 but are only associated with very sparse quantities of very small daub fragments. The Phase 1 'Enclosure Ditches' also produced a sparse scatter of daub, with a relatively high average fragment weight of 10.36g (in total 42 fragments, 435g). Within the 'Enclosure Ditches' group, the daub was sparsely distributed between multiple fills of Ditches F2105, F2325, F2360, F2738, F2808, Gully F2309, F2490 and Pit F3000. Ditch F2808 (L2973) contained a single fragment with a very small wattle impression (8mm diameter). Also present were highly abraded fragments of oxidised, sand-tempered Romano-British brick (40-45mm thick), in the upper fills of Ditch F2325 (L2367 and L2382); 39 fragments (1517g) of CBM in total. The daub in the remaining Phase 1 features was limited to very sparse quantities of small fragments.

Phase 2

A total of 70 fragments (472g) of daub were recovered from Phase 2 features (Table 13). Most notable within this group was the daub recovered from features forming Structure S2273. The two fragments (115g) associated with Structure S2273 were present in Beam Slot F2184 (L2185) and included the largest single fragment (111g) in the assemblage.

Phase	Daub		Other CBM	
	Fragment Count	Weight (g)	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Feature forming S2273	5	115	0	0
Enclosure Ditches and associated features	52	254	1	822
Other features	13	103	0	0
Total	*70*	*472*	*1*	*822*

Table 13: Phase 2 distribution of daub in feature groups

The bulk of the Phase 2 daub was recovered from Enclosure Ditches F2152 and F2226, and their associated features (Linear F2162, Gully F2219, Pits F2221, F2227

and Ditch F2545); however, these are limited to considerably small fragments, as are those recovered from the remaining Phase 2 features. Also present is a single, miscellaneous, burnt Romano-British fragment (822g) of CBM from Ditch F2152 (L2155C).

Phase 3

A negligible quantity of small daub fragments (13 fragments, 56g) was recovered from Phase 3 features and does not warrant further comment. An additional small fragment (50g) of miscellaneous Romano-British CBM was also recovered from Layer L2060 (TP45).

Layer L2002

A total of 41 fragments (326g) of daub were recovered from test pit excavation of Layer L2002, with no notable concentrations recorded; although 5 highly abraded fragments (108g) of clay tempered with abundant crushed shell were present in L2002 Test Pit A4, which may have formed part of a clay object or may just represent a variation in the daub. Two fragments (29g) of highly abraded Romano-British CBM of unidentifiable form type were also recovered from L2002, Test Pit B9.

3.4 The Worked Stone

Andrew Peachey

A single fragment of worked sandstone (4414g) was recovered from Posthole F1060 (L1063). The fragment is formed from relatively fine-grained, grey sandstone that was probably sourced from the Kellaways Sand Formation which underlies the Oxford Clay Formation and outcrops on the south side of the River Nene Valley in the Peterborough region. The fragment exhibits one flat surface that have been artificially manufactured and possibly the remnant of a second at a perpendicular angle, but the remainder of the 'block' is uneven and either naturally formed (unworked) or very heavily abraded. The function of this block is unclear but it may have acted as a post-pad, hence the single manufactured flat surface, with the second partial surface representing an earlier attempt or simply crude shaping.

3.5 The Slag

Jane Cowgill

Introduction

The site lies on ground that slopes away from the banked up Great North Road (Roman Ermine Street), towards the basin of Sawtry Fen to the east. Iron Age settlement has been identified to the north of the site at Tort, or Toft Hill, where a probable Late Iron Age farmstead was located, that continued in use until at least the 4th century AD. Ermine Street forms the focus for Roman activity around Sawtry.

Recording Methodology

A total of 9037g (200 pieces) of slag and associated finds were submitted for recording. The finds were washed when necessary and then identified solely on

morphological grounds by visual examination, sometimes with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope. Results were recorded on a *pro forma* recording sheet and this information was entered on to an Access database using the following encoded fields: Site code; context; type; count; weight; craft; fuel; condition; comments. A note of probable fuel type has been recorded when fragments were incorporated within the slag. The catalogue forms Section 5.5.

Discussion

The majority of the assemblage is composed of Iron Age Grey slags, a type generated by an unknown high temperature process, but found elsewhere exclusively in Iron Age contexts. There are also a few pieces of slag that are probably the by-product of iron smithing; the fabrication, repair or recycling of iron objects (Table 14). A single piece is, however, the waste from the production of iron. The slags were recovered from a wide range of feature types including pits, ditches, floors and gullies.

The Iron Age Grey Slags

The dominant slag assemblage from this site is Iron Age Grey slags, of which there are 153 pieces, weighing 1725g (Table 14). In being consistent with all slags of this type, most of these pieces have a white to a light grey coloured surface, with a mid grey, very vesicular frothy core. Some of the pieces seem to have a white chalky powdery surface. They have evidently been molten and flowed and have a glassy structure. One of the characteristics of this type of slag is that it is found in large pieces, but most of the fragments from this site are small; although those from contexts 2262, 2885 and 3001 are now probably fragments of once large pieces. This slag type is most common on Late Iron Age sites but most of this assemblage is from 5th to 2nd century BC contexts, including all of the larger groups and those with the larger pieces (contexts L2106 (Upper fill of Ditch Terminus F2105), L2885 (Basal fill of Ditch F2738) and L3001 (Lower fill of Pit F3000)). The only exception to this being L2262, the basal fill of Phase 2 Boundary Ditch F2226.

The bemusing aspect concerning these slags is the consistency of the morphological characteristics, particularly colour, regardless of where in the country they are found or the geology underlying the site. They are found on settlements of all size and status from very small rural settlements (for example Thurnscoe, South Yorkshire (Cowgill 2000)), medium sized enclosed settlements (Grange Farm, Courteenhall (Cowgill, Mack and McDonnell 2000)), to the large hillforts in Wessex (Dr C. Salter pers. comm.). Samples of Iron Age Grey slags from two sites have been analysed (Swiss and McDonnell 2001 and Cowgill, Mack and McDonnell 2001) in an attempt to try to determine by what process they were generated. The experiments showed that they were certainly produced by a high temperature pyrotechnical process, which involved temperatures in excess of 1200°C. The vesicular and frothy nature of the slag could only have formed whilst the slag was relatively fluid. To attain these temperatures implies a forced air draught suggesting that a pair of bellows would have been needed in some sort of hearth.

Context	Date	TAP	HB	SLAG	FIRED CLAY	IAGREY	SLAG
2408	5th - 2ndC BC					2: 5g	
2124	5th - 2ndC BC			1: 43g			
2315	5th - 2ndC BC		1: 590g				1: 15g
2691	5th - 2ndC BC	1: 3092g					
2739	5th - 2ndC BC					3: 89g	
2885	5th - 2ndC BC				3: 84g	58: 328g	
2888	5th - 2ndC BC					1: 4g	
2106	5th - 2ndC BC			3: 33g		14: 195g	
2108	5th - 2ndC BC						0: 2g
2178	5th - 2ndC BC		1: 711g				
2182	5th - 2ndC BC		14: 194g				
2199	5th - 2ndC BC					1: 11g	
2208						1: 6g	
2310	5th - 2ndC BC					2: 2g	
2840	5th - 2ndC BC				1: 97g		
2144	5th - 2ndC BC					2: 3g	
2149	5th - 2ndC BC					8: 19g	
2420	5th - 2ndC BC					5: 23g	
2491	5th - 2ndC BC		1: 55g				
3001	5th - 2ndC BC					23: 377g	
2150	L1st BC-M1stAD					2: 28g	
2244	L1st BC-M1stAD					3: 9g	
2257	L1st BC-M1stAD					1: 59g	
2262	L1st BC-M1stAD					4: 465g	
2265	L1st BC-M1stAD		4: 106g				2: 9g
2546	L1st BC-M1stAD		1: 45g				
2878	L1st BC-M1stAD					3: 18g	
2060	M1st - 2ndC AD					3: 4g	
2163	M1st - 2ndC AD					1: 1g	
2002	-					7: 28g	
2015	-					9: 51g	
2403	-		2:				

			58g				
TOTAL		1: 3092g	24: 1559g	4: 76g	4: 181g	153: 1725g	3: 26g

For the codes used in the above table see Section 5.5.
Contexts highlighted in a grey tone are those containing evidence for iron smelting or smithing.
Table 14: Summary of the count and weight of the slag types by context.

The analyses ruled out the possibility that they could derive from a ferrous or non-ferrous metallurgical process. The most obvious inorganic processes are lime burning and glass production or working. The melting point of this slag is too high, however, for it to have been produced in a lime kiln. There is no evidence for glass production in this country during the Late Iron Age (S. Paynter, pers. comm.), although temperatures of around 1100 °C would be needed to homogenise a soda-lime silicate glass during production or glass working. If this was the source of this slag, some supporting evidence would be expected in the form of crucibles or more especially glass droplets and dribbles. None have been found on any of the sites from which Iron Age Grey slag has been recorded by the author. With organic pyrotechnologies the temperatures required are too low. Even cremation, the highest temperature process, will barely reach temperatures of 1000°C and the only slags recovered from experimental cremations are small fuel ash slags (J. McKinley, pers. comm.).

Relatively high temperatures may arise during the accidental or deliberate burning of house structures. Temperatures of 1200°C may be reached with the necessary minerals present in walling and flooring to produce this slag. These slags, however, are not usually found in particularly charcoal rich contexts and the finds found associated with them are not burnt, but usually ordinary domestic rubbish. It is difficult to tally this line of inquiry with the consistency of the Iron Age dates, when similar types of building materials (wattle, mud and stud, various types of thatching materials etc) were used in earlier and later periods. Unfortunately, therefore, the results of these analyses still do not allow a suggestion of the processes involved or give an indication of how or why. The reason for the limited date range for the Iron Age Grey slag has still to be resolved.

The Iron Smelting and Smithing Slags

Smelting slags are produced when iron ore was smelted in a furnace to produce metallic iron. There is only one piece that was generated during iron production from this site and this was from Stakehole F2690. It is a slag-block fragment produced by a pit-furnace smelting technology. These are smelting slags that are thought to have been collected in a pit beside or below the furnace structure, rather than being tapped out of it in a sequence of flows. The piece is very abraded and encrusted with soils and corrosion products, resulting in very little of the surface detail being visible. Slag blocks have often been found in very small numbers on sites, often as single examples such as this one, and it is tempting to wonder whether these pieces were not collected from a smelting site and taken to the settlement, rather than the sites being the locations of extremely brief episodes of iron production.

There is only a small assemblage of iron-smithing slags, again mostly from 5th to 2nd century BC contexts (Table 14). Most of the pieces are a matt dark-grey colour and

are very abraded, some so extremely so that they are rounded and appear to be water-worn (contexts L2124 (layer associated with the Phase 1 cooking pits), L2491 (Single fill of Phase 1 Gully F2490 and L2546 (Fill of Phase 2 boundary ditch F2545)). They are fairly variable in size and shape and therefore may not be the by-product of a single smithy.

3.6 The Small Finds

Nina Crummy

The two brooches (Fig. 32.1-32.2) are both of Colchester type and date to the first half of the 1st century AD. The larger brooch is plain apart from ribbed side-wings, and belongs to Type Cc at King Harry Lane, Verulamium; examples of which originate mainly from Phase 1 to 3 graves, though one came from a Phase 4 burial (Stead and Rigby 1989, 90). A reasonably early date in the period of production is more likely for SF 16, as it is large and had an elaborately fretted catchplate. SF 17 is completely plain, and the catchplate was probably less elaborately fretted. It belongs to King Harry Lane Type Cd, which is again found in Phase 1-3 graves.

The recovery of two such brooches together in the primary fill of F2738 suggests that they were deposited deliberately, especially as they were associated with a complete pottery vessel. This group of objects may perhaps represent the abandonment of the site. Several deposits dating to the mid and late 1st century that mark either the relocation of a settlement's population or a change of land use have been noted in the general area of Sawtry. They are described and discussed in Hinman 2003, 627.

The function of the handled wooden board is not certain (Fig. 33.3). The handle is certainly too short for the object to have been used as a boat paddle, though it might have served a specialised agricultural or culinary purpose. A number of wooden tray-like objects have been recovered from Late Iron Age or early Roman graves, and, though details of their form are not known due to poor preservation, it is perhaps with this group of objects that the Sawtry board should generally be associated. Many of these grave deposits are from burials of some status and have metal fittings, such as those from pre-Flavian cremations at Stansted, Essex (Major 2004, 203-6, cremations 12-13), and from immediately pre- or post-conquest cremations at Stanway, near Colchester, Essex (Crummy in preparation). Less elaborate boards or trays have come from pre-conquest graves at King Harry Lane, Verulamium (Stead and Rigby 1989, fig. 109.118, 6-7, fig. 144, 10). However, all of these objects could have accommodated several serving vessels on the surface, while the Sawtry board is only large enough to hold a single platter or dish, or to have been used as a platter itself. There is no obvious damage to the surfaces, which precludes use as a chopping board.

3.7 The wooden board or 'paddle'

Maisie Taylor

The wooden board from Sawtry (SF19; Fig. 33.3) has a circular body, which is 245mm long, and a short handle 85mm long. The circular end of the handle is 41mm across. The handle is quite short and the circular end is probably more decorative than functional. It is carved from a single, tangentially split plank of oak (*Quercus* sp.), charred on one edge. It is approximately 15mm thick but is slightly thicker in the centre of the paddle.

Paddles and boards of various sizes are used in a variety of ways in various industries. Fibre production, for example, often involves beating the raw material and a variety of paddles and beaters were used for this. A wooden board from Loch Glashan was interpreted as a flax beater because of its similarity to flat-bladed beaters used in the later stages of beating the flax prior to combing and spinning during the nineteenth century (Earwood 1993, 130 and fig.89). The Loch Glashan beater is almost identical to the artefact from Sawtry, except the blade is oval rather than circular. Large boards for carrying platters or dishes have been found in graves, but not as elaborate as this (see Crummy, this report).

The surface of the board from Sawtry is undamaged but one edge is charred, implying that its function might have been culinary. Similar boards, but with much longer handles, are know as 'peels'. They were used for placing bread in and out of bread ovens. As well as having longer handles, peels tended to get charred on the underside rather than the edge (Morris 2000, 892). The artefact from Sawtry is so rare that there is little else with which to compare it.

3.8 The Animal Bone

Carina Phillips

Introduction

3205 fragments of animal bone were recovered in total during excavation of Blackhorse Farm. A majority of the assemblage dated to the Phase 1 (5th-2nd century). In order to highlight any trends, the Phase 1 bone has also been considered by the structural phases. A smaller amount of bone came from Phase 2 features (mid 1st century BC- mid 1st century AD). Small amounts of bone also came from Phase 3 (early Roman) and Phase 4 (2nd century AD+). A single fragment was recovered from a Phase 5 feature (unphased Iron Age) and 49 fragments of animal bone came from undated features; these have all been excluded from analysis.

The bone from all phases was highly fragmented and in many instances exhibited erosion and concretion. This is likely to have contributed to the high number of unidentified fragments in the assemblage. The hand recovery technique used in excavation is likely to result in an under-representation of small bones, particularly bird, fish and small mammal bones.

Method

Bones were identified and recorded to species and element when possible. The category sheep/goat has been used due to the difficulties in clearly identifying the species sheep (*Ovis* sp.) or goat (*Capra* sp.). The term cattle has been used to describe animals that cannot be classed as cows or bulls. Tooth wear for cattle, sheep and pig were recorded using the method of Grant (1982), and ages assigned following the method of Hambleton (1999). Tooth wear ageing for horses follows Farbenfabriken (1994) and Levine (1982). Measurements were taken when viable following the methods of Jones et al (1976) and Driesch (1976), and are contained in the site archive. Withers heights for horses were calculated following Kiesewalter in Driesch and Bosseneck (1974), for sheep following Teichert (1975), for cattle

following Matolcsi (1970). It was not possible to estimate height from any dog bones due to incompleteness. When available the fusion state of identifiable bones was also recorded and ages were assessed following Silver (1969). Fragments not identified to a particular species were recorded under the categories of 'large sized', consisting of cattle (*Bos* sp.), large deer, and horse (*Equus* sp.) and 'small sized' consisting of sheep/goat, pig (*Sus* sp.) and dog (*Canis familiaris*) bone fragments. The unidentifiable bone fragments were recorded as so. Evidence of burning, sawing, chopping, knife-cutting and gnawing was recorded, as was deliberately smashed bone.

Results

Phase 1: 5th-2nd century BC

Species	NISP	MNI	Chopped	Cut	Smashed	Sawn	% butchered	Gnawed	Burnt
Sheep/goat	674	39	9	31	43	0	12	35	2
Sheep	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goat	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cattle	200	20	5	17	26	0	24	29	1
Horse	53	5	2	3	6	0	21	6	0
Pig	32	4	0	2	0	0	6	3	0
Dog	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cat	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roe Deer	1	1	0	0	1	0	100	0	0
Domestic Duck	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Goose	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large Sized	253	-	2	18	86	0	43	1	0
Small mammal	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small sized	602	-	0	1	88	2	15	22	5
Unidentifiable	513	-	1	1	4	0	1	0	3
Total	2348	-	19	73	254	2	15	96	11

Table 15: Phase 1 animal bone. Number of Identified Specimens/fragments (NISP) and Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) and butchery counts.

Quantification

The Phase 1 animal bone accounts for 73% of the entire animal bone assemblage. 42% (979 fragments) of it are identifiable to species (Table 15). All but three of these come from domestic mammals. Sheep/goat bones were most frequently identified (Chart 1) and both sheep and goat were positively identified, suggesting that both species were present and utilised. Cattle were the next most frequently identified, in relatively lower NISP counts than sheep/goat (71% sheep/goat: 20% cattle); MNI suggests slightly less of a difference in numbers, with 39 sheep/goat to 20 cattle (67%: 34%) (Table 15). Horse and then pig follow cattle in both NISP and MNI counts. Dog and cat are represented in much smaller numbers. Two domestic duck (*Anas* sp.) bones and one probable domestic goose (*Anser* sp.) bone are also present.

The only bone from a wild species present in the entire hand-excavated assemblage is a roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) tibia.

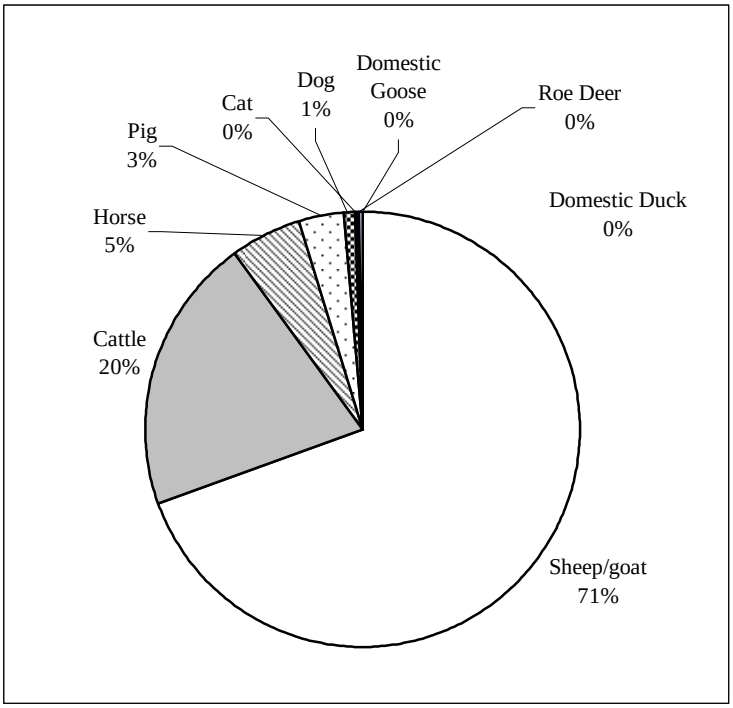

Chart 1: Proportions of domestic mammals from Phase 1(5th-2nd century BC) features

Age-profiles

Fusion data was not available in high enough numbers to consider fusion age profiles for any species other than sheep/goat (Table 16). Dentition therefore provides a majority of the ageing evidence. 33 mandibles provide age estimates based on tooth wear for the sheep/goat assemblage (Chart 2). Prime meat animals (aged at 1½ -3 years (Payne 1973, Hambleton 1999) account for 39% of the aged assemblage (13 mandibles). Sheep/goat mandibles aged over 3 years are present in similar number, however the individuals represented in stage F (aged 3-4 years) may also represent 'prime meat' animals. Some older sheep/goat would also be necessary for breeding stock to maintain flock size and would also have produced milk and wool as secondary products. 21% (7 mandibles) come from sheep/goat aged less than one year; these include a small number of very young lambs (stages A and B) which are likely to represent natural mortalities and possibly excess males not required for breeding or a weathers flock. The numbers of mandibles providing age evidence is not exceptionally high, however they do suggest that meat production was the primary aim in sheep husbandry. The fusion data suggests that a higher proportion of the assemblage is aged less than 2 ½ to 3 years than is indicated by the dentition, which would support the prime meat age slaughter and a primary aim of meat production.

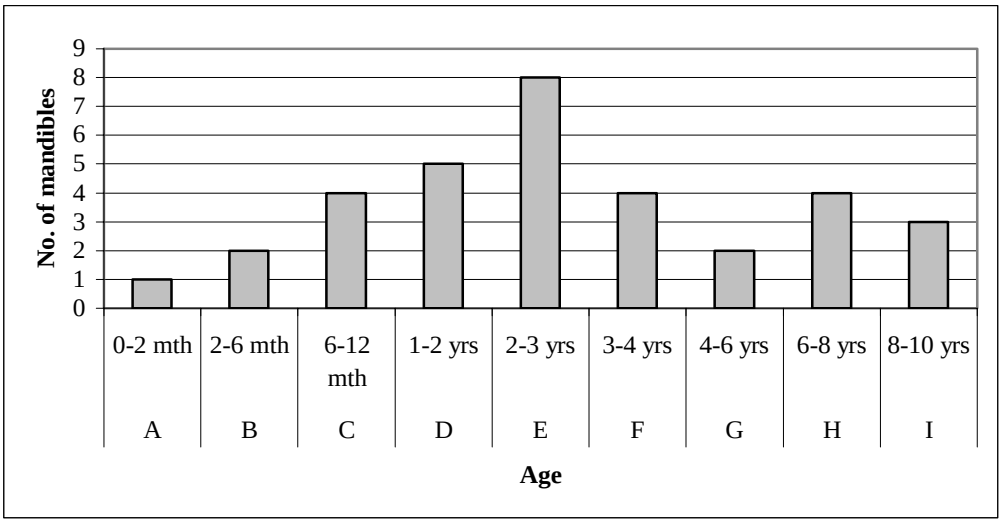

Chart 2: Phase 1 sheep/goat ages based on dentition (n=33)

Sheep/goat	UF	FG	FUS	%UF
Glenoid	8	0	7	
Actetabulum	1	0	0	
P.Radius	1	0	10	
D.Humerus	5	10	8	
Early Fusing (6 to 10 mths) Subtotal	**15**	**10**	**25**	**50%**
Phalanx 1	31	1	10	
D.Tibia	8	0	5	
D.Metapodial	17	0	11	
Mid Fusing (1 to 2 yrs) Subtotal	**56**	**1**	**26**	**68%**
Calcaneum	6	0	2	
P.Femur	3	0	4	
P.Ulna	5	0	0	
P.Humerus	3	1	1	
P.Tibia	5	0	1	
D.Radius	6	0	3	
D.Femur	10	1	2	
Late Fusing (at 21/2 to 3 yrs) Subtotal	**38**	**2**	**13**	**75%**

Table 16: The sheep/goat ages based on fusion for all 5th-2nd century BC features

11 cattle mandibles provide age estimates (Chart 3). Six of the mandibles came from adult cattle and the other five came from immature cattle. The immature animals mostly fell between 1 ½ to 3 year age groups, suggesting they were utilised for meat. The adult animals may represent breeding stock and/or cattle utilised for traction, these would have provided meat and other secondary products, such as skin.

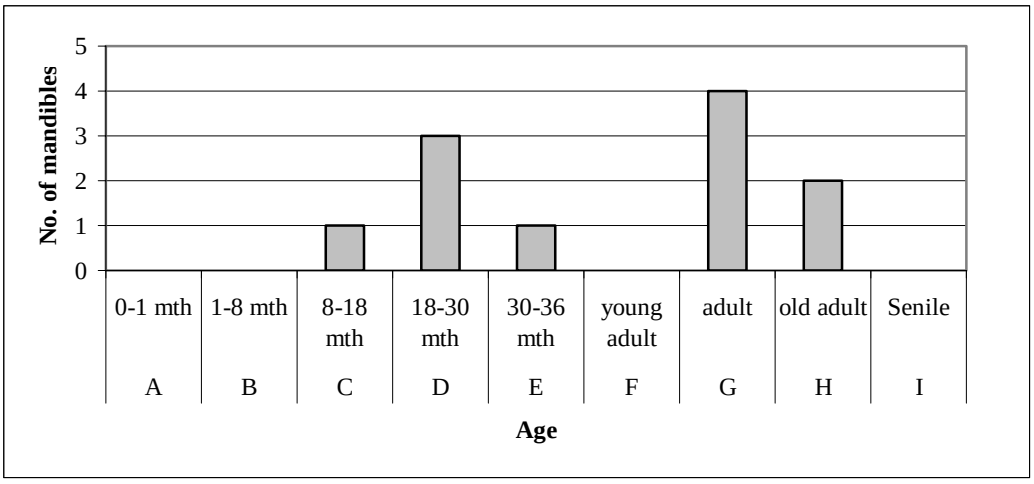

Chart 3: Phase 1 cattle ages based on dentition (n=11)

Only three pig mandibles are sufficiently complete to assess age, they all come from immature individuals.

Butchery

As previously mentioned, the number of observable butchery marks on the animal bone may be an under-representation, due to the poor preservation and fragmentation of much of the assemblage. It should also be emphasised that butchery does not always leave observable traces on the bone, even when the bones are perfectly preserved (Collins 1987, cited in Halstead and Cameron 1992, 501). Butchery marks were observed on 15% of the bone from the entire 5th to 2nd century BC assemblage during recording (Table 15). Smashed bone was most common; these consisted mainly of smashed fragments of long bone shafts, which are probably related to the smashing of bone in order to extract bone marrow. Cut marks were also recorded; the position of these suggests they were caused through skinning, disarticulation and filleting. Chopping was also used to disarticulate the carcasses, chop marks were observed at the joints, on the vertebrae and to separate and to remove the skull. Identified species cattle, sheep/goat and small numbers of horse and pig bones exhibited examples of these butchery marks. Like cattle, sheep/goat and pig, the horse bones exhibited butchery indicative of carcasses skinning, disarticulation, de-fleshing and marrow extraction, indicating this species was utilised for meat, marrow and skin like the other main domestic species. The only wild mammal, roe deer, represented in the assemblage also exhibited butchery in the form of smashed long bone shaft, suggestive of marrow extraction.

Skeletal Representation

Due to the larger sizes of the sheep/goat and cattle assemblages the results for skeletal elements analysis is more reliable for these species. All skeletal elements are represented to some degree in the sheep/goat and cattle assemblages. The sheep/goat assemblage consists of a similar proportion of meaty and non-meaty bones. The cattle assemblage differs, consisting of more non-meaty bones than meaty ones. This could be due to the smashing of long bones for marrow (see below) which would lower the number of unidentifiable (sized) fragments. However, it could also be due to the removal of meat on the bone from the site. The non-meaty bones suggest that

butchery was occurring on the site, which probably would have included skinning and dismemberment. The meaty joints could then have been removed from the site, possibly through trade, resulting in a predominance of non-meaty bones discarded during butchery. The smaller amount of meaty bones were utilised by the occupants of Blackhorse Farm, the meat was filleted and the bones smashed, probably for marrow extraction and then discarded as domestic waste. Horn cores and skull fragments are present in notably lower numbers than other non-meaty bones such mandibles and metapodials in both the cattle and sheep/goat assemblages. This may be related to the more delicate structure of these bones resulting in fragmentation and therefore hindering identification, particularly for skulls. It is possible the small number of horn core fragments is the result of utilisation of the horn sheath; the horn core and sheath may have been removed from the carcass; there is not however any direct evidence for this. The higher proportion of meaty bones in the sheep/goat assemblage suggests that meat may have been filleted and probably utilised on site more frequently than meat from cattle carcasses.

Withers Heights

Phase 1 produced a small number bones from which withers heights were calculable for sheep/goat, cattle and horse. Sheep/goat withers heights ranged 57-59 cm; these are comparable to the heights of modern Soay sheep. Published data for this breed indicates an average of 52cm for Soay ewes and 56cm for Soay rams, the largest recorded ram being at 61cm (Ryder 1983, 41). The heights from all phases are displayed in Table 3 for comparison.

Only three cattle height date to Phase 1 they range 114-128 cm. This is comparable to the cattle at Iron Age Harston (Jones and Phillips forthcoming), the smaller animals in both this assemblage and at Harston fall within the range found at West Stow, which are similar to the size of Dexter cattle (modern height data ranges 100-115 cm; Sambraus 1992, 81). The upper end of the cattle heights from Sawtry and Harston are slightly larger than these.

Like the cattle only two horse bones were complete to allow wither height estimation. They were both 13 hands (hh) in height (130.5cm and 132.1cm). This falls within the height range of 10-14 hh found at other Iron Age sites (Harcourt 1979, 153; Maltby 1981, 192).

Phase	Context	Species	Element	Length (mm)	Height (cm)	Height (hh)
Phase 1 (5th -2nd century BC)	2518	Sheep/goat	Metatarsal	126	57.2	-
	2518	Sheep/goat	Metacarpal	119	58.2	-
	2315	Sheep/goat	Metatarsal	130	59	-
	2377	Sheep/goat	Metacarpal	117	57.2	-
	2109	Sheep/goat	Metacarpal	118	57.7	-
	2324	Cattle	Metatarsal	217	118.7	-
	2885	Cattle	Metatarsal	233	127.5	-
	3002	Cattle	Metacarpal	184	113.7	-
	2315	Horse	Metatarsal	245	130.5	12.8
	2680	Horse	Metatarsal	248	132.1	13
Phase 2 (Mid 1st century BC-Mid 1st century AD)	2427	Sheep/goat	Metacarpal	112	54.8	-
	2259	Sheep/goat	Metatarsal	136	61.7	-
	2369	Cattle	Metacarpal	189	116.8	-
	2002	Horse	Metacarpal	183	117.3	11.5
	2154	Horse	Metacarpal	196	125.7	12.4
	2986	Horse	Metacarpal	236	151.3	15.8
Phase 4 (Mid 2nd century BC+)	2245	Horse	Metatarsal	230	122.55	12

Table 17: Withers heights for sheep/goat, cattle and horse by phase.

Associated animal bone groups

Articulated remains

Six features dating to Phase 1 contained possible articulated remains, four of these are associated with Round Structure 3 (see Table 18). The possible articulated remains consist of bones from the same individuals which were not recognised on site; it is therefore not known if these bones were articulated/semi-articulated, or completely disarticulated. Sheep/goat remains were most common; with only one instance any other species (dog) occurring.

Pit F2517, (L2518) in the southeast quadrant of Round Structure 3, contained 352 fragments of animal bone, 263 were positively identified to sheep/goat and the other 89 are small sized fragments which are probably also sheep/goat. Analysis indicates that the bones consist of the incomplete remains of a minimum of ten sheep/goats, of various ages (both immature and mature bones are present). A variety of bones are represented; skulls were only represented by a few fragments and two horn cores (both identified to sheep). Most skeletal elements were represented in similar proportions, metapodials and mandibles are in slightly higher numbers. This is probably related to the denser structure of these bones aiding survival and perhaps the low amount of meat present on these bones resulting in higher occurrence of deposition. Pelvis and scapulae were represented in slightly lower numbers than the other bones in the assemblage. Both meat bearing and non-meat bearing bones were present. Cut marks were evident on 17 bones, the position of these on astragali,

centroquatros and metatarsals is suggestive of skinning, whereas the atlas vertebrae, femora and pelvis with cut marks is more suggestive of disarticulation. There is only one bone with cut marks that were probably caused by filleting, which tentatively suggests that the meat may have been filleted from the bone. Chop marks were evident on seven vertebrae, also probably associated with separating the carcass. The higher number of cut marks over chop marks is reflected in the overall butchery counts from this phase, suggesting that disarticulation with a knife was not uncommon. The excavation records describe the bones as disarticulated, although it is possible that semi-articulated bones amongst a number of disarticulated ones went unrecognised.

The burial of at least ten semi-complete sheep/goat carcasses in F2517 suggests that the bodies of these animals were utilised within a short time scale to result in their deposition in the same pit. Evidence indicates the skins were removed and utilised. The disarticulation of the carcasses would also suggest that the muscle (meat), tendons or fat were also being used. If the meat was being filleted then it would either have had to be used for food soon after butchery, or preserved by means such as drying, smoking and salting. Evidence from prehistoric sites for such methods of preservation are related to evidence from the bones themselves, such as perforated scapulae which are thought to have been hung (with meat attached) for preservation and deep filleting marks possibly associated with dried on meat. This would therefore imply the meat was left on the bone for some preservation methods. If however the filleted meat from these ten sheep/goats was used soon after butchery, then it would suggest that a large meal or feast would be the result. It is possible these articulated remains represent a small scale mass slaughter and carcass preparation of at least ten sheep of varying ages. Sickness, lack of fodder or a special occasion may have warranted this.

Pit F2497 (L2575), also in southeast quadrant of Round Structure 3, contained the partial remains of two sheep/goats. These were mostly represented by the long bones, although smaller numbers of foot bones were also present. Four bones exhibited cut marks, suggestive of disarticulation and filleting. This is supported by the disarticulated description of the bone in excavation.

Posthole/pit F2596 (L2597), again positioned in the southeast quadrant of Round Structure 3, contained the incomplete remains from a minimum of two sheep/goat, both aged less than 1 ½ to 2 years (based on fusion). The bones are not described as either disarticulated or articulated and it is unclear whether the bones were semi-articulated when buried. Considering the bones present, it is possible that the upper vertebrae and the lower legs were articulated, however this cannot be ascertained.

L2459 a layer associated with Round Structure 3 contained the remains of a sheep/goat aged approximately 10 months. There was no evidence of butchery on any of the bone to indicate disarticulation; it is not possible to ascertain if this was semi-articulated when deposited.

Five bones from an immature dog aged less than 8-9 months (based on fusion) were recovered from Pit F2176 (L2178). There was no evidence of butchery. The bones were not recognised during excavation of the site as belonging to the same skeleton,

which suggests they were not obviously articulated, although it is possible they were unrecognised or disturbance occurred.

Skulls

Ditch F2325 (L2328) contained a substantially complete, but very fragmented cattle skull which was probably complete when deposited. It was recognised during excavation, however orientation was not recorded. Twenty-nine fragments of disarticulated animal bone were also present in this middle fill L2328 of F2325.

Pit F3000 (L3001) also contained two fragmented cattle skulls of similar condition. The completeness of these may suggests they may have been complete when deposited. One of the skulls has an indent c. 30.5mm long on the right side frontal bone. This appears to have been a peri-mortem injury with no evidence of healing. However, the injury itself is unlikely to have been the cause of death; the dense honey-comb bone in this area protects the brain and the injury only penetrates the exterior surface of the skull (R. Jones per comm.) Three fragments of disarticulated animal bone were also present in this context. It is not known how the cattle skulls were positioned in relation to one another as they were not recognised on site.

Feature	Context	Type	Structure	Species	Description	MNI	Comments	Age
2499	2500	Pit	-	Sheep/goat	Partial skeleton	1	Possibly vertebrae and front leg articulated	< 10 months
2517	2518		ST 2441, southeast quadrant	Sheep/goat	Partial skeleton	10	Possibly articulated limbs-cut and chop marks suggest at least some of the carcasses were disarticulated	Various-immature and mature animals
2497	2575	Pit	ST 2441, southeast quadrant	Sheep/goat	Partial skeleton	2	Possibly articulated limbs-cut and chop marks suggest at least some of the carcasses were disarticulated	
2596	2597	Posthole/ pit	ST 2441, southeast quadrant	Sheep/goat	Partial skeleton	2	No evidence of butchery	
-	2459	Layer	ST 2441	Sheep/goat	Partial skeleton	1	No evidence of butchery	<10 months
2176	2178	Pit	-	Dog	Partial skeleton	1	No evidence of butchery	<8-9 months
2325	2328	Ditch	-	Cattle	Skull	1	Fragmented, substantially complete	-

3000	3001	Pit	-	Cattle	Skull	2	Associated with wooden board. Fragmented, substantially complete	-

Table 18: Partial skeletons and skulls from Phase 1 deposits

Pathologies

In addition to the cattle skull described above from Pit F3000 (L3007). A cattle lumbar vertebrae, also from F3000 (L3001), exhibits a congenital neoplastic lesion on the posterior body (R. Jones pers comm.).

Roundhouse 1

94 fragments of animal bone came from this phase. Only 40 fragments were identifiable to species these include sheep/goat, cattle, horse and pig. These are the four most common species present in the entire assemblage.

Roundhouse 2

Only 23 fragments of animal bone came from features forming Roundhouse 2. Cattle, sheep/goat and horse bones were included in the small assemblage.

Round Structure 3

45% of the Phase 1 assemblage came from features forming Round Structure 3 (Table 19). All the four main domestic species (sheep/goat, cattle, horse and pig) were recovered from these features, in addition to two dog bones. 63% of the sheep/goat assemblage came from these features, in contrast to 28% of the cattle assemblage, 24% of the horse assemblage and 34% of the pig assemblage. A majority of the sheep/goat foot and ankle bones from the Phase 1 assemblage came from Round Structure 3 features (Table 20). It is noted that almost all sheep/goat phalanges and carpals/tarsals and astragali, 70% of calcanei and *58*% of Phase 1 metapodials came from Round Structure 3 features. Other non-meaty elements (e.g. mandibles) from Phase 1 were present in lower proportions than foot bones in Round Structure 3 features. Lower percentages of long bones were also recovered from these features than foot bones. The high number of foot bones in Round Structure 3 is influenced by the bone in F2517 (L2518). This feature contained the partial remains of at least 10 sheep/goat and 77% of all phalanges and astragli from Round Structure 3 derived from this assemblage. The entire F2517 assemblage is unusual in terms of its composition and its position inside the south-east quadrant of the roundhouse. Evidence of butchery on the bones indicates that skinning took place, but the presence of foot bones suggests these were not left on the skins is thought to occur at later sites (O'Connor 1984, Serjeantson 1989, 136).

Species	Count	% of Phase 1	MNI	Chop	Cut	Smashed	Sawn	Gnawed	Burnt
Sheep/goat	429*	63%	18	7	24	13	0	7	0
Cattle	55	28%	9	2	4	12	0	10	0
Horse	13	24%	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
Pig	11	34%	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Dog	2	25%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small sized	249	41%	-	0	1	25	0	7	0
Large sized	89	35%	-	1	7	37	0	0	0
Unidentifiable	201	39%	-	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1049	45%	-	10	37	87	0	27	1

(*includes 6 positively identified sheep (*Ovis aries*) bones and one goat bone (*Capra hircus*))

Table 19: The animal bone from Roundhouse 2

Skeletal element	Phase 1	Round Structure 3	
	Count	Count	% of Phase 1
1st Phalanx	48	46	96
2nd Phalanx	21	21	100
3rd Phalanx	15	14	93
Astragalus	10	9	90
Calcaneus	10	7	70
Carpal/tarsal	24	24	100
Metacarpal	30	18	60
Metapodial	3	1	33
Metatarsal	41	24	59
Tibia	63	24	39
Patella	3	3	100
Femur	28	16	57
Pelvis	15	8	53
Radius	53	24	45
Ulna	18	14	78
Humerus	40	21	53
Scapula	26	14	54
Other Vertebrae	80	72	90
Atlas Vertebrae	7	5	71
Axis Vertebrae	6	5	83
Mandible	69	29	42
Maxilla	9	6	67
Skull	6	3	50
Horn Core	6	0	0

Loose Teeth	45	14	31

Table 20: Sheep/goat skeletal elements from Phase 1 and Round Structure 3

Roundhouse 4

54 fragments of animal bone were recovered from features forming this roundhouse, 29 were identifiable to species. The four most common domestic species sheep/goat, cattle, horse and pig were represented in these features. A single domestic goose bone was also present.

Enclosure Ditches and associated features

23% of the Phase 1 assemblage (17% of the entire animal bone assemblage) came from features forming and associated with the enclosure ditches. The bone from these features consists of similar proportions of domestic species as displayed in the entire Phase 1 assemblage.

Phase 2: Mid 1st century BC- mid 1st century AD

The 501 fragments of animal bone dating to Phase 2 form 16% of the entire animal bone assemblage. Of the 501 fragments dating to this period, only 193 could be identified to species (Table 21). Sheep/goat bones are present in higher numbers than any other species, as found in Phase 1. However the numbers of bones present suggest less of a difference in the proportions of sheep/goat and cattle than in the earlier assemblage. This could be a result of the smaller size of the Phase 2 assemblage.

Like the earlier assemblage, smashed bone was the most frequent evidence of butchery. Three sheep/goat mandibles, aged at 1 to 2 years and two at 4 to 6 years, one cattle mandible aged at 30 to 36 month, and one pig mandible aged at 7 to 14 month provided the only ageing evidence for this date. Unfortunately due to the small size of the assemblage, consideration of the kill-off pattern and skeletal representation of these species was not possible.

Two sheep/goat height estimates were possible from features of this date these were slightly lower and slight greater than the range of heights from Phase 1, but both still fall within the Soay heights range (Table 17). A single Phase 2 cattle bone provided a withers height of 116cm falling within the earlier date range. Three complete horse bones from this assemblage provided height estimates of 11.5 hands (hh), 12 hh and 16 hh. The larger height estimate from this phase is outside the Iron Age range. This may be related to the later date of these features, perhaps representing a larger breed of horse at Sawtry, although based on only one bone this is speculative.

Species	NISP	MNI	Chopped	Cut	Smashed	Sawn	Gnawed	Burnt
Sheep/goat	90	11	0	2	13	0	8	1
Sheep	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cattle	73	8	4	8	13	0	8	1
Horse	13	2	0	2	0	0	1	0
Pig	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dog	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cat	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Duck	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large sized	90	-	2	6	15	0	3	1
Small sized	110	-	0	1	23	0	5	1
Unidentifiable	108	-	1	1	0	0	2	4
Total	501	-	7	20	64	0	27	8

Table 21: Phase 2 animal bone. Number of Identified Specimens/fragments (NISP) and Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) and butchery counts.

Structure ST2773

ST2273 dated to Phase 2. 94 fragments of animal bone came ST2773 features, 29 of these were identifiable to species. Sheep/goat, cattle, horse, pig and dog were all identified, like the overall assemblage of this date; sheep/goat bones were most frequent. It was not possible to analysis the bone in more detail as only 29 fragments could be identified to species.

Strip Field System

No animal bone was recovered from any features associated with the strip field system dating to Phase 2.

Phase 3: Early Roman

203 fragments of animal bone came from Phase 3 features, accounting for 6% of the entire assemblage. 75 fragments (37% of the Phase 3 assemblage) were identifiable to species; these were all identified to domestic species. Sheep/goat were present in the highest numbers in NISP counts, followed by cattle, the proportions of these are similar to those found in earlier phases (Table 22). MNI counts suggest closer numbers of sheep/goat and cattle numbers, but this may be a result of the small size of the assemblage. Also as found in earlier phases, smashed bone was the most commonly identified form of butchery.

Species	NISP	MNI	Chopped	Cut	Smashed	Sawn	Gnawed	Burnt
Sheep/goat	41	4	0	1	4	0	3	0
Cattle	24	3	0	1	1	0	3	0
Pig	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horse	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dog	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large sized	25	-	0	3	10	0	0	0
Small sized	48	-	0	0	13	0	0	2
Unidentifiable	55	-	0	0	2	0	0	2

Total	203	-	0	5	30	0	6	4

Table 22: Phase 3 animal bone. Number of Identified Specimens/fragments (NISP) and Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) and butchery counts.

Phase 4: 2nd century AD+ (L2002)

Species	NISP	MNI
Cattle	18	2
Sheep/goat	12	3
Horse	7	1
Dog	1	1
Unidentifiable Fish	1	-
Large Sized	21	-
Small sized	25	-
Unidentifiable	18	-
Total	103	-

Table 23: Phase 4 animal bone. Number of Identified Specimens/fragments (NISP) and Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) and butchery counts.

3% of the entire animal bone assemblage came from Phase 4. Only 38 of the 103 fragments of animal bone from this phase were identifiable to species. This small number of fragments has limited the results gleaned from analysis to identification of the species present (see Table 23).

Residues

The residues were analysed separately due to the difference in recovery from the main assemblage. A majority of the residues contained fragments of large mammals. Only three contexts contained other identifiable species that were not represented in the main assemblage. F2325 (L2682) (Phase 1) contained the lower incisor of a water vole (*Arvicola terrestris*) a field vole mandible (*Microtus agrestis*), the tarsometatarsus from an intermediate wild duck and a humerus from a frog/toad (*Rana/Bufo* sp.). A frog/toad bone was also present in F2384 (L2404) (Phase 1). F2226 (L2381) (Phase 2) contained the incisor of a vole (*Microtus* sp.) and the tarsometatarsus of a possible finch.

