ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION ON LAND AT STONALD FIELD, WHITTLESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE (WSF07)

Work Undertaken For
Cannon Kirk UK Ltd.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological excavation was carried out prior to the construction of a housing estate on land at Stonald Field, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire during July and August 2007. The investigations were undertaken as part of a PPG16 planning condition imposed by Fenland District Council. In the first instance geophysical survey and plotting of cropmarks from aerial photographs was undertaken. This was followed by a programme of trial trenching, resulting in the excavation which is the subject of this report.

Evidence of Bronze Age funerary activity was uncovered in the form of a small pit with Beaker pottery and flints, and a partially preserved ring ditch with putative associated barrow. No human remains were recovered from these features, which were noted to be damaged by later land use.

Overlying the Bronze Age features, middle Iron Age remains were uncovered. The major elements of these were a ditched rectilinear enclosure surrounding a smaller internal area defined by a curvilinear ditch. Various pits, gullies and a small number of post holes, including a group characteristic of a 'four-post structure', were also identified. These remains appeared to be settlement related, with relatively large amounts of pottery, animal bone and fired clay, characteristic elements of occupation detritus. The middle Iron Age remains appeared, in common with the Bronze Age features, to have been quite badly damaged by later land use.

Both the Bronze Age ring ditch and the Iron Age remains appeared to extend beyond the western boundary of the site. Medieval and post-medieval features were observed to truncate earlier remains.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as; *"a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits. Features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design"* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission was granted by Fenland District Council for residential development at Stonald Field, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire (Application No. F/YR04/3320/F). This application was subjected to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works.

A programme of aerial photographic assessment and geophysical survey was completed in 2005. These indicated the presence of archaeological features on the site.

An archaeological evaluation (Murphy 2007) was then carried out by Archaeological Project Services in order to assist CAPCA (Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice) in determining the nature and extent of any further works. This fieldwork was completed in June 2007.

During the course of these works, a concentration of prehistoric archaeological remains was identified towards the western boundary of the development area. These

remains tallied extremely well with the results of the geophysical and aerial photographic surveys. It was concluded that these remains would be severely impacted upon by the proposed development. As a result, CAPCA requested that these remains be 'preserved by record' by means of an open area archaeological excavation focused upon the central western area of the development site. The excavation was undertaken between the 9th of July and 10th August 2007.

2.3 Topography and Geology

The site lies in the Cambridgeshire fenland, situated on the northern side of the former island occupied by Whittlesey. The solid geology is Oxford Clay overlain by March Gravels. Local soils are not mapped, although soils immediately to the north of the site are given as Waterstock Association, fine loamy gleyic argillic brown earths over gravels capping the clay (Hodge et al 1984, 344).

The site lies on relatively flat ground at a height of c.5m OD, just to the south of the River Nene floodplain. Moreton's Leam, a main drain, lies 200m to the north and the River Nene 800m to the north.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The Fenland has long been recognised as an important archaeological landscape, containing superimposed evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards. Whittlesey occupies a former island within the fenland, the area of proposed development lies on the northern side of the island, close to the fen edge (depicted in Hall 1987).

Excavations and evaluations undertaken in advance of clay extraction on the gravels lying at the western edge of the island have recovered abundant evidence of prehistoric activity. At King's Pit, approximately 2km to the west of the Stonald Field site, and immediately north of the Fen Causeway, evaluation recovered a small quantity of Neolithic\Early Bronze Age pottery from natural hollows and a possible well (MCB15859). Late Neolithic material and an Early Bronze Age ring ditch were uncovered close to this, at King's Pit West, during excavations which also identified a Late Bronze Age settlement (CB14606). Other excavations in the Kings Pit area have recovered evidence of Iron Age occupation (MCB15862). Approximately 0.5km to the west, at Bradley Fen (CB14614), excavations uncovered the remains of an unenclosed Bronze Age settlement with the remains of an associated ditched field system. Within the fields were burnt stone mounds accompanied by watering holes. A kink in one of field boundaries marked the location of low soil mound surrounded by a metalled surface from which a weapons hoard was recovered by metal detector. The hoard comprised 20 fragments of bronze weapons and 6 individual spears.

Further south and to the west of King's Dyke Pit, investigations at Must Farm have revealed Neolithic\Early Bronze Age features including metalled surfaces, posthole clusters and a bank/ditch (MCB 16819). A cluster of 11 postholes recorded at Must Farm is thought to be similar in character to an example recorded at Bradley Fen. An oval mound surviving to a height of 1.22m and constructed of gravels derived from a surrounding ditch was also recorded at Must Farm (MCB16818). Peterborough Ware pottery was recovered from the upper fills of the ditch suggesting occupation of Late Neolithic date in proximity to the monument. An alignment of timbers (MCB16817) of as yet undetermined date is also known from the investigations at Must Farm. Previous material from this area includes a Bronze

Age rapier and sword discovered in 1969 during clay extraction at the pit (02960).

Many of these prehistoric remains are overlain by the Roman Fen Causeway (CB15033), which crosses the island on an east–west alignment and lies approximately 200m to the south of the proposed development site.

Three main areas of open field around Whittlesey still retain their medieval names, one of these is Stonald Field, the 'stony hale', here meaning gravel rather than stone (Hall 1987, 59). The development site appears to have retained the name from the former open field system.

Nineteenth century maps of the area of the site show the proposed development area (subdivided into two parcels) with a spring in the northeast corner of the site and a quarry in the southwest corner. The quarry is shown on maps from 1886 to 1950 and was infilled sometime before 1969. Borehole evidence has demonstrated the presence of the landfill area and indicated its extent.

The proposed development site has been the subject of aerial photographic assessment (Air Photo Services 2005), which identified a number of features, and also of geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2005).

The aerial photographic assessment recorded a number of ditched features in the central section of the western half of the site, including half a ring ditch, adjacent to the western boundary (Air Photo Services 2005). This feature was uncovered within Trench 6 of the evaluation (Murphy, 2007) and was noted to be 1.6m wide x 0.74m deep with a slightly curved shape in plan. This ring ditch may represent a Bronze Age burial site.

The detailed magnetometer survey located two parallel linear anomalies, several curvilinear anomalies and a rectilinear anomaly in the south western part of the site and these may represent responses to cut features (Archaeological Surveys 2005).

A number of features were identified within Trench 7 of the evaluation which appeared to match the results of the geophysical assessment. These took the form of linear and curvilinear ditches, possibly representing boundary and enclosure features relating to settlement or land divisions. Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from a number of these features.

The archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeological Project Services (Murphy 2007) in May-June 2007 revealed a concentration of prehistoric remains towards the western boundary of the site.

Post-medieval features were located towards the southern half of site, taking the form of boundary and drainage ditches.

Extensive evidence for modern disturbance on site was uncovered, with machine stripping and modern dumping being particularly severe towards the north.

There was potential for the survival of archaeological deposits at the site from the prehistoric, Roman and later periods. Key research priorities for these periods include investigation of the processes of change through examination of settlement, funerary, ceremonial, economic and environmental evidence (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

3. AIMS

The primary aim of the excavation was the preservation by record of the archaeological remains identified towards the western boundary of the site during

evaluation. Included within this aim was the interpretation and reconstruction of the history of land use in this specific area during the prehistoric period.

Artefacts recovered from archaeological evaluation included deposits derived from the Bronze Age and the middle Iron Age. The greater understanding of the nature of land use and its continuity or change throughout these periods was central to the aims of the excavation.

A number of subsidiary aims were derived from the regional research priorities established in Glazebrook 1997 and Brown & Glazebrook 2000 (Appendix 1, 3-4).

Specific priorities in relation to any Bronze Age remains uncovered were;

i. to add to the relatively scarce assemblages of early prehistoric pottery in the region
ii. to gear environmental sampling towards providing information regarding the nature of on-site crop and food processing activities and the overall contribution of arable *versus* foraging to the economy
iii. to investigate the relationship between funerary and domestic or settlement remains

Priorities with regard to the Iron Age remains were;

i. to execute a sampling strategy designed to contribute to the understanding of the development of the agrarian economy
ii. to recognise and attempt to mitigate the difficulties in the dating of Iron Age artefact assemblages and a lack of stratified pottery assemblages which span the period
iii. to incorporate palaeoecological studies of dated deposits and their ability to define the impact of agricultural change and intensification in the landscape.

The narrower objectives of the work were to:

i. determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site
ii. determine the extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site
iii. establish the character of archaeological remains present within the site
iv. determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site
v. identify the way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

4.1 Excavation

An area approximately 3800m², adjacent to the western boundary of the development, was investigated. This area had been shown to contain archaeological remains of prehistoric origin.

Prior to excavation, topsoil and any other overburden were removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket (Plate 1). Exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand, if necessary, and inspected for archaeological remains. In order to maximise the recovery of artefacts recovered from this investigation, cleaned surfaces and spoil heaps were inspected using a metal detector.

Each deposit exposed during the excavation was allocated a unique

reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections and plans were drawn at an appropriate scale. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

For the purposes of the post excavation and analyses, and for referencing in the report, group numbers have been allocated to linear features where multiple sections have been excavated. In the descriptive text and on the plans these numbers are pre-fixed with a G.

The location of the excavated area, as well as features identified therein, was surveyed by GPS in relation to fixed points on boundaries and existing buildings.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. Figure 3 shows in plan all features on site but annotated with group numbers only. Figure 4 shows all features annotated but with group, context and section numbers. Figures 5 and show only Bronze Age and Iron Age features.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Following post-excavation analysis, five broad phases of activity were identified:

Phase 1	Natural
Phase 2	Bronze Age
Phase 3	Undated
Phase 4	Iron Age
Phase 5	Medieval/Post-Medieval

5.2 Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered on site was (253), a moderate to loosely compacted gravel and mid-light orange silt. This was a natural horizon composed of fluvial gravels and silt, which was sealed by (254), a layer of mid orange silt with occasional small stones. This deposit was also interpreted as being the result of a natural geological process and was observed to precede all archaeological features identified on site.

5.3 Bronze Age Deposits (Fig. 5)

Only two features on site could be confidently placed within this phase. Pit [015], a sub-circular feature, 0.44m diameter x 0.15m deep with steep sides and an abrupt break of slope at base, was located towards the centre of the excavated area (Fig 5, and Fig. 7 Section 6) (Plate 2). This feature appeared to be isolated from any contemporary or preceding archaeological remains. Pit [015] was filled by (014), a mid grey brown silty sand and (013), a dark grey silty sand. Both of these deposits contained fairly frequent small stones, flecks of charcoal and yielded sherds of beaker pottery (Allen, Appendix 3) and worked flint (Lane, Appendix 3). The nature and density of the artefacts recovered from this pit indicates that these were placed deposits, rather than being casual dumps of domestic material, probably indicating that this small pit was associated with a burial. AMS dating on charred cereals recovered from deposit (014) was dated to either

2200-2010BC or 2000-1980BC with a 95% probability, (Appendix 7) giving an early Bronze Age date for deposit (014).

Feature [G246] comprises cuts [091], [195], [117], [186] and [111] represents the ring ditch identified by aerial photographic analysis (Palmer, 2007). This feature was located at the western boundary of the site, with approximately just under half of the circumference lying within the investigation area (Plates 3, 4, 5 and 6). The ring ditch was regular in plan, forming an almost perfect curve, with a diameter in excess of 26m. The ditch was an average of 2.4m wide x 0.66m deep, being fairly uniform along its length. A number of deposits filled [G246]. An initial period of silting, e.g. (118) in cut [117] and (112) in cut [111] (Figs 10, Secs 38 and 37), was apparently followed by an episode in which gravel deposits were formed within the ditch, e.g. (113) in cut [111], (119) in cut [117] and (197) in cut [195] (Fig 12, Sec 53). This may indicate that a gravel mound initially existed on the interior of the ring ditch, possibly to cover a central burial, which then eroded over time causing slippage into the surrounding ditch. Few artefacts were recovered from the fills of the ditch although four worked flints included a button scraper of Neolithic type (Lane, Appendix 3). Also, eight sherds of probable Bronze Age pottery were retrieved from one of the primary fills (112) of the ditch (Allen, Appendix 3).

5.4 Undated Deposits (Figs 3 and 4)

A number of features and deposits could not be allocated to a specific phase on site.

Two deposits, (256) and (257), moderate-loose mid orange gravel and silts, were potentially amongst the earliest undated deposits identified on site. These were present in the baulk section running through the central part of the Bronze Age ring ditch [G246] (Fig 14, Sec 64). These deposits, possibly initially forming a single deposit truncated by later activity, sealed the natural horizon and were themselves sealed by the Medieval/post-Medieval subsoil (264) which was present across the extent of the excavated area.

Deposits (256) and (257) were confined to [G246] and were similar in composition to deposits (113), (119) and (197) (see above) which filled the ring ditch. This may suggest that these deposits were the vestiges of a mound or barrow contained by the ring ditch, possibly intended to cover a central burial. It is likely that the barrow material would have consisted of the upcast of the natural deposits extracted during the excavation of the ring ditch. This was consistent with the nature of deposits (256) and (257).

Located towards the south-eastern extent of the excavated area was [003]=[011] (Fig 7, Secs. 4 and 5 and Fig 7 Sec 2), a curvilinear feature, c.4m long x 0.25m wide x 0.13m deep, forming a semicircle. This was filled by (004)=(010), a mid grey brown clay silt with moderate inclusions of small stones. The function of this feature was unclear, although it may have formed the base of a post trench for a wind break or shelter. No further archaeological features were located in association to [003]=[011] and no dateable artefacts were recovered. This feature was, however, truncated by medieval plough furrow [5]; therefore it is likely to predate the medieval period.

Towards the south-western extent of site were a number of undated discrete features. These were a group of sub-circular/irregular pits; [037] (Fig 8, Sec 13), [057] (Fig 8, Sec 19), [060] (Fig 8, Sec 19), and [073] Fig 9 Sec 23); ranging in size from 0.4-0.8m wide x 0.76-1.08m long x 0.12-0.3m deep. These were filled by sandy silt deposits, (038), (039), (058),

(059), (061) and (074). A number of these deposits contained significant concentrations of charcoal and burnt material, suggesting that these features related to domestic activity, perhaps being receptacles for fire waste. No dateable artefacts were recovered from these deposits.

A similar feature was located to the north of this group of pits, immediately adjacent to the western boundary of site. This was [087] (Fig 9, Sec 28), a sub-circular pit with gradual, sloping sides and an irregular base. Deposit (88), a firm dark silt, filled this feature and bore evidence of dumped, burnt material. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

An arrangement of post holes was located towards the central part of the excavation area. These features, [031], [040], [049] re-cut by [051], and [053] formed a rough square and were filled by silty deposits, with some evidence of burning in the vicinity during the formation of these deposits (Fig 8. Sections 11, 14, 17 and 18). No dateable artefacts were recovered from these deposits, but the arrangement is reminiscent of forms identified elsewhere as the remnants of a granary or food store (French 1993, 68).

Located south of the four post arrangement was a pair of parallel ditches, [G262] comprising cuts (089) (Fig 9, Sec 29) and (217) (Fig 12, Sec 60) and [G263] comprising cuts (153), (155) and (220) (Fig 11 Sec 42 and 43 and Fig 12 Sec 60). The earliest of these features was [G262], a northeast-southwest aligned ditch with steep sides and a concave base, 0.85m wide x 0.31m deep at greatest. Ditch [G262] was fairly irregular along its length, appearing to be truncated by later land use at various points. The feature faded out towards the north, where it appeared to be truncated away rather than having an intentional terminus. This feature was undated by any artefactual remains.

At the northern extent of [G262] was pit [075], a sub circular cut with straight sides and an irregular base. This was filled by (076), a soft light grey brown silt with moderate gravel inclusions (Fig 9 Sec 24). No dateable artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

The relationship between [G262] and [075] was unclear. Ditch [G262] was cut by [G263], a parallel Iron Age ditch, towards the southern extent of the excavation area.

Less than one metre to the north of [075] was another pit, very similar in profile and plan. This was [227], a sub-circular feature, 0.19m deep, filled by (226), a soft dark grey brown silty clay with fairly frequent fired clay and flecks of charcoal (Fig 13, Sec 62). No dateable artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

Immediately to the east of this feature was Iron Age ditch [G263]. This feature appeared to be the re-cut of an earlier ditch, [179], a north-south aligned linear only visible in section (See Fig. 8, Sect. 49), 0.4m wide x 0.38m deep. [179] was filled by (180), a firm mid grey brown sandy silt with flecks of charcoal and burnt clay. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this deposit and, although it is likely that ditch [179] cut Iron Age pit [146], no firm stratigraphic relationship could be determined.

Towards the northern extent of site were the remains of a severely truncated linear, [063], a north south aligned ditch 0.75m wide x 0.3m deep. This feature survived for only 0.6m in length and was filled by (062), a mid yellow brown silt probably resulting from long-term silting of an open feature (Fig 8, Sec 20 and Fig 9, Sec 21).

No dateable artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

Ditch fill (062) was cut by pit [66], a sub-circular feature, 0.7m deep. The full dimensions and form of this feature were lost to later truncation but it is likely to have been a steep sided pit with a concave base. Pit [066] was filled by (065) and (064), mid yellow silty clays with very occasional flecks of charcoal. No dateable artefacts were recovered from these deposits. This feature was heavily truncated by Iron Age enclosure ditch [G247].

Another feature which could only be stratified as being earlier than ditch [G247] was [141], a north-south aligned linear located towards the east of the area of archaeological activity (Fig 11, Sec 47). This feature, 3m wide x 0.9m deep, had steep sides, a concave base and appeared to terminate at this point. Ditch [159], a north-south aligned linear, >1.3m wide x >0.3m wide, cut [141]. This feature also appeared to terminate at this point, possibly indicating that the boundary marked by these ditches had been interrupted at this point.

Although no dating evidence was recovered from [141] and [159], it is likely that these features represented a boundary, probably Iron Age in origin, which was later reinstated by [G247], a larger ditch cut along the same alignment.

Located to the east of the Bronze Age ring ditch [246] was [157], again a north south aligned ditch with steep sides and a concave base. Ditch [157], >1.63m long x 0.58m wide x 0.24m deep, was filled by (156), a firm mid grey sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal (Fig 11, Sec 45). This deposit displayed limited evidence of human activity and was undated by artefactual remains. Ditch [157] was cut by Iron Age pit [044].

Located to the south of ring ditch [G246], adjacent to the western boundary, was ditch [G251] comprising cut [097] (Fig 10 Sec 32). This feature, 1.23m wide x >4.25m long, was aligned northeast-southwest and continued beyond the excavation area to the west. Ditch [G251] was recut by [G252] which is represented by cuts [093], [095] and [099] and comprised a northwest-southeast aligned curvilinear feature >13m long x 0.8m wide (Fig 10, Secs 31 and 32). Filling [G252] was (094) fill of [093] equivalent to (096) fill of [095], a moderate, mid-dark brown silty clay with fairly frequent small stones and flecks of charcoal.

Although these features were undated by artefactual remains, they was sufficiently similar in profile, plan and alignment to enclosure ditches [G248] and [G250] to be tentatively interpreted as being part of the Iron Age settlement activity located in this area.

5.5 Iron Age Deposits (Fig 4 and 6)

Several features were truncated by [G247], a ditch which enclosed the rectilinear area within which most of the Iron Age and undated features are located. It is of interest that most of the features truncated by enclosure ditch [G247] are located in the vicinity of the terminals of the ditches in [G252] and [G262]. Pits were located at the terminals of both of the latter features and it seems possible that the complex of features truncated by [G247] in this area might have been arranged in a similar fashion.

Amongst these features truncated by ditch [G247] was [135], a sub-circular pit with steep sides and a concave base, 1.4m wide x 0.7m deep (Fig 11, Sec 48). This feature was filled by (136), an orange silt with gravel inclusions. Pit [171], a sub-circular feature with steep sides and concave base,

cut (136), although this feature was largely removed by later truncation.

Another feature identified as being within the earlier stages of Iron Age activity on site was [139], a north-south aligned linear with steep sides and a concave base. This feature was filled by (140), a firm light orange brown silty sand (Fig 11, Sec 48).

All of the above features were truncated by the north south aligned section of [G247], a large rectilinear enclosure ditch located towards the western extent of the excavated area and represented by cuts [207], [109], [124], [032], [221], [160], [173] and [237] (Fig 12, Sec 57, Fig 10 Sec 34, 35 and 36, Fig 6 Sec 21 and 22, Fig 10 Sec 39, Fig 8 Sec 12, Fig 13 Sec 61, Fig 11 Secs 47 and 48 and Fig 13 Secs 66 and 67) (Plates 7, 8 and 9). This feature was only partially contained within the development site, but the exposed dimensions were at least 60m long north-south x greater than 30m long east-west, enclosing an area of over 1000m². The average width of this ditch was 1.8m; the profile and depth were fairly changeable across its length, although generally composed of fairly steeply sloped sides and a concave base. The filling deposits of this feature were variable; concentrations of settlement debris were noted towards the mid-point of the north-south length, whereas the north-eastern corner of the feature was notable for the relative scarcity of settlement related remains within the filling deposits. Ditch [G247] cut directly through Bronze Age ring ditch [G246] and extended beyond the investigation area to both south and west. No sign of a bank adjacent to the ditch of [G247] was identified within the area of excavation or within sections at the edge of the site (Fig 14).

Associated with [247] was [238], a 0.6m deep northeast-southwest aligned linear which extended beyond the excavation area (Fig 13 Sec 67). This feature appeared to be a water management ditch designed to drain into the south east corner of large enclosure ditch [G247].

Two further ditches adjacent to large enclosure ditch [G247] were [179] recut by [G263] (Fig 11 Sec 49) and [G262]. These were approximately north-south aligned ditches running broadly parallel with [247]. Located just to the west of the large enclosure ditch, it is possible that these formed either earlier or later incarnations of the same boundary. [G262] was undated by any artefactual remains, whereas [G263], which cut [G262], yielded a number of Iron Age artefacts. It is also possible that these features formed some kind of internal division within the area enclosed by [G247]. Both of these features terminated towards the north.

Beneath the filling deposits of the northern terminus of [263], pit [146] was exposed (Fig 11 Sec 42). This was an elongated oval cut with steep, near vertical sides and a broad, concave base, 1.25m long x 0.62m wide x >0.67m deep. Deposit (147), a soft, mid yellow clay with occasional black flecks, 0.05m thick, formed the primary fill. Two dumped deposits, (148) and (149), overlay (147). These were mid grey silts with frequent evidence of burning. Sherds of Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from these deposits. AMS dating carried out on charred material recovered from deposit (149) returned the range 370-100 BC, or the middle-later part of the British Iron Age (Appendix 10). This feature was probably cut into the terminus of undated ditch [179], although this relationship was later destroyed by re-cut [G263]. [146] may have been a post setting or a pit of unknown purpose.

Towards the north of the area enclosed by ditch [247] was pit [046], a sub-rectangular feature >1.6m long x 0.8m

wide x 0.29m deep, with steep sides and a flattened base (Fig 8 Sec 15). This feature was filled by (045), a firm mid grey brown clay silt. Fragments of animal bone and sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from this deposit.

Pit [046] was truncated by pit [044], which also cut undated feature [157]. Pit [044] was sub-rectangular with rounded corners, steep, slightly concave sides and a flattened base, 1.44m wide x 4.08m long x 0.32m deep (Fig 8 Secs 15 and 16) (Plates 11, 12 and 13). Two deposits, (043) and (042), filled this pit. The uppermost (042), was a dark brown clay silt with frequent patches of heat affected clay, charcoal, and large pieces of mid-Iron Age pottery. AMS dating of charred cereals recovered from deposit (042) gave a range of 200-10BC, placing this deposit in the latter half of the Iron Age.

Approximately 10m to the south-west of [044] was [205], an elongated sub-circular feature with fairly steep sides and a concave base, 2.4m long x 1m wide x 0.45m deep (Fig 12 Secs 54, 55 and 56). This feature was cut directly through the deposits filling Bronze Age ring ditch [246] (Plates 14 and 15). [205] was filled by a series of dark grey brown clay silts, (206), (204) and (203). These deposits showed limited evidence of settlement activity, although (204) yielded a number of sherds of Iron Age pottery.

Cut into the uppermost fill of [205] was hearth [202] (Fig 12, Secs 54, 55 and 56). This was a sub-circular feature with very steep/vertical sides and a flattened, slightly uneven base, 1.21m long x >0.95m wide x 0.29m deep. This was filled by (201), a red baked clay lining with rare inclusions of small stones and occasional patches of less fiercely fired yellow clay, 0.29m thick. Deposit (200) formed the filling deposit within this lining and consisted of firm mid red-brown silty clay with occasional small stones, patches of clay and burning, 0.2m thick.

Hearth [202] was situated directly above pit [205] and appeared to respect its boundaries. This may indicate that pit [205] had only recently gone out of use when the hearth was created, which possibly made use of the soft ground formed by a newly filled feature.

Towards the mid point of the enclosed area, a number of features formed what appeared to be a sub-circular enclosure with an internal area measuring in excess of 26m north-south x 9m east-west. This enclosure was formed by three main features; [G248] to the north, [G249], recut by [G250], in the central area and [G251], recut by [G252], towards the south.

Ditch [G248] represented by cuts (199), (210) and (260) comprised a was >7m long x 0.6m wide x 0.2m deep curvilinear feature running northwest-southeast, turning to northeast-southwest to the north (Fig 12 Secs. 54 and 58, Fig 13 Sec. 64). The filling deposit (198)=(209)=(261) was composed of dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones, flecks of charcoal and very occasional sherds of Iron Age pottery. Ditch [G248] truncated hearth [202] and terminated towards the south east.

South-east of [G248] was ditch [G249], a >3.5m long x >0.73m wide northwest-southeast aligned feature represented by cuts [077] and [212] and filled by (78)=(215), a light orange yellow silty sand forming the primary fill, and (79)=(211), a firm mid-dark grey brown silty clay with frequent fire cracked stones, Iron-Age pottery and animal bone (Fig 9, Sec. 25 and Fig 12 Sec. 59) (Plate 16).

Ditch [G249] terminated to the north in a rounded terminal and was recut by [G250], a >9m long x 0.65m wide roughly north-

south aligned curvilinear represented by cuts [080], [214], [085] and [082] (Fig 9 Secs 25, 26, 27). This features was filled by (81)=(83)=(86)=(213), a firm brown silty clay, with fairly frequent charcoal, Iron Age pottery, and fire cracked stones. Ditch [G250] terminated at the same point as [G249], apparently forming an entrance into the enclosure corresponding with the south-east terminus of ditch [G248]. Ditch [G250] was truncated to the south by later land use.

Undated ditches [G251] and recut [G252] (see above) were located to the south of [G250], and, although no direct relationship existed between the undated ditches and ditch [G250], it is likely that ditches [G252] and [G250] were originally part of the same enclosure, the relationship having been removed by later land use.

Much of the enclosure formed by the above features was beyond the western boundary of the site and this, in addition to the fact that this area was subject to a certain level of truncation, meant that the function and full dimensions of this enclosure were unclear.

A single small pit was identified on the interior of this enclosure, [087] (see Undated Deposits). This was undated by artefactual remains and therefore cannot be confidently assigned to the same phase of activity.

5.6 Medieval/Post Medieval Deposits

One of the earliest features dated to the Medieval/Post Medieval phase was pit [023], a 3.2m diameter x 1m deep sub-circular feature (Fig 7 Secs. 9 and 10). This was filled by a series of dark brown silt deposits containing animal bone and Medieval/Post Medieval pottery. The sides of this feature were significantly undercut towards its base, possibly indicating that it had been filled by water in the early stages of use, perhaps being used as some kind of well or watering hole.

Sealing feature [023] was subsoil deposit (264), a friable dark grey brown silt with occasional small stones. This deposit was variable in depth across the excavated area and appeared to be truncated by the Medieval/Post Medieval ploughscars located across the site.

A number of linear features, [005], [008], [016], [018], [020], [128] and [258], were identified running roughly east-west across the site. These ranged from between 0.45m to 2.1m wide x 0.07m to 0.2m deep, with shallow sides and a flattened base. All of these features were interpreted as being Medieval/Post Medieval ploughscars, with differential levels of survival, filled by mid grey brown silts, occasionally containing residual sherds of pottery.

Sealing all of the above deposits was topsoil, (255), a pliable mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent small pebbles and occasional charcoal, up to 0.4m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest archaeological remains uncovered on site were the Bronze Age features, Beaker pit [015], and ring ditch [G246], yielding Bronze Age pottery. Although neither of these features provided direct evidence of human burials, it is likely that both features are associated with some form of funerary ritual.