Discussion

Phase 2- The 5th to 2nd century

<u>The Husbandry Regime</u>

5th to 2nd century BC features provided the most animal bone and consequently the most results. However, considering the 400 years these features span the size of the animal bone assemblage is not substantial. Composition of the assemblage from these features, suggests that a sheep dominated husbandry regime was in use in the 5th to 2nd century BC. Both sheep and goat are indicated to have been present; however the ratios of each species at Sawtry cannot be ascertained. Evidence from other sites does suggest that goats were only present in small numbers during the Iron Age (Maltby 1981, 159). Goats are less hardy than sheep and therefore it is likely they were kept

in lower numbers (Green 1992, 17). Due to similarities in skeletal structure with Iron Age sheep bones, Iron Age sheep are thought to have been similar to the Soay breed (Reynolds 1979, 53). The Sawtry sheep were of a similar size to the Soay breed. This breed is very similar in appearance to goats and is more agile than some modern breeds; Soay sheep run like deer and can jump up to 1.8 metres (Reynolds 1979, 53).

The sheep/goat husbandry regime in Phase 1 appears to have been primarily focused towards meat production, with a larger proportion of the sheep having been slaughtered at the age of prime meat production. Some sheep/goat were allowed to survive beyond prime meat production years. These would have been necessary for breeding stock, to maintain flock size, and would also have produced other products, e.g. wool, milk and mutton. The supply of milk may, however, have been low; cattle and goat are both much better milk providers (Green 1992, 17, Reynolds 1979, 54). Milk may indeed have been a commodity exploited from the goats present at Sawtry. There is also some debate over the production of wool by the Iron Age sheep. It has been suggested that the species would have been unlikely to produce a good or heavy fleece (O'Connor 1982 cited by Maltby 1996, 22). However, work with the Soay sheep indicates that the breed would have provided a small quantity of wool, a reason proposed for the large number of sheep found at some Iron Age sites. The species would shed naturally during June and plucking or possibly shearing of the animal would have been carried out to gather the wool. It therefore seems reasonable to expect the wool from the older sheep to have been collected; however their role in breeding would also have been essential in maintaining the flock size.

Cattle were kept in much lower numbers than sheep/goat and appear to have been farmed for prime meat and also allowed to survive into adulthood for breeding and probably traction. Although present in lower numbers, much more meat would have been provided from a single cattle carcass than a sheep/goat carcass. Cunliffe (1978, 184) suggests that the average weight of a sheep was only c. 56.7kg, whereas a cow could have weighed as much as 408.2 kg. Using the MNI counts which suggest slightly closer numbers of sheep to cattle, the amount of meat gained from cattle is substantially more than sheep, (39 sheep would have weighed 2211.3 kg, and 19 cattle would have weighed 7755.8 kg). Some of the older cattle would have been essential for breeding stock and it is likely that some of the older aged cattle were utilised as draught animals; draught activities would include general cartage and plough pulling. These also would have provided meat as a secondary produce, in addition to bone, marrow, horn and skin.

The number of horse bones in Phase 1 falls in the upper end of horse bone frequency found on Iron Age sites (Maltby n.d. cited in Maltby 1996, 23), they account for 21% of the cattle and horse bones from this assemblage. The exploitation of horse carcasses for skin, meat and bone marrow is indicated to have taken place, which is not an unusual occurrence at Iron Age sites. Although it is likely these were secondary produces, as primarily horses were likely to have been exploited for their speed. Grant (1984a, 521) suggests that the only advantage that a horse has over a cow is its speed and ability to be trained and ridden, as a horse requires a more expensive diet, it cannot provide milk and until later inventions of the improved harnesses it could only pull relatively light loads and was of no use as a plough animal (Trow-Smith 1957 cited by Grant 1984a, 521). The Sawtry horses fall within the ranges found at other Iron Age sites (10-14 hands, Harcourt 1979; Maltby 1981, 192).

It has been suggested that horses were not actually bred in the Iron Age; instead wild horses were periodically captured and trained (Harcourt 1979, 158). This is argued to be beneficial to the community, as horses are not able to perform even light work until at least three years of age. Therefore by capturing horses at an age they can be trained and put to work would avoid the work and cost involved in caring for the animals during the first three years of their life. The mandible from a foal aged less than 7 months, is likely to have been below the age of weaning and therefore still dependent on the mother (based on the behaviour of Camargue horses (Feh 2002). This suggests that horse breeding was occurring at Sawtry or that a pregnant mare or mother with foal were captured. Grant (1984a, 521) proposes that only a few communities in Iron Age Britain were capturing or possibly even breeding horses and then they were traded to other communities, Sawtry therefore would represent one of these communities.

The low number of pig bones is not surprising as they usually rank well behind cattle and sheep bones on Iron Age British sites (Maltby 1996, 20). Ageing evidence was not sufficiently provided for the pig bone assemblage, although it has been suggested that all societies that keep domestic pigs are likely to kill off most of their stock as immature animals (Maltby 1996, 23). This is because the primary gain would be meat, although secondary products include fat and bristles and skin. An economical husbandry pattern that would have seen the slaughter of most pigs on almost reaching adult size so that the most meat was yielded without having to waste resources keeping the animal at the same size of a longer period of time (Hambleton 1999, 69).

Significantly smaller numbers of dogs and cats in comparison to other domestic species were represented in the assemblage. They would both have provided vermin control. Dogs would also have been used for working (Cunliffe 1978, 183). At other Iron Age sites there is evidence of dog carcasses being butchered for meat and skin, although there was no evidence for this at Sawtry (Maltby 1996, 24).

The two domestic duck/mallard bones were recovered from separate features. It was not possible to distinguish between mallard and domestic duck for these bones; the mallard is closely related to the domestic duck, the two freely inter-breeding and the mallard is probably the origin of the domesticate (Rogers and Phillips forthcoming). Both species could have provided meat and feathers.

The presence of only one roe deer bone in the main assemblage indicates that domestic species provided the main supply of meat, in addition to other animal produces. Roe deer are likely to have been present nearby to enable hunting to take place. The single roe deer bone present in this assemblage exhibits utilisation in a similar manner to the domestic species, suggesting that these provided supplementary meat, marrow (and other produces) when the chance arose to kill them. Antler in particular, would have been a valuable commodity, due to its strength over bone. Although deer would not necessarily have had to be hunted for this, as antler could be gathered during the months it was shed. Like red deer, roe deer has a habitat of woodland and forest, suggesting this was situated near to access by the residents (Grant 1981, 206). Today, both deer species have adapted to more open environments.

Butchery, produces and possible trade

Meat and meat products are thought to have formed a substantial part of the diet in the Iron Age (Green 1992, 35); at 5th to 2nd century (Phase 1) Sawtry these would have been mainly provided by cattle, sheep/goats and in smaller amounts by horses and pigs, ducks, and deer. The sheep/goat and cattle assemblages indicate that skinning and dismemberment of the carcasses took place on or near the site resulting in deposition of non meat bearing bones. All parts of the sheep carcass appear to have remained on site, suggesting that sheep meat was frequently consumed by the occupants. In contrast the lower number of cattle meat bearing bones suggests that some of the cattle meat was removed from the site on the bone, this could indicate trade in cattle meat was taking place. This pattern suggests that sheep meat therefore formed a majority of the occupant's meat intake.

The farmed domestic species would have also contributed other commodities than meat which would have been important to the occupants of Sawtry. Manure would have been an important produce for aiding arable farming. Skin, bone, bone marrow and fat would all have been important produces. Wool may have been continuously gained through life and the skin utilised in death. The skins from cattle and horses and possibly pigs would have provided leather. The pelts of dogs and cats may also have been utilised; however there is no direct evidence for this at Sawtry. Deer skin is likely to have been utilised along with the rest of the carcass and the feathers from domestic and wild birds would have been an important commodity.

The Environment and the husbandry regime

Considering the position of Sawtry on the fen-edge and hence its tendencies for seasonal flooding, sheep would not be expected to have dominated the husbandry regime if environmental conditions were the main influence in husbandry regime. Sheep tend to be suited to drier environments (Hambleton 1999, 46); damp ground can make them susceptible to foot rot. At Wessex and Central Southern Britain Iron Age sites, the dominance of sheep in husbandry patterns has been linked to the good symbiotic relationship between sheep and arable farmland (Cunliffe, 1978, 183). The general proportions of species at Sawtry are much more comparable to Iron Age assemblages in Wessex and Central Southern Britain in Hambleton's (1999) findings. Commonly Eastern England and East Anglia sites exhibit higher percentages of cattle than sheep, such as found at Tort Hill (Albarella 1998, 102). However, like Sawtry there are some other outliers. Cat's Water, Cambridgeshire (Biddick 1984, cited in Hambleton 1999) exhibited similar proportions of cattle and sheep. Haddenham, Cambridgeshire, like Sawtry exhibited higher proportions of sheep (Evans and Serjeanston 1988 cited in Hambleton 1999). Very similar percentages of sheep to cattle to those found at Sawtry, were exhibited in the Iron Age assemblage at Werrington, Cambridgeshire (King 1988, 147). Edix Hill, Cambridgeshire (Davies 1997) also was sheep dominated and like Sawtry primarily reared sheep/goat for meat and cattle for various purposes. The Iron Age assemblage from Harston, Cambridgeshire too exhibited a husbandry regime based on larger numbers of sheep/goat than cattle.

The presence of roe deer bones suggests that woodland was situated close by. The field vole and the water vole identified within the Phase 1 residues also suggests the

presence of both grassland and freshwater. The field vole favouring a grassland habitat and water vole which prefers mainly freshwater bank sides in well covered habitats (Brown *et al* 1995, 89, 110).

Partial remains and skulls

The partial remains of 16 sheep/goat and one dog were recovered from features dating to the Phase 1 (see above). All were identified during analysis of the animal bone assemblage and have been considered to be partial remains based on articulating bones, similarities of size (measurements) and fusion state. No possible articulated remains or skulls were recovered from features of a later date. The identification of partial remains and skulls on Iron Age sites is important due to the possibility of 'special deposits'. However, as none of the possible articulated remains at Sawtry were recognised on site, discussion and identification of these is restricted.

Special deposits are a much debated phenomenon, which some researchers suggest animal carcasses (or parts of the carcass) are deposited as ritual offerings. Rigid criteria for identifying such animal special deposits have been proposed, i.e. Grant (1984b) and Wait (1982), although others have challenged these proposed criteria (i.e. Wilson 1992, Hill 1995). The criteria include the presence of whole skeletons, partial skeletons, articulated limbs, and skulls, or generally the evidence of structured, deliberate deposition of the carcass/carcass parts. The deposits described above would fall into the criteria for skulls, and possibly partial skeletons, and articulated limbs/joints. However the evidence of butchery on some of the bones, suggestive of skinning and disarticulation, suggests the bones represent carcasses butchered and utilised in a short space of time resulting in the deposition of the bones from the same individual. Such remains could therefore be the result of the slaughter and utilisation of one or more sheep/goat for meat (for consumption and storage) and other produces for mundane purposes.

However, at Harston, Cambridgeshire a number of articulated partial skeletons and skulls which are thought to represent special deposits, exhibited evidence of butchery, suggesting they had been butchered to some degree before deposition, (Jones and Phillips forthcoming). The completeness of the Harston remains suggested that the skins and possibly some of the meat bearing parts of the carcass had been removed before deposition. If the deposits at Sawtry were special deposits then this could account for their partial state; by doing this the loss of the animal produces usually gained from a carcass would be less than if a whole carcass was to be deposited. The deposition of skulls particularly lessens the 'sacrifice', as the skull does not provide much meat in contrast to the rest of the carcass; the reason that skulls are commonly discarded during butchery of the carcass. The predominance of sheep/goat remains is perhaps to be expected, bearing in mind this species was kept in the largest numbers and its meat appears to have remained on site more frequently than cattle meat, it was therefore presumably more available. The smaller size of a sheep over cattle is also perhaps significant, as much more meat would be lost through the slaughter and offering of a single cow/bull than a sheep. It is of course possible that the partial remains and skulls represent butchery and domestic waste. However the presence of two skulls in Pit F3000 with the associated wooden board is particularly suggestive of deliberate deposition. It is interesting that four of the features containing partial remains, including F2517, are associated with Round Structure 3, particularly the

south-east quadrant of this, which is close to the entrance of the roundhouse. This could suggest that activities resulting in the butchered carcasses whether they were mundane or ritual were being carried out in this area of Round Structure 3.

Later Phases

Phase 2 (mid 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD) features produced the second largest amount of animal bone, however it is much smaller than the Phase 1 assemblage. The proportions of identifiable species suggest that like in Phase 1 sheep/goat were utilised in higher numbers than cattle, unfortunately however the small size of the assemblage limits consideration of the husbandry patterns involved. The Phase 3 (early Roman) and Phase 4 (2nd century AD+) assemblages also contain higher numbers of sheep/goat bones over cattle; however the small size of these assemblages restricts the reliability of these results.

3.9 The Human Bone (Fig. 34)

Carina Phillips

Introduction

Human bone was recovered from five contexts during the excavation of Sawtry; L2093, L2332, L2375, L2875, L2987. L2093 was the only context to contain cremated human bone. Preservation of the bone varied from moderate-poor condition. Concretion had affected some of the bone, caused by the bone lying in a wet anaerobic environment. Post-deposition fragmentation had affected all the remains to varying degrees.

Method

The bone was recorded by means of pro-formas following the guidelines in Brickley and McKinley (2004) and Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). Recording consisted of an inventory of the bones present and joints present (and completeness of these), measurements (it was not possible to estimate the stature of any individual due to incompleteness of the remains), evidence of non-metric traits and pathological changes. The presence and condition of all dentition and attrition of the molars was recorded. A dental attrition age was estimated where possible following Miles (1963). The sexual traits of the pelvis and cranium have been recorded and used to estimate sex for adult remains when possible; sex estimates are not possible for immature remains. Adults have been identified by the state of bone fusion and cranial suture fusion and detailed age estimates have been based on cranial and pelvic features. The ages of immature remains have been based on fusion state, long bone length and dental eruption. See Brickley and McKinley (2004), Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994), Scheuer et al (1980) and Ferembach et al (1980) for details of the ageing and sexing methods used.

Cremated fragments were identified to skeletal element when possible; fragment size and colour were also recorded in addition to any indications of age or sex.

Results: Phase 1, 5th to 2nd century BC

SK 2332 (Fig. 34) is a substantially complete immature skeleton positioned in Ditch F2325. Radiocarbon dating of the bone provided a date of BC 30 Cal to AD 130 Cal, suggesting Ditch F2325 was cut in Phase 1 and remained open into Phase 2. Bone preservation is moderate-poor, with concretion occurring on much of the bone. Long bone diaphyseal lengths indicate the individual to have been aged approximately 38.8 weeks (±2.08) at time of death. The teeth present support this age estimate giving a developmental aged of birth (+/-2 months). The infant was recovered from Ditch F2325, in an east-west position. There was no grave cut present, suggesting the body was deposited in the ditch. The excavation notes indicate the individual was articulated, lying on its side facing south. The right arm (wrongly identified as left in excavation) was bent up by its face. The absence of this individual's right arm and right pelvic bones could be the result of recovery and preservation, these bones would have been positioned beneath the rest of the skeleton, the absence of foot bones may also relate to this. Most other bones are present but fragmented.

Unphased Iron Age

SK2375 (Fig. 34), a partial infant skeleton, was positioned outside the entrance of Round Structure 3; in an indistinct grave cut, orientated east-west. Preservation of the bone was poor, with frequent post-deposition fragmentation. Concretion of the bone had also taken place. Due to the poor condition of the bones, they were block-lifted allowing for recording and measurement of most of the bones to take place before lifting. The position of the bones *in situ* suggests that some disturbance of the skeleton had occurred. The legs, pelvis and spine were mostly articulated, but some movement of the vertebrae and ribs had taken place. The position of the legs and spine indicate that the infant was lying on its right side at burial, its legs in a flexed position. Most of the skull and arm bones were missing. However the presence of some (very few) skull fragments suggests that the skeleton was complete when deposited. Long bone measurements (following Scheuer et al (1980) indicate the individual to have been aged 39.1 weeks (±2.08) at death.

Phase 2, 1st century BC-1st century AD

The substantially complete remains of SK2987 (Fig. 34) were found in a supine position in a Pit F2985, positioned in an east-west direction. A radiocarbon date of Cal BC 190 to AD 10 has been calculated for this skeleton. Based only on two skull traits, the individual is very tentatively indicated to be a 'probable female'. Bone fusion indicates the individual to have been aged 18-22 years old at death (Ferembach *et al* 1980, 531), this is based on complete fusion of some of the bones (i.e. the proximal femurs) and partial union (fusing) of the proximal humerus. Although the use of dental attrition as an age indicator is sometimes unreliable, due to differences in diet, the dental attrition of SK2987 supports the bone fusion estimate ageing the individual at 17-25 years old at death. It was not possible to estimate the stature of the individual due to incompleteness of the long bones. No pathologies were observed.

Ditch F2875, L2878 (Seg A), contained the fragment of an adult human skull. The skull fragment is c. 50.0mm x 49.5mm and consists of fused parts of the two parietals

and the occipital, at the meeting point of the lambdoid and saggital sutures. The sutures are both completely obliterated endocranially and almost completely obliterated (barely visible) ectocranially, this is tentatively suggestive of a middle aged or older adult, however without supporting skeletal age indicators this cannot be considered to be totally reliable.

856.1g of burnt human bone were recovered from fill of shallow Pit F2092 (L2093). A radiocarbon date of Cal BC 50-AD 120 has been calculated from this bone. There was no associated cremation vessel present. Fragment sized varied (6.6 mm-66.4 mm: min-max), however some large fragments including the almost complete body of a lumbar vertebrae were present. The individual was an adult, sex estimate was not possible. A majority of the bones present were highly oxidised, white in colour (three fragments were white/grey). All areas of the body were represented to some degree; feet, hands, arms, legs, axial skeleton and skull.

Discussion
Carina Phillips and Mike Lally

Iron Age mortuary practices

The general absence of human remains from the Iron Age record for East Anglia has become an accepted normality for those working with this period. As part of his investigations into Iron Age mortuary ritual, Wait (1985, 90) - using a study sample of 22 Iron Age sites - assessed that only around five percent of the estimated population found their way into the visible archaeological record; the remaining 95 percent had since vanished (Lally 2008a). However, Wait's estimated five percent 'visibility' margin is likely, in some instances at least, to be too high a figure in realistic terms, as many sites continue to yield little, if any, human bone (for examples see Moore 2006, 116). While this will have been influenced by a range of factors including general taphonomy and excavation and sampling strategies, these may not have been the only cause. It is widely accepted that excarnation and cremation were major mortuary rites during this period. Both would have significantly contributed to body invisibility (Lally 2008a).

In recent years this paucity of burial deposits has been reassessed (Carr and Knüsel 1997; Hill 1995). It is now thought that the fragmented nature of human deposition at this time is indicative of a deliberate temporal selection of certain bodies or body parts (of all ages) for deposition at the expense of others (Lally 2008a; Hill 1995; Carr and Knüsel 1997). Recently, Lally (2008a) and Lally and Ardren (2008) have argued that bodies and body parts were often intentionally incorporated into Iron Age structured features; being deposited in a similar way to a range of other objects and materials. It is now clear, that at this time, archaeologically visible forms of body deposition should be seen as constituting a minority practice (Lambrick and Allen 2004, 248).

The human remains from Sawtry

The two infants in the human bone assemblage both came from Iron Age features. Lally (2008b) suggests that during this time, infant bodies and bones were treated in identical ways to those of older individuals of all ages. Both of the Sawtry infants have gestation ages suggesting that they were full term, the average gestational age at

birth is 38-41 weeks (Tanner 1989, 43 in Mays 1998, 43). It is possible these infants were stillborns (dying before delivery) which can be caused by factors such as difficulties in labour, birth defects in the baby, problems with the placenta or umbilical cord, or maternal illnesses (website 1). Alternatively, they may have died soon after birth of natural causes, or may have been intentionally killed. Lally (2008a) has recently suggested that young infants were, on occasion, killed for reasons associated with their later depositional treatments. However, there was no osteological or depositional evidence for this at Sawtry.

The differences in the position of burial of the Iron Age infants are notable. SK2332 was recovered from Ditch F2325 in an east-west position, the absence of a grave cut suggests the body was deposited directly into the open ditch; a form of body deposition widely attested in the Iron Age record (Lally 2008a). Ditch burials have been found on many Iron Age sites (Whimster 1981). Infants in particular, have frequently been found in ditches and pits (Watts 1989). The semi-articulated position of SK2332 suggests that it is unlikely to represent an excarnated individual as suggested in the interim report. In contrast to SK2332, the position of SK2375 opposite the entrance of Round Structure 3 is suggestive of deliberate, structured deposition. The deposition of infant bodies and bones in association with domestic contexts has been identified on several other Iron Age sites (Lally 2008a; 2008b), including: Beckford (Britnell 1973), Danebury (with three human deposits in house structure CS9: see Cunliffe 1984, 68), Gussage All Saints (Wainwright 1979), Winnall Down (Fasham 1985), and Poundbury (Farwell and Molleson 1993, 9 and fig. 5) (Lally 2008b).

Adult SK2987 was discovered in Pit F2985. Pit 'burials' are characteristic of the Iron Age (Whimster 1977, 1981; Cunliffe 1991, 526; 1992), being discovered on numerous sites in southern England and beyond. Traditionally, all deposits of human bone discovered in pit features were labelled 'pit burials' (Lally 2008a). This interpretation has been challenged in recent years (Hill 1995; Lally 2008a; 2008b). Rather, it would seem that at least some of those bodies / bones placed in pit features at this time, were deposited rather than buried (Hill 1995; Lally 2008a); often being perceived and treated in an objectified manner (Lally 2008a; Lally and Ardren 2008), in a similar way to animal bones (Cunliffe 2003; Fitzpatrick 1997; Hambleton 1999; Hill 1995, 105), objects and materials (Hill 1995; Lally 2008a; Lally and Ardren 2008).

SK2987 had been deposited with very little care; the head was wedged up against the northern face of the pit, the feet, likewise wedged up against the western edge. The left arm was placed away from the body with the elbow flexed; bringing the radius and ulna up towards the humerus, the hand was turned back towards the head. The right arm lay across the lower torso with the hand over the pelvis. Pit bodies are often casually deposited (Cunliffe 2005; Hill 1995; Whimster 1977; 1981; Wilson 1981; Taylor 2001, 66) and similar examples, in which bodies have been deposited against pit walls, are attested on many other sites (Lally 2008c). For example, at Danebury, infant Deposition SK 19 had been placed against the west wall of middle Iron Age beehive Pit F437. SK 19 formed part of a structured depositionary 'package' (Lally 2008c; 2008b), being deposited in association with a complete calf, other animal bones, and a near complete pottery vessel. The complete calf had been placed against the south-east pit wall. SK2987 from Sawtry may have also been part of a

depositionary package, though this is speculative. SK2987 was deposited with pottery sherds, CBM, animal bone, daub, slag/pumice and a fragment of coal. On the basis that human deposition was selective and intentional at this time (see above), it may be suggested that at least some of these other finds were also intentionally incorporated.

Disarticulated human bone fragments are not an uncommon find on Iron Age sites in southern England. While many may have been accidentally incorporated into their associated fills, Cunliffe (2003) and Lally (2008a; 2008b) have demonstrated that on many sites, there was a clear preference for the deposition of certain bones in isolation. Many sites boast repetitive patterns of which and how many bones were deposited (Lally 2008a). Disarticulated bones have been discovered in structured and unstructured depositionary contexts (Hill 1995; Lally 2008a; 2008b). At Sawtry the only example of disarticulated human bone is an adult skull fragment discovered in Ditch F2875. This was found with a small quantity of pottery, animal bone and slag. While it is possible that this represented a structured deposit, the limited evidence prevented a conclusion being made on this.

Phase 2 Pit F2092 has been identified as a possible cremation pit (rather than pyre deposit) due to the presence of charcoal and burnt bone. This contained 856g of burnt human bone and an unburnt cattle molar (recovered from the L2093). Analysis indicates that the bone belonged to an adult; there was no evidence of any other individuals present. The weight of the bone falls within that recovered from other archaeological cremation burials, which range 57-3000g (McKinley 2001, 285). Radiocarbon dating of the human hone suggested that cremation occurred BC 50-AD 120 (see Section 3.12). It has been suggested that the colour of burnt bone can indicate the maximum temperature at which the corpse had been subjected to. Following Shipman et al (1984) this is 645-940°c for this deposit. Although it should be considered that this may not be the temperature that the entire corpse was subjected to, due to variations in position and amount soft tissue of different skeletal elements (McKinley 2001, 282).

The use of cremation as a means of body treatment and disposal is widely attested in Iron Age England. Attention has traditionally centred on the Aylesford-Swarling culture, which is thought to have been introduced to areas of south-east England from the Continent as part of cross channel trade and contact from around 70BC (Fitzpatrick 1997, 208). It is currently thought that this form of cremation actually originated from the Normandy region of France (Fitzpatrick 1997, 208), where it had been in use as a means of body treatment since the Mid La Tène period onwards (Fitzpatrick 1997, 239). Aylesford cremations are normally characterised as being urned, occurring in small isolated graves or within small cemetery areas. They are normally accompanied by grave goods (Fitzpatrick 1997, 208) and are often represented by only a small part of the available cremated body; therefore resulting through the intentional selectivity of certain bones and elements (after Fitzpatrick 1997, 227). Gejvall (1963, 381) has suggested that prehistoric cremations were often subjected to fragmentation prior to deposition, making them easily containable within an associated ceramic vessel or easier to handle and transport to their final place of deposition. Alternative forms of cremation burial include those defined as Welwyn examples (Stead 1976), where unurned cremations were deposited in either a large pit or recipient chamber, again, being associated with a range of grave goods, one of which always included amphorae (Fitzpatrick 1997, 208). Additionally, a number of

Later Iron Age cremations have turned up on settlement sites in Northamptonshire. These include Irchester (Hall and Nickerson 1967; Knight 1967) and Quinton (Friendship Taylor 1974).

3.10 The Shell

Carina Phillips

Only ten fragments of shell were recovered during excavation. All of the shells came from features dating to the Phase 1 (5th to 2nd century BC). The entire assemblage consisted of fossilised (mineralized) shell fragments. Mineralization occurs when chemically mobile mineral salts are available. Five shells were identifiable to species; all were identified as fossilised shells of the oyster *Gryphaea,* commonly known as 'devils toenails' (Table 24). The other five fossil shell fragments were unidentifiable to species.

The oyster *Gryphaea* is a commonly found Jurassic fossil in Britain. Eroded specimens of *Gryphaea* are often found in river gravels and glacially-deposited boulder clays in regions of England (Natural History Museum 2007). Like modern oysters, *Gryphaea* shells are made of the calcite, a strong, thick mineral has resulted in their good survival. The name 'devils toenails', of which they are commonly referred to, comes from the superficial resemblance of the robust banded shell to a thick toenail. It is unclear whether the shells were once believed to be the actual toenails of devils, or if they just corresponded with the popular conception of what a devil's toenail would look like (Natural History Museum 2007).

All of the shell was recovered from features situated in the south-east part of the site, suggesting that they may have originated in this area during disturbance of the ground during the digging of a pit or other structures. Three features containing shell were situated to the north of Round Structure 3; one formed the ring ditch associated with Round Structure 3; the other two features formed parts of Roundhouse 2.

Feature	Context	Segment	Identification	Bivalve count	Fragment count
2135	2136		Unidentifiable fragment	0	1
2157	2168		Unidentifiable fragment	0	2
2157	2169		Unidentifiable fragment	0	1
2324	2315	B	Unidentifiable fragment	0	1
2418	2419	D	Oyster *Gryphaea 'devils toenails'*	0	1
-	2478		Oyster *Gryphaea 'devils toenails'*	0	1
	2502		Oyster *Gryphaea 'devils toenails'*	1	0
2808	2809		Oyster *Gryphaea 'devils toenails'*	1	0
2176	2182		Oyster *Gryphaea*	1	0

			'devils toenails'		

Table 24: The shell all from Phase 1 (5th-2nd century BC)

3.11 Plant Macrofossils

Val Fryer and Ruth Pelling

Introduction

Excavation work at Blackhorse Farm, Sawtry, by Archaeological Solutions Ltd, included sampling for the retrieval of biological remains. A total of 194 samples were submitted for assessment (147 were assessed in 2006 by Val Fryer, while and additional 47 samples were assessed in 2008 and Ruth Pelling). Features sampled included ring ditches, linear features, post-holes, gully fills, pits and ovens ranging from the Middle Iron Age to early Romano-British date.

Methodology

The samples were bulk floated by Archaeological Solutions, and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 20, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on the accompanying CD. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). Both charred and waterlogged plant macrofossils were recorded, the latter being denoted within the tables by a lower case 'w' suffix.

Results

Of the samples assessed by Val Fryer in 2006, all but 36 produced cereal grains, chaff and seeds of common weeds and grassland plants, present in low to moderate density (see accompanying CD). Conversely only one sample examined in 2008 by Ruth Pelling produced charred remains (5th to 2nd century BC ring ditch fill 1057). Preservation of charred remains tended to be moderately poor; a high proportion of the charred grains and seeds were puffed and distorted (possibly as a result of combustion at high temperatures), whilst many of the chaff elements were fragmented and abraded. Although the waterlogged macrofossils were moderately well preserved, it would appear that most may post-date the main occupation of the site (see below).

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

Weed seeds were generally present as single specimens within the assemblages. Grasses (Poaceae) and grassland herbs including brome (*Bromus* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.) type, were predominant throughout, although rare specimens of common cereal crop contaminants (namely fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) were also recorded. Occasional charred fruits of sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.), both

wetland plants, were also present, and a single possible hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) seed was noted within the assemblages from sample 238.

Charcoal fragments were present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Other charred plant macrofossils were rare, but did include pieces of root/stem (including rare fragments of heather (Ericaceae) stem), buds and culm nodes.

Discussion

Middle Iron Age (5th to 2nd century B.C.) deposits

Samples are from buried soil L2002, pits fills, ring ditch L2324, ditch fills and other features including timber slots, post-holes and layers. Without exception, the density of material recovered is very low (<0.2 litres in volume), and it would appear most likely that the charred assemblages are derived solely from scattered or wind-blown refuse. Primary rubbish deposits are not recorded. Cereals, principally wheat, would appear to have been of some importance to the occupants of the site, although there is no evidence for either local production or the on-site processing of grain. Similar low-density assemblages have been noted at a number of contemporary sites across central and eastern England, particularly within areas where the local soils were either difficult to cultivate (for example on the heavy clays at the Stansted ACS site, Essex, Murphy 1990) or largely incapable of sustaining good crop yields (for example on the poor sandy soils at Fison Way, Thetford (Murphy 1992). Such low scale scatters of cereal remains may be related to the practice of a largely pastoral regime in which cereals are imported as necessary, or may simply reflect small scale cereal production at a house hold level (Van der Veen and Jones 2006; Stevens 2003).

Although a number of waterlogged assemblages are recorded from the current site, it is suggested that these possibly post-date the main occupation phase. Finds of charred sedge and spike rush fruits within the Middle Iron deposits may indicate that limited wetland or wet grassland habitats were present locally. However, the occurrence of waterlogged macrofossils (including duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) seeds) indicative of standing stagnant water within the fills of ring ditch L2324 (samples 194 and 205) is very unexpected. It is considered most unlikely that a feature so closely linked with habitation would be allowed to deteriorate to such an extent, and it is perhaps more likely that, due to rising ground water conditions, the site gradually became more untenable, and was eventually abandoned and became overgrown. The waterlogged assemblages certainly contain a high density of seeds of ruderal weeds (for example thistles (*Cirsium* sp.), musk thistle (*Carduus* sp.) and nettles (*Urtica* sp.)) and aquatic plants (including gipsy wort (*Lycopus europaeus*), water crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*) and celery-leaved crowfoot (*R. sceleratus*)), none of which are commonly found closely associated with settlement features. Of particular note is the frequency of henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) seeds. Henbane is extremely poisonous to both humans and animals, and it is very unlikely that its presence would have been tolerated within an inhabited area. However, without human intervention it will grow vigorously on nutrient rich soils in such areas as abandoned farmyards or stock pens.

Late Iron Age to Early Roman (1st century B.C. to 1st century A.D.) features

Samples from the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period produced a similarly low density of remains as those of the Middle Iron Age suggesting there was no significant increase in the scale of arable activity or production at the site. Three (samples 16, 151 and 238) include material possibly derived from specific activities. All three assemblages contain a low to moderate density of grains and weed seeds, and may just possibly be indicative of very limited domestic activity within the area. Sample 319, from the primary fill of ditch F2738, contains a waterlogged assemblage, which closely resembles those from the Middle Iron Age features (see above). In this instance however, the macrofossils, which suggest that the ditch had weed covered banks and was filled with stagnant water, may be contemporary. This assemblage may possibly be an indication that the site slowly became abandoned and overgrown during the Late Iron Age to Early Roman periods. The remaining assemblages appear to contain little other than low densities of scattered or wind-blown refuse, much of which may have been accidentally incorporated within the feature fills.

Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 100 specimens xxx = 100+ specimens
w = waterlogged m = mineral replaced b = burnt
ph = Post Hole B.Area = Burnt Area

3.12 Radiocarbon Dating

Beta Analytic Inc. and Andrew A. S. Newton

Two samples of human bone and a sample of cremated human bone were submitted to Beta Analytic Inc., Miami, Florida for radiocarbon dating analyses. Radiocarbon dates (Table 25) were obtained in order to provide absolute dates for the Boundary Ditch Feature F2325 (SK2332), Pit F2985 (SK2987) and Pit F2092 and to provide guidance for the dating of the site as a whole.

Sampling strategy

The animal bone and human bone assemblages were sub-sampled for material for radiocarbon dating at the post-excavation stage. This was done on the basis of the perceived significance of the unphased source feature. Samples of animal bone from Cooking Pit F2006 (L2026), Posthole F2510 (L2511) and Pit F3000 (L3001) were also submitted for radiocarbon dating but it was not possible to obtain dates from these samples.

Method

Calibrations were compiled using a recent calibration database (Talma and Vogel 1993). No multiple calibration ranges were returned. The samples were not known to have been contaminated by groundwater or disturbed by later archaeological activity.

Results

It was anticipated that SK2332 would date to middle to late Iron Age and thought likely that it would be later in this date range, indicating that the Phase 1 Ditch F2325 from which it was recovered remained open during Phase 2 of activity at the site. The sample provided a radiocarbon date of 30 Cal BC to 130 Cal AD indicating that interpretations were probably correct and Ditch F2325 did remain open during Phase 2 to allow human remains of this age to be deposited directly in to it. It was anticipated that SK2987 would date to the late Iron Age, placing it in Phase 2. The sample returned a date of 190 Cal BC to 10 Cal AD indicating that the skeleton was of a date reaching from the end of Phase 1 to mid-way through Phase 2. It was expected that the sample of cremated bone from F2093 would be of a date contemporary with other activity at the site and this was shown to be the case as it provided a date of 50 Cal BC to 120 Cal AD, indicating that it was contemporary with Phase 2 and Phase 3 activity.

Laboratory number (Beta-)	**AS sample number**	**Analysis**	**Conventional radiocarbon age**	**Calibrated results: 2 sigma calibration (95% probability)**	**Calibrated results: 1 sigma calibration (68% probability)**	**Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve**
238471	AS857-2093	Radiometric Standard Delivery (cremated bone carbonate analysis)	1970+/-40 BP	Cal BC 50 to Cal AD 120 (Cal BP 2000 to 1830)	Cal BC 10 to Cal AD 70 (Cal BP 1960 to 1880)	Cal AD 30 (Cal BP 1920)
238473	AS857-SK2332	Radiometric Standard Delivery (collagen analysis)	1940+/-40 BP	Cal BC 30 to Cal AD 130 (Cal BP 1980 to 1820)	Cal AD 20 to 90 (Cal BP 1930 to 1860)	Cal AD 60 (Cal BP 1880)
238474	AS857-SK2987	Radiometric Standard Delivery (collagen analysis)	2070+/-40BP	Cal BC 190 to Cal AD 10 (Cal BP 2140 to 1940)	Cal BC 160 to 40 (Cal BP 2110 to 1990)	Cal BC 60 (Cal BP 2010)

Table 25: Calibration of radiocarbon age to calendar years

3.13 Finds distribution analysis

Andrew A. S. Newton

Overview

Analysis of the distribution of finds was carried out in an attempt to identify patterns in finds distribution and to locate areas which may have been used for specialised activities. Following this exercise no distinct patterns were noted, although it did contribute to the identification of zoned deposition within Round Structure 3.

Flint (Fig. 35)

The highest concentrations of flint came from the central enclosure area; the main area for onsite activity. Enclosure ditch F2226 also produced a large quantity of flint. In terms of identifiable struck flint, 34 pieces were recorded from 31 separate contexts. This suggests that flintworking was not occurring on site. It is also strongly suggestive of the possibility that this material represents material that predates the archaeological features recorded at the site having become incorporated in to the fills of these later features although the small size of the assemblage makes it difficult to state conclusively if this was the case.

Pottery (Fig. 36)

As noted with the distribution of flint, the highest concentrations of pottery were located in and around the enclosed area, at the centre of which lay Round Structure 3. Circular enclosure Ditch F2324 and Phase 2 enclosure ditch produced the largest quantities of pottery by sherd count.

CBM and daub (Fig. 37)

Again it was noted that the highest concentrations of daub came from the enclosure area. All three buildings produced daub, though it was only present in low quantities.

Slag (Fig. 38)

Phase 1 Ditch F2738 and Pit F3000 both produced the highest quantities of slag by fragment count. It is possible that the slag from F3000 may have been deposited as part of the same ritual act that saw the deposition of the unusual wooden board (see Crummy, this report and Taylor, this report). The quantity of slag in F2738 may be explained by the proximity of the possible industrial area to the south-west (see sections 2.2.11 and 2.3.8) which contained a small concentration of slag. Slag from this area may have been deliberately dumped in to F2738 or been transported inadvertently in to this feature.

Small finds (Fig. 39)

The distribution of small finds appears concentrated in the areas most likely to have been subject to heavy human activity. These areas are also those in which most activity considered to have potential to represent ritual or symbolic behaviour is found. As several of the small finds are associated with such behaviour, there would appear to be an obvious correlation between the two.

Significant deposits of bone (Fig. 40)

No distinct patterning in either deposits of human bone or deposits of skulls and articulated/associated animal bones could be elucidated. It is probably coincidental that these deposits lie mostly within a north-east/south-west running band across the site.