Slight indications of a central mound within the ring ditch, as well as the isolated nature of the Beaker pit, are suggestive of a general truncation of archaeological remains in the area. The Bronze Age ring ditch is also heavily damaged by a post-Medieval boundary and drainage channel to the west of the site. Any surviving central burial would be

located beyond the western limit of the area of investigation.

Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch [G247] cut directly through the Bronze Age ring ditch, slightly to the north of centre. Further to the south, a number of Iron Age features ([G248], [202] and [205]) also cut through the ring ditch. If there had been a mound and this was extant during the Iron Age it suggests that the monument was disregarded. Perhaps it is more likely that by the middle Iron Age the ring ditch, and putative associated barrow, were already largely imperceptible. Even so, this would suggest degradation of the monument by agriculture or even that the mound was deliberately levelled.

Analysis of environmental and faunal remains recovered from the Bronze Age deposits on site was inconclusive, as the evidence was too limited to draw any general conclusions.

The remainder of the features identified on site could be allocated to later periods, with the middle Iron Age best represented. The majority of the undated features were contained by the main boundary feature [G247] and, as a result, can be tentatively assigned to the middle Iron Age phase. These features, combined with the dated features, form a focus of settlement activity, with a possible granary, pits and settlement enclosures. Plentiful pottery was recovered from the larger enclosure ditches, concentrated towards the centre of the exposed area. In the northern area of site, there was a possible focus of features associated with domestic activity, perhaps connected with food preparation, with a hearth and several pits containing charcoal, pottery and heat affected clay.

The ditches take the form of a large rectilinear enclosure, greater than 1000m², which extended beyond the excavated area to the west. Towards what was possibly the centre of the sub-rectangular enclosed area was a curvilinear ditch demarcating a sub-circular area, again only partially exposed. This boundary showed evidence of at least one re-instatement, indicating possible longevity of use. It is likely that this area was a focus for activity, although heavy truncation in this area has removed any further evidence of settlement. Rectilinear enclosures associated with domestic settlement are characteristic of settlement of the period. These have been recorded at Fengate (Pryor, 1984), Maxey (Pryor *et al* 1985) and Orton Longueville south of Peterborough (Mackreth, 2001). At Stonald Field it seems that any structural remains were located beyond the eastern limit of excavation, perhaps at the centre of the enclosure.

Faunal remains recovered from middle Iron Age deposits indicate the practice of animal husbandry, with an emphasis on sheep/goat rearing, followed by cattle Wood, Appendix 3). Evidence of butchery was also discerned on a number of the animal bones recovered. Evidence for arable agriculture was sparse with no deposits suitable for pollen analysis recovered. Remains representing cereal processing were recovered from environmental samples but in low densities (Fryer, Appendix 5). However, given the limited area of the site investigated it cannot be ruled out that much richer deposits were present elsewhere, perhaps beyond the limit of excavation.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at Stonald Field, Whittlesey have provided information on early prehistoric funerary activity and on domestic occupation during the middle Iron Age. Suitable material for independent dating of the stratigraphic sequence and ceramic chronologies was recovered. Some data on middle Iron Age agriculture was forthcoming through the

analysis of the faunal remains and environmental samples.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Cannon Kirk Ltd who commissioned the work. Dale Trimble coordinated the project; Dale Trimble and Tom Lane edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

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Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Katie Murphy and Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Katie Murphy

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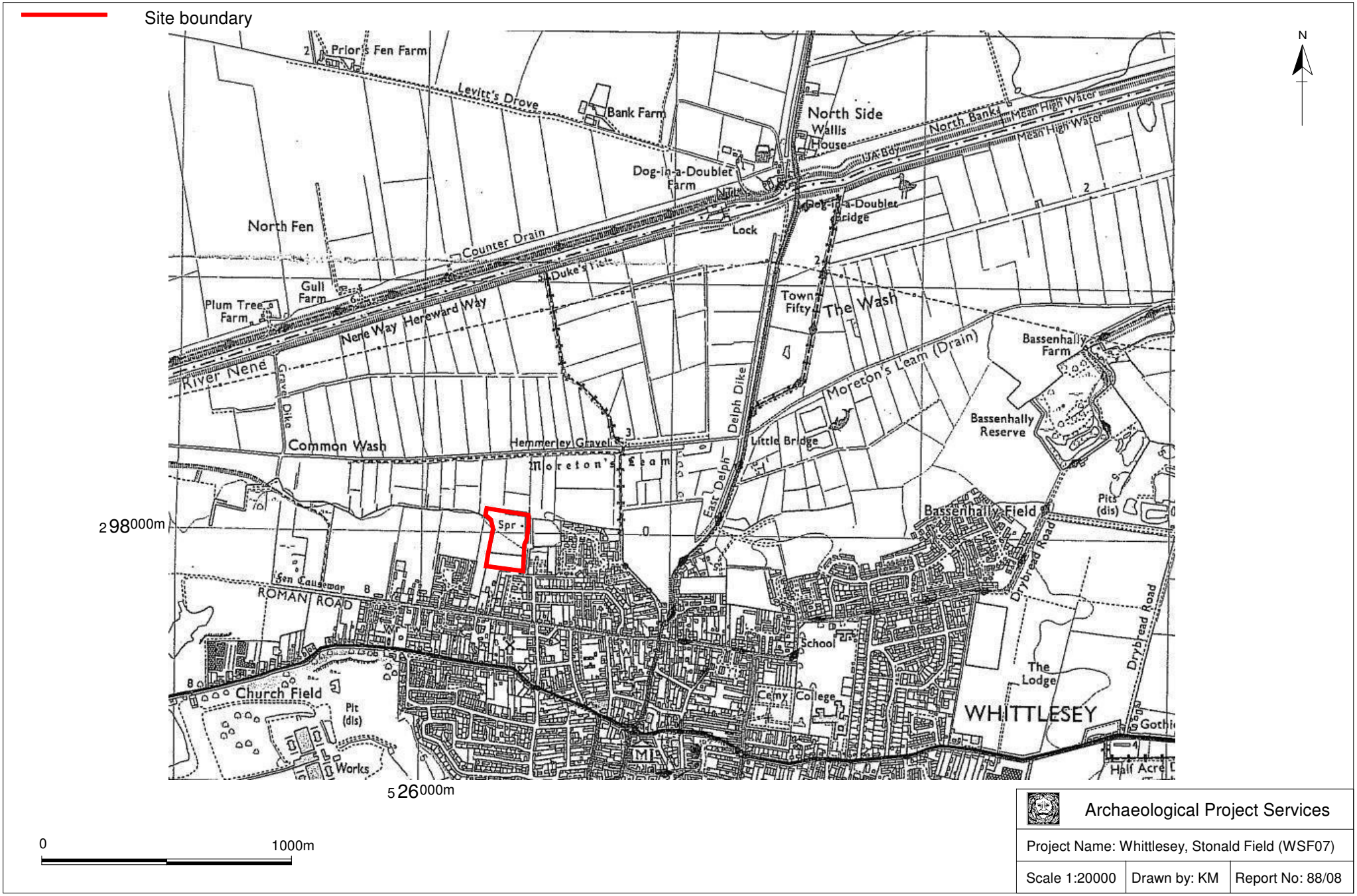
11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

Figure 1 General location map



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Scale 1:20000	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 88/08

Figure 2 Site location map

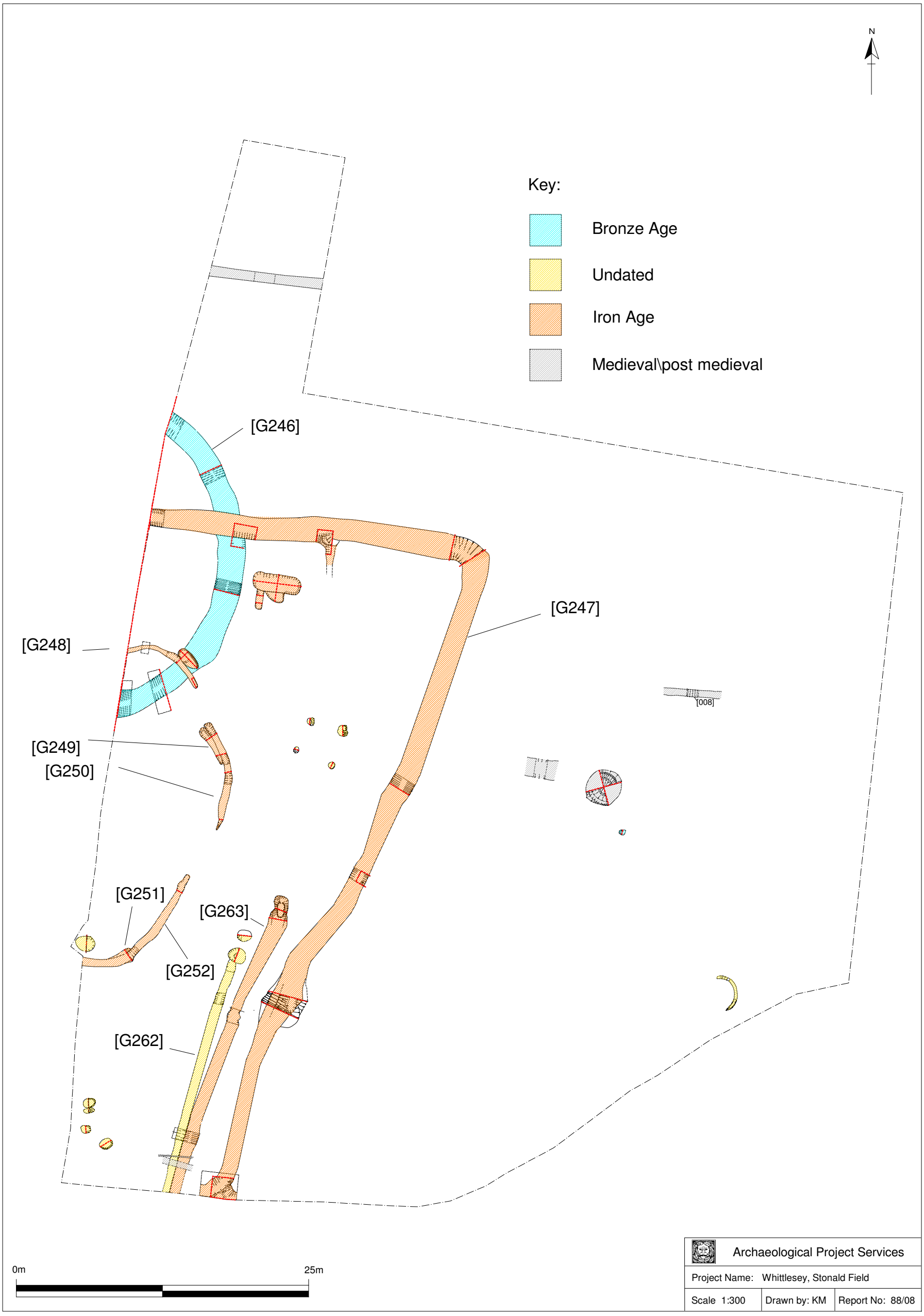


Figure 3 Site plan showing Feature Groups

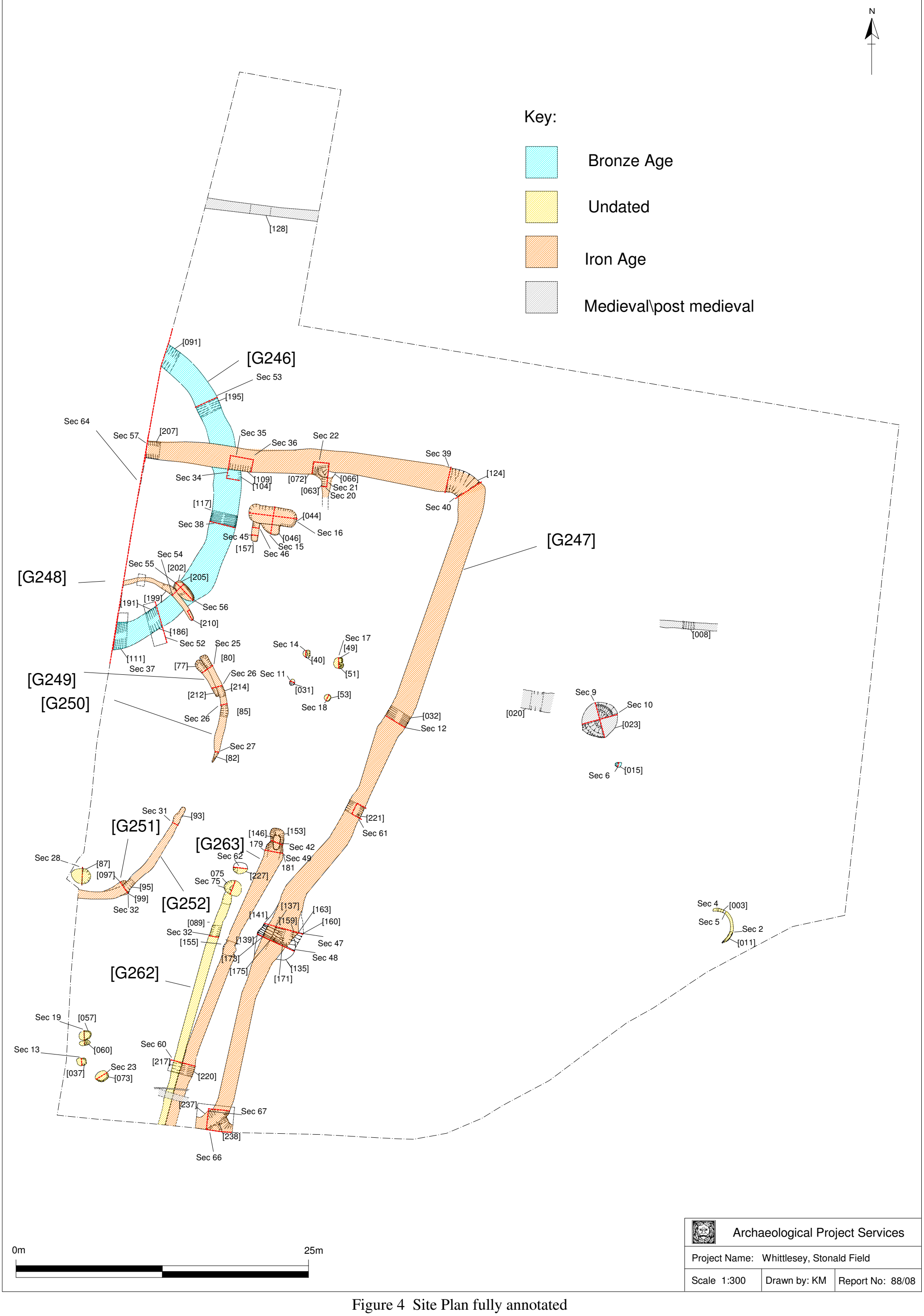


Figure 4 Site Plan fully annotated

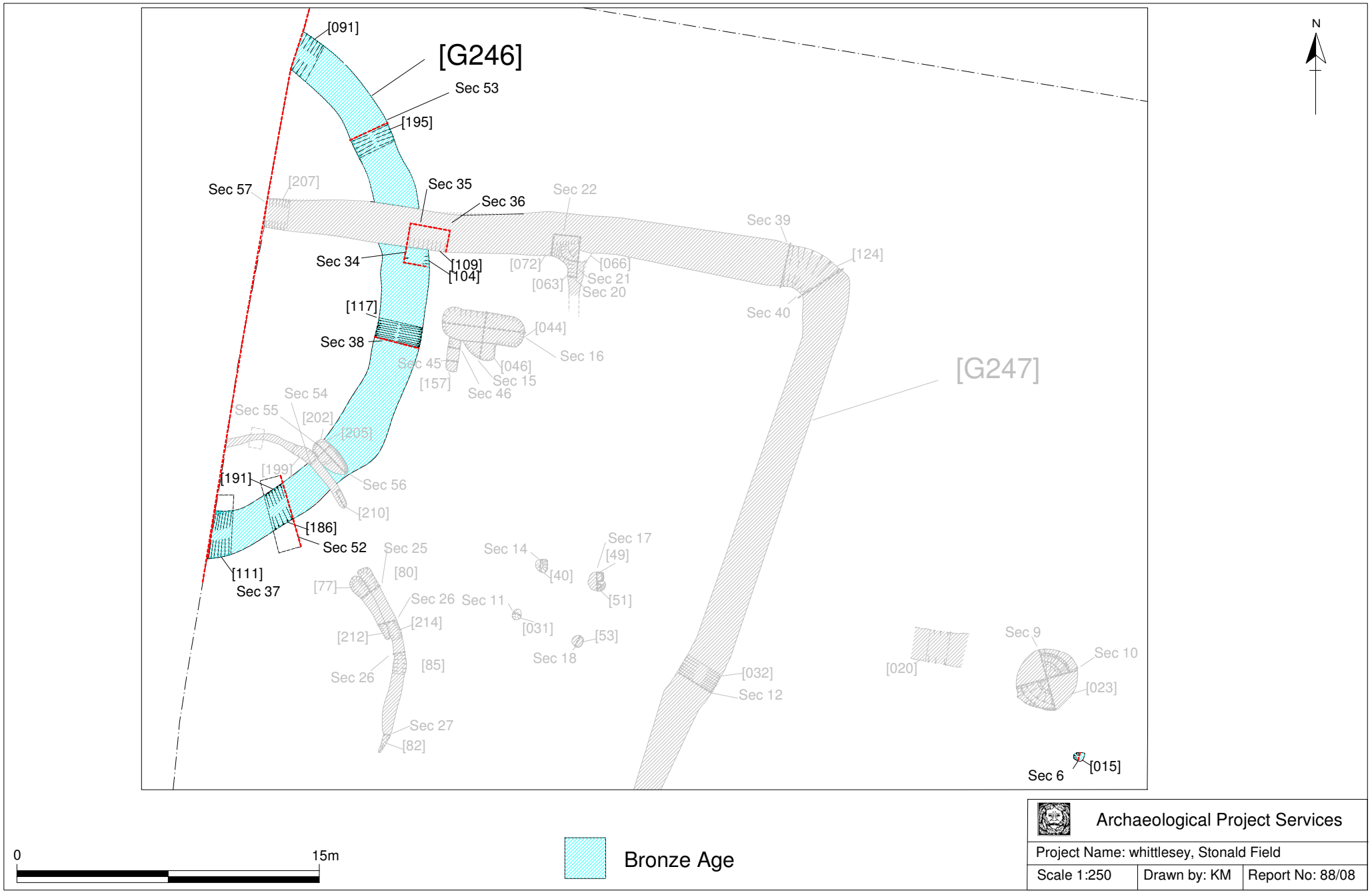


Figure 5 Bronze Age features

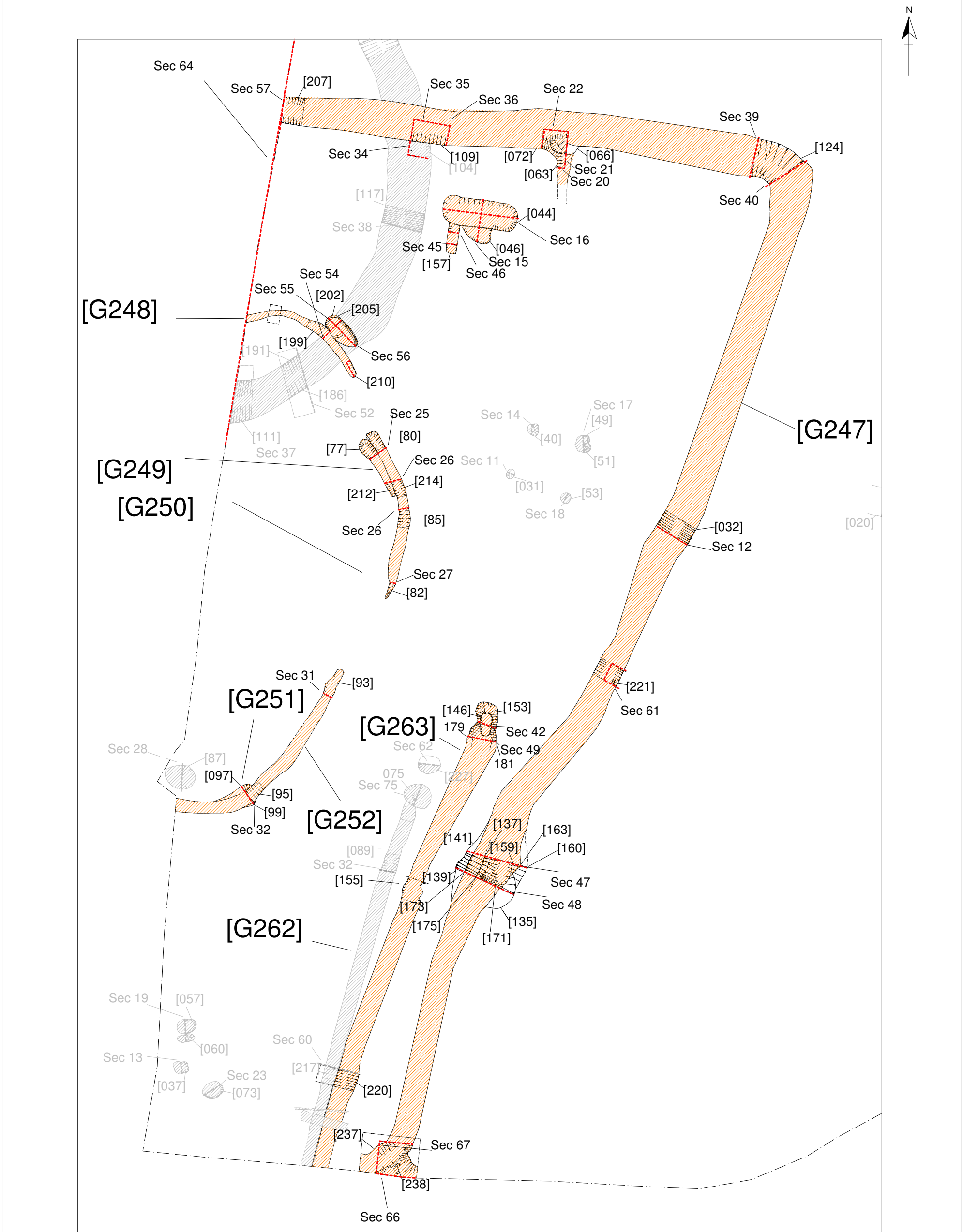


Figure 6 Iron Age features

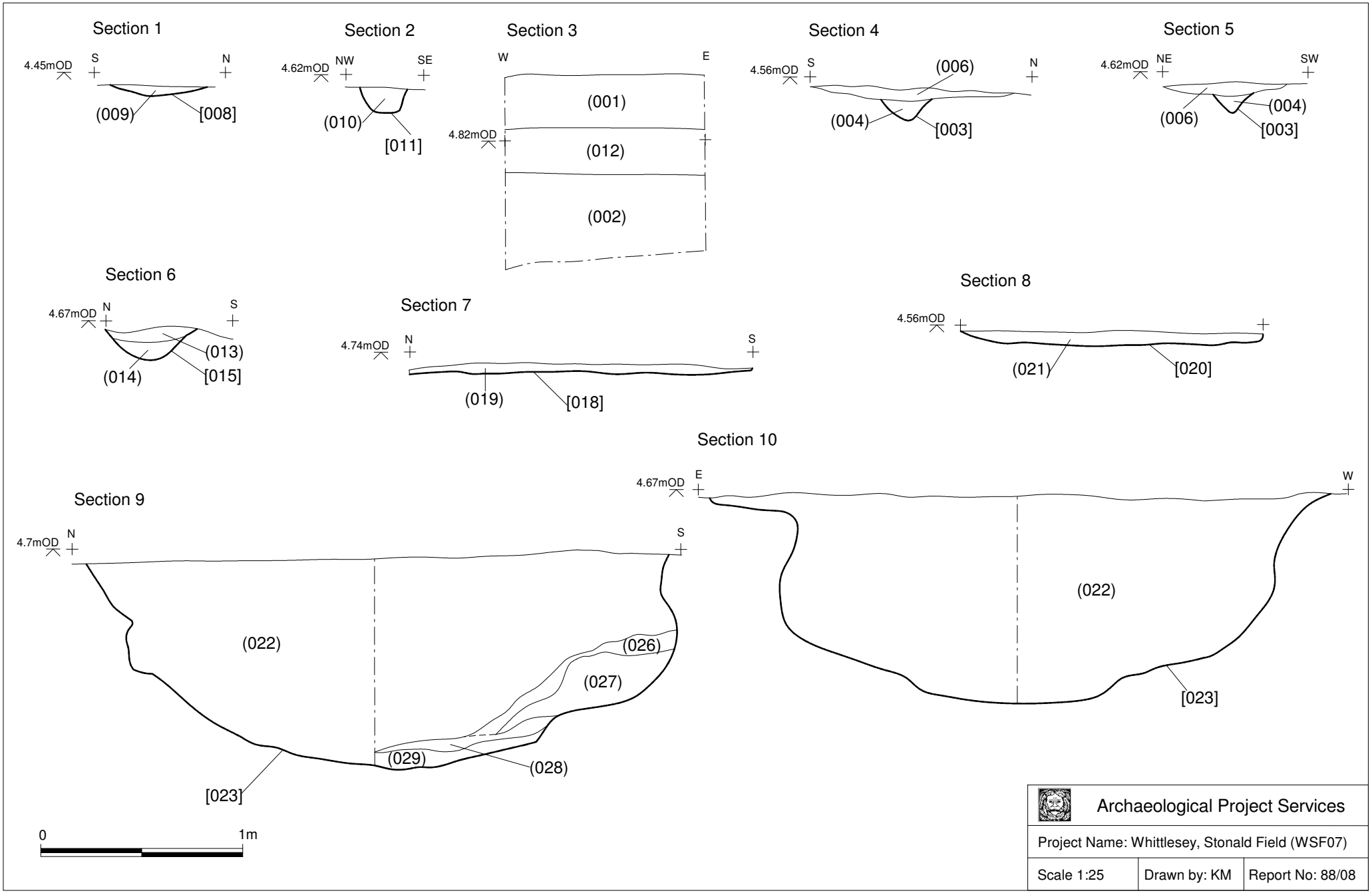
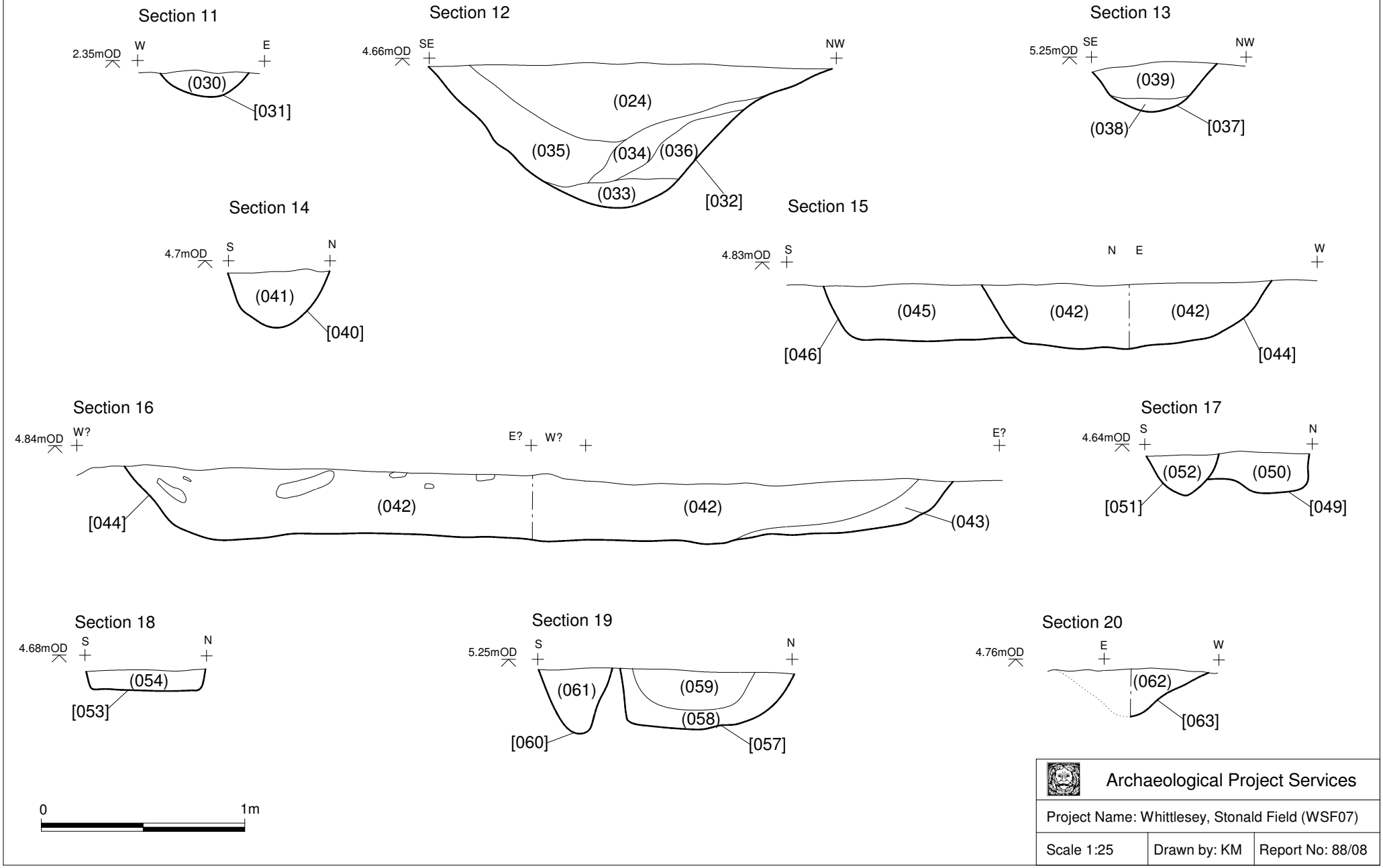