PART II CATALOGUES AND OTHER RECORDS

4 FEATURE AND CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

4.1 Site deposit model

Layer	Description
L2000	Topsoil. Mid to dark friable clayed silt. Recorded across the majority of the site apart from the far north-east corner where there was an area of concrete hard-standing.
L2001	Alluvial subsoil. Mid orange-brown plastic silted clay
L2002	Buried soil layer. Mid to dark grey-brown friable silty clay
L2003	Natural Oxford Clay capped by a band of mottled grey and brown silty clay

PHASE 1. MIDDLE IRON AGE

4.2 Features comprising Roundhouse 1 (S2303) ring-gulley

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2027	L2028	12m diam. 0.6m x 0.2m	Ring-gulley. Moderately sloping sides. Concave base.	Mid grey firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2029			Yellow brown firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
=F2044	L2045			Mid grey firm silty clay	-
	L2046			Mid reddish brown friable silty clay	-
=F2110	L2111			Mid grey firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2156			Mid reddish brown friable silty clay	-
F2190	L2191	3m+ x 0.4 x 0.18m	Curvilinear. Steep sides. Concave base	Yellowish grey firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC

4.3 Internal clay floor of Roundhouse 1 (S2303)

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
-	L2270	6m+ x 4m+	Irregularly shaped clay occupation surface	Mottled reddish grey compact clay with moderate charcoal and occasional burnt stone inclusions	-

4.4 Internal features of Roundhouse 1 (S2303) sealed by L2270

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2479	L2480	0.60m x 0.28m x 0.05m	Oval. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey firm silty clay	-
F2481	L2480	0.33m x 0.32m x 0.25m	Sub circular. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey compact silty clay	-
F2483	L2484	0.35m x 0.32m x 0.10m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Light grey friable silty clay	-
F2581	L2582	0.55m x 0.47m x 0.08m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Bluish grey compact silty clay	-
F2583	L2584	0.37m x 0.27m x 0.11m	Sub circular. Steep, flat sides. Concave base	Yellow grey friable silty clay	-
F2589	L2590	0.43m x 0.25m x 0.15m	Sub oval. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey friable silty clay	-
F2599	L2600	0.34m x 0.32m x 0.19m	Circular. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey plastic clay	-
F2611	L2612	0.26m x 0.21m x 0.06m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Flattish base	Reddish grey firm silty clay	-

F2613	L2614	0.60m x 0.60m x 0.11m	Circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Orange firm silty clay	-
	L2615			Reddish grey soft silty clay	-
F2616	L2617	0.40m x 0.28m x 0.18m	Sub circular. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Light grey compact silty clay	-
F2618	L2619	0.35m x 0.07m+ x 0.10m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base.	Dark grey firm silty clay	-
F2620	L2621	0.66m x 0.42m x 0.06m	Sub oval. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey friable silty clay	-
F2622	L2623	0.64m x 0.64m x 0.25m	Circular. Steep, irregular sides. Concave base	Mid grey firm silty clay with a lot of burnt stone	-
F2626	L2627	0.61m x 0.47m x 0.13m	Sub circular. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey with orange mottling plastic clay	-
F2628	L2629	0.32m x 0.28m x 0.05m	Sub circular. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey firm silty clay	-
F2630	L2631	0.46m x 0.38m x 0.11m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Dark orangey brown firm silty clay	5^{th}-2^{nd} C BC

F2633	L2634	1.0m x 0.45m x 0.08	Sub rectangular. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown firm silty clay	-
F2639	L2640	0.93 x 0.69 x 0.12	Irregular. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Light grey-blue compacted clay	-

4.5 Internal features of Roundhouse 1 (S2303) cutting L2270

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2239	L2240	0.26m x 0.22m x 0.12m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Flat base	Dark grey firm silty clay with charcoal	5th-2nd C BC
F2249	L2250	0.40m x 0.31m x 0.03m	Sub circular. Shallow, concave. Slightly concave base	Dark grey firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2251	L2252	0.22m x 0.16m x 0.09m	Sub circular. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey with orange mottling friable silty clay	-
F2253	L2254	0.23m x 0.10m x 0.12m	Sub oval. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey firm silty clay	-
F2255	L2256	0.22m x 0.16m x 0.12m	Sub circular. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey firm silty clay	-
F2320	L2321	0.25m x 0.22m x 0.09m	Sub circular. Moderate,	Light grey compact silty clay	-

			concave sides. Flat base		
F2322	L2323	0.31m x 0.27m x 0.10m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey firm silty clay	-
F2383	L2384	0.50m x 0.30m x 0.15m	Kidney. Moderate to steep, convex sides. Flat base	Dark brown compact silty clay with burnt stone and charcoal	5th-2nd C BC
F2398	L2399	0.38m x 0.26m x 0.10m	Oval. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey compact silty clay	-
F2400	L2401	0.26m x 0.22m x 0.17m	Sub circular. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey firm silty clay	-
F2415	L2416	0.21m x 0.21m x 0.10m	Circular. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Light orange-brown compact silty clay	-
	L2417			Blackish brown firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2429	L2430	0.70m x 0.67m x 0.16m	Sub circular. Moderate to steep, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey compact silty clay	-
F2431	L2432	0.57m x 0.40m x 0.10m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Light grey with orange mottling firm silty clay	-
F2437	L2438	0.27m x 0.17m x 0.12m	Sub oval. Steep, slightly concave sides. Flat base	Dark grey friable silty clay	-

F2499	L2500	0.30m x 0.20m x 0.12m	Sub oval. Moderate, concave sides. Stepped base	Grey with red mottling compact clay	-

4.6 Internal features of Roundhouse 1 (S2303) unrelated to L2270

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2051	F2052	0.15m x 0.11m x 0.07m	Sub circular. Steep, flat sides. Pointed base	Mid reddish brown friable silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2174	L2175	1.40m x 0.35m x 0.05m	Oval. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey firm silty clay	-
F2188	L2189	2.30m x 0.70m x 0.10m	Linear. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2209	L2210	0.20m x 0.20m x 0.07m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Pointed base	Mid grey firm silty clay	-
F2212	L2213	0.24m x 0.20m x 0.06m	Sub circular. Steep, flat sides. Flat base	Mid grey firm silty clay	-
F2231	L2232	0.25m x 0.20m x 0.10m	Sub circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Flat base	Dark grey, orange mottled firm silty clay	-
F2233	L2234	0.24m x 0.22m x 0.12m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Flat base	Dark grey, orange mottled firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC

F2235	L2236	0.20m x 0.17m x 0.05m	Sub circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Flat base	Mid grey firm silty clay	-
F2237	L2238	0.24m x 0.20m x 0.08m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey firm silty clay	-
F2296	L2297	0.21 x 0.17 x 0.04	Sub circular. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown compact silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
F2298	L2299	0.13m x 0.13m x 0.02m	Circular. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown compact silty clay	-
F2442	L2443	0.85m x 0.68m x 0.15m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey firm silty clay with a lot of burnt stone	-
	L2454			Mid grey, orange mottled firm silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
F2444	L2445	0.80m x 0.25m x 0.12m	Sub rectangular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Light grey, orange mottled friable silty clay	-
F2462	L2463	0.81m x 0.40m x 0.10m	Sub oval. Moderate, concave sides. Flattish base	Mid grey, orange mottled firm silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
F2468	L2469	1.3m x 0.40m x 0.12m	Linear. Moderate, concave sides. Flattish base	Dark grey firm silty clay	-

F2470	L2471	0.50m x 0.25m x 0.07m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Light grey compact silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2472	L2473	0.15m x 0.12m x 0.05m	Sub circular. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey firm silty clay	-

4.7 Phase 1 features to the east of Roundhouse 1 (S2303)

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2198	L2199	2.00m x 0.80m x 0.10m	Sub-rectangular. Shallow, concave sides. Uneven base	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2386	L2408	1.80m+ x 0.35m x 0.19m	Linear. Steep concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2388	L2410	*c.* 1.20m+ x 0.70m x 0.50m	?Oval. Near vertical sides. Uneven base	Light orange-brown friable sandy silt	-
	L2411			Mid greyish brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2412			Mid greyish orange-brown friable sandy clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2413			Mid orange-brown soft sandy silt	5th-2nd C BC
F2452	L2453	1.4m x 0.90m x 0.11m	Oval. Gentle concave sides. Concave base	Light orangey grey firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2466	L2467	1.0m x 0.20m x 0.07m	Linear. Gentle concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC

F2075 (=F2080)	L2077	8.4m x 0.89m x 0.23m	Linear. Steep sides concave to the south, convex to the north. Concave base	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2076			Dark grey-brown firm clayed silt	-
	L2081			Dark brown clay silt	5th-2nd C BC
F2176	L2182 (Seg A)	4.70 x 2.05 x 0.82	Sub oval. Steep, slightly convex sides. Slightly concave base	Darkish yellow-grey waterlogged sandy clay	-
	L2181 (Seg A)			Mid yellow-grey plastic sandy clay	-
	L2180 (Seg A)			Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2179 (Seg A)			Mid reddish brown plastic silty clay	-
	L2178 (Seg A)			Mid grey-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2353 (Seg B)			Dark greenish grey friable silt	-
	L2352 (Seg B)			Mid greenish yellow friable lightly clayed silt	5th-2nd C BC
	L2351 (Seg B)			Very dark grey friable clayed silt	-
	L2350 (Seg B)			Dark grey-brown, orange mottled, firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2349 (Seg B)			Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2390	L2391	0.45m x 0.45m x 0.10m	Circular. Gentle to moderate, concave sides. Uneven base	Mid grey-brown, firm clay with packing stones	-
F2223	L2225	0.45m x 0.45m x 0.44m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Flat base	Mid orange, firm silty clay	-
	L2224			Dark grey-brown, plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC

F2274	L2275	5.00m+ x 0.67m x 0.20m	Linear. Gentle, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey, yellow mottled, silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2287	L2288	6.0m+ x 1.09m x 0.40m	Linear. Moderate, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey, yellow mottled, plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC

4.8 Phase 1 feature to the West of Roundhouse 1 (S2303)

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2008	L2009	0.68m x 0.30m x 0.11m	Sub oval. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Grey with orange mottling, firm silty clay with burnt stone	5th-2nd C BC

4.9 Phase 1 features forming Roundhouse 2 (S2487)

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2418	L2419	5.10m x 0.35m x 0.22m	Curvilinear. Moderate to steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2455	L2456	9.10m x 0.33m x 0.22m	Curvilinear. Moderate to steep, slightly concave sides.	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	-

			Concave base		
F2457	L2458	4.60m x 0.30m x 0.15m	Curvilinear. Moderate to steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2460	L2461	0.10m x 0.08m x 0.11m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Concave base	Mid grey plastic silty clay	-
-	L2502	7.0m x 6.5m x 0.10m (max)	Irregular. Possible occupation layer.	Mid greyish-brown, plastic highly silty clay	-
-	L2514	2.3m x 2.0m x 0.16m (max)	Irregular. First identified as burnt layer but Charlie French suspected iron panning (pers. _omm..)	-	-
F2522	L2523	0.27m x 0.20m x 0.16m	Sub circular. Steep, flat sides. Pointed base	Light greyish-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2524	L2525	0.10m x 0.08m x 0.10m	Sub circular. Steep, flat sides. Pointed base	Light greyish-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2526	L2527	0.49m x 0.20m x 0.05m	Sub rectangular. Shallow, slightly concave sides. Flat base	Light greyish-brown, orange mottled, plastic silty clay	-
F2536	L2538	0.82m x 0.48m x 0.12m	Oval. Shallow, concave sides.	Orangey-red brittle burnt clay	-
	L2537			Dark grey-brown plastic clay	-

			Flat base		
F2539	L2541	0.15m x 0.14m x 0.13m	Oval. Shallow to moderate concave sides. Flat base	Dark grey-black friable charcoal	-
	L2540			Mid grey-brown plastic clay	-
F2554	L2567	0.10m x 0.05m+ x 0.16m	Oval. Steep, flat sides. Flat base	Mid grey-brown, orange mottled, plastic silty clay	-
F2555	L2568	0.08m x 0.03m+ x 0.10m	Oval. Steep, flat sides. Flat base	Mid grey-brown, orange mottled, plastic silty clay	-
-	L2562	0.48m x 0.36m x 0.04m	Irregular. Layer	Poss burnt. Poss Iron panning	-
-	L2563	0.80m x 0.60m x 0.30m	Oval. Layer	Poss burnt. Poss Iron panning	-
-	L2564	0.25m x 0.23m x 0.10m	Circular. Layer	Poss burnt. Poss Iron panning	-
F2569	L2570	0.41m x 0.40m x 0.08m	Circular. Shallow to moderate sides. Concave base	Light grey-brown firm silty clay	-
F2571	L2572	0.68m x 0.64m x 0.46m	Circular. Steep, flat sides and flat base	Dark reddish brown firm burnt clay	-
	L2573			Mid bluish-grey firm silty clay packed with burnt stone	5^{th}-2^{nd} C BC
	L2574			Mid brown-grey firm silty clay	-
F2591	L2592	0.20m x 0.15m x 0.11m	Sub circular. Steep, irregular sides. Concave base	Light bluish-grey firm silty clay	-
F2601	L2602	0.45m x 0.36m x 0.14m	Oval. Moderate, irregular sides. Concave base	Dark grey-black friable silt with charcoal	-
F2677	L2678	1.3m x 0.61m x 0.11m	Oval. Layer.	Possible burnt deposit, possibly within cut	-

-	L2689	3.70m x 1.63m x 0.12m	Irregular. Layer.	Poss burnt. Poss Iron panning	-
F2690	L2691	0.26m x 0.18m x 0.12m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Very dark brownish-red, compact burnt clay	-
F2692	L2693	0.08m x 0.07m x 0.05m	Sub circular. Moderate to steep, flat sides. Pointed base	Mid grey plastic silty clay	-
F2694	L2695	0.07m x 0.09m x 0.07m	Sub circular. Moderate to steep flat sides. Concave base	Mid grey plastic silty clay	-
F2696	L2697	0.04m x 0.06m x 0.06m	Sub circular. Steep, flat sides. Concave base	Mid grey plastic silty clay	-
F2698	L2699	0.06m x 0.08m x 0.10m	Circular. Steep, slightly convex sides. Concave base	Mid grey plastic silty clay	-
F2700	L2701	0.07m x 0.07m x 0.03m	Circular. Shallow to moderate, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Mid grey plastic silty clay	-
-	L2710	0.27m x 0.25m x 0.12m	Sub circular.	Poss burnt. Poss Iron panning	-
F2712	L2716	0.40m x 0.30m x 0.13m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Light greyish-orange plastic silty clay	-

F2713	L2717	0.45m x 0.40m x 0.12m	Sub circular. Moderate to steep, concave sides. Concave base	Mid greyish-orange plastic silty clay	-
F2731	L2732	0.89m x 0.24m x 0.31m	Sub rectangular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Flat base	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2757	L2758	0.21m x 0.16m x 0.14m	Oval. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Mixed dark grey/light brown plastic silty clay	-
F2759	L2761	0.42m x 0.24m x 0.32m	Oval. Steep, flat sides. Concave base	Mid greyish-brown, firm sandy clay	-
	L2760			Light greyish-brown, firm silty clay	-
F2789	L2790	0.87m x 0.50m x 0.19m	Irregular, sub oval. Steep, flat sides. Irregular, convex base	Mid yellowish-grey compact silty clay	-

4.10 Features forming Round Structure 3 (S2441)

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
-	L2521	0.60m x 0.40m x 0.02m	Sub oval. Floor surface	Compacted light grey clay with red patches	-
-	L2820	0.50m x 0.30m x 0.05m	Sub oval. Surface	Mid bluish, reddish-orange mottled, compacted lightly silted clay	-
-	L2768	1.43m x 1.30m x 0.08m	Irregular. Floor surface	Mid orange with light blue-grey mottling, plastic silty clay	-

-	L2494	*c*. 11m x 11m	Occupation layer within ST2441. Appears to have built up slowly over lifespan of structure	Mid to dark yellowish brown firm silty clay	-
-	L2603	1.0m x 0.50m x 0.03m	Sub oval. Floor surface	Compacted light grey clay with red patches	-
F2477	-	4.0m x 0.7m x 0.2m	Curvilinear.	Section of cobble and flint walling	-
Features cut into the top of L2494					
F2488	L2489	1.10m x 0.74m x 0.12m	Oval. Shallow, concave sides. Irregular base	Dark grey plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2495	L2496	1.0m x 0.5m x 0.09m	Sub oval. Shallow, concave sides. Uneven base	Dark bluish grey plastic silty clay	-
F2497	L2575	0.40m x 0.30m x 0.07m	Oval. Moderate, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Large deposit of animal bones in grey plastic silty clay	-
	L2498			Mid grey-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2506	L2507	5.20m x 0.46m x 0.12m	Curvilinear. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey, orange mottled, plastic, silty clay	-
F2508	L2509	0.67m x 0.57m x 0.26m	Sub circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Flat base	Dark grey/black friable silty clay	-

F2510	L2511	0.57m x 0.56m x 0.28m	Circular. Vertical side to east, moderate, stepped to the west. Flat base	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2512	L2513	0.50m x 0.46m x 0.03m	Irregular. Shallow, slightly concave sides. Slightly concave base	Mid bluish grey soft silty clay	-
F2515	L2516	4.4m+ x 0.3m x 0.15m	Linear. Moderate sides. Slightly concave base	Light orangey grey firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2517	L2518	0.70m x 0.52m x 0.21m	Oval. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Large deposit of animal bones in grey plastic silty clay	-
	L2519			Mid grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2534	L2535	0.24m x 0.18m x 0.04m	Circular. Moderate, concave sides. Flat base	Mid orange-brown firm silty clay	-
F2542	L2543	0.38m x 0.34m x 0.17m	Sub circular. Steep, flattish sides. Concave base	Grey-brown, orange flecked, plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2544			Mid grey plastic clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2560			Mid grey-brown plastic silted clay	-
F2547	L2548	0.21m x 0.20m x 0.14m	Circular. Steep, flattish sides. Concave base	Mid grey, orange flecked, plastic silty clay	-
F2549	L2550	0.55m x 0.40m x 0.19m	Sub oval. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey, orange flecked, plastic silty clay	-
F2551	L2552	0.42m x 0.37m x	Sub circular.	Mid grey, orange flecked, plastic silty	5th-2nd C BC

		0.22m	Steep flat sides. Concave base	clay	
	L2553			Mid grey plastic silty clay	-
F2556	L2557	0.50m x 0.45m x 0.28m	Sub circular. Steep, convex sides, Concave base	Dark grey, orange mottled, soft silty clay	-
F2558	L2559	0.27m x 0.26m x 0.16m	Circular. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey-brown, orange flecked, plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2561	-	0.40m x 0.30m x 0.15m	Sub circular	Collection of tightly packed stones and pebbles forming a post pad	-
F2565	L2566	0.36m x 0.28m x 0.26m	Sub circular. Steep, flattish sides. Concave base	Mid orange-brown soft sandy clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2576			Light blue-grey soft silty clay	-
F2578	L2579	0.46m x 0.42m x 0.06m	Sub circular. Shallow, concave sides. Flattish base	Mid reddish grey soft clayed silt	5th-2nd C BC
F2586	L2587	0.95m x 0.80m x 0.14m	Sub oval. Moderate, concave sides. Flat base	Dark grey, orange mottled, sticky silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2588	L2585	0.50m x 0.50m x 0.18m	Circular. Moderate, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Mid grey, orange mottled, plastic silty clay	-
F2593	L2595	0.67m x 0.64m x 0.27m	Circular. Steep, concave sides. Flattish base	Dark orange-brown firm sandy, silty clay	-
	L2594			Dark greyish-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2596	L2597	0.39m x 0.38m x	Circular.	Dark orange-brown firm sandy, silty	-

		0.23m	Moderate to steep, concave sides. Flattish base	clay	
	L2598			Dark greyish-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2604	L2587	0.23m x 0.18m x 0.15m	Sub oval. Almost vertical, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey, orange mottled, sticky silty clay	-
F2605	L2606	0.37m x 0.26m x 0.23m	Sub circular. Steep, flat sides. Slightly uneven base	Light greyish-brown plastic silt clay	-
	L2607			Mid orange-brown plastic silty clay	-
	L2608			Light brownish-grey plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2610			Mid grey-brown firm silty clay	-
	L2609			Light blue-grey plastic clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2624	L2625	0.70m x 0.65m x 0.05m	Sub circular. Shallow, concave sides. Uneven base	Mid orange-brown firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2641	L2642	0.28m x 0.27m x 0.16m	Circular. Steep, flat sides and flat base	Bluish grey firm clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2643	L2644	0.67m x 0.66m x 0.35m	Circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Mid yellowish-brown, firm sandy silty clay with charcoal	-
	L2645			Dark greyish-brown, plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2646	L2647	0.52m x 0.50m x 0.14m	Circular. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey, orange flecked, plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2648	L2649	0.34m x 0.30m x 0.06m	Circular. Moderate, concave sides. Flattish base	Mid grey-brown soft silty clay	5th-2nd C BC

F2650	L2651	0.23m x 0.20m x 0.21m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Concave base	Mid brown-grey firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2652	L2653	0.43m x 0.25m x 0.05m	Sub oval. Shallow, concave sides. Flattish base	Mid yellow-brown, friable sandy clay	-
	L2654			Mid grey-brown, friable silty clay	-
F2665	L2666	0.42m x 0.28m x 0.17m	Sub circular. Moderate to steep, flat sides. Flat base	Mid yellow-brown, friable sandy clay	-
	L2667			Dark grey-brown, firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2685	L2686	0.18m x 0.12m x 0.06m	Sub circular. Steep, flat sides. Flat base	Mid yellow-grey, firm sandy clay	-
F2687	L2688	0.26m x 0.24m x 0.23m	Circular. Steep, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2703	L2704	0.41m x 0.37m x 0.14m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2705	L2706	0.66m x 0.35m x 0.27m	Irregular oval. Moderate, concave sides. Irregular base	Dark brown, friable sandy clay	-
	L2707			Mid grey, plastic clay	-
F2718	L2719	0.27m x 0.25m x 0.13m	Circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Slightly concave base	Dark brown loose lightly clay sand	5th-2nd C BC
	L2720			Mid grey-brown plastic sandy clay	-

F2725	L2726	0.42m x 0.40m x 0.12m	Circular. Moderate, slightly concave sides. Slightly concave base	Dark grey brown firm sand clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2727	L2728	0.28m x 0.30m x 0.10m	Circular. Steep, concave sides. Flattish base	Mid greyish-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2733	L2734	0.30m x 0.30m x 0.26m	Circular. Moderate to steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown firm sandy clay	-
F2773	L2772	0.30m x 0.30m x 0.26m	Circular. Moderate to steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown firm sandy clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2774	L2775	1.18m x 0.48m x 0.20m	Cigar-shaped/oval. Moderate, concave sides. Flat base	Dark brown-grey firm sandy silt	5th-2nd C BC
F2783	L2784	0.25m x 0.28m x 0.25m	Sub circular. Steep, flat sides. Slightly concave base	Mid grey-brown, plastic silty clay with charcoal flecks	-
F2857	L2858	0.15m x 0.15m x 0.04m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Flat base	Dark grey firm silty clay	-
Features cut within L2494					

F2655	L2656	0.47m x 0.46m x 0.07m	Circular. Shallow, concave sides. Flat base	Light blue-grey, orange mottled, firm silty clay	-
F2657	L2658	0.20m x 0.19m x 0.09m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Concave base	Mid blue-grey, soft clayed silt	5th-2nd C BC
	L2659			Light blue-grey, firm silty clay	-
F2661	L2662	0.50m x 0.20m x 0.11m	Oval. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-black friable sandy clay	-
F2663	L2664	1.14m x 0.82m x 0.20m	Irregular oval. Moderate, stepped sides. Flattish base	Mid orange-brown friable silty clay	-
	L2668			Dark brown plastic silty clay	-
	L2683			Dark brown, charcoal flecked, plastic silty clay	-
	L2791			Very dark red-brown, burnt ,compact clay	-
F2671	L2672	0.52m x 0.47m x 0.08m	Sub circular. Shallow, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Mid grey with orange flecking, plastic silty clay	-
F2673	L2674	0.35m x 0.35m x 0.14m	Circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey with orange flecking, firm silty clay	-
F2675	L2676	0.29m x 0.24m x 0.05m	Irregular kidney shaped. Shallow, concave sides. Flat base	Mid orange-brown soft sandy clay	-
F2714	L2715	0.60m x 0.45m x 0.15m	Sub oval. Moderate, concave sides. Flattish base	Mid grey, orange mottled, plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC

F2721	L2722	0.40m x 0.40m x 0.12m	Circular. Shallow, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Orange, with grey mottling, firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2729	L2730	0.60m x 0.55m x 0.16m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Mid grey, orange mottled, firm silty clay	-
F2755	L2756	0.69m x 0.60m x 0.11m	Sub circular. Shallow, slightly concave sides. Slightly concave base	Mid grey, orange flecked, plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2762	L2763	1.60m x 0.64m x 0.08m	Sub rectangular. Shallow, slightly concave sides. Flat base	Light grey firm silty clay	-
F2764	L2765	0.20m x 0.25m x 0.04m	Sub circular. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Mid brown firm clayed silt	-
F2766	L2767	0.28m x 0.27m x 0.09m	Circular. Moderate, concave base. Concave base	Dark grey-brown friable clayed silt	-
F2770	L2771	0.42m x 0.22m x 0.02m	Sub rectangular. Shallow, slightly concave. Flat base	Dark grey-brown soft clayed silt	5th-2nd C BC
F2779	L2780	0.50m x 0.40m x 0.05m	Sub circular. Shallow, concave	Mid grey-brown firm clay silt	-

			sides. Flat base		
F2781	L2782	0.47m x 0.40m x 0.07m	Sub circular. Shallow, concave sides. Flat base	Mid bluish brown firm silty clay	-
F2785	L2786	0.32m x 0.30m x 0.15m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Flat base	Grey with orange flecks, plastic silty clay	-
F2787	L2788	0.80m x 0.70m x 0.11m	Sub circular. Shallow, concave sides. Flat base	Mid grey with orange and black flecks, compact silty clay	-
F2792	L2793	0.07m x 0.07m x 0.10m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Concave base	Dark grey firm clayed silt	-
F2794	L2795	0.085m x 0.08m x 0.10m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Concave base	Dark grey firm clayed silt	-
F2800	L2801	0.32m x 0.25m x 0.17m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Slightly concave base	Mid bluish brown firm sandy clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2802	L2803	0.32m x 0.32m x 0.11m	Circular. Shallow, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Dark bluish brown firm clayed silt	-
F2823	L2824	0.31m x 0.27m x 0.06m	Circular. Shallow, concave sides. Flat base	Light bluish grey firm lightly silted clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
F2850	L2859	0.52m x 0.50m x 0.16m	Circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Mid reddish orange friable sandy silt	-
	L2860			Mid reddish orange friable sandy silt	-

F2851	L2852	0.12m x 0.11m x 0.09m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Concave base	Mottled grey-brown friable clayed silt	-
F2853	L2854	0.08m x 0.08m x 0.05m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Concave base	Dark grey firm silty clay	-
F2855	L2856	0.18m x 0.15m x 0.06m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Concave base	Dark grey firm silty clay	-
F2861	L2862	0.16m x 0.15m x 0.08m	Circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey-blue friable clayed silt	-
F2882	L2883	0.42m x 0.36m x 0.28m	Sub circular. Steep, irregular sides. Concave base	Blue-grey, plastic clay	5th C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2890			Dark yellowish-brown, friable sandy clay	-
	L2891			Dark grey, plastic silty clay	-
Features cut into L2003					
F2324	L2315	*c*. 15m diam. *c*. 1.3m x *c*. 0.35m	Main ring ditch of ST2441. Steep sides. Rounded u-shaped base	Dark brown/grey firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2433	L2436	0.81m x 0.76m x 0.43m	Sub oval. Steep, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Mid yellow compact clay	-
	L2435			Dark black-brown firm silty clay with charcoal	5th-2nd C BC
	L2434			Dark grey-brown soft silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2439	L2440	2.0m x 0.43m x 0.04m	Linear. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Mid yellowish grey loose sandy clay	5th-2nd C BC

F2679	L2680	5.5m x 0.3m x 0.2m	Curvilinear. Moderately sloping sides. Concave base.	Dark brown/grey firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2708	L2709	0.87m x 0.40m x 0.20m	Oval. Moderate, concave sides. Flattish base	Dark brown-grey plastic sandy clay	-
F2748	L2749	0.26m x 0.24m x 0.12m	Circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey-brown plastic clayed silt	-
F2831	L2832	0.37m x 0.26m x 0.20m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Flat base	Dark brown-grey firm sandy clay	-
F2869	L2870	0.21m x 0.20m x 0.11m	Circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Dark brown friable sandy silty	-
F2871	L2872	0.31m x 0.27m x 0.16m	Sub oval. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Dark brown with light brown mottling friable sandy silt	-
F2907	L2908	0.17m x 0.06m x 0.05m	Sub oval. Steep, slightly convex sides. Concave base	Mid grey, loose, very sandy clay	-
F2909	L2910	0.08m x 0.07m x 0.07m	Circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey, friable sandy clay	-

F2911	L2912	0.12m x 0.08m x 0.06m	Sub circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey friable sandy clay	-
F2913	L2914	0.12m x 0.07m x 0.05m	Irregular oval. Steep, irregular sides. Concave base	Mid grey friable sandy clay	-
F2917	L2918	0.62m x 0.63m x 015m	Circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Mid blue-grey with reddish orange mottling, firm silty clay	-
F2919	L2920	0.17m x 0.16m x 0.04m	Circular. Moderate, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Light grey with dark grey mottling firm silty clay	-
F2921	L2922	0.16m x 0.09m x 0.09m	Sub oval. Steep, slightly convex. Concave base	Mid grey firm silty clay	-
F2923	L2924	0.12m x 0.12m x 0.04m	Circular. Moderate, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey firm silty clay	-
F2925	L2926	0.26m x 0.18m x 0.11m	Sub circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey firm silty clay	-
F2927	L2928	0.10m x 0.09m x 0.04m	Circular. Moderate, concave sides.	Light grey firm silty clay	-

			Concave base		
F2929	L2930	0.25m x 0.22m x 0.11m	Circular. Shallow, concave base. Concave base	Mid grey, firm silty clay	-
F2931	L2932	0.16m x 0.17m x 0.10m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Concave base	Dark reddish-brown soft sandy clay	-
F2933	L2934	0.69m x 0.50m x 0.15m	Oval. Steep, convex sides. Concave base	Mid grey-brown, soft silty clay	5^{th}-2^{nd} C BC
F2935	L2936	0.66m x 0.61m x 0.23m	Sub circular. Steep, flat sides. Flat base	Light grey loose lightly clayed sand	-
	L2937			Mid grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
	L2938			Dark brown friable silty clay	-
	L2949			Dark bluish grey plastic clay	-
F2941	L2942	0.52m x 0.24m x 0.14m	Sub rectangular. Steep, flat sides. Flat, slightly uneven base	Very dark bluish grey plastic silty clay	-
F2945	L2946	0.20m x 0.15m x 0.05m	Sub circular. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Light grey-brown soft silty clay	-
F2947	L2948	0.34m x 0.25m x 0.09m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Flat base	Mid reddish grey soft silty clay	-
F2950	L2951	0.44m x 0.42m x 0.23m	Circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Very dark grey plastic clay	-

F2961	L2962	0.22m x 0.20m x 0.04m	Circular. Steep, concave sides. Flat base	Light grey plastic clay	-
F2963	L2964	0.87m x 0.53m x 0.13m	Irregular. Moderate, irregular sides. Irregular base	Dark brown friable silty clay	-
	L2965			Mid grey plastic clay	-
	L2966			Mid to dark grey plastic clay	-
F2967	L2968	0.14m x 0.12m x 0.05m	Circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey, plastic slightly silty clay	-
F2969	L2970	0.25m x 0.23m x 0.33m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Slightly concave base	Mid to light grey friable clayed silt	5^{th}-2^{nd} C BC
F2993	L2994	0.64m x 0.56m x 0.19m	Sub oval. Moderate, flat sides. Concave base	Mid grey-brown, firm silty clay	-
	L2995			Light orange-grey, firm sandy clay	-
F2996	L2997	0.31m x 0.30m x 0.05m	Circular. Shallow, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Light grey loose sandy clay	-
F2998	L2999	0.09m x 0.08m x 0.06m	Circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Light grey loose sandy clay	-

4.11 Phase 1 Enclosure ditches and associated features

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2385	L2404	7.2m x 1.2m x 0.56m	Linear. Moderate, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Light grey-brown plastic silty clay	8th-2nd C BC
	L2405			Light grey-brown, orange flecked plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2406			Light grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
	L2407			Greenish-brown friable heavily silted clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2200	L2201	5.00m+ x 1.10m x 0.22m	Linear. Moderate to steep concave sides. Uneven base	Mid to dark orangey brown soft silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2389	L2414	0.40 x 0.35 x 0.25	Sub circular. Steep, flat sides. Flat base	Light grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2450	L2451	0.30 x 0.20 x 0.10	Sub oval. Steep, flat sides. Flat base with packing stones	Mid brownish grey plastic silty clay	-
F2836	L2837	3.50m x 1.80m x 0.70m	Linear. Moderate to steep concave sides. Concave base	Dark greenish grey plastic silty	-
	L2838			Mid orange-brown friable sandy silt	5th-2nd C BC
	L2839			Mid grey-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2840			Mid reddish brown friable silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
F2105	L2109	3.00m+ x 2.9m x 1.25m	?Sub rectangular. Steep, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Mid grey-brown firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2108			Mid yellowish grey compact silty clay	Mid 1st-2nd C AD
	L2151			Mid to dark grey compact silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2107			Mid reddish grey compact silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2106			Mottled grey and reddish orange sticky	5th-2nd C BC

					silty clay	
F2325	L2327	Segs. A, E	20.0 x 5.2 (max) x 1.70 (max)	Linear. Moderate to steep, irregular sides. Concave base	Dark grey-black very compact clayed silt	-
	L2326	Seg. A			Light bluish-grey very compact sandy clay	-
	L2328	Seg. A			Dark grey-black plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2366	Seg. A			Mid grey-black plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2367	Seg. A			Mid greyish-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2382	Seg. A			Mid to dark grey plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2373	Seg. B			Mid greenish-grey compact clayed silt	5th-2nd C BC
	L2682	Seg. B			Dark grey silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2702	Seg. B			Dark orangey green friable sandy clay	-
	L2372	Seg. B			Dark grey-black friable silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2377	Seg. B			Mid yellowish orange friable silty clay	-
	L2361	Seg. B			Dark grey-black firm silty clay	-
	L2897	Seg. C			Dark grey-black plastic clay	-
	L2898	Seg. C			Dark blue-grey plastic clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2899	Seg. C			Orange, grey flecked, plastic silty clay	-
	L2900	Seg.			Dark grey-black plastic silty clay	Late 1st C BC –

		C				Mid 1st C AD
	L2901	Seg. C			Orange, grey flecked, plastic silty clay	-
	L2902	Seg. C			Mid grey plastic silty clay	-
	L2903	Seg. C			Dark grey-black, orange flecked, plastic silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
F2738	L2739	Seg. A	37.0 x 4.0 (max) x 1.46 (max)	Linear. Moderate to steep, irregular sides. Concave base	Dark grey, compact, water-logged, silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2740	Seg. A			Orangey-red friable sandy clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2741	Seg. A			Light grey, orange flecked, friable silty clay	-
	L2885	Segs B, C, D, E			Dark bluish-black plastic clay with organic element	5th-2nd C BC /Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2886	Seg. B			Dark orange-brown firm silty clay	-
	L2887	Segs B, C			Dark grey plastic silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2888	Segs B, C			Dark grey-brown friable silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2889	Segs B, C			Mid grey-brown, orange flecked, friable silty clay	5th-2nd C BC /Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
F2808 (= F2738)	L2809	Seg. B			Mid grey-brown, orange flecked, firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2971	Seg. A			Dark bluish-brown plastic silty clay	-
	L2972	Seg. A			Mid orangey-grey sticky silty clay	-
	L2973	Seg.			Mid to dark orangey-grey firm silty	-

		A			clay	
	L2974	Seg. A			Mid reddish-grey firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2975	Seg. A			Mid orange-brown soft sandy silted clay	-
F2736	L2737		5.00m+ x 0.50m x 0.30m	Linear. Moderately sloping, concave sides. Rounded, concave base.	Mid grey firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2669	L2670		0.78m x 0.62m x 0.62m	Sub oval. Gentle, concave sides. Flattish base	Black loose silty clay with charcoal	-
	L2681				Dark grey loose silty clay with charcoal	-
F2309	L2310		4.00m+ x 0.70m x 0.12m	Linear. Steep, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Mid to dark grey-brown, firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2360	L2904		6.00m+ x 0.80m x 0.30m	Linear. Steep concave sides. Concave base	Grey-black firm clay silt	5th-2nd C BC
F2474	L2476		1.82m x 1.80m x 0.55m	Sub circular. Moderate, slightly concave sides. Flat base	Mid grey-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2475				Dark brown, yellow flecked, plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2490	L2491		2.53m x 0.23m x 0.22m	Linear. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey-brown soft silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2905	L2906		4.00m+ x 0.55m x 0.45m	Linear. Steep sloping sides tapering inwards towards base.	Dark grey firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC

			Uneven slightly concave base		
F3000	L3001	0.80m x 0.65m x 0.30m	Sub circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Bluish grey compact clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L3002			Dark blackish brown compact silty clay	-

4.12 Features in area to NW of Round Structure 3 (S2441)

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2135	L2138	1.90m x 0.80m x 0.27m	Sub oval. Steep, slightly stepped flat sides. Irregular base	Light orange-brown firm sandy clay	-
	L2137			Dark reddish orange firm sandy clay	-
	L2136			Mid grey-brown firm silty clay with charcoal	5th-2nd C BC
-	L2124	2.25m x 1.40m x 0.03m	Sub rectangular. Layer	Light blue-grey compacted clay.	5th-2nd C BC
F2157	L2168	1.03m x 0.73m x 0.26m	Sub oval. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown firm silty clay	-
	L2169			Mid orange-brown firm sandy silt	5th-2nd C BC
F2290	L2291	1.04m x 0.68m x 0.15m	Oval. Steep, slightly concave sides. Flat base	Light grey-orange firm sandy clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2335	L2336	1.20m x 0.94m x 0.47m	Sub circular. Steep, flat sides. Slightly uneven base	Mid to light green-grey, plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2337			Light orange-grey, firm sandy clay	-
	L2338			Dark grey-brown, firm silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
F2343	L2344	0.7m x 0.66m x 0.23m	Sub circular. Moderate/shallow	Very dark grey/black firm silty clay. Extremely high in charcoal.	5th-2nd C BC

			concave sides. Flat base		
-	L2635	1.50m x 1.30m x 0.10m	Sub circular. Probable dump of cooking pit fills	Mid to light grey-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
-	L2478	4.00m x 3.00m x 0.10m	Sub circular. Layer of cooking waste	Mid to light grey-brown firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC

4.13 Phase 1 features and contexts associated with abandonment of Round Structure 3 (S2441)

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
-	L2420	*c.* 7.00m x *c.* 6.5m	Abandonment layer overlying demolition layer L2459	Dark bluish grey firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC /Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
-	L2459	*c.* 6.00m x *c.* 5.5m	Demolition layer	River cobbles and flints within a dark brown-grey, compact silty clay with charcoal matrix	5th C BC – Early 1st C AD
F2638	L2520	0.90m x 0.70m x 0.30m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey, orange flecked, plastic silty clay	-

4.14 Phase 1 features forming Roundhouse 4

Feature	Context		Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F1050	L1051	Segs. A-U	Diam. *c.* 15m x 1.40m (max) x	Ring Ditch. Moderate to	Mid grey-yellow silt with occasional to moderate charcoal flecks	5th-2nd C BC /Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st

			0.90m (max)	steep sloping sides. Concave base		C AD
	L1059	Seg. C			Mid orange-red silt with occasional sub-angular gravel inclusions	-
	L1088	Segs. A-U. Not Seg. C			Mid yellow-grey silt with moderate sub-angular flint/stone gravel inclusions	-
F1054	L1057	Segs. A-M	Diam *c.* 11m x 1.70m (max) x 0.90m (max)	Ring Ditch. Gently sloping sides. Concave base	Mid yellow-grey clayey silt with moderate small to medium angular and rounded stone inclusions and charcoal flecks	5^{th}-2^{nd} C BC /Late 1^{st} C BC – Mid 1^{st} C AD
	L1056	Segs A, B and M			Mid grey clayey silt with moderate small-medium charcoal flecks	5^{th}-2^{nd} C BC
	L1058	Segs. A-M			Light grey-yellow clayey silt	-
F1060	L1063		0.56m x 0.45m x 0.35m	Sub-circular. Near vertical sides. Flat base	Dark grey-brown clayey silt	-
F1061	L1062		0.90m x 0.50m x 0.09m	Sub-oval. Gently sloping sides. Shallow concave base	Light yellow-brown clayey silt	-
F1064	L1065		0.81m x 0.74m x 0.30m	Sub-circular. Nearly vertical sides. Flat base	Mid to dark grey-brown clayey silt	-
F1066	L1067		0.64m x 0.49m x 0.10m	Oval. Gradually sloping sides. Shallow concave base	Mid grey-brown clayey silt	-

F1068	L1069	0.50m x 0.31m x 0.17m	Oval. Nearly vertical sides. Concave base	Light grey-brown clayey silt	-
F1070	L1071	0.28m x 0.20m x 0.15m	Sub-circular. Steeply sloping sides. Flat base	Mid yellow-brown clayey silt	-
F1072	L1073	0.70m x 0.28m x 0.12m	Sub-oval. Gradually sloping sides. Shallow concave base	Light yellow- brown clayey silt	-

4.15 Phase 1 feature forming Roundhouse 5

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F1086	L1087	Diam *c.* 6m x 1.00m (max) x 0.58m (max)	Fragmentary Ring Ditch. Moderate to steep sloping sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions, charcoal flecks, and localised burned material in terminus	5^{th} – 2^{nd} century pottery (18g)

4.16 Phase 1 Ditches to the immediate south of Roundhouses 4 and 5

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F1074	L1075	46.00m+ x 1.00m x 0.88m (max)	Linear. Gently sloping sides. Concave base	Mid grey-orange, yellow, and yellow-brown silty clay	5^{th}-2^{nd} C BC/ "early Roman"

F1076	L1077	Seg. B	5.60m+ x 1.00m x 0.78m	Linear. Steep to moderate sloping sides. Concave base	Dark orange/brown-grey silty clay	-
	L1085	Seg, B			Dark grey-brown clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	-
	L1084	Segs. A and B			Mid orange/brown-grey silty clay	-
F1080	L1081		*c.* 16.00m x 1.22m (max) x 1.08m (max)	Irregular linear. Gently sloping sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown clayey silt with orange mottling and occasional stone and flint inclusions	5th-2nd C BC

4.17 Other Phase 1 (Middle Iron Age) features

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
-	L2206	15.00m x 9.00m	Layer	Dark, blackish, grey-brown coarse gravelly sandy silt	5th-2nd C BC
-	L2211	8.00m x 6.00m	Layer	Mid to dark grey-brown very silty, sandy clay, with dark orange mottling	5th-2nd C BC
F2122	L2123	0.95m x 0.70m x 0.18m	Sub oval. Steep, stepped flat sides. Flat base	Mid grey, orange flecked, plastic clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2129	L2130	0.61m x 0.52m x 0.13m	Sub circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Flat base	Dark grey, red mottled, friable sandy clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2143	L2144	0.46m x 0.30m x 0.16m	Sub circular. Moderate, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-black plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC

F2148	L2149	0.55m x 0.54m x 0.09m	Circular. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-orange plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2158	L2159	1.40m x 0.40m x 0.14m	Sub oval. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Mid orange-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2207	L2208	0.46m x 0.41m x 0.11m	Sub circular. Steep sides. Undulating base	Dark grey compact but slightly plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2215	L2216	1.72m x 1.36m x 0.12m	Sub circular. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Light grey-brown soft silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2217	L2218	1.57m x 0.43m x 0.19m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey-brown, orange mottled, firm clayed silt	5th-2nd C BC
F2318	L2319	0.82m x 0.46m x 0.20m	Sub oval. Moderate, concave sides. Irregular base	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay with charcoal	5th-2nd C BC
F2632	L2636	0.60m x 0.57m x 0.15m	Sub circular. Moderate, flat sides. Concave base	Light orange-brown soft sandy clay	-
	L2637			Mid grey-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F3005	L3010	3.5m+ x 1.10m x 0.38m	Linear. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown plastic slightly silty clay	-
	L3011			Dark grey-brown, orange mottled, firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC

PHASE 2. LATER IRON AGE

4.18 Phase 2 features forming strip field system

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2825	L2826	18.0m+ x 0.90m x 0.27m	Linear. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Mid brownish grey plastic, slightly silty, clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
F2827	L2828	30.0m+ x 1.20m x 0.24m	Linear. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Mid brownish grey plastic, slightly silty, clay	-
F2829	L2830	30.0m+ x 0.90m x 0.20m	Linear. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Mid brownish grey plastic, slightly silty, clay	-
F2863	L2864	17.0m+ x 1.0m x 0.15m	Linear. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Mid brownish grey plastic, slightly silty, clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2865	L2866	5.5m+ x 0.80m x 0.35m	Linear. Steep, slightly concave sides. Flattish base	Dark brownish grey plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2915	L2916	2.5m+ x 0.50m x 0.32m	Linear. Moderate to steep, concave sides. Flattish base	Mid brownish grey firm silty clay	Mid 1st C AD
F2959	L2960 (Seg. B)	36.0m x 0.80m x 0.20m	Linear. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey-brown compact silty clay	Mid 1st C AD
	L2976 (Seg. C)			Light bluish grey firm silty clay	-

4.19 Phase 2 enclosure ditches

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2152	L2153 (Segs A, B, C, F)	41.0m+ x 1.95m x 0.74m	Linear. Moderate to steep, convex sides. Concave base	Dark greyish brown plastic slightly silty clay	-
	L2154 (Segs A, B, C)			Mid orange-brown firm sandy clay	5th-2nd C BC /Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2155 (Segs A, B, C, F)			Very dark grey-brown firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC /Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2329 (Seg D)			Mid to light yellowish brown loose silty sand	-
	L2317 (Segs D, H)			Light grey-brown firm silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2316 (Segs D, H)			Very dark grey-brown firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC /Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2426 (Seg E)			Waterlogged dark green-grey plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2427 (Seg E)			Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
	L2428 (Seg E)			Very dark grey-brown firm silty clay	-
	L2501 (Seg F)			Dark grey-brown sandy silt with clay	-
	L2841 (Seg G)			Waterlogged dark green-grey plastic silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2842 (Seg G)			Yellowish grey-brown firm sandy clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2843 (Seg G)			Medium grey-brown plastic silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD

	L2844 (Seg G)			Mid to light reddish-grey loose sandy silt with clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2845 (Seg G)			Very dark grey-brown firm silty clay	-
F2226	L2241 (Seg A)	16.5m x 1.50m x 0.22m	Linear. Steep, irregular sides. Concave base	Mid to light grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
	L2242 (Seg A)			Mid orange-brown plastic sandy silt	5th-2nd C BC
	L2243 (Seg A)			Light orange-brown plastic silty clay	-
	L2244 (Seg A)			Mid greenish orange-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2245 (Seg A)			Dark blackish brown plastic silty clay with charcoal	-
	L2246 (Seg A)			Mid greyish brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2258 (Seg B)			Mid to light grey-brown, orange mottled, plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2257 (Seg B)			Dark blackish grey plastic silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2263 (Seg C)			Mid grey, orange flecked, plastic silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2262 (Seg C)			Very dark grey, orange flecked, plastic silty clay	-
	L2264 (Seg C)			Mid grey, orange mottled, plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2265 (Seg C)			Mid grey plastic silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2368 (Seg D)			Mid grey, orange flecked, plastic silty clay	-
	L2380 (Seg			Mid brownish grey plastic silty clay	

	D)				
	L2369 (Seg D)			Mid greenish grey compact silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2370 (Seg D)			Dark grey/black, orange flecked, plastic silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2381 (Seg D)			Mid to dark grey plastic silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2892			Mid to dark greyish brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
	L2893			Dark yellowish brown plastic silty clay	-
	L2894			Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC

4.20 Phase 2 features associated with the enclosure ditches

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2162	L2163	6.5m x 1.35m x 0.73m	Linear. Steep, concave sides. Flattish base	Mid to dark greenish grey soft silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
F2164	L2165	4.0m x 0.74m x 0.41m	Linear. Steep, flat sides. Concave base	Mid reddish brown soft silty clay	Late 1st C BC-Mid 1st AD
F2202=F2221	L2203=L2222	1.82m x 1.16m x 0.35m	Sub circular. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Dark bluish grey firm silty clay	Late 1st C BC-Mid 1st AD
F2219	L2220	2.75m+ x 0.32 x 0.15m	Linear. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown firm silty clay	Late 1st C BC-Mid 1st AD
F2227	L2248	0.98m x 0.94m x	Circular. Steep,	Light grey, yellow mottled, soft silty	-

		0.24m	slightly concave sides. Uneven base	clay	
	L2228			Mid brown, red mottled, soft silty clay	Late 1st C BC-Mid 1st AD
F2503	L2504	0.41m x 0.31m x 0.09m	Sub circular. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Mid reddish-brown plastic silty clay	Late 1st C BC-Mid 1st AD
-	L2505	unrecorded	Layer of burnt material overlying earlier Ditch F2545 and forming a localised fill of this feature	Dark grey/black silty clay, plastic when wet, with <40% charcoal	Late 1st C BC-Mid 1st AD
F2545	L2546 (Seg A)	9.0m x 1.50m x 0.18m	Linear. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Mid orangey brown plastic silty clay	Late 1st C BC-Mid 1st AD
	L2505 (localised Seg. A)			Dark grey-black plastic silty clay with charcoal	-
	L2580 =L2546 (Seg B)			Mid brown, orange mottled, plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
Possible cremation pit					
F2378	L2379	0.28m (diam.) x 0.15m (depth)	Circular. Gently sloping sides tapering inwards towards base. Flat base	Black and dark grey fairly compact coarse sandy silt. Top of fill densely packed with charcoal	-

4.21 Phase 2 Features forming S2273

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2304	L2314	1.50m x 1.42m x 0.52m	Circular. Steep, convex sides. Concave base	Mid grey, orange flecked, plastic silty clay	-
	L2313			Dark brown with charcoal plastic silty clay	-
	L2305			Dark greyish brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2139	L2214 (basal)	2.75m x 0.57m x 0.26m	Sub rectangular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Flat base	Mid grey, orange mottled, plastic silty clay	-
	L2140 (upper)			Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2184	F2185	7.50m x 0.52m x 0.28m	Sub rectangular. Steep, flat sides. Flat base	Dark greyish-brown, plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2266	L2267	0.38m x 0.28m x 0.10m	Sub oval. Moderate, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2268	L2269	0.27m x 0.33m x 0.10m	Sub square. Steep to moderately sloping sides. Flat sides	Dark grey-brown very plastic silty clay	-
-	L2295	8.00m x 3.00m x 0.08m	Sub rectangular layer	Reddish orange-brown firm sandy silt	-
-	L2259	7.50m x 2.50m x 0.12m	Sub rectangular layer	Dark brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC

4.22 Phase 2 Droveway ditches and associated features

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
Features forming and associated with the southern droveway ditch					
F2125	L2126	9.52m x 3.25m x 0.85m	Linear. Steep to moderate sides; eastern side stepped. Flattish base	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
F2816	L2817	45.00m+ x 1.52m x 0.50m	Linear. Gentle sides. Concave base	Mid grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2952	L2954	15.00m+ x 2.30m x 0.65m	Linear. Steep concave sides. Concave base	Mid bluish grey plastic silty clay	-
	L2953			Light grey, orange flecked, firm silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
F2204	L2205	0.29m x 0.26m x 0.10m	Sub circular. Gentle concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown plastic clay	-
F2192	L2193	0.15m x 0.08m x 0.10m	Sub oval. Vertical sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown plastic, slightly silty, clay	-
F2194	L2195	0.11m x 0.06m x 0.15m	Sub circular. Vertical sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown plastic clay	-
F2196	L2197	0.21m x 0.07m x 0.10m	Sub circular. Very steep sided to west. Gently sloping side to	Dark grey-brown plastic clay	-

			east. Concave base		
Features forming and associated with the northern droveway ditch					
F2285	L2286	Length unknown x 3.85m x 1.10m	Linear. Moderately sloping sides. Flat base	Mid yellowish grey-brown, soft sandy clay	Late 1st C BC – 2nd AD
	L2289			Dark greyish brown, soft silty clay	Late 1st C BC – 2nd AD
F2846	L2847	2.00m x 1.80m x 0.57m	Linear. Moderately sloping sides. Flat but slightly undulating base	Mid grey, brown flecked, plastic silty clay	-
F2943	L2944 (Segs A, B, C)	2.00m x 1.75m x 0.73m	Linear. Moderate concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
	L2940 (Segs A, B, C)			Dark grey-brown, orange mottled, plastic silty clay	-
	L2984 (Seg C)			Mid orangey grey, plastic silty clay	-
F2798	L2799	- x 1.70m x 0.55m	Linear. Moderate sides. Undulating base	Grey, orange flecked, firm silty clay	-
F2281	L2282	0.60m x 0.60m x 0.18m	Circular. Moderate to steep slopes. Flat base	Mid orange grey soft sandy clay	-
F2283	L2284	Length unrecorded x 0.55m x 0.72m	Linear. Gently sloping sides becoming very steep towards base. Flat base	Mid brown-grey soft silty clay	Late 1st C BC-Mid 1st AD
F2300	L2302	0.87m x 0.52m x 0.38m	Linear. Predominantly	Mid yellowish brown friable silty sand	-
	L2301			Mid grey-brown, orange mottled,	Late 1st C BC-Mid

			concave, irregular sides. Uneven, irregular base	friable sandy clay	1st AD

4.23 Phase 2 features to the north of Roundhouses 4, 5 and 6

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F1089	L1090	10m+ x 0.95m x 0.78m	Linear. Steep sloping sides. Flat narrow base. Sides become gentler and base more concave toward south	Dark blue-grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and gravel inclusions	Late 1st C BC-Mid 1st AD
F1109	L1110	2.40m x 0.60m x 0.17m	Linear. Gently sloping sides. Concave base	Mid brown-grey silty clay	-
F1111	L1112	3.40 x 0.50m x 0.20m	Linear. Gently sloping sides. Concave base	Mid brown-grey silty clay	Late 1st C BC-Mid 1st AD

4.24 Other Phase 2 features

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
-	L2150	2.30m x 0.73m x 0.03m	Sub rectangular. Layer	Dark grey plastic silty clay	Late 1st C BC-Mid 1st AD
F2004	L2005	1.03m x 0.70m x 0.06m	Shallow, concave sides.	Mid greyish brown friable clayed silt	Late 1st C BC-Mid 1st AD

			Flattish base		
F2424	L2425	11.0m x 0.50m x 0.10m	Curvilinear. Gentle sides. Concave base	Mid brown orange firm silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2875	L2876	16.0m+ x 1.5m x 0.41m	Linear. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-black plastic silty clay	Late 1st C BC-Mid 1st AD
	L2877			Dark yellowish brown plastic silty clay	-
	L2878			Dark grey plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2980	L2981	24.0m x 0.80m x 0.35m	Linear. Steep, irregular sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown firm silty clay	Late 1st C BC-Mid 1st AD
F2985	L2986	2.58m x 1.10m x 0.40m	Rectangular with rounded corners. Almost vertical sides. Flat base with slight undulation	Brown, grey and orange flecked, firm, slightly friable, silty clay	Late 1st C BC-Mid 1st AD
F2092	L2093	0.46m x 0.28m x 0.15m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Grey/black firm, silty clay with charcoal	-

PHASE 3: EARLY ROMAN

4.25 Features not directly related to L2060

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2818	L2819	45.0m x 1.0m x 0.19m	Linear. Moderate to steep, concave sides. Concave base	Mid brownish grey plastic lightly silted clay	Mid 1st C AD
F2821 =F2818	L2822	45.0m x 1.0m x 0.19m	Linear. Moderate to steep, concave sides. Concave base	Mid brownish grey plastic lightly silted clay	-
F2977 =F2818	L2978	45.0m x 1.0m x 0.19m	Linear. Moderate to steep, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey plastic lightly silted clay	-
	L2979			Light grey, orange mottled, firm silty clay	Mid 1st C AD
F3008 =F2818	L3009	45.0m x 1.0m x 0.19m	Linear. Moderate to steep, concave sides. Concave base	Mid brownish grey plastic lightly silted clay	Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD
F2879	L2880	20.5m+ x 1.05m x 0.37m	Linear. Moderate to steep, concave sides. Concave base	Orangey grey-brown firm silty clay	Mid 1st C AD
	L2881			Mid grey, orange flecked, plastic silty clay	Mid 1st C AD
F2421	L2422	0.24 x 0.22 x 0.17	Sub circular. Steep, slightly concave sides and flat base	Mid grey, firm silty clay	-
	L2423			Dark red friable silt clay with crushed burnt stone	Mid 1st C – 2nd C AD

4.26 Feature stratigraphically earlier than L2060

F2485	L2486	0.80m x 0.63m x 0.12m	Sub circular. Shallow, concave sides. Uneven base	Dark grey-brown, orange mottled, plastic silty clay	Mid 1st C AD

4.27 Layer L2060

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
-	L2060 (but tentatively)	32.00m+ x 28.00m x 0.28m	Layer	Mid to light grey brown highly silty clay with low organic component	5th-2nd C BC /Late 1st C BC – Mid 1st C AD

4.28 Phase 3 feature of later date

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2387	L2409	2.5m+ x 0.30m x 0.17m	Linear. Steep, flat sides. Concave base	Mid orangey brown soft silty clay	2nd C AD

4.29 Stratigraphically later features in this phase: Pits cutting L2060

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2030	L2031	0.87m x 0.65m x 0.08m	Sub circular. Shallow, concave sides. Concave	Dark orange-brown firm silty clay	-

			base		
F2032	L2033	0.67m x 0.60m x 0.09m	Sub circular. Shallow to moderate sides. Slightly concave base	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	Mid 1st C – 2nd C AD
F2034	L2035	0.10m x 0.10m x 0.01m	Circular. Very shallow, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Mid to dark grey-brown, plastic silty clay	-
F2037	L2036	0.80m x 0.65m x 0.11m	Oval. Shallow, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Dark brown, plastic silty clay with 10% charcoal	5th-2nd C BC
F2038	L2039	1.40m x 0.90m x 0.09m	Sub oval. Shallow to moderate, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Mid to dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2040	L2041	1.44m x 0.35m x 0.24m	Sub rectangular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Irregular base	Dark grey with charcoal soft silty clay	2nd-1st C BC/Early 1st AD
F2042	L2043	1.57m x 1.05m x 0.14m	Sub rectangular. Moderate, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Mid reddish-brown soft silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2053	L2054	1.20m x 0.84m x 0.11m	Sub oval. Moderate,	Dark greyish-orange plastic silty clay	-

			concave sides. Slightly concave base		
F2055	L2056	0.33m x 0.15m x 0.19m	Sub oval. Steep, irregular sides. Concave base	Dark orange-grey plastic silty clay	-
	L2057			Light orange-grey plastic silty clay	-
F2058	L2059	0.50m x 0.29m x 0.06m	Sub circular. Shallow, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Mid yellowish-brown friable silty clay	-
F2061	L2062	1.20m x 1.15m x 0.38m	Circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Very dark grey-brown plastic silty clay with charcoal	2nd-1st C BC
	L2170			Dark yellowish-brown plastic silty clay	-
	L2171			Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	Late 1st BC-Mid 2nd AD
F2065	L2066	1.90m x 1.04m x 0.28m	Sub triangular. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey, orange mottled, plastic silty clay	5th-2nd BC
	L2067			Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	Late 1st BC-Mid 2nd AD
F2068	L2069	0.72m x 0.65m x 0.24m	Circular. Steep, flat sides and flat base	Light greenish grey firm silty clay	-
	L2070			Mid orangey-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2073	L2074	0.50m x 0.48m x 0.13m	Circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Mottled grey-orange firm silty clay	-
F2084	L2085	0.50m x 0.50m x 0.10m	Circular. Steep, flat sides. Flat base	Mid to dark grey, plastic silty clay with charcoal	-
F2086	L2087	0.54m x 0.30m x 0.12m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides.	Mid orange-grey firm silty clay with charcoal	-

			Slightly concave base		
F2088	L2089	0.92m x 0.56m x 0.14m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Yellowish brown plastic silty clay	-
F2090	L2091	3.6m x 0.64m x 0.25m	Rectilinear. Moderate to steep, flattish sides. Flat base	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	5th-2nd C BC/Late 1st C BC-Mid 1st AD
F2094	L2095	1.47m x 0.49m x 0.13m	Sub rectangular. Moderate, irregular sides. Irregular base	Dark greyish-brown friable silty clay	5th-2nd C BC
F2096	L2097	1.93m x 0.38m x 0.27m	Sub rectangular. Moderate, concave sides. Flattish base	Dark grey-brown firm silty clay	Late 1st C BC-Mid 1st AD
F2098	L2099	0.74m x 0.30m x 0.08m	Sub oval. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Mid orange-grey very firm clay	-

UNPHASED IRON AGE FEATURES

4.30 Features comprising Roundhouse 6

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F1091	L1092	Diam *c*. 6.25m x 0.80m x 0.14m	Fragmentary Ring Ditch. Gently sloping sides. Concave base	Mid brown-grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks	-
F1093	L1094	0.98m x 0.4m x 0.08m	Sub-square. Gently sloping sides. Concave base	Mid brown-grey clayey silt	-

4.31 Features forming possible four-post structure adjacent to Roundhouse 1

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2010	L2011	0.40m x 0.32m x 0.27m	Sub circular. Steep, flat sides. Concave base	Dark grey with reddish mottling, firm silty clay	-
F2014	L2015	0.27m x 0.27m x 0.21m	Circular. Steep, flat/convex sides. Concave base	Dark grey, orange mottled firm silty clay with charcoal	-
F2018	L2019	0.23m x 0.13m x 0.13m	Sub oval. Moderate, slightly convex sides. Concave base	Dark grey, orange mottled, firm silty clay	-

F2020	L2021	0.15m x 0.10m x 0.22m	Oval. Near vertical sides. Concave base	Greyish light brown soft silty clay	-
	L2022			Mid orange brown firm silty clay	-
	L2023			Mid brownish grey compact silty clay	-

4.32 Infant grave outside main entrance of Round Structure 3

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
F2374	L2376	0.30m x 0.30m x 0.06m	Sub circular. Gently sloping sides	Mid reddish-grey soft silty clay	-

UNDATED MID 2ND CENTURY AD OR EARLIER

4.33 Undated features: Mid 2nd century AD or earlier

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
-	L2145	3.70m x 3.24m x 0.02m	Sub rectangular. Layer. Possible clay occupation floor	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
-	L2247	2.6m x 0.90m x 0.15m max	Irregular. Layer.	Mid brown very silty clay	-
F2006	L2007	1.1m x 0.80m x 0.31m	Sub oval. Steep, flat sides. Flat base	Greyish yellow-brown firm silty clay	-
	L2026			Yellowish grey compact silty clay with burnt stone inclusions	-
F2012	L2013	0.20m x 0.20m x 0.06m	Circular. Shallow, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey, orange mottled firm silty clay	-

F2016	L2017	0.65m x 0.55m x 0.11m	Sub circular. Moderate, slightly concave sides. Slightly uneven base	Mid grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2024	L2025	0.39m x 0.28m x 0.11m	Sub circular. Shallow, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Greenish grey, with flecks of orange, plastic clay	-
F2047	L2048	0.58m x 0.43m x 0.10m	Sub circular. Shallow, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Dark brown soft silty clay	-
F2049	L2050	0.65m x 0.56m x 0.03m	Sub circular. Very shallow, concave sides. Convex base	Dark blue-brown soft silty clay	-
F2063	L2064	1.25m x 0.60m x 0.08m	Sub oval. Very shallow, concave sides. Flat base	Mid grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2071	L2072	0.73m x 0.71m x 0.08m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Almost flat base	Mid grey-brown soft silty clay	-
F2078	L2079	0.13m x 0.15m x 0.07m	Circular. Steep sides. Tapered base	Mid grey friable clayed silt	-
F2100	L2101	0.74m x 0.68m x 0.25m	Sub circular. Steep, flat sides. Flat base	Mid yellow-grey soft silty clay	-
	L2102			Mid greenish grey soft sandy silt	-

F2103	L2104	0.74m x 0.74m x 0.10m	Circular. Moderate, concave sides. Uneven base	Mid orange brown plastic silty clay	-
F2113	L2114	0.14m x 0.11m x 0.06m	Sub circular. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Mid orange-red plastic clay	-
F2115	L2116	0.97m x 0.87m x 0.20m	Sub circular. Steep, flat sides. Flat base	Mid grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2117	L2118	0.58m x 0.38m x 0.16m	Sub oval. Moderate, irregular sides. Concave base	Mid grey plastic clay	-
	L2119			Dark brown firm silty clay	-
F2120	L2121	0.68m x 0.50m x 0.10m	Sub circular. Steep, concave sides. Uneven base	Mid grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2127	L2128	1.40m x 0.90m x 0.32m	Sub oval. Steep, irregular sides. Concave base	Dark grey plastic silty clay	-
F2131	L2132	0.57m x 0.42m x 0.07m	Sub oval. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-black plastic silty clay	-
F2133	L2134	0.40m x 0.38m x 0.13m	Sub circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Flat base	Dark brown-black plastic silty clay	-
F2141	L2142	0.23m x 0.22m x 0.04m	Circular. Shallow,	Dark grey-brown, red mottled, firm silty clay	-

			concave sides. Concave base		
F2146	L2147	0.28m x 0.20m x 0.05m	Sub circular. Shallow, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown, red mottled, soft silty clay	-
F2166	L2167	0.50m x 0.55m x 0.23m	Circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Mid brownish grey soft silty clay	-
F2172	F2173	0.48m x 0.46m x 0.05m	Circular. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Light grey, with orange patches, plastic silty clay	-
F2177	L2183	0.35m x 0.35m x 0.08m	Circular. Moderate sides. Base indistinct but probably concave	Mid grey brown plastic silty clay	-
F2186	L2187	0.78m x 0.69m x 0.10m	Sub circular. Shallow, concave sides. Slightly concave sides	Dark grey-orange plastic silty clay	-
F2229	L2230	0.53m x 0.53m x 0.08m	Circular. Very shallow, irregular sides. Concave base	Light grey with yellow mottling, soft sandy clay	-
F2260	L2261	0.46m x 0.46m x 0.10m	Circular. Gentle, concave sides. Rounded base	Light orange-yellow brown firm silty clay	-
F2292	L2294	1.15m x 0.66m x	Oval. Steep, flat	Dark orange-brown firm silty clay	-

	L2293	0.24m	sides. Flat base	Light grey-orange very firm clay with burnt stone	-
F2306	L2307	0.49m x 0.36m x 0.05m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Light blue-grey firm clay	-
F2311	L2312	0.36m x 0.17m x 0.16m	Oval. Steep, flat sides. Concave base	Mid to dark grey-brown plastic silty clay with charcoal	-
F2333	L2334	0.73m x 0.64m x 0.05m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Flat/slightly undulating base	Mid orange brown silty/sandy clay with occasional small stones	-
F2339	L2340	0.56m x 0.54m x 0.10m	Irregular. Moderate, concave sides. Flat base	Light grey orange sandy clay	-
F2341	L2342	0.28m x 0.25m x 0.13m	Sub circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Rounded base disturbed by animal burrow	Mid grey yellow firm clay silt	-
F2345	L2348	0.59m x 0.50m x 0.28m	Oval. Steep, straight sides. Flat base	Light grey-blue firm clay	-
	L2347			Light grey-brown silty/sandy clay	-
	L2346			Dark red-brown firm silty clay	-
F2354	L2355	0.09m x 0.06m x 0.07m	Sub circular. Shallow, slightly concave sides.	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	-

			Concave base		
F2356	L2357	0.28m x 0.09m x 0.07m	Sub oval. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2358	L2359	0.21m x 0.12m x 0.07m	Sub oval. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2362	L2363	2.36m x 0.72m x 0.11m	Elongated sub oval. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Mid yellow-grey friable sandy clay	-
F2364	L2365	0.34m x 0.33m x 0.07m	Circular. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base	Dark blue-brown friable silty clay with charcoal	-
F2392	L2393	0.35m x 0.33m x 0.22m	Sub circular. Steep, flat sides. Flat base	Mid grey-brown, orange mottled, plastic silty clay	-
F2394	L2395	0.25m x 0.18m x 0.05m	Moderate, flat sides. Concave base	Mid grey compact clay	-
F2396	L2397	0.18m x 0.18m x 0.11m	Circular. Moderate, flat sides. Concave base	Mid yellow-brown friable sandy clay	-
F2402	L2403	0.28m x 0.15m x 0.15m	Sub oval. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Dark grey-brown plastic silty clay	-

F2446	L2447	0.23m x 0.17m x 0.04m	Sub circular. Very shallow, concave sides. Slightly concave base	Dark grey-brown friable silty clay	-
F2448	L2449	0.75m x 0.45m x 0.20m	Sub oval. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Mid brown-grey plastic silty clay	-
F2464	L2465	0.60m x 0.57m x 0.10m	Circular. Moderate, concave sides. Flat base	Mid orange-grey plastic sandy silt	-
F2530	L2577	0.60m x 0.41m x 0.34m	Sub circular. Steep, concave sides. Concave base	Mid yellow-brown friable sandy clay	-
	L2531			Dark brown-grey plastic silty clay	-
F2742	L2735	1.05m x 0.89m x 0.09m	Sub circular. Shallow, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Mid greyish-brown, orange mottled, plastic silty clay	-
F2743	L2750	0.20m x 0.20m x 0.03m	Circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Mid yellowish-brown plastic highly silty clay	-
F2744	L2751	0.50m x 0.43m x 0.05m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Flat base	Mid grey-brown, red flecked, friable clayed silt	-
F2745	L2752	0.37m x 0.34m x 0.05m	Sub circular. Moderate, slightly concave	Light grey-brown friable clayed silt	-

			sides. Concave base		
F2746	L2753	0.30m x 0.20m x 0.05m	Sub circular. Moderate, concave sides. Flat base	Light grey-brown, orange flecked, friable clayed silt	-
F2747	L2769	0.34m x 0.32m x 0.04m	Circular. Moderate, concave sides. Concave base	Mid brown-grey plastic silty clay	-
	L2754			Grey-black plastic silty clay with charcoal	-
F2776	L2778	1.67m x 0.52m x 0.19m	Irregular, elongated. Steep, flat sides. Concave base	Mid orange-brown friable clayed silt	-
	L2777			Light grey-brown, orange flecked, plastic silty clay	-
F2804	L2810	0.66m x 0.50m x 0.08m	Sub circular. Moderate, uneven sides. Slightly concave base	Mid orange-brown friable clayed silt	-
F2805	L2812	0.50m x 0.40m+ x 0.09m	Moderate, flat sides. Concave base	Mid grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
	L2811			Mid orange-grey soft clayed silt	-
F2806	L2814	1.85m+ x 1.10m x 0.30m	Linear. Steep, irregular sides. Concave base	Light grey-brown, orange flecked, plastic silty clay	-
	L2813			Light grey-orange soft clayed silt	-
F2807	L2815	0.29m x 0.20m+ x 0.10m	Sub circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Mid grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
F2833	L2834	3.50m x 1.00m x	Linear. Moderate	Mid grey-brown very plastic silty clay	-

	L2835	0.40m	to steep, concave sides. Concave base	Mid reddish grey friable sandy clay	-
F2848	L2849	2.00m+ x 0.68m (max) x 0.30m (max)	Curvilinear. East side moderately sloping, west side stepped. Flattish base	Brownish grey firm clay	-
F2867	L2868	0.52m x 0.51m x 0.14m	Circular. Steep, slightly concave sides. Concave base	Dark brownish grey plastic silty clay	-
F2873	L2874	0.56m x 0.25m+ x 0.30m	Sub circular. Moderate concave sides. Concave base	Light grey-brown friable clayed silt	-
F2989	L2990	0.20m x 0.18m x 0.10m	Sub circular. Steep, regular sides. Flat base	Mid grey-brown plastic sandy clay	-
F2991	L2992	0.45m x 0.22m x 0.15m	Sub oval. Steep, uneven sides. Uneven base	Mid grey-brown plastic sandy clay	-
F3006	L3007	14.0m+ x 0.90m x 0.25m	Linear. Steep, flat sides. Mostly flat base	Light grey-brown plastic silty clay	-
F3013	- (Identified late, remained unexcavated)	14.0m x 0.80m x ?	Linear.	Unexcavated, similar to ditch fills above	-

4.34 Undated features and contexts in proximity to Roundhouses 4, 5 and 6

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
Posthole group					
F1099	L1100	0.96m x 0.76m x 0.09m	Ovoid. Gently sloping sides. Shallow concave base	Dark grey-brown clayey silt	-
F1101	L1102	0.93m x 0.80m x 0.18m	Sub-oval. Steeply sloping east side, gently sloping west side. Concave base	Dark grey-brown clayey silt with occasional flint and sandstone inclusions and moderate charcoal flecks	-
F1103	L1104	0.37m+ x 0.22m x 0.08m	Ovoid. Gradually sloping sides. Flat base	Mid orange-brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	-
F1105	L1106	0.67m x 0.50m x 0.11m	Ovoid. Gently sloping sides. Shallow concave base	Mid orange-brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	-
F1107	L1108	2.40m x 0.60m x 0.19m	Linear. Moderate sloping sides. Concave base	Light yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions	-
Linear feature					
F1097	L1098	2.40m x 0.80m x 0.17m	Irregular linear. Moderate sides. Base uncertain	Dark bluish grey clay with frequent charcoal flecks	-
Pits					
F1047	L1048	0.88m x 0.60m x 0.14m	Sub oval. Steep sloping sides.	Dark brown-grey silty clay with orange mottling	-

	L1049		Flat base	Dark grey-brown silty clay	-
F1082	L1083	0.96m x 0.68m x 0.24m	Sub-oval. Steep sloping sides. Irregular base	Mid grey-brown clayey silt with occasional flint stone inclusions	-
Layers					
-	L1095	4.20m x 2.30m	Ovoid layer	Dark brown clayey silt	-
-	L1096	*c.*1.25m x *c.* 1.00m	Irregular layer	Dark brown clayey silt	-

PHASE 4: ROMANO-BRITISH 2ND CENTURY AD ONWARDS

4.35 Romano-British ploughsoil

Feature	Context	Dimensions (m)	Plan/ profile	Fill	Finds date
-	L2002	Covers extent of site	Layer	Mid to dark grey-brown friable silt clay plough soil	5th C BC to Mid 2nd C AD +

5 SPECIALISTS DATA (ARTEFACTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL)

5.1 Flint data

The flint was recorded on a Microsoft Excel database designed for use on-screen; it cannot be effectively reproduced on paper but can be found on the accompanying CD.

5.2 Pottery data

The pottery was recorded on a Microsoft Excel database designed for use on-screen; it cannot be effectively reproduced on paper but can be found on the accompanying CD.

5.3 The Daub and Ceramic Building Materials data

Like the pottery and flint, the daub and CBM was recorded on a Microsoft Excel database designed for use on-screen; it cannot be effectively reproduced on paper but can be found on the accompanying CD.

5.4 The Small Finds catalogue

Fig. 32.1. SF 16. (2885) F2738. Primary fill of ditch. Large Colchester brooch, with part of the spring and chord, the pin, and most of the catchplate missing. The bow is plain, the side-wings ribbed. The spring had eight coils, of which only four survive. Only the inner part of the catchplate survives, but enough remains to show that it was elaborately fretted. Length 80 mm.

Fig. 32.2. SF 17. (2885) F2738. Primary fill of ditch. Colchester brooch, complete apart from most of the catchplate. The bow is plain. The forward hook is small and slightly raised above the head instead of touching it. The six coils of the spring are similarly distorted by backward pressure and the pin has been forced to one side. All these little displacements are signs of use. The side-wings are short and plain. The catchplate had a least two openings, the uppermost rectangular. Length 53 mm.

Fig. 33.3. SF 19. (3002) F3000. Secondary fill of pit. Circular wooden board, the edge damaged, with a short handle. The handle has a straight-sided neck and rounded terminal. There is a shallow round depression in the centre of one face, probably formed when the circumference was mark out. Diameter 238 mm, length with handle 320 mm.

(2408) F2386. Fill of gully. Bone needle, lacking the top of the head. The surface is smooth and highly polished. Length 66 mm. Needles of this form, with elongated pointed head, occur in the Middle and Late Iron Ages in iron, copper-alloy, and bone. There are several from Danebury, where the majority were found with pottery of ceramic phase 7, *c* 300-100/50 BC (Cunliffe and Poole 1991, 359, fig 7.31, especially 3.278-80).

SF 3. (2381) F2226. Fragment of an annular ceramic spindlewhorl. Diameter 33 mm, 12 mm thick; spindle hole 8 mm in diameter. The fabric is in very poor condition, soft, grog-tempered and fired orange speckled with black from the tempering. The use of grog-tempering dates the whorl to the Late Iron Age.

(2257) F2226. Fill of ditch. Iron nail, tip missing. Length 26 mm.

SF 4. (2361) F2360. Fill of ditch. Curved copper-alloy shank fragment, in two pieces. Length 28 mm. Probably part of a brooch pin.

SF 8. On surface of (2003). Fragment of a triangular-section copper-alloy brooch bow, with linear decoration down the centre; either from a Langton Down brooch, belonging to the first half of the 1st century AD, or a Colchester B derivative, dated *c* AD 50-70 (*e.g.* Hattatt 1989, fig. 165, 273, fig. 156, 1458).

(2002). Layer. Small fragment of iron-working debris. Weight 17 g.

SF 6. (2126 F2125. Fill of ditch. Annular lead weight. Diameter 20 mm, 7.5 mm thick. Probably medieval or later. Similar weights are often recovered from topsoil on rural Cambridgeshire sites. They were probably among midden rubbish collected from towns for manuring the fields.

5.5 The Slag Catalogue

Context	Type	No	Weight	Craft	Fuel	Condition	Comments
2002	IAGREY	7	28				+FRAGMENTS; WHITE/CREAM/GREY
2015	IAGREY	9	51				FRAGMENTS OF 2 PIECES; LIGHT-DARK GREY
2060	IAGREY	3	4				FRAGMENTS OF 1 PIECE; LIGHT GREY
2106	IAGREY	14	195				+ FRAGMENTS; WHITE/CREAM/GREY; FLOWED
2106	SLAG	3	33	FESMITH		ABRADED	WASHED; MATT; DARK GREY DENSE PIECES
2108	SLAG	0	2				DISINTEGRATED
2124	SLAG	1	43	FESMITH		VABRADED	MAGNETIC; DARK GREY/BLACK; ROUNDED - WATER-WORN?
2144	IAGREY	2	3				WHITE/LIGHT GREY
2149	IAGREY	8	19				WHITE/LIGHT GREY; MOST CHALKY WHITE
2150	IAGREY	2	28				WHITE/LIGHT-MID GREY
2163	IAGREY	1	1				MID GREY; DISINTEGRATING
2178	HB	1	711	FESMITH		ABRADED	WASHED; EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE FRAGMENT; SOME REDUCED-FIRED HEARTH LINING
2182	HB	14	194	FESMITH		VABRADED	FRAGMENTS OF 1 PIECE? SOME DENSE; MID-DARK GREY
2199	IAGREY	1	11				WHITE; CHALKY; FLOWED
2208	IAGREY	1	6				WHITE; FLOWED
2244	IAGREY	3	9				FRAGMENTS OF 1 PIECE; WHITE/MID-DARK GREY
2257	IAGREY	1	59				WHITE/LIGHT GREY; CHALKY
2262	IAGREY	4	465				WASHED; MOST WHITE WITH MID-DARK GREY CORE; 1 PIECE FLOWED; SOME REDUCED-FIRED CLAY ON SURFACE
2265	HB	4	106	FESMITH		ABRADED	WASHED; 1 X LARGE PLATE HAMMERSCALE; MATT
2265	SLAG	2	9				CINDER
2310	IAGREY	2	2				WHITE/LIGHT GREY FRAGMENTS
2315	HB	1	590	FESMITH	CHARC	ABRADED	FLAT TOP; ENCRUSTED; MID-DARK GREY
2315	SLAG	1	15				WHITE WITH BLACK AREAS; HEAVY FOR IAGREY
2403	HB	2	58	FESMITH			FAIRLY FRESH FRAGMENTS
2408	IAGREY	2	5				WHITE GLASSY FRAGMENTS
2420	IAGREY	5	23				WHITE/LIGHT GREY; FLOWED
2491	PROTOHB	1	55	FESMITH		VABRADED	MATT; DARK GREY; ROUNDED - WATER-WORN?
2546	HB	1	45	FESMITH		VABRADED	MATT; DARK GREY; ROUNDED - WATER-WORN?

2563	IRONSTONE	8	1482				FIND NUMBER 13; 65MM THICK; COMPOSED OF MASS OF IRONSTONE GRAVEL; DISCARD
2680	LIMESTONE	1	138				SEGMENT D; DISCARD
2691	TAP	1	3092	FESMELT		VABRADED	FIND NUMBER 10; WASHED; BLOCK WITH FLOWS; VERY ENCRUSTED - LITTLE SURFACE VISABLE
2739	IAGREY	3	89				WHITE SURFACE; LIGHT-DARK GREY CORE; FLOWED
2840	FIRED CLAY	1	97				MOST REDUCED FIRED; COMPACT CLAY; NO TEMPER; NO SURFACES
2844	STONE	1	27				BURNT QUARTZ PEBBLE FRAGMENT
2878	IAGREY	1	4				GLASSY MID GREY; DISINTEGRATING
2878	IAGREY	1	6				SEGMENT B; WHITE/MID GREY
2878	IAGREY	1	8				SEGMENT A; WHITE/MID GREY
2885	FIRED CLAY	3	84				REDUCED FIRED CLAY SURFACE WITH IAGREY ATTACHED - NOT FORMING FROM IT; FIRED CLAY SAND PART VITRIFIED
2885	IAGREY	58	328				PROBABLY ALL ONCE LARGE PIECES; FLOWED; GLASSY GREENISH VOIDS; MOST LIGHT-DARK GREY; REDUCED CLAY ON SOME SURFACES
Context	**Type**	**No**	**Weight**	**Craft**	**Fuel**	**Condition**	**Comments**
2888	IAGREY	1	4				WHITE/MID GREY; DISINTEGRATING
2975	STONE	1	531				WASHED; IRON-RICH LIMESTONE FULL OF LARGE FOSSIL SHELLS
3001	IAGREY	23	377				FRAGMENTS OF LARGE FLOWED PIECES; WHITE SURFACES - LIGHT/MID GREY CORES; SOME GEENISH GLASSY VOIDS

CODES USED IN THE ABOVE CATALOGUE.

CHARC Charcoal.
FESMITH Evidence for iron smithing.
FESMELT Evidence for iron smelting.
HB Plano-convex slag accumulation (commonly known as hearth bottoms).
IAGREY Iron Age Grey slag.

5.6 The Animal Bone Data

The Animal Bone Data was recorded on a Microsoft Access database designed for use on-screen; it cannot be effectively reproduced on paper but can be found on the accompanying CD.

5.7 The Human Bone Data

The Human Bone Data was recorded on a Microsoft Excel database designed for use on-screen; it cannot be effectively reproduced on paper but can be found on the accompanying CD.

5.8 The Shell Data

The Shell Data was recorded on a Microsoft Excel database designed for use on-screen; it cannot be effectively reproduced on paper but can be found on the accompanying CD.

5.9 The Plant Macrofossil Data

The Plant Macrofossil Data was recorded on a Microsoft Excel database designed for use on-screen; it cannot be effectively reproduced on paper but can be found on the accompanying CD.

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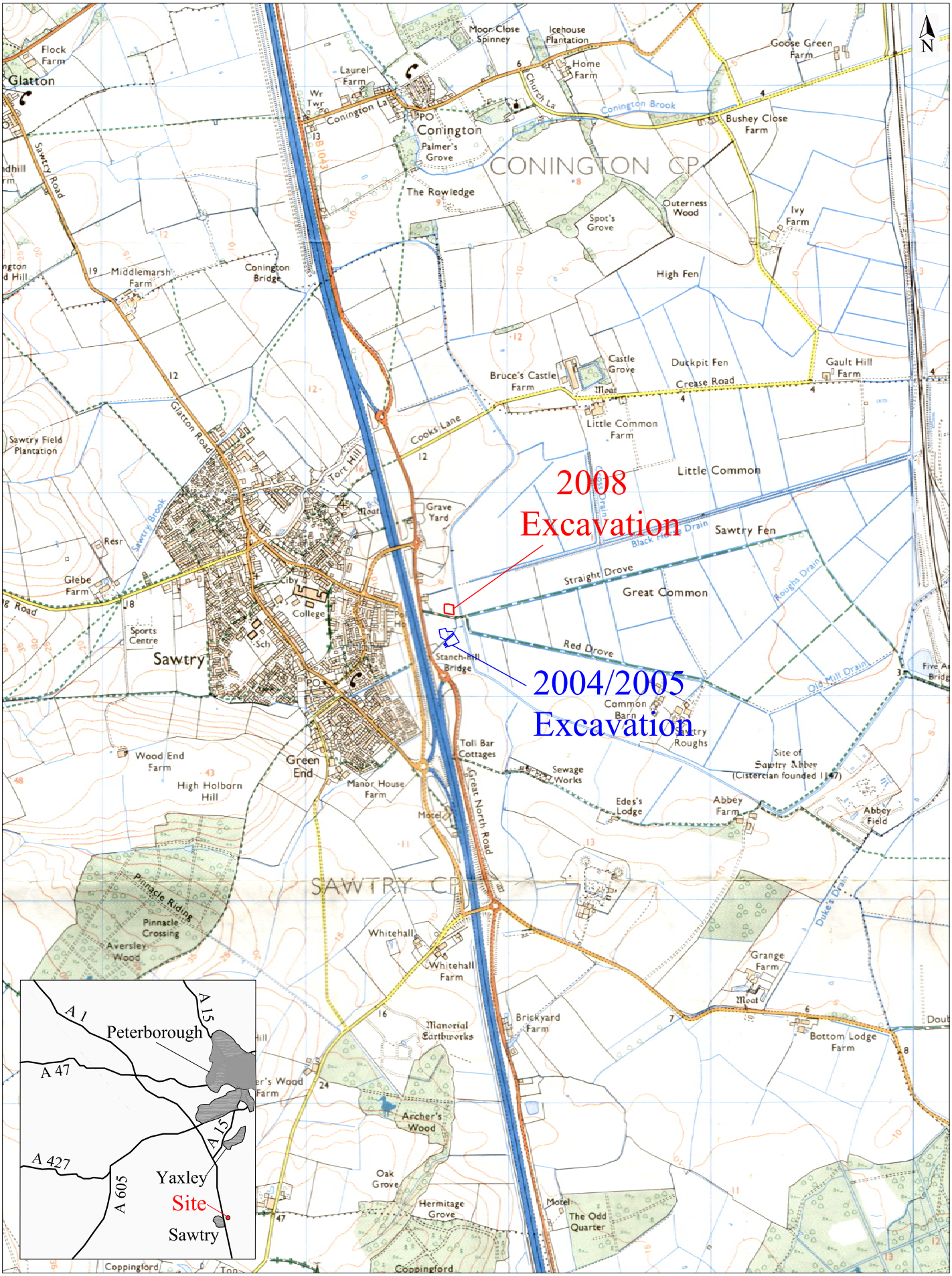

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale: 1:25,000 at A4

2008
Excavation

2004/2005
Excavation

STRAIGHT DROVE

OLD NORTH ROAD

DRAINAGE DITCH

CONCRETE BRIDGE

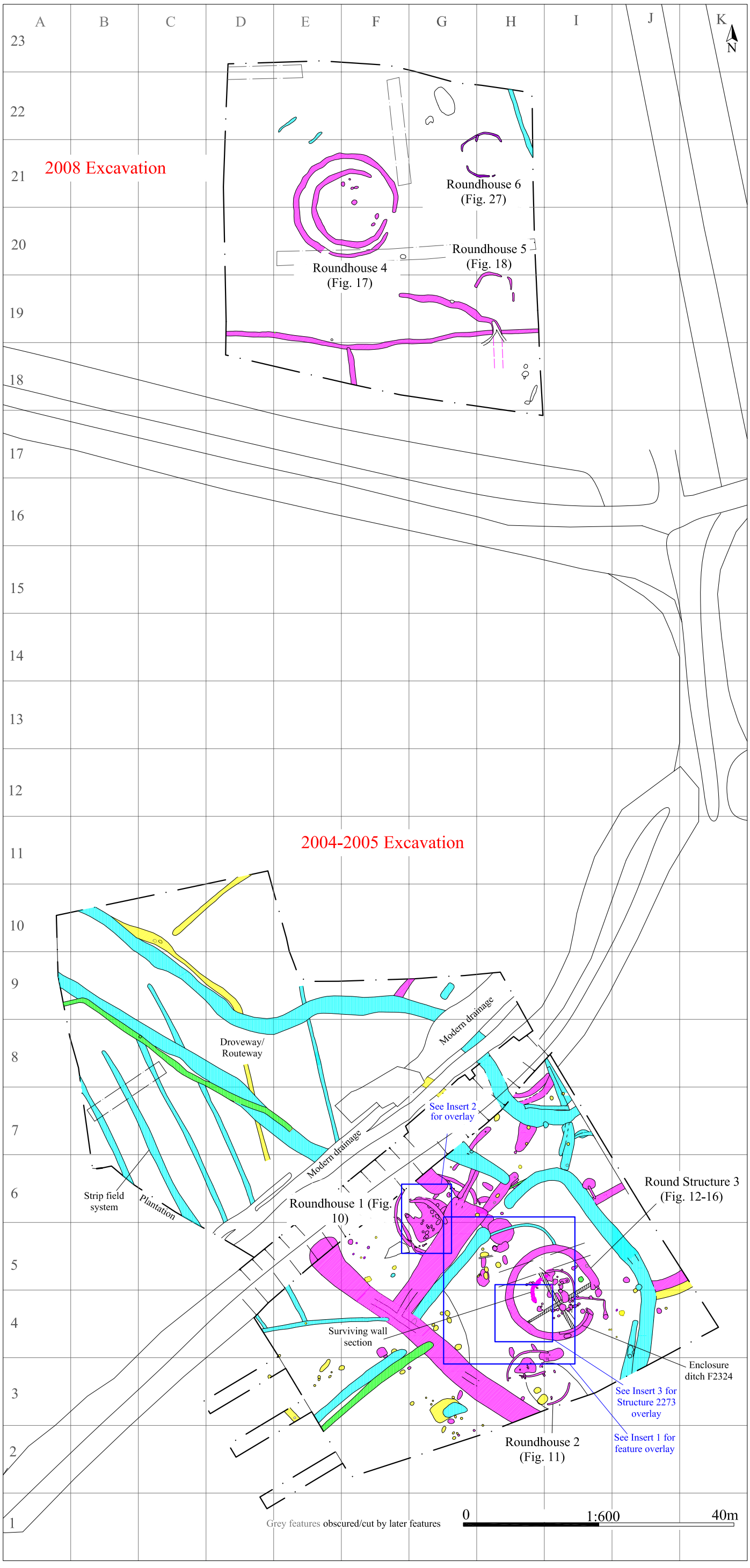
517600E
517650E
517700E
517750E
517800E

283450N
283400N
283350N
283300N
283250N
283200N
283150N
283100N

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale: 1:1000 at A3



Phase 1: Middle Iron Age

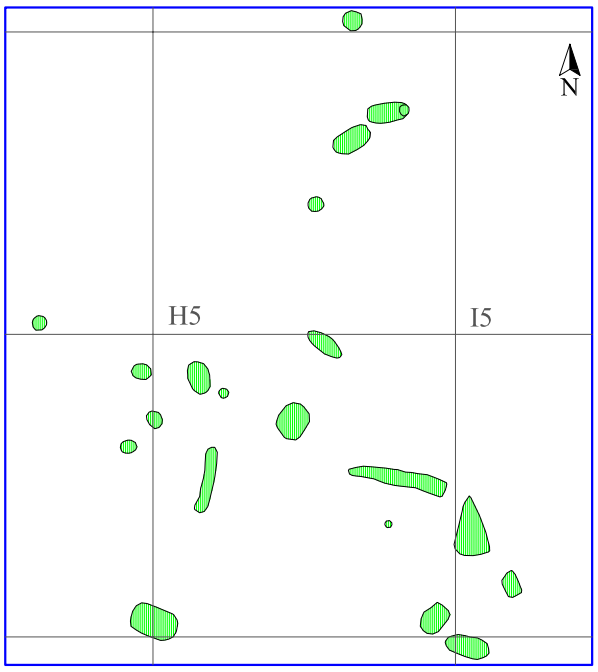
Phase 2: Later Iron Age

Phase 3: Early Roman

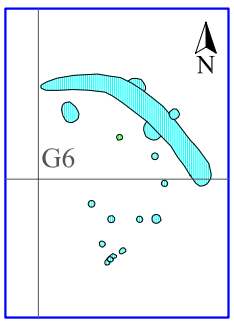
Undated: Iron Age - Early Roman

Unphased Iron Age

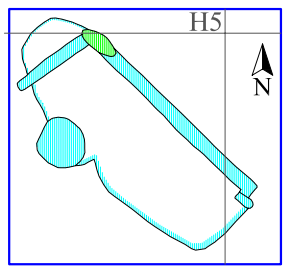
Insert 1: Overlay - features cutting L2060 (see Fig. 6)



Insert 2: Overlay - features cutting floor L2270 (see Fig. 7)



Insert 3: Overlay - Structure 2273 (see Fig. 7)