Figure 7 Sections 1-10



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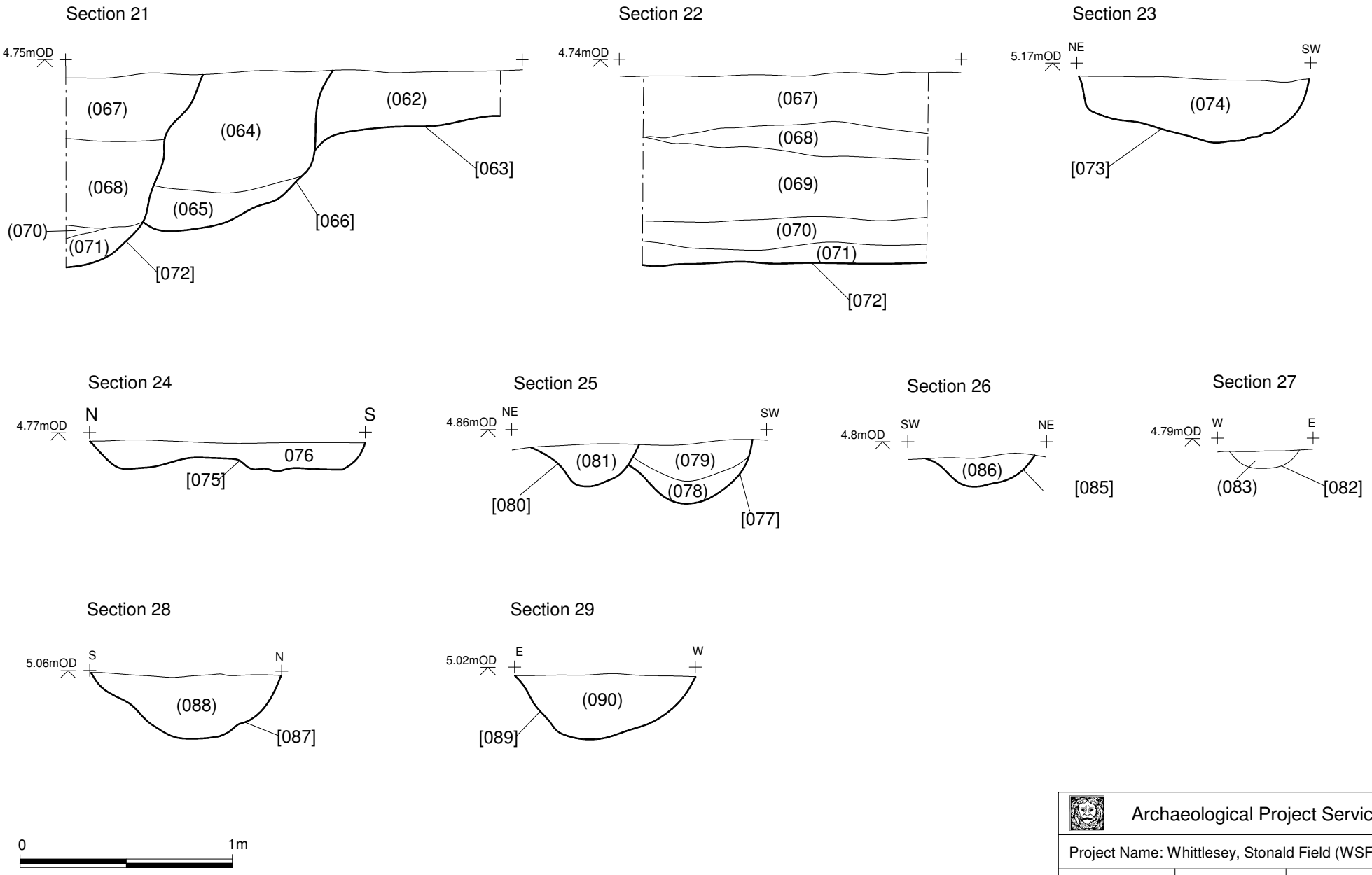

Figure 9 Sections 21-29

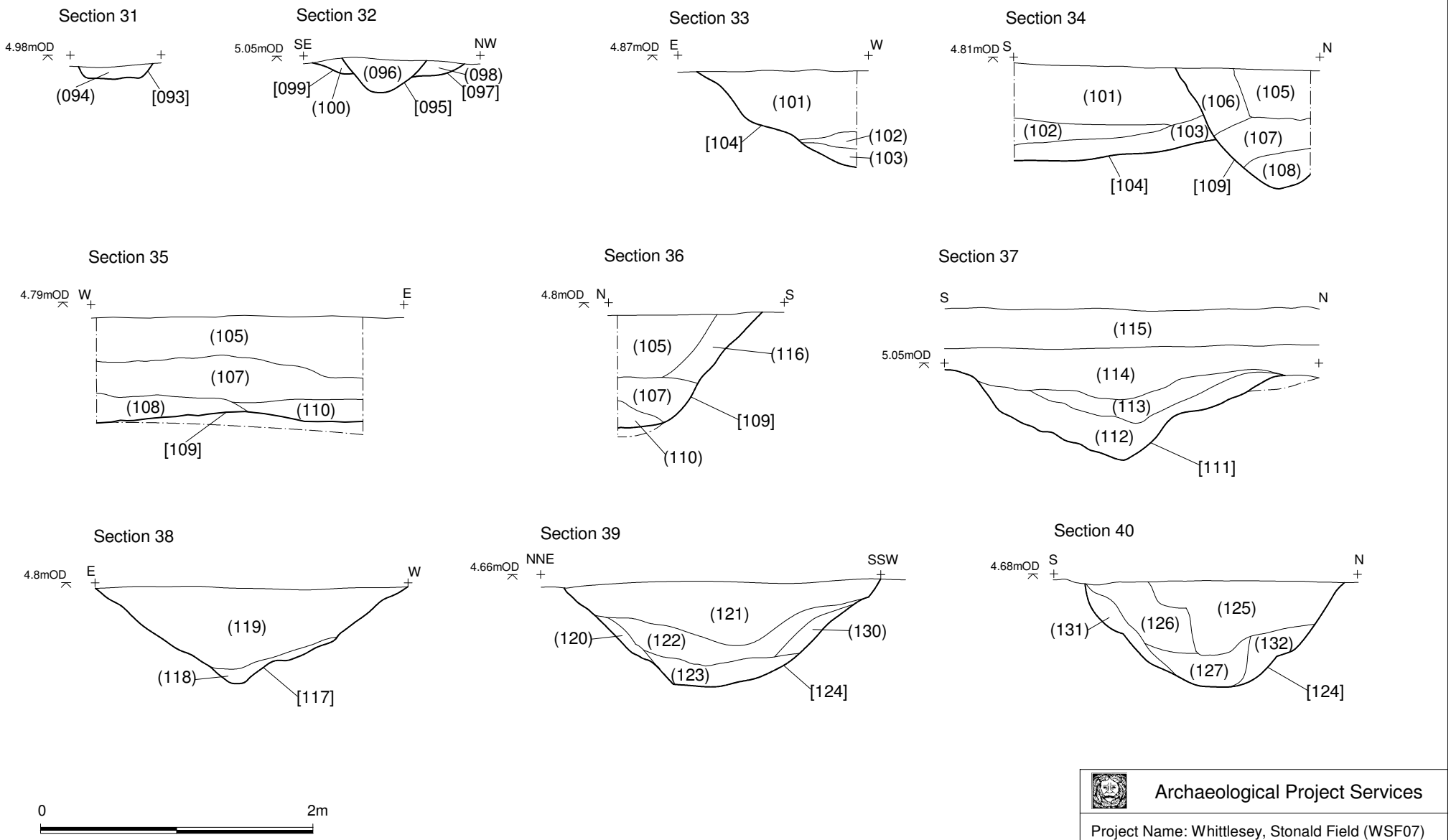

Figure 10 Sections 31-40

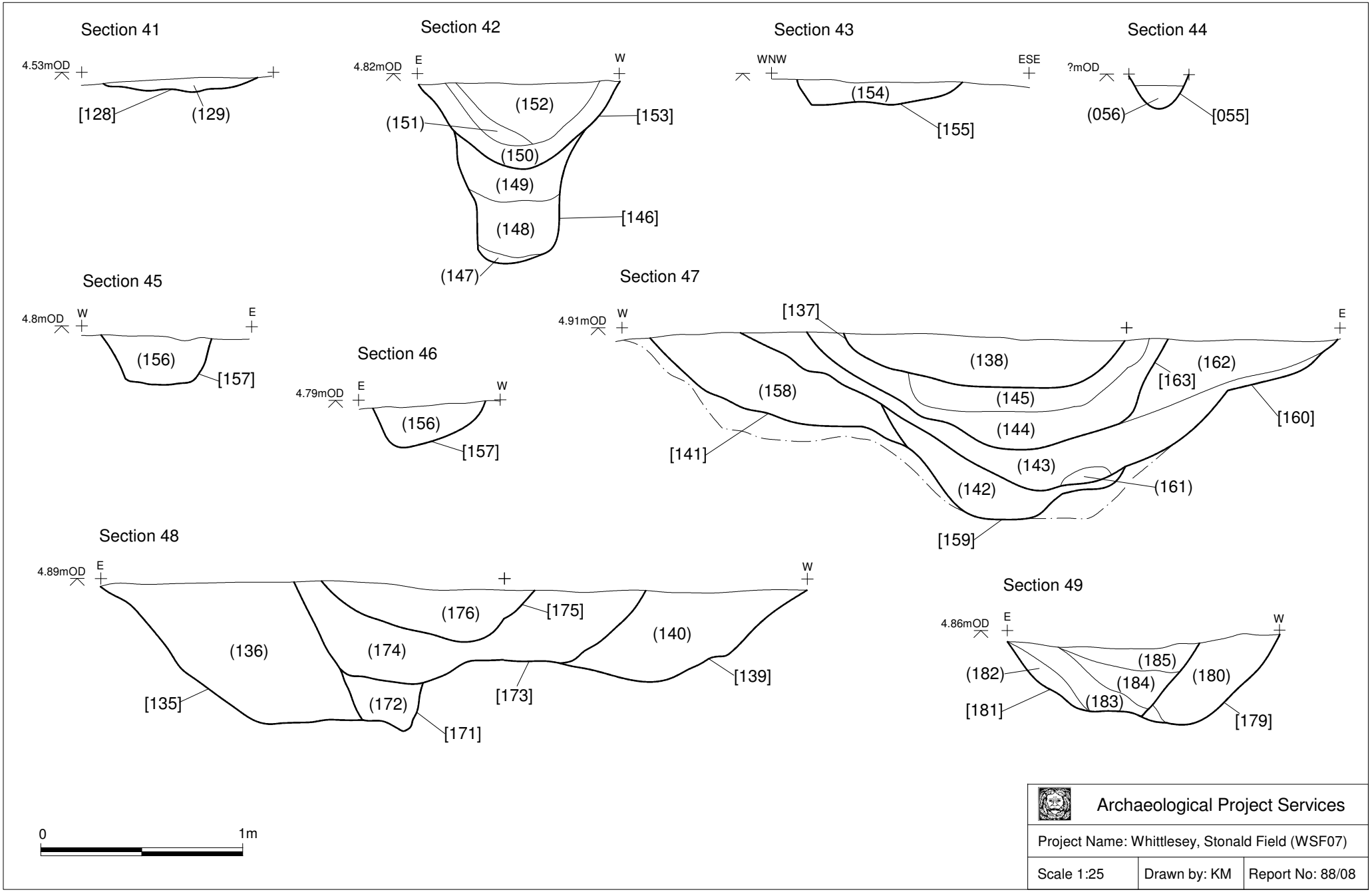

Figure 11 Sections 41-49

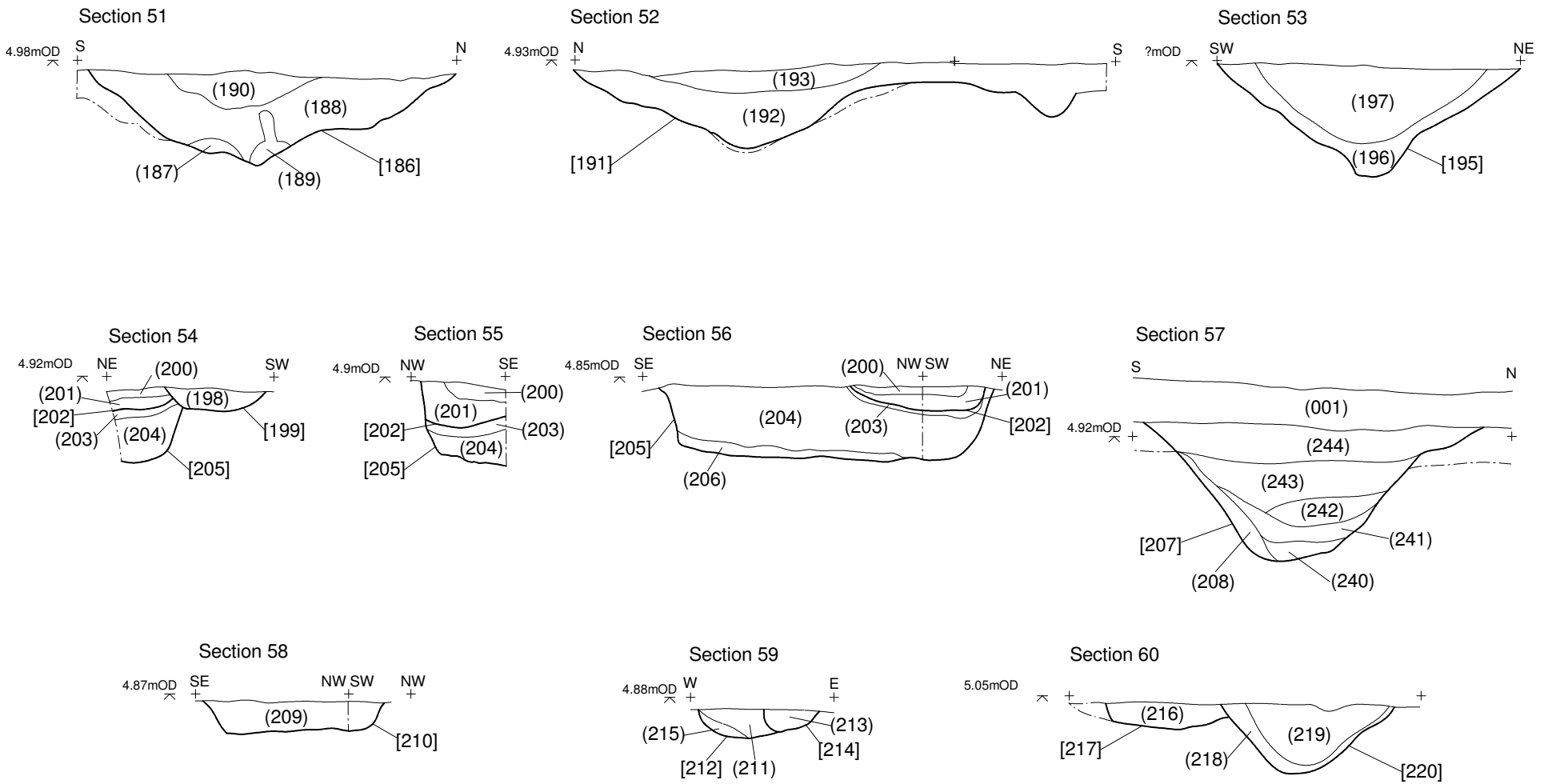

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Figure 12 Sections 51-60

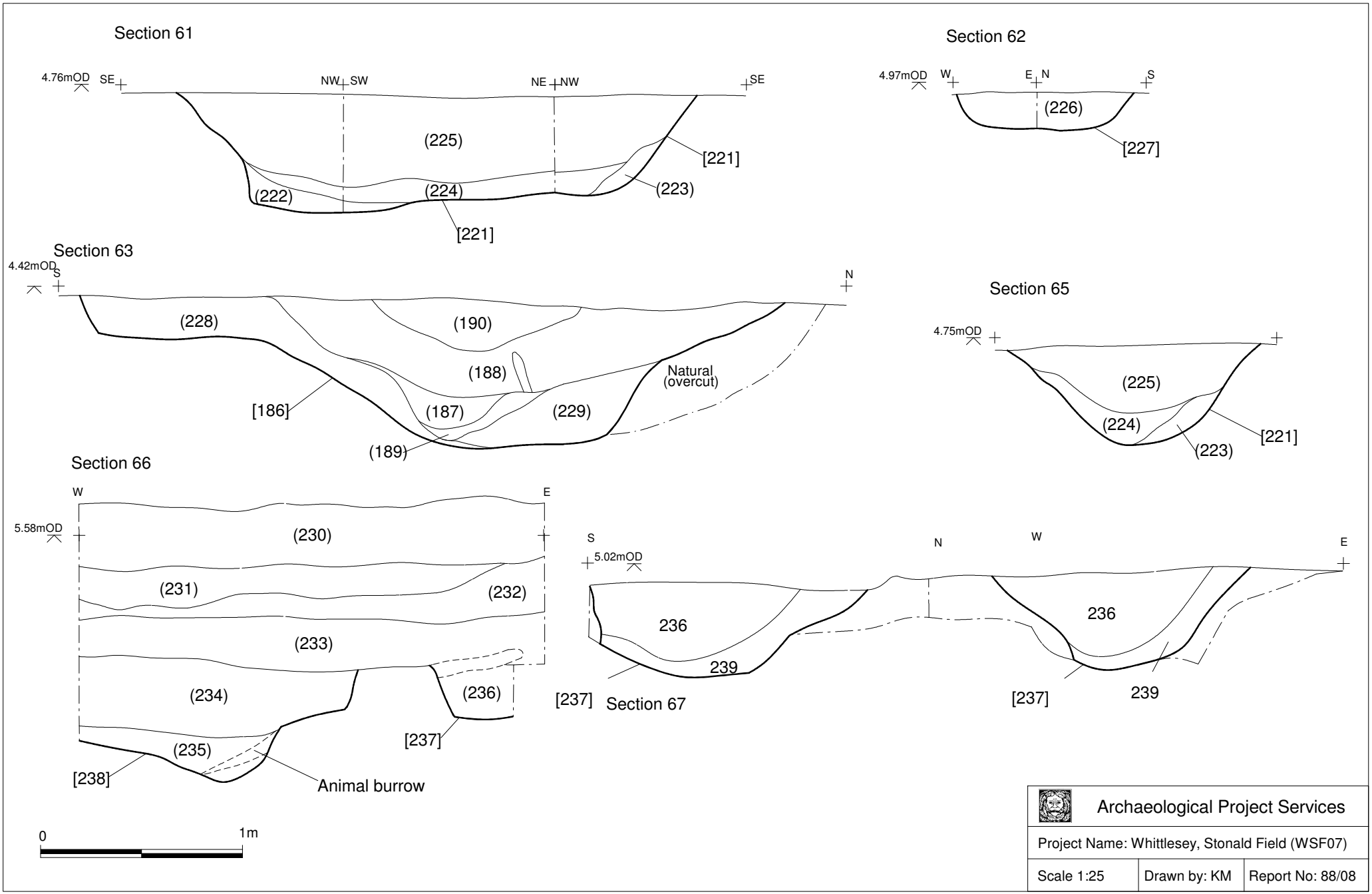
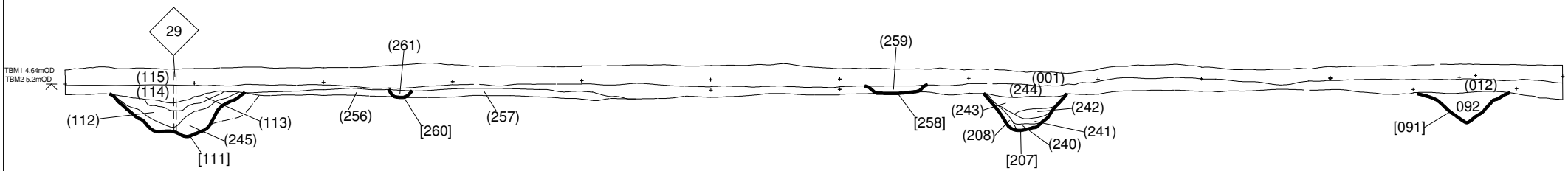


Figure 13 Sections 61-67



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Whittlesey, Stonald Field (WSF07)		
Scale: 1:100	Drawn by: KM	Report No:88/06

Figure 14 Ring Ditch, Section 64

Plate 1

General view of site from northwest after machining.

Plate 2

Bronze Age Pit [015] from west.

Plate 3

Bronze Age ring ditch [091] from east.

Plate 4
Bronze Age ring ditch [111] from east.

Plate 5

Bronze Age ring ditch [117] from north.

Plate 6

Bronze Age ring ditch [195] from south.

Plate 7

Iron Age Enclosure Ditch [032] from north.

Plate 8

Iron Age enclosure ditch cut [137] from south. Note earlier cuts.

Plate 9

Iron Age enclosure ditches (237) and (238) from east. Note turn to west defining southern limit of enclosure.

Plate 10

Post hole\pit 146 from north.

Plate 11

Iron Age pit [044] cutting pit [046] from east.

Plate 12
Iron Age pit [044] from south.

Plate 13

Iron Age pit [044] from north. Note pieces of hearth superstructure in fill.

Plate 14

Hearth\Oven (202) from south prior to excavation.

Plate 15

Iron Age pit (205) from east showing later hearth (202)

Plate 16

Internal Iron age segmented ditch [077] and [080].

Appendix 1 Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works at: Stonald Field, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.

SUMMARY

1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological excavation of land at Stonald Field, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.*

1.2 *The site is archaeologically significant and previous investigations at the location revealed archaeological remains of prehistoric date, possibly including the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow.*

1.3 *Planning Permission for development of the site has been granted subject to the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. A previous evaluation revealed prehistoric remains and a further stage of examination is required to more fully expose and investigate the site. This investigation will entail a programme of work that will involve stripping of an area measuring 50m x 70m.*

1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork post excavation analyses and reporting will be undertaken in accordance with MAPII procedures, including the submission of a post excavation assessment report.*

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for a programme of archaeological work at Stonald Field, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.

2.2 The document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview

2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting

2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used

2.2.4 List of specialists

2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Whittlesey is located approximately 8km east of Peterborough. The proposed site is located at the edge of the town, approximately 1km northwest of the town centre. The proposed development covers an area of approximately 3.45ha at national grid reference TL 2636 9792 (centre).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Planning permission (Application No. F/YR04/3320/F) for residential development is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works. In the first instance this comprised an archaeological evaluation to determine the nature and potential of the site and the need for any future investigation.

4.2 The first stage of evaluation comprising an aerial photographic assessment and geophysical survey

was undertaken in 2005 and the results submitted to CAPCA. The assessments indicated the presence of archaeological features on the site and further, intrusive investigation is required to assess the nature and potential of any archaeological remains on the site.

4.3 Following discussion with CAPCA a series of linear trial trenches were excavated, providing a 2% sample of the development site, but excluding the known quarry in the southwest part of the site.

4.4 Trial trenching has identified an area of the proposed development on which archaeological remains of prehistoric date will be severely impacted on by the development. CAPCA has requested that these are 'preserved by record' through an area excavation 50m x 70m in extent.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies in the Cambridgeshire fenland, situated on the northern side of the former island occupied by Whittlesey. The solid geology is Oxford Clay overlain by March Gravels. Lying at the edge of the built-up area local soils are not mapped, although soils immediately to the north of the site are given as Waterstock Association, fine loamy gleyic argillic brown earths over gravels capping the clay (Hodge et al 1984, 344).

5.2 The site lies on relatively flat ground at a height of approximately 5m OD, just to the south of the River Nene floodplain. The site lies 200m south of a main drain, Moreton's Leam, and 800m south of the River Nene.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 The Fenland has long been recognised as an important archaeological landscape, containing superimposed evidence of settlement, ritual and agricultural remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards. Whittlesey occupies a former island within the fenland, the area of proposed development lies on the northern side of the island, close to the fen edge (depicted in Hall 1987).

6.2 There is evidence of prehistoric occupation of the island, including Bronze Age barrows, to the east of Whittlesey, a possible burial, recorded in an area of brick pits to the west, together with scattered isolated finds of the prehistoric period. Cropmarks to the west of the site indicate a possible Bronze Age barrow (CHER11047).

6.3 Roman remains are known on the island and the suggested route of the Roman Fen Causeway (CB15033), which crosses the island on an east –west alignment, lies approximately 200m to the south of the site.

6.4 Three main areas of open field around Whittlesey still retain their medieval names, one of these is Stonald Field, the 'stony hale', here meaning gravel rather than stone (Hall 1987, 59). The development site appears to have retained the name from the former open field system.

6.5 Nineteenth century maps of the area of the site show the proposed development area (subdivided into two parcels) with a spring in the northeast corner of the site and a quarry in the southwest corner. The quarry is shown on maps from 1886 to 1950 and was infilled sometime before 1969. Borehole evidence has demonstrated the presence of the landfilled area and indicated its extent.

6.6 The proposed development site has been subject of aerial photographic assessment (Air Photo Services 2005), which identified a number of features, and also of geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2005).

6.7 The aerial photographic assessment recorded a number of ditched features in the central section of the western half of the site, including half a ring ditch (adjacent to the western boundary). This feature appears to have been recorded in Trench 6 of the evaluation as a 1.6m wide x 0.74m deep, slightly curved feature matching the position and alignment of the recorded cropmark. The possibility remains that ring ditch may

represent a Bronze Age burial site with the other, straighter ditches possibly relating to later settlement or land divisions.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The primary aim of the project is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site **by record** and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

7.2 The excavation is directed at the excavation and recording of prehistoric deposits recovered towards the western boundary of site, probably sited on the most prominent part of the site during the period. Dating of the small assemblage of pottery suggest occupation of the site during the Bronze Age and the Middle Iron Age. It is possible that the curved ditch recorded on aerial photographs and also in Trench 6 represents the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow. However, other linear features recorded on the site contained Bronze Age pottery and animal bone and these could be associated with domestic settlement. A ditch in Trench 7 contained Scored Ware pottery of middle Iron Age date and it seems likely that this is associated with settlement activities, demonstrating perhaps the favoured location status of the site over long periods.

7.3 These remains have potential to provide data to address the following areas of research or 'gaps in knowledge' as defined in Glazebrook, J. (ed.) 1997, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1 Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Paper 3 and Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2 Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8.:

Bronze Age

The research framework points to the general scarcity of early prehistoric pottery assemblages in the region. Although a small quantity of pottery was recovered during the evaluation it is possible that artifact rich features are present on the site.

Environmental sampling may recover assemblages of charred plant remains to provide information on the nature of on-site crop and food processing activities and the overall contribution of arable versus foraging to the economy. '*sample collections in terms of on-site processing and capable of providing information on the relative importance of farming and foraging are very rare*. (Brown and Murphy, 2000)

Large, well preserved and well preserved bone assemblages are very rare and although there are indications that bone preservation on the Stonald field may be poor, there may be contexts which are rich in faunal remains.

'Overall, the long process of adoption and development of agriculture with all its social and economic implications is still very poorly understood'

The evidence for progressive intensification and expansion in the Bronze Age, associated with the introduction of spelt, a new. High yielding crop, and specialized forms of production (such as dairying) comes from very few sites (ibid)

Also of interest is the relationship between funerary elements as represented by the possible barrow identified in Trench 6 and any domestic or settlement activities identified.

Iron Age.

In terms of understanding the development of the agrarian economy through the Iron Age, studies of large assemblages of charred plant and faunal remains are essential.

The resource assessment (Bryant, 2000) points to the difficulties of dating Iron Age artifact assemblages and the lack of stratified pottery assemblages which span the period. There is the possibility that a long sequence of occupation is present at Stonald Field and an objective of the excavation will be to retrieve stratified pottery groups tied to dated sequences if possible.

Palaeocological studies of dated deposits are of great value in defining the impact of agricultural change and intensification in the landscape. Suitable deposits for a range of palaeocological studies may be present at Stonald Field, with organic preservation possible on lower areas or deeper cut features.

7.4 The narrower objectives of the work will be to:

7.4.1 Determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site.

7.4.2 Determine the extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.

7.4.3 Establish the character of archaeological remains present within the site.

7.4.4 Determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.

7.4.5 Identify the way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General Considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation. A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the investigation, and updated throughout its duration.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered archaeological organisation (no. 21) managed by a Member (MIFA) of the institute.

8.1.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.

8.1.4 Any artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 A single area measuring 50 x 70m will be subject to area excavation. This will encompass trenches 7 and 6 of the evaluation where features thought to be of prehistoric date have been identified.

8.2.2 Following the site stripping, areas will be cleaned if necessary and a pre-excavation plan of the entire area of investigation will be compiled using a survey grade GPS system. A plan will then be available for the first monitoring meeting with the CAPCA archaeological curator, the client and APS.

8.2.3 Where safe to do so, all discrete features should, in normal circumstances, be fully excavated but should in any case not be less than 50% of the whole.

8.2.4 Linear features not directly associated with settlement will be sampled at 10m intervals in 1m wide sections to allow an informed interpretation of their date and function. Junctions of linears and other features will also be excavated to determine stratigraphic relationsips.

8.2.5 The excavation of linear features associated with settlement must be a minimum of 25%; this may increase depending on the nature of the physical evidence. Structural remains such as eaves drip gullies, beam slots and post-holes demonstrated to be part of a buildings construction will require total excavation.

8.2.6 All industrial features including "domestic" ovens and hearths should be 100% excavated and sampled for analysis.

8.2.7 Archaeological features will be recorded on APS pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

8.2.8 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at more appropriate scales.

8.2.5 Throughout the duration of the investigation a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. Colour digital images will also be taken to augment the photographic record and may be used in subsequent site reports. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations
- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of fieldwork

8.2.9 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later washing and analysis. All finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992).

8.2.10 Conservation of artefacts will be carried out by Lincoln City and County Museum. The resources available for conservation is dependent on the quantity and type of artefacts recovered from the site.

8.2.11 The location of the site recording grid will be established by a GPS or EDM survey and accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably mapped local features.

8.2.12 During the investigations, all exposed surfaces, excavation horizons, and spoil, will be regularly and repeatedly metal-detected to ensure optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from its parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence.

8.2.13 Samples will be taken from a representative range of feature types of medieval date, and any post-medieval features of especial significance, for subsequent environmental analysis.

8.2.14 Prior to commencement of site operations, Archaeological Project Services will liaise with the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office to acquire an event code.

8.3 Environmental, ecofactual and scientific sampling strategy

8.3.1 Evaluation of the site identified prehistoric features containing charcoal flecks and also small quantities of animal bone, although the latter was poorly preserved in some cases.

8.3.2 In line with the research objectives of the project the environmental sampling strategy will emphasise the recovery of charred plant remains and other residues which may provide information relating to the nature of the agricultural economy during the Bronze and Iron Ages.

8.3.3 Samples should ideally be recovered from dated and well sealed contexts. Particular attention should be paid to prehistoric pits as these are more likely to contain dietary and food residues and perhaps other material relating to the storage and processing of agricultural produce.

8.3.4 Retrieval of samples will be undertaken with a view to obtaining and understanding of the distribution of intra site activities relating to, for example, food production and consumption, food processing, preparation and consumption or the definition of living spaces. Therefore samples will be recovered from linear features such as ditches and gullies at intervals of no less than five metres where associated with settlement. Smaller discrete features directly related to settlement structures should be samples at least 1m intervals.

8.3.5 Evaluation of the site has indicated the survival of a prehistoric subsoil through which several features are cut. Advice of a soil micromorphologist or qualified environmental archaeologist will be sought on the potential of this deposit for provide information past land use and settlement.

8.3.6 Samples should be recovered from contexts which contain domestic detritus for the recovery of information on economy, diet and site activities.

8.3.7 Potential for scientific dating are most likely to derive from charred organic material. Any samples for C14 dating should ideally be taken from ‘primary’ undisturbed contexts such as dumped waste in pits, or less likely, ditches. Of most potential are material relating directly to activities such as food processing, preparation or disposal where short lived, contemporary items such as carbonised cereals are present.

8.4 Publicity and presentations

8.4.1 As construction on the site is likely to run in conjunction with the excavation, presentations and ‘open days’ are not thought to be viable during the excavation due to Health and Safety considerations. However, if appropriate publicity may be possible through the local press if consented to by the client.

9 POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND REPORT

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 The site will be subject to a full Archaeological Assessment as set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects II*. On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the excavation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a Level II archive. A preliminary stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared, along with a site narrative. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides/prints will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers, with the original stored digitally on CD ROM. The black and white contact prints will be labelled. In both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Finds will be sent to external specialists for identification, dating and Assessment. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 A full Assessment Report will be prepared and will consist of statements setting out the following:-

9.2.2 *Factual Data* ie quantity of material and records; the provenance of the material; the range and variety of material; the condition of the material and the existence of primary sources or relevant documentation which may enhance the study of the site data.

9.2.3 Statement of Potential for each material category including a review of the research questions posed in the Project Design which the data has the potential to answer, new research questions resulting from the data gathering and the potential for the data to enhance local, regional and national research

9.2.4 *Storage and Curation* – recommendations on the discard of material and long-term storage requirements.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of Stage 2, an Updated Project Design will be prepared (as set out in MAP II Appendix 5). This will include site background, summary statement of potential, revised aims and objectives, methods statement and a detailed update that sets out a revised programme to complete the project.

9.4 Stage 4

9.4.1 Full analysis will be undertaken on the stratigraphic/structural elements of the site and the artefacts and ecofacts identified in the assessment report as being worthy of full analysis. Following analysis a full report will be produced. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- A description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

- A description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text fully describing the findings of the investigation.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site
- Appropriate illustrations of location, sections, plans, artefacts, reconstructions
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- Integration of all the data and a full discussion of the site including consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.
- Full Bibliography

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with guidelines issued by Cambridgeshire County Council for deposition of archives. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of completion.

10.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out, with the silver master transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.

10.3 Event Number ECB2103 has been obtained from the HER and the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store has agreed receipt of the project archive which will be ordered to their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.

10.4 The landowner has agreed in principle to legal transfer of title of the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

11 REPORT DEPOSITION

11.1 An unbound draft copy of the report will be supplied initially to the County Archaeological Office for comment. Copies of the final report will be sent to: the client; the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office (2 copies and a digital copy); and the Cambridgeshire County Historic Environment Record.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Post-medieval Archaeology, Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

12.2 The post-excavation assessment may establish that fuller reporting and publication is required. If such is the case, the format, nature and extent of such publication will be determined by review of the assessment in consultation with the archaeological curator.

12.3 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

13 CURATORIAL MONITORING

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

13.2 It is envisaged that there will be a site meeting with the curator immediately upon completion of the stripping/cleaning to discuss the extent of investigation by archaeological excavation required.

14 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

14.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.

14.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

15 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

15.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological investigations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

15.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr C Allen, independent specialist; or Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit
	Roman: M Darling, independent specialist
	Anglo-Saxon and later: J Young, independent specialist/A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS

Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Assessment	Dr C French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

16.1 The duration for the excavated is estimated at 15 days using a team of 3 site assistants and one project officer. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered, and the involvement of specialist analysts.

17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 1, 21st June 2007

Appendix 2

CONTEXT TABLE

Cxt	Context Type	Fill of	Group	Description	Interpretation	Comments
001	Deposit	255	255	firm, pliable mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent small pebbles and occasional charcoal	Topsoil	
002	Deposit	254	254	firm mid yellow brown silty clay with patches of gravel	Subsoil	subsoil/natural layer
003	Cut	003	003	curvilinear feature with steep sides and curved, concave base	Ditch	Curvilinear gully/ditch, truncated by furrow [5]
004	Deposit	003	003	soft mid grey brown silty sand with sub-angular pebbles and naturally fractured flint	Secondary Fill	fill of curvilinear ditch
005	Cut	005	005	linear feature with shallow sides and slightly concave base, aligned E-W across excavated area	Ploughscar	shallow furrow truncating curvilinear ditch [3]
006	Deposit	005	005	soft/loose mid grey brown silty sand with fairly frequent small stones	Secondary Fill	fill of plough scar
007				unstratified surface finds	unstratified surface finds	
008	Cut	008	008	E-W aligned linear with shallow sides and slightly concave base	Ploughscar	
009	Deposit	008	008	loose dark brown sandy silt with frequent small/medium stones	Secondary Fill	
010	Deposit	011	011	firm mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles	Secondary Fill	fill of curvilinear feature - lack of charcoal or artefacts relating to human activity suggests long term silting in isolation from human activity
011	Cut	011	011	curvilinear/semi-circular ditch truncated to the west, steep sided with concave base	Ditch	possibly this was originally a circular feature that was truncated to the west, possibly relating to a drip gully for a circular structure, however it is small and the ditch appears to be cut rather than formed, possibly a slot to support a wind break
012	Deposit	264	264	loose/friable mid grey brown loam with frequent small/medium stones	Subsoil	
013	Deposit	15	015	moderate dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones, pottery sherds, worked flint and flecks of charcoal	Backfill/dump	fill of small pit

Cxt	Context Type	Fill of	Group	Description	Interpretation	Comments
014	Deposit	15	015	moderate mid grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal, flint and pottery	Placed deposit	basal fill of small pit containing beaker pottery and worked flint - possibly a heavily disturbed burial deposit
015	Cut			sub-circular/oval feature with steep sides and abrupt break of slope at base	Pit	small sub-circular pit containing sherd of beaker pottery and worked flints. This is possibly a heavily disturbed burial/cremation pit
016	Cut			E-W aligned linear with very shallow sides and flattened base	Ploughscar	
017	Deposit	016	016	friable light grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions	Secondary Fill	
018	Cut			E-W aligned linear with shallow sides and flattened base	Ploughscar	
019	Deposit	18	018	soft mid orange brown silt with occasional gravel inclusions	Secondary Fill	
020	Cut			E-W aligned linear with shallow sides and flattened base	Ploughscar	very similar to [18]
021	Deposit	020	020	friable light grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions	Secondary Fill	
022	Deposit	23	023	firm mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent small stones, occasional flecks of charcoal, occasional gravel	Secondary Fill	major fill of large pit - relative absence of artefacts and signs of human activity suggests natural formation of deposit, whereas appearance and composition of deposit suggests backfill or dump event as homogenous throughout
023	Cut			circular cut with fairly steep sides, undercut towards mid-point, and concave base	Pit	large pit, probably medieval, very undercut possibly suggesting water filled during early stages as undercut more pronounced in where natural is gravel and not even in profile, possible water hole
024	Deposit	032	247	soft dark grey sandy silt with frequent gravel and charcoal, moderate flecks of burnt clay	Backfill/dump	ditch fill containing pot, bone and burnt clay
025	Deposit			firm orange yellow gravel and silt mix with no inclusions	Natural	
026	Deposit	23	023	loose mid yellow brown sand and gravel	Slump	slump of natural into pit
027	Deposit	023	023	firm mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent small stones	Secondary Fill	very similar to (22)
028	Deposit	23	023	loose mid yellow brown sand and gravel	Slump	slump of natural material within pit
029	Deposit	023	023	firm mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent small pebbles	Secondary Fill	very similar to (22) and (27) - same event?
030	Deposit	031	031	firm mid grey brown clay sand with frequent small stones and moderate flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	fill of shallow pit/post hole
031	Cut			sub-circular/oval cut with shallow concave sides and a concave base	Pit	Shallow pit/post hole - three other features in close proximity possibly forming a four-post structure
032	Cut		247	NE-SW aligned (at this point) ditch with straight sides (c.45degrees) and concave base	Ditch	prehistoric boundary ditch turning c90 degrees NW to the north enclosing area along western boundary of site
033	Deposit	032	247	soft light yellow brown sandy silt with occasional black flecks	Primary Fill	initial silting/edge collapse in ditch

Cxt	Context Type	Fill of	Group	Description	Interpretation	Comments
034	Deposit	032	247	soft mid orange brown sand and gravel with occasional black flecks	Slump	slump of natural within ditch
035	Deposit	032	247	soft light grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and flecks of black	Secondary Fill	
036	Deposit	032	247	soft light brown grey sandy silt with occasional gravel and black flecks	Secondary Fill	silting event
037	Cut			sub-circular/irregular pit with steep sides and concave/irregular base	Pit	steep sided irregular pit with charcoal and animal bone throughout
038	Deposit	037	037	soft orange brown silty clay with occasional small stones and fragments of animal bone	Backfill/dump	basal fill of small pit
039	Deposit	037	037	soft mid grey brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, flint and fragments of animal bone	Backfill/dump	
040	Cut			circular cut with steep sides and a concave base	Pit	pit or post hole in an area with a number of similar features
041	Deposit	040	040	firm, light grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and black flecks	Secondary Fill	one lg burnt stone noted within fill, not retained
042	Deposit	044	044	firm very dark brown clay silt with frequent patches of heat affected clay (red and yellow), frequent flecks of charcoal and small stones	Backfill/dump	major fill of large elongated pit, high density of settlement related artefacts/remains suggests dump of material associated with I.A. Settlement
043	Deposit	044	044	firm mid grey brown clay silt with frequent small stones and flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	basal fill of pit, only present within eastern part of feature. Lack of artefactual material suggests long-term silting of open feature, charcoal presence suggestive of human activity in environs
044	Cut			sub-rectangular/elongated oval cut with rounded corners, steep, slightly concave sides and flattened base	Pit	unusually shaped feature, purpose unclear but high density of burnt clay and charcoal may indicate an industrial use, possibly used as a refuse pit for domestic waste after this purpose was fulfilled
045	Deposit	046	046	firm mid grey brown clay silt with frequent small stones and flecks of charcoal. Pottery and bone recovered from deposit.	Backfill/dump	dump of material within pit
046	Cut			heavily truncated pit, was probably similar to [44], elongated oval/sub-rectangular with steep sides and flattened base	Pit	possibly a precursor to [44], by which this pit is heavily truncated
047	Cut			NW-SE aligned linear with shallow sides and an uneven base	Ploughscar	probable medieval plough furrow cutting Iron Age enclosure ditch
048	Deposit	047	047	firm mid-light orange brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	Secondary Fill	

Cxt	Context Type	Fill of	Group	Description	Interpretation	Comments
049	Cut			sub-circular cut with steep, near vertical sides and a flat base	pit/post hole	possibly cut by [51], although no difference can be seen, therefore it is possible that these features are contemporary
050	Deposit	049	049	soft mid grey and light orange brown mixed sandy silt with occasional gravel and charcoal	Secondary Fill	
051	Cut				Pit	cut of pit in area with a number of similar features - possible four-post structure
052	Deposit	051	051	same as (50)	Secondary Fill	
053	Cut			circular cut with steep sides and flat base	Pit	
054	Deposit	053	053	soft mid grey with orange brown patches, sandy silt with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	
055	VOID					
056	VOID					
057	Cut			sub-circular cut with steep/nr vertical sides and flat base	Pit	undated
058	Deposit	057	057	firm mid yellow brown clay sand silt with moderate charcoal inclusions and occasional gravel	Secondary Fill	initial silting of open feature
059	Deposit	057	057	soft dark grey silt and charcoal with occasional gravel inclusions	Backfill/dump	charcoal rich dump
060	Cut			sub-circular/ovoid cut with steep sides and concave base	Pit	
061	Deposit	060	060	firm mid grey brown clay silt with occasional black flecks and gravel inclusions	Secondary Fill	
062	Deposit	065	065	firm mid yellow brown clay silt sand with frequent small pebbles	Secondary Fill	lack of material suggestive of long-term silting
063	Cut			N-S aligned linear, appears to be heavily truncated as only partially survives	Ditch	cut by pit [66]
064	Deposit	066	066	firm mid grey/yellow brown sandy silty clay with frequent small stones and occasional flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	natural accumulation of material in area with some evidence of human activity
065	Deposit	066	066	loose mid yellow brown clay silt sand with moderate small stones	Slump	natural slump in base of feature
066	Cut			probably circular prior to truncation with steep/vertical sides and concave base	Pit	pit truncating ditch [63] and cut by [72]
067	Deposit	072	247	firm mid yellow/grey brown clay sand with very frequent small stones, with occasional burnt stones and flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	upper ditch fill
068	Deposit	072	247	firm mid yellow/red brown sandy clay with frequent small stones, very occasional flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	gradual build up of material in association with human activity in vicinity
069	Deposit	072	247	firm dark grey brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks, moderate inclusions of small stones	Backfill/dump	fairly high density of charcoal, animal bone and pottery suggestive of a dump of domestic waste

Cxt	Context Type	Fill of	Group	Description	Interpretation	Comments
070	Deposit	072	247	firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with frequent small pebbles	Secondary Fill	gradual build up of material
071	Deposit	072	247	pliable mid yellow brown sandy clay with frequent small stones	Secondary Fill	gradual build up of material
072	Cut		247	E-W aligned (at this point) linear with fairly steep sides	Ditch	cut of enclosure ditch
073	Cut			sub-circular/ovoid cut with steep sides and flattened base	Pit	undated feature similar to [57]
074	Deposit	073	073	soft mid grey silt with frequent charcoal and moderate inclusions of gravel	Backfill/dump	charcoal rich dump in pit
075	Cut			sub-circular cut with straight sides and irregular base	Pit	probably only base of feature survives
076	Deposit	075	075	soft light grey brown silt with moderate gravel inclusions	Secondary Fill	
077	Cut		249	curvilinear ditch, NW-SE aligned at this point, with concave sides and base	Ditch	segmented I.A. Curvilinear ditch, terminates at this point in rounded terminal. Re-cut by [80] - settlement enclosure?
078	Deposit	077	249	moderate-firm mid orange brown silty sand with clay element, fairly frequent small stones and flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	initial silting of I.A. Feature
079	Deposit	077	249	moderate-firm mid-dark grey brown silty clay with sandy element, frequent charcoal, firecracked stones, pottery and bone	Backfill/dump	upper fill of I.A. Enclosure ditch: evidence of settlement activity in environs during formation of deposit. Probably a mixture of natural silting and dumping into feature
080	Cut		250	curvilinear ditch aligned NW-SE at this point, with moderate sides and a concave base	Ditch	re-cut of I.A. Segmented ditch, terminates at rounded terminal at this point
081	Deposit	080	250	moderate-firm mid-dark grey brown silty clay with slight sand element, frequent charcoal, pottery and firecracked stones	Secondary Fill	fill accumulated in association with settlement. Some artefact attributed to this deposit may actually come from (79) as very similar and hard to distinguish during excavation
082	Cut		250	curvilinear ditch with concave sides and base, N-S at this point, probably truncated during later land use	Ditch	terminates at this point, although tapers out so is more likely to be truncated away than to be an intentionally created terminus
083	Deposit	082	250	moderate-firm mid orange brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones	Secondary Fill	basal fill of ditch
084	VOID					
085	Cut		250	curvilinear ditch with concave sides and base, NW-SE at this point	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch, same as [80] and [82]
086	Deposit	085	250	moderate-firm mid orange brown silty clay with sand element, occasional flecks of charcoal, small stones and fire cracked stones	Secondary Fill	gradually accumulated fill with occ dumping of settlement debris
087	Cut			sub-circular/oval cut with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base	Pit	
088	Deposit	087	087	firm dark brown silt with occasional stones	Secondary Fill	possible dump

Cxt	Context Type	Fill of	Group	Description	Interpretation	Comments
089	Cut		262	N-S linear with steep sides and concave base, heavily truncated at this point	Ditch	possibly cut by pit [75] although very heavily truncated at this point therefore relationship is ephemeral
090	Deposit	089	262	firm sandy silt with occasional gravel and black flecks	Secondary Fill	only surviving fill of ditch
091	Cut		246	cut of ring ditch, regular/circular in plan with fairly steeply sloping sides and narrow, concave base	Ring ditch	possible bronze age ring ditch
092	Deposit	091	246	soft/friable slightly red/brown grey clay silt with frequent small stones and moderate charcoal inclusions	Secondary Fill	gradual silting of open feature
093	Cut		252	curvilinear ditch with fairly steeply sloped sides and concave base, tapers out to north where probably removed by later truncation	Ditch	
094	Deposit	093	252	moderate-firm mid grey brown silty clay with fairly frequent stones and flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	
095	Cut		252	curvilinear, NE-SW aligned at this point, with fairly steep sides and a concave base	Ditch	cut of I.A. Enclosure ditch
096	Deposit	095	252	moderate mid-dark brown silty clay with fairly frequent small stones and flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	basal fill of I.A. Curvilinear enclosure ditch. Gradually accumulated fill with evidence of human activity/settlement
097	Cut		251	heavily truncated by [095], this feature is probably curvilinear with shallow, slightly concave sides and base, aligned NE-SW at this point.	Ditch	I.A. Ditch, recut by [095], same as [099]. Probably terminated at this point
098	Deposit	097	251	moderate-soft mid-light orange brown silt with very occasional flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	same as (100)
099	Cut		251	heavily truncated by [095], probably curvilinear with shallow, slightly concave sides and base	Ditch	I.A. Ditch, same as [097], recut by [095]
100	Deposit	099	251	moderate-soft mid-light orange brown silt with very occasional flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	same as (098)
101	Deposit	104	246	firm mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent small stones and occasional flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	upper fill of ring ditch, lack of material suggests long term silting
102	Deposit	104	246	firm very dark brown sandy silty clay with moderate inclusions of small stones	Organic deposit	organic layer within ring ditch, probably resulting from a layer of vegetation within partly in filled ditch
103	Deposit	104	246	firm mid greenish grey sandy clay with very occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	basal fill of ditch, lack of material suggests long term natural silting
104	Cut		246	Ring ditch with fairly steeply sloping sides and concave base	Ring ditch	ring ditch, probably a bronze age barrow. Truncated by I.A. Enclosure ditch suggesting this feature was not visible in Iron Age

Cxt	Context Type	Fill of	Group	Description	Interpretation	Comments
105	Deposit	109	247	firm mid grey brown clay silt with very frequent small/mid sized stones and occasional charcoal flecks	Secondary Fill	upper fill of I.A. Ditch
106	Deposit	109	247	firm mid grey brown clay silt with frequent small stones and occasional flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	
107	Deposit	109	247	firm mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent small stones and rare flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	probably resulting from long-term silting of open feature in association with settlement
108	Deposit	109	247	firm mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent small stones and gravel	Secondary Fill	basal fill of ditch, natural silting
109	Cut		247	rectilinear enclosure ditch running E-W at this point. Fairly steep sides and concave base	Ditch	large iron age enclosure ditch, cut through ring ditch [104] at this point
110	Deposit	109	247	soft mid yellow brown sandy clay and gravel mix	Secondary Fill	possibly re-deposited natural resulting from edge collapse
111	Cut		246	ring ditch with fairly steep sloping sides and narrow, concave base	Ring ditch	
112	Deposit	111	246	firm mid-light orange grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions	Secondary Fill	
113	Deposit	111	246	compact mid-dark orange red gravel	Slump	possibly resulting from mound slippage
114	Deposit	264	254	firm mid orange brown silt with occasional gravel inclusions	Subsoil	
115	Deposit	255	255	firm mid-dark brown silt with occasional gravel inclusions	Topsoil	
116	Deposit	109	247	firm mid grey brown silty sandy clay with frequent small stones	Secondary Fill	deposit very similar to (106) but with slightly elevated clay content
117	Cut		246	ring ditch with fairly steep sides and concave base. Slight shoulder along western edge	Ring ditch	
118	Deposit	117	246	soft mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions	Secondary Fill	initial silting of ring ditch
119	Deposit	117	246	firm mid grey brown sandy silt with slight clay element, frequent gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal	Backfill/dump	possible backfill event
120	Deposit	124	247	moderate-soft mid-light yellow brown sand and gravel	Primary Fill	slump of natural
121	Deposit	124	247	moderate mid grey brown silty sand with slight clay element and moderate inclusions of fine gravel	Secondary Fill	main fill
122	Deposit	124	247	moderate mid grey silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and gravel inclusions	Secondary Fill	
123	Deposit	124	247	moderate-firm mid-light grey clay with moderate-frequent gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	possibly re-deposited natural
124	Cut		247	rectilinear enclosure with rounded corners, fairly steep sides and concave base, slightly irregular along course of feature	Ditch	

Cxt	Context Type	Fill of	Group	Description	Interpretation	Comments
125	Deposit	124	247	moderate mid grey brown sand with occasional gravel and mid sized stones	Secondary Fill	main fill
126	Deposit	124	247	moderate mid-light yellow brown gravel and sand	Slump	possible slump of bank material
127	Deposit	124	247	moderate-firm plastic mid grey clayey sand with occasional gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	
128	Cut			E-W aligned shallow linear with shallow sides and flattened base	Ploughscar	
129	Deposit	128	128	moderate-loose mid brown silt with slight clay element. Occasional flecks of charcoal and frequent small stones	Secondary Fill	
130	Deposit	124	247	moderate-soft mid yellow brown gravel and sand	Slump	
131	Deposit	124	247	moderate mid yellow brown sand with occasional small gravel	Secondary Fill	
132	Deposit	124	247	moderate mid-light grey brown gravely sand	Secondary Fill	
133	Cut			E-W aligned linear with shallow sides and flatted base	Ploughscar	
134	Deposit	133	133	firm mid-light brown silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	
135	Cut			sub-circular/oval cut with steep sides and concave base	Pit	
136	Deposit	135	135	firm light orange brown silt with c.10% gravel	Secondary Fill	
137	Cut		175	N-S aligned linear with gently sloping sides and concave base	Ditch	same as [175]
138	Deposit	141	141	firm very dark brown silt with frequent pot and animal bone, moderate gravels	Secondary Fill	
139	Cut			N-S aligned linear with steep sides and concave base	Ditch	
140	Deposit	139	139	firm light orange brown silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal, animal bone and gravel inclusions	Secondary Fill	
141	Cut			N-S linear with steep sides and concave base. Appears to terminate at this point	Ditch	
142	Deposit	159	159	firm very dark grey silt with occasional gravel	Backfill/dump	probable dump in base of ditch
143	Deposit	141	141	firm mid-light orange brown silty clay with occasional gravel	Secondary Fill	
144	Deposit	141	264	soft light grey clay silt with occasional gravels	Secondary Fill	
145	Deposit	141	141	compact dark yellow brown clay with frequent gravel inclusions	Secondary Fill	
146	Cut			lozenge shaped/elongated oval with vertical sides and broad, u-shaped base (concave)	Pit	cut of pit or post hole beneath terminus of ditch [153]
147	Deposit	146	146	soft mid yellow clay with occasional black flecks	Secondary Fill	basal fill
148	Deposit	146	146	soft mid red brown and pale grey heat affected silt and ash with frequent charcoal lumps and rare gravel	Backfill/dump	dumped burnt deposit