0 1:250 10m

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Fig. 3 Phase plan

Scale Plans at 1:600 & 1:250 at A3

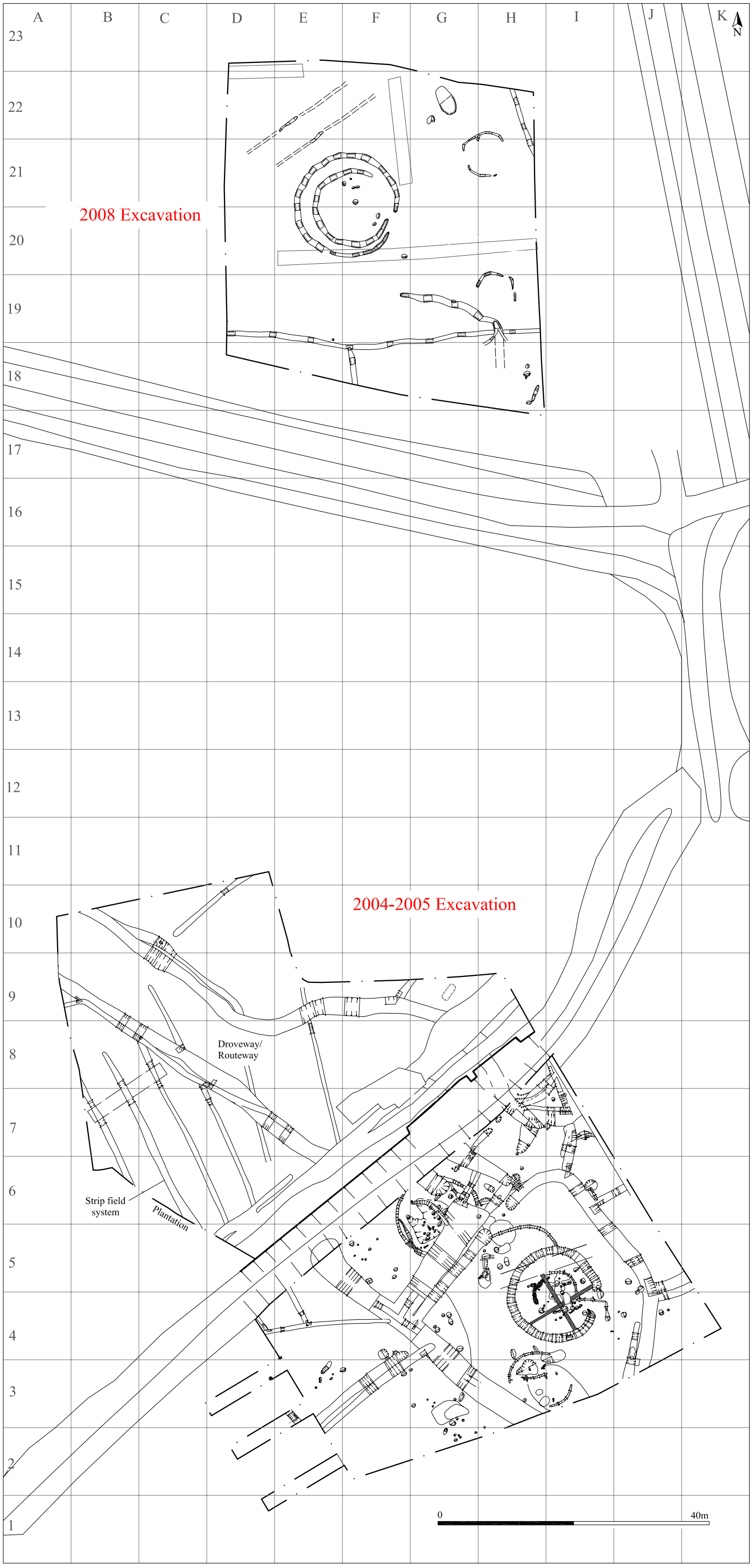

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Fig. 4 All features plan

Scale 1:600 at A3

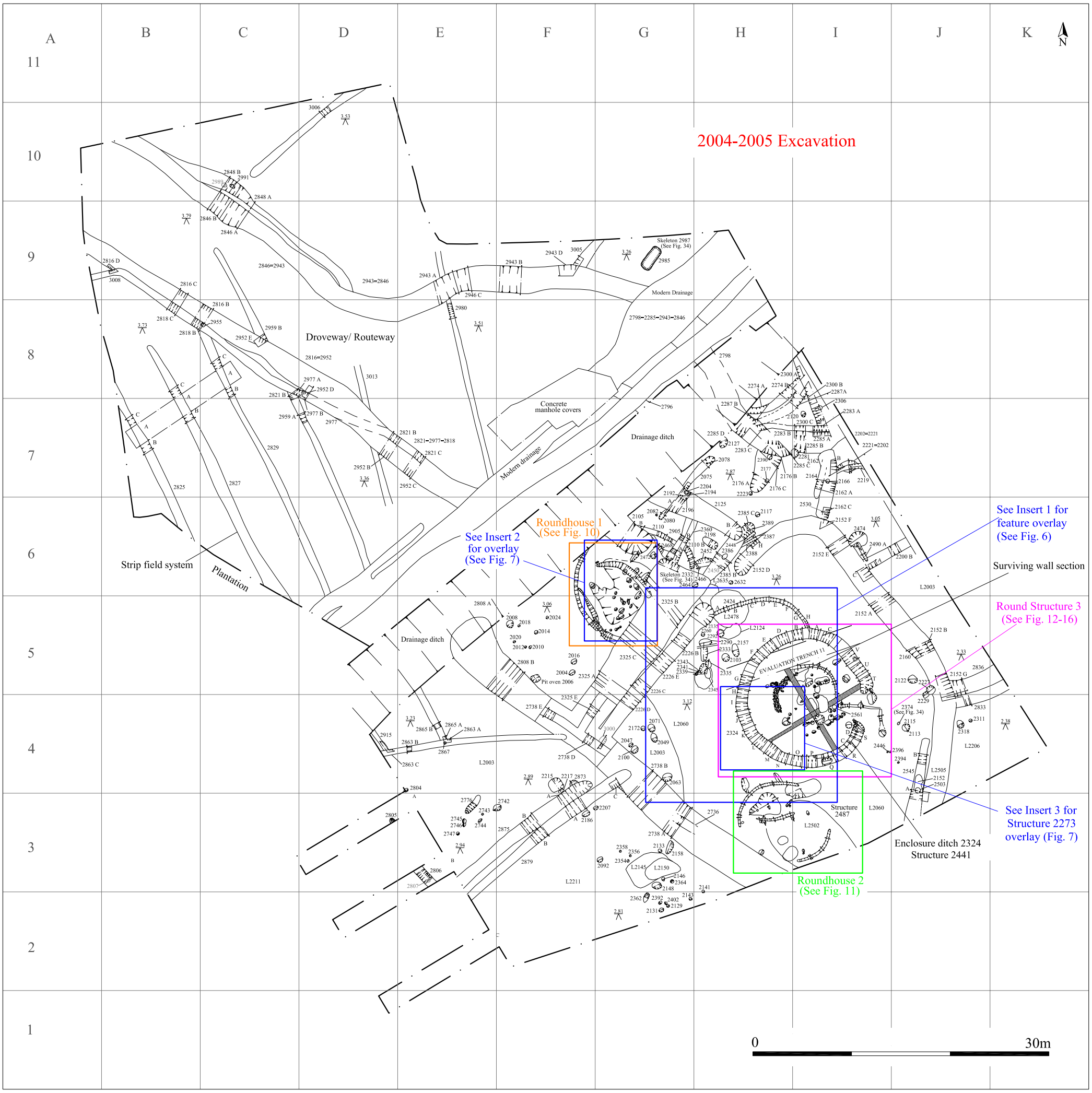

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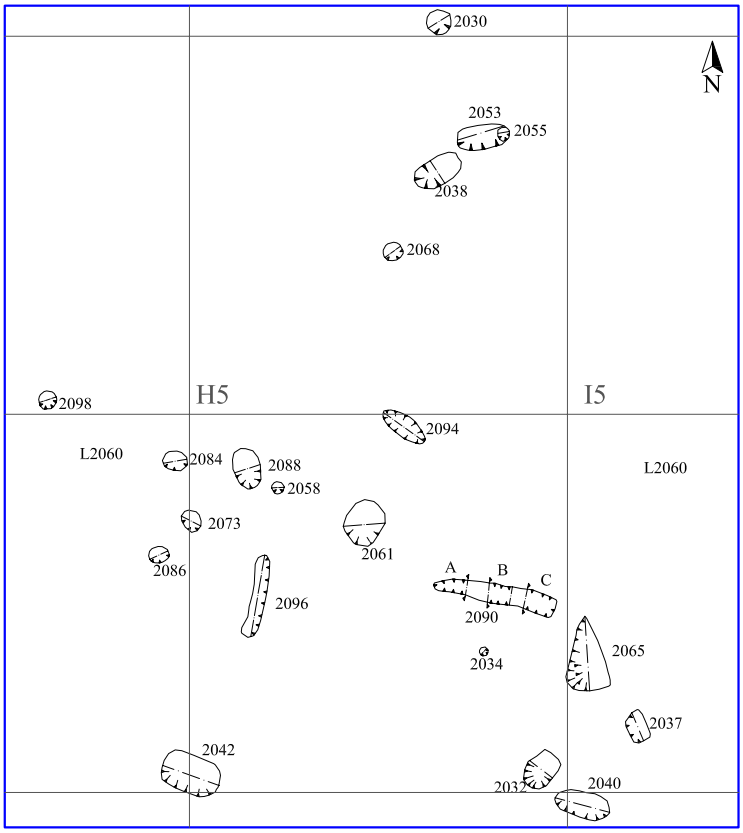
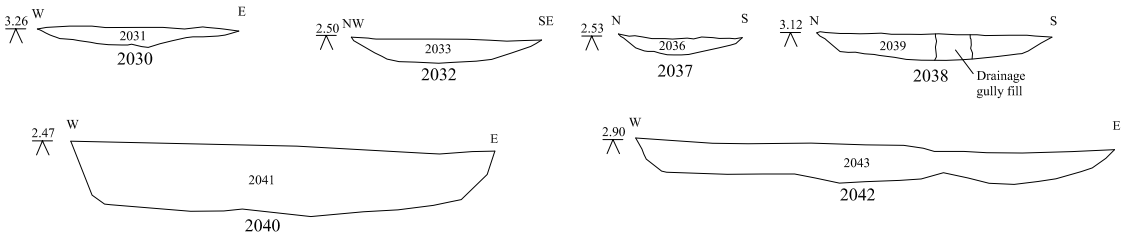
Fig. 5 Southern area all features plan

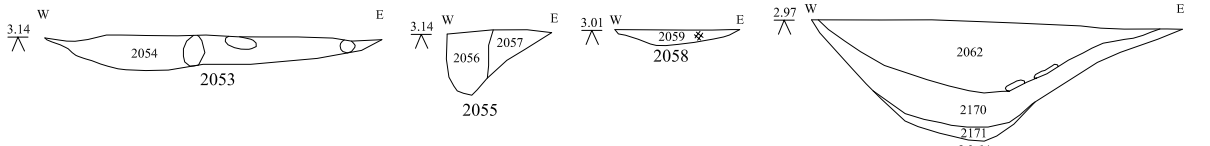
Scale 1:400 at A3

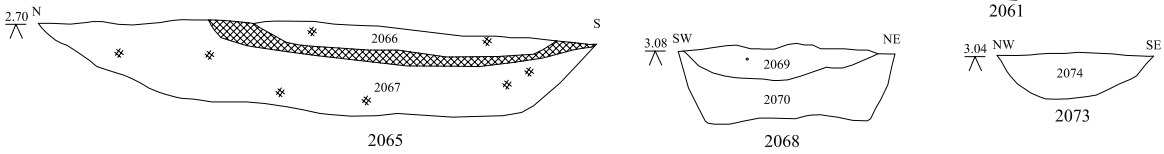
Insert 1: Overlay - features cutting L2060 (see Fig. 5)

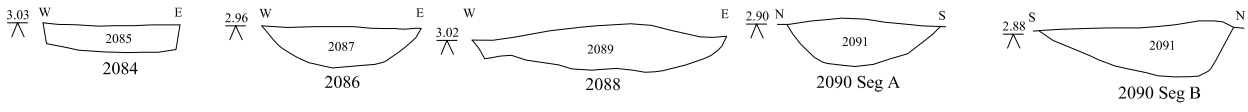


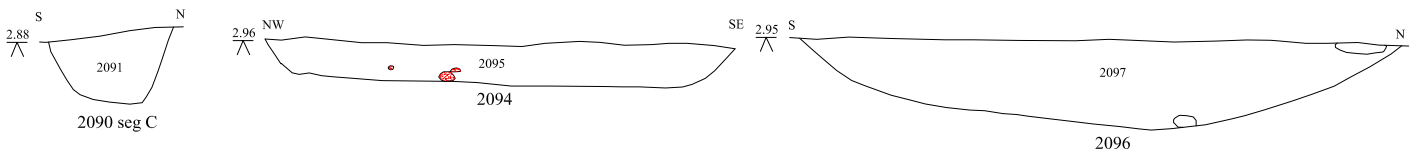
0 Plans 10m







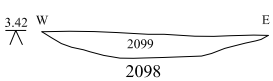




Burnt stone

Redeposited natural

Charcoal



0 Sections 2m

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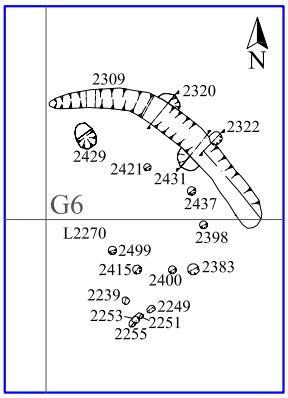
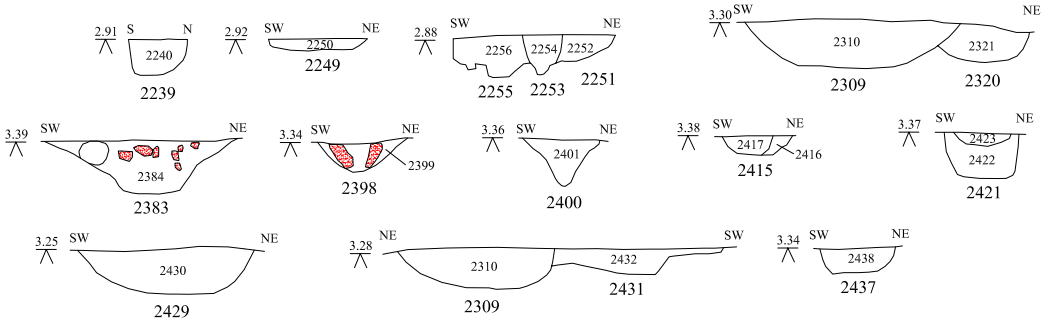
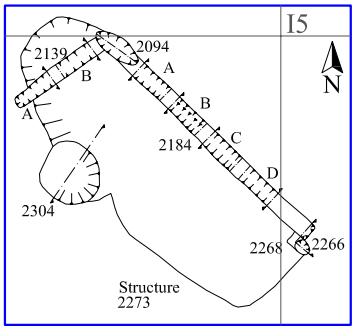
Fig. 6 Insert 1 & sections
Scale Plan at 1:200 & sections at 1:25 at A4

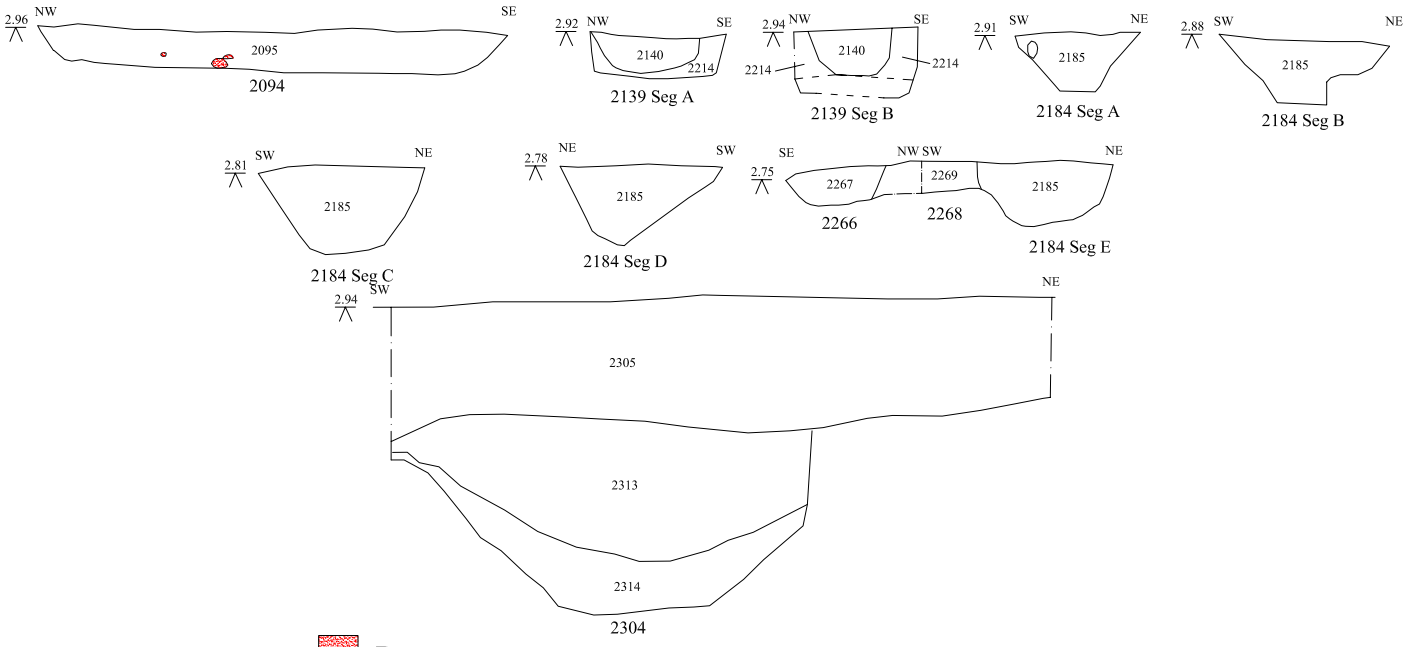
Insert 2: Overlay - features cutting Floor L2270 (See Fig. 5)





Insert 3: Overlay - Structure 2273 (See Fig. 5)





Burnt stone

0 Plans 10m

0 Sections 2m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd.
Fig. 7 Inserts 2 & 3 & sections
Scale Plan at 1:200 & sections at 1:25 at A4

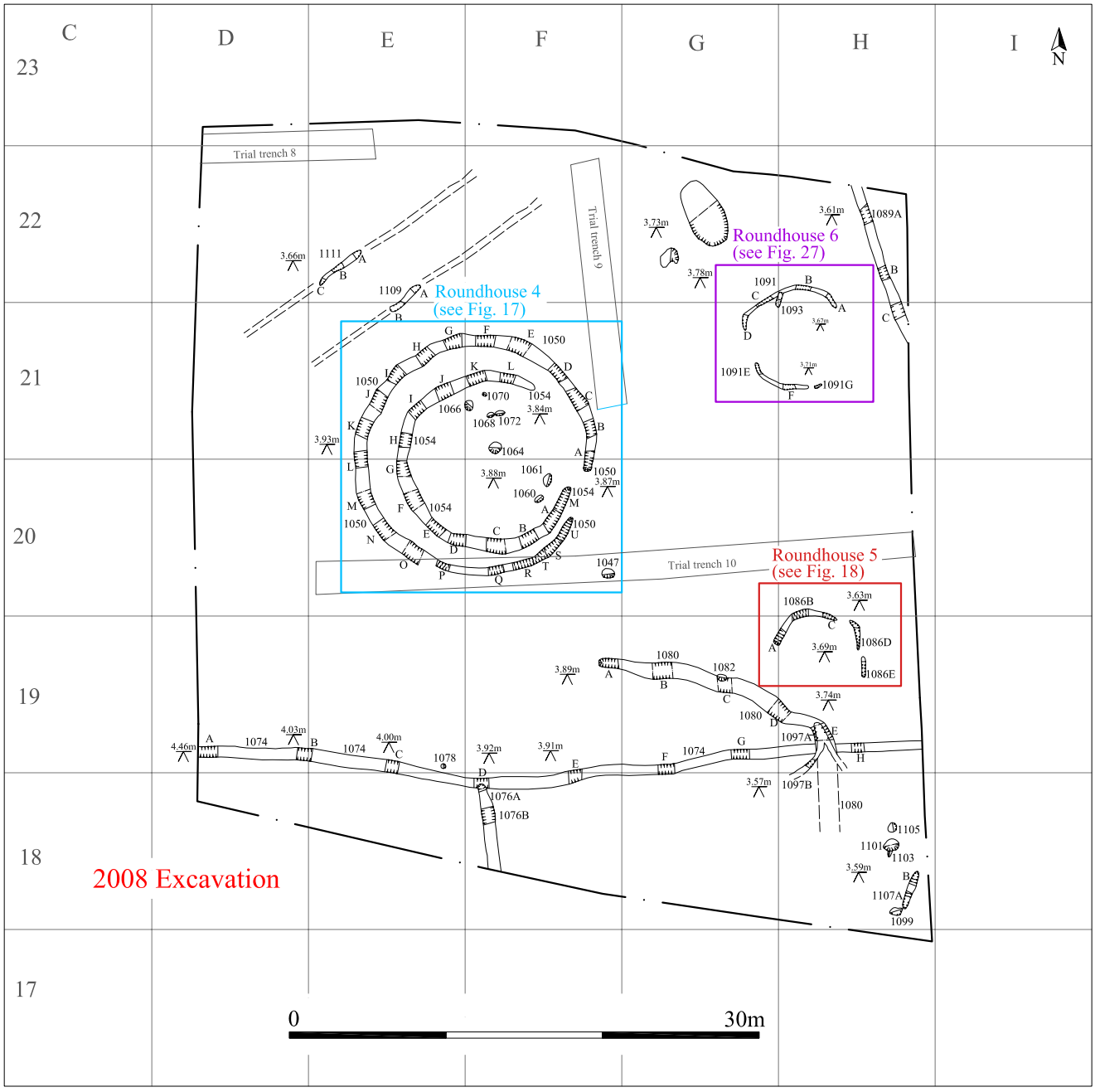


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Fig. 8 Northern area all features plan

Scale 1:400 at A4

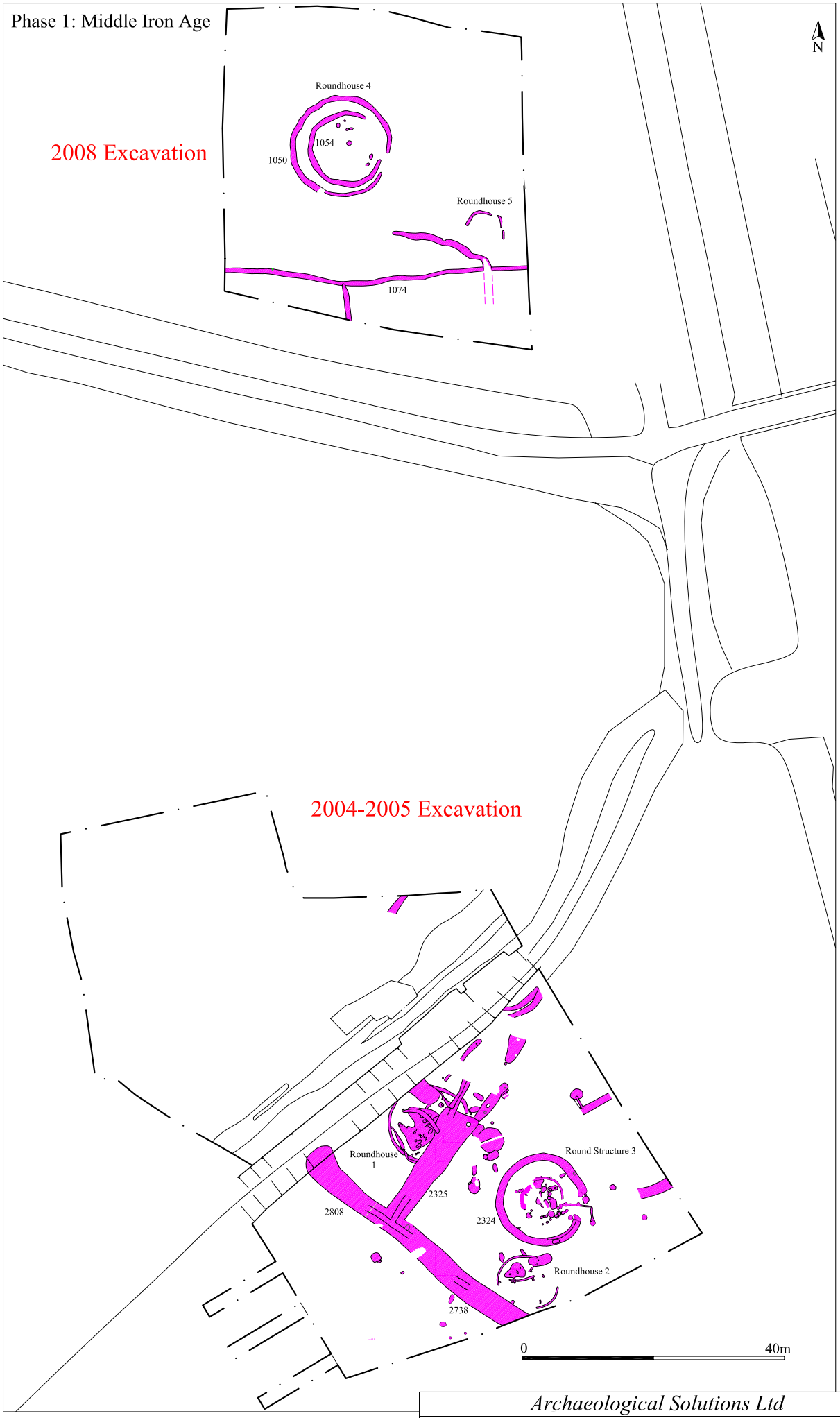

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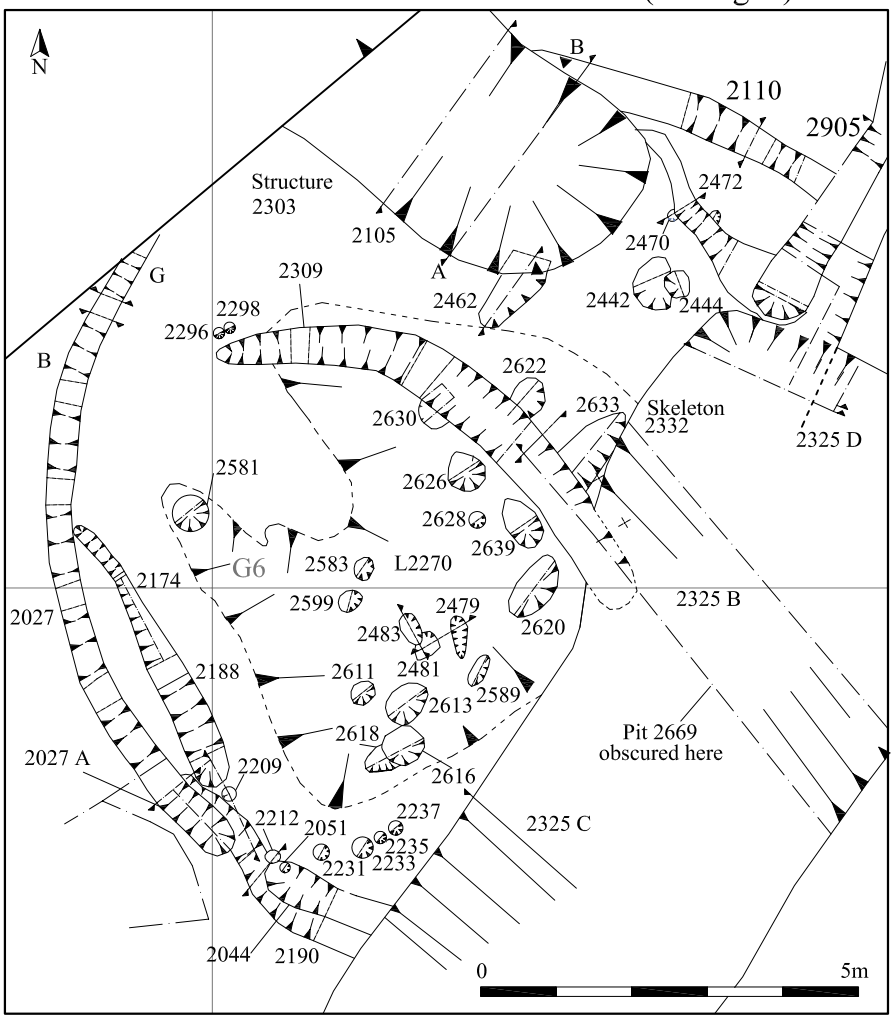
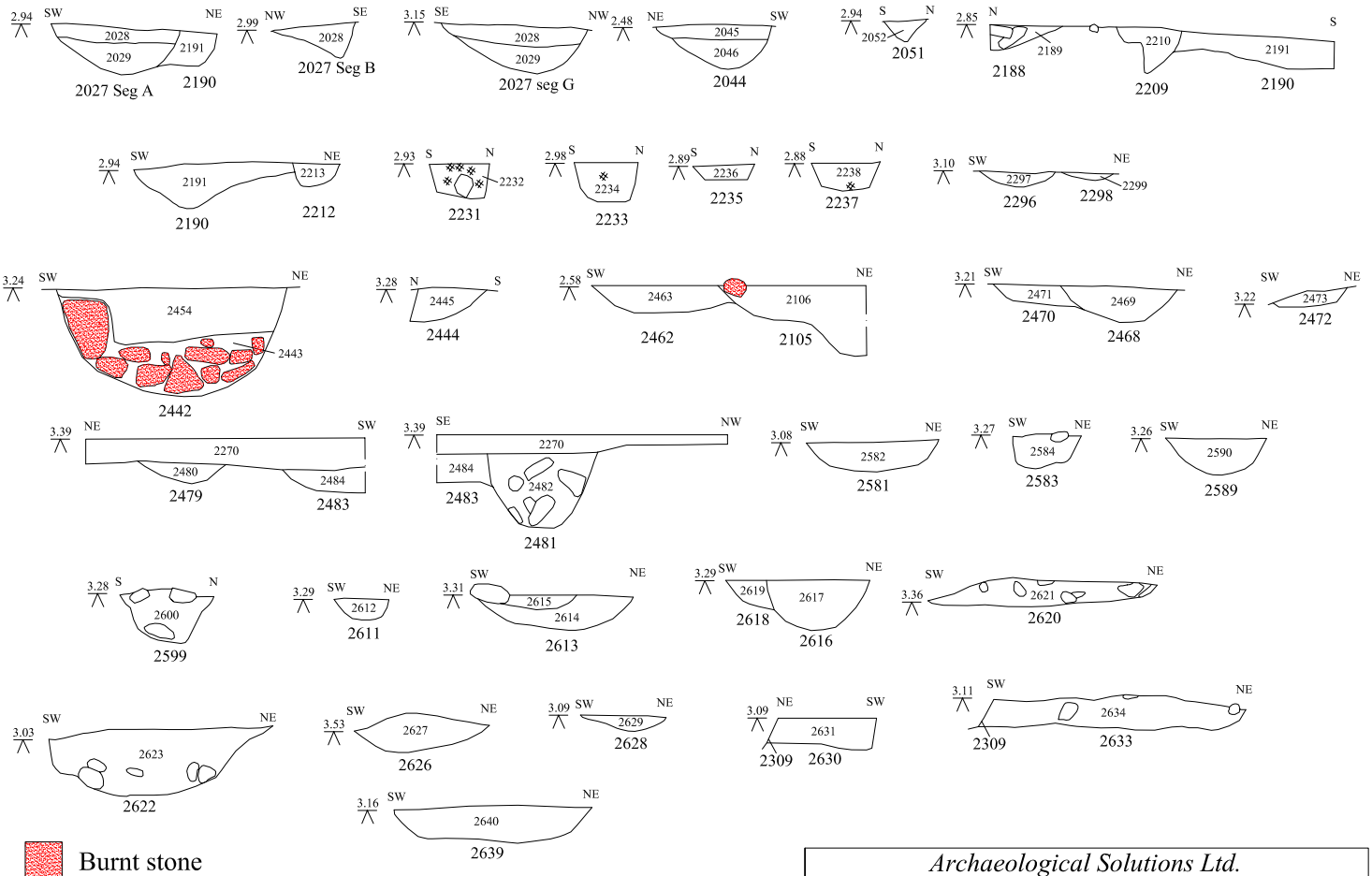
Fig. 9 Phase 1: middle Iron Age plan

Scale plan at 1:800 at A4

Phase 1: Roundhouse 1 - Structure 2303 (see Fig. 5)





Burnt stone

Charcoal

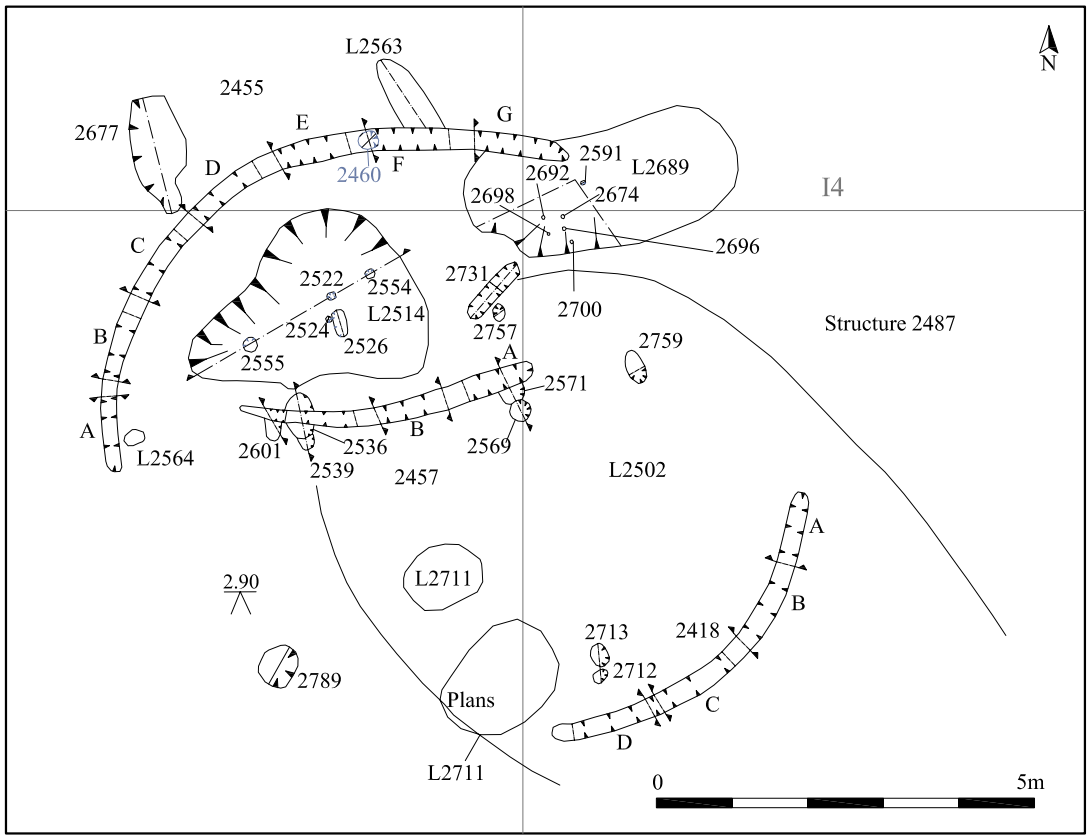
0 2m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd.

Fig. 10 Phase 1: Roundhouse 1

Scale Plan at 1:100 & sections at 1:25 at A4

Phase 1: Roundhouse 2 - Structure 2487 (see Fig. 5)



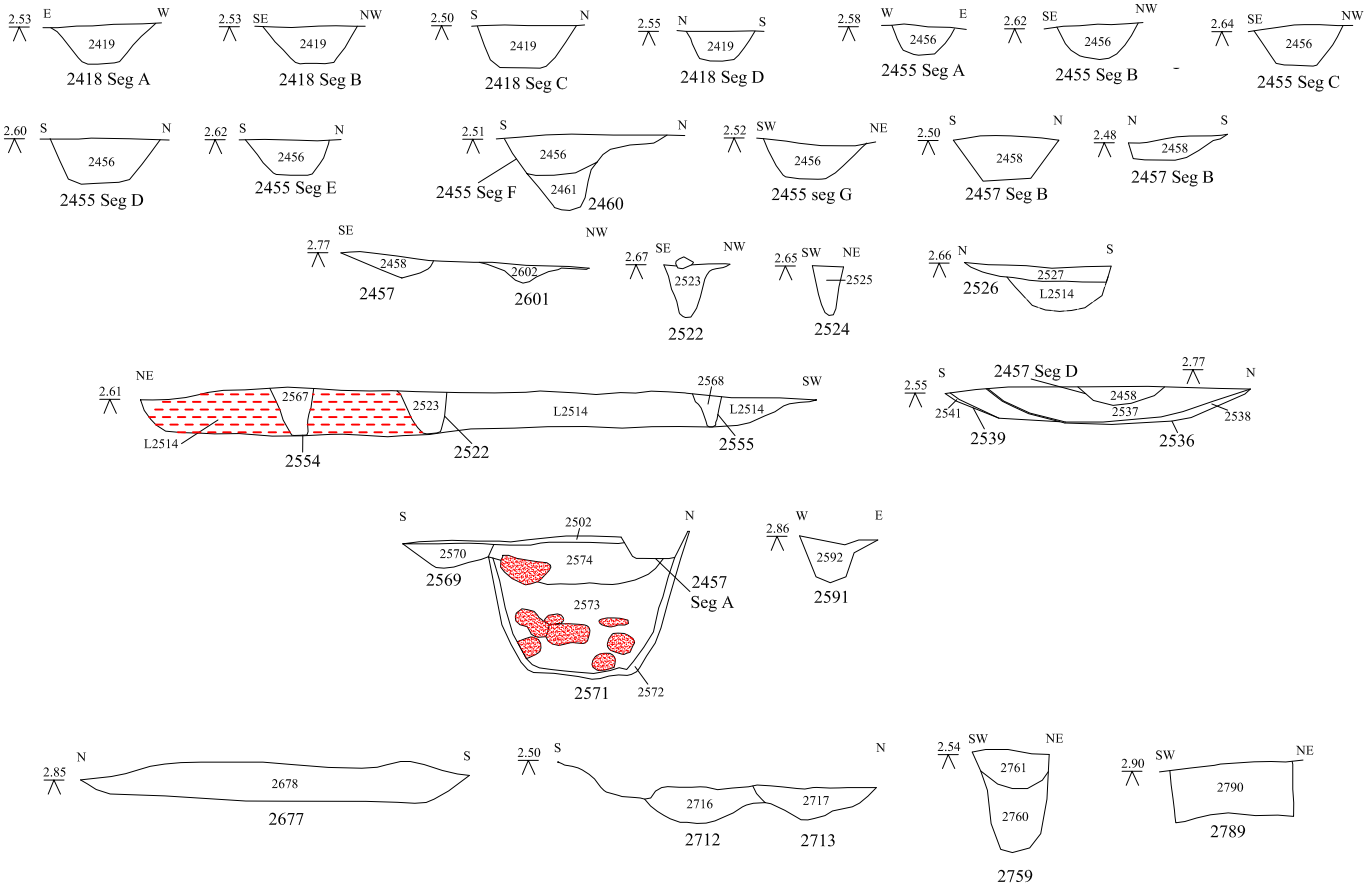


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Fig. 11 Phase 1: Roundhouse 2	
Scale Plans at 1:100 & sections at 1:20 at A4	

Phase 1: Round Structure 3 - Structure 2441 after removal of L2420 (see Fig. 5)

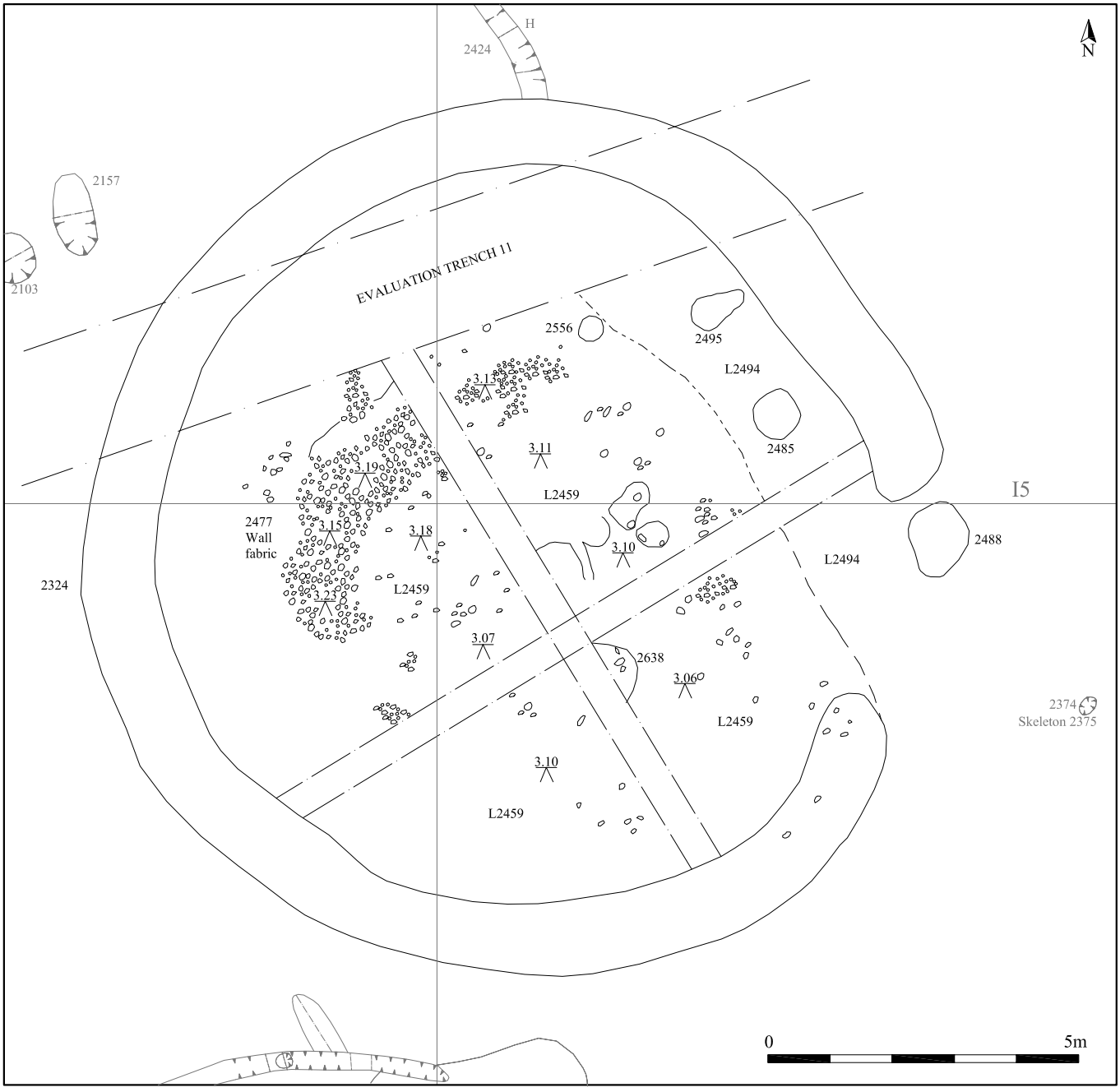

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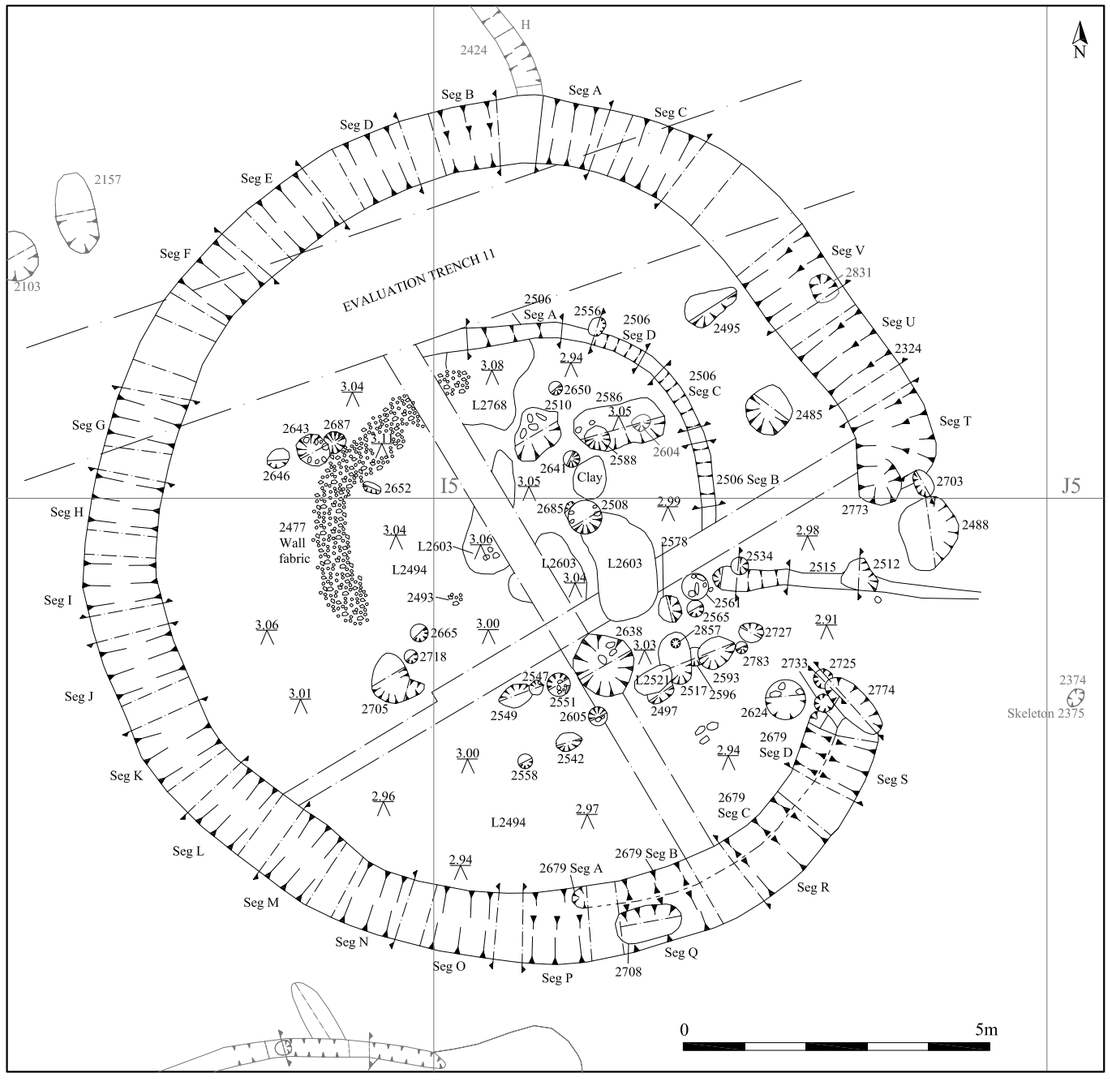
Fig. 12 Phase 1: Round Structure 3
Scale 1:100 at A4