Cxt	Context Type	Fill of	Group	Description	Interpretation	Comments
149	Deposit	146	146	soft mid grey clay silt with frequent charcoal and occasional gravel	Backfill/dump	
150	Deposit	153	263	firm light yellow brown clay	Secondary Fill	initial silting of open feature, fairly sterile fill
151	Deposit	153	263	soft dark grey clay silt with frequent charcoal	Backfill/dump	dump of fire waste, containing fire cracked stone
152	Deposit	153	263	firm mid grey clay silt with moderate charcoal and red flecks	Backfill/dump	
153	Cut		263	N-S aligned linear with straight sides and concave base	Ditch	cut of ditch overlying pit/posthole [146]
154	Deposit	155	263	moderate mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and very occasional charcoal flecks	Secondary Fill	
155	Cut		263	NNE-SSW aligned linear with moderate/shallow sides and concave base	Ditch	shallow remains of feature
156	Deposit	157	157	firm mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent small stones and occasional flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	gradual silting of open feature
157	Cut			N-S aligned linear with steep sides and slightly concave base	Ditch	possible flue or elongated pit relating to hearth structure that may have pre-dated feature [044] (see adjacent similar feature)
158	Deposit	141	141	firm mid-light brown silt with occasional gravel inclusions	Secondary Fill	
159	Cut			terminal of N-S linear with steep sides and concave base	Ditch	re-cut of boundary
160	Cut		247	N-S aligned linear with fairly shallow sides and concave base	Ditch	re-cut
161	Deposit	160	247	firm mid-dark yellow brown clay	Slump	
162	Deposit	160	247	firm dark orange brown silty sand with occasional gravel	Secondary Fill	
163	Cut			N-S aligned linear with steep sides and flattened/concave base	Ditch	re-cut
164	VOID					
165	VOID					
166	VOID					
167	VOID					
168	VOID					
169	VOID					
170	VOID					
171	Cut			sub-circular/oval cut with steep sides and concave base	Pit	
172	Deposit	171	171	firm mid-light brown silt with occ small stones	Secondary Fill	
173	Cut		247	same as [160]		
174	Deposit	173	247			
175	Cut			same as [137]	Ditch	
176	Deposit	175	175			

Cxt	Context Type	Fill of	Group	Description	Interpretation	Comments
177	VOID					
178	VOID					
179	Cut			N-S aligned linear with fairly steep straight sides and a concave base	Ditch	re-cut by [181]
180	Deposit	179	179	firm mid grey brown sandy silt with slight clay element, occasional gravel and flecks of red and black	Backfill/dump	
181	Cut		263	N-S aligned linear with steep, straight sides and a flattened base	Ditch	re-cut of ditch [179]
182	Deposit	181	263	soft mid brown sandy silt with moderate black flecks and occasional gravel	Primary Fill	initial slumping of feature sides
183	Deposit	181	263	soft mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional gravel and red and black flecks	Secondary Fill	
184	Deposit	181	263	firm mid grey brown clay silt with rare gravel and frequent flecks of black	Secondary Fill	long term silting of feature
185	Deposit	181	263	firm mid grey clay silt with moderate inclusions of gravel, charcoal and red flecks	Secondary Fill	
186	Cut		246	ring ditch with fairly steep sides and concave base	Ring ditch	
187	Deposit	186	246	firm light orange sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded stones	Secondary Fill	
188	Deposit	186	246	firm mid grey silty sand with black flecks and occasional sub-angular gravels	Secondary Fill	
189	Deposit			firm mid orange sandy silt	Secondary Fill	animal burrow disturbing fills of ring ditch [186]/ secondary fill of ring ditch
190	Deposit	186	246	hard mid-light grey silt and gravel with occasional animal bone	Secondary Fill	upper fill of ditch
191	Cut		246	ring ditch with steep sides and narrow, concave base	Ring ditch	
192	Deposit	191	246	firm mid-light brown silt with occasional black flecks and fragmentary animal bone	Secondary Fill	
193	Deposit	191	246	compact mid brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular gravel	Secondary Fill	upper fill
194	VOID					
195	Cut		246	ring ditch with steep sides and concave base	Ring ditch	
196	Deposit	195	246	firm mid-light grey brown silt with occasional gravels	Secondary Fill	
197	Deposit	195	246	hard mid-dark orange grey silty gravel	Secondary Fill	possible slump of barrow material over fill of ring ditch
198	Deposit	199	248	firm mid grey brown clay silt with occ small stones	Secondary Fill	

Cxt	Context Type	Fill of	Group	Description	Interpretation	Comments
199	Cut		248	curvilinear feature with shallow sides and concave base, NW-SE aligned at this point	Ditch	iron age curvilinear
200	Deposit	202	202	firm (sun-baked) mid red brown silty clay with occasional small stones, occ patches of clay and burning	Backfill/dump	fill of clay lined feature/hearth, probably dump of burnt material
201	Deposit	202	202	compact/baked pinkish red clay with patches of yellow clay. Rare inclusions of small stones and white flecks.	Heated in situ deposit/clay lining	hearth base
202	Cut			(sub) circular with vertical/steep sides and flattened, slightly uneven base	Hearth	cut in which clay lining (201) was placed
203	Deposit	205	205	friable very dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional flecks of clay	Backfill/dump	burnt layer possibly associated with in situ burning
204	Deposit	205	205	friable mid grey brown clay silt with occasional flecks of charcoal, small stones and patches of clay	Secondary Fill	
205	Cut			linear/elongated oval cut with rounded terminals, fairly steep sides and concave base	Ditch	
206	Deposit	205	205	friable mid grey brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	Secondary Fill	
207	Cut		246	rectilinear feature, E-W aligned at this point with steep, straight sides and narrow concave base	Ditch	iron age enclosure ditch
208	Deposit	207	247	loose mid orange brown silt and gravel	Slump	initial collapse into open feature
209	Deposit	210	248	friable dark grey brown clay silt with frequent small stones and moderate/occasional flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	terminus of I A enclosure
210	Cut		248	curvilinear feature, NW-SE aligned at this point, with concave sides and base	Ditch	terminal of I A enclosure
211	Deposit	212	249	hard mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent stones/gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	
212	Cut		249	curvilinear with fairly steep sides and concave base, N-S aligned at this point	Ditch	terminal of ditch, re-cut by [214]
213	Deposit	214	250	hard mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent stones and occasional charcoal flecks	Secondary Fill	
214	Cut		250	curvilinear with fairly steep sides and concave base, roughly N-S aligned at this point	Ditch	recut of ditch [212]
215	Deposit	212	249	hard mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stones	Primary Fill	

Cxt	Context Type	Fill of	Group	Description	Interpretation	Comments
216	Deposit	217	262	friable mid red brown clay silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	natural silting of open feature
217	Cut		262	N-S aligned linear with slightly concave sides and base	Ditch	base of feature, probably severely truncated. Cut by parallel ditch [220]
218	Deposit	220	263	soft mid yellow brown clayey sand	Secondary Fill	natural silting of open feature
219	Deposit	220	263	soft/friable mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	
220	Cut		263	NNE-SSW aligned linear with fairly steep, slightly concave sides and concave base	Ditch	re-cut of ditch [217]
221	Cut		247	rectilinear enclosure ditch with fairly steeply sloped sides and slightly concave base, NE-SW aligned at this point	Ditch	I A enclosure ditch - slot located in the area where intense deposits of settlement material gives way to more sterile silts (towards north of feature). Specific dumping events not visible within fills at this point
222	Deposit	221	247	moderate0soft mid-light orange brown silt with slight clay element	Primary Fill	
223	Deposit	221	247	moderate-loose mid grey brown gravel with silt	Slump	gravel slump of natural in base of ditch
224	Deposit	221	247	moderate-soft mid-dark orange brown silty clay with fairly frequent small stones and occasional burnt/firecracked stones and flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	reflects settlement activity in environs during formation of deposit
225	Deposit	221	247	moderate-soft mid-dark grey brown silty clay with fairly frequent small stones, heat affected stones, occasional flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	main fill of ditch
226	Deposit	227	227	soft, slightly friable dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones, flecks of charcoal and fired clay	Backfill/dump	
227	Cut			sub-circular - truncated by evaluation trench, with gradual concave sides and a slightly concave base	Pit	similar feature located c.0.5m to south
228	Deposit	186	246	firm mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	
229	Deposit	186	246	firm dark yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Secondary Fill	re-deposited natural
230	Layer		255	friable dark grey brown silt with moderate small stones	Topsoil	
231	Deposit			friable-hard, light blue grey clay with frequent flecks of chalk and occasional small stones	Backfill/dump	modern dump of clay
232	Deposit			friable dark grey brown silt with occasional small stones and flecks of chalk	buried topsoil	
233	Deposit	264	264	friable dark grey brown silt with occasional small stones	Subsoil	

Cxt	Context Type	Fill of	Group	Description	Interpretation	Comments
234	Deposit	238	238	soft mid brown grey clay silt with occasional small stones, flecks of charcoal and red flecks (fe panning?)	Secondary Fill	
235	Deposit	238	238	soft mid red brown clay sand with rare small stones and flecks of charcoal	Secondary Fill	
236	Deposit	237	247	soft-friable mid red brown sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones	Secondary Fill	natural silting of open feature
237	Cut		247	NNE-SSW aligned linear with rounded corner, turning to roughly E-W at southern limit of excavation area, with moderately sloping sides and a concave b	Ditch	I A enclosure ditch
238	Cut			NE-SW aligned linear, only partially visible in excavation area, with steep sides and concave base	Ditch	possible drainage channel cut to drain into I A enclosure ditch [237], terminates to NE
239	Deposit	237	247	soft mid red grey sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones	Secondary Fill	
240	Deposit	207	247	firm light grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and occasional black flecks	Secondary Fill	initial silting into open feature
241	Deposit	207	247	firm mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel and flecks of black	Secondary Fill	
242	Deposit	207	247	loose mid orange brown gravel and sandy silt	Slump	gravel slump - possibly barrow material
243	Deposit	207	247	firm mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and moderate black flecks	Secondary Fill	
244	Deposit	264	264	firm light grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel and occasional black flecks	Subsoil	
245	Deposit	111	246	friable mid grey silty sand with frequent gravel	Primary Fill	stabilisation of feature sides, possible bank/barrow slump
246	Cut		246	Group Number for Bronze Age Ring Ditch consisting of cuts [091], [104], [111], [117], [186], [191], [195]	Ring ditch	Group Number for Bronze Age ring ditch
247	Cut			group number for I. A. Rectilinear enclosure ditch consisting of [109], [207], [072], [124], [032], [221], [237], [160], [173]	Ditch	
248	Cut			group number for I. A. curvilinear enclosure composed of [199], [210] and [260]	Ditch	
249	Cut			group number for I. A. curvilinear enclosure ditch composed of [77] and [212]	Ditch	
250	Cut			group number for I. A. curvilinear enclosure composed of [80], [214], [85], [82]	Ditch	

Cxt	Context Type	Fill of	Group	Description	Interpretation	Comments
251	Cut			group number for I. A. curvilinear enclosure ditch composed of [97] and [99]	Ditch	
252	Cut			group number for I. A. curvilinear composed of [95] and [93]	Ditch	
253	Deposit	253	253	group number for natural gravel deposits composed of (25)		
254	Deposit			group number for natural/subsoil deposits composed of (114) and (2)		
255	Deposit			group number for topsoil deposits composed of (115), (230) and (1)		
256	Deposit			moderate-loose mid orange gravel and silt	Placed deposit	possible barrow material OR natural banding in underlying gravels - only visible in section
257	Deposit			same as (256)		
258	Cut			ENE-WSW aligned linear with very shallow sides and flattened base	Ploughscar	only visible in section at this point
259	Deposit	258	258	soft/loose mid grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel	Secondary Fill	
260	Cut		248	same as [199]	Ditch	same as [199] - I A curvilinear ditch
261	Deposit	260	248	same as (198)	Secondary Fill	fill of iron age curvilinear enclosure ditch
262	Cut			group number for I A enclosure ditch [89] and [217]	Ditch	group number for I A enclosure ditch [89] and [217]
263	Cut			group number for I A enclosure ditch [153], [155], [181] and [220]	Ditch	group number for I A enclosure ditch [153], [155], [181] and [220]
264	Deposit	264	264	group number for subsoil (233) and (12), (144) and (244)	Subsoil	(233) and (12), (144) and (244)

Appendix [3]

STONALD FIELD, WHITTLESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE,

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A substantial, mixed assemblage was recovered during the investigations. In total, 865 items weighing 20223g were recovered and were predominantly of prehistoric date. Some medieval and later pieces were also found. In addition, a moderate assemblage of faunal remains, 431 items weighing 620g, were retrieved.

BRONZE AGE POTTERY

By Carol Allen

Quantifications

A total of 17 sherds of prehistoric pottery were found on this site weighing 98g. The pottery sherds represent two separate vessels of prehistoric date. Neither pots are complete and are represented by a few sherds. All the sherds are detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1, Prehistoric pottery sherds by weight

Cxt	NoS	W (g)	Abrasion level (sherds no)	Fabric type	Pot type	Description
014	9	57	abraded (6) unabraded (3)	SHMC/ QUSF	Beaker	base & body sherds decorated
112	8	41	unabraded (3) slightly abraded (5)	QUMV	Prehistoric	body sherds undecorated
Total	**17**	**98**				

Methodology

The pottery has been recorded and described according to the guidelines of the PCRG (1997). In addition, this report conforms to the standards and guidance of the IFA (2001). All the sherds were

examined by use of a x2 binocular microscope in order to allow the fabric types to be summarised. Abrasion levels given are, abraded, more than 50% of the surface worn, slightly abraded with 5 to 25% of the surface worn, and unabraded where less than 5% of the surface has been worn away.

Fabrics

Two different fabric types were recognised by examination of all the sherds by eye and with a x2 binocular microscope. The division of the fabric types was made based upon the apparent tempering materials visible by eye and the appearance, colour and firing of the sherds. This assumes that the potters were aiming to produce pots with a distinctive appearance and tempering.

The fabric of the (014) sherds (SHMC/QUSF) contained tempering of shelly material and voids indicating that shell has been leached out, and some fine quartz was also seen. The tempering was made up of a moderate amount (M= 10-19%) of fossil shell (SH) of coarse size (C=1-3mm), and a sparse amount (S=3-9%) of fine (F=<0.25mm) quartz. As the site lies on Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds (BGS 1979) in which fossil shell is abundant (Chatwin 1961) it is quite likely that the source of tempering was found locally. However, thin sections of the sherds would need to be taken to verify this.

The fabric of the (112) sherds (QUMV) was tempered with a moderate (M=10-19%) quantity of very coarse (V=>3.00mm) pieces of angular white quartz (QU). It is possible that this may have been found locally but again thin sections would need to be taken to verify this.

Fabrics of the two pots were therefore seen to be quite different, and changes in fabric types used in prehistoric pottery through time are commonly seen even on the same site (Allen 1991, 4-5; Chowne *et al* 2001). Traditions of pottery manufacture changed with each period and the tempering materials varied according to the region (Allen and Hopkins 2000, fig. 8; Cleal 1995).

Types of Pottery and Dates

(014) Beaker

Six sherds were quite abraded and only vague decoration could be discerned. Three further sherds were fairly unabraded and were covered with fine combed lattice decoration in v-shapes separated by broad undecorated bands (Dr 1). It is quite likely that all the sherds were from the same or very

similar vessels with a thin wall of 5mm. The sherds were well fired and orange in colour. No form could be discerned as the vessel was incomplete but the decoration and shape that remained suggested that this could be a Short Necked Beaker dated to around 2250-1950 cal BC (Needham 2005, fig. 8). The radiocarbon date obtained for this context, 2200-2010 and 2010-1980 cal BC (Beta 243232) agrees well with this suggestion.

No identical vessel is known in Cambridgeshire, but similar decoration is known from Beaker pots found at Chippenham and Doddington (Clarke 1976, pl 480 and 766).

(112) Prehistoric

The eight sherds were undecorated, buff to orange in colour, with an oxidised exterior and irregularly fired interior, and a wall thickness of 8mm. These could be from an early Bronze Age urn but there is not sufficient surviving from the pot to clarify its date or type with any certainty.

Context

(014) Beaker

These sherds were found in the primary fill (014) of two fills in a shallow pit [015], alongside worked flint and also cereal grains which provided the radio-carbon date. It is suggested that this may have been a special deposit as the decorated sherds are unabraded. Deposits of Beaker pottery in a small pit without human remains are known elsewhere, for example at Lockington, Leicestershire (Hughes 2000, 9).

(112) Prehistoric, possibly Bronze Age

These sherds were uncovered in the lowest of three fills (112) of ditch section [111]. This formed part of a ring ditch which may have originally surrounded a barrow. This pottery may have been deposited within the ditch during the early Bronze Age during the use of the barrow.

Illustration catalogue

Fig. 1 Dr 1

Beaker pottery, early Bronze Age, two body sherds and one base sherd, decorated with comb lattice in v-shape design separated by broad undecorated bands, unabraded, fabric SHMC/QUSF, context (014) primary fill of pit [015]

PREHISTORIC POTTERY

By Anne Boyle, David Knight and Dale Trimble

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the P.C.R.G. (1997) and Knight (1998). The assemblage comprises 455 sherds from a maximum 183 vessels, weighing 11,083 grams. All the material dates to the Bronze Age (Allen, Appendix 3) and middle Iron Age.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1.

Fabrics

The assemblage was divided in 13 fabrics which could be distinguished microscopically by the range and frequency of inclusions. Full descriptions of these fabrics and the codes used during recording are given below; the coding systems follows Knight (1998, Appendix 1).

Shell-tempered

Common to abundant fine shell-temper (SHCAF)

Common to abundant fine to medium fossil shell with occasional to common larger fragments, common punctate brachiopod and occasional limestone lumps. Fabric is usually oxidised, although can have a reduced core or interior. SHCAF is possibly a fine version of SHCAC.

Common to abundant coarse shell-temper (SHCAC)

Fabric contains common to abundant coarse shell with sparse to common fine/medium sized fossil shell, common punctate brachiopod and occasional limestone lumps; coarse version of SHCAF.

Sparse fine shell-temper (SHSF)

Reduced fabric with fine background quartz and sub-round to round quartz between 0.3 to 0.5mm (with occasional larger up to 0.8mm), very fine sparse shell (flat plates and chunks, including occasional larger fragments) which sometimes appear laminated, common iron and sparse punctate brachiopod, organic temper, flint, ironstone and limestone.

Abundant fine shell-temper (SHAF)

An oxidised fabric with reduced interior containing abundant fine and common medium sized fossil shell, sparse limestone and dark rock inclusions.

Common coarse shell-temper (SHCC)

Oxidised with a reduced interior, common coarse fossil shell fragments (some in limestone matrix) and limestone lumps with sparse to common fine background shell, quartz and punctate brachiopod.

Abundant fine shell and common very coarse flint (SHAF/FLCV)

Fabric contains very dense fine shell-temper (includes shell in limestone matrix) including some larger fragments and common large fragments of flint (up to 5mm). Surface colours tend to be buff colours with a soapy feel.

Common fine shell-temper (SHCF)

Common fine shell with unidentified rounded rock inclusions.

Limestone-tempered

Common very coarse limestone (LICV)

Reduced fabric with common rounded lumps of limestone up to 5mm and variable amounts of poorly sorted fine shell with occasional larger fragments.

Quartz-tempered

Common medium quartz with common fine shell (QUCM/SHCF)

Reduced fabric with common sub-round to round quartz (0.2 to 0.5mm), fine background shell, common larger structural shell fragments, occasional punctate brachiopod and occasional iron inclusions.

Common fine quartz with sparse medium shell-temper (QUCF/SHSM)

Oxidised fabric with a reduced interior, very fine background quartz and occasional sub-round quartz (0.5 to 0.8mm), sparse biotite, limestone and sparse fine/medium shell, occasional punctate brachiopod and occasional iron (up to 1mm).

Common medium quartz with common coarse iron (QUCM/IOCC)

Fabric oxidised with a reduced interior, common sub round to round quartz 0.3 to 0.5mm (including some polished up to 1mm), common large flaky iron (up to 1mm) and sparse biotite.

Very common fine quartz with common coarse iron QUVM/IOCC

Fine quartz background with frequent sub round to round quartz (0.5 to 2mm), common rounded iron up to 2mm, occasional mica and occasional flint

Iron-tempered

Abundant medium iron-tempered (IOAM)

Abundant rounded iron (0.5 to 1mm) with sparse medium shell, common sub round to round quartz (some red tinged and smoky) in the range of 0.3 to 0.8mm.

Condition

The pottery is in fairly fresh condition, with 39 vessels showing signs of abrasion (21% of the total number of vessels). A total of 57 vessels are represented by more than one sherd (31% of the total number of vessels) and four cross-context vessels were identified (Table 2). The average vessel weight of 61 grams, fresh condition and high number of multi-sherd vessels indicates that the assemblage was largely undisturbed by later activity and may represent primary deposition.

Table 2, Cross context vessels

Vessel	Context	Cname	Form	Rim	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Illus
V01	085, 213, 219	SHSF	J; OV	U; FD	5	1	127	BRUS	DR05
V02	024, 085, 211, 213	LICV	B; ELL	N; EVR	13	1	136		DR11
V03	078, 081, 211	SHCC	J		15	1	328	BRL	
V04	078, 081	QUCF/SHSM	B; OV	UP; FD	7	1	53	RIMFT; BRUS	DR08

Evidence for use is present, with 33 vessels having leached fabric (probably from holding acidic contents rather than soil conditions) and nine with internal deposits which may be from food preparation, water scale or uric acid. A total of 81 vessels have soot deposits and five of these have carbonised deposits adhering to them; it is likely this is a result of cooking over a hearth or fire.

Results

The Iron Age pottery is all part of the Scored ware tradition, although this is something of an umbrella term for a wide range of fabrics and forms with brushed, scored or incised decoration on the vessel body. A summary of the fabrics and number of sherds, vessels and weight is included in Table 3.

Table 3, Summary of Prehistoric Pottery

Cname	Full name	NoS	NoV	W (g)
EBA	Early Bronze Age fabrics	27	22	40
IOAM	Abundant medium iron-tempered	8	1	128
LICV	Common, very coarse limestone-tempered	22	9 (6*)	390
MISC	Miscellaneous fabrics	45	41	75
QUCF/SHSM	Common fine quartz with sparse medium shell-temper	15	5 (4*)	90
QUCM/IOCC	Common medium quartz with common coarse iron	1	1	10
QUCM/SHCF	Common medium quartz with common fine shell	2	1	9
QUVM/IOCC	Very common fine quartz with common coarse iron	1	1	8
SHAF	Abundant fine shell-temper	3	3	31
SHAF/FLCV	Abundant fine shell-temper with common very coarse flint	23	3	523
SHCAC	Common to abundant coarse shell-temper	43	16	1114
SHCAF	Common to abundant fine shell-temper	235	73	8028
SHCC	Common coarse shell-temper	17	5 (3*)	359
SHCF	Common fine shell-temper	1	1	5
SHSF	Sparse fine shell-temper	12	9 (7*)	273
	TOTAL:	**455**	**191 (183*)**	**11083**

* Excludes cross-context vessels

Chronology and Source

The pottery from the site typologically falls largely into middle Iron Age/earlier La Tène period, with a few vessels having features more typical of the late Iron Age (Knight 2002, 131-37). However, no examples of wheel-thrown Belgic styles of the later La Tène period are present. This provides a cut-off for the assemblage although the longevity of the Scored ware tradition is in question. At Wakerley (Northants), Scored ware pottery is not associated with Belgic wares (Jackson 1978, 174), although at Fengate (Cambs) there is some evidence for the contemporaneous use of Scored ware alongside Later La Tène styles (Pryor 1984, 155). Evidence from the Lower Nene Valley (Cambs) suggests "*the continuing use, if not manufacture, of this type of pottery alongside wheel-thrown non-romanised (i.e. 'Belgic') wares*" (Mackreth 2001, 55). However, the complete absence of Belgic vessels in the Stonald Field assemblage suggests activity may have ceased on the site by the early/mid 1st century BC. Carbon dating obtained from fill (042) of pit (044) produced a date of Cal BC 200 to 10 (Cal BP 2150 to 1960) at Sigma 2 and the material from fill (149) of pit cut (147) was dated to Cal BC 370 to 100 (Cal BP 2320 to 2050) at Sigma 2. Although the date ranges are relatively wide both dates accord well with the known chronology of the Scored ware tradition.

Possible sources of manufacture are indicated by the range of fabrics. The majority are tempered with fossil shell and varying amounts of punctate brachiopod and limestone. Punctate Brachiopod is associated with the Cornbrash outcrops located 6km to the west of Whittlesey and with Jurassic shelly clays, some of which are located 13km to the east of the site (*pers comm.* Dr Alan Vince). This suggests that the majority of the pottery could have been manufactured in the locality. The remaining fabrics include a wide range of inclusions (primarily quartz, iron and limestone) that are more difficult to provenance. The fabrics from Stonald Field would benefit from ICPS and TS analysis, as this may confirm production sources for the vessels.

Discussion of the Pottery

During recording it became apparent the assemblage contained two distinct categories of vessel: very large jars and smaller jars and bowls.

Bowls

A total of five bowls were identified, having a variety of body shapes. A single example of an ellipsoid bowl in fabric LICV (V02, DR11) has an everted rim and incised lattice decoration. Two examples of open bowl forms are present, one with a flat direct rim and incised lattice decoration (DR02) and the other with an upright neck and rounded rim (024). This type is rare in assemblages from the Midlands (Knight forthcoming, 33) and the presence of two open bowls is worthy of note. The most common shape is the ovoid form, with four examples of this type occurring in the assemblage. Two are in fabric SHCAF, both examples having flat direct rims. Two very different styles of decoration appear on these, one having a lightly brushed surface (DR13) and the other an unusual incised herringbone pattern (DR15) which can be paralleled with La Tène style vessels from Hunsbury (Elsdon E.8, D14 for similar uniform scoring), Wakerley (Jackson 1978, Fig. 36. 24, 176) and Market Deeping.

Of interest are two ovoid bowls which are typologically at different ends of the ceramic chronology. A cross-context vessel (V04, DR08) with a pronounced girth and nail impressions on the rim is typologically early. An example with a concave neck and rounded direct rim has a combed lattice design which is reminiscent of the Aylesford-Swarling tradition (DR07). The latter is one of the few vessels in the assemblage that appears to be typologically late, and may have more in common with styles typical of the Late, rather than Early, La Tène period.

Jars

A total of 34 jars are present in the assemblage, although 24 of these have forms that could not be classified as ellipsoid or ovoid. Of these vessels, five have flat bases, some with pinched circumferences.

Two ellipsoid jars have brushed surfaces (DR01 and DR14) and one of these can be paralleled with a phase 1 (mid to late Iron Age) vessel from Wakerley, Northamptonshire (Jackson 1978, Fig. 36.1, 176). Another ellipsoid jar has an incised herringbone pattern (DR16) that is very similar to that seen on one of the ovoid bowls (DR15). This unusual herringbone pattern is also present on late Iron Age vessels from Werrington (Cambs) (MacKreth 1988, Fig. 26.48, 114 and Fig. 28. 83, 112).

The most common jar shape is ovoid, with seven examples of this type occurring. The vast majority have flat or rounded direct rims on upright and everted necks, although four examples are neckless. A single example has incised lattice decoration and fingernail impressions on the rim top (DR09). Incised lattice decoration occurs on several vessels and is best paralleled by a ceramic phase 2 vessel from Weekley (Northants) (Elsdon, E76.109). Brushed decoration and incised horizontal lines also feature on this type (DR03, DR05, DR10 and DR12). Of note is a single example with a beaded rim and curvilinear decoration (DR04) which is typologically similar to La Tène vessels from Northamptonshire (particularly late pre-Belgic material from Weekley (Elsdon E7a. 51, 53, 54 and 61) and mid Iron Age pottery from Hunsbury (Elsdon E8. D11)). The bead rim suggests this vessel may date to later in the ceramic sequence, although this is not evident stratigraphically.

A total of four large vessels, probably all jars, are present in the assemblage. These all occur in SHCAC and SHCAF which are likely variations of the same fabric. Only one of these vessels was sufficiently complete to offer an indication of size (DR17). This large ovoid jar has a rim diameter of 55cm and probably stood 71cm high. The vessel appears to be burnt and the outer surface of the vessel has been heat-affected. The flat everted rim is unparalleled with any other vessel in the assemblage.

Discussion by Feature/Phase

A total of 155 vessels were recovered from hearths, pits and ditches on the site, the latter two producing 65% and 19% of the total number of vessels from the site.

Hearth

Two small sherds are associated with hearth [202]; interestingly one has soot residues and a carbonised deposit.

Ditches

A total of 119 vessels came from the fills of ditches, including four cross-context vessels (Tables 4 and 5). Two middle Iron Age vessels appear in the two of the fills from the Ring Ditch [246] and it is likely these are intrusive. Most of the other ditch fills produced a small number of vessels, suggesting a gradual sporadic deposition occurring over a long period of time. The cross-context

vessels cluster in ditches [249], [250], [263] and [024]. It appears that pottery deposited in [249] has been disturbed by later ditch digging, leading to material being re-deposited in later features.

Table 4, Total number of vessels from ditches

Group/Cut	139	141	205		238	246		248	249		250			252	263		TOTAL
Context	140	138	203	204	234	092	188	198	078	211	081	085	213	096	152	219	
EBA?						1	1										**2**
IOAM											1						**1**
LICV					1					1*		1*	2*				**5**
MISC	1							1			1	2	3				**8**
QUCF/SHSM									1*		1*						**2**
SHAF/FLCV		1									1						**2**
SHCAC	1				3										3		**7**
SHCAF	1		1	2	2					1	3	1	1	2	2		**16**
SHCC									1*	1*	1*						**3**
SHSF										1		1*	2*			2*	**6**
TOTAL	**3**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**8**	**5***	**8**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**52* (43)**

*includes cross-context vessels

The greatest concentration of pottery came from [247], the rectilinear enclosure ditch, in particular from section [032] on the eastern side. In this section, backfill/dump deposit (024) produced the largest group of vessels. That this fill contains one cross-context vessel (V02) from the disturbed ditch [249] suggests the dumping of material in [032] post-dates the construction of [025].

Table 5, Total number of vessels from Ditch [247]

Group/Cut	247										TOTAL
Context	024	048	068	069	107	124	125	174	225	243	
LICV	2*								1		**3**
MISC	24						5				**29**
QUCF/SHSM							2				**2**
QUCM/IOCC							1				**1**
SHAF	2	1									**3**
SHCAC	2	1	1				3				**7**
SHCAF	13	3		2	4		1	1	3	1	**28**
SHCC		1									**1**
SHSF		1				1			1		**3**
TOTAL	**43**	**7**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**12**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**77* (76)**

*includes cross-context vessels

Pits

Six pits produced a total of 34 vessels (Table 6). Pit [044] contained the largest number, which included the burnt large ovoid jar (DR17) and the jar and bowl with incised herringbone pattern (DR15 and 16). The fresh nature of the pottery suggests that this material may represent primary deposition. The occurrence of two vessels with similar decorative elements in the same pit is interesting, particularly as no other examples were found elsewhere on the site. Pit [046] is cut by pit [044] and given the small number of vessels in pit [044] it seems likely that the source of this material was pit [046]. Smaller numbers of vessels come from the remaining pits, although this includes some substantial parts of vessels.

Table 6, Total number of vessels from pits

Group/Cut	44	46	87	135	146		227	TOTAL
Cname	042	045	088	136	148	149	226	
LICV		1						**1**
MISC							1	**1**
QUCF/SHSM					1			**1**
QUCM/SHCF				1				**1**
SHAF/FLCV		1						**1**
SHCAC				1		1		**2**
SHCAF	11	2		5		7		**25**
SHCC			1					**1**
SHCF	1							**1**
TOTAL	**12**	**4**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**34**

Summary

The Scored ware assemblage from Stonald Field typologically dates to the middle Iron Age, although elements of later La Tène styles are also evident. The range of fabrics and forms is largely typical for this area although there are affinities with material from Northamptonshire. Unfortunately the site stratigraphy does not allow for chronological changes in the assemblage to be appreciated, although it is clear that a range of vessels including very large jars and smaller jars and bowls is present. Scored ware is thought to first appear on sites in the 5th/4th century BC, although its appearance at Stonald Field is difficult to date. The lack of Belgic wares suggests that the site does not continue in the 1st century AD, possibly with a cessation of activity on the site during the middle of the 1st century BC.

Illustration catalogue

Figs. 2 and 3

DR01, (081), SHAF/FLCV ellipsoid jar with upright rounded direct rim and brushed surface treatment. Rim 19cm diameter.
DR02, (045), SHAF/FLCV Open neckless bowl with flattened direct rim and probably incised lattice decoration. Rim 14cm diameter.
DR03, (138), SHAF/FLCV ovoid jar with everted rounded direct rim and incised vertical lines. Rim 19.5cm diameter.
DR04, (048), SHSF, ovoid jar with no neck and bead rim, burnished surface with grooved standing arcs. Rim 18cm diameter.
DR05, V01, SHSF ovoid jar upright flattened direct rim and brushed surface. Rim 16 cm diameter.
DR06, (219), SHSF ovoid vessel with burnished surface. Base 9cm diameter.
DR07, (124), SHSF, ovoid bowl with concave neck rounded direct rim and burnished and combed surface. Rim 18cm diameter.
DR08, V04, QUCF/SHSM ovoid bowl with upright flattened direct rim, finger tipping on rim top and brushed surface. Rim 18cm diameter.
DR09, (081), IOAM ovoid jar with everted flattened direct rim, finger tipping and incised lattice design. Rim 10.5cm diameter.
DR10, (045), LICV ovoid jar with no neck and rounded direct rim and brushed surface. Rim 20cm diameter.
DR11 & 18, V02, LICV ellipsoidal bowl with no neck and everted rim and incised lattice decoration. Probably same vessel, rim 12.5 to 11.5 diameter.
DR12, (045), SHCAF ovoid jar with no neck and rounded direct rim and lightly brushed surfaces. Rim 14cm diameter.
DR13, (045), SHCAF ovoid bowl with no neck and flattened direct rim and lightly brushed surfaces. Rim 13.5cm diameter.
DR14, (069), SHCAF ellipsoid jar with no neck and flattened direct rim and lightly brushed surfaces. Rim 18cm diameter.
DR15, (042), SHCAF ovoid bowl with upright neck and flattened direct rim with incised herringbone pattern. Rim 14cm diameter.
DR16, (042), SHCAF ellipsoid jar with incised herringbone pattern. Girth 20cm diameter.
DR17, (042), SHCAF large ovoid jar with no neck and flat everted rim and scratched surface. Rim 11.5cm diameter.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* 2005. A total of 13 sherds from 13 vessels, weighing 212 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 2; a summary of the pottery is included in Table 7. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the post-medieval period.

Condition

The sherds are small and slightly abraded, as indicated by the average sherd weight of 16 grams.

Results

Table 7, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	3	3	72
BOUA	Bourne-type Fabrics A, B, C, E, F and G	1150	1400	3	3	58
DUTRT	Dutch Red Earthenware-types	1550	1650	1	1	11
ELY	Ely-type ware	1175	1350	2	2	45
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	1	1	18
GRIMT	Grimston-type ware	1200	1550	1	1	5
STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	1150	1250	2	2	3
			TOTAL:	**13**	**13**	**212**

Provenance

Pottery came from four contexts; topsoil (001), natural deposit (025) and fill of pit [023]. Context (007) represents unstratified finds.

Range

The medieval pottery contains types known from other excavations in the area. The range of wares indicates trading contacts with counties outside Cambridgeshire, with pottery coming from Bourne in Lincolnshire, Stanion/Lyveden in Northamptonshire, Norfolk and from Cambridgeshire itself. The forms are typical of medieval vessels and comprise jugs, jars and bowls.

Summary

A small number of medieval and post-medieval sherds were recovered from the site; the condition of the pottery inhibits interpretation.

FIRED CLAY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001). A total of 273 fragments of fired clay, weighing 2475 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in Archive Catalogue 3. A summary of the material is included in Table 8.

Condition

Most of the material is abraded and flaked although some contexts produced fresh, substantial fragments. A small number of pieces have soot residues.

Results

Table 8, Summary of the Fired Clay

Type	NoF	W (g)
Unknown	125	723
Daub?	24	199
Flat surface	34	114
Object	8	143
Object/structural	52	1077
Uneven surface	30	219
TOTAL	**273**	**2475**

Provenance

Substantial amounts of fired clay were recovered from ditches, pits and a hearth (Tables 9 and 10). A concentration of possible daub fragments came from (024) in Ditch [247]. This context also produced a number of middle Iron Age vessels and this section of the curvilinear ditch may have been the focus for rubbish disposal and dumping. A number of fragments with curved and flattened surfaces (object/structural) came from ditches [141], [205] and dump [146], these may have been part of a floor or hearth as 29 fragments of similar material were recovered from hearth [202].

Table 9, Number of fragments of fired clay from ditches

Group/Cut	141	205		247						250	263		TOTAL
Context	138	203	204	024	048	069	107	120	225	081	152	154	

Daub?	3			10					4				**17**
Flat surface			7		1	2		3		1		3	**17**
Object						1					1		**2**
Object/structural	9	11											**20**
Uneven surface				3	25								**28**
TOTAL	**12**	**11**	**7**	**13**	**26**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**84**

Table 10, Number of fragments of fired clay from pits, dump and hearth

Feature	**Pit**				**Dump**		**Hearth**		**TOTAL**
Group/Cut	**44**	**66**	**87**	**135**	**146**		**202**		
Context	**042**	**064**	**088**	**136**	**148**	**149**	**200**	**201**	
Daub?			4			3			**7**
Flat surface	3	1	4		3		6		**17**
Object				6					**6**
Object/structural						3		29	**32**
Uneven surface	2								**2**
TOTAL	**5**	**1**	**8**	**6**	**3**	**6**	**6**	**29**	**64**

Range

The fired clay is mainly structural and contains possible floor/hearth fragments and pieces of daub. Twenty-six fragments appear to have tightly curving surfaces which suggests they may be from objects. A large number of fragments have no diagnostic features or are flakes with flat surfaces. Of note are possible finger and thumb impressions on surface fragments from (042), (048) and (138). The latter also produced a piece with possible claw impressions.

Summary

A range of fired clay was recovered from the site, suggesting wattle and daub structures with clay floors/hearths once stood in the vicinity. All of the fired clay is stratified with middle Iron Age pottery, suggesting any structures dated to this period.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A moderately-sized assemblage of 'other finds', mostly stone, comprising 53 items weighing a total of 6112g, was recovered.

Condition

Most of the other finds are in good condition though one of the burnt stones is fragmenting significantly.

Results

Table 14, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
022	Stone	Rhenish lava quern	2	44	
042	Stone	Burnt stone	12	787	
048	Fired clay	Loom weight, 1 flat side	11	86	
088	Stone	Burnt stone	1	253	
107	Stone	Burnt stone	1	6	
125	Stone	Burnt stone	1	51	
136	Stone	Burnt stone	1	123	
148	Stone	Burnt stone	1	121	
154	Stone	Burnt stone	1	92	
200	Stone	Burnt stone	10	2391	
209	Stone	Burnt stone	1	511	
211	Stone	Burnt stone	1	837	
234	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag	8	207	
235	Stone	Burnt stone	2	603	
Totals			53	6112	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from pit fills (022, 42, 088, 136, 148), a furrow fill (048), ditch fills (107, 125, 154, 209, 211, 234, 235), and a hearth (200).

Range

Stone is the most numerous material found, most of it burnt. One particularly large collection of burnt stone, from (200), suggests the location of a hearth of some kind. There are two pieces of quern made of Rhenish lava. Querns of this stone were imported into Britain from Roman times to the medieval period, but the pieces found are small and do not have any diagnostic features to indicate date.

Parts of a fired clay loom weight were recovered. It has a flat side and could be Iron Age or Roman, as types of both periods are triangular or pyramidal, with flats faces. However, too little was found to determine the form and, consequently, the date is unknown.

A small amount of iron smithing slag was recovered from (234). Such industrial debris is generally produced in quantity, but the assemblage may indicate smithing in the vicinity.

Potential

In general, the assemblage of other finds is of limited potential, with all the items essentially undated, except by association. Nonetheless, the loomweight indicates weaving at the site, the quern evidences food grinding, and the slag suggests iron smithing. In addition, a concentration of burnt stone from one context indicates the location of a hearth or similar form of heating.

Summary

WORKED FLINT

By Tom Lane

Introduction

A total of 53 pieces of flint, weighing 237 grams were recovered from 16 contexts. An archive list of the flint is included in Archive Catalogue 4 and a summary is included in Table 15.

Condition

Some of the flakes are heavily patinated but the majority of the worked pieces are in good conditions.

Results

Table 15, Summary of the worked flint

Name	NoF	W (g)
Blade	4	4
Blade?	1	3
Flake	16	98

Natural	23	99
Natural?	1	18
Rejuvenation flake	2	3
Scraper	5	11
Spall	1	1
TOTAL	**53**	**237**

Provenance

Of the total number of flints twenty-two were recovered from the small pit (015) from which a number of sherds of Beaker pottery were collected. Of these flints 11 turned out to natural but 11 from fills (013) and (014) were worked and include 4 scrapers, 6 blade flakes and a spall. Of the remaining flints 25 were recovered from Iron Age or later contexts and 6 were retrived from the fills of the Bronze Age ring ditch. Of the twenty-five pieces of flints from the Iron Age or later contexts 10 were natural and the worked pieces included a number of blade flakes and 1 possible core rejuvenation flake. The six pieces from fills (092) and (197) of the ring ditch comprised 2 natural pieces, 1 button scraper and three blade flakes.

Range

This is a modest collection not out of place on any of the fen islands in Cambridgeshire. Dated pieces include scrapers typically of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date and blade flakes more typical of the earlier part of the Neolithic period.

Potential

The assemblage should be retained for further study. No further work is required.

Summary

A small assemblage of worked flint was recovered during the excavations at Stonald Field, Whittlesey. A high proportion of the flints are likely to be residual in later features apart from those in shallow pit (015). The high number of scrapers in the fills of pit (015) and the association with the deliberately placed Beaker pottery suggests selection of these lithic forms for burial in the feature.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 16 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 16, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comment
001	Late 12th to 14th	Date on a single sherd
007	14th to 15th	Includes MIA
013	Bronze Age	
019	MIA	
022	16th to 18th	
024	MIA	
042	MIA	
045	MIA	
048	MIA	
068	MIA	
069	MIA	
078	MIA	
081	MIA	
085	MIA	
088	MIA	
092	MIA	
096	MIA	
107	MIA	
112	Bronze Age	
124	MIA	
125	Late 12th to 14th	Includes MIA
136	MIA	
138	MIA	
140	MIA	
148	MIA	
149	MIA	
152	MIA	
174	MIA	
188	MIA	
198	MIA	
201	MIA	
203	MIA	
204	MIA	
211	MIA	
213	MIA	
219	MIA	
225	MIA	
226	MIA	
234	MIA	
243	MIA	
302	MIA	
708	MIA	
710	MIA	
714	MIA	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group	NoS	Number of sherds
		NoV	Number of vessels
BS	Body sherd	PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
CBM	Ceramic Building Material	TR	Trench
CXT	Context	UHJ	Upper Handle Join
LHJ	Lower Handle Join	W (g)	Weight (grams)
NoF	Number of Fragments		

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Prehistoric Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Form	Rim	Base	Part	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Comments	Vess	Ref
007	SHCAF	J			BS	3	1	129	BRUS	HM; LEACHEDEI; SI; LARGE		
013	EBA	V			BS	1	1	1		HM		
013	EBA	BKR			BS	1	1	3	INC?	HM; ABR; BROWN INTDEP		
013	EBA	BKR			BS	3	1	5	INC; LAT	HM; ABR		
013	EBA	BKR			BS	2	1	9		HM; SI		
013	EBA	V			BS	13	13	8		HM		
019	EBA?	V			BS	3	1	6		HM; SI		
024	LICV	V			BS	1	1	13	BRUS	HM; SEI; BELOW NECK; SV (045)?		
024	LICV	B; ELL	N; EVR		RIM + BS	4	1	64	INC; LAT	HM; SEI; LEACHEDEI	V02	DR11
024	MISC	J			BS	1	1	1		HM;		

										LEACHEDEI		
024	MISC	V			BS	23	23	46		HM; F		
024	SHAF	B; OPEN	U; RD		RIM	1	1	22		HM; ABR; BMI		
024	SHAF	V			BS	1	1	6	SCR	HM		
024	SHCAC	V			BS	2	1	48	SCR	HM; LEACHEDEI; SI; WHITE INTDEP		
024	SHCAC	V			BS	2	1	20		HM; F; SE		
024	SHCAF	V			BS	5	1	33		HM; BURNT		
024	SHCAF	J			BS	1	1	71		HM; SI; LAMINATED		
024	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	5		HM; SI; ABR		
024	SHCAF	J			BS	2	1	103	SCR	HM; SI		
024	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	34	BRUS	HM; SI		
024	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	21	BRUS	HM; SI		
024	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	16	BRUS	HM; LEACHEDEI; SI		
024	SHCAF	J		FLT	BASE	1	1	3		HM; SI		
024	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	68	FS?	HM; SI; LEACHEDEI		
024	SHCAF	V			BS	3	1	96	BRL	HM; ABR; SI; LEACHEDEI		
024	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	10	BRL	HM; ABR; SI; LEACHEDEI		
024	SHCAF	V			BS	3	1	27	INC; VLIN	HM; F; SI; WHITE INTDEP		
024	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	5	INC; VLIN	HM; F		
042	SHCAF	J			BASE + BS	38	1	371	INC; LAT	HM; BURNT; SEI; SV?		
042	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	70	INC; LAT	HM; SI; CUT TO SHAPE PO-FIRING?		
042	SHCAF	B; OV	U; FD		RIM + BS	3	1	46	INC; HERRING BONE	HM; SEI; BMI		DR15
042	SHCAF	J; ELL			BS	5	1	85	INC; HERRING BONE	HM; SI; BURNT		DR16
042	SHCAF	J			BS	5	5	114	BRUS	HM		
042	SHCAF	J; OV	N; FLE	FLT	RIM + BASE + BS	45	1	5198	SCR	HM; BURNT; LARGE; SE + RIMI		DR17
042	SHCAF	J			BS	4	1	92	BRUS	HM; BURNT; SV?		
042	SHCF	V			BS	1	1	5		HM; SLABR		
042	SHCAF	V	N; UD		RIM	1	1	4		HM		<007>
042	MISC	V			BS	1	1	1		HM; F		<007>
045	LICV	J; OV	N; RD		RIM	1	1	147	BRUS	HM; SEI; SV (024)?		DR10
045	SHAF/FLCV	B; OPEN	N; FD		RIM	3	1	26	INC; LAT	HM; SEI		DR02
045	SHCAF	J; OV	N; RD		RIM	15	1	217	BRL	HM; SEI;		DR12

					+ BS + BASE					WORNI		
045	SHCAF	B; OV	N; FD		RIM + BS	3	1	30	BRL	HM; SEI		DR13
048	SHAF	V			RIM	1	1	3		HM; F		
048	SHCAC	J			BS	1	1	51		HM; SE; LEACHEDEI		
048	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	13	BRL	HM; SEI		
048	SHCAF	V			BS	2	1	71		HM; ABR		
048	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	2	BRL	HM		
048	SHCC	B			BS	1	1	18		HM; F; BURNT; SE		
048	SHSF	J; OV	N; BEAD		RIM	1	1	27	BURN; GRV; SARC	HM; SEI; VABRI		DR04
068	SHCAC	V			BS	3	1	12		HM; LEACHEDEI		
069	SHCAF	V			BS	4	1	35		HM; F; SI		
069	SHCAF	J; ELL	N; FD		RIM	1	1	79	BRL	HM; SI		DR14
078	QUCF/SHSM	B; OV			BS	1	1	10	BRUS	HM; ABR; SI	V04	DR08
078	SHCC	J			BS	8	1	72		HM; F; SIE	V03	
081	IOAM	J; OV	E; FD		RIM + BS	8	1	128	RIMFT; INC; LAT	HM; SE; WORNI		DR09
081	MISC	V			BS	1	1	1		HM; F		<017>
081	QUCF/SHSM	B; OV	UP; FD		RIM + BS	6	1	43	RIMFT; BRUS	HM; LEACHEDEI; SE	V04	DR08
081	SHAF/FLCV	J; ELL	U; RD		RIM	1	1	26	BRUS	HM; SEI		DR01
081	SHCAF	J			BASE + BS	3	1	41		HM; ABR		
081	SHCAF	V			BS	3	1	4		HM; F		<003>
081	SHCAF	V			BS	10	1	41	BRL	HM; SI; SV?		
081	SHCC	J			BS	5	1	202	BRL	HM; SI	V03	
085	LICV	B; ELL	N; EVR		RIM	6	1	56		HM; SEI; LEACHEDEI; ABR	V02	DR11
085	MISC	V			BS	2	2	3		HM; F		
085	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	79	INC; LAT	HM; WHITE INTDEP; LEACHEDEI		
085	SHSF	J; OV	U; FD		RIM	1	1	5	BRUS	HM; SEI	V01	DR05
088	SHCC	V			BS	1	1	13		HM; SI; ABR		
092	EBA?	V			BS	1	1	1		HM; VABR		
096	SHCAF	V			BS	2	2	2		HM; F		<026>
107	SHCAF	J			BS	1	1	92	INC; LIN	HM; SI		
107	SHCAF	V			BS	3	1	30	BRL	HM; ABR; LEACHED		
107	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	1		HM; VABR		
107	SHCAF	V			BS	2	1	33	BRL	HM; SI; BROWN INTDEP; LEACHEDE		

124	SHSF	B; OV	C; RD		RIM	1	1	44	BURN; COM; LAT	HM; SEI; LEACHEDEI		DR07
125	MISC	V			BS	5	5	6		HM; VABR		
125	QUCF/SHSM	V			BS	1	1	4		HM; ABR; SEI		
125	QUCF/SHSM	V			BS	1	1	12	SCRA	HM; ABR		
125	QUCM/IOCC	V			BS	1	1	10		HM; ABR		
125	SHCAC	V			BS	1	1	13	BRUS	HM; SI		
125	SHCAC	J			BASE	1	1	104	BRUS	HM; SI; BROWN INTDEP; LARGE; ABR		
125	SHCAC	V			BASE	4	1	35		HM; F; BURNT		
125	SHCAF	V			BS	4	1	157		HM; F; SI		
136	QUCM/SHCF	V			BS	2	1	9		HM; F		
136	SHCAC	J			BS	1	1	184	SCR	HM; LARGE; SI		
136	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	6	INC; VLIN	HM; SI		
136	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	1		HM; F		
136	SHCAF	V			BS	2	1	10		HM; SEI		
136	SHCAF	V			BS	2	1	4	INC; LAT	HM; SE		
136	SHCAF	J; OV			BASE + BS	2	1	50	INC; VLIN	HM; DI; BMI		
138	SHAF/FLCV	J; OV	EV; RD		RIM + BS + BASE	19	1	471	INC; VLIN	HM; SEI; BMI		DR03
140	MISC	V			BASE	5	1	8		HM; F; SE		
140	SHCAC	V			BS	2	1	53	BRL	HM; LEACHED; ONE SI; WHITE INTDEP		
140	SHCAF	V			BASE	2	1	32		HM; F; LEACHED; ONE SE		
148	QUCF/SHSM	V			BS	6	1	21	BRUS	HM; F		
149	SHCAC	J			BS	19	1	460	BRL	HM; BURNT; SI		
149	SHCAF	V			BS	5	5	7		HM		<010>
149	SHCAF	J		FLP	BASE	1	1	20	BRUS	HM; ABR; SI		
149	SHCAF	V		FLP	BASE	1	1	29	BRUS	HM		
152	SHCAC	V			BASE	2	1	32		HM; SI; LEACHEDEI		
152	SHCAC	V			BS	2	2	15		HM; LEACHEDEI; SI		
152	SHCAF	V			BASE	8	1	41		HM; SE; BURNT		
152	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	11	BRL	HM; LEACHEDEI		
174	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	2		HM; F		
188	EBA?	V			BS	1	1	1		HM; ABR		
198	MISC	V			BS	2	1	3		HM; VABR; ?ID OF FCLAY		
201	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	5	BRL	HM; ABR		
201	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	9	SCR	HM; SI; BMI		
203	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	2		HM		<022>
204	SHCAF	V			BS	4	1	66	INC; LAT	HM; SI; ONE SEI		
204	SHCAF	J			BS	4	1	48	BRUS	HM; SI		
211	LICV	B;	N;		RIM	1	1	4		HM; SEI;	V02	DR11

		ELL	EVR							LEACHEDEI		
211	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	40	BRUS	HM; LEACHEDE		
211	SHCC	J			BS	2	1	54	BRL	HM; SI; LEACHEDEI	V03	
211	SHSF	V			BASE	1	1	1		HM; F; B		
213	LICV	J		FLT	BASE + BS	5	1	66		HM		
213	LICV	B; ELL	N; EVR		RIM	2	1	12		HM; SEI; LEACHEDEI	V02	DR11
213	MISC	V			BS	3	3	3		HM; F		
213	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	2	INC; VLIN	HM; VABR; SI		
213	SHSF	V			BS	1	1	13	INC; LAT; BRUS	HM; SEI; FE + COARSER SHELL		
213	SHSF	J; OV		FLT	BASE	1	1	80	BRUS	HM; SE; FINGERPRESSI; ABR	V01	DR05
219	SHSF	J; OV	U; FD		RIM + BS	3	1	42	BRUS	HM; SE	V01	DR05
219	SHSF	V; OV		FTR	BASE	1	1	51	BURN	HM; LEACHEDI		DR06
225	LICV	J		FLP	BASE	1	1	7	BRUS	HM		
225	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	19	BRUS	HM; LEACHEDEI; SOOT		
225	SHCAF	V			BS	2	1	11		HM; F		<028>
225	SHCAF	V			BS	2	1	51		HM; BURNT; SE; WHITE INTDEP		
225	SHSF	V; ELL	EV; FD		RIM + BS	2	1	10	INC; HLIN	HM; SE; FE + COARSER SHELL		
226	MISC	V			BS	1	1	1		HM; VABR; ?ID OR FCLAY		
234	LICV	V			BS	1	1	21	BRUS	HM; SEI		
234	SHCAC	V			BS	1	1	40	BRL	HM; LEACHEDEI; F		
234	SHCAC	V			BS	1	1	20		HM; F; LEACHEDEI		
234	SHCAC	V			BS	1	1	27	BRL	HM; LEACHEDEI; F		
234	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	10	BRL	HM; LEACHEDEI; BURNT		
234	SHCAF	V			BS	1	1	7		HM; ABR; LEACHEDEI		
243	SHCAF	J		FLP	BASE	1	1	11	BRUS	HM; SI; BROWN INTDEP		
302	QUVM/IOCC	V			BS	1	1	8		HM; ABR; DATE?		
708	EBA?	V			BS	2	2	6		HM; ABR		
710	MISC	V			BS	2	3	3		HM; ABR		
714	SHCAF	V			BS	4	1	16	BRUS	HM		

Archive catalogue 2, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
001	BOUA	B	?	1	1	28		Base		Late 12th to 14th
007	BOU	Slightly sandy	?	1	1	14		BS		14th to 15th
007	BOUA	B	Jug/ jar	1	1	16		Rim	Flat top rim; slightly everted	Late 12th to 14th
022	BOU	Sandy	Jug/ jar	1	1	27		BS		14th to 15th
022	BOU	Smooth	Bowl	1	1	31		Base	Internal glaze; abraded	15th to 16th
022	BOUA	A/C	Jar/ bowl	1	1	14		Base	Abraded; ?ID or Glapthorn	Late 12th to 14th
022	DUTRT		Jar/ pipkin	1	1	11		BS	Abraded; ?ID	14th to 16th
022	ELY		Jug?	1	1	27	Applied pressed strips	BS	Abraded	Late 12th to 14th
022	ELY		Bowl	1	1	18		BS	Abraded	Late 12th to 14th
022	GRE	Oxidised; sandy	Jar	1	1	18		Base	Internal glaze	16th to 18th
022	GRIMT		Jug	1	1	5		Rim	Abraded; ?ID	13th to 15th
022	STANLY	B	?	1	1	2		BS	leached	Late 12th to 14th
125	STANLY	B	?	1	1	1		BS	Flake; intrusive?	Late 12th to 14th