Phase 1: Round Structure 3 - Structure 2441 after removal of L2459 (see Fig. 5)



Sections of Round Structure & associated features

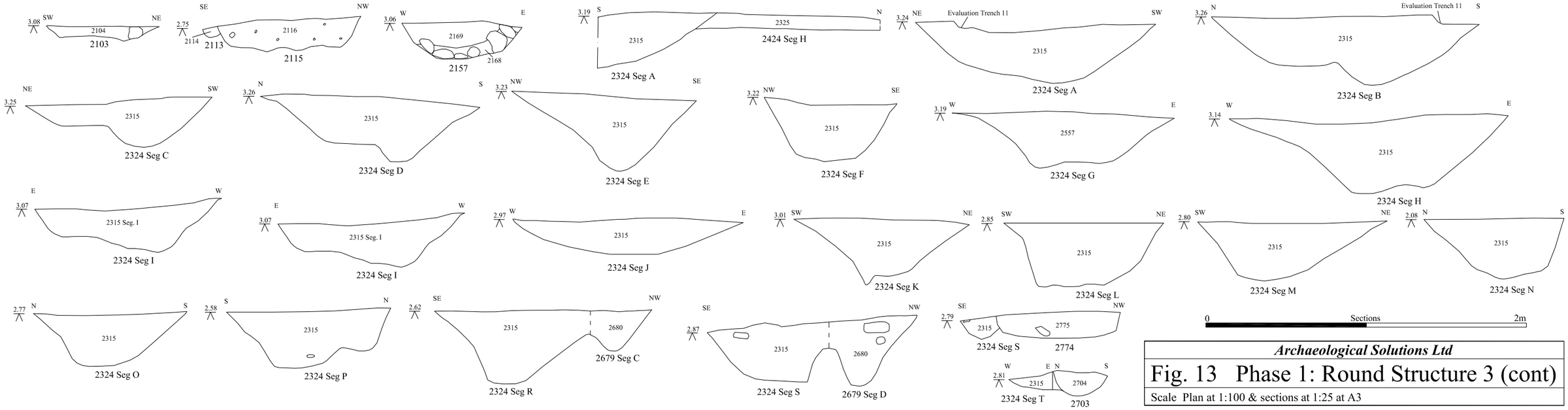


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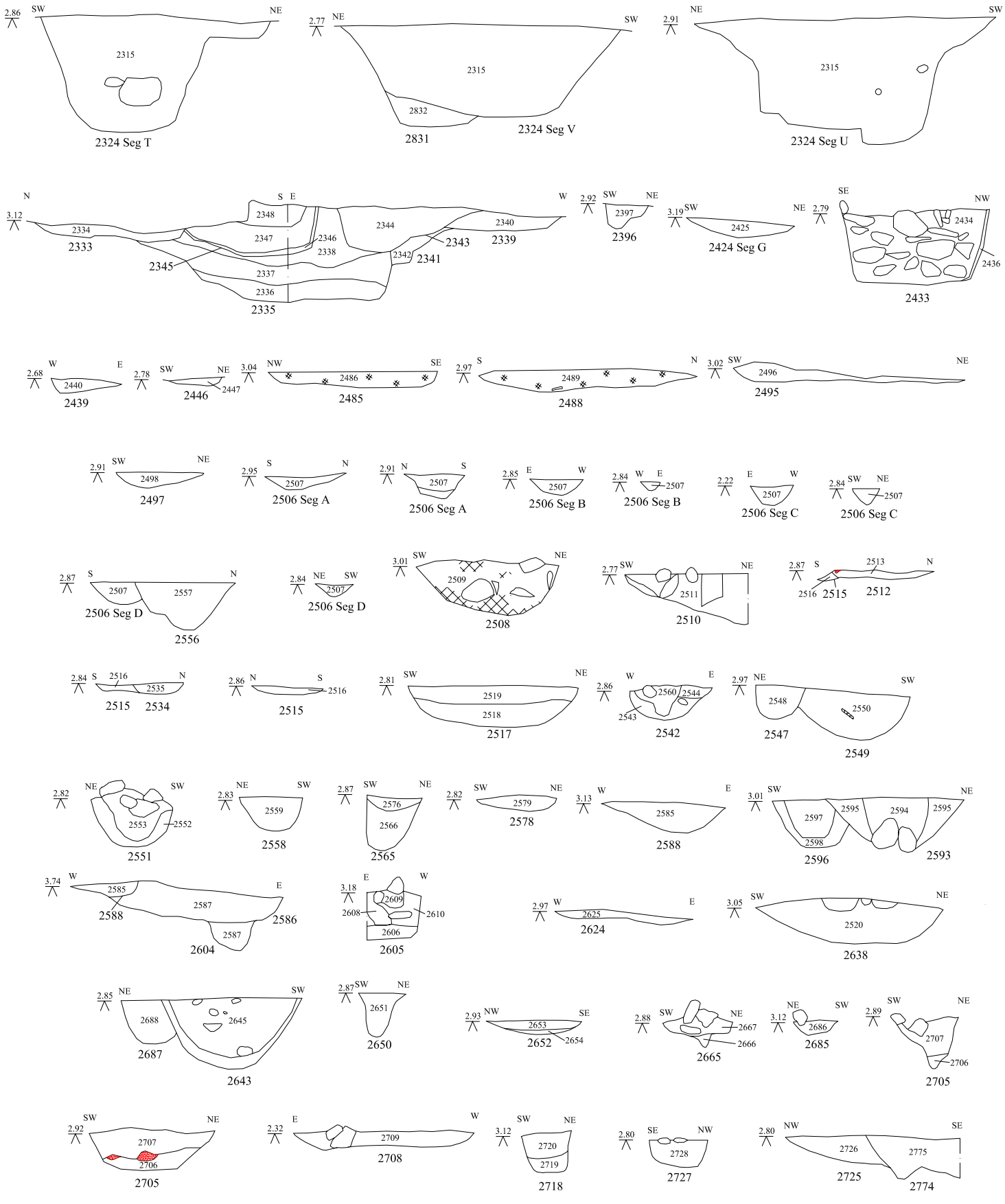
Fig. 13 Phase 1: Round Structure 3 (cont)

Scale Plan at 1:100 & sections at 1:25 at A3

Phase 1: Sections of Round Structure & associated features



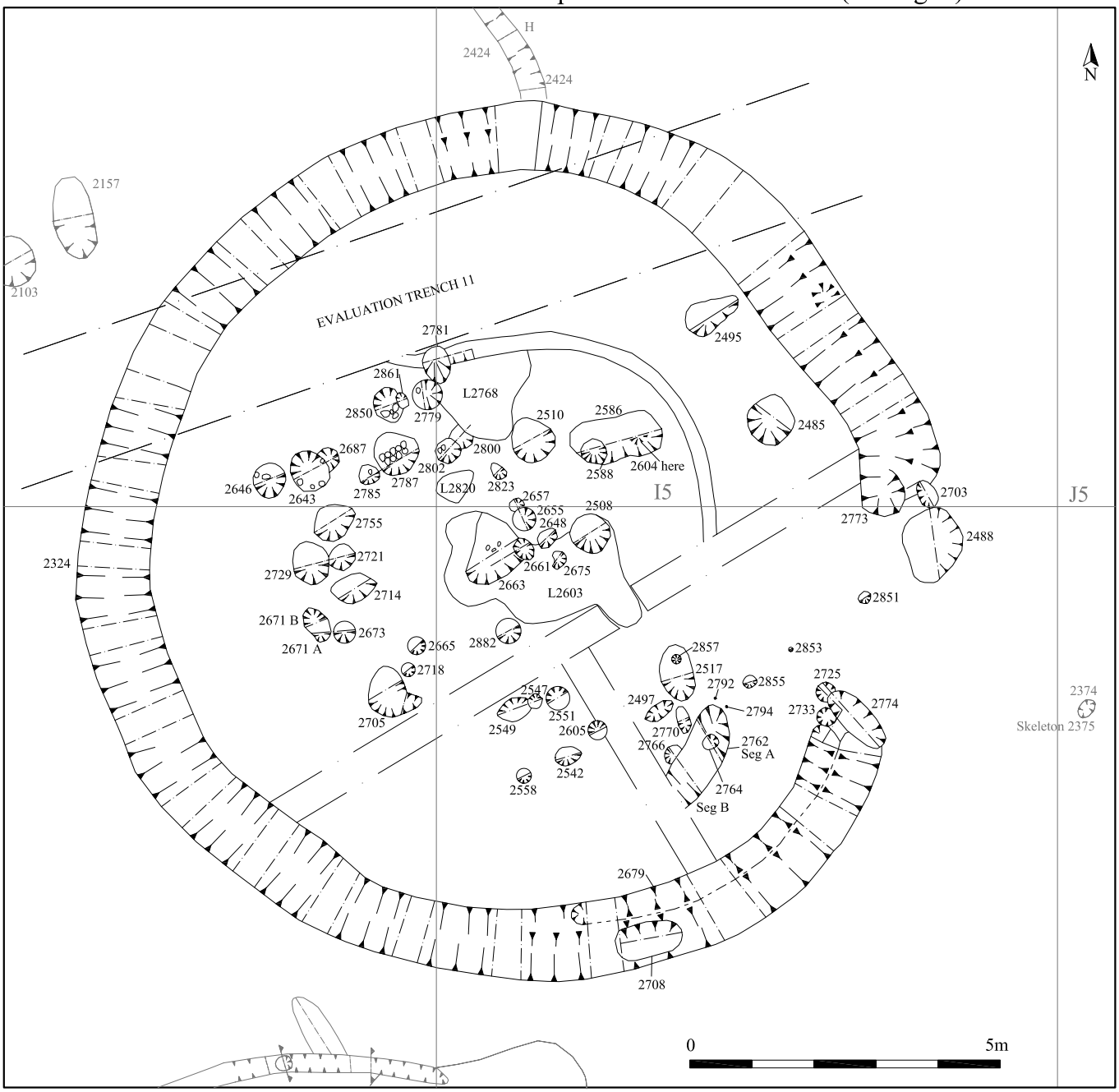
Burnt stone
Redeposited natural
Charcoal

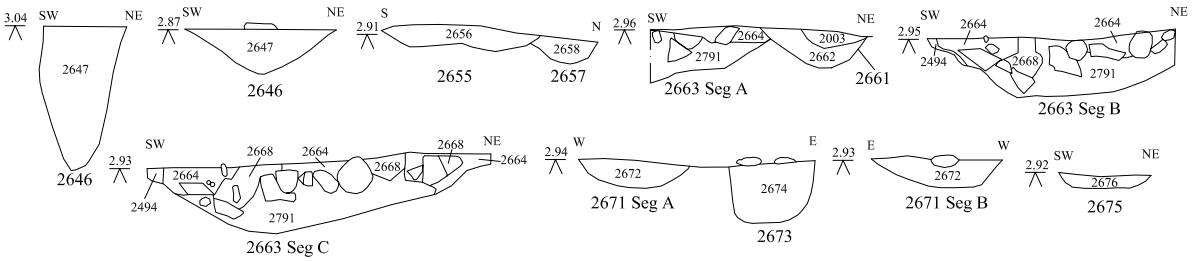
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

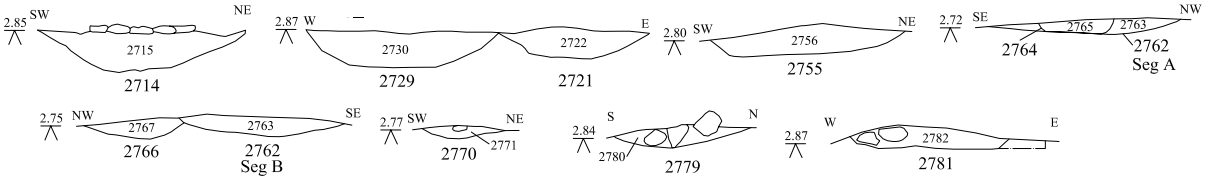
Fig. 14 Phase 1: Round Structure 3 (cont)

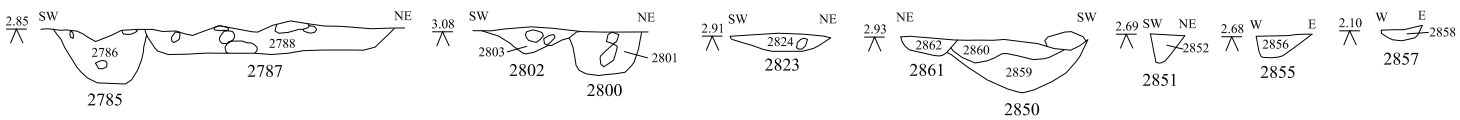
Scale 1:25 at A4

Phase 1: Round Structure 3 - Structure 2441 after partial removal of L2494 (see Fig. 5)









Sections within Round Structure

0 Sections 2m

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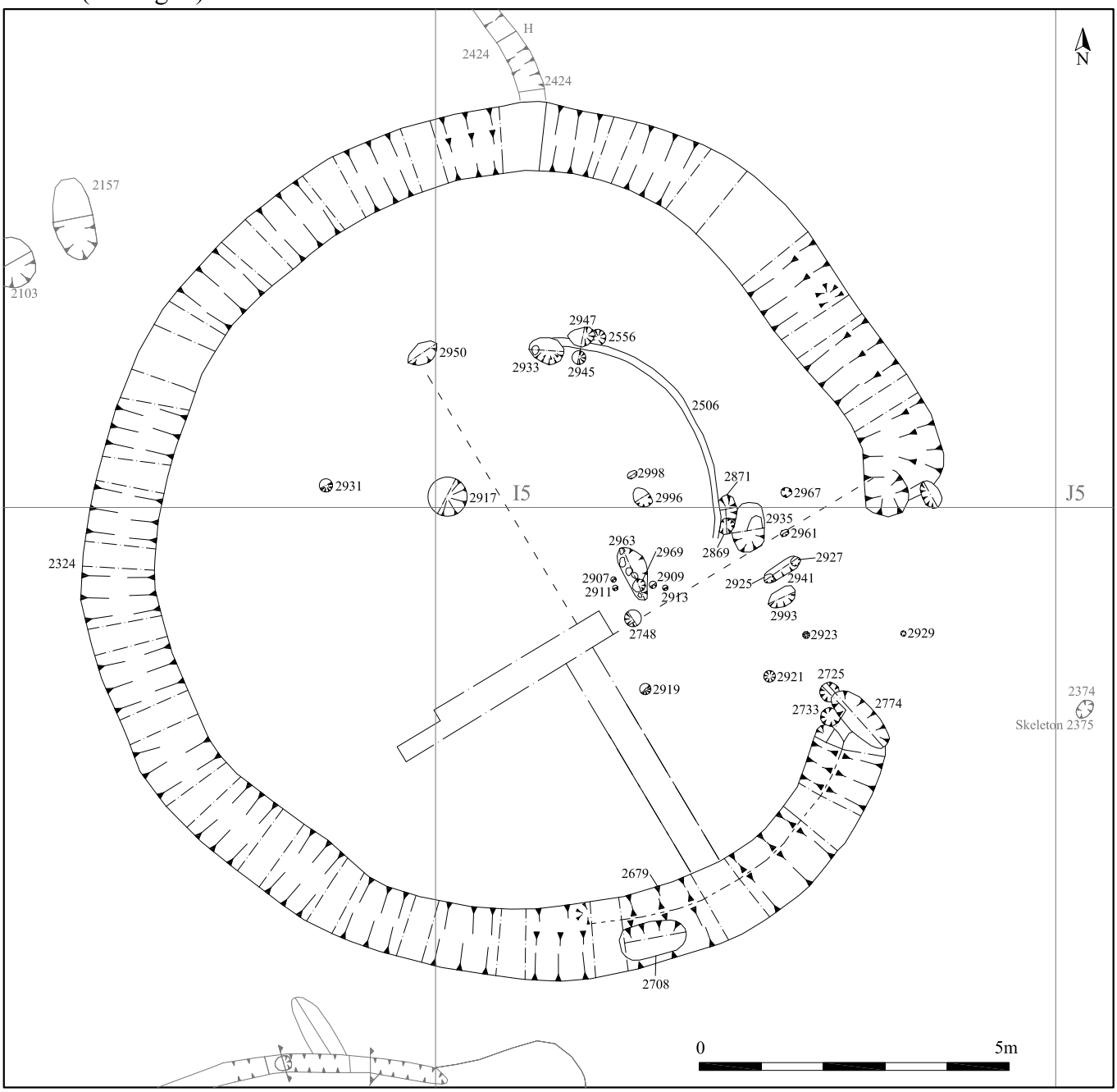
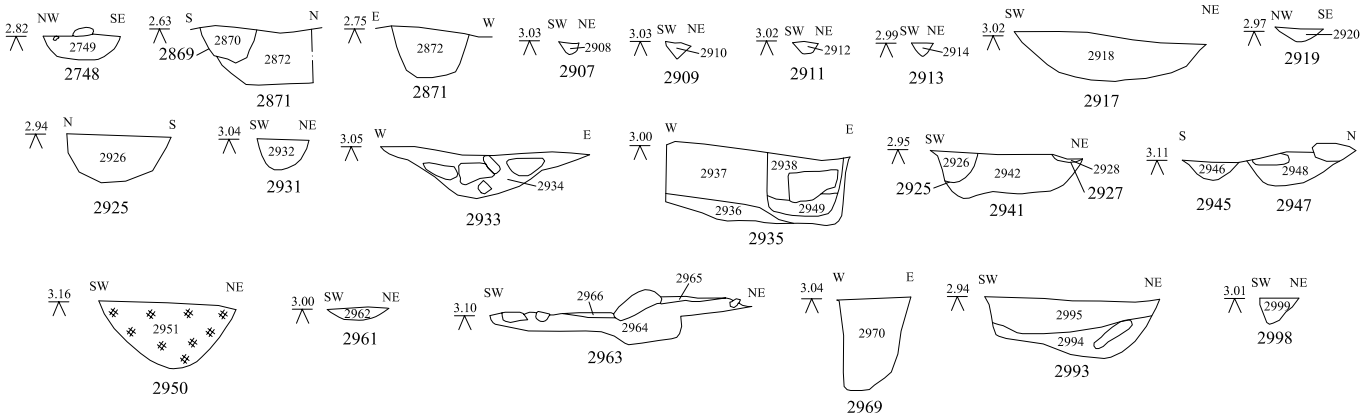
Fig. 15 Phase 1: Round Structure 3 (cont)

Scale Plan at 1:100 & sections at 1:25 at A4

Phase 1: Round Structure 3 - Structure 2441 after complete removal of L2494, all features cutting L2003 (see Fig. 5)





Sections within Round Structure

Charcoal

0 2m

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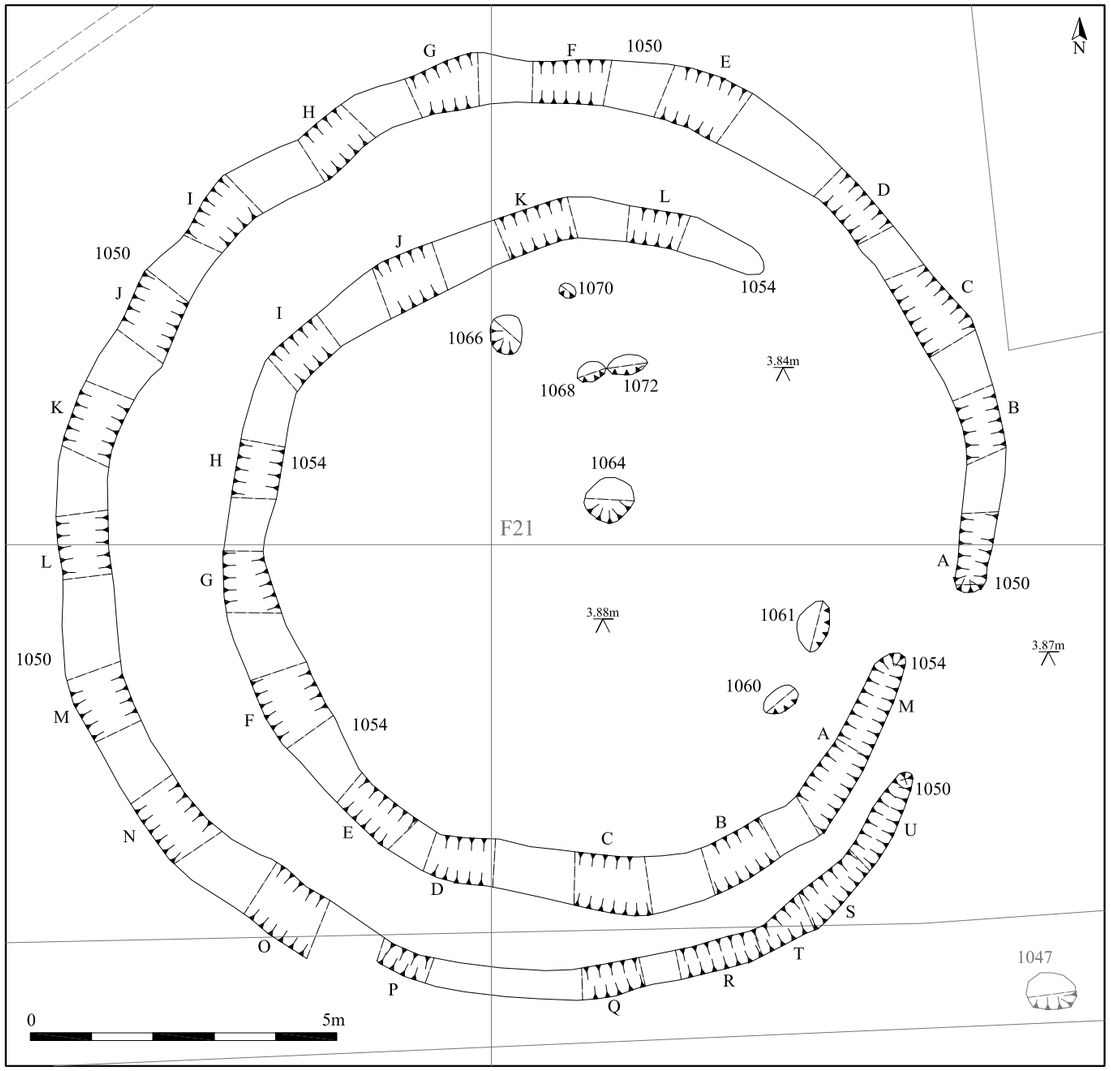
Fig. 16 Phase 1: Round Structure 3 (cont)
Scale Plan at 1:100 & sections at 1:25 at A4

Phase 1: Roundhouse 4 (see Fig. 8)



Sections of Roundhouse & associated features

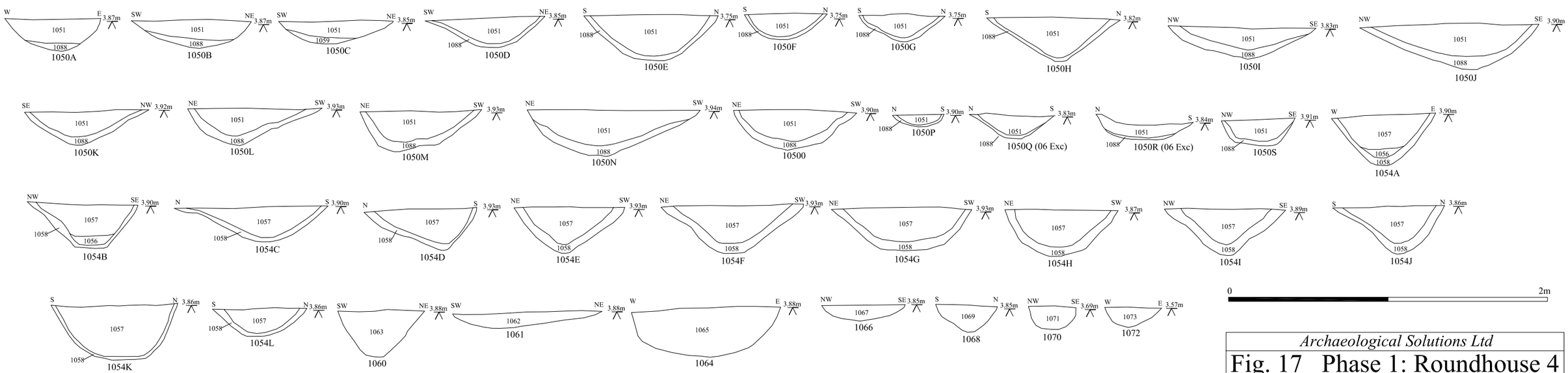


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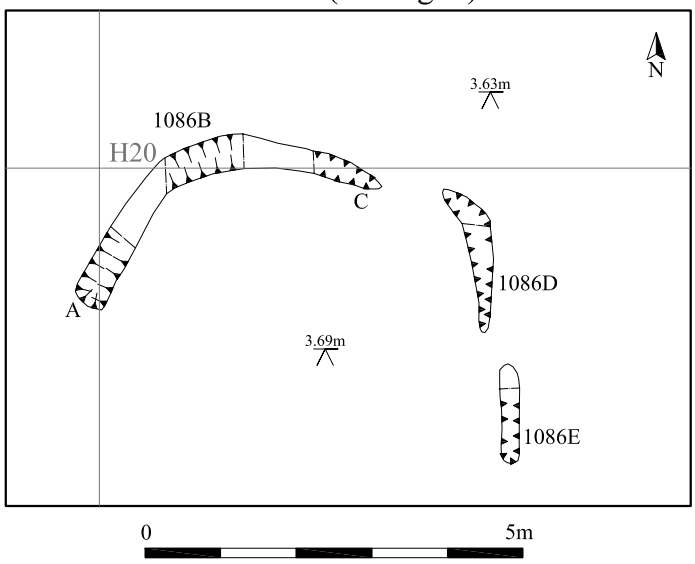
Fig. 17 Phase 1: Roundhouse 4

Scale Plan at 1:100 & sections at 1:25 at A3

Phase 1: Roundhouse 5 (see Fig. 8)



Sections of Roundhouse

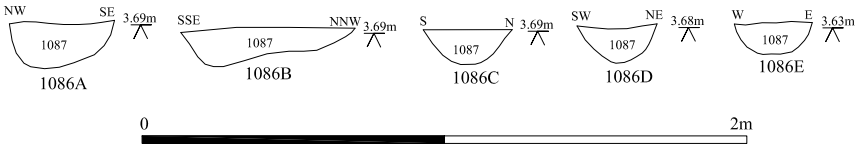


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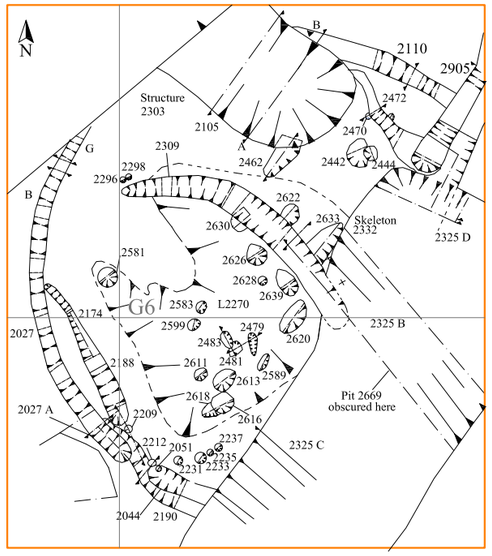
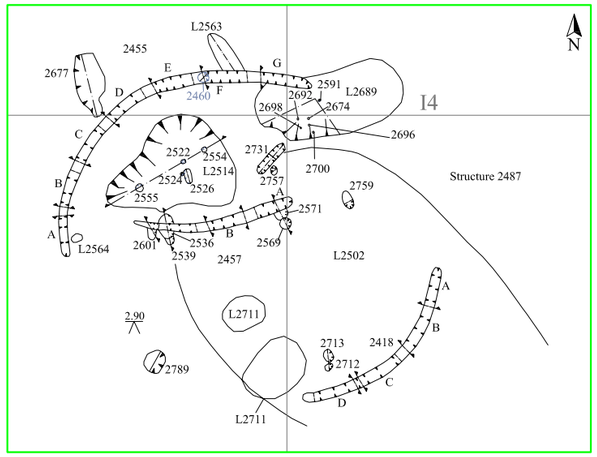
Fig. 18 Phase 1: Roundhouse 5
Scale Plan at 1:100 & sections at 1:25 at A4

Roundhouse 1 - Structure 2303

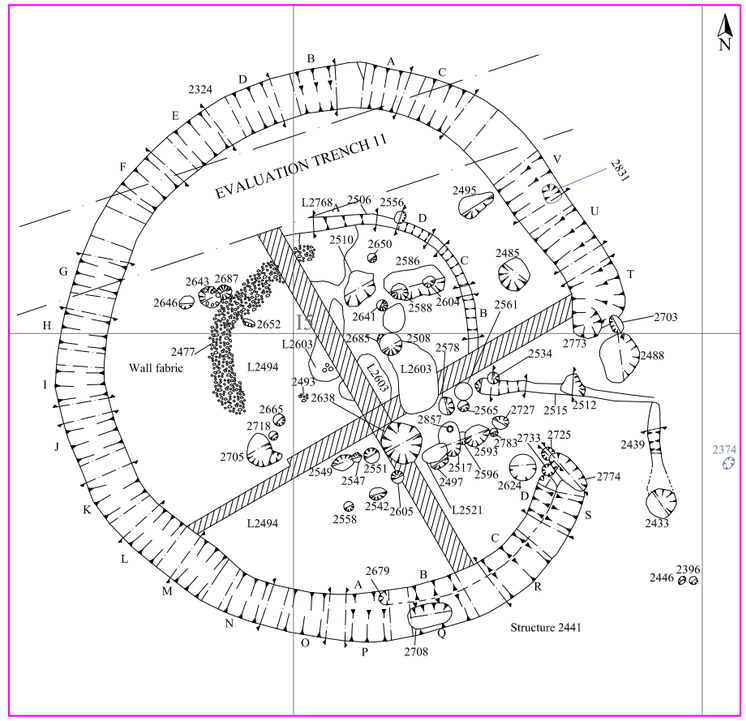


Roundhouse 2 - Structure 2487

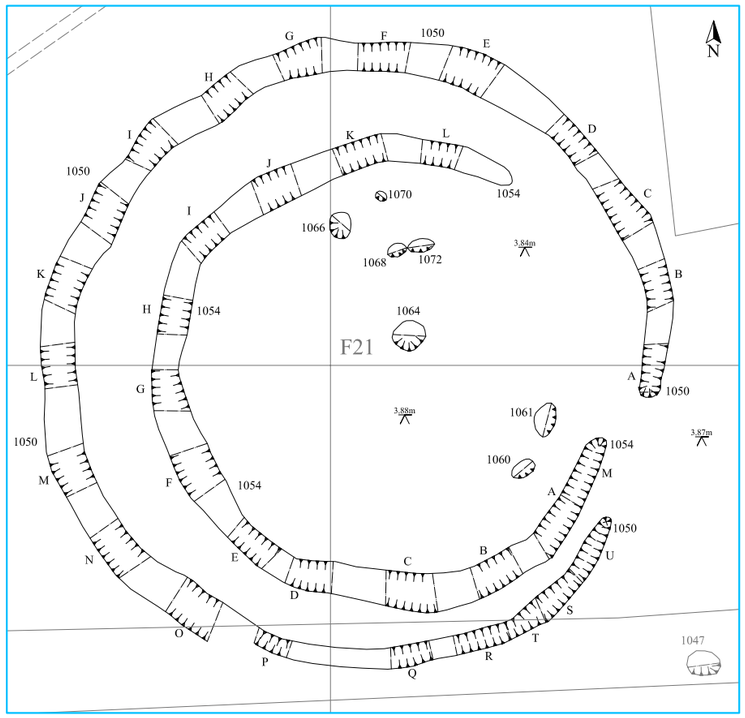


0 10m

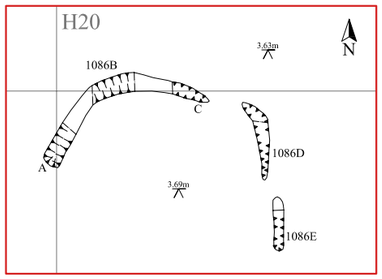
Round Structure 3 - Structure 2441



Roundhouse 4



Roundhouse 5



Roundhouse 6

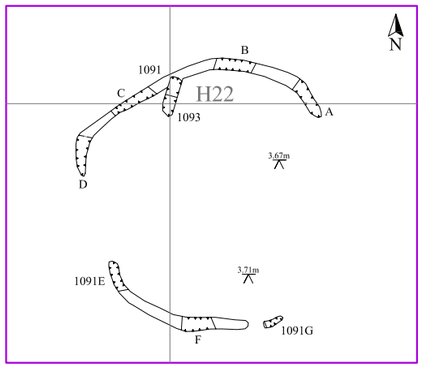


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Fig. 19 Roundhouse comparison

Scale 1:150 at A3

Phase 1: Middle Iron Age

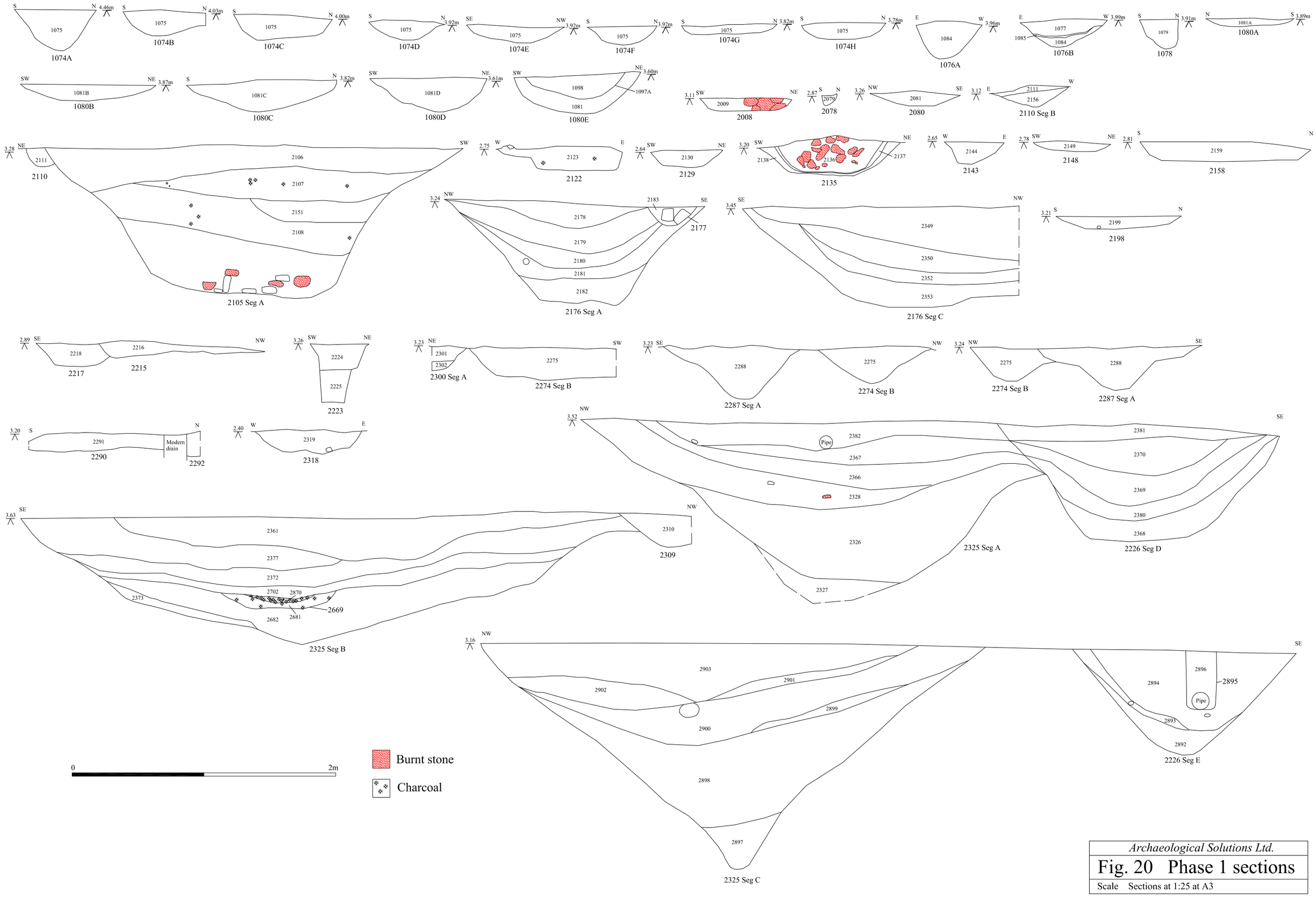

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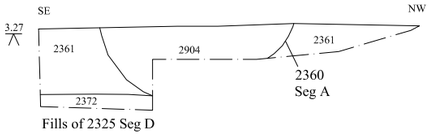
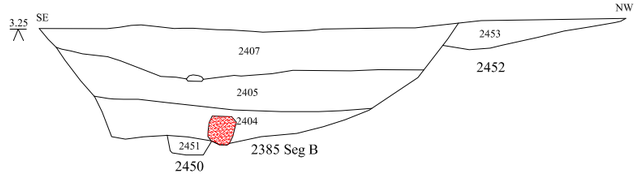
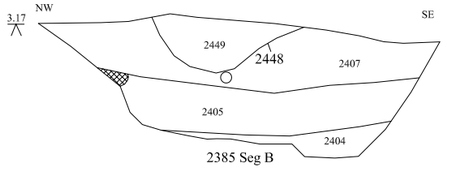
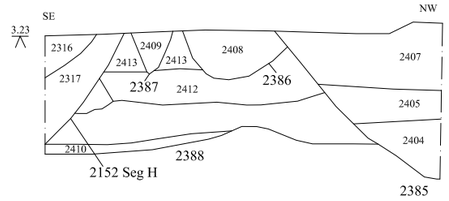
Fig. 20 Phase 1 sections
Scale Sections at 1:25 at A3

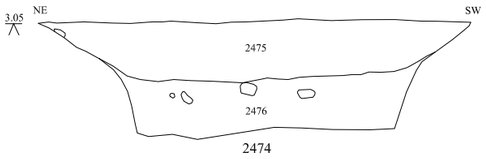
Phase 1: Middle Iron Age

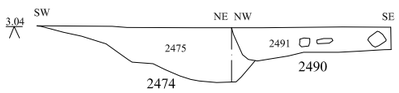


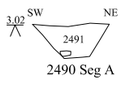


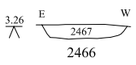


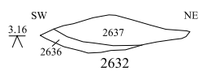


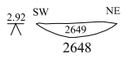


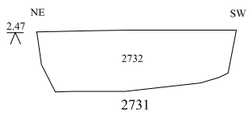


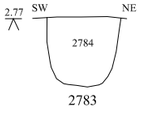


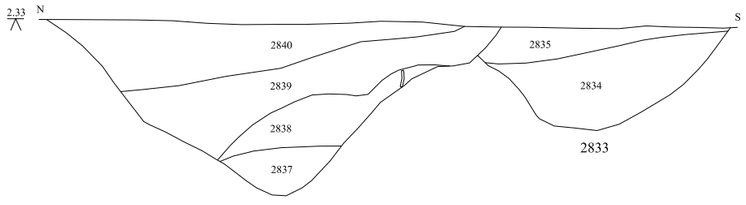


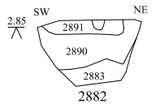


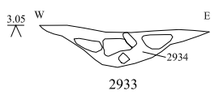


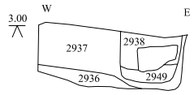


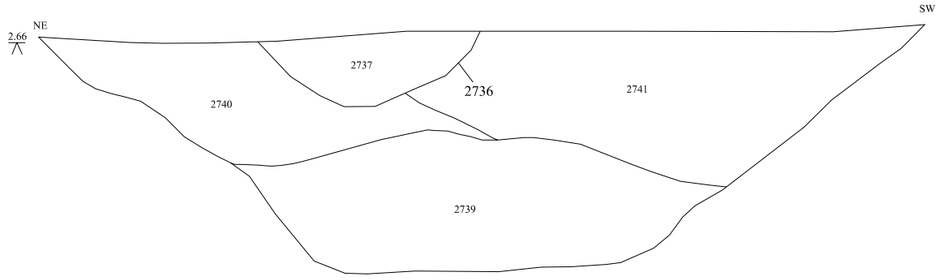


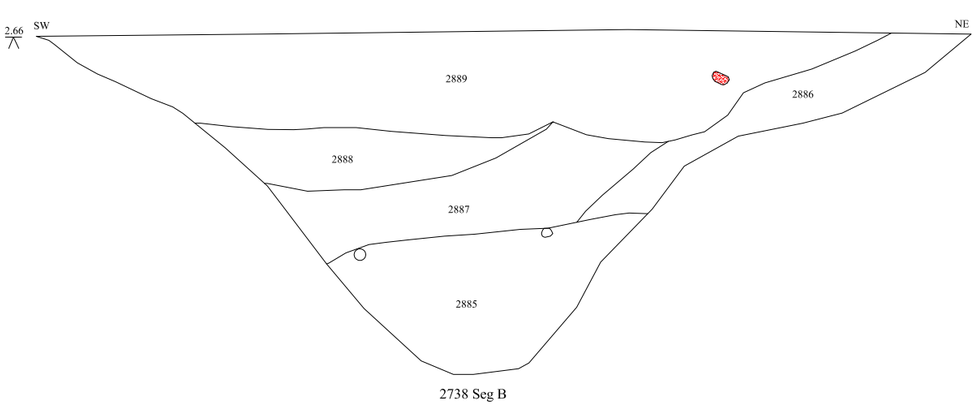


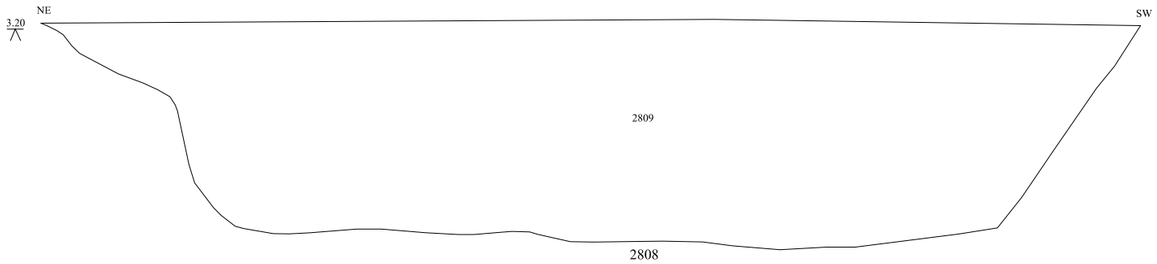


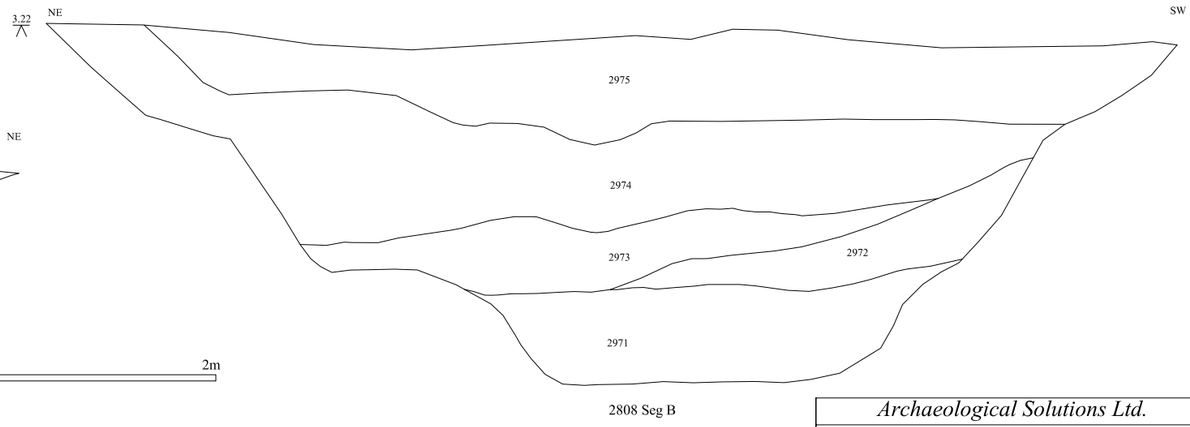


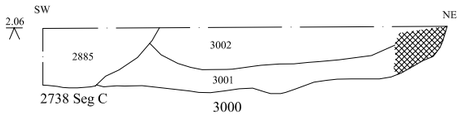


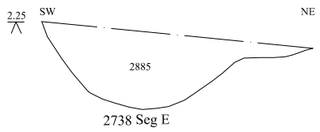












Burnt stone
Redeposited natural
Charcoal

0 2m

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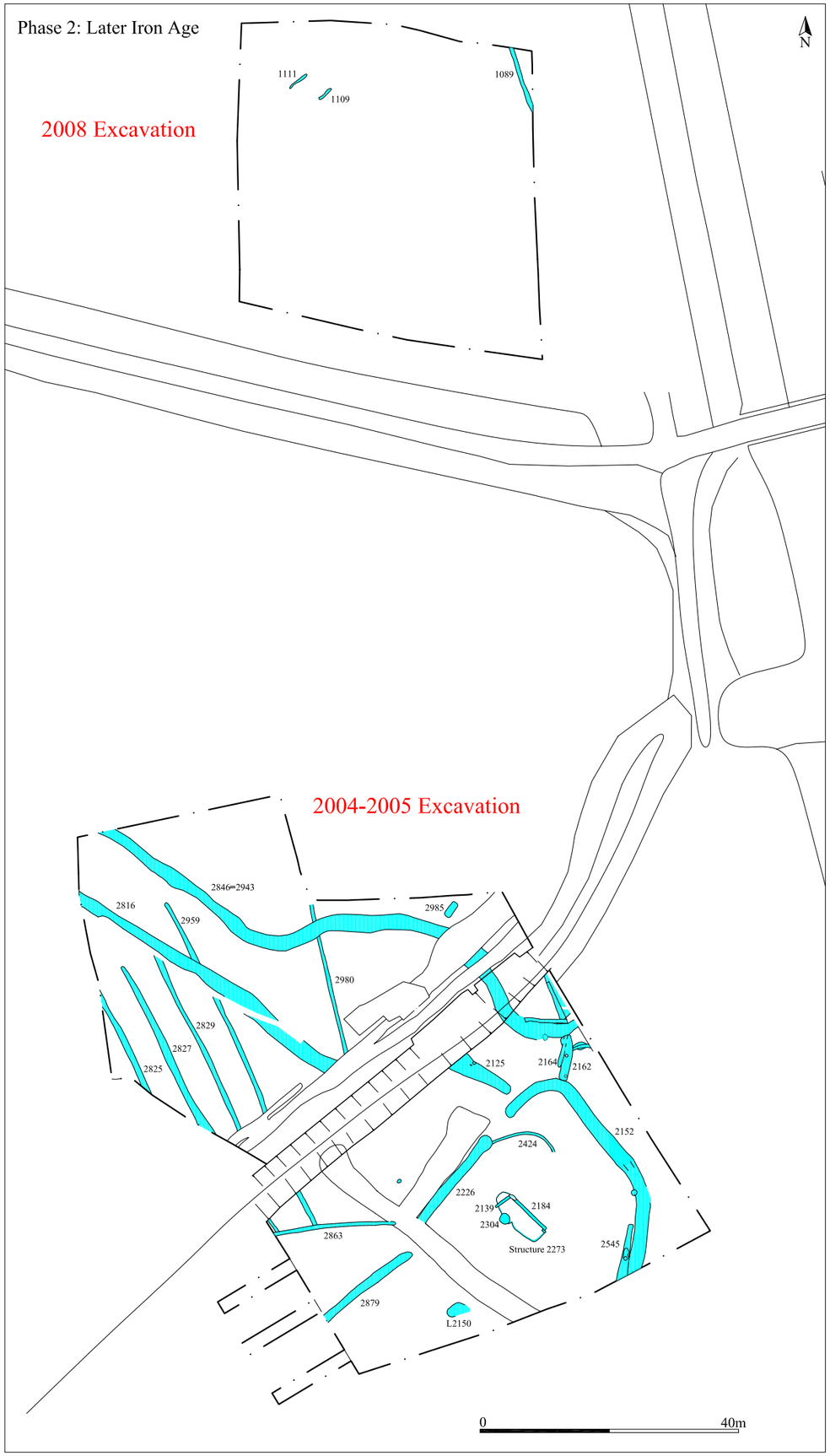
Fig. 21 Phase 1 sections