Archive catalogue 3, Fired Clay

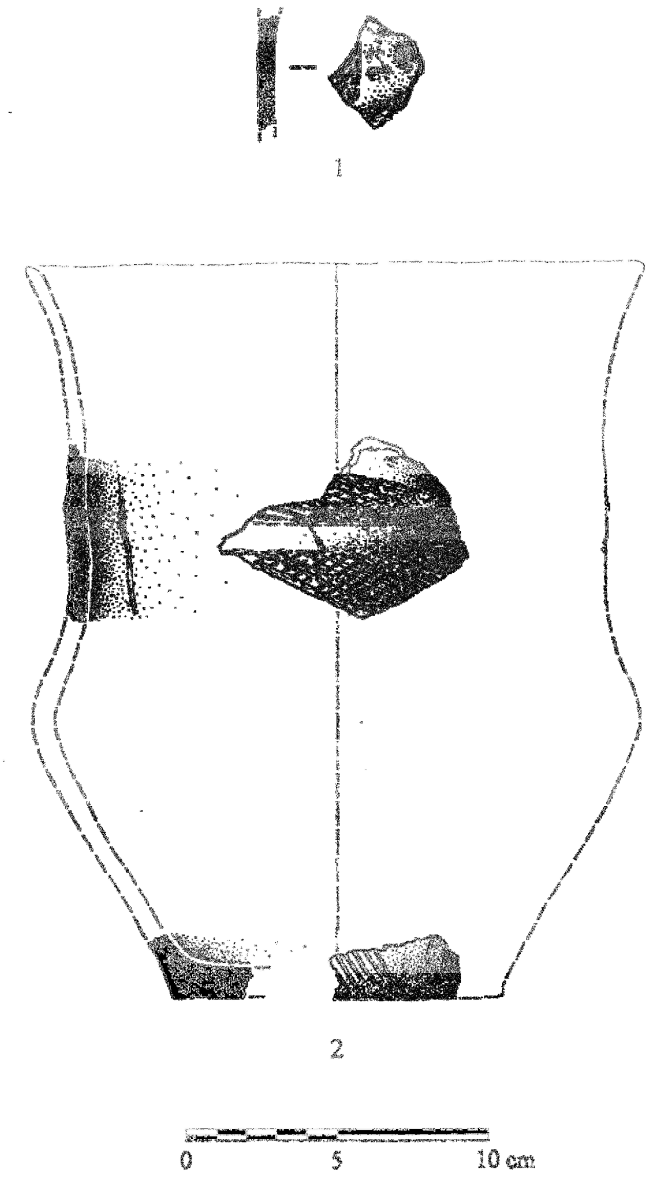
Cxt	Fabric	Type	NoF	W (g)	Comment	Ref
022	Oxidised; fine sandy		1	8	Abraded	
024	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint		22	63	Abraded	
024	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint	Daub?	10	62	Possible lathe impressions; flakes	
024	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint	Uneven surface	3	39	Flakes	
038	Oxidised; fine sandy		2	4	Flakes; abraded	
042	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint	Flat surface	3	15	Flakes	
042	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint		4	30	Flakes	
042	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint	Uneven surface	2	38	Possible finger impressions	
042	Oxidised; fine sandy		3	5	Abraded	<007>
048	Oxidised; coarse sandy + flint	Flat surface	1	10	Flake	
048	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint	Uneven surface	25	142	Possible finger impressions on surface frags; some abraded and flakes	
064	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint	Flat surface	1	6	Flake	
069	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint	Flat surface	2	7	Flakes	
069	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint + limestone	Object	1	20	Curved surface; form?	
081	Oxidised; fine sandy	Flat surface	1	3	Flake	
081	Oxidised; fine sandy		3	4	Abraded	
088	Oxidised; fine sandy	Daub?	4	17	Possible lathe impressions; flakes	
088	Oxidised; fine sandy	Flat surface	4	8	Flakes; possible residue?	<004>
112	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint		2	19	Abraded	

120	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint	Flat surface	3	14	Abraded	
125	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint + limestone		7	55	Abraded	
126	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint + limestone		3	8	Flakes; soot	
136	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint + limestone	Object	6	105	Curved surface; form?	
138	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint		32	242	Abraded; flakes	
138	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint	Daub?	3	80	Possible lathe impressions; flakes	
138	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint	Object/structural	7	271	Rounded and flat surfaces; soot; probably floor	
138	Oxidised; fine sandy		2	6	Abraded	<023>
138	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint	Object/structural	1	7	Finger impressions?	<023>
138	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint	Object/structural	1	5	Possible claw impressions	<023>
140	Oxidised; fine sandy		3	6	Flakes; abraded	
148	Oxidised; fine sandy	Flat surface	3	16	Abraded	
149	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint		11	43	Flakes	
149	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint	Daub?	3	28	Possible lathe impressions; flakes	
149	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint	Object/structural	3	199	Rounded and flat surfaces; probably floor	
152	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint + limestone	Object	1	18	Curved surface; form?	
154	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint	Flat surface	3	12	Flakes	
154	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint		1	1	Flake	
200	Oxidised; fine sandy	Flat surface	6	13	Flakes	<013>
201	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint		20	199	Abraded	
201	Oxidised; fine sandy + flint	Object/structural	12	493	Rounded and flat surfaces; probably floor	
201	Oxidised; fine sandy		1	8	Soot; abraded	
201	Oxidised; fine sandy	Object/structural	17	75	Finger impressions?; possibly floor; two sooted on break	<012>
203	Oxidised; fine sandy	Object/structural	11	27	Possibly floor; flakes	<022>
204	Oxidised; fine sandy	Flat surface	7	10	Some flakes	<014>
225	Oxidised; fine sandy	Daub?	4	12	Possible lathe impressions; flakes	
225	Oxidised; fine sandy		1	17	Abraded	
225	Oxidised; fine sandy		6	4	Tiny flakes	
226	Oxidised; fine sandy		1	1	Abraded	

Archive Catalogue 4, Worked flint

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
007	Possible core rejuvenation flake. 36 x 15 x 10mm	1	2	Neo?
007	Broken flake. 28 x 19 x 4mm	1	1	
013	Small side scraper heavily patinated on dorsal surface. 20 x 16 x 4mm.	1	<1	Neo
013	8 natural pieces	8	40	
013	Broken Blade Flake. 19 x 12 x 3	1	<1	Neo
013	End scraper. 29 x 21 x 6mm	1	3	LBA/Neo
013	Spall	1	<1	
013	Broken blade flake. 15 x 9 x 2	1	<1	
013	Flake. 24 x 18 x 5	1	1	
013	Misc Flakes	2	<1	Undated
014	3 natural pieces	3	11	
014	End scraper. 25 x 20 x 3mm	1	<1	Neo

014	Flake. 25 x 20 x 5	1	1	
014	End and side scraper. Made from frost damaged piece. Cortex on upper, retouched side. Steep angle of retouch. 29 x 30 x 5	1	2	Undated
022	Large irregular flake from pot lid fracture. Secondary working around one edge. Some heavy patination on upper surface. 55 x 33 x 15	1	28	Undated
022	Heavily patinated blade flake with pronounced Dorsal ridge. Scars on ventral surface. No secondary working. 44 x 26 x 12	1	8	
022	Broken Flake. 29 x 15 x 7mm	1	1	
039	1 Natural flake	1	<1	
081 SF3	Broken flake. 16 x 10 x 2	1	<1	
092	2 Natural pieces	2	27	
092	Blade Flake. Dorsal ridge. Some cortex on Dorsal surface. 35 x 17 x 2	1	1	Neo
092	Broken Flake 34 x 26 x 4	1	1	
106	Irregular flake. Cortex on one surface with notch removed. 58 x 16 x 10	1	15	
107	Natural flake	1		
125	1 natural piece	1	20	
125	Flake. V Heavily patinated. Brown. Part of pot lid fracture but some apparent irregular secondary working on one edge.66 x 35 x 5.	1	32	
125	Blade-like piece removed from outer surface of pebble. Cortex on dorsal side with two scars at proximal end. 52 x 12 x 5	1	3	
125	Broken pebble with one scar removed. Poss natural.	1	18	
125	Flake. Scars on dorsal surface. 26 x 28 x 8	1	1	
126	4 natural pieces	4		
126	Broken Flake.22 x 20 x 4			
148	Probable core rejuvenation Flake. 30 x 10 x 5	1	1	
172	Natural Flake	1		
197	Button Scraper. 21 x 25 x 10	1	4	Late Neo/EBA
197	Misc Flake. 30 x 20 x 2	1	1	
204	Natural Flakes	2		
204	Heavily Patinated blade flake. 35 x 10 x 3	1	1	Neo (poss early)
235	Retouched Flake. 35 x 25 x 8	1	6	



Dr 1

Fig 1. WSF 07 Beaker pot from 014

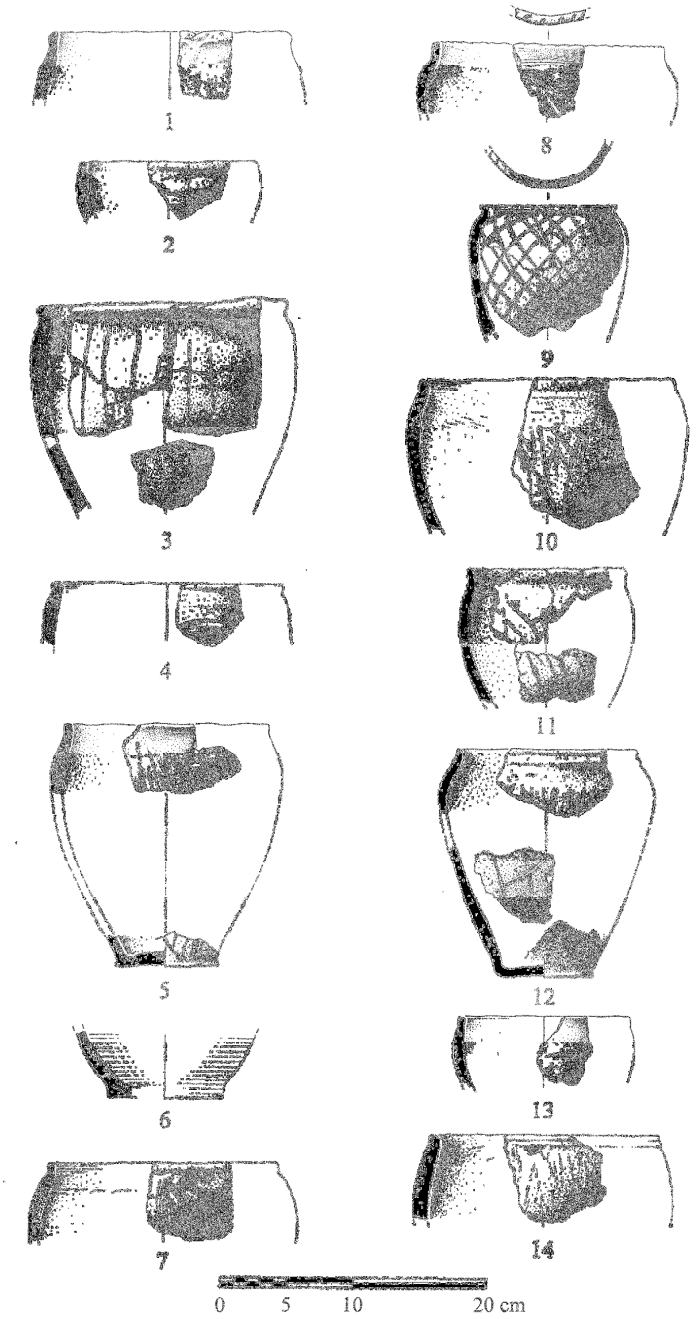


Fig 2. Iron Age pottery Dr 1 – 14

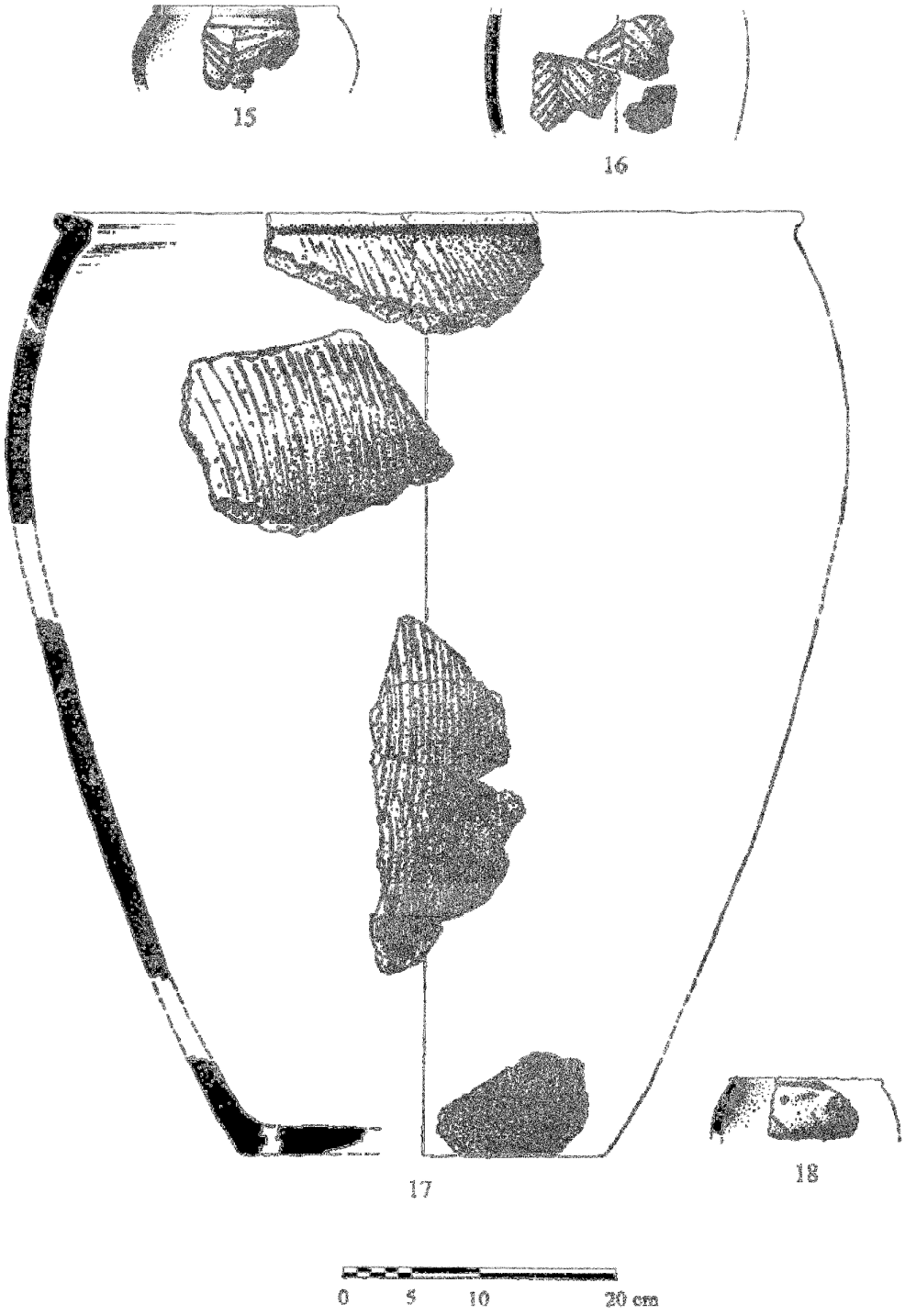


Fig 3. Iron Age pottery Dr 15-18

APPENDIX 4

STONALD FIELD, WHITTLESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE (WSF 07)

THE FAUNAL REMAINS

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 431 (6120g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during archaeological excavation at Stonald Field, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.

Methodology

Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep/pig size) or large (cattle/horse size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986), in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made, the bone was recorded as sheep/goat.

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and Grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982) and Levine (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult (fully fused) bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

Results

Condition

The condition of the hand collected bone was moderate, scoring grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996). Tables 1 summarises the range of condition grades noted within the assemblage by phase. As can be seen the remains recovered from the Bronze Age

assemblage was of a poorer condition than the Middle Iron Age assemblage, overall grade 4.

Table 1, Hand Collected Assemblage, Condition by Phase

	Phase				
Condition	**Bronze Age**	**Middle Iron Age**	**Medieval?**	**Undated**	**Total**
2	7%	27%	4%	8%	24%
3	7%	71%	87%	75%	70%
4	86%	2%	9%	17%	6%
5		0%			0%
N=	15	381	23	12	431

Butchery
A total of 22 fragments of animal bone displayed evidence of butchery. The majority of the remains displaying butchery evidence were recovered from Middle Iron Age features. The butchery evidence was consistent with meat removal and disarticulation of the carcass. A fragment of cattle humerus from ditch [109] and radius from ditch [207] had been smashed midshaft, possibly for marrow removal. A cattle tibia recovered from the Bronze Age ring ditch group [246] was possibly smashed midshaft for marrow removal. A fragment of cattle radius with a cut mark consistent with disarticulation of the carcass was recovered from possible medieval plough scar [47].

Burning
A total of 7 fragments of burnt bone were recovered, representing approximately 2% of the overall assemblage. The burnt assemblage was recovered from ditches [32], [159], [205], pit [37] and hearth [202]. The burnt remains possibly represent hearth sweeping deposits or incidental burning. The possible hearth [202] only yielded a single fragment of burnt bone which may suggest the hearth was cleaned or that cooking and burning of food waste did not occur.

Gnawing
A total of 12 fragments displayed evidence of carnivore gnawing. These remains were predominantly recovered from the middle Iron Age phase. The presence of the gnawing within the assemblage suggests the remains were left open to scavengers as part or/after the deposition process.

Pathology
A fragment of large mammal rib recovered from middle Iron Age pit [44], displayed active bone growth on the broken end, possibly suggesting a non-union healing fracture.

Species Representation

The number of fragments identified to taxa are summarised by phase within Table 2.
Cattle are the most abundant species identified, closely followed by sheep/goat, four fragments were positively identified as sheep. Pigs were the next most abundant in much smaller numbers, followed by e*quid*, with *corvid*, goose and dog also represented.

To remove any bias in the general abundances of the main domestic species identified, the minimum numbers of individuals (MNI) were calculated. The MNI for the main periods of activity are summarised within Table 3.

Table 2, Hand Collected Assemblage Identified to Taxa, by Phase

	Phase				
Taxon	**Bronze Age**	**Middle Iron Age**	**Medieval?**	**Undated**	**Total**
Equid (Horse Family)		3			3
Cattle	2	58	6	4	70
Sheep/Goat	2	42	5	3	52
Sheep		4			4
Pig	1	8			9
Dog		1			1
Goose		1			1
Goose Size				2	2
Corvid		2			2
Large Mammal	7	84	8	1	100
Medium Mammal	3	71		2	76
Unidentified		107	4		111
Grand Total	15	381	23	12	431

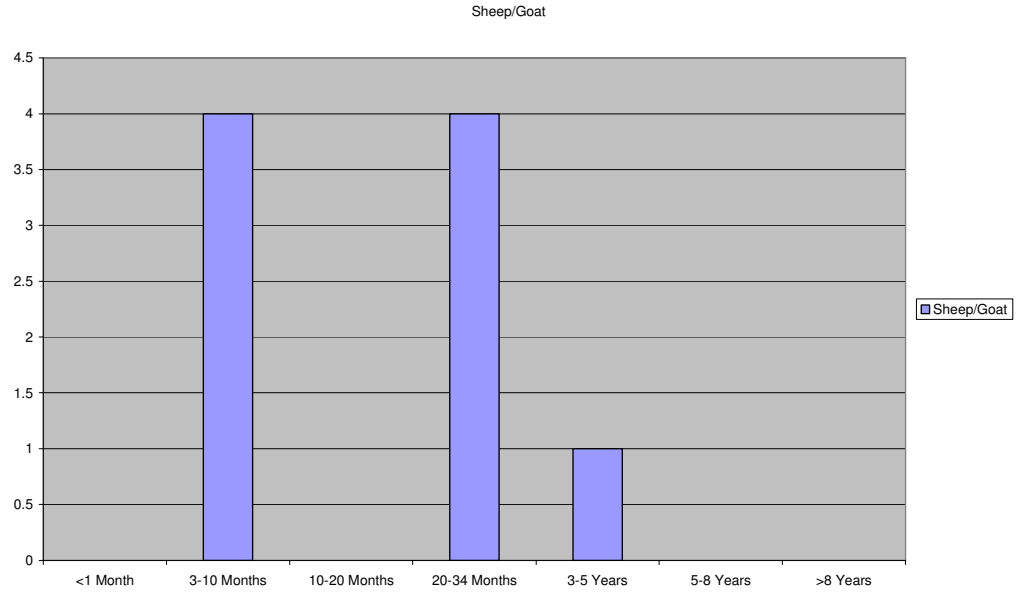
Table 3, Minimum Number of Individuals, by Phase

Taxon	**Bronze Age**	**Middle Iron Age**
Equid	0	1
Cattle	1	5
Sheep/Goat	1	7
Pig	1	2

As can be seen from the MNI calculated for the Middle Iron Age phase, the minimum number of sheep/goat identified within the assemblage was higher than the number of cattle, reverse of the general abundance suggested in Table 1. The assemblage from the Bronze Age phase was too small to provide meaningful data. This information would suggest that the middle Iron Age site was based more on a sheep/goat based economy rather than cattle. Cattle however, were well represented within the assemblage and therefore must have contributed greatly to the dietary economy. Especially due to the difference in size of cattle to sheep and therefore the amount of meat that cattle would have contributed to the diet would have been greater than that of sheep.

The assemblage was too small to provide a formal age at death profile, however, generalisations can be drawn. A total of 9 sheep/goat mandibles were able to provide a tooth wear age score, Chart 1 below indicates the pattern of the ages produced. The tooth wear score assemblage is small but peaks occur at the 3-10 month and 20-34 month ranges, this possibly suggests that the remains represent more of a meat based cull pattern, although it is not unlikely that some sheep/goat would have been retained to an older age for wool and milk production.

Chart 1, Sheep/goat tooth wear scores



Only two cattle mandibles were present from the middle Iron Age assemblage to provide a tooth wear score. The mandibles were recovered from an animal aged 30-36 months and an animal aged 3-5 years. Again the tooth wear scores suggest animals slaughtered at a prime meat bearing age, although older animals may have still been present.

No aging data was observed within the pig remains.

Discussion

The assemblage is split into two chronologically distinct collections; however, the animal bone recovered the Bronze Age assemblage is severely limited and therefore provides little information on the underlying husbandry and utilisation practices that would have been utilised on the site during this period. The Middle Iron Age assemblage represents the main bulk of the material and therefore provides the main subject for discussion.

Cattle were the most abundant species identified within the assemblage, followed by sheep/goat and pig. The minimum number of individual calculations suggests that the site economy may have been biased slightly more towards a sheep/goat based economy than cattle as the general abundances suggest.

The sites appear based upon a mixed cattle and sheep/goat based economies, with a slight bias towards sheep/goat. Age data suggests the animals were butchered for meat at a prime meat age with some animals being retained to an older age probably for the purpose of breeding, wool, milk production and traction.

No evidence of very young animals was identified within the assemblage, which may suggest that animals were bred off site and were brought onto site for utilisation.

Pig remains within the assemblage are relatively low in all phases of activity. As pigs are often slaughtered young, the preservation of the remains should always be taken into account as younger remains are often fragile and more susceptible to fragmentation and decay.

Equids, like pigs, were again only present in small numbers, utilised for traction and riding. The butchery of horse carcasses is not uncommon and the animals were probably utilised for meat once they had ceased to be useful.

Goose was a commonly utilised domestic bird within the middle Iron Age, domestic fowl increase in popularity in the later periods, and therefore the utilisation of goose for meat, eggs and feathers was particularly more commonplace in the middle Iron Age periods.

Animal husbandry and exploitation noted within the Stonald Field middle Iron Age assemblage indicates a sheep/goat biased economy, which is considered relatively common within the Iron Age. However, cattle remains represent a relatively high proportion of the site economy and therefore may suggest that the local environment was more suitable to general pasture with cattle and sheep/goat probably retained at a more equal level to maximise on the conditions.

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APPENDIX 5

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM STONALD FIELD, WHITTLESEY (WSF 07)

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF
November 2007

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Stonald Field, Whittlesey, undertaken by Archaeological Project Services, revealed pits, ditches, enclosures and a possible hearth\oven of Iron Age date. A Bronze Age ring ditches were also recorded. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area and twenty eight were submitted for assessment. A column of twelve samples taken through the fills within a Bronze Age ditch (context 115) were also assessed for the presence/absence of mollusc shells. Shells were not recorded and the assemblages were entirely composed of low densities of charcoal and black porous and tarry residues.

The samples (or sub-samples thereof) were processed by manual water flotation/washover 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 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Tables 1 – 4. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains, were present throughout.

Results

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds were present at low to moderate densities in all but five samples. Preservation was moderately good, although a proportion of the grains were puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring marginally more frequently. Emmer (*T. dicoccum*) and spelt (*T. spelta*) glume bases were also present, but other cereal remains were scarce. Weed seeds rarely occurred as more than one specimen per assemblage. Taxa noted included brome (*Bromus* sp.), grasses (Poaceae), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout. Other plant remains occurred infrequently, but did include a single bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) pinnule fragment and indeterminate buds and culm nodes. Pieces of black porous and tarry material, most of which were possible residues of the combustion of organic materials (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures, were present or common throughout. Other materials included pellets of burnt or fired clay, small mammal and amphibian bones and coal fragments, although the latter may be later intrusions within the contexts. A number of small, heavily abraded bone fragments, some of which were burnt, were also recorded. Similar material has been noted at other near contemporary sites (for example from Flixton Quarry, Suffolk (Fryer 2005) although its significance is not known. It should be noted that they may be derived from the recent practise of spreading bone 'meal' to improve soil fertility.

Discussion

The two samples from the Bronze Age ring ditches (Table1) contain insufficient material to be conclusively interpreted. The assemblages contain similar low densities of material to those recovered from the column sample from ditch [115], and all may be derived from scattered refuse.

With the exception of sample 23 (ditch [160]), the ditch assemblages (Table 2), including those from the various enclosure ditches, all contain very low densities of material, possibly indicating that the ditches were well maintained and kept clear of refuse. The few remains recorded are possibly derived from wind-blown cereal processing waste and/or domestic refuse, much of which was possibly accidentally incorporated within the ditch fills.

The pit assemblages are equally sparse although features [044] (sample 7) and [227] (sample 18) do appear to contain very low densities of cereal processing debris. Furnace/pit [202] (samples 12 and 13) contained very little material, with even charcoal fragments being rare.

Five samples (Table 4) are from features which have yet to be securely dated. Of these, sample 6, from the fill of ditch [141], contains a moderate quantity of wheat chaff, but still at an insufficient density to be indicative of the primary deposition of material within the ditch fill.

Conclusions

In summary, the small size of the assemblages (all considerably <0.1 litres in volume) precludes the identification of any specific on site activities, with much of the material recorded probably being derived from scattered or wind-blown detritus. Although cereal processing debris does appear to be present, it is not possible to ascertain whether processing was occurring on or near the site, or whether the chaff was being imported to be used as fuel for either domestic or light industrial practises.

Recommendations for further work

As none of the assemblages contain sufficient material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens) no further analysis is required. However, it is recommended that a full written summary of this report and the earlier appraisal (Fryer 2007) is included within any publication of data from the site.

References

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Assessment for the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Fryer, V., 2007 Appraisal of the charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire (WSF 07)
Appraisal for Archaeological Project Services

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Key to Tables

x = 1 – 5 specimens xx = 5 – 20 specimens xxx = 20 – 50 specimens xxxx = 50+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment b = burnt ss = sub-sample
E.ditch = enclosure ditch ph = post hole Feat = feature Furn = furnace

Sample No.	**29**	**31**
Context No.	**119**	**197**
Feature No.	**117**	**195**
Herbs		
Galium aparine L.		x
Other plant macrofossils		
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	
Charred root/stem		x
Other materials		
Black porous 'cokey' materia;	x	xx
Black tarry material	x	x
Bone	x	
Small coal frags.		x
Small mammal/amphibian bone		x
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the Bronze Age ring ditches, Stonald Field, Whittlesey.

Sample No.	**3**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**23**	**33**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**32**
Context No.	**O81**	**209**	**211**	**219**	**143**	**243**	**O85**	**O96**	**225**	**125**	**236**
Feature No.	**O80**	**210**	**212**	**220**	**160**	**207**	**O84**	**O95**	**221**	**124**	**237**
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**E.ditch**	**E.ditch**	**E.ditch**	**E.ditch**	**E.ditch**
Cereals											
Hordeum sp. (grains)					xcf				xcf		x
(rachis nodes)					x						
Triticum sp. (grains)								x	x		
(rachis internode)					x						
T. spelta L. (glume base)					x						
Cereal indet. (grains)		xfg	x		x	x				xfg	xcf
Herbs											
Bromus sp.					x						xcf
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia					x						
Large Poaceae indet.	xcf										
Rumex sp.	x				x						
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.		x			x						
Wetland plants											
Eleocharis sp.						xcf					
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxxx	xx	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xfg	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x				x		x		
Charred root/stem				x	x	x		x	x	xfg	
Indet.bud					x						
Indet.culm node					x						
Other materials											
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx	x	x	xx	xx	x	x	x	x	xx
Black tarry material		xx		x		x					xx
Bone	x xxb	x	xb	x	x xb	x xb	x xb	x	xb	x	x
Burnt/fired clay	x								x		
Small coal frags.		x		x		x	x	x	x	x	xx
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x	x	x	x	x xb				x	x	
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10ss**	**10**	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10**	**10ss**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 2. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the Iron Age ditch fills, Stonald Field, Whittlesey.

Sample No.	**7**	**9**	**18**	**8**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**22**	**24**
Context No.	**O42**	**152**	**226**	**O45**	**148**	**201**	**200**	**204**	**203**	**138**
Feature No.	**O44**	**153**	**227**	**O46**	**146**	**202**	**202**	**205**		**160**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit/ph**	**Pit**	**Feat.**	**Feat.**	**Furn/pit**	**Furn/pit**	**Flue**	**Dump**	**Feat.**
Cereals										
Hordeum sp.	x			xcf			x		xfg	
Triticum sp. (grains)			x							
T. dicoccum Schubl. (glume base)	xcf									
T. spelta L. (glume bases)		x	xx				x			x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
(floret frag.)			x							
Herbs										
Bromus sp.	x	x	xcf							x
Chenopodium album L.	x									
Chenopodiaceae indet.			x							
Fabaceae indet.										x
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia			x							
Polygonaceae indet.		x								
Raphanus raphanistrum L. (siliqua frags.)		x								
Rumex sp.			x							
Sherardia arvensis L.	xcf									
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	x	x	x							
Wetland plants										
Eleocharis sp.			x							
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xx	xxx	xx	xx	x	xx	xx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	x	x	x	xx			x	xx	x
Charred root/stem	x	x	x	x	x		x			
Indet.bud				x						
Indet.seeds		x								
Other materials										
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x		x		x	xx	x		x
Black tarry material						x		x		
Bone	x xb	xb	x xb	xb	x xb		xb	x		x xb
Burnt/fired clay	x	x				xx			x	
Marine mollusc shell frag.							x			
Small coal frags.		x	x		x		x			
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x	x		x						
Vitrified material							x			
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**10**	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10ss**	**10ss**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 3. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the Iron Age pits and other features, Stonald Field, Whittlesey.

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**4**	**6**	**10**
Context No.	**O14**	**O24**	**O88**	**142**	**149**
Feature No.	**O15**	**O32**	**O87**	**141**	**146**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Feat.**
Cereals					
Hordeum sp. (grains)					x
Triticum sp. (grains)		x		xcf	x
(glume bases)				xx	
(spikelet bases)		x		x	
T. dicoccum Schubl (glume base)				xcf	
T. spelta L. (glume bases)		x	x	xx	x
Cereal indet (grains)		x	x	xx	x
Herbs					
Bromus sp.		xcf		xcf	xcf
Chenopodium album L.					x
Small Poaceae indet.				x	
Large Poaceae indet.		x		x	x
Polygonum aviculare L.		x			x
Polygonaceae indet.				x	
Rumex sp.				x	
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.		x		x	x
Wetland plants					
Carex sp.			x		
Tree/shrub macrofossils					
Corylus avellana L.	x				xcf
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm		xx	xx	xx	xxx
Charred root/stem		x	x		x
Pteridium aquilinum (L.)Kuhn (pinnule frag.)			x		
Other materials					
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x		x	x
Black tarry material			x	x	x
Burnt/fired clay		x	x	x	
Bone	xb		x	xb	x
Burnt stone	x				
Small coal frags.	x		x		
Small mammal/amphibian bone			x	x	xb
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**10ss**	**10**	**10ss**	**10ss**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 4. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the un-dated features, Stonald Field, Whittlesey.

APPENDIX 6

Whittlesey Stonald Field, Cambridgeshire (2007): Micromorphology of the basal oven structure contexts

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July 1, 2008

Introduction

Two intact block spot samples were taken for micromorphological analysis (Murphy 1986; Bullock *et al*. 1985; Stoops 2003) through the base of a possible oven structure (contexts 019 and 020). In particular, was there any sign of collapsed superstructure evident, and were any constructional aspects of the oven evident in thin section?

Descriptions

Context 020

The base of the oven is composed of a red, striated, calcitic clay (Appendix 1; Fig. 1). The reddening of the whole fabric is a result of strong impregnation with amorphous sesquioxides. The upper/inner (?) surface of this clay unit is composed of finely alternating laminae of pale grey micro-sparitic calcium carbonate and red clay (Fig. 2) over a thickness of 7-8mm.

Context 019

This context is composed of an heterogeneous mixture of large to small aggregates and occasional discontinuous void infills of red calcitic clay (similar to that in context 020) and sandy clay loam material (Appendix 1; Fig. 3). The former is probably fragments of oven construction material, and the latter is probably soil/fill material.

Interpretation

The finely laminated zone on the red clay in context 020 suggests the possibility of the repeated application of a fine calcitic 'plaster,' smoothed onto the inner (?) surface of the oven. The reddening of the clay oven material is probably caused through oxidation of the iron in the clay through heat.

The mixture of clay loam soil and irregular aggregates/fragments of red clay in context 019 suggests the weathering and infilling of the oven structure after use.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Julie Boreham of Earthslides for making the thin sections.

References

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Figures

1. Red calcitic clay, context 020 (plane polarised light; frame width = 4.5mm)
2. Alternating laminae of clay and micro-sparitic calcium carbonate, context 020 (cross polarised light; frame width = 4.5mm)
3. Heterogeneous mixture of large to small aggregates of red calcitic clay and sandy clay loam material, context 019 (plane polarised light; frame width = 4.5mm)

Appendix 1: The detailed micromorphological descriptions

Context 020

Structure: 4 fabric units present; *Mineral components*: lowermost fabric unit 1: 95% soil fabric 1/5% fabric 2; coarse/fine ratio: 40/60; coarse fraction: 20% fine and 20% medium quartz sand, 100-750um, sub-rounded to sub-angular; fine fraction: 15% very fine quartz, 50-100um, sub-rounded; 10% silt; <10% micro-sparite calcium carbonate; 25% clay, of groundmass, grains and vughs, weak birefringence, amber to dark gold (CPL); reddish/dark reddish brown (CPL), dark reddish brown (PPL); *Porosity*: *c*. 10-20% irregular to sub-rounded vughs; <1mm thic 'crusts' of very strong amorphous iron impregnation at the boundary between units 1 and 2; lower fabric unit 2: coarse/fine ratio: 5/95; coarse fraction: 5% fine quartz sand, 100-250um, sub-rounded; fine fraction: 5% very fine quartz sand, 50-100um, sub-rounded; 40% micro-sparite calcium carbonate; 50% clay, non-birefringent, striated/swirled aspect; dark red (CPL), red (PPL); upper fabric unit 3: 7-8mm thick zone of finely laminated fabric 2 alternating with very fine quartz and micro-sparite; red/grey (CPL/PPL); planar voids above and below this unit; uppermost fabric unit 4: 50/50 mixture of fabric unit material 1 and 2.

Context 019

Mineral components: mixture of fabric units 1 (50%) and 2 (30%), similar to those in context 020, and 25% micro-sparite calcium carbonate; clay in fabric 1 is weakly reticulate striated in places, weak to moderate birefringence, gold to amber (CPL); fabric 2 occurs in aggregates, *c*. 500um to 2cm in size, sub-rounded to sub-angular; and as occasional discontinuous void infills; fabric 3 is intrusive in voids and in fine groundmass of fabric 1, in irregular zones.

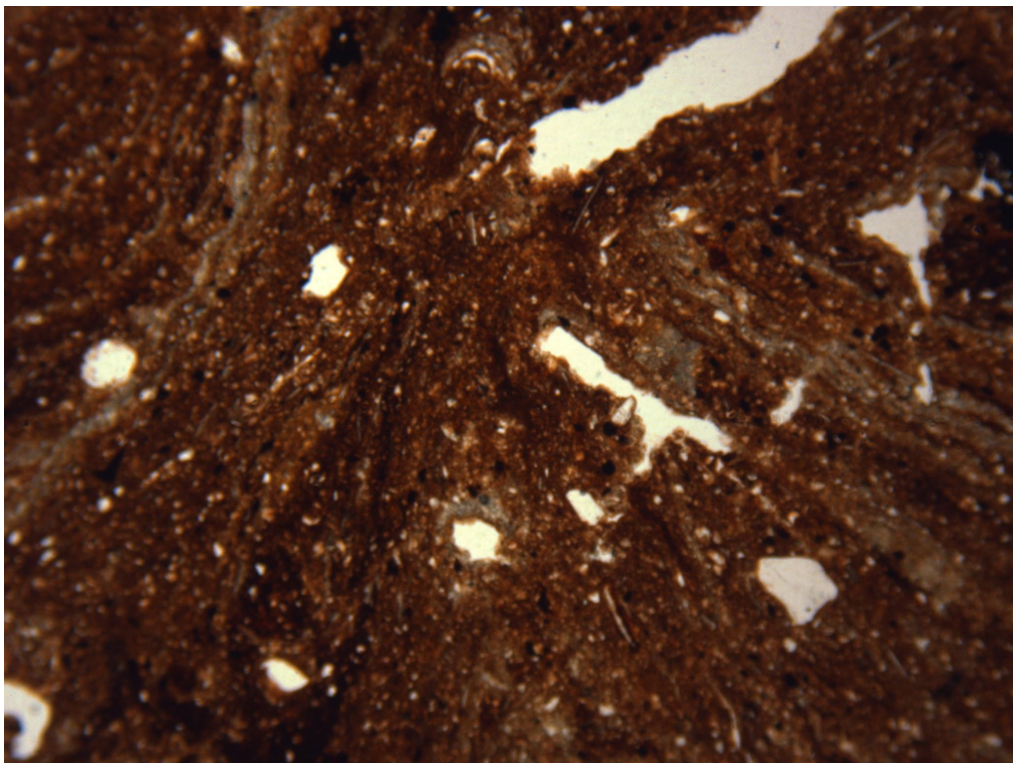


Figure 1

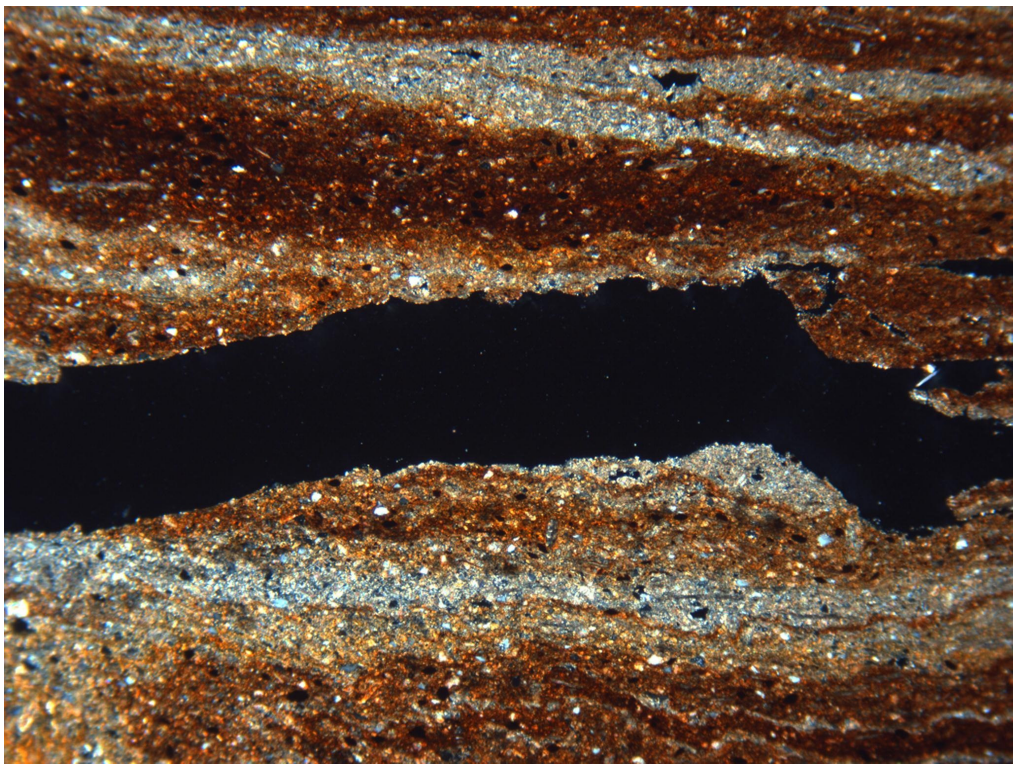


Figure 2

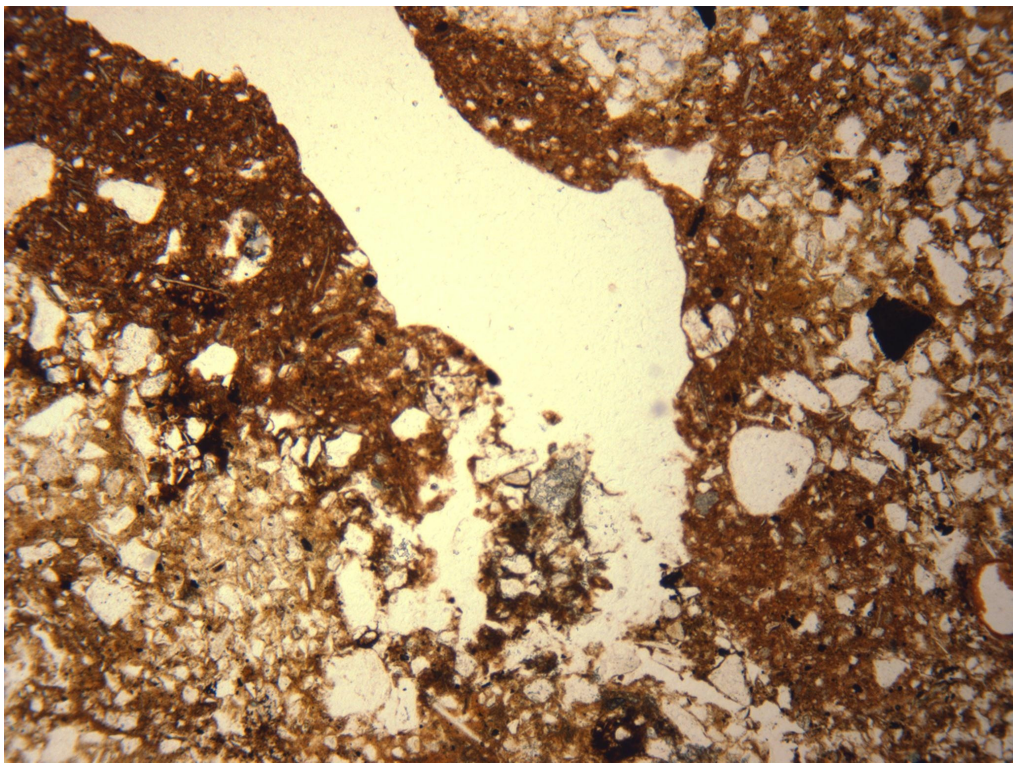


Figure 3

APPENDIX 7
C14 AMS DATING

WHITTLESEY STONALD FIELD

Dr. Dale Trimble — Report Date: 4/29/2008

Archaeological Project Services — Material Received: 4/4/2008

Sample Data	Measured Radiocarbon Age	13C/12C Ratio	Conventional Radiocarbon Age(*)
Beta - 243232	3680 +/- 40 BP	-23.2 o/oo	3710 +/- 40 BP
SAMPLE : WSF0714			
ANALYSIS : AMS-Standard delivery			
MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (charred material): acid/alkali/acid			
2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal BC 2200 to 2010 (Cal BP 4150 to 3960) AND Cal BC 2000 to 1980 (Cal BP 3950 to 3930)			
Beta - 243233	2050 +/- 40 BP	-22.7 o/oo	2090 +/- 40 BP
SAMPLE : WSF0742			
ANALYSIS : AMS-Standard delivery			
MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (charred material): acid/alkali/acid			
2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal BC 200 to 10 (Cal BP 2150 to 1960)			
Beta - 243234	2170 +/- 40 BP	-25.0 o/oo	2170 +/- 40 BP
SAMPLE : WSF07149			
ANALYSIS : AMS-Standard delivery			
MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (charred material): acid/alkali/acid			
2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal BC 370 to 100 (Cal BP 2320 to 2050)			

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-23.2:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-243232**

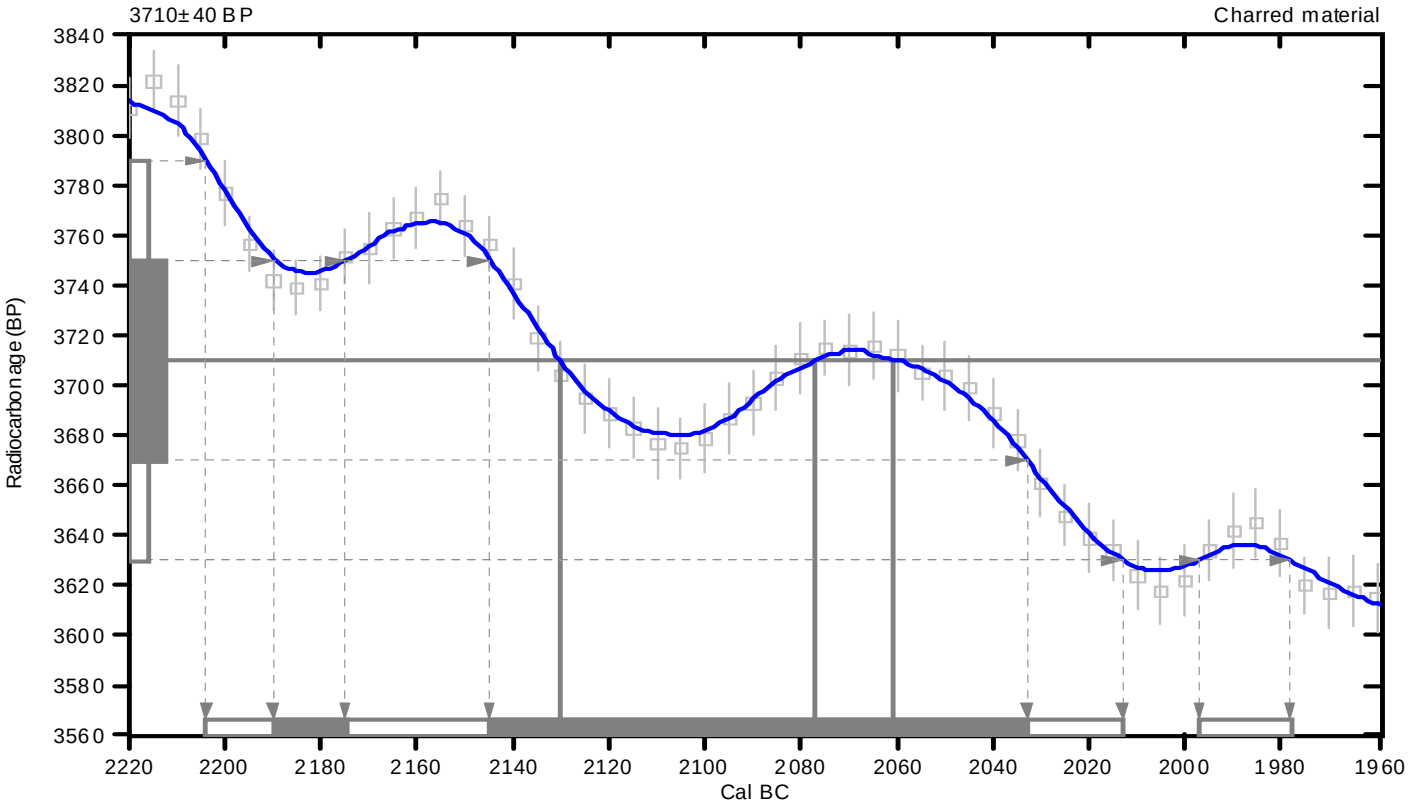
Conventional radiocarbon age: **3710±40 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal BC 2200 to 2010 (Cal BP 4150 to 3960) and**
(95% probability) **Cal BC 2000 to 1980 (Cal BP 3950 to 3930)**

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age with calibration curve: Cal BC 2130 (Cal BP 4080) and
Cal BC 2080 (Cal BP 4030) and
Cal BC 2060 (Cal BP 4010)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal BC 2190 to 2180 (Cal BP 4140 to 4120) and
(68% probability) Cal BC 2140 to 2030 (Cal BP 4100 to 3980)



References:

Database used

INTCAL04

Calibration Database

INTCAL04 Radiocarbon Age Calibration

IntCal04: Calibration Issue of Radiocarbon (Volume 46, nr 3, 2004).

Mathematics

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2), p317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-22.7:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-243233**

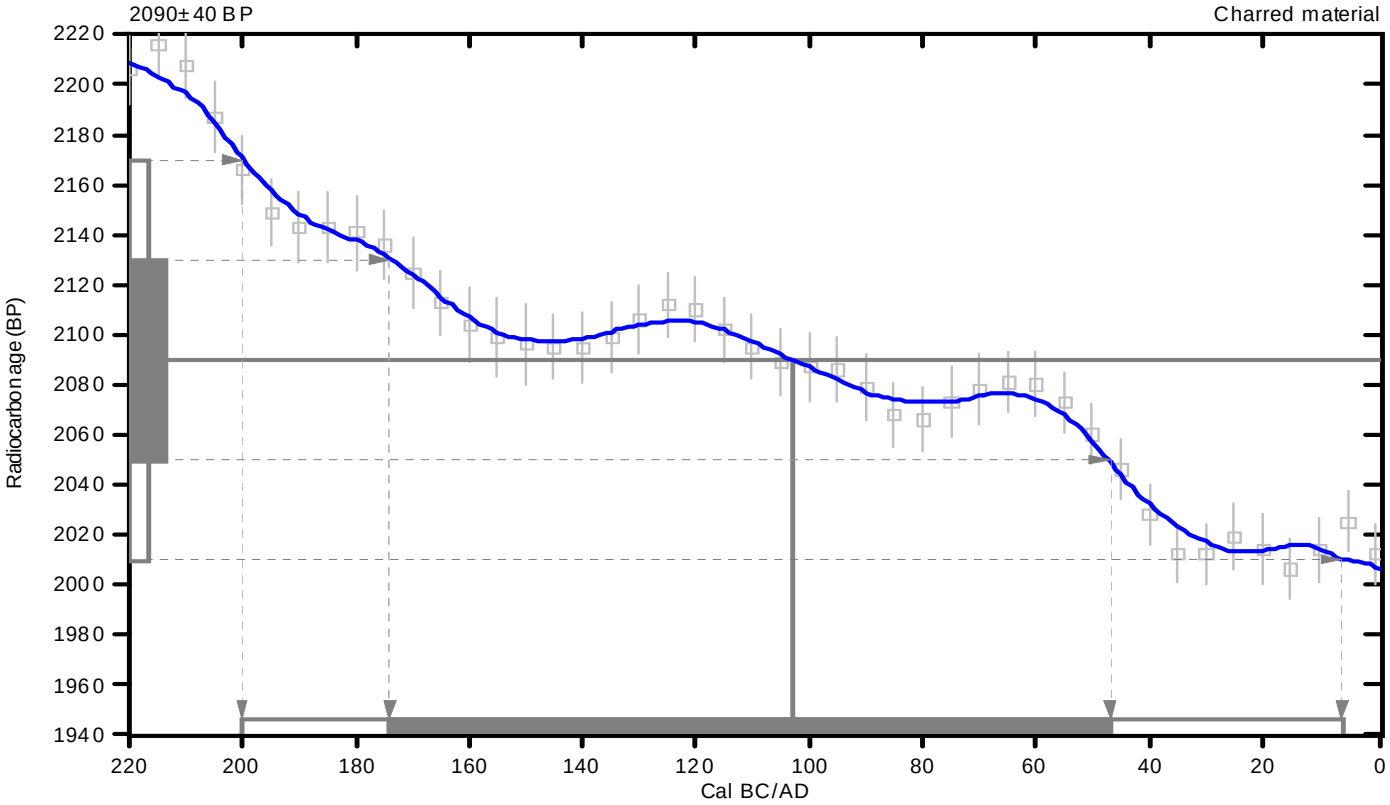
Conventional radiocarbon age: **2090±40 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated result: (95% probability) **Cal BC 200 to 10 (Cal BP 2150 to 1960)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve: Cal BC 100 (Cal BP 2050)

1 Sigma calibrated result: (68% probability) Cal BC 170 to 50 (Cal BP 2120 to 2000)



References:

Database used

INTCAL04

Calibration Database

INTCAL04 Radiocarbon Age Calibration

IntCal04: Calibration Issue of Radiocarbon (Volume 46, nr 3, 2004).

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-25:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-243234**

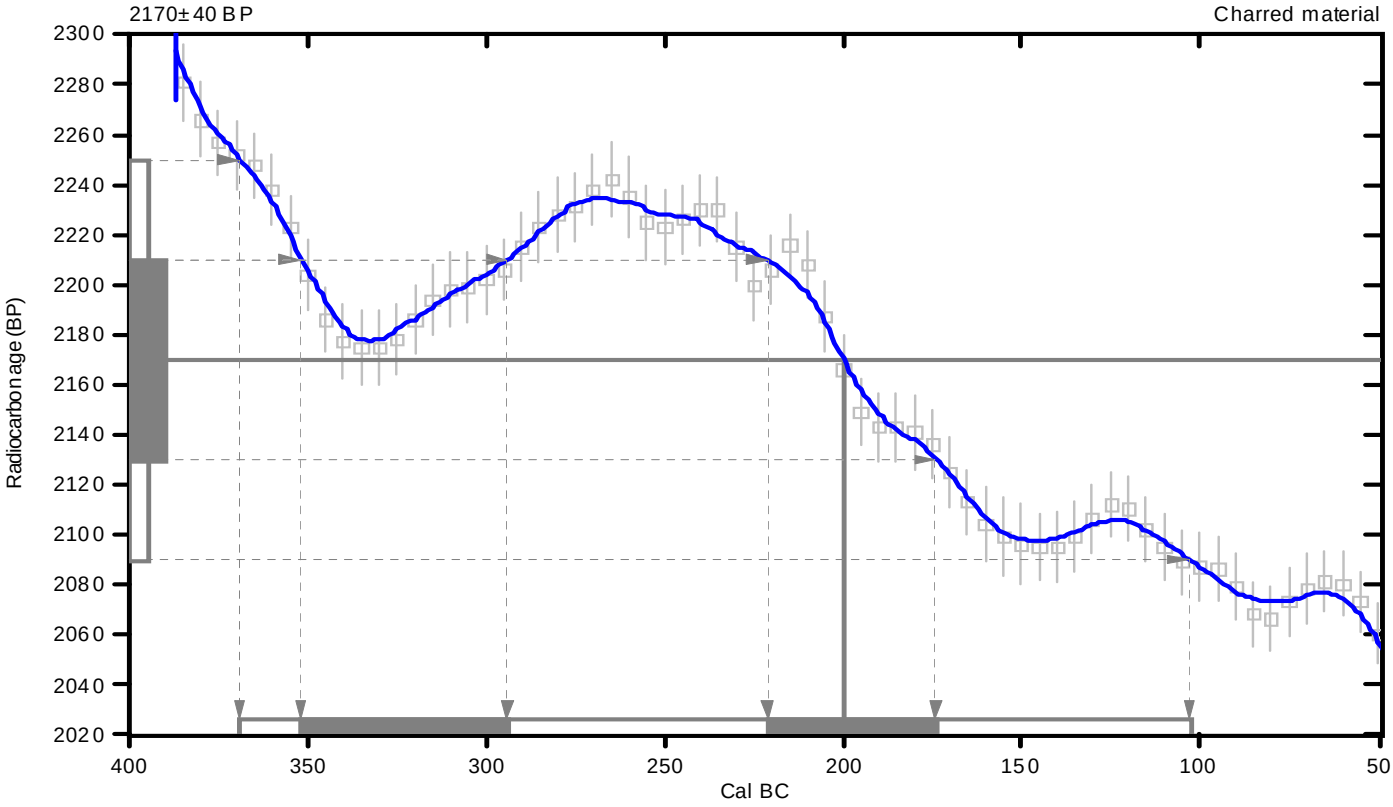
Conventional radiocarbon age: **2170±40 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated result: (95% probability) **Cal BC 370 to 100 (Cal BP 2320 to 2050)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve: Cal BC 200 (Cal BP 2150)

1 Sigma calibrated results: (68% probability) Cal BC 350 to 290 (Cal BP 2300 to 2240) and Cal BC 220 to 170 (Cal BP 2170 to 2120)



References:

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INTCAL04

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IntCal04: Calibration Issue of Radiocarbon (Volume 46, nr 3, 2004).

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Appendix 8 GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Transformed	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

Appendix 9 THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

261	Context records
5	Photographic record sheet
3	Section record sheet
2	Plan record sheet
25	Daily record sheet
1	Levels sheet
49	Sheets of drawn plans
41	Sheets of drawn sections
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Cambridgeshire County Council
Castle Court
Shire Hall
Cambridgeshire
CB3 OAP

Accession Number: ECB2641

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WSF07

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.