Scale Sections at 1:25 at A3

Phase 2: Later Iron Age

2008 Excavation



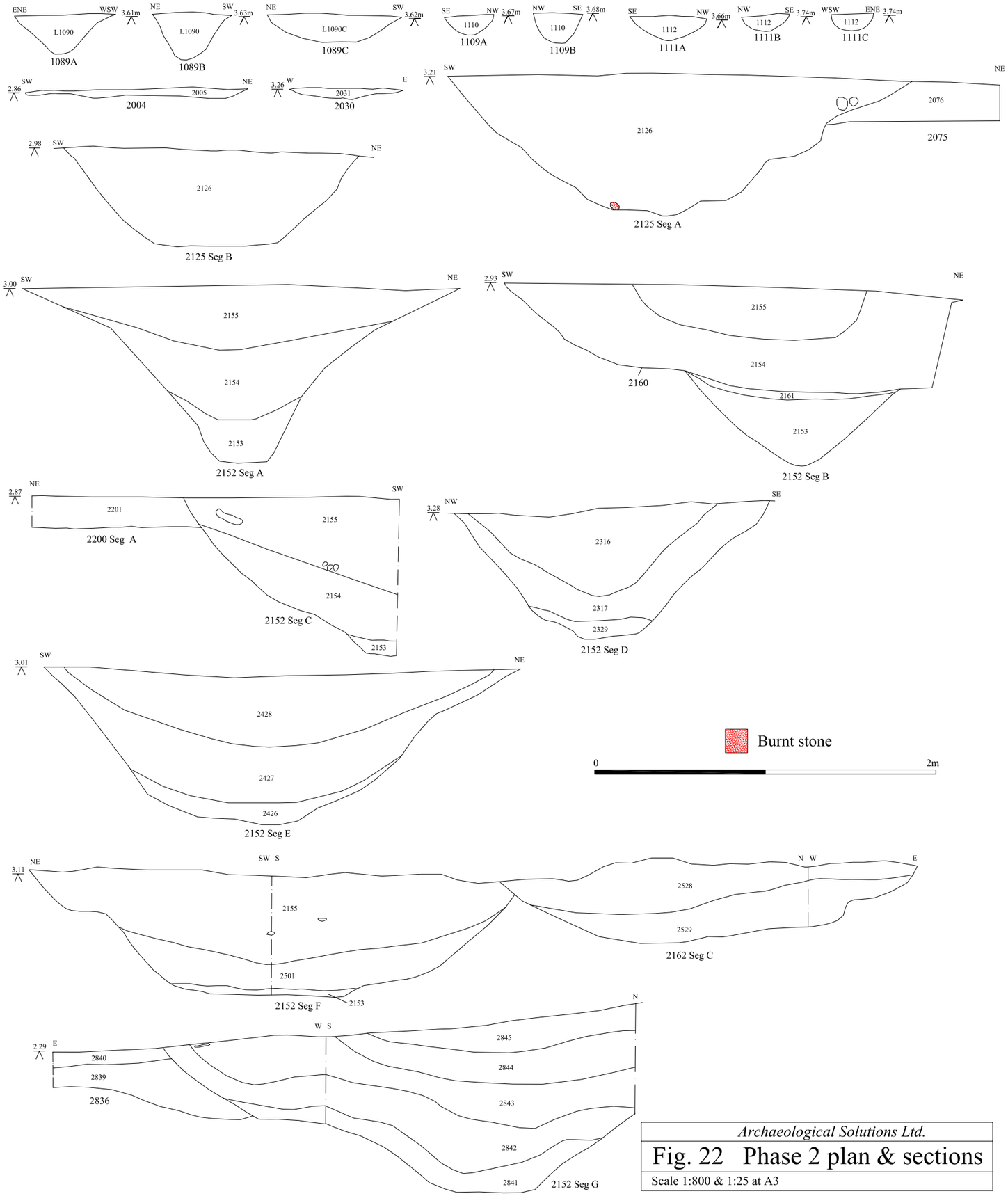


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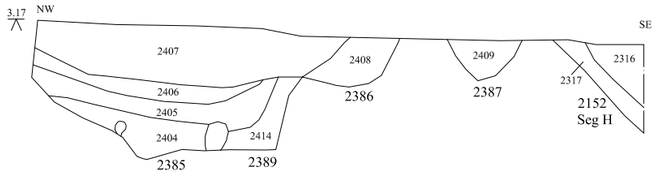
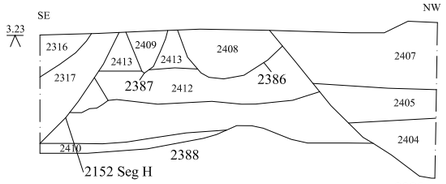
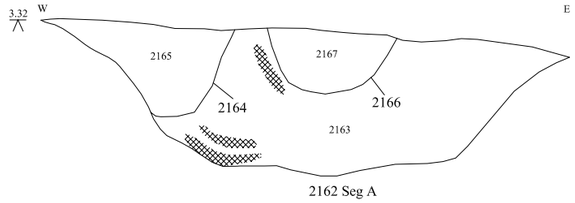
Fig. 22 Phase 2 plan & sections

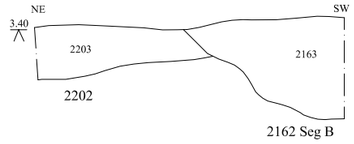
Scale 1:800 & 1:25 at A3

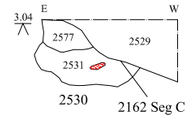
Phase 2: Later Iron Age

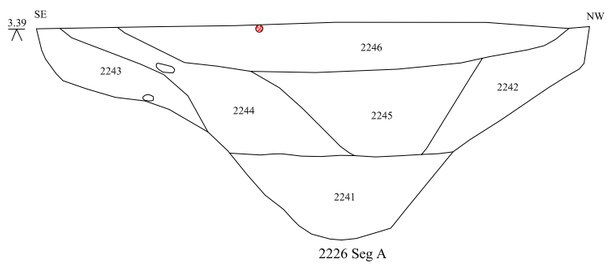


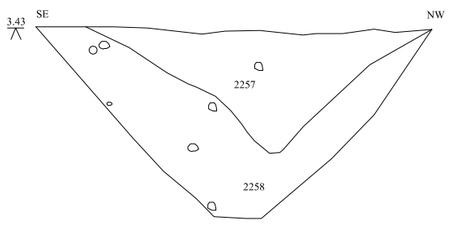


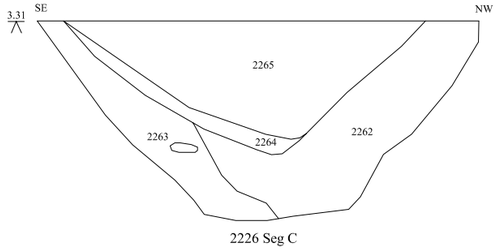


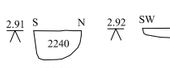


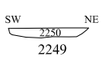


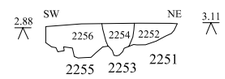


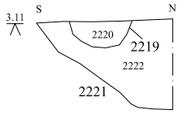


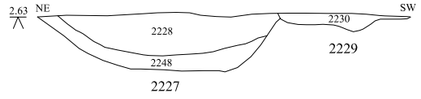


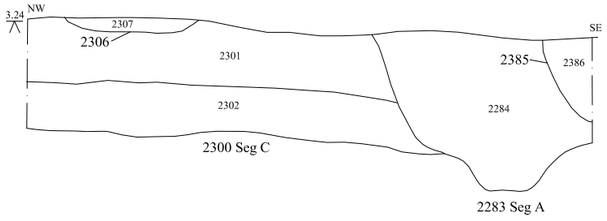


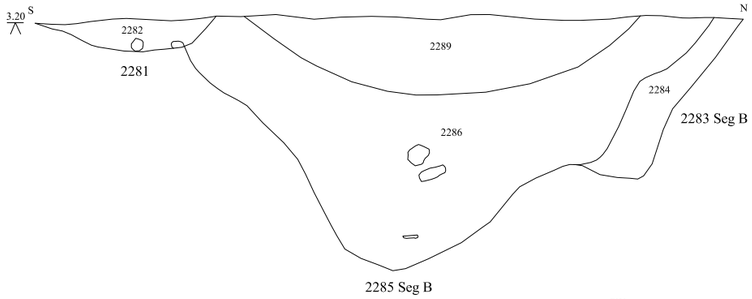


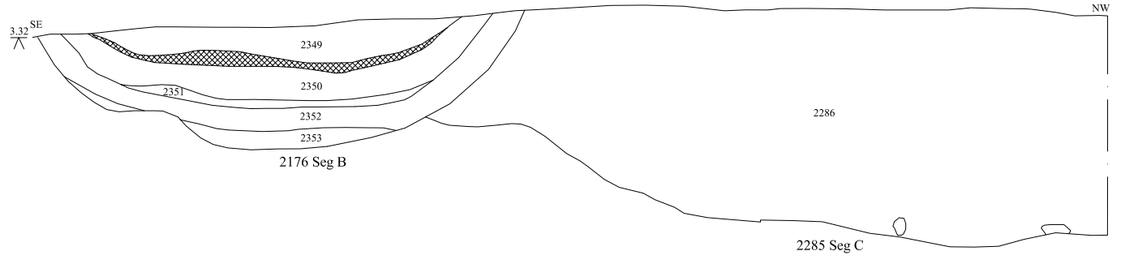


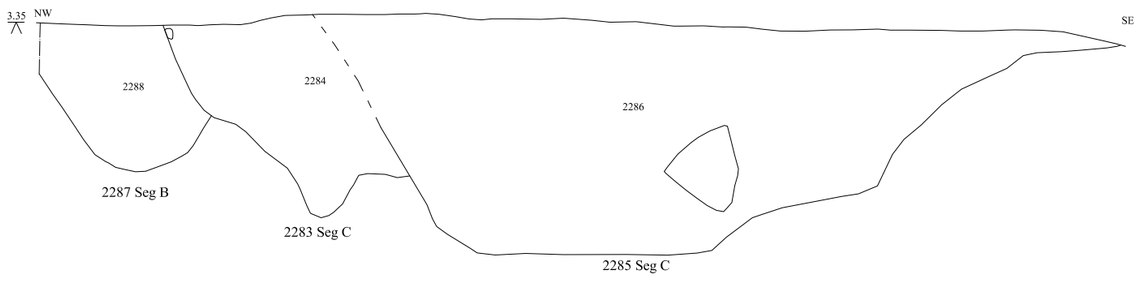


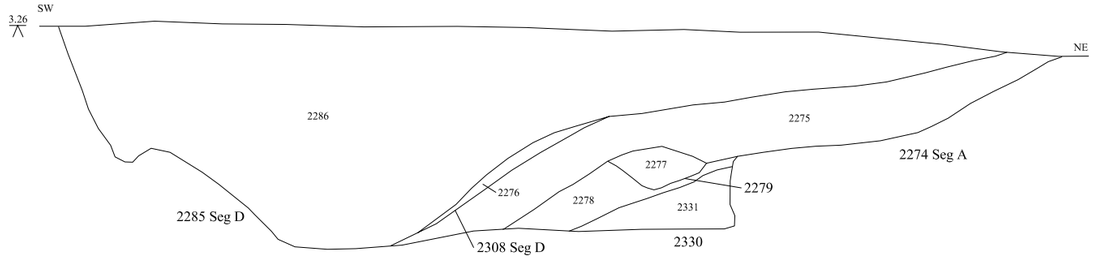


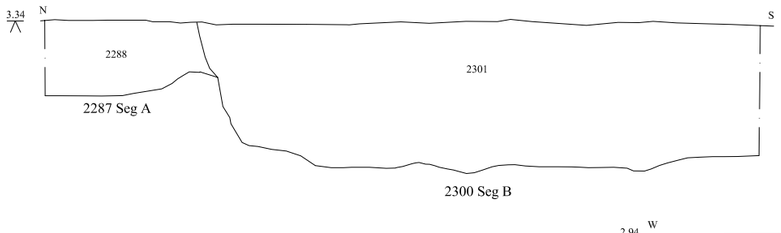


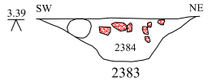


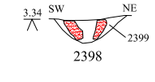


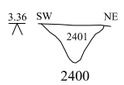


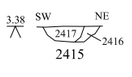


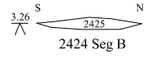


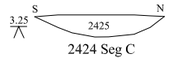


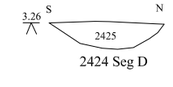


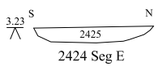


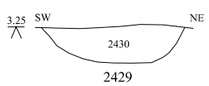


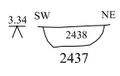


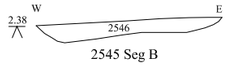


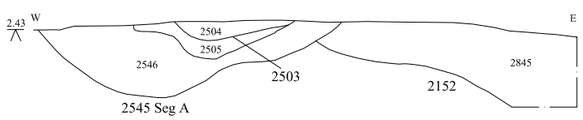


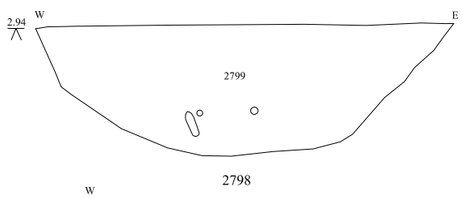


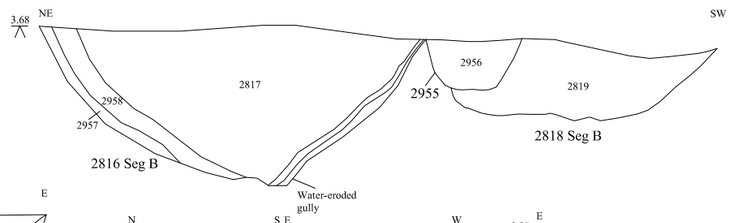


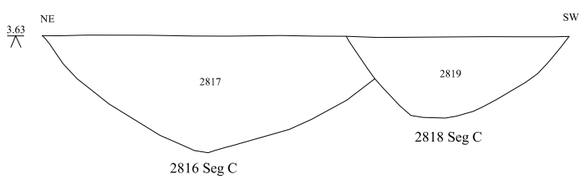


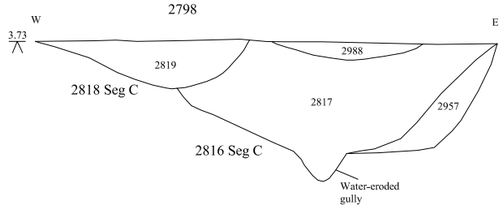


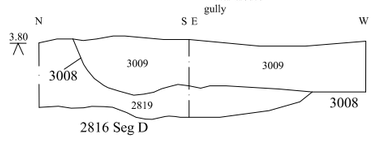


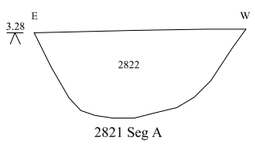












Burnt stone

Redeposited natural

0 2m

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Fig. 23 Phase 2 sections

Scale Sections at 1:25 at A3

Phase 2: Later Iron Age

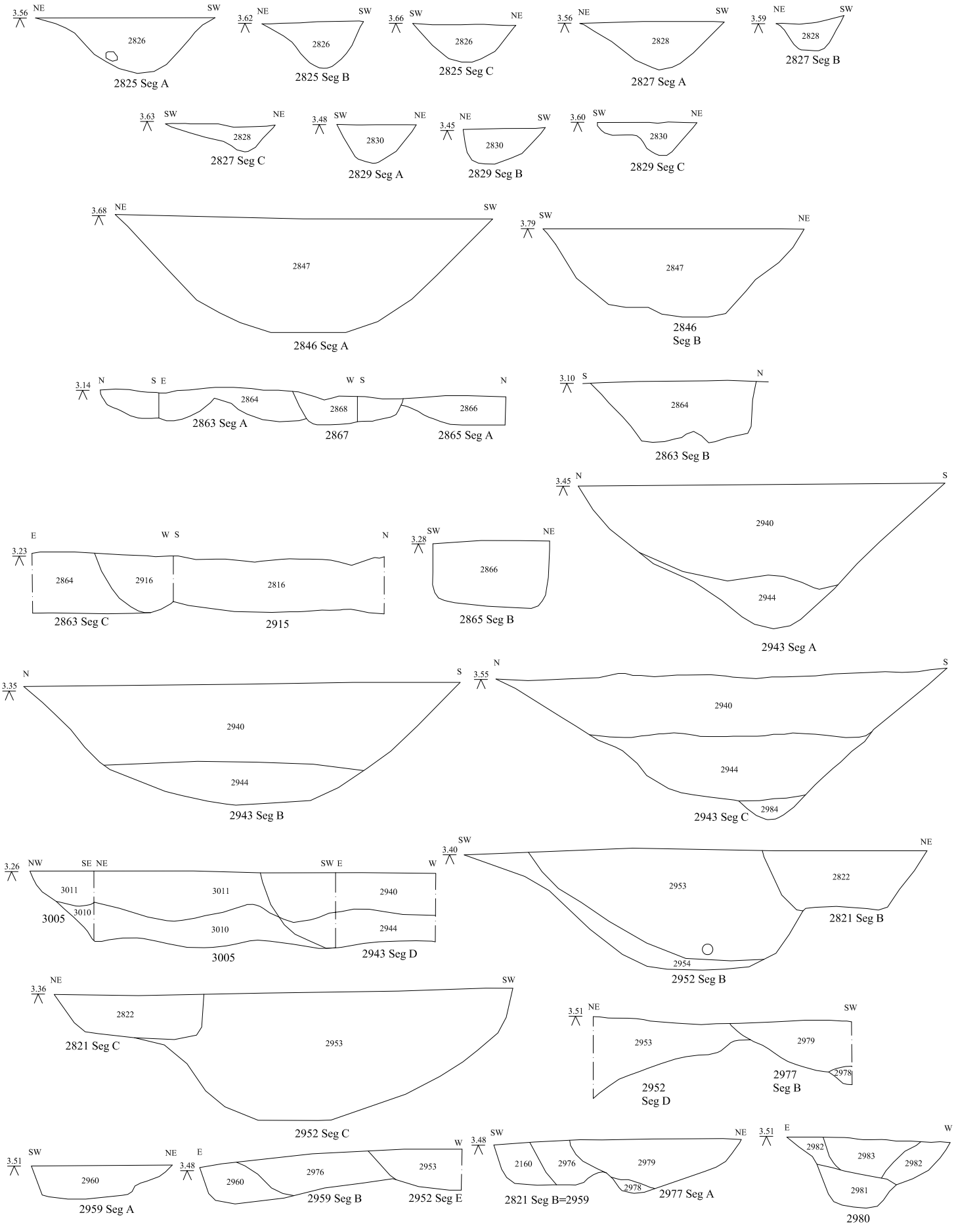

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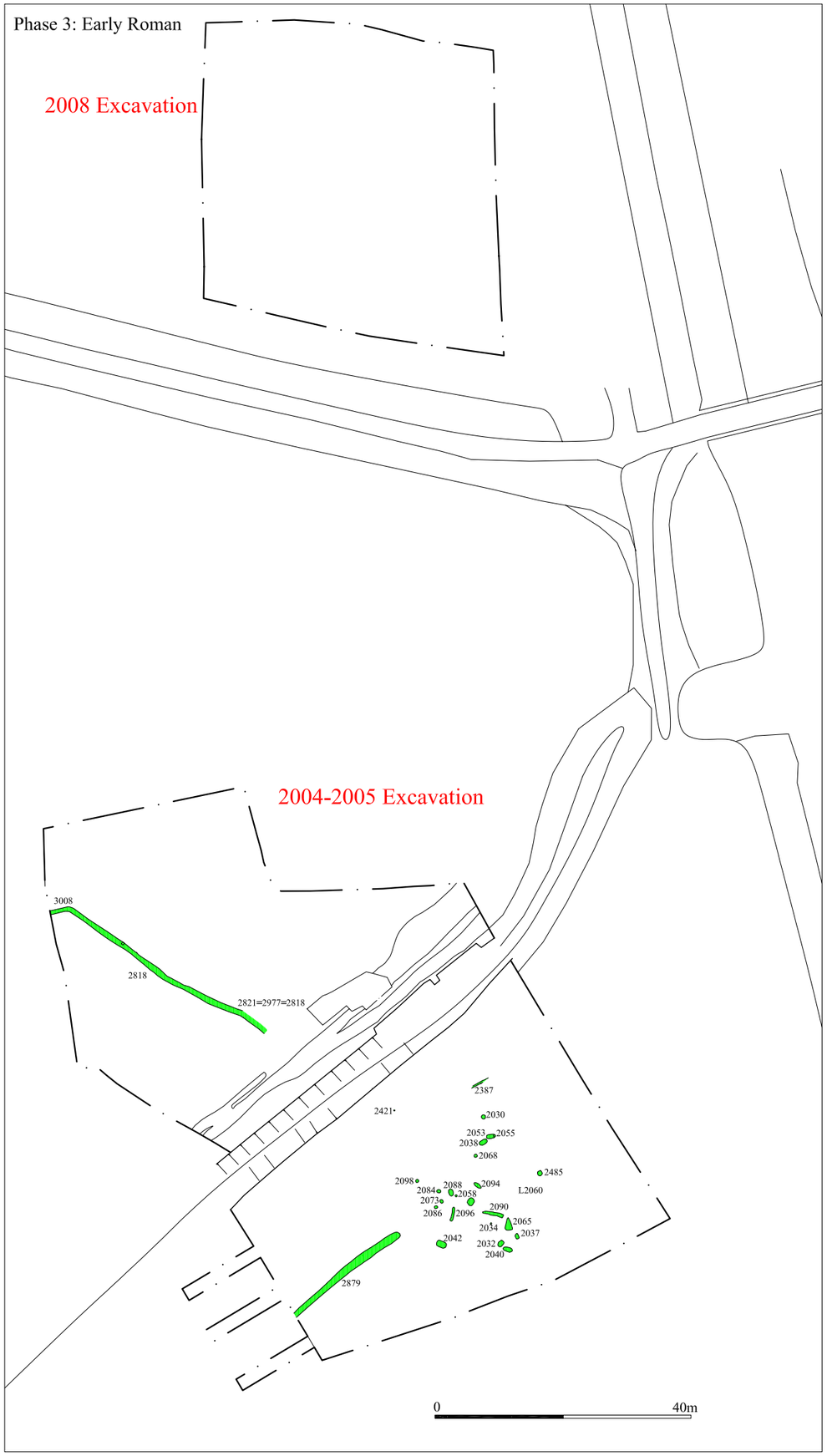
Fig. 24 Phase 2 sections

Scale Sections at 1:25 at A4



Phase 3: Early Roman

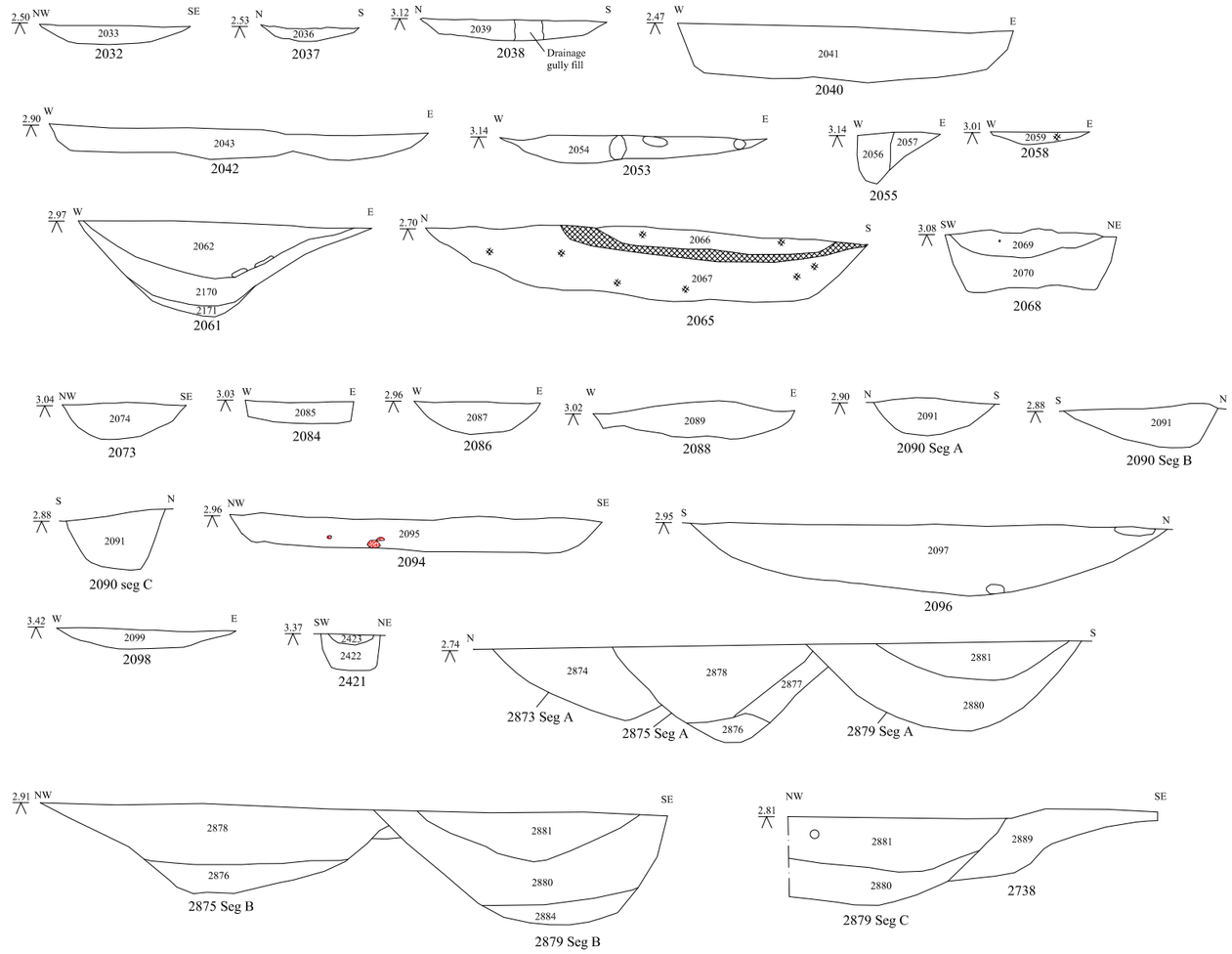


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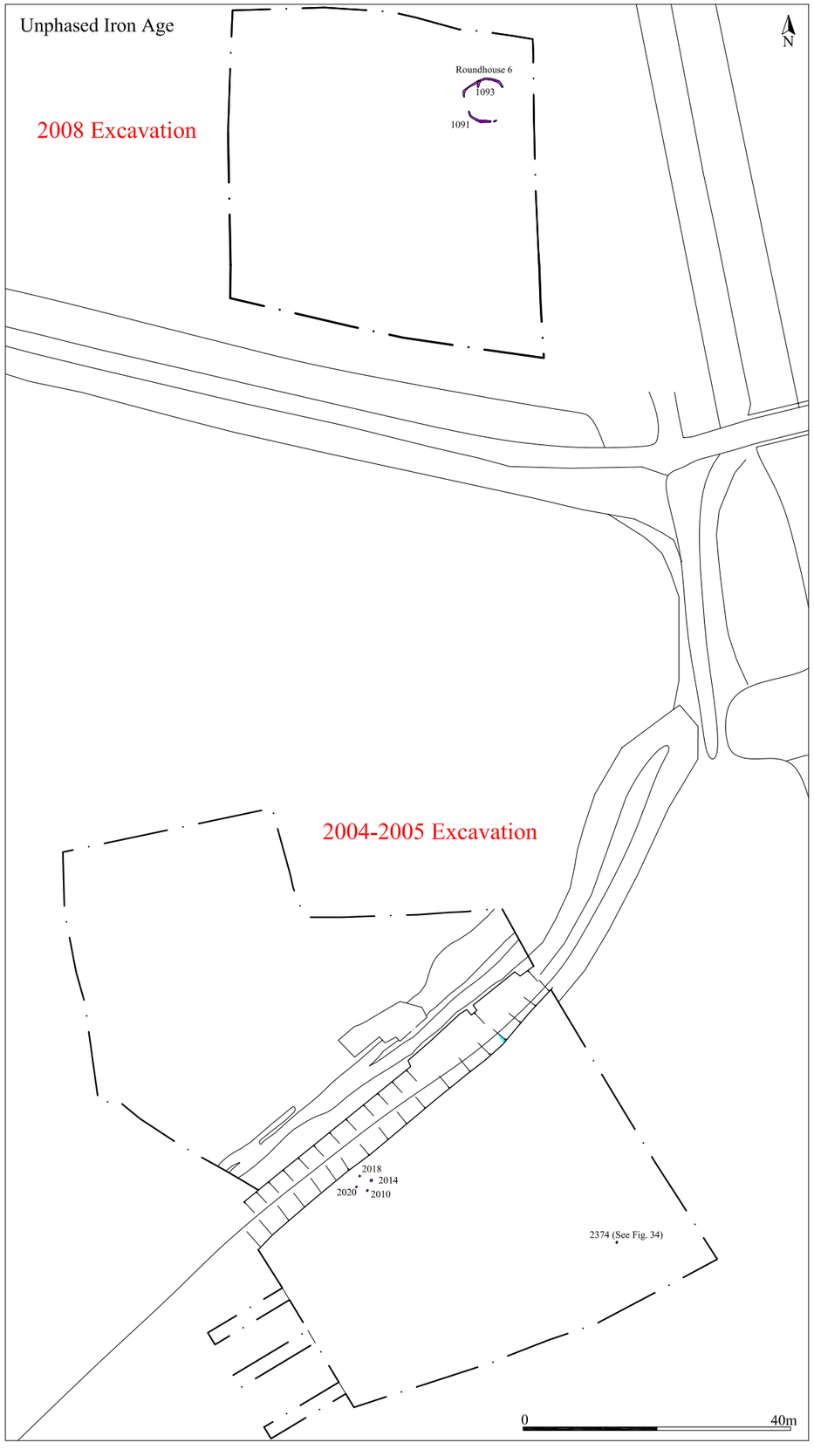
Fig. 25 Phase 3: Early Roman plan & sections

Scale 1:800 & 1:25 at A3



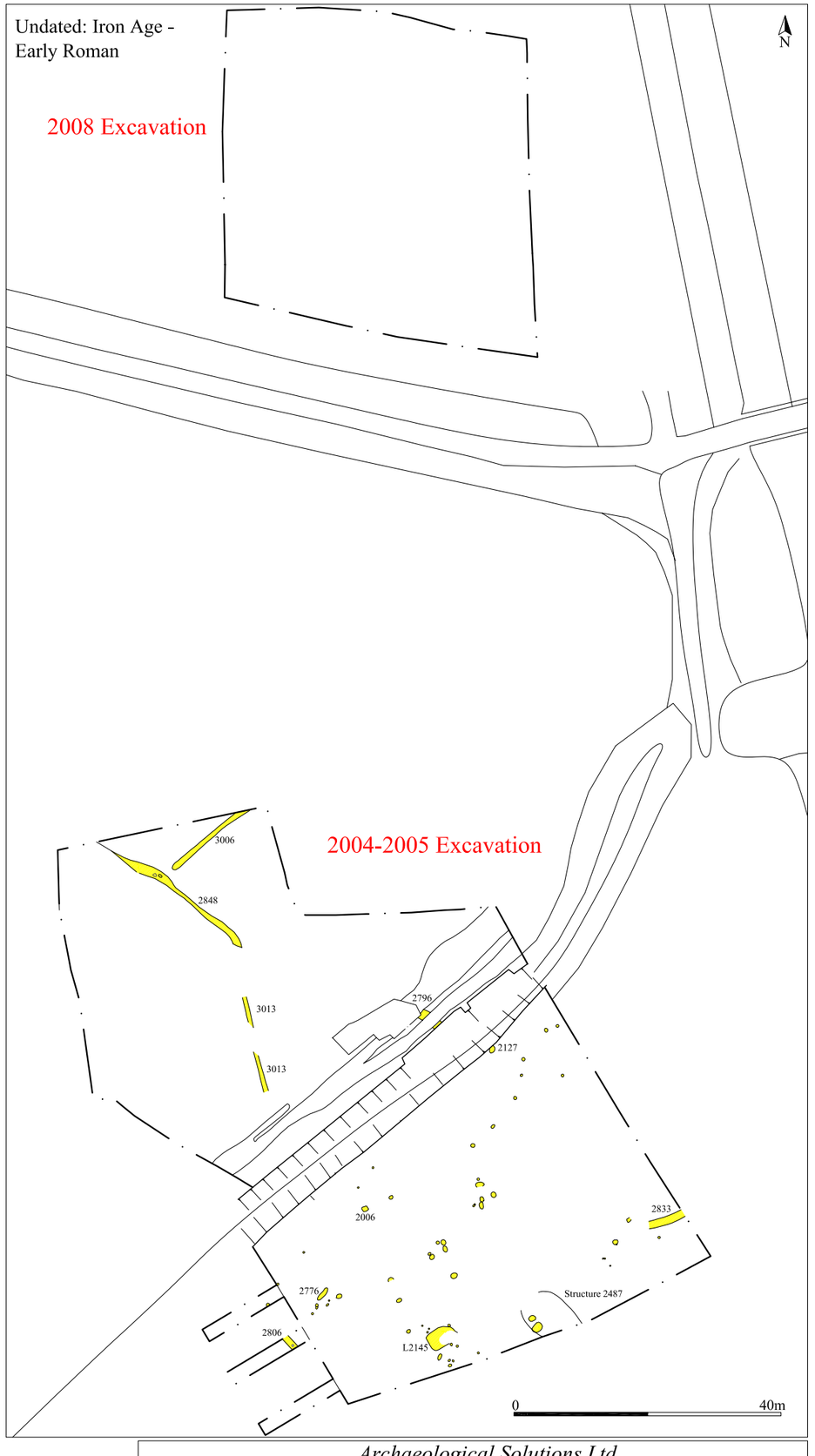


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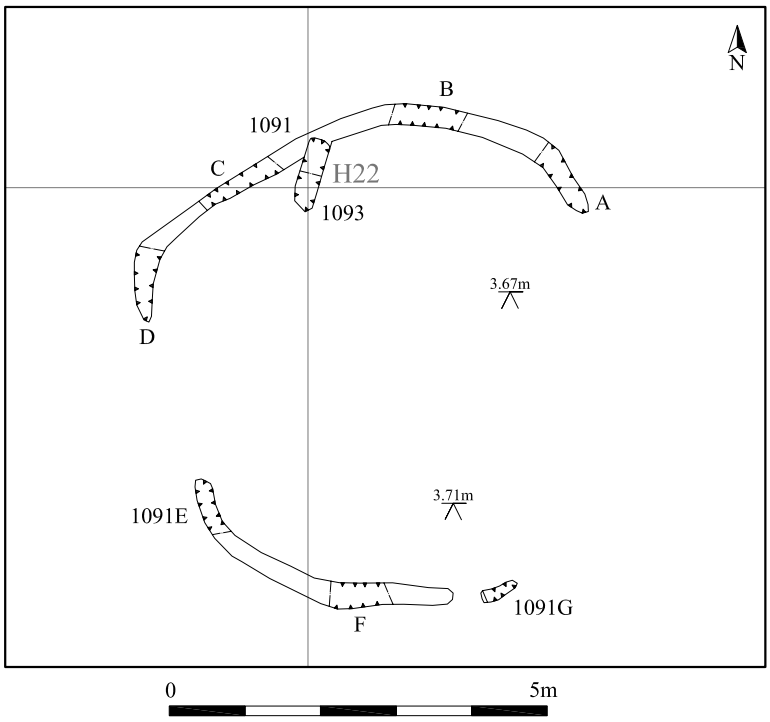
Fig. 26 Unphased Iron Age & Undated plans

Scale 1:800 at A3

Unphased Iron Age: Roundhouse 6 (see Fig. 8)



Sections of Roundhouse

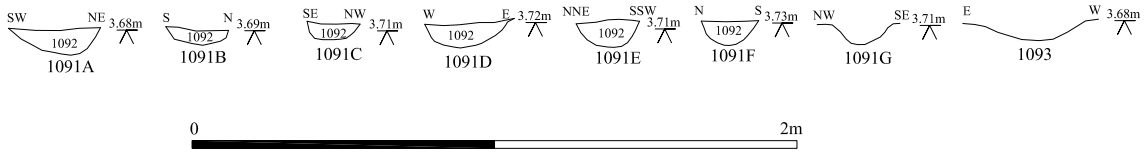


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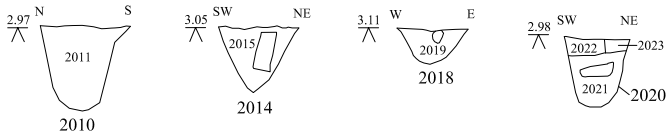
Fig. 27 Unphased Iron Age: Roundhouse 6
Scale Plan at 1:100 & sections at 1:25 at A4

Unphased Iron Age (Possible four post structure)

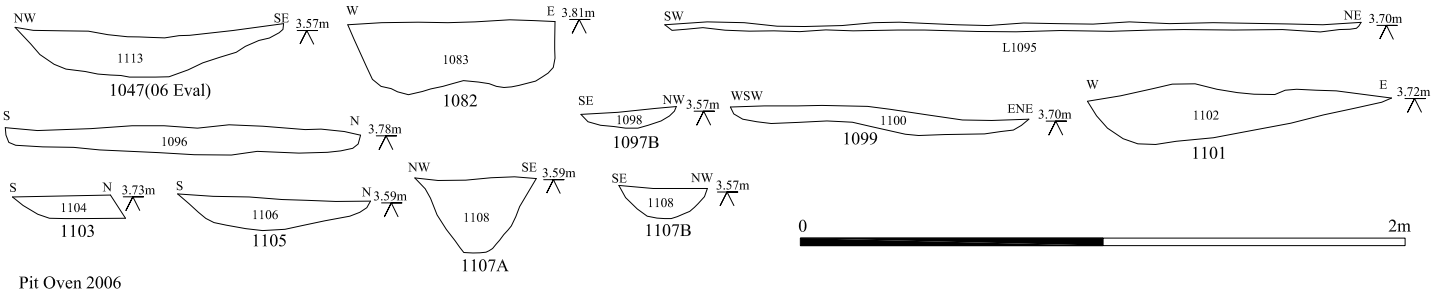


Burnt stone

Redeposited natural

Charcoal

Undated



Pit Oven 2006
(see grid no. F5)

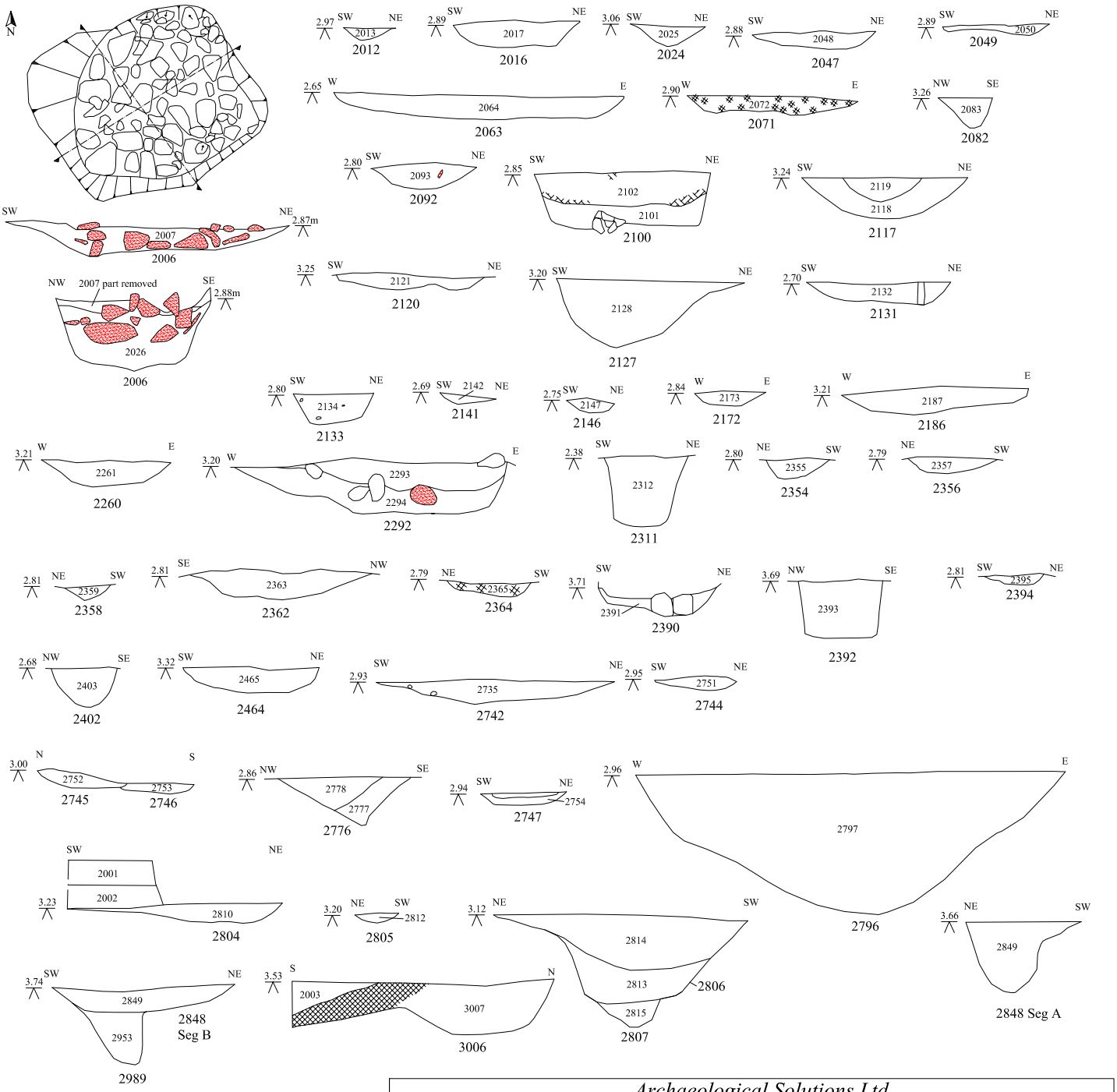


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Fig. 28 Unphased Iron Age & Undated sections

Scale 1:25 at A4

2004-2005 Excavation

TP K5
TP J6
TP J5
TP J4
TP J3
TP I6
TP I5
TP I4
TP H6
TP H5
TP H4
TP H3
TP H2
TP G6
TP G5
TP G4
TP G3
TP G2
TP G1
Plantation
TP L5
TP L4
TP L3
DRAINAGE DITCH
TP A5
TP A4
TP A9
TP A8
TP A3
TP A7
TP A2
TP A6
TP A1
TP Z6
TP Z7
TP Z8
Modern drainage station
TP Z3
TP Z4
TP Z5
TP Z1
TP Z2
TP B5
TP B9
TP B4
TP B8
TP B3
TP B1
TP B6
TP B2
TP B7
TP Y9
TP Y8
TP Y6
TP Y7
TP Y5
TP C3
TRENCH 11
TP C5
TP C4
TP C7
TP C2
TP C6
TP C1
TP D6
Not dug
TP D5
TP D4
TP D3
TP D2
Not dug
TP D1
TP D7
TP D8
TP D9
TP E5
TP E4
TP E6
TP E7
TP E8
TP E9
TP E3
Not dug
TP E2
TP E1
TP F5
TP F6
TP F7
TP F8
TP F9

0 10m

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Fig. 29 Test pit survey of L2002 (Phase 4)

Scale 1:300 at A3

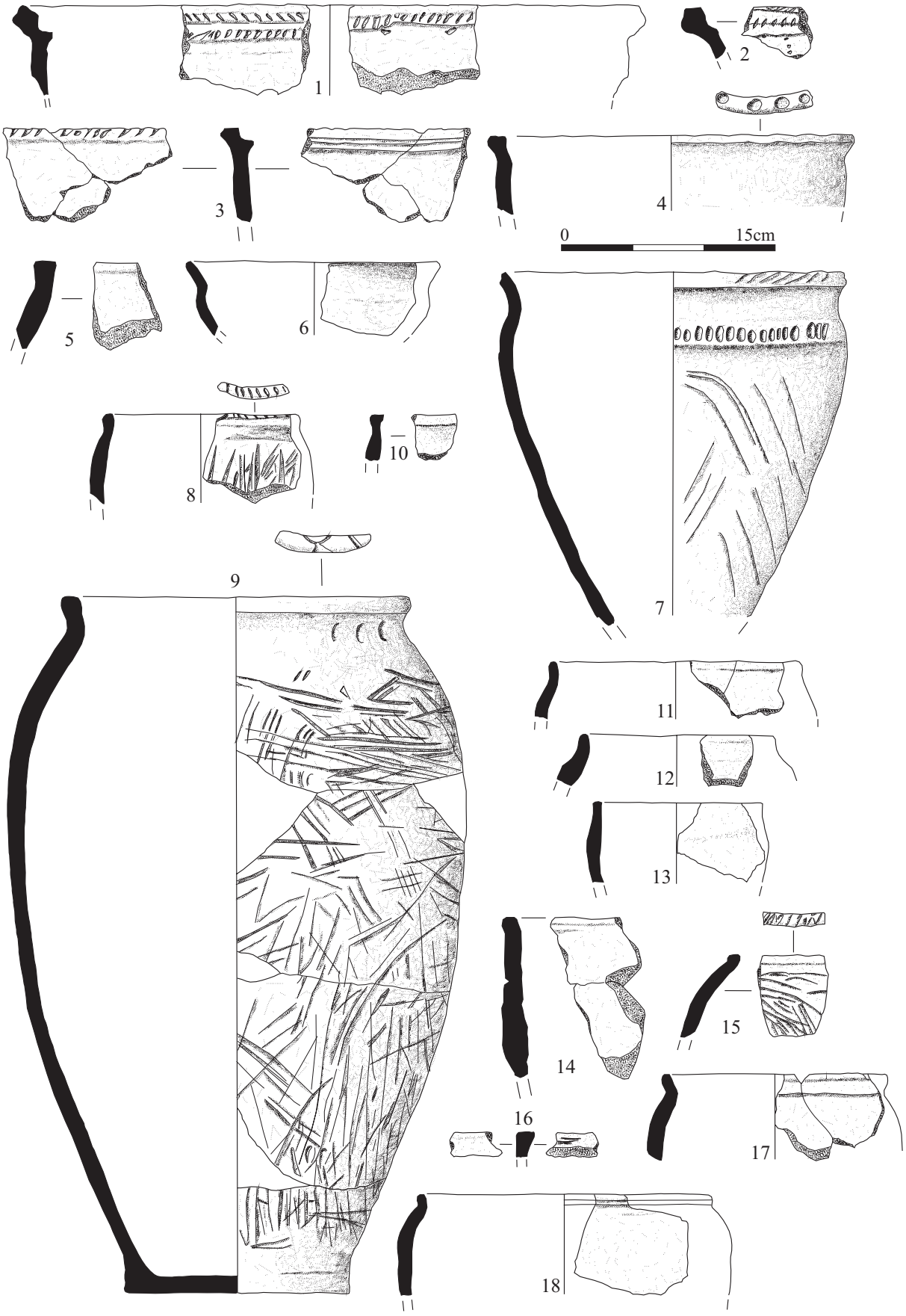

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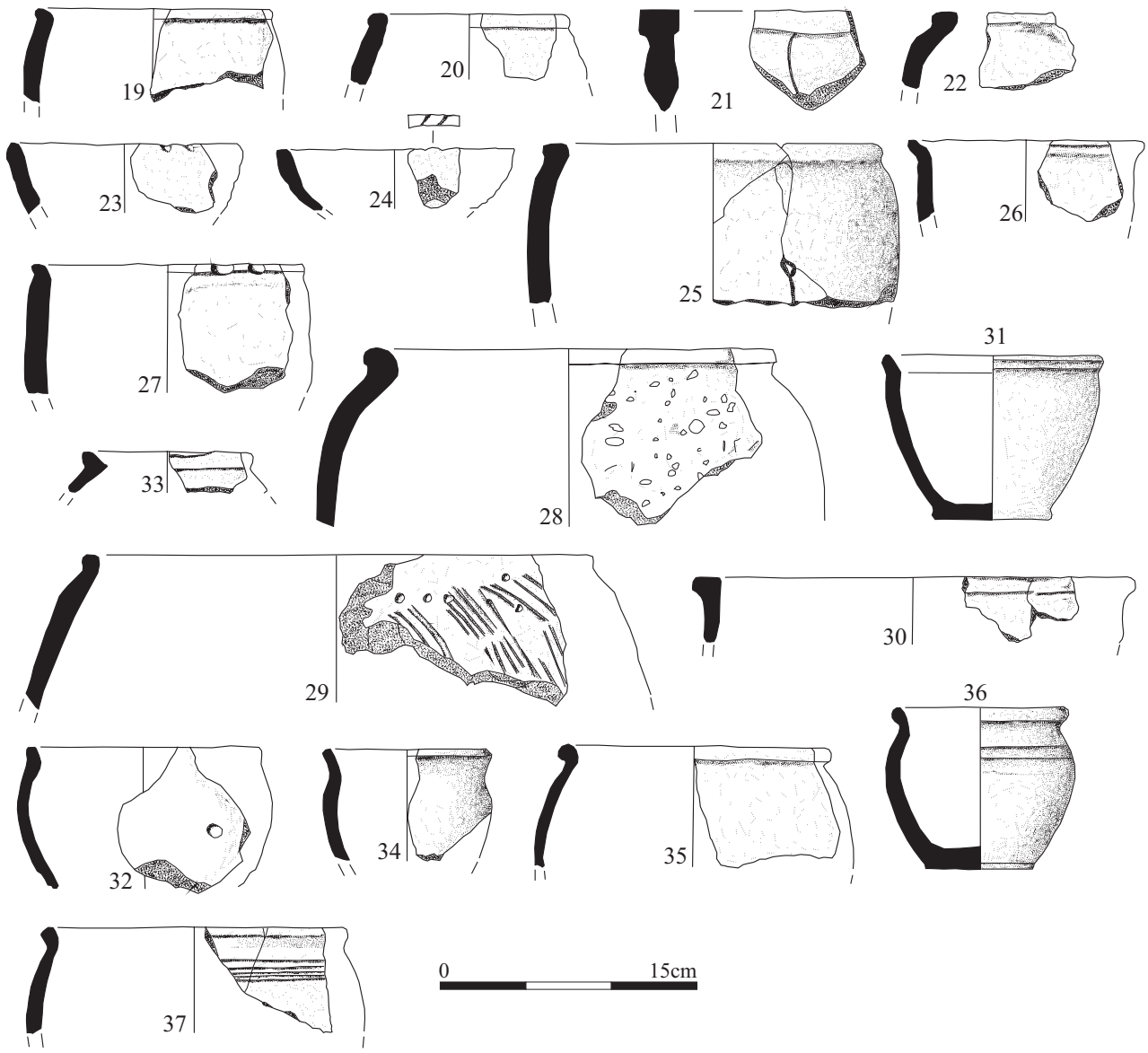
Fig. 30 Pottery drawings
Scale 1:4 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 31 Pottery drawings
Scale 1:4 at A4

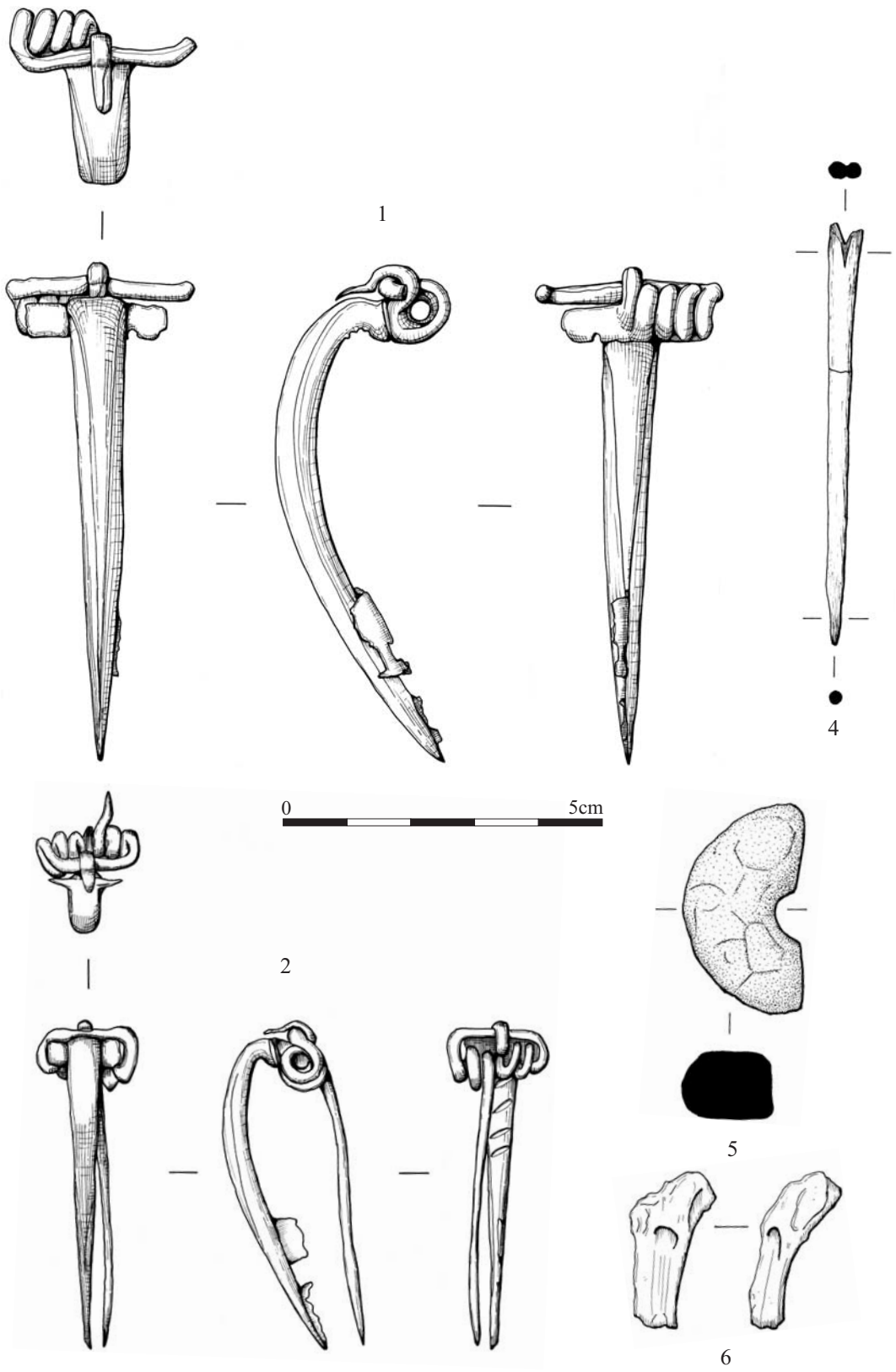


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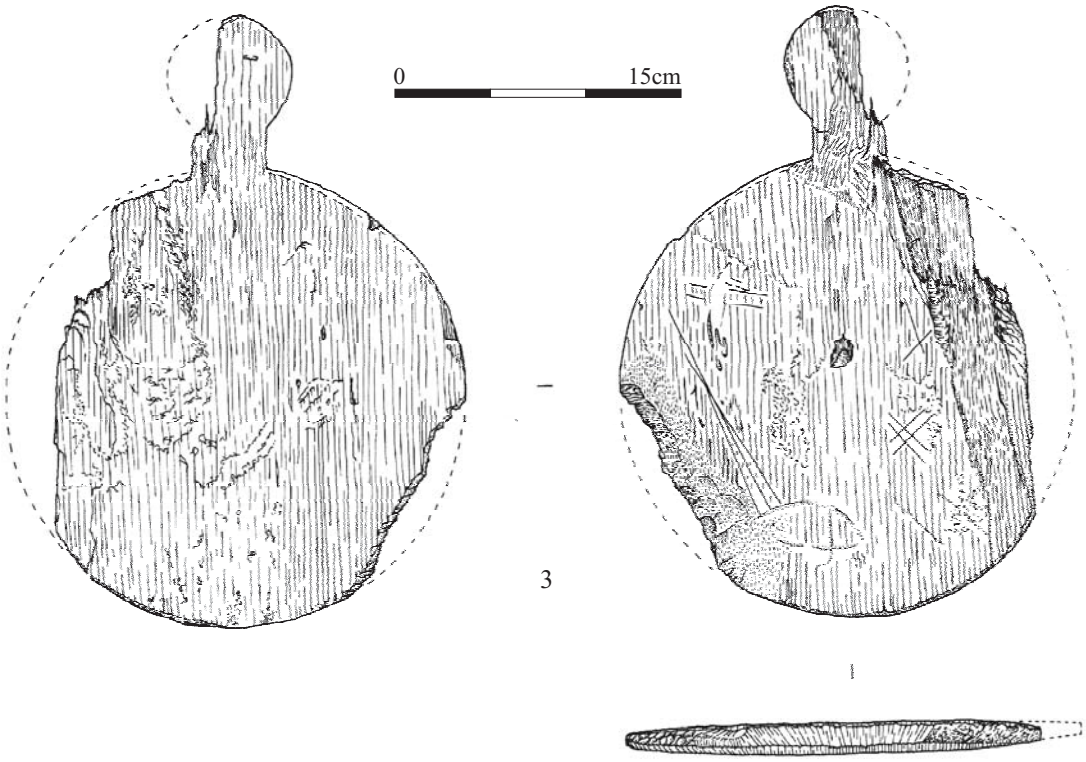
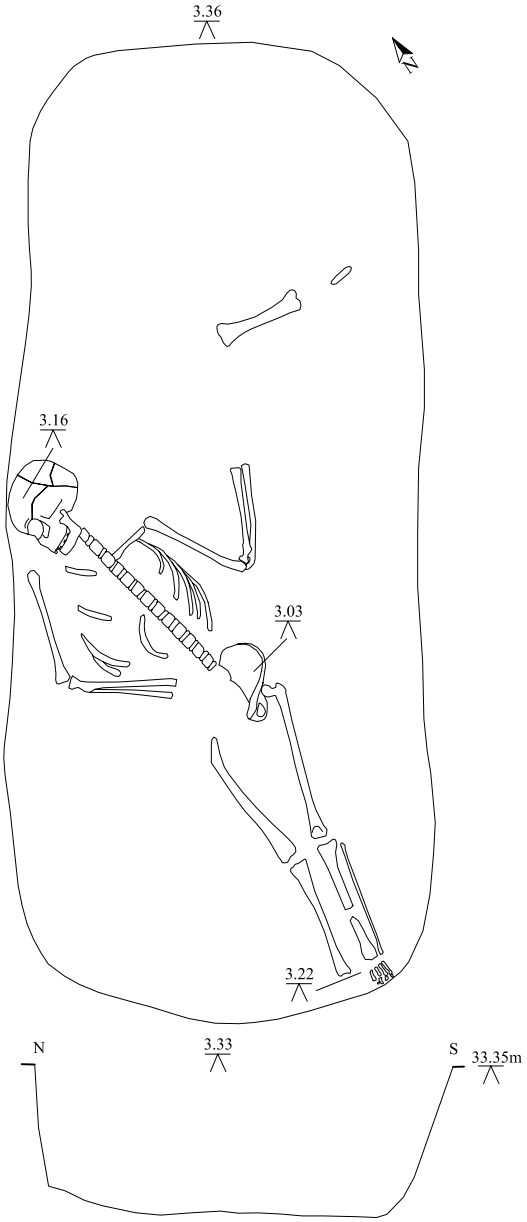
Fig. 32 Small finds
Scale 1:1 at A4

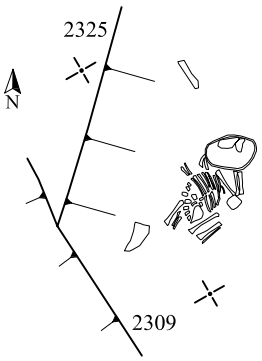


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 33 Small finds
Scale 1:4 at A4



Grave 2985
Skeleton 2987
(see grid no. G9)

Grave 2374 (see grid no. J4)
Skeleton 2375



Skeleton 2332
In Ditch 2325 Segment B
(see grid no. G6)

0 2m

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Fig. 34 Skeleton plans & sections
Scale 1:20 at A4

2008 Excavation

2004-2005 Excavation

1054

2848
2846
3005
2816
3008
2818
2816=2952
2977
2821=2977=2818
2952
2825
2827
2829
Modern drainage
Concrete manhole covers
Drainage ditch
Plantation
2285
2176
2105
2080
2125
2198
2490
See Insert 2 for overlay
See Insert 1 for feature overlay
2008
L2124
2157
L2459
2556
2324
2770
2335
2325
2226
L2494
2935
3000
2047
2324
2551
2605
2596
2545
2152
2863
L2003
L2060 =
2207
2744
2186
2133
2158
L2211 =
2807
2131
See Insert 3 for Structure 2273 overlay

Grey features obscured/cut by later features

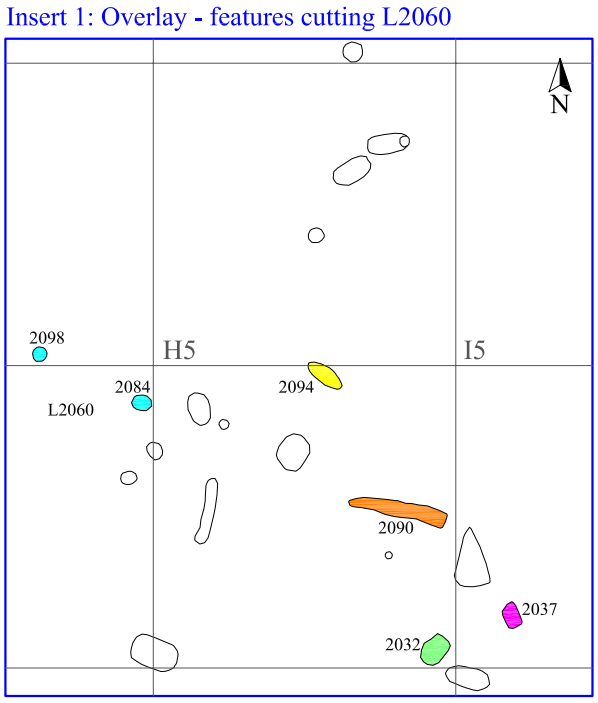
0 1:600 40m

Quantity of flint per feature

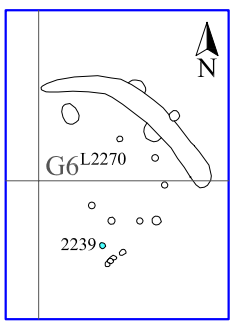
= 1
= 2
= 3
= 4
= 5
= 7
= 15
= 16
= 19
= 23
= 35

0 1:250 10m

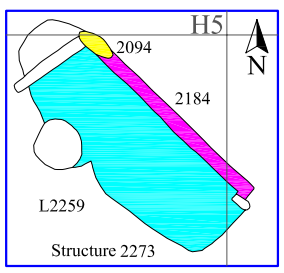
Insert 1: Overlay - features cutting L2060



Insert 2: Overlay - features cutting floor L2270



Insert 3: Overlay - Structure 2273



Layers not on plan containing flints

= L2002
= L2112
= L2420

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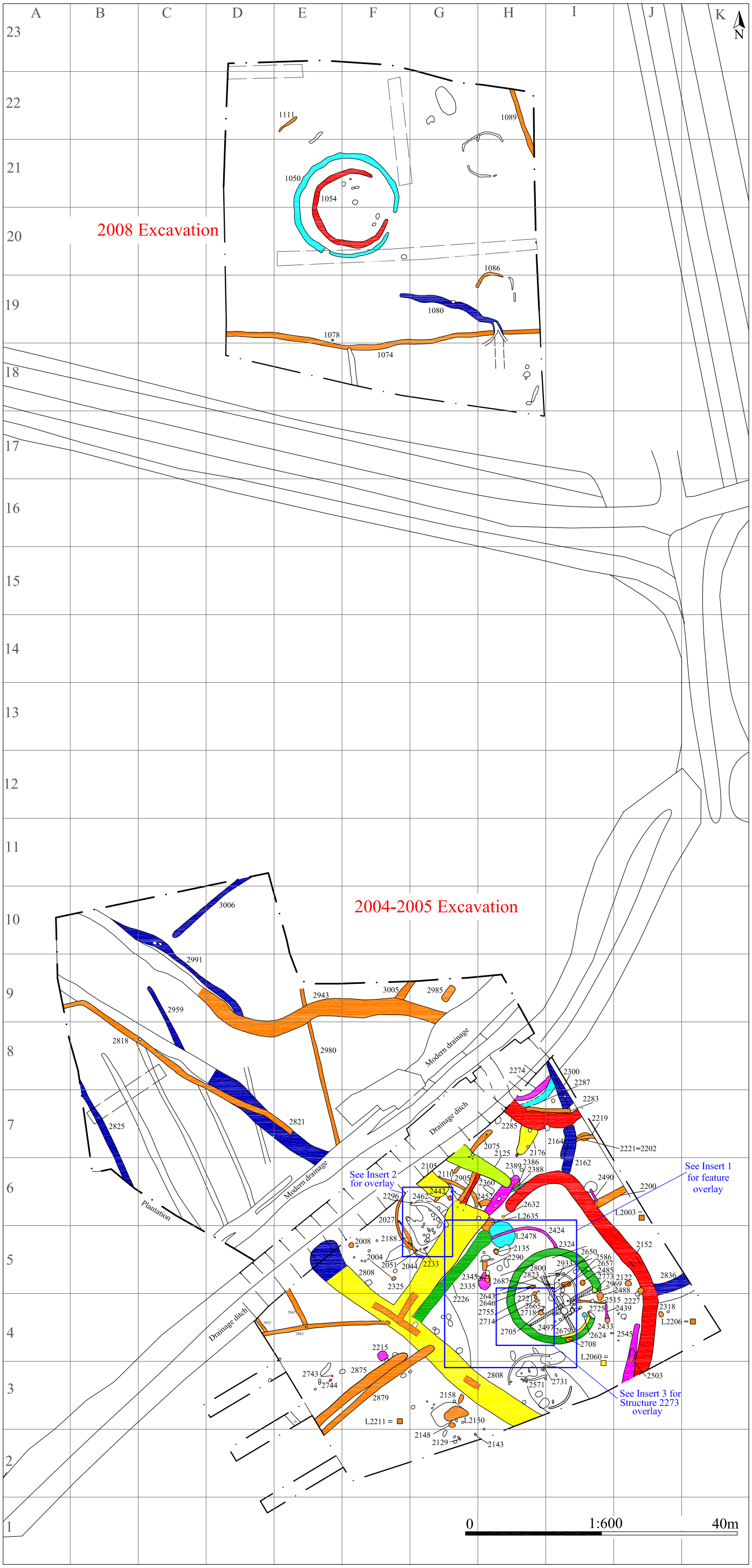
Fig. 35 Distribution of flint

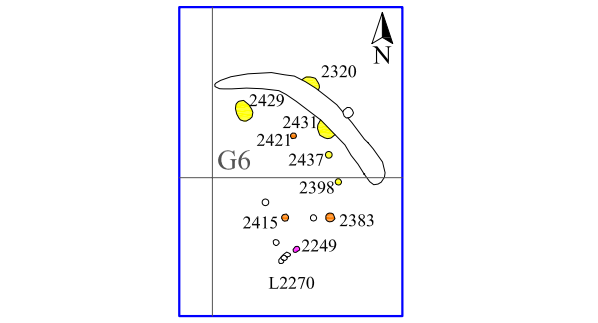
Scale 1:600 & 1:250 at A3



Number of sherds per feature

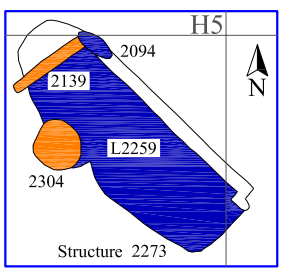
- 1-5
- 6-10
- 11-20
- 21-50
- 51-75
- 76-100
- 101-150
- 151 +

Insert 1: Overlay - features cutting L2060



Insert 2: Overlay - features cutting floor L2270

Insert 3: Overlay - Structure 2273



0 1:250 10m

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Fig. 36 Distribution of pottery

Scale 1:600 & 1:250 at A3

2008 Excavation

2004-2005 Excavation

Modern drainage

Drainage ditch

Plantation

See Insert 2 for overlay

See Insert 3 for Structure 2273 overlay

See Insert 1 for feature overlay

Grey features obscured/cut by later features

0 1:600 40m

Quantity per feature

Daub

Brick

Misc CBM

Insert 1: Overlay - features cutting L2060

Insert 2: Overlay - features cutting floor L2270

Insert 3: Overlay - Structure 2273

0 1:250 10m

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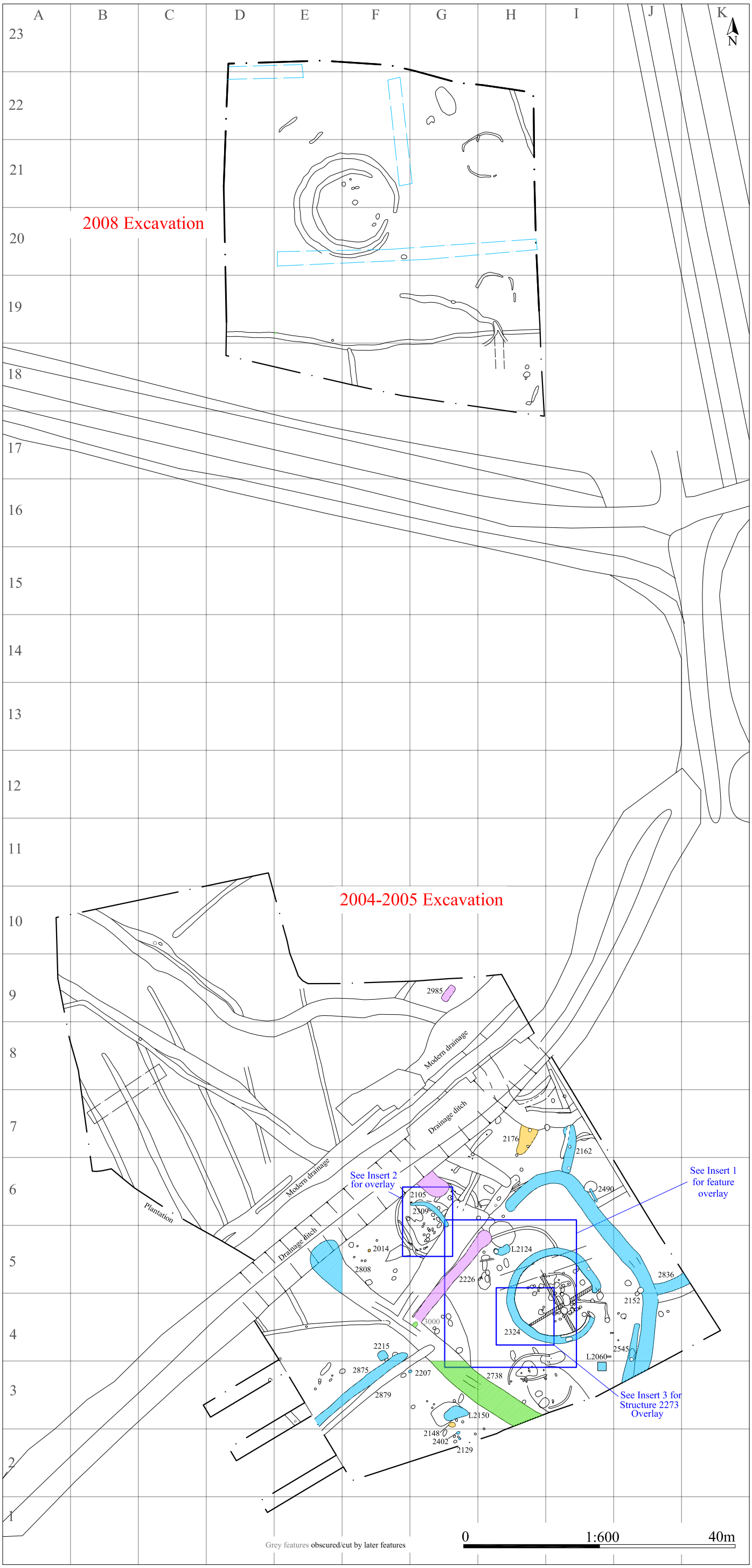
Fig. 37 Distribution of CBM and daub

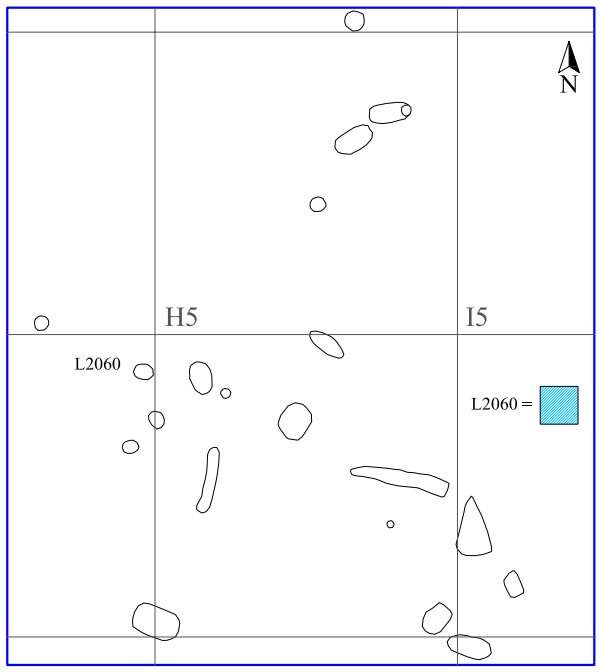
Scale 1:600 & 1:250 at A3



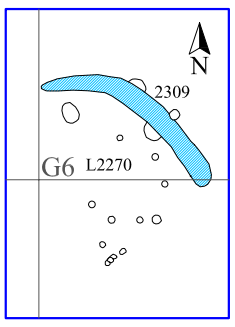
Quantity of Slag per feature

- 1-5
- 6-10
- 11-15
- 16-20
- 21 +

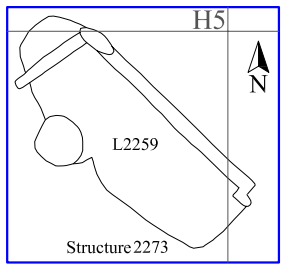
Insert 1: Overlay - features cutting L2060



Insert 2: Overlay - features cutting floor L2270



Insert 3: Overlay - Structure 2273



0 1:250 10m

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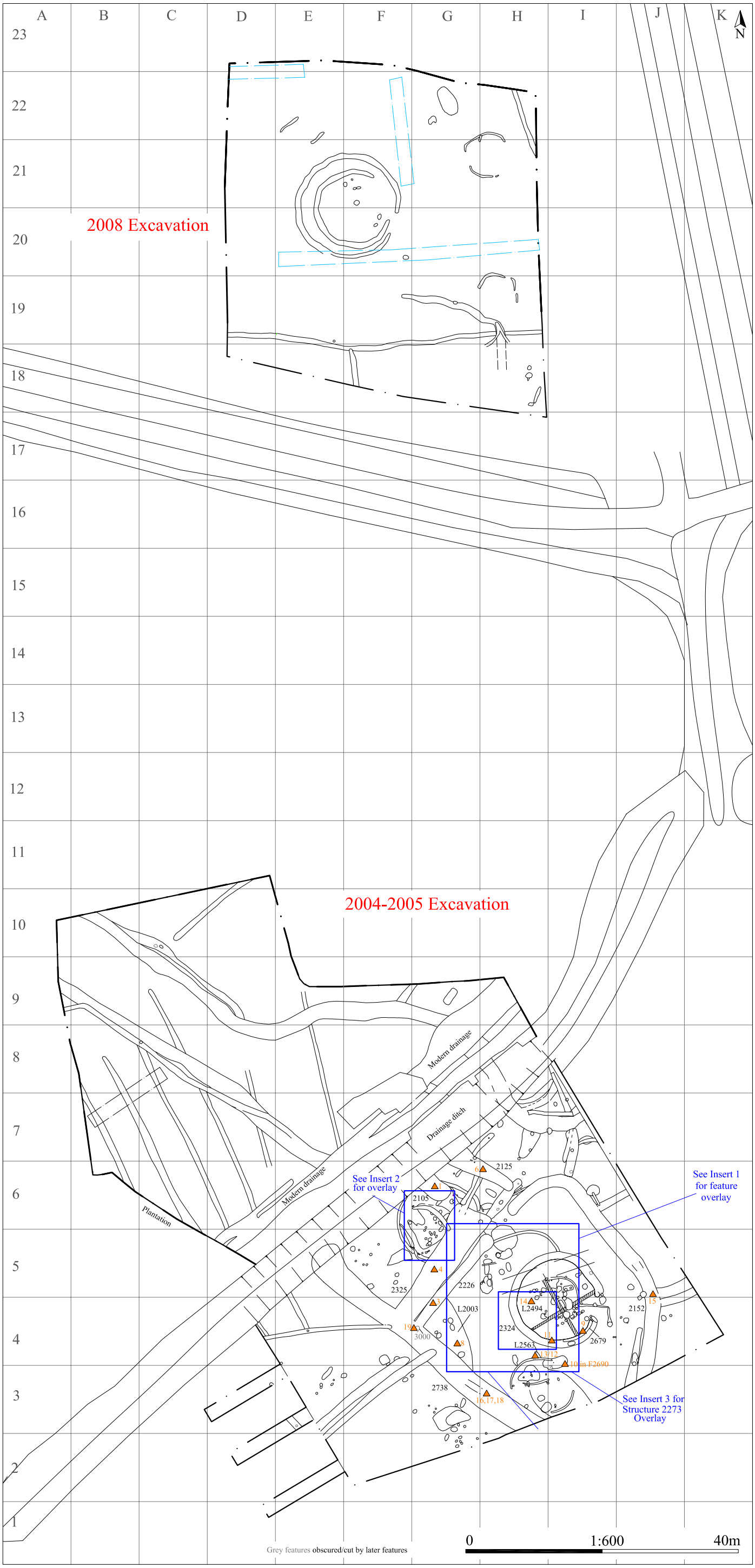
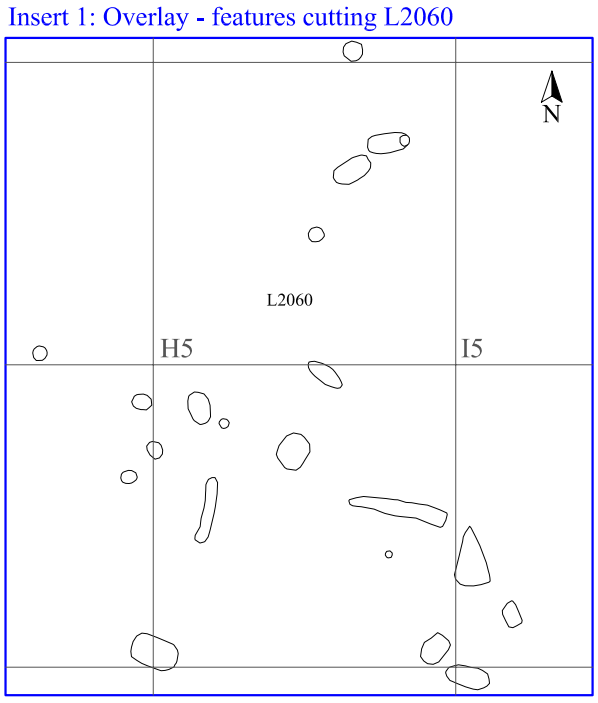
Fig. 38 Distribution of slag

Scale 1:600 & 1:250 at A3

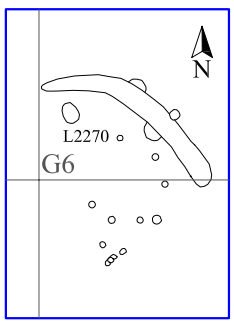


▲ = Small finds

Insert 1: Overlay - features cutting L2060



Insert 2: Overlay - features cutting floor L2270



Insert 3: Overlay - Structure 2273

0 1:250 10m

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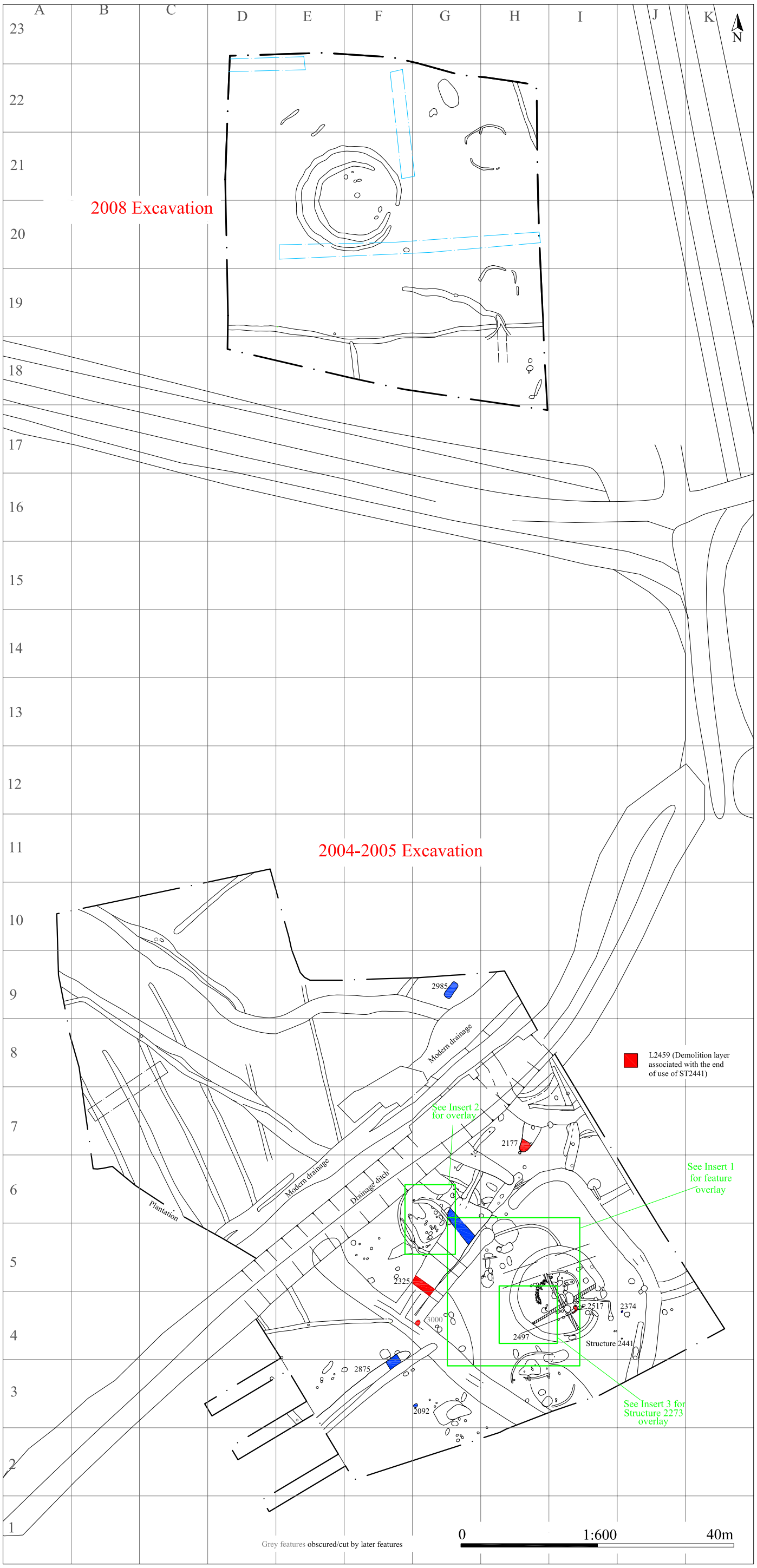
Fig. 39 Plan of site showing locations of small finds

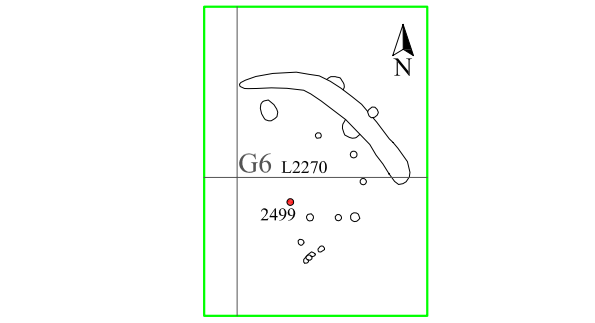
Scale 1:600 & 1:250 at A3



Deposits of skulls & articulated/ associated bones as identified in the animal bone report

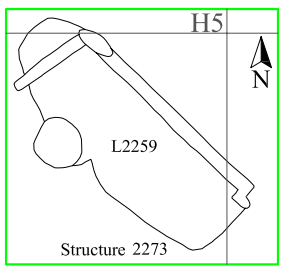
Deposits of human bone (all phases)

Insert 1: Overlay - features cutting L2060



Insert 2: Overlay - features cutting floor L2270

Insert 3: Overlay - Structure 2273



0 1:250 10m

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Fig. 40 Distribution of significant or unusual deposits of bone

Scale 1:600 & 1:250 at A3